



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.38/Inf.55
25 September 2026

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

PROPOSAL FOR BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY



ADAPTATION FUND

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT
TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR
"REGIONAL PROJECT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN FAMILY FARMING IN THE
EXPANDED MERCOSUR - PROCCAF"

Project Title	Regional Project for Climate Change Adaptation in Family Farming in the Expanded MERCOSUR - PROCCAF
Project ID	AF00000488
Category	Regular size project (over \$1 million)
Type	Regional project
Stage	Fully-developed project
Country	Regional (Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay)
Implementing Entity	CAFVE
Financing Requested	USD 30,000,000.00
Reviewer	Alexandra Munoz

Co-reviewer(s)

IE Contact Person

Angelica Pino ,Ignacio Lorenzo,Miguel Guzman,Oscar Guevara

Secretariat's Overall Comment

The initial technical review raises some issues, such as the M&E plan, responsibilities for knowledge management and learning, inconsistencies with the Alignment Table, Project Budget specifically differentiating IE costs and EE costs, lack of AF core impact indicators table and lack of budget in the GAP as well as the budget monitoring of the implementation of the GAP and ESMP, need to utilize AF updated SRF 2026 as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Request (CAR) raised in the review.

Country Eligibility

Are all of the participating countries party to the Kyoto Protocol, or the Paris Agreement?

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

All five participating countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay) are parties to both the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement.

Are all of the participating countries developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

South America which is inclusive of the five participating countries faces growing vulnerability to climate change, characterized by shifts in rainfall patterns and an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme events such as prolonged droughts, flash floods, heat waves, wildfires, severe frosts, and off-season hailstorms .

Response: Yes

Secretariat: Yes.

South America which is inclusive of the five participating countries faces growing vulnerability to climate change, characterized by shifts in rainfall patterns and an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme events such as prolonged droughts, flash floods, heat waves, wildfires, severe frosts, and off-season hailstorms.

Project Eligibility

Have the designated government authorities for the Adaptation Fund from each of the participating countries endorsed the project/programme?

Response: Yes

Secretariat: (Same as above, as it had already been edited)

Yes.

However, some amendments are required.

As per the Endorsement letter dated:

- 30 June 2026 for Bolivia
- 26 June 2026 for Brazil
- 2 July 2026 Chile
- 1 July 2026 Paraguay. While the Designated Authority of the Ministry of Environment, it was signed by Oscar Lovera Chavez instead of Gerardo Ruiz Diaz
- 24 June 2026 Uruguay

CR1: Please complete Part IV. A by including the date of endorsement for each country.

CR2: Please ensure the appropriate official signs the record of endorsement in Part IV.A.

Response: Yes

IE: CR1: Part IV.A has been updated to include the endorsement date for each participating country, consistent with the corresponding Designated Authority Endorsement Letters.

CR2: The Endorsement Letters are being updated, where required, to ensure that they are signed by the appropriate Designated Authority in each participating country. The revised endorsements will be submitted with the final proposal.

Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than One hundred (100) pages for the fully-developed project document, and one hundred (100) pages for its annexes?

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

The total number of pages for the full developed project document is 107, and 80 pages for its annexes (GAP - 30pp, ESMP-27pp , Consultation report – 23pp).

CR3: Please, address the following:

1. Include page numbers.
2. A thorough round of editing/ proofreading for the proposal document and annexes is recommended.
3. Pages that do not contain large tables should be formatted in portrait orientation rather than landscape orientation.
4. If you use AI assistance, make sure the responses actually address what each section is asking for.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CR3: The recommendation has been addressed.

1. Page numbers have been inserted throughout the fully developed proposal and all annexes.
2. The proposal document and all annexes have undergone a comprehensive editorial review, including proofreading, consistency checks, and language editing to improve clarity, grammar, formatting, and overall quality.
3. Pages that did not require landscape orientation have been reformatted to portrait orientation. Landscape orientation has been retained only where necessary to ensure the readability of large tables and figures.
4. The entire proposal has been reviewed to ensure that the content of each section responds directly and specifically to the corresponding requirements of the Adaptation Fund proposal template.

Does the regional project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the participating countries in addressing the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience, and do so providing added value through the regional approach, compared to implementing similar activities in each country individually?

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

However further information is required.

As per PartII. A, para.41-446, the proposal presents some concrete adaptation solutions to assist the five participating countries in addressing the adverse effects of climate change. The project could benefit from showcasing some technical designs. The proposal contributes to the thematic area of Food Security.

CR4: In Table 1, please note that the sum of the output costs under Component 1 does not match the total cost of Component 1. Please review and correct this throughout the entire table.

CR5: Please include a brief statement explaining how the project contributes to the AF thematic focal area of Food Security, specifically how the adaptation measures will strengthen food availability, access and resilience of family farming.

CAR1: At the end of Part I or as appropriate in Part IIA, please provide a brief paragraph to indicate the AF objectives/ outcomes supported by the project (note: the related information can be extracted from the project alignment with AF RF table in Part IIIF- "Table 31: Alignment of the Project's Objectives and Results with the AF's Results Framework").

CAR2: Please include the risks, objectives, and the main problem in the Theory of Change diagram. In addition, please include an explanatory narrative describing the Theory of Change in the Full Proposal.

CR6: Please revise the wording of the Output statements and Activities to ensure consistency with results-based management terminology.

- i. Activities should be written as actions (beginning with an action verb) e.g. "Develop a regional database of successful/validated adaptation experiences". Please amend all activities accordingly.
- ii. Outputs are products and services (tangible or intangible- delivered or provided). For example, Output 2.1

reads slightly like an Outcome. The output can be reformulated to state “Gender-responsive regional learning processes, training programmes, and applied knowledge products for climate change adaptation in family farming developed and implemented.” Please amend all outputs accordingly.

Note Outcomes are the first positive results (short to medium term change in a situation).

CR7: Please remove the objectives of the activities described in Part II.A. This section should include only the descriptions of the outcomes, outputs, and activities, clearly specifying what will be financed under each of them.

CR8: Please provide the available technical designs where available for the proposed physical investments.

CR9: Component 2 is structured through highly country specific outputs and interventions. Please elaborate on the added value of implementing these as a regional programme vs give national projects. Please also clarify the collective benefits of a regional approach.

CR10: Please also clarify how the country-specific activities under Component 2 will contribute to, and benefit from, the regional mechanisms established under Components 1, 3, and 4. Be sure to clarify the link between the components with an introductory statement under the Component and before the Outcome statement.

Edited by Alexandra Munoz.

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR15: Please note that the monitoring and evaluation element must be removed from component 4 as all M&E activities should fall under IE fees and EE costs. The learning and knowledge elements can be merged as suggest in CR27.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CR4: The table 4 has been corrected to align the sum of the output costs under Component 1 with the total Component 1 budget.

CR5: A new paragraph has been included (Part II.A – Theory of Change).

CAR1: A brief paragraph has been added at the end of Part II.A indicating the Adaptation Fund Strategic Outcomes supported by the Project and their corresponding contribution by component

CAR2: The Theory of Change diagram and accompanying narrative have been revised accordingly in Annex 1 and Part II.A of the Full Proposal, respectively.

CR6: Revised accordingly throughout the proposal.

CR7: The descriptions of activities have been revised to remove objective statements. The proposal now presents only the outcomes, outputs, and activities to be financed under each component.

CR8: Additional text in Component 2 has been incorporated to clarify that the Project includes small-scale, site-specific adaptation investments whose final technical designs will be prepared during implementation following participatory planning, technical feasibility assessments, environmental and social screening, and applicable national technical standards.

CR9: The narrative of Component 2 has been strengthened to better explain the regional added value of implementing country-specific interventions through a regional programme, highlighting the common methodological framework, regional learning, knowledge exchange, and opportunities for replication and scaling up.

CR10: The introductory narrative of Component 2 has been revised to clarify its functional linkages with Components 1, 3, and 4 and to explain how territorial investments contribute to and benefit from the Project's

regional governance, financial, knowledge, and information mechanisms.

CAR15: The comment has been addressed. Routine Project monitoring and evaluation functions have been removed from Component 4, which retains the substantive learning, knowledge, adaptation evidence, indicators, and information-system activities. Project monitoring, reporting, supervision, and evaluation arrangements are addressed separately under Part III.D and are financed, as applicable, through Project/Programme Execution Costs and Implementing Entity fees, in accordance with Adaptation Fund requirements.

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 of the Fund?

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

However, further information is needed.

As per Part II.C, the proposal outlines benefits in all three areas (economic, social and environmental), including both qualitative and quantitative benefits.

CR11: Please move Table 5 (para. 44) to Part II.C and include data on the Indigenous population benefiting from the project.

CR12: Please explain how the number of indirect beneficiaries is calculated for each component.

CR13: Please quantify the economic and environmental benefits in Part II.C. For example, this includes providing indicative dollar value for economic benefits to marginalized and vulnerable groups, including women and youth.

CAR3: Please include a summary of Annex 3 (where the Gender Analysis is developed) under Part II.C to clearly understand the distinct needs, capacities, roles, and knowledge resources of women and men at the national and regional levels and in the areas of intervention, and how evolving gender dynamics may influence potential changes.

CR14: Kindly explain specifically the equitable distribution of benefits to vulnerable communities, households, and individuals.

CR15: Please clarify if there are no concerns of negative development or maladaptation and that the Project does not increase the vulnerability of beneficiaries or non-beneficiaries, nor reduce their capacity to adapt to climate change.

CR16: Please include a summary table at Part II.C for a better visualization of the specific benefits from each dimension (economic, social, and environmental).

Edited by Alexandra Munoz.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CR11: Table 5 has been relocated from Part II.A to Part II.C to improve consistency with the description of the Project's economic, social, and environmental benefits. The table has also been updated to include the

number of Indigenous People among the direct beneficiaries for each participating country.

CR12: A methodological explanation has been incorporated into Part II.C describing how indirect beneficiaries were estimated.

CR13: The description of economic and environmental benefits in Part II.C has been strengthened by incorporating quantitative information drawn from the Project Results Framework. Table 21 has been included which describes the cost-effective analysis of de integrated adaptation solutions.

CAR3: A concise summary of the Gender Assessment (Annex 3) has been incorporated into Part II.C of the Full Proposal. The revised text summarizes the differentiated needs, capacities, roles, and knowledge resources of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and other culturally distinct communities across the five participating countries, and explains how these findings informed the design of the Project and the integration of gender equality and social inclusion measures across all four components through the Gender Action Plan.

CR14: A new paragraph has been incorporated into Part II.C (Social and Gender Benefits) explaining how the Project will ensure the equitable distribution of benefits through transparent beneficiary selection criteria, participatory planning processes, inclusive eligibility criteria, affirmative measures for vulnerable groups, and disaggregated monitoring of beneficiaries.

CR15: A new paragraph has been incorporated into Part II.C (Environmental Benefits) clarifying that the Project has been designed to avoid maladaptation and negative development impacts. The proposal also explains that all interventions will be implemented following technical, environmental, and social screening procedures and are expected to strengthen, rather than reduce, the adaptive capacity of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

CR16: A summary table has been incorporated into Part II.C to provide a concise overview of the Project's economic, social, and environmental benefits, facilitating the visualization of the principal benefits generated across the three dimensions.

Is the project / programme cost-effective and does the regional approach support cost-effectiveness?

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

However further information is needed.

The project provides a logical explanation of selected scope and approach. However, though some alternatives have been identified, these are not presented systematically for each measure, and cost effectiveness is not quantified. Most quantitative figures describe the expected benefits of relevant practices rather than comparative cost-effectiveness between competing interventions.

CR17: Please prepare in a tabular formation the cost-effectiveness measured against project alternatives using the following headings for each project Component.

- Benefits generated
- Economic gains/Avoided losses
- Alternative to Project, including quantitative estimates that allow comparison with the total cost of the corresponding component of the proposed project.

Edited by Alexandra Munoz.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CR17: A new table has been incorporated into Part II.E presenting the cost-effectiveness analysis of the integrated adaptation solutions under Component 2.

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? If applicable, it is also possible to refer to regional plans and strategies where they exist.

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

However, further information is required.

Part II.E. The proposed project is consistent with 6 Bolivian strategies, 6 Brazilian strategies, 6 Chilean strategies, 9 Paraguayan strategies, 5 Uruguayan strategies, and 9 regional and international commitments.

CR18: In table 20, please address the following:

1. Clarify whether there are any national plans aimed at reducing gender gaps. If so, please include them.
2. Verify and include all available NDCs, NAPs, and NSDSs for the five countries. For example, Brazil's NDC is currently not included.
3. Include additional details on the project's alignment with the identified national, regional, and international strategies and indicate the specific output that is aligned with each of these strategies.
4. Include relevant sectoral national or international strategies that may not necessarily be related to climate change adaptation but are directly connected to the sectors covered by the proposed activities, such as agricultural strategies.

Edited by Alexandra Munoz.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CR18: Part II.E and Table 22 have been comprehensively revised. The proposal now explicitly includes the relevant national policy frameworks for gender equality in the five participating countries, consistent with the Gender Assessment (Annex 3), which has also been updated to summarize the main national gender policy frameworks considered during Project design. In addition, Table 22 has been expanded to verify and include the relevant NDCs, NAPs, national sustainable development and sectoral strategies, including those related to agriculture and family farming, as appropriate for each participating country. The table further strengthens the description of the Project's alignment with each national, regional, and international strategic framework by explaining how PROCCAF contributes to their implementation and by identifying the relevant Project Outputs associated with each strategy.

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

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

However further information is needed.

Part II. F provides a list of national technical standards for the five participating countries. However, it does not elaborate on how it is related to the proposed project and the project's compliance status. There is no mention of the procedures and the competent authority for each standard.

CR19: Please revise the Table 21 (para. 490) to indicate the following:

- (i) specific name/number of the standard/regulation,

- (ii) goals/objectives,
- (iii) how it is related to the proposed project and the details of project's compliance status (Note this includes the steps taken to comply with it and the nature of the authorization/clearance granted for the project to be implemented is explained),
- (iv) the competent authority/authorities that will oversee procedures of each standard.

CR20: Please do not confuse technical standards with national strategies. In Table 21, the reference to Paraguay's NDC is incorrect, whereas it is correctly included in Table 20.

CR21: Please note that national technical standards may include Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), building codes, water quality regulations, and any other sector-specific regulations. Please ensure these are reflected as appropriate

Edited by Alexandra Munoz.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CR19: Table 23 has been comprehensively revised to include the specific name and number of the applicable national technical standards and regulations for each participating country, together with their objectives, their relevance to the proposed Project, the Project's compliance requirements (including applicable authorization and permitting procedures), and the competent authorities responsible for overseeing compliance. The table has also been harmonized across countries to ensure consistency in the presentation of the information.

CR20: Table 23 has been revised to distinguish national technical standards and regulations from national strategies and policy instruments. References that did not constitute technical standards (e.g., NDCs, policies, and strategic plans) have been removed from this table, while the corresponding strategic instruments remain referenced in Part II.E, where appropriate.

CR21: Table 23 has been expanded to include additional sector-specific technical standards relevant to the Project, as appropriate, including environmental impact assessment requirements, environmental licensing procedures, water resource and water quality regulations, land and soil conservation provisions, bio-inputs and waste management regulations, and other applicable environmental and sectoral standards. The revised table also identifies the competent authorities responsible for implementing and overseeing these requirements.

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

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

However further information is required.

As per Part II. H (para. 492-496), the project adequately incorporates knowledge management, learning and dissemination of lessons learned in Component 4. For instance, it will develop a Family Farming Information System which will be integrated into the project's public platform. However, there are some gaps.

CR25: Please address the following:

- i. who will be responsible for tracking the experience gained and will be an officer be assigned as the M&E Officer/ Knowledge Management Specialist to support this work and coordination between countries. Be sure the cost of this is well-reflected in the budget.
- ii. how this will be reviewed and analysed periodically i.e. when the tracking will take place (annually, quarterly).
- iii. what products and kind of information will be collected throughout this process and what and how will be

disseminated.

iv. how the knowledge generated will be sustained after the project concludes.

v. clarify how the project will contribute to global knowledge, in terms of accelerating the understanding about what kinds of interventions work.

CR26: Please clarify the Adaptation Framework Information System which appears only in this section of the proposal. Is it the same as the Family Farming Information System?

CR27: Please consider merging Components 1 and 4 into a single component to capture the full scope of the LKM.

Edited by Alexandra Munoz.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CR25: Part II.H has been strengthened to provide a more detailed description of the Project's learning and knowledge management strategy. The proposal now specifies the institutional responsibilities for coordinating monitoring, evaluation, learning and knowledge management; the periodicity of learning reviews; the learning cycle and knowledge products to be generated; the dissemination mechanisms; the long-term sustainability of the Family Farming Information System and associated knowledge products beyond Project completion; and the Project's contribution to the global adaptation knowledge base through the generation of comparable evidence and replicable adaptation practices.

CR26: The terminology has been standardized throughout the proposal. References to the "Adaptation Framework Information System" have been replaced by "Family Farming Information System", clarifying that both references correspond to the same Project knowledge management and information platform.

CR27: The recommendation was carefully considered. The Project has retained Components 1 and 4 as separate but closely interconnected components because they perform distinct and complementary functions and this architecture is consistent with the approved Concept Note. Component 1 focuses on regional governance, institutional coordination, capacity building, communication, knowledge dissemination, and the systematization of adaptation experiences. Component 4 has been reformulated to focus on the generation, harmonization, comparative analysis, and use of regional adaptation evidence, methodologies, information systems, agroclimatic decision-support tools, and learning products that support policy dialogue and scaling up across participating countries. To avoid overlap, the scope and linkages between Components 1 and 4 have been clarified throughout the proposal. In accordance with CAR15, routine project monitoring and evaluation functions have been removed from Component 4 and are now addressed under Part III.D (Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements). The revised structure preserves the complementarity between both components while ensuring a clear distinction between knowledge generation and regional learning and the Project's operational monitoring and evaluation arrangements.

Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations?

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

As per Part II. I, Table 23 provides a summary of details of the consultation process, including a regional meeting of gender focus groups to integrate gender sensitive approaches across all components. However, there are some gaps.

CR28: Kindly address the following:

- Please clearly indicate in the proposal document how indigenous people were consulted, participated and informed the project design.
- Please ensure terminologies used in the proposal are also reflected in the “Annex: Consultation Report”. For example, the socialization workshops are implicit and not explicit in the proposal document.

CAR4: Please indicate whether any NGOs were consulted. In addition, please specify whether any consultations were conducted exclusively to address gender-related issues.

CR29: In table 23, please address the following:

1. Include a shortlist of the main issues raised during the consultations.
2. In addition to disaggregating participants by sex, indicate the number of participants from vulnerable communities in each consultation.
3. Specify which project output addresses the concerns raised during each consultation.

CR30: In Table 24, please specify who comprises the national delegations.

CR31: Please clarify and detail the framework to allow for stakeholders’ views to be heard during project implementation.

Edited by Alexandra Munoz.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CR28: The proposal (Parte II.I) has been revised to explicitly describe how Indigenous Peoples and culturally distinct rural communities participated throughout the Project preparation process through territorial consultation and socialization workshops, family farming organizations, REAF, COPROFAM, and national consultation mechanisms. The proposal now explains how their recommendations informed the design of Component 2, the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), the Gender Action Plan (GAP), participatory implementation arrangements, and culturally appropriate capacity-building activities. In addition, the terminology has been harmonized between the Full Proposal and Annex 4 by consistently referring to local consultation and socialization workshops.

CAR4: Part II.I has been strengthened to explicitly identify the participation of NGOs. The proposal also clarifies that dedicated gender consultations were conducted through the REAF Gender Commission, regional gender sessions, gender-focused working groups, and consultations with specialized national gender institutions and rural women’s organizations. .

CR29: Table 25 has been revised to strengthen the presentation of the consultation process. The table now includes: (i) a summary of the main issues raised during each type of consultation; (ii) the number of participants from vulnerable communities, where applicable and available, in addition to the existing sex-disaggregated information; and (iii) the corresponding Project Output(s) that address the concerns and recommendations raised during each consultation.

CR30: Table 26 has been revised to provide additional information on the composition of the national delegations participating in the Project preparation process. The table now specifies the number of representatives from each participating country, disaggregated by sex, thereby providing greater clarity regarding the composition of the national delegations.

CR31: Part II.I has been revised to include a comprehensive stakeholder engagement framework for Project implementation.

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

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

However further information is required.

CR32: Please explicitly state there will be no co-financing and that all essential implementation, coordination, monitoring and technical assistance is covered by the AF request. If not, please elaborate.

CR33: Para 508 creates some ambiguity, suggesting that additional resources may be required in the future and their capacity to mobilise resources is important. Though this may not be the case, please amend this paragraph to avoid ambiguity.

CAR5: Please structure the adaptation rationale for funding from the perspective of each component, the identified climate risk and the corresponding adaptation outcome. This includes explaining why some activities are not business as usual development activities if taken out of context. Please highlight the baseline (without AF funds) and with AF funds.

Edited by Alexandra Munoz.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CR32: Part II.J has been revised to explicitly clarify that the Project does not include co-financing. The proposal now states that all essential implementation, coordination, project management, technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation, environmental and social safeguards, gender-responsive measures, knowledge management, and other activities required to achieve the Project's objectives and expected results will be fully financed through the Adaptation Fund grant.

CR33: Part II.J has been revised to remove any ambiguity regarding the need for future financial resources. The proposal now clarifies that CAF and IICA contribute their fiduciary, technical, operational, and regional coordination capacities to support effective Project implementation. These institutional contributions do not constitute co-financing, nor do they imply that additional financial resources will be required for the successful implementation of the Project.

CAR5: Part II.J has been substantially revised to strengthen the full cost of adaptation rationale. The justification is now structured by Project component, clearly describing: (i) the baseline situation in the absence of Adaptation Fund financing; (ii) the specific climate risks and adaptation gaps addressed by each component; (iii) the adaptation activities financed by the Adaptation Fund and the reasons why they constitute adaptation interventions rather than business-as-usual development activities; and (iv) the corresponding adaptation outcomes expected from each component. The revised section also reinforces the justification for Adaptation Fund financing by explaining why these activities would not be implemented at the required scale or effectiveness without the requested resources.

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

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

As per Part II. K para 510 – 524, the proposal addresses sustainability under the categories of economic and

financial, social sustainability, environmental sustainability, institutional sustainability as well as operation and maintenance and replication and scaling up. However, there are some gaps.

CR36: Please separate economic and financial sustainability so economic sustainability deals with benefits to society and livelihoods over time. On the other hand, financial sustainability should focus on whether there is sufficient and reliable funding to operate, maintain and continue the project after it ends.

CR37: Note that the access to finance for local organizations after the end of the project is not clarified once the subsidies provided under Component 3 come to an end. Please clarify the mechanism through which these subsidies will be delivered, the duration of the support, and how access to financial markets will be ensured once the subsidies come to an end.

CR38: Please clarify the institutions responsible for the assets, tools, and mechanisms established under the project, as well as any recurrent costs and who bears it.

CR39: Will IICA be responsible for Operations and Maintenance? Please share how knowledge products databases will remain updated (and how frequently) after the project.

CR40: For replication and scaling up, please indicate any potential sources of funding, who would be responsible or proposed to lead this.

CR41: Please clarify the timelines or evidence for the proposed agreements and budget commitments. Also, please clarify whether any formal preliminary agreements have been established with the responsible institutions to ensure the long-term sustainability of the project outcomes.

Edited by Alexandra Munoz.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CR36: Part II.K has been revised to clearly distinguish Economic Sustainability from Financial Sustainability. The Economic Sustainability section now focuses on the long-term economic benefits generated through strengthened livelihoods, resilient production systems, and reduced climate-related losses for family farming. A separate Financial Sustainability section explains how the Project will promote the continuity of adaptation investments through institutional ownership, climate-responsive financial mechanisms, mobilization of additional resources, and opportunities for scaling up beyond Project completion.

CR37: The Financial Sustainability section has been strengthened to clarify the design of the climate-responsive financial mechanisms under Component 3. The proposal now explains that the subsidies are temporary, targeted, and progressively phased out to address initial market failures. It also clarifies the delivery mechanism through eligible financial intermediaries, the indicative duration of support, and the strategy to ensure that beneficiaries progressively access conventional financial markets after Project completion without continued subsidy support.

CR38: The Operation and Maintenance section has been revised to clearly identify the institutions responsible for the ownership, operation, maintenance, and long-term management of the Project's digital platforms, knowledge products, institutional mechanisms, and physical adaptation assets. The proposal also specifies the recurrent operational costs and the entities responsible for assuming these costs after Project completion, according to the nature of each asset.

CR39: The proposal now clarifies that IICA, as the Executing Entity, will be responsible during Project implementation for the administration, maintenance, cybersecurity, interoperability, and regular updating of the Project's digital platforms, information systems, and knowledge products. It also explains the arrangements for the gradual transfer of these functions to a permanent institutional mechanism linked to MERCOSUR's REAF

before Project completion to ensure their long-term sustainability.

CR40: The Replication and Scaling Up section has been strengthened to clarify the respective roles of REAF, IICA, COPROFAM, and the participating countries in leading and supporting replication and scaling-up efforts.

CR41: The proposal has been revised to clarify the timeline and institutional arrangements for ensuring the long-term sustainability of Project outcomes. It now specifies that formal institutional agreements will be established before Project completion.

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: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

However further information is required.

As per Part II.L para. 525-527, the E&S Checklist has been completed. The proposal identified some potential environmental and social impacts and risks against the 15 E&S principles. However, it is not explicit. The project is classified as Category B due to there being fewer in number, smaller in scale, less widespread, reversible or easily mitigated. It will also be conducted in accordance with the AF's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy. The Annex includes a gender assessment and action plan report.

CAR6: Please note that ESP 1 (Compliance with the law), 4 (Human Rights) and 6 (Core Labour Rights) always apply and assessments are required. Therefore, the column "No further assessment required" should be unchecked or blank Please ensure if any other assessments are required that the column is left blank. Place an X if there is no risk and therefore no assessment needed. Note 'Compliance with the law should be blank. Please amend the entire column

CAR7: Please also make reference to Annex 3: Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan in Annex 3 in Part II.L on environmental and social risks.

CR42: Under the third column "Potential impacts and risks", please first categorise the risk (Low, Medium, High) and then describe the risks justifying the categorisation. The risks should be stated and properly write down for all relevant principles by starting the statement as "There is a risk of ...".

CR43: In Table 25, please ensure that it is completed in accordance with the Adaptation Fund (AF) template. For example, the title of the second column should be "No Further Assessment Required for Compliance" rather than "Requirement for Additional Assessment to Meet Requirements."

Edited by Alexandra Munoz.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CAR6: Table 27 has been revised in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy template.

CAR7: Part II.L has been revised to explicitly reference Annex 3 (Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan). The proposal now clarifies that the environmental and social risk assessment has been informed by the findings of the Gender Assessment and that the corresponding mitigation measures have been incorporated into the Project's environmental and social risk management approach.

CR42: The "Potential Impacts and Risks" column has been revised to categorize the level of risk (Low or Medium, as applicable) and to describe each risk using the format "There is a risk of...", together with a brief justification

for the assigned risk level and the corresponding mitigation approach.

CR43: Table 27 has been revised to fully align with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Checklist template.

Does the project promote new and innovative solutions to climate change adaptation, such as new approaches, technologies and mechanisms?

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

However, further information is required.

As per Part II. B, the proposal presents the intention to promote innovative adaptation solutions for family farming. However, the proposal should clearly demonstrate what is genuinely innovative.

CR44: It is important to clearly explain why a regional approach is preferable to individual country-level interventions. For example, whether it is more cost-effective, whether the countries share similar climate conditions, or other relevant rationale. Please address the following:

1. Provide country-specific implementation detail, including the proposed innovation.
2. Provide evidence of prior viability from previous activities or pilot programmes and explain how successful solutions will be scaled and replicated.
3. Explain the selection criteria for choosing which practices to pilot, scale, and transfer.

CR45: Please consider any limitations of innovations and specify how these will be managed under the project.

Edited by Alexandra Munoz.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CR44: Part II.B has been strengthened to better explain the Project's innovative approach and the added value of regional implementation.

CR45: The proposal has been revised to acknowledge the potential limitations associated with innovative adaptation solutions and to describe the adaptive management approach that will be applied during implementation. The proposal now explains that innovations will be continuously monitored and evaluated, and that only solutions demonstrating effectiveness, inclusiveness, environmental sustainability, and technical, operational and financial feasibility will be scaled up. Approaches that do not achieve the expected results will be adjusted, replaced, or discontinued, while lessons learned will be systematically documented and disseminated to support continuous learning and evidence-based decision-making.

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

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

However, amendments are required.

CR34: Please ensure that Table 4 & Table 31 are aligned. In Table 31 the total of objective 1 is USD 3,002,287 while Table 4 stated USD 2,323,710. These figures should be the same.

Please also address the following:

- i. the total objective level grant amount equates to the sum of all project components. This should not include the IE and EE costs
- ii. the total outcome level grant amount equates to the sum of all project components. This should not include the IE and EE costs
- iii. the AF outcome indicators should be listed exactly as provided in the guidance document. For example, Outcome 2.1 should be “2.1. Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased”. Please make amendments to AF Outcome indicators 6.2, 8 and 3.2.
- iv. the AF output indicators should also be listed exactly as provided in the guidance document. Please amend AF Output indicators of outputs 2,8,6 and 3.

CR35: Please ensure that all Project's indicators are SMART.

Edited by Alexandra Munoz.

Response: Not Cleared

Secretariat: CAR16: Please note that the AF SRF 2026 has been published all new proposals should now adhere to the new SRF. Please amend the core indicators, results framework and the results framework alignment table utilizing the same which is available at <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/strategic-results-framework-guidance-2026/>

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CR34: The Project Results Framework and the alignment table (Table 34) have been comprehensively revised to ensure full internal consistency. The objectives, outcomes, outputs, indicators, and corresponding grant amounts have been harmonized with the Project components, while ensuring that the total objective-level and outcome-level grant amounts correspond to the sum of the four Project components only, excluding Implementing Entity (IE) fees and Executing Entity (EE) costs. In addition, the Adaptation Fund outcomes, outputs, and indicators have been updated using the official wording of the Strategic Results Framework (SRF) 2026.

CR35: The Project Results Framework has been comprehensively reviewed to strengthen the SMART characteristics of the Project indicators.

CAR16: The proposal has been fully updated to align with the Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework (SRF) 2026. This revision includes the Project Results Framework, the Project's alignment table (Table 34), the corresponding narrative, and the applicable Adaptation Fund outcomes, outputs, indicators, and core indicators. The proposal now follows the terminology, structure, and reporting requirements established in the SRF 2026 guidance.

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

Response: Pending

Secretariat: No.

Further information is required.

As per Part II. G, Table 22, a comprehensive table is provided on the list of all relevant potentially overlapping projects/programme, complementarities/lessons learned.

CR22: Please revise the last two columns so that “Complementarities/Lessons Learned” refers specifically to lessons learned and how they have been incorporated into the project, and revise the column title accordingly.

Likewise, “Incorporation of Lessons Learned into the Project Design” should instead address the absence of overlap and the complementarities with other initiatives (again, changing the column title accordingly). Please remember to include a sound justification for no duplication.

CR23: Please review whether there are any other Adaptation Fund (AF) projects relevant to this context. If so, please include them in the table 22.

CR24: Please describe the coordination framework to be used during implementation to ensure the prevention of duplication throughout the project’s execution.

Edited by Alexandra Munoz.

Resource Availability

Is the requested project / programme funding within the funding windows of the programme for regional projects/programmes?

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

Response: Cleared

Secretariat: Yes.

Are the administrative costs (Implementing Entity Management Fee and Project/ Programme Execution Costs) at or below 10 per cent of the project/programme for implementing entity (IE) fees and at or below 10 per cent of the project/programme cost for the execution costs?

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

As per Table 4 and Tables 34-35, the administrative costs (Implementing Entity Management Fee and Project/ Programme Execution Costs) at or below 10%.

Note the IE fee is at 6.5% and the EE fee is at 7.4%. Please note these can therefore be increased to accommodate for budget costs that may be missed as highlighted in the subsequent CAR and CRs.

CR46: The figures do add up regarding components table vs. budget vs. Disbursement table. In Table 4, component 1 is USD 2,323,710 while in Table 31, component 1 is USD 3,002,287. These figures should be the same. Please amend.

Edited by Alexandra Munoz.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CR46: The Project budget has been reviewed to ensure full consistency across Table 4, Table 32, the detailed budget, and the disbursement table. The grant amounts allocated to each Project component have been harmonized, and the total objective-level and outcome-level amounts now correspond to the sum of the four Project components only, excluding Implementing Entity (IE) fees and Executing Entity (EE) costs.

Eligibility of IE

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

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

The Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) is accredited. The expiration date is 20 October 2027.

Implementation Arrangements

Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management at the regional and national level, including coordination arrangements within countries and among them? Has the potential to partner with national institutions, and when possible, national implementing entities (NIEs), been considered, and included in the management arrangements?

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

However further information is needed.

As per Part III.A, para. 538-565, arrangements for project management have been made at the regional level with a regional governance and coordination framework, a regional steering committee. It also includes Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) as regional EE with the capacity and mandate to work across borders as IICA has official national offices and active member representation in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. At the national level are national coordination arrangements. A Project Management Unit will be established to implement the project. It provides a list of stakeholders who will be engaged throughout the project on different levels (Table 27). Figure 1 illustrates the project governance and implementation structure showing how organisations report to each other.

Only Chile and Uruguay have National Implementing Entities accredited to Adaptation Fund [i.e. Agencia chilena de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AGCID) and Corporación Nacional para el Desarrollo (CND)]. Para. 553 provides a reason that CAF will have the primary responsibility of the project. However, it does not clarify why the NIEs cannot be a stakeholder in any part of the process to also build their capacity. The implementation arrangements incorporate gender-responsive elements through the dedicated roles of project staff, territorial mechanisms will ensure gender-sensitive participation. A Working Group on Participation and Socioeconomic Inclusion, incorporating gender and rural youth perspectives.

CR47: Please provide some justification as to why the NIEs cannot be a stakeholder in any part of the process to build their capacity.

CR48: Please consider gender-related participation across all mechanisms which are part of the implementation arrangements. For example, aiming for 50:50 men and women in the Steering Committee, where possible.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CR47: The proposal has been revised to reflect the relevant institutional role and experience of the Adaptation Fund's NIEs in Chile and Uruguay. Their participation has been incorporated as part of the Project's stakeholder engagement, particularly in relation to technical exchange.

CR48: The Project implementation arrangements have been strengthened to mainstream gender considerations across all governance and coordination mechanisms. The proposal now specifies that the Regional Steering Committee, Thematic Working Groups, national coordination mechanisms, and other governance bodies will promote gender-balanced representation (50:50 where feasible), while ensuring the meaningful participation of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and other vulnerable groups throughout Project implementation. These measures will be supported through the Gender Action Plan (GAP), gender-sensitive monitoring, and the Working Group on Participation and Socioeconomic Inclusion.

Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management?

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

As per Part III.B, Table 28, a matrix of the project's financial, operational, environmental, social, and climate risks and management measures are presented.

CR49: Please categorise the risk by including a column labelled Risk Category as column 1 and 'Risk' as column 2. Please also elaborate the description of the risk identified.

CR50: Please add a final column 'Residual risks' to indicate the expected risks levels after applying mitigation measures.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CR49: Table 30 has been revised to include a new Risk Category column and a more detailed description of each identified risk.

CR50: Table 30 has been updated to include a new Residual Risk Level column.

Are there measures in place for the management of for environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund? Proponents are encouraged to refer to the Guidance document for Implementing Entities on compliance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy, for details.

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

As per Part III.C, para. 566-575, and Annex 2: ESMP, measures in place for the management of environmental and social risks. However, a consolidated summary of the ESMP should need to be included in Part III.C. The

ESMP included budget provisions for its implementation and has a grievance mechanism with an operational governance mechanism.

CR51: Please include a consolidated summary Table of the ESMP in Part III.C. The table entries should include: the AF E&S principle, project component output/activity related to the risk, risk mitigation measures, monitoring frequency to ensure compliance with mitigation measures, responsible entity, and budget provisions. Please ensure that the risks listed in the ESMP are consistent with those mentioned in Table 25.

CR52: Please ensure that the budget provisions outlined in the ESMP are reflected in the M&E plan as “Environmental and social monitoring activities”.

CAR8: At Table 25, column 2 should be labelled No further assessment. As such please address the following:
i. please ensure that E&S Principles 1, 4 and 6 are further assessed by leaving column 2 blank. Only principles that do not require further assessment are marked with an X in column 2. ESPs 1, 4 and 6 will always require some assessment even if no risk is anticipated at project design.

CR53: Please include allocated roles and responsibilities for the ESMP’s implementation in Table 1: Matrix of Environmental and Social Risks, Impacts and Mitigation Measures for the Project (pages 9-20 of the ESMP).

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CR51: Part III.C has been strengthened through the inclusion of a consolidated ESMP summary table. The summarized risks and measures have been harmonized with the environmental and social principles and risks presented in Table 27 and Annex 2.

CR52: The Project MEL Plan (Table 32) has been revised.

CAR8: Table 27 has been revised in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy template. The second column has been renamed “No Further Assessment Required for Compliance”, and the assessment status has been updated accordingly. Consistent with the Adaptation Fund guidance, the cells corresponding to ESP 1 (Compliance with the Law), ESP 4 (Human Rights), and ESP 6 (Core Labour Rights) have been left blank, indicating that further assessment is required during Project implementation. An “X” has been retained only for those principles for which no further assessment is required.

CR53: Table 1 of Annex 2 has been revised to include a dedicated “Responsible Entity / Entities” column. Responsibilities for implementation, monitoring, supervision, regulatory compliance, and field-level application of mitigation measures have been assigned to CAF, IICA/PMU, the Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist, territorial facilitators, national institutions, implementation partners, contractors, and beneficiary organizations, as applicable.

Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

However further information is required.

According to Table 4, a budget of USD 1,826,086 has been allocated for IE fee. This total is reflected in Table 35 (budget) which provides of breakdown. The fee covers project inception and closure, corporate costs, financial management, project mid-term and evaluation, project oversight, translations, audits and technical support from CAF staff.

CAR9: Note the costs for M&E Specialist should be covered under EE costs and the supervision of preparation of

annual Project reports would be an IE cost. Please Clarify. Please also clarify 'Administrative audit costs.' Under the column Assumptions and Estimates.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CAR9: Table 38 has been revised and clarified accordingly. The proposal now explicitly distinguishes between the responsibilities of the Implementing Entity (IE) and the Executing Entity (EE). Consistent with this distinction, day-to-day monitoring and evaluation functions—including data collection, consolidation, analysis, and operation of the Project monitoring and evaluation system—are covered under the Project/Programme Execution Costs (EE), while the IE Management Fee covers supervision, quality assurance, and fiduciary oversight of project monitoring and reporting, including the review of the Inception Report, Annual Project Performance Reports, and Final Project Report. In addition, the assumptions and estimates for "Audits" have been revised to clarify that these costs correspond to the independent administrative and financial audits required by the Adaptation Fund to verify compliance with its fiduciary standards, financial management requirements, and applicable audit provisions.

Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included?

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

However further clarification is required.

According to Table 4, a budget of USD 2,086,609 has been allocated for 'Project/Programme Execution cost' . This total is reflected in Table 34 (budget) which provides of breakdown. However, some categories related to IE are included and some categories related to 'Project/Programme Execution cost' are embedded in project components.

CR54: The proposal uses the term 'Project Implementation Costs' in Table 4 and 34. Please revise this to state 'Project/Programme Execution cost' to ensure consistency throughout proposal with AF terminology.

CR55: Please note the Baseline Study is an IE cost. Please clarify the baseline study valued at USD37,000 in Table 29 (M&E Plan) and also in IE cost and the Baseline Report under 'Project/Programme Execution cost' cost valued at USD50,000. The total cost to prepare the Baseline Report is USD87,000. Please clarify and ensure consistency in across tables.

CAR10: The Project/Programme Execution cost' / EE costs do not include Project Staff Salaries, instead these appear to be embedded under project activities. Please include the salaries of the Gender Specialist, M&E Specialist, Environmental and Social Specialist and Knowledge Management Specialist etc under the EE cost in the budget. These should be listed as sub-categories under 'Salaries' so cost of each staff is explicit.

CAR11: Please note Audits are the responsibility of the IE. Therefore, please remove the fee for EE and adjust the Audit figure in Table 35, if needed with the appropriate assumption, estimate and justification.

CAR12: Please note that the EE cover Results-based Monitoring costs which is day to day project monitoring. Please indicate these costs within the budget.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CR54: Tables 4 and 37 have been revised.

CR55: The baseline report budget lines have been clarified and adjusted in the IE cost budget.

CAR10: PMU staff costs have been revised and are now explicitly reflected under the Executing Entity (EE) costs in the budget.

CAR11: The audit costs have been revised in accordance with the AF requirements, removing EE audit costs and updating the IE budget accordingly.

CAR12: Results-based monitoring costs have been incorporated under the Executing Entity (EE) budget.

Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

However, further information is needed.

As per Part III. G a detailed budget with budget notes and assumptions are presented. Costs are broken down at activity level and by year. However, it is not consolidated into one table, and it is unclear if the resources allocated for gender responsive implementation is adequate as the Gender Action Plan (Annex 3) does not include a budget.

CAR13: Please provide the budget for the activities within the Gender Action Plan and ensure that its implementation activities are clearly reflected in the project budget.

CR56: Please clarify the budget lines for ESMP in the project budget.

CR57: Please consolidate the budget for activities, IE costs and EE costs or provide the Excel file for the budget as an Annex.

CR58: Please clarify the budget for all Project staff: Gender Specialist, M&E Specialist and E&S Specialist which should be covered by EE costs. Note a Knowledge Management Specialist was identified in Part III. E (Table 30) but does not appear in the budget nor mentioned in Part II.H regarding learning and knowledge management. Please ensure this role is well reflected in the proposal with an associated budget.

CR59: Please include the sub-total for each Outcome in Table 30. This will assist with ensuring consistency throughout the proposal.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CAR13: A dedicated budget for the Gender Action Plan has been included and its implementation costs are reflected in the project budget.

CR56: The ESMP budget has been clarified and the corresponding budget lines have been identified in the project budget.

CR57: The budget presentation has been consolidated and an Excel budget file has been provided as an annex.

CR58: PMU staffing and budget have been revised for consistency. The PMU structure has been updated and all staff positions included in the proposal are now appropriately reflected in the budget.

CR59: Subtotals for each Outcome have been added to Table 35.

Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

However further information is required.

Table 29, para. 587, presents the budgeted M&E plan, inclusive of a mid-term and final evaluation which are costed within the 1-2% proposed by AF. However, there are some gaps such as the lack of a Project Completion Report and how the management of the environmental and social risks identified will be addressed. The budgets for monitoring by EE, and supervision by IE, of related ESMP and Gender Action Plan (GAP) are not included.

CR60: Note that these evaluations should be independently completed. Please check the AF Evaluation policy for further details or the guidance document as below. <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Evaluation-in-Project-Design-06.26.25.pdf> . Currently, it is stated that CAF would be responsible, please change that to independent consultant.

CR61: Please include a Project Completion Report in the table and note it must be completed nine months after the Final Evaluation Report.

CR62: Please ensure the budget for the M&E Specialist is explicit in the budget. Day to day project monitoring cost is borne by EE. Please ensure budget for M&E is included.

CR63: Please clarify the timing/frequency for Project supervision.

CR64: Please clarify how M&E Plan addresses the management of the environmental and social risks identified and indicate related the budgets for monitoring by EE, and supervision by IE, of related ESMP and Gender Action Plan (GAP).

CR65: Please reconsider the costs for E&S and Gender Specialists. The costs are rather low for a four-year period.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CR60: This was already the intended approach. Table 38 and the M&E Plan has been revised to make it explicit that the mid-term review and final evaluation will be conducted by independent external consultants contracted by CAF.

CR61: Table 32 has been revised to include the preparation of a Project Completion Report, to be completed and submitted nine (9) months after the completion of the Final Evaluation Report, in accordance with the Adaptation Fund requirements.

CR62: This has been incorporated into the "Project MEL Plan: Activities, Responsibilities, Frequency, and Budget" table, specifying the corresponding monitoring responsibilities, frequency, and budget.

CR63: The frequency of Project supervision has been clarified.

CR64: The frequency of Project supervision has been clarified.

CR65: This has been incorporated into the "Project MEL Plan: Activities, Responsibilities, Frequency, and Budget" table.

Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

However further amendments are needed.

The M&E Plan is budgeted with breakdown of IE fees for supervision of M&E functions such as project supervision missions, baseline reports and Audits. The M&E Plan budgets for mid-term and final evaluation. However, the evaluations costs should be disaggregated as these occur during different periods during the project. Note that only the IE fee covers the project financial budget audits and ensures compliance with audit requirements.

CR66: Please address the following

- create separate budget lines for the mid-term and final evaluations and update the timing/frequency as the mid-term evaluation would commence in Year 2 of a four-year project.
- Revise the responsible party to state “Independent Consultant” for both.

CR67: Please add a column to distinguish what would be considered IE fees vs EE fees.

CAR68: Please amend the M&E Plan’s budgeted Audit costs as the costs for all audits are borne by the IE and not the EE.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CR66: This has been incorporated into the “Project MEL Plan: Activities, Responsibilities, Frequency, and Budget” table.

CR67: This has been incorporated into the “Project MEL Plan: Activities, Responsibilities, Frequency, and Budget” table.

CAR68: The M&E Plan has been reviewed and corrected accordingly.

Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

However amendments are required.

As per Part III.H, the proposal includes a disbursement schedule, but it does not follow with the prescribed format at: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/project-funding/project-proposal-materials/>

CR70: Please address the following

- i. The table row headings should be adjusted to be align with template. For example, please change ‘Projected Date’ to ‘Scheduled date’ and include at least the month and year.
- ii. The RIA fees appears to be the costs for the Implementing Entity, which is USD1,826,086. Please replace ‘RIA fee’ with ‘Implementing Entity Fee’.
- iii. Note that Project Funds equals to the Total Project/Programme Cost which includes Executing Entity Costs. Therefore, please amend the budget for Project Funds to reflect this and remove the row labelled “Project Implementation Costs”. The total costs for this row should be USD 28,173,914 which is reflected in the components table (Table 3).
- iv. Ensure that the figures in the components table, budget and disbursement table add up.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CR70: The disbursement table has been revised to align with the AF template, terminology has been corrected, budget figures have been reconciled, and consistency across all budget tables has been ensured.

Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework?

Response: Pending

Secretariat: Yes.

However, amendments are required.

As per Part III.E, the alignment with AF results framework and core impact indicators are not as per AF requirements.

CAR14: Please include AF core impact indicators as dedicated tables in Part III.E (i.e., a table for each of the three applicable indicators indicated in Table 14).

i. please ensure that the targets and beneficiaries (direct and indirect) in the tables align with those of the project results framework. For related guidance, please refer the links below:

- Methodologies for reporting Adaptation Fund core impact indicators (78 kB, DOC)
- Methodologies for reporting Adaptation Fund core impact indicators (152 kB, PDF)

ii. In the project result framework, please include at least the core impact indicator "Number of beneficiaries including estimations for direct and indirect beneficiaries" and include other core impact indicators as appropriate to the project.

CR69: Please ensure numbers are disaggregated by gender, both in baseline and End of project Target and these are aligned with the GAP.

Response: Not Cleared

IE: CAR14: Part III.E has been revised to include dedicated summary tables for the applicable Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicators, presenting the baseline, end-of-project targets, and the corresponding beneficiary and natural asset estimates. These tables are fully aligned with the Project Results Framework, while the detailed methodologies, reporting templates, assumptions, and country-level calculations are provided in Annex 5, prepared in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator methodology.

CR69: The Core Impact Indicator summary tables and the Project Results Framework have been revised to ensure that beneficiary figures are consistently disaggregated by sex at both the baseline and end-of-project target levels, in full alignment with the Gender Action Plan and the Project Results Framework.

FULLY DEVELOPED PROPOSAL FOR REGIONAL PROJECT

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Regional Project for Climate Change Adaptation in Family Farming in the Extended MERCOSUR - PROCCAF

Countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay

Thematic Focal Area¹ : Food security

Type of Implementing Entity: Regional Implementing Entity

Implementing Entity: CAF - Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean

Executing Entities: Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).

Amount of Financing Requested: 30,000,000 (in U.S. dollar equivalents)

Letters of Endorsement (LOE) signed for all countries: Yes ☒ No ☐

NOTE: LOEs must 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 proposal has been submitted before, including at a different stage (pre-concept, concept, fully-developed proposal)
- ☐ This is the first time this proposal has been submitted at any stage

In the case of a resubmission, please indicate the date of the last submission: 8/14/2026

Please note that fully developed proposal documents should not exceed 100 pages for the main document and 100 pages for the annexes.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION	1
LIST OF TABLES	2
LIST OF ACRONYMS	3
Project Background and Context:	5
Projected Timeline:	13
Project Components and Funding:	14
.....	14

¹ The thematic areas are: Food security; Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems; Water management; Innovation in financing for adaptation.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION.....	15
A. Describe the project components, focusing particularly on the specific adaptation activities, how these activities would contribute to climate resilience, and how they would create added value through the regional approach, compared to implementing similar activities in each country individually. In the case of a program, show how the combination of individual projects would contribute to the overall increase in resilience.....	15
B. Describe how the project would promote new and innovative solutions to climate change adaptation, such as new approaches, technologies, and mechanisms.....	56
C. Describe how the project would provide 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 would avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy.....	58
D. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project and explain how the regional approach would support cost-effectiveness.....	65
E. Describe how the project is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist. If applicable, please refer to relevant regional plans and strategies where they exist.....	70
F. Describe how the project meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.....	73
G. Describe whether there is any duplication of the project with other funding sources, if any.....	78
H. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.....	84
I. 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 of the Adaptation Fund.....	84
J. Provide justification for the requested funding, focusing on the full cost of adaptation rationale.....	89
K. Describe how the sustainability of the project outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project.....	91
PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS.....	94
A. Describe the arrangements for project management at the regional and national levels, including coordination arrangements within and among countries. Describe how the potential to partner with national institutions, and when possible, national implementing entities (NIEs), has been considered and included in the management arrangements.....	94
B. Describe the measures for financial and project risk management.....	101
C. Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.....	103
D. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan.....	106
E. Includes a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets, and indicators.....	108
F. Demonstrate how the project aligns with the Adaptation Fund's Results Framework.....	119
G. Include a detailed budget with budget notes, broken down by country as applicable, a budget detailing the use of the Implementing Entity's management fee, and an explanation and breakdown of the implementation costs.....	121
H. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.....	133
PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENTS AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY	135
A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the	135
B. Implementing Entity.....	140

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 : Prioritized municipalities and average climate vulnerability of the FF	8
Table 2 : Comparative summary of climate and ecosystem characteristics by country.....	12
Table 3: Programme calendar	13
Table 4 : Project Components and Funding.....	14
Table 5 : Coordination of the REAF commissions into three thematic coordination forums (working groups).....	22
Table 6: Distribution of the 105 prioritized communities.....	26
Table 7 : Distribution of the 40 prioritized communities.....	27

Table 8 : Distribution of the six prioritized communities.....	28
Table 9 : Distribution of the eight prioritized communities.	29
Table 10 : Operational framework for “recaatingamento” actions	30
Table 11 : Operational framework for complementary adaptation strategies for the FF.	31
Table 12 : Operational framework for territorial strategies on climate-resilient family farming (ATER) and strengthening adaptive capacities.....	32
<i>Table 13 : Provinces Where Activity 2.3.1 Will Be Carried Out.</i>	<i>34</i>
Table 14 : Provinces Where Activity 2.3.2 Will Be Carried Out.	35
Table 15 : Provinces Where Activity 2.3.3 Will Be Carried Out.	37
Table 16 : Prioritized Indigenous Communities and Producer Organizations.	37
Table 17 : Prioritized Indigenous Communities and Producer Organizations.	39
Table 18 : Prioritized police stations.	40
Table 19 : Summary of the Project's Economic, Social and Environmental Benefits.	59
Table 20 : Number of project beneficiaries.	60
Table 21 : <i>Cost-effectiveness analysis of the integrated adaptation solutions</i>	63
Table 22 : Summary of project benefits, gains, avoidances, and alternatives. Prepared by the authors.	69
Table 23 : Alignment of the Project with national, regional, and international strategic documents. Prepared by the authors.	70
Table 23 : Relevant national legislation by country within the framework of the Project.....	73
Table 24 : Projects/initiatives/programs related to the Project located in countries of the Extended MERCOSUR.....	78
<i>Table 25 : Consultation, validation, and technical coordination processes carried out during the preparation of the Full Proposal.....</i>	<i>85</i>
Table 26 : Public institutions represented in the national delegations.	88
Table 27 : Checklist of AF environmental and social principles applicable to the Project.	93
Table 28 : Governance and Coordination Functions.....	95
Table 29 : Key Stakeholders.....	100
Table 30 : Matrix of the Project's Financial, Operational, Environmental, Social, and Climate Risks and Management Measures.....	102
<i>Table 31 : Consolidated Summary of the Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESSP).</i>	<i>104</i>
Table 32 : Project MEL Plan: Activities, Responsibilities, Frequency, and Budget.....	107
Table 33 : Project Results Framework: Strategy, Indicators, Milestones, Targets, and Sources of Verification.	108
Table 34 : Alignment of the Project's Objectives and Results with the Adaptation Fund's Results Framework.....	119
<i>Table 35: Detailed budget by project activity.</i>	<i>122</i>
<i>Table 36: Notes and Assumptions.</i>	<i>126</i>
<i>Table 37: Project execution costs</i>	<i>131</i>
Table 38 : Management, Supervision, Monitoring, and Evaluation Costs of the Regional Implementing Entity (CAF).....	132
Table 36: Disbursement schedule.....	133

LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Description
AF	Adaptation Fund
ALATs	Local Technical Assistance Agencies in Paraguay
AOP	Annual Operational Plan
ARClm	Chilean Climate Risk Atlas
ATER	Technical Assistance and Rural Extension
BAAPA	Atlantic Forest of the Upper Paraná
CACCGR	Commission on Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management
CAF	Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean
CAH	Paraguayan Agricultural Credit Bank
CAR	Regional Development and Action Company
CBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
CDA	Agricultural Development Center
CLACSO	Latin American Council of Social Sciences
COFASPI	Piedmont Cooperative for Sustainable Family Farming
COOPERCUC	Family Farming Cooperative of Canudos, Uauá, and Curaçá
COPROFAM	Coordinating Body of Family Farmer Organizations of the Extended MERCOSUR
CRAF	REAF Commission on Family Farming Registries
DEAg	Paraguayan Directorate of Agricultural Extension

Acronym	Description
DGDR	General Directorate of Rural Development
DGEEC	General Directorate of Statistics, Surveys, and Censuses
DINACC	National Directorate of Climate Change
DINAGUA	Uruguay's National Water Directorate
EbA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMBRAPA	Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation
EPANB	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund
ESSP	Environmental and Social Safeguards Plan
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FF	Family Farming
FOCEM	MERCOSUR Structural Convergence Fund
FSS	Field Schools
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGA	Global Goal on Adaptation
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GIPPAF	Research Group on Public Policies for Family Farming
GPV	Gross Production Value
IBGE	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
IDESA	Institute for Social and Agrarian Development in the Semi-Arid Region
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INC	National Institute of Colonization
INDAP	Institute for Agricultural Development
INDERT	National Institute for Rural and Land Development
INDI	Paraguayan Institute for Indigenous Affairs
INE	National Institute of Statistics
INIA	Chilean Institute for Agricultural Research / National Institute for Agricultural Research of Uruguay, as applicable
INIAF	National Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Innovation
IPA	Agricultural Plan Institute
IPTA	Paraguayan Institute of Agricultural Technology
IRPAA	Regional Institute for Appropriate Small-Scale Agriculture in Brazil
IS-FF	Family Farming Information System
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LOE	Letter of Endorsement
MADES	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Paraguay
MAG	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Paraguay
MDA	Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming of Brazil
MDPRyA	Ministry of Productive, Rural, and Water Development of Bolivia
MDR	Uruguayan Rural Development Board
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

Acronym	Description
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market
MGAP	Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries of Uruguay
MIDES	Ministry of Social Development of Uruguay
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture of Chile
MMA	Ministry of the Environment / Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, depending on the country
MPDyMA	Bolivian Ministry of Development Planning and the Environment
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAP- Agro	Uruguay's National Agricultural Adaptation Plan
NATB	National Agroclimatic Technical Body
NCRE	Non-conventional renewable energy
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index
NIE	National Implementing Entity
O&M	Operation and maintenance
PES	Payments for Ecosystem Services
PLACA	Latin American and Caribbean Climate Action Platform for Agriculture
PMU	Project Management Unit
PNAF	Uruguay's National Family Farming Plan
PNATER	National Policy on Technical Assistance and Rural Extension
PNMC	National Policy on Climate Change
PPR	Project Performance Report
PROCCAF	Regional Project for Climate Change Adaptation in Family Farming in the Extended MERCOSUR
PROCISUR	Cooperative Program for Agri-Food and Agro-Industrial Technological Development in the Southern Cone
PRONARA	National Program for the Reduction of Pesticides
RCA	Rural Community Agent
REAF	MERCOSUR Specialized Meeting on Family Farming
RELASER	Latin American Network of Rural Extension Services
RIA	Regional Implementing Agency
RSC	Regional Steering Committee
SAJUC	Socio-Environmental Assistance Service in Rural and Urban Areas of Brazil
SASOP	Advisory Service for Rural Grassroots Organizations of Brazil
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDR	Secretariat of Rural Development of Brazil
UGRA	Agroclimatic Risk Management Unit
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNEB	State University of Bahia
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIVASF	Federal University of the São Francisco Valley

Project Background and Context:

1. The Regional Project on Climate Change Adaptation for Family Farming in the Extended MERCOSUR (PROCCAF) will be implemented in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay, drawing on the working framework promoted by the MERCOSUR Specialized Meeting on Family Farming (REAF). The reference to Extended MERCOSUR is limited to these five countries, recognizing their institutional, regulatory, and territorial particularities and technical approaches, as well as their participation in forums for regional dialogue and cooperation facilitated by the REAF.
2. Within this framework, references to the REAF and the Coordinating Body of Family Farming Organizations of the Extended MERCOSUR (COPROFAM) are made in recognition of their track record and role in the regional coordination of family farming. These references reflect an inclusive, non-exclusive, and broad approach within the project's operational scope, aimed at strengthening complementarity among stakeholders. In this regard, PROCCAF will promote and facilitate the diverse participation of family farming organizations rooted in the territories of the participating countries, regardless of their institutional affiliation, including the creation of spaces for dialogue, consultation, and exchange. This participation will be carried out in accordance with applicable national frameworks and in line with the principles of inclusion, plurality, coordination, and transparency that guide the project's implementation.
3. The involvement of these organizations legitimizes the project's scope by ensuring the representation of family farming organizations, incorporating local knowledge and experiences, and involving women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other stakeholders who reflect the sector's diversity.
4. Within the framework of the Project, the term "Family Farming" (FF) will be used as a broad and operational category that encompasses the various stakeholders, production systems, forms of organization, and rural livelihoods associated with this activity in the participating countries. This approach is aligned with the "Guidelines for the Recognition and Identification of Family Farming in MERCOSUR" (GMC Resolution No. 25/07), which recognize the institutional, productive, territorial, and sociocultural particularities of each country.
5. Consequently, references to family farming throughout the Project should be understood flexibly and in accordance with the corresponding definitions, recognition mechanisms, forms of organization, and identification systems in each participating country, recognizing the diversity of categories, target populations, and terms associated with family farming in each national context.
- 1. Regional Climate Vulnerability and Its Impact on Family Farming**
6. South America faces growing vulnerability to climate change, characterized by shifts in rainfall patterns and an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme events such as prolonged droughts, flash floods, heat waves, wildfires, severe frosts, and off-season hailstorms (Almeida et al., 2020; Hidalgo et al., 2019). These threats not only have severe environmental impacts but also exacerbate social and economic inequalities, particularly affecting rural populations and food agriculture production systems, which form the basis of food sovereignty, territorial roots, and local resilience in the region.
7. In Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay, the FF accounts for between 70 and 85% of productive units in the agricultural sector² and plays a strategic role in food production, food security, the management of agricultural biodiversity, soil conservation, ecosystem services in general, and the preservation of ancestral knowledge³. However, these territories face alarming levels of exposure to climate risks, particularly in areas such as the inter-Andean valleys, the Yungas and sub-Andean regions, the Chaco, and the Chiquitano dry forest in Bolivia; the semi-arid region of Brazil; the northern, central, and southern macrozones in Chile; the northeastern region of Paraguay; and the northeastern region of Uruguay, where factors such as structural poverty, limited access to basic services, and high dependence on natural resources affected by the impacts of climate change converge.
8. The five countries in this project face a series of climate-related threats that, while varying by country, share a common basis in their impacts on agricultural forests. These threats jeopardize food security, rural livelihoods, and the sustainability of agricultural ecosystems. A review of each country is presented below.

2. Climate Risks and Associated Socioeconomic Impacts

Bolivia

² Hidalgo, M. S., Díaz, N., Icaza, M. C., Etchegaray, M. J., and Rey, R. (2019). Innovations for the Adaptation of Family Farming to Climate Change in Latin America and the Caribbean: Success Stories. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

³ Cartagena, P. (2024). Bolivia Consultancy Report. Climate Action Consultancy – REAF.

9. Agricultural production accounts for more than 770,000 family farming producers (FAO, 2023) and more than 89% of production units in Bolivia and is the cornerstone of the country's food sovereignty⁴. Ninety-four% of agricultural exports come from farms smaller than 20 hectares, and 71% are dedicated to subsistence agriculture⁵. These family farms produce most of the fresh food that supplies local markets, especially crops such as potatoes, quinoa, and vegetables, as well as camelids and sheep. The FF sector has a strong indigenous base—predominantly Aymara, Quechua, and Guaraní (there are 36 indigenous identities recognized by the Political Constitution of the State)—which maintains traditional production systems such as *sukakollos*, *q'ochas*, and terrace systems, among others, with deep agroecological knowledge⁶.
10. FF operates under structurally vulnerable conditions, with 63% of the rural population living in poverty and 35% in extreme poverty⁷. Many rural and indigenous communities are located in hard-to-reach regions, with limited access to basic services, technical assistance, and climate finance. The FF is located primarily in the country's high Andean macroregions and inter-Andean valleys, in fragile ecosystems such as the semi-humid puna and the inter-Andean dry forest, as well as in the Amazonian tropical forest. All these territories perform strategic water regulation functions but are increasingly affected by soil degradation, loss of vegetation cover, and desertification—processes exacerbated by climate change⁸.
11. Bolivia has also strengthened its institutional framework to support family farming through Law No. 144-2011 on the Community Agricultural Productive Revolution, which prioritizes the strengthening of family, community, and indigenous agriculture. Within this framework, rural extension services have incorporated intercultural approaches that combine technical knowledge with ancestral and community-based practices, contributing to the preservation of traditional production systems and local adaptive capacities. The Bolivian rural extension model promotes not only greater recognition of cultural diversity but also the strengthening of community autonomy and development processes rooted in the local territory.
12. Family farming in Bolivia has a strong demographic and gender dimension. Women account for approximately 38 to 40% of the agricultural workforce and play a central role in food production, seed management, and household food security, particularly in Andean and inter-Andean indigenous territories⁹. Despite this contribution, gender gaps persist only about 20 to 25% of agricultural production units are registered in women's names, and women farmers have more limited access to land, credit, technical assistance, and climate-resilient technologies compared to men farmers¹⁰. At the same time, the migration of rural youth is contributing to the aging of the agricultural population, increasing the productive and caregiving burden on women and older adults, while also weakening generational succession in family farming systems¹¹. These demographic dynamics underscore the need for project interventions that are gender-sensitive and youth-focused to strengthen equitable access to productive resources and improve the resilience of family farming systems.

Brazil

13. Family farming in Brazil accounts for a significant portion of food production¹². The country has more than 4 million rural families, many of whom live in regions with high climate vulnerability, such as the semi-arid Northeast and the Amazon¹³. From a demographic and gender perspective, family farming accounts for approximately 77% of all agricultural holdings in the country and employs about 67% of the rural workforce¹⁴. Family farming in Brazil consists of 3,089,512 family units, comprising 5,230,000 family farmers¹⁵, with a significant proportion of indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant *quilombola* communities, rural women, and young people, where women account for about 30% of family farm owners and more than 40% of the workforce within family farming units¹⁶. Despite their central economic role, less than 25% of rural land titles are registered in women's names, and women receive less than 20% of rural credit resources, reflecting persistent gender-based barriers to access to productive assets, financial inclusion,

⁴ FAO. (n.d.). Knowledge Platform on Family Farming – Bolivia. Retrieved from <https://www.fao.org/family-farming/countries/bol/es/>

⁵ INE. (2023). 2022 Household Survey – Poverty and Inequality. La Paz: National Institute of Statistics.

⁶ Cartagena, G. (2024). Peasant Production and Climate Resilience in the Andes. La Paz: CIDES-UMSA.

⁷ INE. (2023). 2022 Household Survey – Poverty and Inequality. La Paz: National Institute of Statistics.

⁸ Cartagena, G. (2024). Peasant Production and Climate Resilience in the Andes. La Paz: CIDES-UMSA.

⁹ FAO. (n.d.). Country Profile on Family Farming: Bolivia. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. <https://www.fao.org/family-farming/countries/bol/en>

¹⁰ FAO and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). (2023). Rural Women and Climate Change in Latin America and the Caribbean. FAO–IDB.

¹¹ World Bank. (2022). Gender and Rural Development in Bolivia. World Bank Group.

¹² FAO. (n.d.). Brazil – Knowledge Platform on Family Farming. Retrieved from <https://www.fao.org/family-farming/countries/bra/es/>

¹³ FAO. (n.d.). Brazil – Knowledge Platform on Family Farming. Retrieved from <https://www.fao.org/family-farming/countries/bra/es/>

¹⁴ IBGE. (2019). 2017 Agricultural Census: Final Results. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics.

¹⁵ Sganga, F., and Cabrera Lamanna, C. (2025). Records of Family Farming in Uruguay and Mercosur Countries. Agrociencia Uruguay.

¹⁶ FAO. (2021). The Situation of Women in Agri-Food Systems. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

and rural extension services, particularly in Indigenous and *Quilombola* territories¹⁷. At the same time, young people under 35 account for less than 20% of family farm managers, indicating significant rural youth migration and limited generational succession, especially in climate-vulnerable regions¹⁸. Although programs such as the National Program for Strengthening Family Farming exist, significant gaps in coverage persist, especially in remote or racialized communities¹⁹.

14. Rural women play a central role in the sustainability of agri-food systems in the semi-arid region, contributing to food production, the conservation of native seeds, the management of socio-biodiversity, water management, beekeeping, agroecological systems, and the transmission of traditional knowledge. However, structural inequalities persist regarding access to land, credit, technical assistance, productive technologies, decision-making forums, and marketing mechanisms, reinforcing the need to incorporate specific actions aimed at strengthening the economic, organizational, and political autonomy of rural women into climate adaptation strategies.
15. Rising temperatures, more severe droughts, soil and ecosystem degradation, reduced water availability, and the loss of ecological functionality in the Caatinga biome directly affect agricultural productivity, the stability of production systems, and the living conditions of rural communities²⁰. These dynamics pose greater risks to farming families, particularly women, rural youth, and traditional peoples and communities that are highly dependent on natural resources sensitive to climate variability.
16. In this context, the Brazilian semi-arid region is a priority area for the implementation of integrated adaptation strategies aimed at strengthening family farming (FF) and territorial resilience^{21 22 23}. This territorial prioritization is grounded in an evidence-based approach, drawing on climate, socioeconomic, and adaptive capacity data developed by the *Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrário e Agricultura Familiar (MDA)* to inform public policies targeting family farming in contexts of climate vulnerability. Within this framework, the Climate Vulnerability Map for Family Farming—developed to identify areas in the Brazilian semi-arid region with the highest levels of exposure and sensitivity to the impacts of climate change—is used as a reference²⁴.
17. For this project, the territorial strategy prioritizes rural communities located in municipalities in the Brazilian semi-arid region that are highly dependent on natural resources sensitive to climate variability and that face increasing environmental degradation, water insecurity, and declining agricultural productivity. In this context, the proposed actions aim to strengthen processes of ecosystem restoration, agroecological transition, water security, and local capacities for adaptation in highly vulnerable areas of the Brazilian semi-arid region.

Table 1 : Prioritized municipalities and average climate vulnerability of the FF²⁵.

Municipality	State	Climate Vulnerability	Municipality	State	Climate Vulnerability
Floresta do Piauí	PI	0.663	Saint Raimundo Nonato	PI	0.591
Cipó	BA	0.658	Palmeira dos Índios	AL	0.587
Fartura do Piauí	PI	0.647	Estrela de Alagoas	AL	0.580
Poranga	CE	0.636	Poço Redondo	SE	0.558
Macururé	BA	0.631	Salgueiro	PE	0.548
Igaracy	PB	0.616	Porto da Folha	SE	0.548
Pariconha	AL	0.607	Juazeiro	BA	0.511
Abaré	BA	0.607			

Chile

18. Family farming in Chile accounts for about 80% of the country's agricultural holdings and represents more than 50% of national horticultural production²⁶. This sector is essential for local food security, the preservation of agroecological practices, and the maintenance of rural life in disadvantaged areas²⁷. Through entities such as the Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP), the government formally recognizes more than 260,000 family farmers, a significant proportion of whom are rural women, indigenous communities, and peasant communities living in mountainous areas, inland drylands, and

¹⁷ FAO and IFAD. (2023). Gender and Rural Livelihoods in Latin America and the Caribbean. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations / International Fund for Agricultural Development.

¹⁸ World Bank. (2022). Brazil: Rural Youth and Agricultural Transformation. World Bank Group.

¹⁹ GRAIN. (2021). Family Farming in Brazil and Current Threats. São Paulo: GRAIN Latin America.

²⁰ MDA. (2024). Climate Vulnerability of Family Farming.

²¹ National Climate Plan. (2024). Official Documents.

²² National Program for the Reduction of Pesticides (PRONARA). Decree No. 12,538, dated June 30, 2025.

²³ National Policy on Technical Assistance and Rural Extension for Family Farming and Agrarian Reform (PNATER). Law No. 12,188, dated January 11, 2010.

²⁴ MDA. (2024). *Climate Vulnerability of Family Farming*.

²⁵ MDA. (2024). *Climate Vulnerability of Family Farming*.

²⁶ ODEPA. (2023). Overview of Family Farming in Chile. Santiago: Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies.

²⁷ FAO. (2021). Rural Women in Chile: Toward an Inclusive and Gender-Sensitive Agenda. Santiago: FAO Chile.

intermediate valleys. Family farming provides livelihoods for approximately 65% of the rural population and is the main source of income for small-scale farming households²⁸. Women account for about 30% of family farm landowners and more than 40% of the agricultural workforce within family farming, playing a central role in food production, on-farm diversification, and household food security²⁹. Regions with the highest concentration of FF, such as La Araucanía, Maule, Biobío, and Los Lagos, are characterized by high rates of rural poverty, limited access to irrigation water, poor connectivity, and limited coverage of agricultural extension or credit services. Rural women face structural barriers that restrict their access to land, technologies, and development programs. Less than 20% of agricultural land titles are held by women, and their access to irrigation infrastructure, agricultural credit, and technical assistance remains significantly lower than that of men, particularly in indigenous and remote rural areas³⁰.

19. In Chile, agriculture serves as a strategic pillar for food security, territorial development, and the conservation of natural resources, extending from the arid regions of the north to the agroforestry and livestock systems of Patagonia. However, this sector faces increasing exposure to the effects of climate change, manifested in prolonged droughts, rising temperatures, extreme precipitation events, wildfires, frosts, heat waves, and changes in the availability and seasonality of water resources. These phenomena affect agricultural and livestock productivity, reduce the availability of water for irrigation, increase soil degradation, and promote the spread of pests and diseases, thereby compromising the sustainability of rural livelihoods. The vulnerability of smallholder farmers is exacerbated by the small size of their farms, limited access to technologies, financing, technical assistance, and infrastructure, as well as by territorial and gender disparities that particularly affect women, youth, and rural communities. In this context, strengthening the adaptive capacity and climate resilience of the FF is a priority for ensuring food security, sustainable rural development, and the fulfillment of national commitments to climate change adaptation³¹. Since 2010, the country has been experiencing an unprecedented megadrought, with a cumulative precipitation deficit of between 20 and 45% depending on the area, severely affecting the regions of Coquimbo, Valparaíso, Metropolitana, and O'Higgins³². Projections from the Chilean Climate Risk Atlas (ARClím) indicate that more than 100 municipalities, mainly in the north and center of the country, will face average maximum temperatures exceeding 22°C under future climate change scenarios, which will increase heat stress on crops and people, especially in semi-arid environments³³.

Paraguay

20. In Paraguay, 454,067 family farmers³⁴ form the core of the rural productive structure, accounting for more than 90% of the country's farms³⁵. This sector is responsible for a significant portion of the national production of staple foods such as cassava, beans, sesame, corn, and cotton, and plays a key role in supplying the domestic market, providing rural employment, and fostering territorial cohesion³⁶. Family farming provides livelihoods for approximately 40% of the rural population and is the main source of employment in the territories of small-scale producers³⁷. From a social perspective, family farming operates in a context of high rural poverty, with rates exceeding 34% in areas such as San Pedro, Canindeyú, and Concepción³⁸. These regions were prioritized due to the convergence of high levels of rural poverty and climate vulnerability, according to official data from the National Institute of Statistics and the Climate Vulnerability Monitor of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES), based on the ND-GAIN index. They are also characterized by limited access to basic services,

²⁸ INE. (2021). *Statistics on the Rural Population and Agricultural Employment*. National Institute of Statistics of Chile.

²⁹ FAO. (2021). *The Situation of Women in Agri-Food Systems*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

³⁰ FAO and ECLAC. (2022). *Rural Women, Agriculture, and Climate Change in Chile*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations / Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

³¹ INDAP (2021). *Adaptation to Climate Change in Family Farming*. Institute for Agricultural Development.

• ODEPA (2025). *Climate Change – Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies*. Ministry of Agriculture of Chile.

• FAO (2025). The Chilean government is promoting the development of smallholder family farming to achieve zero hunger. It notes that smallholder family farms account for approximately 92% of all agricultural holdings, provide about 61% of agricultural employment, and contribute around 27% of the country's food production. <https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/bfd48ea4-3bd5-4f76-b670-a0295dd1e471>

³² <https://www.cr2.cl/megasequia>

³³ https://arclim.mma.gob.cl/features/explorador_amenazas_v2/

³⁴ Sganga, F. and Cabrera Lamanna, C. (2025). *Records on Family Farming in Uruguay and the Mercosur Countries*. Agrociencia. Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries (MGAP). (2024). *National Plan for Family Farming 2024–2028*. Government of Uruguay.

³⁵ FAO. (2023). *Knowledge Platform on Family Farming – Paraguay*. Retrieved from <https://www.fao.org/family-farming/countries/pry/es/>

³⁶ Reimer, J., & Klasen, S. (2022). Inequality and agriculture in Paraguay: a household-level perspective. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 95, 35–48.

³⁷ MAG. (2021). *Characterization of Peasant Family Farming in Paraguay*. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

³⁸ DGEEC. (2022). *2021 Permanent Household Survey*. General Directorate of Statistics, Surveys, and Censuses – Paraguay.

poor water infrastructure, low coverage of technical assistance, and a market dominated by mechanized agribusiness. According to the 2022 National Agricultural Census, women account for approximately 37% of agricultural producers in Paraguay, with their share having increased by more than 75% compared to the 2008 Census; however, gaps in access to credit persist, as only 22% of women producers have received financing, compared to 74.6% of men producers³⁹. Unequal land tenure remains a structural challenge: 1.6% of landowners control 80% of agricultural land⁴⁰.

21. Additionally, the country faces growing climate threats that directly affect its agricultural systems, with varying impacts across different regions. In the departments prioritized in this proposal—San Pedro, Canindeyú, and Concepción—the frequency of extreme events such as torrential rains, floods, heat waves, and, especially, droughts have intensified, disrupting agricultural calendars, eroding soils, depleting pastures, and seriously compromising livestock production and the resilience of rural communities⁴¹. These risks have been identified as a national priority for adaptation in the country's most recent climate instruments, including NDC 3.0 and the First Biennial Transparency Report. According to the climate analysis from the World Bank's ThinkHazard tool⁴², Paraguay faces a high level of threat from both wildfires and extreme heat, posing severe risks to project planning and rural livelihoods. Although the overall risk of water scarcity is low, the country could face localized increases in water stress due to global warming⁴³.

Uruguay

22. Agribusiness in Uruguay plays a key role in the national productive structure, generating approximately 15% of the gross agricultural value added and accounting for 29% of employment in the rural sector⁴⁴. This sector produces a significant portion of the country's horticulture—80%—and actively participates in the fruit, dairy, livestock, and poultry value chains, making it an essential component of the country's food security⁴⁵. From a social perspective, family farms are concentrated primarily in the northeast—where livestock farming is prevalent—and the south—where horticulture and fruit production are prevalent—in areas with historical gaps in access to financing, technical assistance, and differentiated markets. Although the Uruguayan government has developed an active policy to support family farming through the General Directorate of Rural Development (DGDR) and the registry of family farmers, structural inequalities related to scale of production, land tenure, and exposure to climate risks persist. In this regard, 27,642 people live on farms, spread across more than 15,853 registered family farming units, highlighting their socioeconomic impact in rural areas⁴⁶. Among the rural population as a whole, women account for approximately 43.8% of residents and about one-third of those living on farms, indicating both their presence and the barriers to their continued participation in rural production systems⁴⁷. Although women in Uruguay have a relatively high rate of small farm ownership compared to some regional contexts—with nearly 42% of family farming properties involving women in ownership or management—gender gaps persist in access to credit, extension services, and technology adoption, particularly in the most remote family farming areas⁴⁸.
23. Uruguay also faces growing climate threats that severely impact its agricultural sector, particularly family farming⁴⁹. Prolonged droughts, flash floods, and heat waves have intensified in frequency and severity, affecting the country's productivity and food security⁵⁰. For example, between October 2022 and April 2023, Uruguay experienced a historic drought, with rainfall 47% below average, leading to a 25%

³⁹ Mujer.gov.py. (2023). More than 407,000 rural women are part of Paraguay's workforce. <https://mujer.gov.py/mas-de-407-000-mujeres-rurales-forman-parte-de-la-fuerza-de-trabajo-de-paraguay/>

⁴⁰ GRAIN. (2021). The agribusiness model and land grabbing in Paraguay. Asunción: GRAIN Latin America.

⁴¹ DNCC - MADES. (2023). Roadmap for Adaptation by 2030.

⁴² <https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/194-paraguay/DG>

⁴³ World Bank and GFDRR (2024). ThinkHazard! Paraguay – Wildfires, Extreme Heat, and Water Scarcity.

<https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/186-paraguay>

⁴⁴ MGAP. (2023). Atlas of Agricultural and Livestock Risks in Uruguay. Montevideo: Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries.

⁴⁵ FAO. (2024). Overview of Family Farming – Uruguay. Retrieved from <https://www.fao.org/family-farming/countries/ury/es/>

⁴⁶ Sganga, F., and Cabrera Lamanna, C. (2025). Records of Family Farming in Uruguay and Mercosur Countries. Agrocencia Uruguay.

⁴⁷ University of the Republic – Faculty of Agronomy. (2024). Rural Women in Uruguayan Agriculture. Montevideo, Uruguay.

⁴⁸ GOMEZ PERAZZOLI, A.; GAZZANO, M. I.; and DIEGUEZ CAMERONI, I. Agroecological family farming in Uruguay: innovative and counter-hegemonic contributions to sustainability. Agrocenc. Urug. [online]. 2024, vol. 28, e1140. Epub Dec. 1, 2024. ISSN 2730-5066. <https://doi.org/10.31285/agro.28.1140>.

⁴⁹ MGAP. (2024). Uruguay presented an action plan to promote family farming. Office of the President of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay. <https://www.gub.uy/presidencia/comunicacion/noticias/uruguay-presento-plan-accion-para-impulsar-agricultura-familiar>

⁵⁰ MGAP. (2023). OPYPA Yearbook 2023. Study on the Agricultural Impacts of the 2022–2023 Drought. Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries. <https://descargas.mgap.gub.uy/OPYPA/Anuarios/Anuarioopypa2023/estudios/1/e1web/1ElImpactos.pdf>

reduction in agricultural production and economic losses exceeding 1,000 million U.S. dollars⁵¹. This situation led to the declaration of an agricultural emergency and subsequently a water emergency that affected 60% of the population in the Montevideo metropolitan area⁵².

24. The priority area for climate action is part of the Pampa biome and is located in the northeast, covering the departments of Rivera and Cerro Largo, as well as specific areas of Treinta y Tres, Salto, and Tacuarembó, with a total area of 2.5 million hectares. In addition to more frequent droughts, this region has experienced progressive losses of vegetation cover, declining pasture productivity, and impacts on aquifer recharge, which have led to poor adaptation and recurring declarations of agricultural emergencies. These departments have between 20 million and 40 million U.S. dollars worth of crops and livestock at risk each year, making them critical areas for the implementation of climate risk management and adaptation measures⁵³.

Common Climate Challenges and Regional Rationale

25. The five participating countries face common climate threats—albeit with varying intensity and frequency—including prolonged droughts, torrential rains, heat waves, late frosts, wildfires, and rising temperatures. These phenomena increase the vulnerability of family farming (FF), raise production costs, and particularly affect areas with limited access to climate insurance, adaptive technologies, and support services. These threats transcend national borders and affect shared ecosystems—such as the Pampa biome, the Caatinga, arid and high-Andean areas, and Mediterranean and temperate forest ecosystems, to name a few—creating common challenges for food security, rural livelihoods, and the sustainability of production systems.
26. This convergence of impacts warrants a coordinated regional response that promotes joint, culturally relevant, and inclusive solutions, recognizing the traditional knowledge, worldviews, and ways of life of rural and indigenous communities. A regional approach will make it possible to strengthen institutional capacities, expand and scale up good adaptation practices, develop mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, and learning for the FF, promote shared methodologies for estimating losses and damages, strengthen knowledge exchange, innovation, and technical cooperation, and consolidate the role of FF organizations in climate adaptation processes. Likewise, the regional initiative will help optimize technical and financial resources, strengthen coordination among institutions, and promote coherent public policies aimed at climate adaptation, with a focus on rights and territorial justice.
27. For family farming, the REAF has established itself as a key platform that facilitates dialogue between governments and civil society for the development of public policies targeting family farming in the Extended MERCOSUR. Family farming accounts for approximately 80 to 85% of agricultural holdings in the region and generates around 60% of rural employment, contributing between 30 and 40% of the value of food production for domestic markets⁵⁴. In this context, climate-related losses can reach between 10 and 30% of the value of annual production for family farming systems⁵⁵. In 2009, the REAF established guidelines for public policies on risk management and for addressing the climate challenges facing family farming in member countries⁵⁶. The REAF has emphasized the urgency of integrating a climate perspective into regional policies to support family farming, recognizing its role as a strategic actor in the face of climate change⁵⁷. By promoting coordinated adaptation policies, this project is expected to contribute to a 15–25% reduction in climate-related production losses, thereby supporting income stability, food security, and a reduction in public spending on post-disaster response⁵⁸. Building on regional dialogue, the mandates, and the strategic priorities promoted within the REAF framework, this project proposes a transformative adaptation model based on cooperation among countries, AF organizations, and government institutions. In turn, the project will continue to build capacity within the REAF as a regional platform for coordination, policy dialogue, and climate governance for AF.

⁵¹ MGAP. (2023). OPYPA Yearbook 2023. Study on the Agricultural Impacts of the 2022–2023 Drought. Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries. <https://descargas.mgap.gub.uy/OPYPA/Anuarios/Anuarioopypa2023/estudios/1/e1web/1ElImpactos.pdf>

⁵² Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries (MGAP). (2024). National Plan for Family Farming 2024–2028. <https://descargas.mgap.gub.uy/Documentos%20compartidos/PNAF%20Uruguay%20FINAL.pdf>

⁵³ Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries (MGAP). (2024). National Plan for Family Farming 2024–2028. <https://descargas.mgap.gub.uy/Documentos%20compartidos/PNAF%20Uruguay%20FINAL.pdf>

⁵⁴ FAO. (2014). The State of Food and Agriculture: Innovation in Family Farming.

⁵⁵ FAO. (2018). Knowledge Platform on Family Farming: Family Farming in Latin America and the Caribbean.

⁵⁶ MERCOSUR/CMC/Res. 03/09: Public Policy Guidelines on Risk Management for Family Farming.

⁵⁷ Jones, A. et al. (2024). Regional Assessment of Climate Change and Family Farming.

⁵⁸ World Bank. (2017). Climate-Smart Agriculture: An Investment Case. Washington, DC: World Bank.

Table 2 : Comparative summary of climate and ecosystem characteristics by country.

Country	Recurring Climate Events	Dominant ecosystems	Priority Areas Based on Vulnerability
Bolivia	Prolonged droughts, heat waves, floods, frosts, hailstorms	Semi-humid Puna, dry forest, Amazonian tropical forest	Inter-Andean Valleys, Yungas and sub-Andean regions, Bolivian Chaco, Chiquitano Dry Forest
Brazil	Droughts, heat waves, floods, frosts	Caatinga biome, northeastern semi-arid region	Northeastern semi-arid region
Chile	Prolonged drought, wildfires, frosts, snowfall, floods	Andes Mountains, semi-arid areas, temperate forest	Northern, central, and southern macrozones
Paraguay	Heat waves, droughts, torrential rains, floods	Upper Paraná Atlantic Forest, savannas and closed grasslands, wetlands	San Pedro, Canindeyú, and Concepción
Uruguay	Prolonged droughts, floods, heat waves	Natural grasslands, pastures	Northeast: Rivera, Cerro Largo, Treinta y Tres, Tacuarembó

3. Common Gaps and Identified Structural Barriers

28. Based on a comparative analysis of national assessments, strategic documents, and technical validation processes conducted in the five participating countries, nine common structural barriers were identified that limit the capacity of the FF to adapt to climate change. These barriers reflect shared challenges at the territorial, institutional, and sociocultural levels, in a context where losses associated with climate events continue to rise and public responses remain predominantly reactive. The analysis is based on primary and secondary data, as well as on existing experiences and policy instruments in the region, which will be strengthened, coordinated, and expanded through the Project. Taken together, these barriers form the basis for a coordinated, preventive, and cost-effective regional adaptation strategy, as opposed to fragmented or isolated approaches.
- 29.(1) Insufficient access to technologies for productive adaptation: Smallholder farmers face significant difficulties in accessing appropriate technologies, such as water management solutions, resilient infrastructure, and productive diversification⁵⁹. These limitations increase their exposure to climate impacts and reduce their resilience following extreme events. In all countries, there is a structural gap between the existing technological supply and its availability to small-scale producers⁶⁰.
- 30.(2) Lack or insufficiency of tailored financial instruments for AF in the context of climate change: current climate finance mechanisms are not adequately designed for the characteristics of AF. There is limited coverage of agricultural insurance, limited access to credit with flexible terms, and poor coordination between public policies and international financial mechanisms⁶¹. This limits the ability of rural households to invest in adaptation measures⁶².
- 31.(3) Weak or insufficient integration among climate, agricultural, and rural policies: Policies on climate change, agriculture, and rural development still operate in a fragmented manner. While all five participating countries have made progress in integrating climate change into agricultural and rural development policies, challenges remain in strengthening coherence and coordination among regulatory frameworks, investment plans, and institutional objectives, thereby limiting fully integrated and climate-resilient territorial planning⁶³. This fragmentation is evident at both the national and subnational levels.
- 32.(4) Limited technical capacity for climate risk management at the AF level: Both public institutions and civil society organizations face gaps in decision-making regarding climate risk management, adapted and sustainable production systems—including agroecology⁶⁴, among others—and the design of strategies that integrate future climate risks. This weakens the local implementation of climate policies and reduces the adoption of adaptive solutions by communities.
- 33.(5) Insufficient rural extension services with limited incorporation of a climate-focused approach: agricultural technical assistance does not systematically incorporate a climate change approach. There is a lack of specific protocols, training tools, and trained personnel to provide the technical support needed to improve the productive and social resilience of the FF⁶⁵.

⁵⁹ Guja, M.M. and Bedeke, S.B. (2025). Smallholders' climate change adaptation strategies: exploring effectiveness and opportunities to be capitalized. *Environ Dev Sustain* 27, 17927–17956 (2025).

⁶⁰ FAO (2025). Supporting Climate Adaptation in Smallholder Agriculture.

⁶¹ (Technical Standard for Sustainable Agriculture 2023; INDAP Strategy 2023–2030). INDAP. (2023). Technical Standard and Operational Procedures for the Transition to Sustainable Agriculture Program. Santiago.

⁶² National Directorate for Climate Change (DNCC) – Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES). (2022). National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNACC) 2022–2030. Asunción, Paraguay.

⁶³ Institute for Agricultural and Livestock Development (INDAP). (2023). INDAP Strategy 2023–2030. Santiago.

⁶⁴ Agroecology is a holistic and integrated approach to the design, management, and transformation of food and agricultural systems, aimed at optimizing interactions among plants, animals, humans, and the environment. It proposes sustainable systems that simultaneously promote efficiency, biodiversity, recycling, resilience, and ecosystem synergies, while strengthening human and social values, traditional food cultures, responsible governance, and circular and solidarity-based economies. All of this is based on the co-creation of local, scientific, and traditional knowledge to respond in a fair, inclusive, and intercultural manner to the challenge of climate change and the Sustainable Development Goals (FAO, 2018).

⁶⁵ Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries (MGAP). (2019). National Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural and Livestock Sector (PNA-Agro). Montevideo.

- 34.(6) Structural barriers to the participation of women, youth, and indigenous peoples: Structural inequalities persist, limiting access to resources, training, representation, and decision-making⁶⁶. While equity considerations have been progressively incorporated into adaptation policies, challenges remain in systematically integrating the different dimensions of vulnerability and the specific needs of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and other vulnerable groups, which may limit the effectiveness and reach of adaptation measures⁶⁷.
- 35.(7) Limitations in the capacity for monitoring, evaluation, and learning in adaptation: there is a lack of specific indicators for forest areas, participatory methodologies, and systems to measure progress in adaptation and provide feedback to public policies⁶⁸. This gap hinders adaptive, evidence-based institutional learning.
- 36.(8) Lack of data on the magnitude of losses and damages to FF due to extreme weather events and slow-onset events: the impacts of climate change on FF—both economic impacts, such as crop losses, livestock losses, and damage to infrastructure, and non-economic impacts, such as the loss of knowledge, cultural identity, soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, and a reduction in the provision of ecosystem services in general—are not systematically estimated using consistent methodologies, nor are they well documented or valued, making it difficult to highlight them and include them in prevention and compensation strategies.
- 37.(9) Weak linkages between farmers, their organizations, and the institutions responsible for public policy to capitalize on learning and the exchange of experiences: insufficient coordination between family farmers, their organizations, and the institutions responsible for public policy limits the exchange of knowledge and the co-creation of adaptive solutions⁶⁹.
- 38.This disconnect reduces local participation in decision-making processes and hinders the exchange of lessons learned among organizations in different countries, affecting the development of common agendas and the consolidation of regional responses to climate change⁷⁰.

Project Objectives:

Overall Objective

To reduce climate vulnerability and strengthen the resilience of family farming (FF) production systems and livelihoods in the priority regions of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Specific Objectives

- Strengthen regional networks, governance mechanisms, and coordination capacities for climate change adaptation in family farming.
 - To promote the identification, implementation, adoption, and scaling up of integrated climate change adaptation solutions in family farming production systems and ecosystems.
 - To strengthen and promote enabling conditions for the development and implementation of sustainable, solidarity-based, and inclusive financial instruments and mechanisms that contribute to the adaptive and economic resilience of family farming in the face of climate risks.
 - To strengthen monitoring, evaluation, learning, and information systems to support climate change adaptation processes and evidence-based decision-making in family farming.
39. These objectives directly address the regional barriers identified in participatory assessments conducted with participating countries, while also integrating gender perspectives, interculturalism, youth, ecosystem sustainability, and climate justice. Furthermore, these objectives are implemented through four components, each of which promotes the enabling conditions for the most vulnerable rural communities to access effective means of adaptation, thereby strengthening agri-food systems, territorial equity, and the protection and restoration of strategic ecosystems.

Projected Timeline:

Table 3: Programme calendar

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project Implementation	April 2027
Midterm review, if planned	April 2029

⁶⁶ National Coordination for Agroecology. (2024). Proposals for the National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production (PLANAPO) 2024–2027.

⁶⁷ COPROFAM and CIOEC. (2021). Report on Recent Developments in Public Policies for Family Farming in Bolivia. Montevideo.

⁶⁸ National Coordination for Agroecology. (2024). Proposals for the National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production (PLANAPO) 2024–2027.

⁶⁹ National Directorate for Climate Change (DNCC) – MADES. (2023). Roadmap for Adaptation by 2030. Asunción, Paraguay.

⁷⁰ MGAP. (2024). National Plan for Family Farming (PNAF) 2024–2028. Montevideo.

Project Closing	April 2031
Final Evaluation	August 2031

Project Components and Funding:

Table 4 : Project Components and Funding.

Project Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Average unit cost	Countries	Amount (USD)
1. Regional coordination, knowledge management, and climate governance for family farming adaptation in five countries of the Extended MERCOSUR	1. Strengthened and implemented regional multi-stakeholder networks and governance mechanisms to address common challenges related to climate change adaptation in family farming	1.1. Provision of access to and dissemination of project knowledge and results through the project's public digital dashboard.	590,350	Regional	2,717,175
		1.2. Gender-sensitive capacities and applied knowledge for climate change adaptation strengthened through regional learning processes and training programmes in family farming.	471,157	Regional	
		1.3. Regional database of successful adaptation experiences established and operational.	251,985	Regional	
		1.4. Multilevel, multi-stakeholder climate governance strengthened through regional thematic coordination forums based on the REAF commissions	1,294,798	Regional	
		1.5. Project-wide communication, visibility, and knowledge dissemination strategy developed and implemented.	108,885	Regional	
2. Implementation of agroecological and ecosystem-based solutions for the climate resilience of the family farming	2. Enhanced climate resilience in priority areas through the integrated territorial implementation of adaptation solutions aimed at the sustainable management of natural resources, the strengthening of resilient production systems, the improvement of adaptive infrastructure, and the development of local capacities in family farming.	2.1. Diversified climate-resilient bioeconomic production strategies implemented to improve capacity of family farming in Bolivia.	3,257,217	Bolivia	16,223,863
		2.2 Integrated climate change adaptation solutions implemented to strengthen the climate resilience of agricultural production systems in Brazil's semi-arid region.	3,241,662	Brazil	
		2.3 Integrated solutions for water management, sustainable production, and capacity building implemented to improve the climate resilience of the family farming in priority areas of Chile.	3,241,662	Chile	
		2.4 Integrated land management and irrigation solutions implemented to improve soil-water dynamics and climate-resilient production in family farming in Paraguay. .	3,241,662	Paraguay	
		2.5 Integrated climate adaptation measures implemented in family livestock systems in Uruguay including water management, agroecological practices, ecosystem-based adaptation, and territorial climate governance.	3,241,660	Uruguay	
3. Innovation to improve the availability of and access to financial services aimed at helping family farms adapt to climate change	3. Improved enabling conditions for the development and implementation of sustainable, solidarity-based, or inclusive financial instruments that enhance the adaptive capacity of family farming.	3.1. National market studies on financial services conducted to guide the design of inclusive and climate-resilient financial instruments.	743,114	Regional	5,181,733
		3.2. Existing and new financing windows and financial instruments strengthened, adapted, and validated to address the adaptation needs of family farming.	2,779,419	Regional	
		3.3. Competitive financing mechanisms are implemented to improve the family farmer's access to climate-resilient financial services.	1,659,200	Regional	
4. Regional adaptation evidence, learning, and information systems for family farming	4. Regional institutions and family farming stakeholders strengthen their capacity to generate, exchange, and use comparable evidence and information for climate change adaptation decision-making.	4.1. Improved administrative records and information systems related to climate and family farming for enhanced quality and comparability.	238,769	Regional	1,606,831
		4.2. Flexible framework of climate adaptation indicators for forest management developed, implemented, and used for monitoring, evaluation, and learning within the Project	587,201	Regional	
		4.3. Multi-stakeholder spaces for information sharing, joint learning, and decision-making on climate adaptation in the family farming strengthened.	780,861	Regional	
Project Execution cost (8.5%)					2,394,312
Total project cost					28,123,914
Project cycle management fee charged by the implementing entity (if applicable) (6.7%)					1,876,086
Amount of Financing requested					30,000,000

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

- A. Describe the project components, focusing particularly on the specific adaptation activities, how these activities would contribute to climate resilience, and how they would create added value through the regional approach, compared to implementing similar activities in each country individually. In the case of a program, show how the combination of individual projects would contribute to the overall increase in resilience.**
40. The project is structured around four interrelated components aimed at strengthening the climate resilience of the FF in priority areas of five countries in the Extended MERCOSUR. Through an integrated regional strategy, the Project will address key barriers to climate change adaptation by strengthening climate governance and regional coordination networks; implementing agroecological and ecosystem-based solutions at the local level; promoting enabling conditions for inclusive financial instruments geared toward adaptation; and developing regional knowledge, learning, and information mechanisms.
 41. The interventions will promote solutions tailored to the territorial contexts of the participating countries, including actions related to the sustainable management of natural resources, water security, ecosystem restoration, productive diversification, strengthening local capacities, and generating evidence for decision-making. While the specific adaptation measures will differ according to the climate risks, production systems, ecosystems, and priorities of each participating country, they address common regional challenges affecting family farming. The Project will therefore connect these territorially differentiated interventions through regional knowledge exchange, cross-country learning, and coordination among governments, family farming organizations, and technical stakeholders within regional coordination forums such as REAF.
 42. The regional approach will generate synergies, facilitate the exchange and scaling up of adaptation experiences, and strengthen institutional and territorial capacities, providing added value compared to dispersed interventions implemented at the national level. A central element of this added value is that the country-specific interventions will be implemented in connection with the existing REAF/MERCOSUR institutional framework, rather than as five separate national initiatives. By bringing together differentiated adaptation experiences from Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay, the Project will build a regional body of practical evidence on climate adaptation in family farming that can be systematized and used through these mechanisms to strengthen regional agendas and support participating countries in improving their own adaptation policies and practices. The diversity of territorial solutions therefore expands the range of adaptation experiences available to the region and creates a basis for their adaptation and replication across different family farming contexts.

Theory of Change

43. The Theory of Change is structured as a reinforcing results chain across four interrelated components, linking the territorial implementation of adaptation solutions with the institutional, financial, knowledge, and evidence conditions required for their sustained adoption, learning, replication, and scaling across the Extended MERCOSUR. The full causal logic, including the key barriers, implementation risks, assumptions, and long-term impact, is presented in Annex 1.
44. Under Component 2, Outputs 2.1 to 2.5 constitute the territorial implementation base of the results chain, enabling family farmers in the five participating countries to adopt and apply context-specific adaptation solutions that reduce vulnerability and strengthen the resilience of production systems and livelihoods. Their implementation also generates practical evidence on adaptation solutions and investments applicable to different family farming contexts. This practical base feeds into regional knowledge and governance mechanisms under Component 1, informs the exploration and structuring of financial solutions for broader adoption under Component 3, and is captured and systematized through the evidence and learning mechanisms of Component 4.
45. Component 1 provides the regional mechanisms through which this practical experience can be shared, validated, and used beyond the territories where it is generated. Outputs 1.2 and 1.3 translate implementation experience into regional learning processes and documented adaptation practices, while Output 1.4 provides multi-stakeholder spaces for their discussion and uptake. Together, these mechanisms strengthen the circulation of adaptation knowledge and create pathways for successful practices to inform decisions and be replicated across participating countries.
46. Component 3 explores how adaptation investments can be supported through financial mechanisms suited to family farming. Output 3.1 identifies existing financial services, barriers, and opportunities; its findings guide Output 3.2 in strengthening, adapting, and validating financing windows and financial instruments, and Output 3.3 in testing mechanisms that facilitate effective access to finance. This

creates a pathway from understanding financial constraints to developing and testing options that can support the broader adoption of adaptation investments.

47. Component 4 complements these processes by capturing and organizing evidence generated during implementation. Output 4.1 strengthens the information base needed for monitoring, Output 4.2 provides a common framework for assessing adaptation progress, and Output 4.3 creates spaces for using this evidence in learning and decision-making. The resulting information feeds back into regional knowledge mechanisms, helping identify what works, under what conditions, and with what potential for replication.
48. Together, these activities address systemic barriers related to fragmented coordination, limited access to appropriate adaptation finance, insufficient technical and institutional capacities, and gaps in the generation, use, and dissemination of adaptation evidence.
49. Across the results chain, strong interlinkages connect territorial implementation with the financial, institutional, and knowledge conditions needed to sustain and expand adaptation. Evidence and lessons generated through implementation inform learning and decision-making, while financial and governance mechanisms create pathways for validated solutions to be adopted, replicated, and scaled, collectively contributing to strengthened climate resilience of family farming across the Extended MERCOSUR.

Component 1: Regional coordination, knowledge management, and climate governance for family farming adaptation in five countries of the Extended MERCOSUR

Outcome 1: Strengthened and launching regional multi-stakeholder networks and governance mechanisms to address common challenges related to climate change adaptation in family farming

50. This component seeks to strengthen climate governance, regional coordination, and knowledge management for climate change adaptation in family farming across the five participating countries of the Extended MERCOSUR, by consolidating platforms such as REAF for dialogue, coordination, and exchange among governments, family farming organizations, research institutions, and other relevant stakeholders. The component will support the implementation, scaling up, and sustainability of the adaptation measures promoted in Component 2 through capacity building, knowledge sharing, and coordination with policies and planning processes at the local, national, and regional levels.
51. To this end, this component outlines five complementary lines of action focused on capacity building with a gender perspective, regional learning pathways, the establishment of a Regional Database of successful adaptation experiences, and the strengthening of regional governance forums in coordination with REAF. These actions will promote the generation, systematization, exchange, and use of knowledge to support decision-making and the scaling up of adaptation solutions in the FF.
52. In addition, the component will develop a digital tool open to the public to serve as a repository and visualizer of results, as well as a communication strategy to strengthen the dissemination, adoption, and use of the products generated. All actions will be implemented by leveraging and strengthening existing mechanisms within the REAF, in coordination with COPROFAM and other local institutional actors, while promoting the active participation of organizations in the FF, women, youth, indigenous peoples, rural communities, and other actors representative of the region's territorial and social diversity.

Output 1.1: Provision of access to and dissemination of the project's knowledge and results through the project's public digital dashboard.

Activity 1.1.1: Develop and launch of the project's public digital tool as a means of visualizing results and accessing knowledge

53. The digital tool will organize information by components and activities so that the various outputs and results generated can be consulted clearly and accessibly by diverse types of users, including civil society organizations, public institutions, academia, and other key stakeholders. In addition, it will serve as a hub connecting with existing platforms and initiatives, facilitating access to relevant external resources through direct links and navigation tools that allow users to access information hosted on other platforms such as REAF, the Latin American and Caribbean Climate Action Platform for Agriculture (PLACA), the Cooperative Program for Agri-Food and Agro-Industrial Technological Development in the Southern Cone (PROCISUR), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), among others, thereby promoting complementarity and avoiding duplication of content.
54. The development and implementation of the digital tool will be carried out by a specialized technical consulting firm, in accordance with criteria of accessibility, bilingualism (Spanish and Portuguese), ease of maintenance, and sustainability. The entire development process will incorporate a gender perspective, promoting the use of inclusive language, gender-sensitive content, and accessibility criteria that foster equitable access to the information and tools generated by the Project. Furthermore, the digital tool will receive institutional technical support from IICA for its updating and operation, utilizing

the institution's existing capacities and operational mechanisms, in coordination with regional forums such as the REAF, thereby contributing to its continuity and sustainability beyond the Project's implementation period.

55. Finally, its implementation will respect national information management frameworks, promoting the use of aggregated data and public information or data voluntarily shared by countries, without involving the mandatory transfer of sensitive data or the centralization of national information.

Output 1.2: Gender-sensitive capacities and applied knowledge for climate change adaptation strengthened through regional learning processes and training programmes in family farming

Activity 1.2.1: Develop of learning and exchange spaces on gender and climate change adaptation for family farming policies.

56. To this end, one (1) in-person workshop will be held per country (5 in total), with 30 women participating in each workshop, prioritizing rural women leaders, representatives of family farming organizations, and women involved in production and climate change adaptation processes. Each workshop will include three complementary components:
- Training and practical application:* Topics related to access to financing, sustainable natural resource management, land tenure and succession, marketing and business models, organizational strengthening, leadership, advocacy, and climate change adaptation with a gender perspective will be addressed. Additionally, practical application exercises will be conducted to adapt the content to the participants' productive and organizational contexts.
 - Exchange and strengthening of networks:* The program will promote the exchange of experiences among rural women from different regions, the identification of best practices, and the strengthening of national and regional networks, including the participation of representatives in forums linked to the REAF.
 - Development of Inputs for Public Policy:* Technical inputs will be developed to strengthen the integration of a gender perspective into policies, programs, and strategies for climate change adaptation related to family farming. These inputs will be developed by the specialized consulting team, in coordination with the REAF's thematic commissions, its national chapters, and participants in the training processes in the participating countries and will be presented to decision-makers involved in agriculture and climate change policies in each country and across the region, while also acknowledging other local institutional actors linked to the project.
57. As a result, at least five (5) national systematization documents and one (1) regional document will be produced, containing recommendations and strategic guidelines on gender and climate adaptation in family farming. The results will be presented and discussed within the REAF's dialogue forums and mechanisms, in accordance with its institutional procedures, while also acknowledging other local institutional actors involved in the project.
58. The materials, experiences, lessons learned, and recommendations generated will be systematized and disseminated through the project's digital tool (Activity 1.1.1).
59. Implementation will be carried out by five specialized national consulting teams, preferably composed of women and coordinated at the regional level. The teams will be responsible for facilitating training processes, leading exchange forums, supporting practical application exercises, and systematizing the results, in coordination with the REAF Technical Secretariat, its national sections, and the project's regional coordination, while also recognizing other local institutional actors involved in the participating countries.

Activity 1.2.2: Co-creation regional learning pathways on adaptation through multi-stakeholder exchanges.

60. This activity is to develop regional learning pathways for climate change adaptation in family farming through structured exchange forums among key stakeholders from the five countries participating.
61. To this end, in coordination with the REAF Technical Secretariat, the Research Group on Public Policies for Family Farming (GIPPAF), and the relevant thematic commissions of the participating countries, four (4) in-person regional workshops will be held over two years (one per semester), each focused on developing a learning pathway. These workshops will bring together 100 participants per-workshop (20 per country), including family farming organizations, extension workers, public institutions, academia, and research centers. The initiative will promote gender-balanced participation and the inclusion of young people, indigenous peoples, rural communities, and other representative stakeholders of the diversity of family farming.
62. The workshops will facilitate the exchange of experiences, knowledge, and practices related to climate change adaptation, enabling the identification of common challenges, barriers, opportunities for scaling

up, and enabling conditions for adaptation. The themes of the tracks will be defined through a participatory process based on the priorities identified by the stakeholders and may address technical adaptation solutions, approaches with co-benefits for mitigation, productivity, and sustainability, as well as aspects related to gender, youth, and the knowledge of indigenous peoples and traditional rural communities. Furthermore, alignment with the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of the participating countries will be promoted.

63. Methodologically, the pathways will incorporate participatory and forward-looking approaches, including scenario analysis, climate risk assessment, identification of critical decisions, and mechanisms for managing risks, losses, and damages. Each learning pathway will include objectives, expected results, milestones, priority lines of action, and monitoring mechanisms to guide learning and adaptation processes. These elements will be developed through a participatory process during the regional workshops and subsequently systematized, further developed, and validated under Activity 1.2.3, resulting in the final technical products for each learning pathway.
64. As a result, four (4) regional learning pathways will be co-developed to serve as tools for strengthening regional coordination, supporting training, planning, and management processes, and contributing to the implementation and scaling up of adaptation measures, including those promoted by other components of the Project. A specialized technical consultant hired by the Project will be responsible for organizing and facilitating the workshops.

Activity 1.2.3: Systematize, validate, and disseminate regional learning pathways on adaptation

65. To this end, the same specialized technical consultant hired for Activity 1.2.2 will support the methodological facilitation of the processes and the compilation, analysis, and systematization of the information generated in the regional workshops. Based on these inputs, the technical outputs corresponding to each of the four learning pathways will be developed, integrating their structure, content, cross-cutting approaches, and monitoring mechanisms.
66. The outputs will undergo technical and institutional validation processes with public institutions, family farming organizations, academia, and regional coordination forums linked to the REAF (while also recognizing other local institutional actors involved in the project), in order to ensure their relevance, usefulness, and applicability for decision-making. Subsequently, five (5) national dissemination workshops (one per country) will be held, with a target participation of 25 people per workshop, including family farming producer organizations, extension workers, public institutions, academia, and research centers.
67. The learning pathways and their associated outputs will be disseminated through the Project's digital platform, organized by thematic blocks and accompanied by reference tools that facilitate their access and use. In this way, the pathways can be utilized in training processes, territorial planning, institutional strengthening, and public policy formulation, contributing to the scaling up of climate change adaptation solutions in family farming across the participating countries.

Output 1.3: Regional database of successful adaptation experiences created and operational

68. This product aims to establish a regional database of successful experiences in adapting to climate change and variability in the forest areas of the five participating countries. The repository will function as a regional knowledge management tool integrated with the Project's digital tool (Activity 1.1.1), organized as a multi-format, open-access repository designed to support planning processes, public policy formulation, institutional strengthening, and technical training in climate change adaptation.
69. The repository will be developed in coordination with existing regional platforms, promoting complementarity, interoperability, and the visibility of experiences and knowledge generated by the Project. The experiences included must demonstrate concrete adaptation results, including vulnerability reduction, strengthening of adaptive capacities, improved resilience, and climate risk management; they may also incorporate co-benefits related to climate change mitigation when these contribute to adaptation objectives.
70. To develop the Bank, a participatory methodological strategy will be implemented to define consensus-based regional criteria for identifying and selecting experiences, aligned with the adaptation indicators of Component 4. These criteria will incorporate approaches to social inclusion, gender equity, territorial representation, and scalability potential, considering the diversity of family farming and the participation of women, youth, indigenous peoples, rural communities, and other relevant actors.
71. The validation and generation of content will be carried out through multi-format exchange forums coordinated with the REAF's thematic commissions in the participating countries (while also recognizing other local institutional actors linked to the project), including regional in-person workshops, national

virtual workshops, and field visits to local initiatives. The systematized content will be validated at three complementary levels: a) Local, through field visits; b) Regional, through coordination forums linked to the REAF; and c) Institutional, through technical review by the REAF's national chapters and other local institutional stakeholders linked to the project, sectoral ministries, and research institutions. The inclusion of experiences in the Regional Database will take these validation processes into account, with the aim of strengthening the technical quality, territorial relevance, and legitimacy of the content, without limiting the progressive inclusion of new experiences that can be further enriched and validated later.

72. The comprehensive implementation of this outcome will be carried out by a specialized international consulting firm. Its governance will be led by the Project management team in coordination with the REAF Technical Secretariat, COPROFAM, and other relevant institutional mechanisms, with the participation of science and technology institutions, research centers, and specialized agencies. Likewise, partnerships with international cooperation agencies will be promoted to strengthen the sustainability, scalability, and visibility of the Regional Bank in the medium and long term.
73. The activities associated with this outcome constitute an integrated process of identifying, exchanging, validating, and systematizing knowledge aimed at ensuring the technical quality, social legitimacy, and territorial applicability of the compiled adaptation experiences.

Activity 1.3.1: Develop, through a participatory process, regional criteria for selecting successful adaptation experiences in the FF

74. This activity consists of developing, through a regional participatory process, consensus-based criteria for identifying and selecting successful adaptation experiences to climate change and variability in family farming (FF) across the five participating countries. To this end, a regional virtual forum will be organized with the participation of 100 key stakeholders (20 per country), including representatives from family farming organizations, public institutions, academia, and other relevant stakeholders. The process will be led by the specialized international consulting firm responsible for the implementation of Output 1.3 and will ensure the participation of women, youth, and indigenous peoples, incorporating a gender perspective.
75. The criteria will be aligned with the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), the sectoral instruments of the participating countries, and the adaptation indicators developed in Component 4 of the Project, ensuring coherence between the identification of experiences, the monitoring of results, and the generation of evidence for decision-making. Additionally, they may draw on technical inputs previously developed by the REAF and other institutions linked to the agricultural sector.
76. As a result, a guidance document will be developed containing technical, social, and territorial criteria for selecting successful experiences, incorporating aspects of relevance, sustainability, scalability, local leadership, social inclusion, gender equity, and recognition of territorial and cultural diversity. The document will be validated by the relevant thematic commissions of the REAF through a participatory process that will include contributions from government, academic, and community stakeholders, serving as the methodological foundation for subsequent activities of the Regional Bank of Experiences.

Activity 1.3.2: Conduct Regional in-person workshops to promote the exchange and participatory validation of adaptation practices that have yielded positive results

77. This activity involves holding ten (10) regional in-person workshops (two per country) as forums for exchange, collective learning, and participatory validation of successful adaptation experiences to climate change and variability in family farming. The workshops will be organized by the specialized international consulting firm, in coordination with the national chapters of the REAF, COPROFAM, and the project management team, and will be aligned with REAF meetings to optimize resources and strengthen institutional and technical participation.
78. Each workshop will bring together 100 participants (20 per country), including family farmers, public institutions, academia, women, rural youth, and indigenous peoples. At least one of the two workshops held in each country will be primarily geared toward women and youth, with the support of COPROFAM's Gender and Youth Commissions or other organizations related to the Project, promoting their leadership and participation in climate change adaptation processes.
79. The workshops will serve a dual purpose. In the first stage, they will contribute to the participatory validation of the regional criteria developed in Activity 1.3.1. Subsequently, they will serve to analyze and validate adaptation experiences identified through virtual workshops (Activity 1.3.3), field visits (Activity 1.3.4), and other processes linked to the Project, facilitating their understanding, exchange, and potential replicability in different territorial contexts.

80. The content will address priority topics related to the adaptation of family farming to climate change, including income diversification, market access for sustainable products, and productive innovations adapted to scenarios of climate variability. Furthermore, the workshops will build capacity, promote regional cooperation networks, and generate technical inputs, testimonials, and multi-format materials to contribute to the Regional Bank of Successful Experiences.

Activity 1.3.3: Conduct nationwide virtual workshops to deepen dialogue and validate adaptation practices that have yielded positive results

81. This activity involves conducting twenty (20) national virtual workshops (four per country), with approximately 25 participants per workshop, as forums for exchange, training, and participatory validation of successful experiences in adapting to climate change and variability in family farming. The workshops will be organized in coordination with the relevant national sections and thematic commissions of the REAF, universities, research centers, farmers, and family farming organizations, in conjunction with the other activities of the Project.
82. The workshops will be conducted in a sequential and flexible manner, in tandem with the progress of the Regional Bank of Experiences' activities. In general, they will take place after the validation of the regional criteria (Activity 1.3.1) and may contribute both to the identification of experiences for field visits (Activity 1.3.4) and to the validation and territorial analysis of experiences identified in other stages of the process.
83. The topics covered will include agroecology, bio-inputs, sustainable access to land, climate justice, prevention of gender-based violence, and strengthening public policies for family farming, promoting practices that contribute to sustainable productivity, food security, productive diversification, and adaptation to climate change. The content may be dynamically adjusted to the priorities and needs identified during the project's implementation, drawing on previous regional and experiences, including the course developed by the Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO) in Montevideo in 2024.
84. At least two (2) workshops per country will be specifically aimed at rural women and youth, with the support of COPROFAM's Gender and Youth Commissions, incorporating content tailored to their interests and promoting their leadership, effective participation, and affirmative action measures for women.
85. The workshops will help strengthen inter-institutional partnerships, share lessons learned, generate technical inputs and multi-format materials, and compile content to enrich the Regional Bank of Successful Adaptation Experiences.

Activity 1.3.4: Conduct field visits to validate and document adaptation practices that have yielded positive results

86. This activity involves conducting thirty (30) field visits (six per country), with 20 participants per visit, to successful examples of adaptation to climate change and variability in family farming. The selected practices in the field, document their implementation conditions, identify factors affecting sustainability and replicability, and strengthen collective learning for their potential application in similar territorial contexts. At least two of the six visits per country will be specifically aimed at rural women and youth, with the support of COPROFAM's Gender and Youth Commissions, promoting their participation and leadership in the processes of observation, analysis, and exchange.
87. The visits will be organized by a specialized international consulting firm, lasting two days per visit and involving one consultant per country, in coordination with family farmers, local organizations, public institutions, the national chapters of the REAF, and other local organizations related to the project. The sites to be visited will be selected based on the criteria defined in Activity 1.3.1 and previously validated through regional in-person and national virtual workshops.
88. During the visits, visual and audiovisual records, testimonials, technical evaluation forms, territorial analyses, and lessons learned will be collected, which will serve as input for the development of standardized technical fact sheets (Activity 1.3.5) and for the Regional Database of Successful Experiences (Activity 1.3.6). To this end, common documentation protocols will be used, including field forms, consent forms for the use of information and images, and systematization mechanisms that ensure the quality and comparability of the content generated.
89. Furthermore, the visits will incorporate hands-on learning approaches inspired by peasant knowledge schools and will promote exchange among young people, women, family farmers, technical staff, and local authorities. Priority will be given to the geographic, productive, cultural, and thematic diversity of

the selected experiences, ensuring their regional representativeness and relevance for climate change adaptation.

Activity 1.3.5: Develop standardized Technical Fact Sheets on Successful Adaptation Experiences

90. This activity involves the development of thirty (30) standardized technical fact sheets (six per country) to document and disseminate successful adaptation experiences to climate change and variability in family farming. These fact sheets will serve as a key input for the Regional Database of Successful Experiences (Activity 1.3.6), supporting territorial planning processes, public policy formulation, technical training, and capacity building in the area of climate change adaptation. Their development will incorporate a gender perspective across the board, taking into account the participation, access to resources, capabilities, and differentiated contributions of women and men in adaptation processes.
91. The case studies will be produced by a specialized international consulting firm, using information generated during the regional in-person workshops (Activity 1.3.2), the national virtual workshops (Activity 1.3.3), and the field visits (Activity 1.3.4). The selection of case studies will be based on the criteria defined in Activity 1.3.1 and validated through the participatory mechanisms established within the framework of the Output.
92. Each profile will include, at a minimum: (i) characteristics of the experience; (ii) territorial, climatic, and socioeconomic context; (iii) observed results and impacts; (iv) factors contributing to success, sustainability, and replicability; and (v) lessons learned and recommendations. It will also incorporate gender perspectives, rural youth, and social inclusion, as well as considerations regarding the conditions necessary for replicability in different territorial contexts. Two versions will be developed for each experience: a comprehensive technical version and a simplified version aimed at grassroots organizations, community actors, and training processes.
93. The fact sheets will be produced in Spanish and Portuguese, ensuring their accessibility and regional use. Their design and format will be developed by a specialized international consulting firm and aligned with the visual and functional guidelines of the Project and the digital platform (Activity 1.1.1), facilitating their integration with regional platforms and expanding their reach and use.

Activity 1.3.6: Develop the Regional Database of Successful Adaptation Experiences

94. This activity will consolidate the Regional Database of Successful Climate Adaptation Experiences in Family Farming by organizing, integrating, and publishing the outputs generated in previous activities through the Project's digital tool (Activity 1.1.1).
95. The Database will function as a multi-format, open-access repository designed to facilitate the consultation, dissemination, and use of validated knowledge on adaptation to climate change and variability in family farming. It will include technical fact sheets (Activity 1.3.5), workshop reports (Activities 1.3.2 and 1.3.3), field visit records (Activity 1.3.4), testimonials, and other materials generated as part of the project.
96. Its implementation will be carried out in coordination with existing regional platforms, promoting complementarity and avoiding duplication of tools. The content may be linked or integrated through hyperlinks, dedicated spaces, or other collaborative mechanisms that facilitate its visibility, access, and use by regional stakeholders.
97. The specialized international consulting firm will be responsible for systematizing, classifying, adapting, and uploading the content, ensuring its alignment with the visual, structural, and functional guidelines of the Project and the participating institutions. The Bank will enable users to organize and search for information by country, topic, cross-cutting issue, and type of experience, including filters related to gender, target population, and territorial characteristics, and will be aimed at technical experts, policymakers, community organizations, youth, researchers, women, and family farmers.

Output 1.4: Multilevel, multi-stakeholder climate governance through regional thematic coordination forums based on the REAF commissions

98. The implementation of activities 1.4.1 and 1.4.2 will be led by a specialized international consultant, in coordination with the REAF Technical Secretariat, the REAF national coordinators from the participating countries, their respective national chapters, and other local organizations involved in the project, ensuring strategic coherence, institutional sustainability, and social inclusion.
99. This outcome aims to strengthen multilevel, multi-stakeholder climate governance for family farming in the five participating countries by revitalizing regional thematic coordination forums ("roundtables"), linked to the existing thematic commissions and the REAF's national sections, while recognizing the participation of other local organizations that may be connected to the project at the local level. These

roundtables will not constitute parallel structures, but rather operational mechanisms aimed at strengthening regional coordination, technical exchange, and the development of common agendas on climate change adaptation in family farming.

100. The roundtables will have a flexible structure, adapted to the needs of the project and the participating countries, and may include opportunities for regional exchange, practical exercises, and other learning activities related to adaptation experiences. Participation will be promoted through the REAF's thematic commissions and national sections, seeking diverse representation from family farming organizations, public institutions, and other relevant actors, as well as the equitable participation of women, youth, indigenous peoples, rural communities, and other groups representative of the diversity of family farming.
101. Through these forums, the integration of gender, youth, and diversity perspectives will be promoted, as well as the development of recommendations and technical inputs to strengthen the incorporation of climate change adaptation into public policies, programs, and planning instruments related to family farming at the local, national, and regional levels.

Activity 1.4.1: Strengthen regional thematic coordination forums based on the REAF commissions

102. This activity is to strengthen multilevel, multi-stakeholder regional climate governance for family farming by revitalizing regional thematic coordination forums ("roundtables") linked to the thematic commissions and national chapters of the REAF in participating countries. These working groups will not constitute permanent institutional structures, but rather operational mechanisms aimed at facilitating technical exchange, regional coordination, and the development of common agendas on climate change adaptation in family farming.
103. The working groups will have a flexible structure, consistent with the REAF's dynamics and working mechanisms, and may incorporate opportunities for regional exchange, practical exercises, and validation mechanisms linked to the project's activities. Their organization and coordination are presented in the following table:

Table 5 : Coordination of the REAF commissions into three thematic coordination forums (working groups).

Working Group	Committee	Approach within the Project
Agroclimatic Adaptation Working Group	Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management	Components 1, 2, and 4
	Agroecology and Other Sustainable Technologies	
	Gender Equity	
	Rural Youth	
Working Group on Structural Conditions for Adaptation	Access to Land and Agrarian Reform	Components 3 and 4
	Trade Facilitation and Market Access	
	Gender Equity	
	Rural Youth	
Information Systems Working Group	Family Farming Registries	Component 4
	Gender Equity	
	Rural Youth	
Working Group on Participation and Socioeconomic Inclusion	Gender Equity	Components 1, 2, 3, and 4
	Rural Youth	

104. The Gender Equity and Rural Youth committees will be integrated across all working groups, promoting the systematic incorporation of these approaches into the Project's various areas of work. In addition, both committees will have a specific working group focused on exchanging experiences and developing guidelines for more inclusive and equitable climate adaptation.
105. Each working group will include the participation of up to 20 representatives from the five participating countries, including family farming organizations, public institutions, academia, and other relevant stakeholders, in coordination with the national chapters of the REAF. The composition of each thematic platform will be determined in coordination with the national public institutions responsible for the Project and the respective REAF National Sections, ensuring balanced representation of the different stakeholders involved in family farming and consistency with each country's institutional frameworks and national priorities. The working groups will meet twice a year during the Project's three-year implementation period, resulting in 24 exchange sessions (six per working group), aligned with the REAF's calendar.
106. Through these forums, the exchange of experiences, the identification of common challenges, coordination among stakeholders, and the development of technical guidance and inputs will be promoted to strengthen policies, programs, and processes for climate change adaptation in family

farming. Furthermore, they will contribute to the development of the Project's various components through the validation of approaches, technical feedback, and coordination between the national and regional levels.

107. The implementation of this activity will be supported by a specialized international consultant, in coordination with the REAF Technical Secretariat, the REAF national coordinators from the participating countries, and their respective national chapters, ensuring methodological consistency, operational continuity, and institutional relevance.

Activity 1.4.2: Implement Regional Workshops for Coordination, Exchange, and Learning

108. This activity will organize regional workshops to strengthen regional coordination, facilitate the exchange of experiences, and support the functioning of the thematic working groups and their integration with REAF's activities in the participating countries.
109. To this end, six (6) regional workshops will be organized over the three-year duration of the Project, held every six months in-person and/or in a hybrid format, in coordination with the REAF plenary sessions and other existing regional and local forums. These workshops will serve as integrative forums for the Project, bringing together representatives from the various thematic working groups, family farming organizations, public institutions, academia, and other strategic stakeholders to review progress, strengthen coordination among project components, and promote the exchange of experiences on climate change adaptation.
110. Each workshop will include 100 participants (20 per country), ensuring representation from family farming organizations, women, youth, indigenous peoples, and rural communities. Furthermore, it will mainstream gender and rural youth perspectives through coordination with the REAF's thematic commissions on Gender and Youth and COPROFAM's Gender and Youth Commissions.
111. The workshops may include sessions for analyzing adaptation experiences, sharing lessons learned, identifying common challenges, and discussing priority issues related to climate change adaptation in family farming, including climate risk management, capacity building, and public policy advocacy. The results will contribute to strengthening regional climate governance and coordination among regional, national, and local processes.
112. The organization of these sessions will be supported by a specialized international consultant, in coordination with the REAF Technical Secretariat and the national chapters of the participating countries, ensuring consistency with regional processes and institutional sustainability.

Activity 1.4.3: Develop differentiated regional analyses on women and youth in rural areas engaged in family farming

113. This activity will develop differentiated regional assessments of rural women and youth in family farming across the five participating countries, with the aim of identifying conditions, capacities, barriers, challenges, and opportunities to strengthen their participation and influence in climate change adaptation processes and to generate inputs for decision-making and the design of actions within the framework of the Project.
114. The assessments will be aligned with the participating countries' National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and will analyze specific barriers, available resources, previous experiences, and emerging proposals to strengthen the inclusion of rural women and youth in adaptation policies, strategies, and initiatives. They will also incorporate an intersectional approach to identify specific inequalities and opportunities for action in different territorial contexts.
115. These assessments will be developed in coordination with the relevant thematic commissions of the REAF and the Project's working groups, ensuring their integration with processes of exchange, coordination, and the development of regional agendas. The results will provide evidence and inputs to strengthen the incorporation of differentiated and inclusive approaches into instruments, programs, and processes for planning and implementing adaptation actions at the national and territorial levels.
116. The resulting outputs will be systematized and disseminated in accessible and multi-format formats, including publication on the Project's digital platform. Additionally, printed materials and other formats adapted for stakeholders with limited access to digital tools will be developed and distributed, in coordination with the REAF and its national chapters, to expand the reach, use, and ownership of the results.
117. The implementation of this activity will be supported by a specialized consulting team with proven experience in mainstreaming gender and youth perspectives, in coordination with the REAF Technical Secretariat, its national chapters, and the relevant Project bodies.

Output 1.5: Strengthening Communication, Visibility, and Knowledge Dissemination Throughout the Project

118. This output aims to strengthen the Project's strategic communication, visibility, and knowledge dissemination at the regional, national, and local levels, ensuring that its results, outputs, and lessons learned are accessible, understood, and utilized by the various family farming stakeholders in the five participating countries. It will also help strengthen coordination among the Project's components, promote the exchange of information, and support the scaling up of climate change adaptation solutions for use in training, planning, and implementation processes.
119. The activities under this output will be carried out through an integrated communication and knowledge management strategy that will coordinate content, channels, dissemination mechanisms, and institutional stakeholders, promoting the use, adoption, and visibility of the results generated throughout the Project's implementation.

Activity 1.5.1: Develop a Communication Strategy for the Entire Project

120. This activity is to design and implement a comprehensive communication strategy for the project, to strengthen the dissemination, visibility, and use of its results, processes, and lessons learned at the regional, national, and local levels, in line with the institutional and communication frameworks of the participating entities.
121. The strategy will serve as the guiding framework for the communication activities of Components 1, 2, 3, and 4, ensuring consistency in messaging, relevance to the various target audiences, and support for the effective use of the Project's outputs in training, planning, management, and implementation of climate change adaptation actions.
122. To develop the strategy, the following will be defined: (i) communication objectives aligned with the Project's results; (ii) target audiences; (iii) key messages; (iv) communication channels and tools; (v) guidelines for the production of content and communication products; and (vi) indicators for monitoring and evaluating the strategy.
123. The strategy will adopt a multi-channel and multi-scale approach, combining digital tools—including the Project's digital tool (Activity 1.1.1)—traditional media, local forums, and institutional communication mechanisms. It will also incorporate, across all areas, perspectives on gender, rural youth, indigenous peoples, and traditional rural communities, promoting inclusive, accessible, and culturally relevant communication.
124. The project's communications consultant—who has experience in family farming, climate change, and international cooperation—will be responsible for developing the strategy, in coordination with the project's regional coordination team, the national technical teams, the relevant bodies of the REAF, and the participating government institutions. The strategy will be validated by the institutions involved in accordance with their internal procedures and will serve as a guiding framework for all the project's communications activities.

Activity 1.5.2: Implement a Multichannel Communication and Dissemination Strategy for the Project

125. This activity will implement the Project's communication strategy through multichannel actions to strengthen the visibility, dissemination, and use of the results, outputs, and lessons learned generated by the various Project components in the five participating countries.
126. The implementation will include the creation, adaptation, and dissemination of content related to all Project components, promoting the positioning and active use of the public digital tool (Activity 1.1.1) as a results showcase and repository for accessing resources. To this end, the following will be developed: (i) communication campaigns aligned with the Project's objectives and aimed at raising awareness of results, adaptation solutions, and knowledge products; (ii) multi-format content tailored to different audiences; (iii) dissemination activities through digital channels, institutional media, community media, local venues, printed materials, and other formats suited to the access and connectivity conditions of family farming stakeholders; (iv) coordination mechanisms with governments, family farming organizations, cooperation agencies, research institutions, the media, and REAF thematic commissions; and (v) monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track the reach and effectiveness of communication activities.
127. In addition, specific actions will be developed to strengthen the visibility and use of the digital tool as a resource for training, planning, and regional exchange on climate change adaptation in family farming.
128. The Project's communications consultant will be responsible for implementing this activity, in coordination with the management unit, the national technical teams, and the REAF's regional bodies.

Furthermore, the participation of the Project's various technical teams and consultants in content creation and the dissemination of results will be encouraged, ensuring a cross-cutting and coordinated approach to communication.

Component 2: Implementation of agroecological and ecosystem-based solutions for the climate resilience of family farming

129. Component 2 comprises the implementation of country-specific adaptation measures in priority family farming areas across the five participating countries, tailored to their respective climate risks, production systems, and natural resource conditions.
130. The territorial interventions implemented under Component 2 will generate practical evidence and lessons that will feed the regional knowledge exchange and governance mechanisms under Component 1, provide practical references for the development and testing of financial mechanisms under Component 3, and contribute evidence to the learning and information mechanisms under Component 4. In turn, these regional mechanisms will support the exchange, adaptation, replication, and scaling of relevant solutions across participating countries.
131. For the physical investments proposed under Component 2, the descriptions below provide the scope of the interventions, their purpose and main technical characteristics, and, where available, indicative technical designs, schemes or illustrations to support understanding of the measures to be financed. Where the final design of an investment is site-specific and therefore depends on the final selection and technical assessment of the intervention site, the corresponding detailed design and specifications will be completed during Project implementation, prior to construction or installation and in accordance with applicable national technical, environmental, social, and regulatory requirements.

Outcome 2: Enhanced climate resilience in prioritized territories through the integrated territorial implementation of adaptation solutions aimed at the sustainable management of natural resources, the strengthening of resilient production systems, the improvement of adaptive infrastructure, and the development of local capacities in the family farming.

132. The implementation of the territorial interventions outlined in this component will be subject to technical, environmental, and social due diligence processes aimed at ensuring the relevance, feasibility, and sustainability of the adaptation solutions promoted in each territory. These processes will include participatory mechanisms for territorial prioritization and validation, environmental and climate risk assessments, technical feasibility analyses, and consideration of environmental and social safeguards, in alignment with the policies and guidelines of the Adaptation Fund (FF) and applicable national regulatory frameworks. Furthermore, an inclusive and territorially differentiated approach will be promoted, taking into account the needs and priorities of women, youth, indigenous peoples, and local communities in the implementation processes.
133. Furthermore, the prioritization and implementation of territorial measures will be carried out through participatory and culturally appropriate processes with beneficiary communities, ensuring the effective participation of women, youth, and indigenous peoples, and incorporating their traditional knowledge, needs, and priorities into the design and implementation of interventions, in accordance with each country's context and national frameworks.

Output 2.1: Diversified climate-resilient bioeconomic production strategies implemented to improve Capacity of family farming in Bolivia

134. This Output aims to strengthen the climate resilience of family farming (FF) systems in Bolivia by addressing vulnerabilities associated with soil degradation, climate variability, and low production diversification. To this end, comprehensive solutions will be implemented focused on soil restoration, the diversification of production systems, the reduction of risks associated with extreme weather events, and the strengthening of local capacities, combining approaches from the bioeconomy, agroecology, and ecosystem-based adaptation.
135. The project is implemented through four complementary activities, which will be carried out in a coordinated manner, ensuring concrete results in terms of productive resilience, the sustainability of agricultural systems, and improved livelihoods for FF communities.

Activity 2.1.1: Develop Climate-Resilient Meliponiculture Systems for Biodiversity Restoration and Livelihood Diversification

136. Family farming systems in the Inter-Andean Valleys, the Yungas, and the Bolivian Chaco face growing impacts from climate variability, ecosystem degradation, and biodiversity loss, which affect

productivity, natural resources, and rural livelihoods. The decline in native pollinators, especially stingless bees, reduces pollination services and the resilience of production systems. In this context, the production of honey from native stingless bees called meliponiculture constitutes an adaptation strategy that contributes to biodiversity restoration, the strengthening of ecosystem services, and income diversification.

137. **Description:** Meliponiculture production modules with hives for native stingless bees will be established in 105 family farming communities, and 9.46 hectares of nectar-producing flora will be restored to improve colony forage and pollination services. A technical training program consisting of 60 workshops on hive construction, colony management, reproduction, sustainable harvesting, and good production practices will strengthen capacities of the beneficiaries of the project.
138. In addition, capacities for the processing, post-harvest handling, and marketing of honey and byproducts will be strengthened, promoting market access and income generation. The project will include a technical and community-based monitoring system to assess the status of colonies, production performance, and environmental conditions, facilitating adaptive decision-making. Implementation will be carried out through a participatory approach that integrates local knowledge, community organization, and sustainable natural resource management.
139. **Location:** The activity will be implemented in 105 communities distributed across the following departments and municipalities in the Inter-Andean Valleys, the Yungas, and the Bolivian Chaco:

Table 6: Distribution of the 105 prioritized communities.

Department	Municipality	No. of Communities
Chuquisaca	Villa Vaca Guzmán	8
	Monteagudo	8
Tarija	Entre Ríos	20
	Caraparí	14
	Yacuiba	8
La Paz	Ixiamas	11
	San Buenaventura	4
	Yanacachi	4
	Guanay	4
Santa Cruz (Chaco transition)	Monteagudo	5
	Macharefí	5
	Camiri	5
	Boyubibe	5
Pando	Cobija	2
	Porvenir	2

140. **Beneficiaries:** The activity will directly benefit 6,060 people from FF communities, including 3,179 women, 1,676 youth, and 3,636 Indigenous people. In addition, it will indirectly benefit 7,878 people from nearby communities and regional networks through improved pollination services, biodiversity restoration, and knowledge transfer.
141. **Implementation period:** From the second to the third year of the project.
142. **Stakeholders involved:** Ministry of Productive, Rural, and Water Development (MDPRyA); Ministry of Development Planning, Environment, and Water (MDPyMA); departmental and municipal governments; organizations and associations of FF producers; indigenous communities (Quechua, Aymara, and Chaco peoples); Research and technical support institutions in biodiversity and beekeeping; Local technical teams and rural extension workers

Activity 2.1.2: Establish resilient bioeconomic systems for soil restoration and drought adaptation using xerophytic species.

143. In the Inter-Andean Dry Valleys, the Chiquitano Dry Forest, and the Bolivian Chaco, family farming faces soil degradation, loss of vegetation cover, water scarcity, and recurrent droughts that reduce productivity, forage availability, and food security. Limited production diversification increases vulnerability to climate change; therefore, the incorporation of xerophytic species and restoration practices constitutes an effective strategy for strengthening resilience and restoring the functionality of production systems.
144. **Description:** The project establishes 40 one-hectare production plots including nopal, tuna, aloe vera, and living fences of native xerofitic species. In arid conditions, erophytic species improve moisture retention, help to reduce erosion, and strengthen productive resilience through income diversification.

The intervention will include establishing water harvesting systems, building infiltration ditches, micro-reservoirs, living fences, and agroforestry systems with xerophytic species to improve moisture retention, reduce erosion, and strengthen productive resilience.

145. In addition, the use of nopal-based emergency forage will be promoted to reduce the vulnerability of livestock systems during periods of drought, along with the creation of community banks of vegetative material and adapted seeds. For income diversification, capacities will be strengthened and basic equipment provided for the processing and marketing of derived products, including aloe vera-based foods and cosmetics.
146. The initiative will incorporate ongoing technical assistance through Field Schools (FSs), exchanges of experiences among communities, and a participatory monitoring system to assess soil recovery, the adoption of resilient practices, productivity, and income generation, thereby promoting adaptive decision-making and the sustainability of the intervention.
147. **Location:** The activity will be implemented in 40 communities distributed across the following departments and municipalities in the Bolivian Chaco, the Chiquitano Dry Forest, and the Inter-Andean Dry Valleys:

Table 7 : Distribution of the 40 prioritized communities.

Department	Municipality	No. of communities
Cochabamba	Aiquile	2
	Pasorapa	2
	Omereque	2
	Totora	2
Chuquisaca	Monteagudo	2
	Huacareta	2
	Presto	2
	Tarabuco	2
Tarija	Uriondo	2
	Entre Ríos	2
	Villamontes	2
	Yacuiba	2
Potosí	Toro Toro	2
	Acasio	2
	San Pedro	2
Santa Cruz	San José de Chiquitos	2
	Roboré	2
	Concepción	2
	San Ignacio de Velasco	2
	San Antonio	2

148. **Beneficiaries:** The activity will directly benefit 760 people from FF communities, including 395 women, 213 youth, and 456 Indigenous people. In addition, it will indirectly benefit 1,216 people from nearby communities and local stakeholders through soil restoration, improvements to the productive environment, water retention infrastructure, income sources, and knowledge transfer.
149. **Implementation period:** From the second to the third year of the project.
150. **Stakeholders:** Ministry of Productive, Rural, and Water Development (MDPRyA); Ministry of Development Planning, Environment, and Water (MDPyMA); departmental and municipal governments; FF organizations and associations; indigenous communities (Quechua, Aymara, and Chaco peoples); Agricultural research institutions; Local technical teams and rural extension workers; Local development organizations

Activity 2.1.3: Strengthen climate-smart soil management and frost-resistant fruit production systems in the Inter-Andean valleys

151. In Bolivia's Inter-Andean Valleys, family farming fruit production systems—particularly peach cultivation—face increasing impacts of climate change associated with a reduction in chilling hours, phenological shifts, and late frosts, which affect flowering, fruit set, and yields. Soil degradation exacerbates this vulnerability; therefore, regenerative management and physiological adaptation technologies are key strategies for strengthening resilience and stabilizing production.
152. **Description:** The project will implement an integrated technical package to strengthen the resilience of fruit-growing systems in 6 communities and across 58 hectares of production, combining regenerative soil management, agroclimatic monitoring, and technologies for adapting to late frosts. The intervention will include the application of bio-inputs, beneficial microorganisms, humic and fulvic acids, organic matter, and nutritional management practices aimed at improving soil health and the physiological resistance of crops to climate stress.

153. In addition, community-based agroclimatic monitoring systems will be established to record temperatures and cold hours, facilitating decision-making and the timely application of cold-hour compensators and biostimulants designed to improve bud break, reduce frost damage, and promote productive development. The project will incorporate 6 demonstration plots for the validation and dissemination knowledge and community capacity building.
154. Capacity building will be carried out through FSs and technical assistance and extension on soil management, climate monitoring, and the proper use of inputs. In addition, a participatory monitoring system will be implemented to assess the incidence of frost, crop performance, and the effectiveness of the measures adopted, promoting the continuous adaptation of production systems.
155. **Location:** The project will be implemented in six communities distributed across the following departments and municipalities in the Inter-Andean Valleys:

Table 8 : Distribution of the six prioritized communities.

Department	Municipality	No. of Communities
Potosí	Cotagaita	1
	Vitichi	1
	Villazón	1
Chuquisaca	San Lucas	1
	Culpina	1
Santa Cruz (Cruceño Valleys)	Vallegrande	1

156. **Beneficiaries:** The activity will directly benefit 520 producers in FF fruit-growing systems, including 230 women, 295 young people, and 355 Indigenous people. In addition, it will indirectly benefit 880 people linked to the production chain and nearby territories, including neighboring producers, input suppliers, and local stakeholders, who will benefit from improved productivity, knowledge transfer, and the availability of higher-quality fruit products.
157. **Implementation period:** From the second to the third year of the project.
158. **Stakeholders involved:** Municipal governments; FF fruit growers' associations; FF communities and organizations in the Inter-Andean Valleys; Suppliers of agricultural inputs and technical services; Agricultural research institutions; Local technical teams and rural extension workers

Activity 2.1.4: Implement agroforestry systems and no-burn land management for climate-resilient production in the Chaco and Santa Cruz valleys

159. In the Bolivian Chaco and the Santa Cruz Valleys, family farming systems face recurrent droughts, irregular rainfall, soil degradation, and loss of vegetation cover. The use of slash-and-burn agriculture exacerbates these processes by reducing soil fertility and increasing greenhouse gas emissions. The adoption of agroforestry systems and no-burn management practices constitutes an adaptation strategy that strengthens vegetation cover, improves moisture retention, restores soils, and diversifies production.
160. **Description:** The project will implement resilient agroforestry systems and no-burn land management practices in 8 communities by establishing 8 one-hectare agroforestry plots that will integrate crops such as plantains, cassava, corn, beans, and papaya, combined with vegetation cover and organic waste management to improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, and strengthen productive resilience.
161. The intervention will promote the replacement of slash-and-burn farming with the use of plant residues to generate organic matter and humus, contributing to soil restoration and the reduction of emissions. In addition, micro-irrigation systems and community reservoirs will be installed to improve water availability during periods of drought, and farming families will be provided with seeds and seedlings adapted to local climatic conditions will be provided to promote production diversification and income generation.
162. The project will include training and extension services and technical assistance on agroforestry systems, sustainable soil management, no-burn practices, and climate change adaptation, along with the establishment of community agroforestry committees to strengthen local management. In addition, a monitoring system will be implemented to assess soil restoration, biomass growth, productivity, and the adoption of sustainable practices.
163. **Location:** The initiative will be implemented in eight communities spread across the following departments and municipalities in the Chaco and Valles Cruceños regions:

Table 9 : Distribution of the eight prioritized communities.

Department	Municipality	No. of communities
Chuquisaca	Huacareta	1
	Villa Vaca Guzmán	1
Tarija	Villamontes	1
	Yacuiba	1
	Entre Ríos	1
Santa Cruz	Charagua	1
	Camiri	1
	Lagunillas	1

164. **Beneficiaries:** The activity will directly benefit 1,168 producers in the FF, including 685 women, 310 young people, and 173 indigenous people. In addition, it will indirectly benefit 925 people in local communities through improvements to the productive environment, environmental stability, and regional economic revitalization.
165. **Implementation period:** From the second to the third year of the project.
166. **Stakeholders:** Municipal governments; Producer organizations and community associations in the FF; Indigenous communities in the Chaco; Technical rural extension teams; Institutions supporting agroforestry and rural development

Output 2.2: Integrated climate change adaptation solutions implemented to strengthen the climate resilience of agricultural production systems in Brazil's semi-arid region.

167. The activities focus on the consolidation of production systems adapted to the semi-arid region through the recovery of degraded ecosystems, rainwater collection and storage, and the production and use of bio-inputs, in rural communities that are highly vulnerable to prolonged droughts, environmental degradation, and increasing climate variability^{71 72}.
168. Affirmative actions will be promoted to strengthen the leading role of rural women, including support for women's groups and collectives, the promotion of spaces for training, incentives for women-led productive initiatives, the strengthening of the solidarity economy, and the expansion of women's participation in local governance bodies and decision-making related to climate adaptation.
169. The strategy is grounded on the "*recaatingamento*," experience that promotes locally tailored solutions for sustainable production systems in the semiarid region. It also incorporates cross-cutting approaches addressing gender, rural youth, traditional peoples and communities, dialogue among different forms of knowledge, and territorial governance, seeking to strengthen local ownership, community participation, and the sustainability of implemented actions.
170. The planned actions prioritize coordination among local organizations, public institutions, research centers, and agroecological networks, promoting local capacity building, the valorization of traditional knowledge, and the exchange of adaptive experiences for FF.
171. Furthermore, priority will be given to processes of continuous learning, territorial exchange, and evidence generation aimed at strengthening the replicability and scaling up of adaptive solutions for FF in other territories of the Brazilian semi-arid region.

Activity 2.2.1: Implement the "*recaatingamento*" methodology for climate adaptation and territorial resilience in FF communities

172. The prioritized territories in the Brazilian semi-arid region face increasing environmental degradation associated with rising temperatures, prolonged droughts, reduced water availability, and the loss of ecological functionality in the Caatinga biome, directly affecting agricultural productivity, the sustainability of production systems, and the livelihoods of the FF^{73 74}. These dynamics exacerbate the vulnerability of rural communities that are highly dependent on natural resources sensitive to climate variability.
173. **Location:** The activity will be implemented in 15 prioritized rural communities located in the selected municipalities presented in Table 1, situated in areas of the Caatinga biome characterized

⁷¹ National Program for the Reduction of Pesticides (PRONARA). Decree No. 12,538, dated June 30, 2025.

⁷² National Climate Plan. (2024). Official Documents.

⁷³ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). (2022).

⁷⁴ MDA. (2024). *Climate Vulnerability of Family Farming*.

by high climate vulnerability, water insecurity, and heavy dependence on production systems sensitive to climate variability.

174. **Description:** The activity will promote integrated “recaatingamento” strategies to strengthen the climate resilience of family farming in the Brazilian semi-arid region through actions aimed at ecosystem restoration, rainwater collection and storage, live fences for grazing management, use of contour lines and organic matter enrichment for crop production and agroforestry systems.
175. The initiative will combine nature-based solutions for the functional recovery of the Caatinga with soil and water conservation measures, strengthening the territories’ capacity to cope with droughts, reduce environmental degradation, and improve the availability of productive resources. It will also promote ecofriendly kitchens, household sanitation and water treatment and reuse systems to improve livelihoodsin rural communities.
176. In addition, community-based mechanisms for the sustainable management of natural resources will be promoted, including actions to conserve pollinators, strengthen organizational capacity, and facilitate participatory territorial planning. All interventions will be implemented in cooperation with communities, territorial organizations, and public institutions, thereby promoting the sustainability and scalability of adaptation actions.

Table 10 : Operational framework for “recaatingamento” actions

Actions	Expected Number	Geographic Coverage	Related instruments and policies
Restoration of degraded areas	650 ha	15 communities	Climate Map
Stone dams	160 units	15 communities	Climate Map
Computer-generated contour lines	160 units	15 communities	Climate Map
Soil enrichment with organic matter	13,000 meters	15 communities	Climate Plan / PRONARA
Implementation of Agroforestry Systems	130 units	15 communities	Climate Plan / PRONARA
Seedling nurseries	12 units	Strategic communities	Climate Plan
Solar-powered fruit or honey processing units	5 units	Pilot Areas	Climate Map
Sustainable Management Plans for the Caatinga	12 plans	Priority Communities	Climate Map
Design of pens for adapted animal management	20 structures	15 communities	Climate Map
Trench-type barriers	40 units	15 communities	Climate Map
52,000-liter cisterns	130 units	15 communities	Climate Map
Seed Houses	12 structures	Strategic Communities	Climate Map
Eco-friendly Kitchens	250 units	15 communities	Climate Map
Household Sanitation	250 units	15 communities	Climate Plan
Water Treatment and Reuse Systems	260 units	15 communities	Climate Map
Beekeeping and Pollinator Conservation Initiatives	20 initiatives	Strategic communities	Climate Plan
Implementation of pollinator-friendly practices	20 initiatives	Strategic Communities	PRONARA
Production diversification integrated with “recaatingamento”	20 initiatives	20 communities	Climate Plan / PRONARA
Agroecological gardens/productive backyards led by rural women	20 initiatives	20 communities	Climate Plan / PRONARA

177. **Beneficiaries:** The activity will directly benefit 900 people, including 450 women, 270 youth, and 180 Indigenous people, and indirectly benefit 2,500 people in neighboring and nearby communities, who will benefit from the exchange of experiences, the outreach materials produced, and the ecosystem services maintained or restored by the target communities.
178. **Implementation period:** From the second to the third year of the project.
179. **Stakeholders:** Regional Institute for Appropriate Small-Scale Agriculture (IRPAA); Secretariat for Rural Development (SDR) – State governments; Regional Development and Action Company (CAR); Pro-Semi-Arid Project; Project Management Units (PMU); Rural Community Agents (RCAs); Partner organizations: SASOP, SAJUC, COOPERCUC, IDESA, and COFASPI; Research and technical support institutions: Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA) Semi-Arid Region and UNIVASF; FF communities and organizations.

Activity 2.2.2: Apply adaptive technologies and agroecological practices for climate-resilient FF systems

180. Brazil’s semi-arid region faces growing challenges associated with soil degradation, loss of fertility, reduced organic matter, water insecurity, and dependence on external chemical inputs that are highly sensitive to economic and climatic fluctuations. These conditions limit the sustainability of FF

production systems and reduce regional adaptive capacities in the face of prolonged droughts, rising temperatures, and increasing climate variability^{75 76} .

181. The project proposes establishing a pilot unit to promote production systems based on bio inputs including production and use of bio-inputs, the strengthening of adaptive agroecological practices, and community training. The pilot unit includes pollinator conservation and the promotion of pollinator-friendly practices, recognizing their importance for the sustainability of agroecological systems and regional agricultural productivity⁷⁷ .
182. **Location:** The activity will be implemented in 15 prioritized rural communities located in the selected municipalities listed in Table 1 , in collaboration with local organizations involved in FF and living in the semi-arid region.
183. The pilot unit to produce bio-inputs will be implemented in Juazeiro (Bahia), with regional activities aimed at strengthening local capacities, adaptive replication, and the dissemination of agroecological practices for priority areas in the Brazilian semi-arid region.
184. **Description:** This initiative will promote the agroecological transition and the strengthening of resilient production systems in the Brazilian semi-arid region through local strategies for the production and use of bio-inputs, aimed at improving soil health, reducing dependence on external chemical inputs, and strengthening family farming's adaptation to climate variability.
185. The initiative will combine capacity-building, territorial innovation, and sustainable natural resource management, promoting the adoption of agroecological practices adapted to semi-arid conditions. It will also promote the integration of bio-inputs, organic agriculture, and pollinator conservation as key elements for improving productivity, the resilience of agroecological systems, and the provision of ecosystem services.
186. In addition, knowledge exchange, and community leadership will be strengthened, with a special emphasis on the role of rural women in agrobiodiversity conservation, agroecological production, and economic autonomy. All actions will be implemented through participatory processes and coordination among local organizations, public institutions, and stakeholders involved in the agroecological transition and adaptation to climate change.

Table 11 : Operational framework for complementary adaptation strategies for the FF.

Actions	Projected Number	Geographic Coverage	Related instruments and policies
Territorial assessment of demands related to bio-inputs	15 assessments	15 communities	Climate Plan / PRONARA
Implementation of a pilot bio-inputs production unit	1 pilot unit	Juazeiro (BA) with regional outreach	PRONARA
Strategy for the territorial replication of bio-inputs	15 communities	15 communities	PRONARA / Climate Plan
Training on bio-inputs	20 courses	15 communities	PRONARA / PNATER
Community composting (bio-inputs)	15 initiatives	15 communities	PRONARA
Biofertilizer production (bio-inputs)	15 initiatives	15 communities	PRONARA
Soil and organic matter management	Pilot areas	15 communities	Climate Plan / PRONARA
Integration of bio-inputs and agroecological systems	15 communities	15 communities	Climate Plan / PRONARA
Training on pollinator-friendly practices	15 workshops	15 communities	
Reducing dependence on chemical inputs	15 communities	15 communities	PRONARA
Strengthening the agroecological transition	15 communities	15 communities	PRONARA / Climate Plan
Incentives for Organic Farming	15 communities	15 communities	PRONARA
Integration of Bio-Inputs, Pollinators, and Productive Recovery	15 communities	15 communities	PRONARA / Climate Plan
Exchange of experiences among networks of women farmers	4 exchanges	Pilot territories	Climate Plan
Strengthening networks of women guardians of seeds and agrobiodiversity	15 communities	15 communities	Climate Plan
Training in marketing, market access, and economic empowerment for rural women	15 workshops	15 communities	Climate Action

⁷⁵ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). (2022).

⁷⁶ MDA. (2024). *Climate Vulnerability of Family Farming*.

⁷⁷ Poli-LAC Project. (2024). *Protection of Pollinating Insects in Latin America and the Caribbean*.

Actions	Projected Number	Geographic Coverage	Related instruments and policies
Promotion of social technologies to reduce women's domestic and reproductive work	15 communities	15 communities	

187. **Beneficiaries:** The activity will directly benefit 900 people, including 450 women, 270 youth, and 180 Indigenous people. Indirectly, 2,500 people will benefit.
188. **Implementation period:** From the second to the third year of the project.
189. **Stakeholders:** IRPAA; Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Teams (ATER); RCAs; EMBRAPA Semiárido; State University of Bahia (UNEB); public institutions involved in rural development and agroecological transition; communities and organizations in the FF.

Activity 2.2.3: Deliver technical assistance and rural extension (ATER) strategies for climate adaptation in family farming communities

190. Rural family farming communities in the Brazilian semi-arid region face limitations in accessing continuous technical assistance, tailored climate information, and ongoing training programs focused on climate adaptation. These limitations hinder the adoption of resilient practices, the sustainability of production systems, and the implementation of adaptive strategies in the face of prolonged droughts, environmental degradation, and increasing climate variability^{78 79}.
191. This activity will strengthen capacities, and community resilience for food production systems in the Caatinga improving rural livelihoods. The initiative is grounded in the principles of the PNATER, promoting participatory learning processes, the exchange of knowledge, and the valorization of local knowledge⁸⁰.
192. The strategy recognizes that climate adaptation requires continuous processes of territorial support, community coordination, and collective capacity-building to ensure sustainable food production in the semi-arid region. It also incorporates approaches to social inclusion, community participation, territorial governance, and agroecological transition as central elements for the sustainability of the implemented adaptation strategies.
193. **Location:** The activity will be implemented in 15 prioritized rural communities located in the selected municipalities presented in Table 1, through a territorial climate ATER structure coordinated at the regional and community levels.
194. The strategy will combine regional technical coordination, continuous territorial support, and local capacity building through field technicians, community-based rural agents, seminars, territorial exchanges, and digital tools aimed at strengthening territorial adaptation processes.
195. **Description:** This activity will strengthen the adaptive capacities of family farming in the Brazilian semi-arid region through ongoing Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER) processes focused on adaptation to climate change, transition to agroecological production practices, and sustainable management of soil, water and the Caatinga ecosystem.
196. The strategy will promote local technical support, local capacity building, and access to information, tools, and knowledge to support the adoption and sustainability of the adaptation measures implemented by the project. It will also foster collective learning processes, the exchange of experiences, and ongoing training that promote local ownership of adaptive solutions and strengthen community resilience.
197. In addition, the initiative will promote local governance, the exchange of knowledge, and the active participation of rural women, youth, and traditional peoples and communities, strengthening their capacity to advocate for and contribute to climate adaptation processes. All actions will be implemented in coordination with local organizations, public institutions, and stakeholders involved in family farming and sustainable coexistence with the semi-arid region.

Table 12 : Operational framework for territorial strategies on climate-resilient family farming (ATER) and strengthening adaptive capacities.

Actions	Expected Number	Territorial Coverage	Related instruments and policies
Territorial technical coordination	1 coordination	Regional structure	PNATER
Senior-level technical staff	2 technicians	Regional Structure	PNATER
Field Technicians	4 technicians	15 communities	PNATER

⁷⁸ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). (2022).

⁷⁹ MDA. (2024). *Climate Vulnerability of Family Farming*.

⁸⁰ National Policy on Technical Assistance and Rural Extension for Family Farming and Agrarian Reform (PNATER). Law No. 12,188, dated January 11, 2010.

Actions	Expected Number	Territorial Coverage	Related instruments and policies
Community rural agents	10 agents	15 communities	PNATER
Local technical support	15 communities	15 communities	PNATER / Climate Plan
Training courses	15 courses	15 communities	PNATER
National Seminar	1 seminar	Interstate participation	PNATER
State seminars	5 seminars	Priority territories	PNATER
Regional Exchanges	4 exchanges	Priority regions	PNATER / Climate Plan
Digital Tools for ATER	Laptops	Regional Structure	PNATER
Climate Adaptation Training	15 communities	15 communities	Climate Plan / PNATER
ATER Focused on Agroecological Transition	15 communities	15 communities	PRONARA / PNATER
Inclusion of women, youth, and traditional peoples and communities	15 communities	15 communities	PNATER / Climate Plan
Territorial Governance and Social Participation	15 communities	15 communities	Climate Plan
Training in sustainable practices and living in harmony with the semi-arid region	15 communities	15 communities	Climate Plan / PNATER
Implementation of ATER methodologies with a focus on gender and the division of labor according to gender	15 communities	15 communities	Climate Plan
Training for rural women on climate adaptation	15 communities	15 communities	Climate Plan

198. **Beneficiaries:** The activity will directly benefit 900 people, including 450 women, 270 youth, and 180 indigenous people. Indirectly, 2,500 people will benefit.
199. **Implementation period:** From the second to the third year of the project.
200. **Stakeholders:** IRPAA; ATER; RCAs; UNEB; EMBRAPA Semiárido; Dom José Rodrigues Training Center; Communities and organizations in the FF; agroecological technicians and local facilitators.

Output 2.3: Integrated solutions for water management, sustainable production, and capacity building implemented to improve the climate resilience of the family farming in priority areas of Chile

201. This Output aims to strengthen the climate resilience of the FF in priority areas of Chile through interventions designed to improve water security, promote sustainable and diversified production systems, implement nature-based solutions, and build local capacity to address climate variability and extreme events.
202. In line with the priorities of Chile's Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Agroforestry Sector (PACC SAP), this Project incorporates solutions for integrated water management, sustainable ecosystem management, and the strengthening of resilient livestock and agricultural systems, as well as training, technical assistance, and innovation mechanisms tailored to the needs of family farming in the country's three macro-regions. Furthermore, the interventions incorporate gender and intercultural perspectives, drawing on local knowledge and ancestral wisdom to strengthen the sustainability and local ownership of adaptation measures. The Project is implemented through three complementary activities that address the main adaptation needs of the prioritized territories, integrating water management, nature-based production practices, and capacity building to ensure the sustainability, scalability, and replicability of the interventions.

Activity 2.3.1: Implement integrated water management to strengthen the climate resilience of family farming

203. FF communities in Chile face growing challenges related to water availability and management due to declining rainfall, rising temperatures, reduced river flows, and the increased frequency of extreme weather events. These conditions have led to water shortages that affect agricultural and livestock production, jeopardizing food security, the stability of production systems, and the resilience of rural livelihoods.
204. In the northern, central, and southern macrozones, water scarcity is exacerbated by limitations in water storage infrastructure, low soil infiltration capacity, and the absence of monitoring systems that would allow for adaptive management of the resource. This situation increases communities' vulnerability to prolonged droughts and climate variability, compromising the sustainability of their livelihoods.
205. In this context, integrated water management is proposed as a key climate adaptation measure, combining infrastructure, soil management, and information systems to improve the availability, storage, infiltration, and efficient use of water resources at the territorial level. This activity will promote integrated solutions aimed at strengthening water security and the productive resilience of family farming in the face of scenarios characterized by reduced water availability and increased climate variability.

206. **Description:** The activity consists of the integrated implementation of water management solutions providing technical assistance and inputs for storage infrastructure, water collection and accumulation systems, soil conservation practices, and efficient irrigation systems.
207. Storage reservoirs, ponds, and micro-ponds ranging from 150 to 20,000 m³ will be implemented to store water during periods of abundance for use during times of higher demand or water restrictions. All of these measures, tailored to the specific characteristics of the territory, contribute to efficient water resource management.
208. In some areas, these solutions may be supplemented with rigid or flexible storage tanks, ranging from 50 to 1,000 m³, adapted to local territorial and agricultural conditions. These storage alternatives can be implemented quickly, ensuring the availability of water for irrigation, livestock consumption, or other productive uses, as well as reaching areas that are difficult to access or isolated from urban centers.
209. At the same time, rainwater harvesting systems will be implemented through the installation of gutters, pipes, filters, fittings, and storage tanks with capacities ranging from 1,000 to 100,000 liters, enabling the use of a supplementary water source derived from rainfall events. These interventions will harness seasonal rainfall and improve water availability for productive use.
210. Another proposed solution is the implementation of infiltration ditches and keyline-type water harvesting systems to promote soil water recharge and optimize on-farm water management. These interventions will increase water retention in the soil, reducing runoff loss and thereby improving the productivity and resilience of agricultural systems.
211. In addition, the installation of efficient irrigation systems will be promoted, with the aim of optimizing water use and reducing operating costs in family farming production systems.
212. Finally, various energy supply and energy efficiency systems will be implemented, aimed at reducing production costs in family farming systems through the incorporation of energy efficiency measures and solutions based on renewable energy, such as photovoltaic systems, replacement of inefficient equipment, automation, and optimization of energy consumption, among others.
213. These solutions will be accompanied by technical assistance aimed at strengthening local capacities in water management, infrastructure maintenance, and efficient water use, thereby promoting ownership of the solutions and their long-term sustainability. Additionally, a gender perspective will be incorporated, recognizing that improved access to and efficient management of water will reduce the workloads of rural women and strengthen household food security.
214. **Location:** The activity will be implemented in 23 provinces spread across 11 regions in the three macro-zones, as shown in the following table:

Table 13 : Provinces Where Activity 2.3.1 Will Be Carried Out.

Macrozone	Region	Provinces
Northern Macrozone	Arica and Parinacota	Arica
Central Macrozone	Coquimbo Valparaíso Metropolitan O'Higgins Maule Ñuble	Limarí, Elqui Los Andes, Quillota. Melipilla, Talagante Cachapoal, Colchagua. Curicó, Talca, Cauquenes. Punilla
Southern Macrozone	Biobío Araucanía Los Ríos Los Lagos	Biobío, Concepción Malleco, Cautín Valdivia, Ranco Osorno, Llanquihue, Chiloé, Palena

215. **Beneficiaries:** The activity will directly benefit 152 people involved in water management, including 70 women, 16 young people, and 14 Indigenous people. Indirectly, approximately 2,000 people will benefit through knowledge transfer, and the replicability of the practices implemented in nearby areas.
216. **Implementation period:** From the second to the third year of the project.
217. **Stakeholders:** Institute for Agricultural and Livestock Development (INDAP); National Forestry Corporation (CONAF); National Irrigation Commission (CNR); Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA); Municipalities in prioritized territories; Regional governments; Agricultural and Livestock Organizations (FF); Aymara, Quechua, and Mapuche indigenous communities, among others; Local

technical teams and rural extension agents; Research and technical support institutions; Water management organizations; Suppliers and technical entities involved in efficient irrigation systems, renewable energy, and energy efficiency.

Activity 2.3.2: Strengthen resilient production systems based on biodiversity and sustainable ecosystem management

218. FF communities in priority territories are facing increasing pressure on their production systems due to climate variability, ecosystem degradation, and the loss of agricultural biodiversity. Factors such as decreased rainfall, rising temperatures, and the occurrence of extreme weather events are affecting crop productivity, forage availability, the regeneration of key natural resources, and the sustainability of traditional and transhumant livestock systems.
219. These impacts are exacerbated by soil erosion, the degradation of high-Andean wetlands, bofedales, floodplains, and grasslands, as well as the loss of local crop varieties, thereby reducing the adaptive capacity of traditional production systems. Furthermore, low production diversification increases the economic and environmental vulnerability of communities to climate impacts and migration processes associated with climate change.
220. **Description:** The activity consists on the implementation of sustainable production systems that strengthen climate resilience of FF in the face of scenarios of climate variability, climate change and environmental degradation.
221. Beneficiaries of the project will receive inputs and technical assistance for biodiverse vegetable garden for diversified food production and the conservation of locally adapted varieties. These initiatives will be carried out on greenhouses or open fields. The vegetable gardens will incorporate sustainable practices, efficient water use, and the management of native or adapted species, thereby strengthening the communities' autonomy and food security.
222. Likewise, sustainable livestock strategies will be implemented for the recovery and conservation of high-Andean wetlands and grasslands in northern Chile through livestock stocking rate management, grazing planning, and the restoration of degraded areas, thereby strengthening the resilience of livestock systems and protecting ecosystems critical for water regulation.
223. In addition, livestock pens and sheds will be built to provide shelter for extreme weather conditions and predation. This livestock infrastructure improves animal welfare and reduces production losses. The facilities include pens, sheds, watering troughs, feeders, and predator deterrent systems.
224. Supplementary forage to strengthen traditional and transhumant livestock systems to ensure animal feed during periods of forage shortages associated with droughts, extreme weather events, or grassland degradation will be produced, or acquired, and storage through this activity. This strategy strengthens the continuity of traditional and transhumant livestock systems, reducing pressure on natural resources and helping to maintain the productivity and resilience of pastoral ecosystems.
225. Actions to manage the health of camelids will contribute to strengthening the resilience of livestock production in vulnerable areas. These systems including individual identification, production records, and tools for the health management of camelids help improve herd management production planning, and decision-making based on reliable information, thereby contributing to the sustainability and resilience of high-Andean livestock systems.
226. Likewise, the sustainable collection of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) will be promoted in three territories through the implementation of management plans, good collection practices, and species regeneration efforts. This measure will help diversify income, strengthen traditional knowledge, and reduce pressure on ecosystems.
227. The implementation of these solutions will integrate traditional knowledge, ancestral wisdom, and local practices with specialized technical assistance. Community organization for the management of production systems will be promoted, as well as coordination with public institutions to ensure the sustainability of the interventions.
228. **Location:** The activity will be implemented in 26 provinces spread across 13 regions in the three macro-zones, as shown in the following table:

Table 14 : Provinces Where Activity 2.3.2 Will Be Carried Out.

Macrozone	Region	Provinces
Northern Macrozone	Arica and Parinacota Tarapacá	Parinacota. Tamarugal.

Macrozone	Region	Provinces
	Antofagasta	Loa.
Central Macrozone	Coquimbo Valparaíso Metropolitan O'Higgins Maule Ñuble	Elqui, Limarí, Choapa. Petorca, Los Andes, Aconcagua. Cordillera, Chacabuco, Melipilla. Cachapoal, Colchagua. Curicó, Talca, Linares. Diguillín, Punilla
Southern Macrozone	Biobío Araucanía Los Ríos Los Lagos	Biobío, Concepción, Arauco Malleco Ranco Chiloé, Palena

229. **Beneficiaries:** The activity will directly benefit 110 people, including 50 women, 12 young people, and 60 indigenous people. Indirectly, approximately 1,000 people will benefit through improved productivity, diversification of livelihoods, and conservation of natural resources.
230. **Implementation period:** From the second to the third year of the project.
231. **Stakeholders:** INDAP; CONAF; municipalities in priority territories; regional governments; farmer organizations; Aymara, Quechua, and Mapuche indigenous communities, among others; associations of producers, livestock farmers, and gatherers; organizations involved in transhumance systems and camelid management; Local technical teams and rural extension agents; research institutions; community organizations managing wetlands, floodplains, and grasslands; technical services and entities related to animal health and the sustainable management of natural resources.

Activity 2.3.3: Strengthen technical capacities and access to innovation for climate change adaptation

232. FF communities face limitations in accessing technical assistance, appropriate technologies, and rural extension services, especially in isolated areas, which hinders the adoption of climate change adaptation measures. These gaps reduce the sustainability, scalability, and replicability of the solutions implemented and make it difficult to operate and maintain technologies and infrastructure in the face of climate variability.
233. In this context, strengthening local capacities and access to innovation is identified as a fundamental enabler for ensuring the effective adoption, maintenance, and sustainability of adaptation measures implemented in these territories. This activity will promote processes of training and technical assistance with a gender- and intercultural-sensitive approach, strengthening technical knowledge and local wisdom for climate change adaptation.
234. **Description:** The activity consists of implementing an integrated capacity-building system for climate change adaptation, combining training and technical assistance services aimed at bringing climate adaptation knowledge, technologies, and tools to family farming communities in the territories.
235. Using infrastructure already available, five fully equipped macro-zonal training centers will be established—at least one per prioritized macro-zone—aimed at strengthening ongoing training processes, the exchange of experiences, and access to technical information for family farmers and local stakeholders involved in climate change adaptation.
236. The training centers' infrastructure will be used to conduct training activities, technology demonstrations, and technical assistance, addressing topics such as water management, soil management, sustainable practices, biodiversity conservation, operation and maintenance of water infrastructure and irrigation technologies, energy efficiency, sustainable livestock management, and climate change adaptation. These activities will be directly linked to the solutions implemented in Activities 2.3.1 and 2.3.2, reinforcing their adoption, maintenance, and sustainability.
237. A territorial deployment plan will be developed to ensure periodic coverage of the prioritized provinces, guaranteeing continuous support throughout the year. Within this framework, the plan includes demonstration events, technical consultations, and training sessions for users of the implemented infrastructure and technologies, among other activities.
238. Implementation will be carried out in coordination with public institutions, municipalities, and local organizations, promoting coordination with existing rural development programs. Likewise, local capacities will be strengthened by training community actors who can share knowledge and support the continuity of the interventions, incorporating gender and intercultural approaches and drawing on peasant knowledge and ancestral wisdom.

239. **Location:** The activity will be implemented in 6 provinces distributed across 3 regions within the three macro-zones, as shown in the following table:

Table 15 : Provinces Where Activity 2.3.3 Will Be Carried Out.

Macrozone	Region	Provinces
Northern Macrozone	Tarapacá	Tamarugal
Central Macrozone	Valparaíso	Petorca, Los Andes, Quillota.
Southern Macrozone	Araucanía	Malleco, Cautín

240. **Beneficiaries:** The activity will directly benefit 23,000 people who will participate in training and technical assistance programs, including 12,000 women, 200 young people, and 10,000 indigenous people. Indirectly, approximately 70,000 people will benefit through the dissemination of knowledge, the adoption of technologies, and the strengthening of community capacities.
241. **Implementation period:** From the second to the third year of the project.
242. **Stakeholders:** INDAP; ODEPA; CNR; municipalities in priority territories; regional governments; farmer organizations; Aymara, Quechua, and Mapuche indigenous communities, among others; regional technical teams; research and technology transfer institutions; rural development and training programs; Macrozonal technical training centers and facilities; Community organizations and local stakeholders involved in training and climate change adaptation processes; Public services and technical entities involved in water management, production systems, and climate change adaptation.

Output 2.4: Integrated land management and irrigation solutions implemented to improve soil-water dynamics and climate-resilient production in family farming in Paraguay

243. This Output will deliver integrated solutions focused on sustainable soil management, improved water infiltration and availability, and the strengthening of adapted production systems in the departments of San Pedro, Canindeyú, and Concepción through the implementation of integrated solutions focused on sustainable soil management, improved water infiltration and availability, and the strengthening of adapted production systems.
244. The interventions address water erosion, soil degradation, and limited water availability in family production systems, helping to stabilize production systems and reduce their vulnerability to climate variability and climate change through three complementary activities focused on managing water runoff and infiltration, transitioning to sustainable production systems, and enhancing water availability through efficient irrigation solutions.

Activity 2.4.1: Establish soil and water conservation through contour lines and infiltration structures to reduce erosion and improve water retention

245. In the departments of San Pedro, Canindeyú, and Concepción, agricultural systems face water erosion processes exacerbated by heavy rains, surface runoff, and soil conditions that contribute to the loss of fertile soil. These dynamics reduce water infiltration, agricultural productivity, and the resilience of family farms to extreme weather events. In this context, soil and water conservation practices are a key measure for reducing erosion, improving water retention, and strengthening productive sustainability.
246. **Description:** The project will implement 1,350 hectares of soil and water conservation systems on 450 family farms belonging to 30 producer organizations and indigenous communities using contour lines and water management ridges for crop production. To ensure sustainability and ownership, the project will provide equipment, capacity-building activities and technical assistance adapting the designs to the needs of each farm.
247. Vegetation will be established along the ridges to reinforce the stability of the structures, reduce runoff, improve water infiltration, and produce forage for animals.
248. A program of technical assistance and capacity building by the Local Technical Assistance Agencies (ALATs) will provide, practical training, and field support to ensure the proper implementation and the replicability and sustainability of the activities beyond the duration of the project.
249. **Location:** The activity will be implemented in 30 indigenous communities and producer organizations across 17 districts in the departments of San Pedro, Canindeyú, and Concepción, as detailed below:

Table 16 : Prioritized Indigenous Communities and Producer Organizations.

Department	District	Type of unit	No. of units
San Pedro	Santa Rosa del Aguaray	Indigenous community	1
	Gen. F. I. Resquín	Indigenous community	1
	General Elizardo Aquino	Organizations	5
	Itacurubí del Rosario	Organizations	2

Department	District	Type of unit	No. of units
	Guayaibí	Organizations	3
	San Estanislao	Organizations	2
	Choré	Organization	1
	San Pedro del Ycuamandiyú	Organizations	3
	Tacuati	Organization	1
	Nueva Germania	Organization	1
Canindeyú	Yasy Kañy	Indigenous community	1
	Maracaná	Indigenous community	1
	Paso Barreto	Indigenous community	1
Concepción	Loreto	Organizations	2
	Horqueta	Organization	1
	Arroyito	Organizations	2
	Curuzú de Hierro	Organizations	2

250. **Beneficiaries:** The activity will directly benefit 450 producers in the FF, including 90 women, 60 young people, and 75 Indigenous people. Indirectly, 300 people will benefit through ALATs services and equipment, which will enable the replication of these practices in the region.
251. **Implementation period:** From the second to the third year of the project.
252. **Stakeholders involved:** Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG); DEAg; Agricultural Development Centers (CDA); ALATs; municipal governments of the prioritized districts; FF producer organizations; beneficiary indigenous communities; local technical teams and rural extension workers

Activity 2.4.2: Implement sustainable production systems through conservation agriculture, no-till farming, and green manure in family farming systems

253. In the departments of San Pedro, Canindeyú, and Concepción, family farming systems face soil degradation, low moisture retention, and high vulnerability to droughts and climate variability. The limited availability of machinery, appropriate technologies, and technical assistance has hindered the adoption of conservation agriculture practices, reducing the adaptive capacity of family farms. In this context, no-till farming with green manure is a key measure for improving water infiltration and conservation, protecting the soil, and strengthening productive resilience.
254. **Description:** The project will implement conservation agriculture systems on 450 family farms belonging to 30 indigenous communities and producer organizations, through the adoption of no-till farming on plant cover with green manure across 1,350 hectares. The intervention will promote sustainable soil management through the use of cover crops, and crop rotations, to enhance water infiltration and retention, reduce erosion, and improve productive stability in the face of climate variability and climate change.
255. A customized approach will provide support based on organizational development of farmer communities, including agricultural machinery, production inputs, and technical assistance. The beneficiary community organizations will manage the equipment to ensure its proper operation and maintenance in the medium term.
256. In addition, sustainable soil management planing will be developed at the community organization level, with the support of technical assistance from the DEAg—which will include production assessments, hands-on training, demonstration plots, and field support using participatory learning methodologies. This activity will strengthen the communities' technical and organizational capacities for the adoption of conservation agriculture and climate adaptation practices.
257. **Location:** The activity will be implemented in the 30 prioritized producer organizations and indigenous communities as in Activity 2.4.1, as detailed in the 17.
258. **Beneficiaries:** The activity will directly benefit 450 producers in the FF, including 90 women, 60 young people, and 75 Indigenous individuals. Indirectly, 2,250 people will benefit, including members of producers' households, farmers who are not direct participants but who have access to mechanization services, and local stakeholders who benefit from the dissemination of technologies and capacity building in the region.
259. **Implementation period:** From the second to the third year of the Project.
260. **Stakeholders involved:** MAG; DEAg; CDA; ALATs; municipal governments; FF producer organizations; Indigenous communities; local technical teams

Activity 2.4.3: Install groundwater extraction and drip irrigation systems for climate-resilient water management in family farming systems

261. In the departments of San Pedro, Canindeyú, and Concepción, family farming faces high vulnerability to rainfall variability and recurrent droughts, which affect water availability and the stability

of fruit and vegetable production. Limited infrastructure for accessing and managing water resources restricts the adaptive capacity of production systems; therefore, the development of water supply and modernized irrigation systems is a key measure for strengthening climate resilience and improving water use efficiency.

262. **Description:** The project will implement 13 integrated groundwater supply and drip irrigation systems in indigenous communities and family farming producer organizations, to ensure water availability for fruit and vegetable production and reduce dependence on rainfall. The project will drill 13 deep wells, and install water storage and distribution systems, for drip irrigation of 123 hectares of fruit and vegetable crops.
263. The project will support the construction of infrastructure that will be operated by the community organizations. The ALATs will provide support for hydrogeological studies, pumping tests, water quality analyses, and the necessary permits, ensuring the environmental sustainability of the resource. The systems will improve water use efficiency, reduce losses due to evaporation and runoff, and strengthen production stability in the face of drought and climate variability.
264. In addition, training and technical assistance programs will be developed by ALATs for the operation and maintenance of the systems, efficient water use, and adaptation to climate change, thereby strengthening local capacities for the sustainable management of water infrastructure.
265. **Location:** The activity will be implemented in 13 indigenous communities and producer organizations spread across 13 districts in the departments of San Pedro, Canindeyú, and Concepción, as detailed below:

Table 17 : Prioritized Indigenous Communities and Producer Organizations.

Department	District	Type of unit	No. of units
San Pedro	Santa Rosa del Aguairay	Indigenous community	1
	Gen. F. I. Resquín	Indigenous community	1
	General Elizardo Aquino	Organization	1
	Choré	Organization	1
	San Pedro del Ycuamandiyú	Organization	1
	Cruce Liberación	Organization	1
Canindeyú	Guayaibí	Organization	1
	Yasy Kañy	Indigenous community	1
	Maracanã	Indigenous community	1
Concepción	Paso Barreto	Indigenous community	1
	Horqueta	Organization	1
	Arroyito	Organization	1
	Azotey	Organization	1

266. **Beneficiaries:** The activity will directly benefit 143 producers in the FF, including 70 women, 45 young people, and 55 Indigenous people. Indirectly, approximately 383 people will benefit, including members of the organizations, workers involved in productive activities, and other local stakeholders who gain access to the benefits derived from water use and productive stability.
267. **Implementation period:** From the second to the third year of the Project.
268. **Stakeholders involved:** MAG; DEAg; DEAg's Irrigation Division; CDA; ALATs; MADES; FF producer organizations; Indigenous communities; Municipal governments

Output 2.5: Integrated climate adaptation measures implemented in family livestock systems in Uruguay including water management, agroecological practices, ecosystem-based adaptation, and territorial climate governance

269. In line with Uruguay's National Family Farming Plan (PNAF), the National Agricultural Adaptation Plan (NAP-Agro), and the Agricultural Gender Policy actions to strengthen the climate resilience of livestock systems in the FF in priority territories across: Rivera, Cerro Largo, Tacuarembó, and Treinta y Tres Departments, will address vulnerabilities associated with water deficit and, , rising temperatures, and the degradation of soils and ecosystems that affect rural livelihoods including health aspects. In these territories, structural gender gaps have been identified that disproportionately affect rural women, youth, and rural population of African descent who face greater limitations in accessing productive resources, technical assistance, financing, and decision-making spaces, thereby increasing their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.
270. Improving water security on farms, promoting sustainable production practices, strengthening territorial governance, and increasing the provision of ecosystem services, will contribute to production stability and reduce vulnerability to climate change and the expected increase in frequency of extreme weather events. Furthermore, the Project incorporates a cross-cutting gender and generational

approach, aimed at reducing these gaps through differentiated access to resources, the strengthening of technical and organizational capacities, and the promotion of the effective participation of women and youth in productive systems and territorial governance forums.

271. The Project is implemented through five activities, corresponding to comprehensive solutions that are developed in a coordinated manner within the same territories, ensuring concrete results in terms of infrastructure, production management, and capacity building, including specific mechanisms to guarantee the inclusion, effective participation, and economic empowerment of rural women, rural population of African descent and youth in the context of climate change adaptation, including monitoring the participation of women and youth and their access to project benefits.

Activity 2.5.1: Install climate-resilient water collection, storage, and distribution systems on livestock farms

272. In northeastern Uruguay, family farming livestock systems face increasing water vulnerability, more frequent and intense droughts due to climate change, and the limited ability of soils to retain water. Heavy reliance on surface water sources increases the risk of water scarcity, affecting livestock productivity, animal welfare, and the stability of production systems. These constraints disproportionately affect rural women, rural population of African descent and youth, limiting their access to productive resources and their adaptive capacity.
273. **Description:** The project will implement integrated water collection, storage, and distribution systems in 184 family-run livestock production units in the departments of Rivera, Cerro Largo, Tacuarembó, and Treinta y Tres, with the aim of strengthening water security and resilience to droughts. The interventions will be designed based on on-farm assessments and will include water collection solutions through the improvement of springs, wells, and dams, combined with storage systems, renewable energy-powered pumping, and on-farm distribution networks for livestock watering.
274. The infrastructure will improve water availability and efficient use through strategically located pipeline systems and watering troughs, promoting better livestock distribution, reducing pressure on water sources, and strengthening the sustainable management of natural resources. Additionally, the project will provide specialized technical assistance for the design, implementation, operation, and maintenance of the systems, as well as training in water management and climate change adaptation.
275. Across the board, the initiative will promote the participation of rural women and youth through prioritization criteria for access to infrastructure, capacity building, and support for their participation in water management and governance, thereby helping to reduce gaps in access to productive resources and strengthen their economic and climate resilience.
276. **Location:** The project will be implemented in 34 police stations spread across four departments, as shown in the following table:

Table 18 : Prioritized police stations.

Department	Police Stations
Rivera	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Cerro Largo	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16
Tacuarembó	6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15
Treinta y Tres	4, 5, 8

277. **Beneficiaries:** The activity will directly benefit 513 people from the production units, who will gain access to water infrastructure, technical assistance, and capacity-building for water management. Of this total, 30% are women and 20% are rural youth.
278. Indirectly, this activity—and all others carried out under the Project—will benefit 2,500 people affiliated with producer organizations, regional networks, and rural communities, who will benefit from training, knowledge exchange, and the dissemination of adaptive practices.
279. **Implementation period:** From the second to the third year of the project.
280. **Stakeholders:** Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries (MGAP); MA;; Agricultural Planning Institute (IPA); National Institute of Colonization (INC); departmental governments; producer organizations in the FF; Rural Development Committees.

Activity 2.5.2: Apply bio-inputs for the agroecological transition in livestock systems

281. In family farming livestock systems in northeastern Uruguay, climate variability, recurrent droughts, and rising temperatures affect productivity, forage availability, animal health, and soil quality. These conditions increase dependence on external inputs and the vulnerability of producers—particularly rural women—who face greater limitations in accessing productive resources and technical assistance. In this context, the adoption of bio-inputs and agroecological practices is a key strategy of Uruguay's

National Bio-Inputs Plan for strengthening the productive resilience and sustainability of livestock systems.

282. **Description:** The activity will promote the agroecological transition in 54 livestock production units through the implementation of an integrated technical package based on bio-inputs, which will combine biological tick control, pasture restoration, biological soil improvement, and the strengthening of productive capacities. The intervention will include the installation of infrastructure for livestock health control and the application of biological inputs to reduce dependence on chemical acaricides and improve animal health.
283. In addition, actions will be implemented to restore and sustain pastures using adapted forage species, along with soil improvement practices based on biofertilizers, microorganisms, and organic amendments, aimed at maintain vegetation cover on the soil, improving water retention, and increasing the resilience of livestock systems to climate variability.
284. Diversification on farms as a strategy for adapting to climate variability and climate change may include sheep, chickens, horticulture, and beekeeping depending on the farm. The proposal also identifies regions within the territory where efforts are needed to address food insecurity among rural families and aims to collaborate in this regard, in coordination with MIDES (promotion of fruit trees and subsistence gardens, among other initiatives).
285. The activity will include training, and technical assistance, and monitoring of production, health, and environmental indicators to support the adoption of agroecological practices. Across all activities, the participation of rural women and youth will be promoted through affirmative action, access to inputs, and capacity building to facilitate their involvement in innovation processes, production management, and the agroecological transition.
286. **Location:** The activity will be implemented in the same 34 prioritized police districts defined in Activity 2.5.1 (Table 18).
287. **Beneficiaries:** The activity will directly benefit 150 people belonging to family farming and livestock production units, who will have direct access to bio-inputs, sanitation infrastructure, technical assistance, and capacity-building for the agroecological transition. Of this total, 30% are women and 20% are rural youth. Indirectly, 2,500 people will benefit—comprising the group of indirect beneficiaries of the Project—who are affiliated with producer organizations, regional networks, and rural communities and who benefit from training, knowledge exchange, and the dissemination of agroecological practices.
288. **Implementation period:** From the second to the third year of the project.
289. **Stakeholders involved:** MGAP; DGDR; IPA; INC; departmental governments; producer organizations in the FF; Rural Development Committees; territorial technical teams

Activity 2.5.3: Strengthening producer organizations and Rural Development Committees for territorial climate governance

290. In the departments of Rivera, Cerro Largo, Tacuarembó, and Treinta y Tres, the Rural Development Committees (MDR) and producer organizations play a fundamental role in territorial coordination and engagement with public policies, but they face limitations in incorporating climate change adaptation into their planning and management processes. These weaknesses, along with gender gaps and the limited participation of women and youth in decision-making forums, reduce the territorial capacity to respond to climate risks affecting family farming. Strengthening territorial governance is therefore a key measure for promoting more inclusive, coordinated, and sustainable adaptation processes.
291. **Description:** This activity will strengthen the climate governance capacities of 4 Rural Development Committees (MDRs) and 14 producer organizations through participatory planning processes, institutional coordination, initiative financing, and the generation of evidence to inform public policy. The intervention will support the development of 5 territorial strategic plans focused on climate change adaptation through 15 participatory workshops, 20 meetings, and 3 territorial coordination sessions aimed at strengthening coordination among local actors and public institutions.
292. In addition, specialized technical assistance will be provided for the design, implementation, and monitoring of the plans, including systematization processes and the preparation of five technical documents with recommendations to strengthen climate adaptation and territorial governance. Complementarily, two open calls for proposals will be launched to fund 28 organizational projects aimed at improving the productive resilience and climate adaptation of the participating organizations, accompanied by technical assistance during their implementation.
293. The activity will incorporate a gender and generational perspective across all areas, promoting the effective participation of women and young people in governance, planning, and decision-making

forums, as well as strengthening their leadership, representation, and advocacy capacities in territorial development processes.

- 294. **Location:** The activity will be implemented in the same 34 prioritized police precincts defined in Activity 2.5.1 (Table19).
- 295. **Beneficiaries:** The activity will directly benefit 100 individuals belonging to MDRs and producer organizations who are directly involved in planning processes, organizational strengthening, initiative financing, and institutional coordination for climate change adaptation. Of this total, 30% are women and 20% are rural youth. Indirectly, 2,500 people will benefit—comprising the project's indirect beneficiaries linked to producer organizations, territorial networks, and rural communities—who will benefit from processes aimed at strengthening governance, knowledge exchange, and advocacy for public policies.
- 296. **Implementation period:** From the second to the third year of the Project.
- 297. **Stakeholders involved:** MGAP; MGAP Gender Unit; DGDR; National Directorate for Climate Change (DINACC); IPA; INC; departmental governments; producer organizations in the FF; Rural Development Committees; regional technical teams

Activity 2.5.4: Establish tree systems for shade, shelter, and conservation of riparian ecosystems in livestock systems

- 298. In family farming livestock systems in northeastern Uruguay, droughts and heat waves affect forage availability, animal welfare, and productivity, while the degradation of riparian areas contributes to biodiversity loss, erosion, and deteriorating water quality. The incorporation of trees for shade, shelter, and riparian restoration constitutes an ecosystem-based adaptation measure that strengthens productive resilience and the provision of ecosystem services.
- 299. **Description:** The project will implement tree-based systems for shade, shelter, and riparian ecosystem restoration on 119 family-run livestock production units, combining native species and those adapted to local conditions. The intervention will provide inputs for the establishment of tree areas to reduce heat stress in livestock, improve animal welfare, and strengthen the productivity of livestock systems in the face of rising temperatures and extreme weather events.
- 300. Restoration of riparian areas by planting native species and installing livestock exclusion systems will promote vegetation regeneration, reduce erosion, improve water quality, and conserve biodiversity. The project will provide seedlings, protective materials, and the necessary infrastructure for implementing the plantings and restoring ecosystems.
- 301. The initiative will be supported by technical assistance in coordination with the MA for the design, establishment, and monitoring of the plantings, as well as capacity-building activities aimed at promoting the participation of rural women and youth in the management of ecosystem-based solutions and in decision-making related to climate adaptation and the sustainable management of natural resources.
- 302. **Location:** The activity will be implemented in the 34 prioritized police precincts defined in Activity 2.5.1 (Table 18).
- 303. **Beneficiaries:** The activity will directly benefit 330 people belonging to family farming and livestock production units, who will have direct access to green infrastructure, technical assistance, and capacity building for ecosystem-based adaptation. Of this total, 30% are women and 20% are rural youth. Indirectly, 2,500 people will benefit—comprising the project's indirect beneficiaries linked to producer organizations, regional networks, and rural communities—who will benefit from improved ecosystem services, knowledge exchange, and the dissemination of sustainable practices.
- 304. **Implementation period:** From the second to the third year of the Project.
- 305. **Stakeholders involved:** MGAP;MA ; IPA; INC; departmental governments; producer organizations in the FF; Rural Development Committees.

Activity 2.5.5: Implement adaptive management of pastures and herds for climate resilience and the strengthening of ecosystem services

- 306. In family farming systems based on natural pastures in the Pampa Biome, climate variability, droughts, and heat waves affect forage availability, productivity, and the stability of production systems. Traditional management practices contribute to pasture degradation and increase vulnerability to extreme weather events. In this context, adaptive pasture and herd management is a key strategy for strengthening productive resilience, improving ecosystem services, and promoting more sustainable livestock systems.
- 307. **Description:** This initiative will provide technical assistance for adaptive pasture and herd management in 93 family-run livestock production units combining sustainable pasture management, reproductive herd management, farm production diversification, and soil restoration. The intervention

- will include the implementation of rotational grazing systems, adjustment of stocking rates, and rest periods to promote vegetation recovery, improve forage availability, and increase resilience to droughts.
308. The activity seeks to promote a co-innovation process led by the beneficiaries to strengthen herd reproductive planning and monitoring and sustainable grazing management. The initiative will also promote production diversification through complementary activities such as sheep and wool production that help reduce climate risks and strengthen the livelihoods of rural families, as well as soil restoration actions to improve soil fertility and water retention capacity.
 309. The intervention will be accompanied by ongoing technical assistance, training, and farm management tools to facilitate the adoption of the promoted practices. Across the board, the participation of rural women and youth will be promoted through capacity-building initiatives and access to productive opportunities, contributing to a more inclusive and sustainable adaptation.
 310. **Location:** The activity will be implemented in the same 34 prioritized police districts defined in Activity 2.5.1 (Table 18).
 311. **Beneficiaries:** The activity will directly benefit 258 people belonging to family farming and livestock production units, who will have direct access to technical assistance, training, and the implementation of adaptive management practices. Of this total, 30% are women and 20% are rural youth. Indirectly, 2,500 people will benefit—comprising the project's indirect beneficiaries linked to producer organizations, territorial networks, and rural communities—who will benefit from improved production management, knowledge exchange, and the strengthening of territorial capacities.
 312. **Implementation period:** From the second to the third year of the Project.
 313. **Stakeholders involved:** MGAP; DGDR; IPA; INC; departmental governments; producer organizations in the FF; Rural Development Committees; territorial technical teams

Component 3. Innovation to improve the availability of and access to financial services aimed at climate change adaptation in family farming

Outcome 3: Improved enabling conditions conducive to the development and implementation of sustainable, solidarity-based, or inclusive financial instruments that improve the adaptive capacity of family farming.

314. This component aims to develop a pilot project designed to improve the availability of and access to financial services for family farming, thereby strengthening its capacity to adapt to climate change and its resilience to extreme weather events. The component seeks to reduce the financial, institutional, regulatory, technological, and informational barriers that limit both the supply of and effective access to financial instruments tailored to the context of family farming, with special attention to the gaps affecting women, youth, and indigenous peoples.
315. To this end, it will promote the development and strengthening of inclusive and climate-sensitive financial instruments, understood as tools to facilitate resilient investments, manage climate risks, and expand access to financing for adaptation. The component will address both the supply of financial services and the conditions necessary for their effective use, strengthening institutional capacities and promoting coordination among public, private, and civil society actors involved in rural financing.
316. The component recognizes that adaptation finance is underpinned by a diverse ecosystem that includes formal, informal, and community-based mechanisms, as well as international financing instruments. Its implementation will be coordinated with the other components of the Project, particularly those related to capacity building, information systems, and governance, and will maintain flexibility to support future processes of analysis and structuring of climate finance and insurance mechanisms, including discussions promoted within the framework of Working Group 3 on enabling actions.
317. The actions will target farmers in the FF, both individually and through their organizations, prioritizing those with the greatest limitations in accessing financial services. Implementation will be carried out by a specialized regional consulting firm, comprising a regional coordination team, five national consultants (one per country), and a financial specialist who will provide ongoing technical support for Activities 3.1.1, 3.2.1, and 3.3.1. This framework will ensure methodological consistency, continuity between the assessment, structuring, and implementation of financial instruments, and coordination with financial institutions and relevant stakeholders in the participating countries.

Output 3.1: National market studies on financial services conducted to guide the design of inclusive and climate-resilient financial instruments

Activity 3.1.1: Conduct national market studies on public and private sector financial services for FF providers, including mapping of available instruments and barriers to access

318. This activity will develop five national market studies on financial services for the FF, with the aim of identifying and characterizing available financial instruments, assessing their potential to support adaptation to climate change, and analyzing the financial, institutional, regulatory, and operational barriers that limit their availability and access.
319. The studies will cover public and private financial institutions—both regulated and unregulated—as well as associative mechanisms such as cooperatives and producer organizations, along with informal financing arrangements and regional economic relationships. The analysis will examine the coverage, terms, benefits, and potential of these instruments to support resilient investments, including nature-based solutions, adaptive productive infrastructure, agricultural and climate insurance, guarantee funds, revolving funds, and other mechanisms relevant to the FF.
320. They will also include an analysis of the international financing available for family farming, including programs promoted by multilateral organizations, climate funds, international cooperation, and other relevant institutions, identifying opportunities for coordination, complementarity, and scaling up. In addition, they will include an exploratory analysis of regional financing and risk transfer mechanisms, such as agricultural insurance, parametric insurance, guarantee funds, and other regional initiatives, including potential linkages with the MERCOSUR Structural Convergence Fund (FOCEM) and other existing mechanisms.
321. The studies will incorporate experiences previously developed in the region, including those promoted by REAF and other relevant actors, with the aim of consolidating lessons learned and strengthening the technical foundation for the subsequent design of financial instruments. They will also analyze the financing ecosystem for family farming, including policy and regulatory frameworks, financial and fiscal incentives, institutional capacities, financial costs, collateral requirements, climate risk management mechanisms, and constraints on financing diversified and resilient production systems.
322. A gender perspective will be incorporated across the board through the participation of a researcher specializing in gender and credit and the development of a specific section on rural women and inequalities in access to financial services. The analysis will also consider the barriers faced by young people and indigenous communities, identifying opportunities to promote financial instruments that are more inclusive and better suited to their productive and socioeconomic realities.
323. As part of this analysis, coordination will be promoted with national institutions involved in rural and agricultural financing in the participating countries, with the aim of identifying opportunities for complementarity with existing financial instruments and strengthening the conditions for family farms to access financing mechanisms for adaptation. In Paraguay, this analysis may consider, among other relevant institutions, the Crédito Agrícola de Habilitación (CAH), in accordance with its areas of responsibility and the coordination mechanisms established during the project's implementation.
324. The activity will be carried out by the regional consulting firm responsible for Component 3, which will be in charge of designing a common methodology, conducting the five national studies, and formulating recommendations to guide Activities 3.2.1 and 3.3.1. In addition, there will be an overall coordination team responsible for ensuring methodological consistency, regional comparability, and the technical quality of the studies.
325. As a result, five national market studies on financial services for family farming will be prepared. These will include mapping available instruments, analyzing operational and regulatory conditions, assessing their potential contribution to climate change adaptation, identifying barriers to access, and providing strategic recommendations to strengthen the availability of and access to financial instruments—without involving the final selection of entities or mechanisms for their implementation. The findings of the studies will be disseminated through the Project's knowledge management mechanisms (including the Project website) and will serve as inputs for capacity-building processes, stakeholder dialogue, and decision-making by public institutions, family farming organizations, and other relevant stakeholders.

Output 3.2: Existing and new financing windows and financial instruments that have been strengthened, adapted, and validated to meet the adaptation needs of family farming.

Activity 3.2.1: Strengthen and structure operational financing windows, including eligibility criteria, regulatory frameworks, and methodologies.

326. This activity will support the effective availability of financial services tailored to the FF through enabling actions designed to improve, adapt, and structure financial instruments within the public and private financial systems, including, where appropriate, associative mechanisms. These actions will target financial institutions and organizations involved in rural financing and will not involve the direct

channeling of resources to final beneficiaries, but rather the strengthening of institutional capacities for the development and implementation of adaptive financial instruments.

327. Technical assistance will support the development of the institutional, technical, financial, and operational conditions necessary to incorporate climate change adaptation criteria and gender- and generational-sensitive approaches into financial instruments intended for the FF. It will also strengthen the management capacities of institutions and organizations linked to the sector, recognizing that expanding access requires both appropriate instruments and the capacity to use them effectively.
328. The activity will prioritize the improvement, adaptation, and scaling up of existing instruments, complementing these efforts with the development of new solutions only when necessary to address gaps identified in Activity 3.1.1. CAF will progressively prioritize entities and instruments based on technical criteria such as experience in rural financing, institutional capacity, territorial coverage, and potential to contribute to climate change adaptation, which may include mechanisms for soliciting and prioritizing proposals.
329. The design and adjustment of the instruments will incorporate criteria for climate risk assessment, the adjustment of repayment terms and grace periods, the recognition of collective or associative guarantees, the integration of climate insurance and risk transfer mechanisms, coordination with public adaptation policies, and the strengthening of links between credit and insurance. The instruments will seek to complement existing mechanisms, promote resilient investments, and strengthen the sustainability of financial solutions.
330. As part of this activity, up to twenty (20) pilot projects will be financed, with a minimum of three (3) projects per participating country. Funding allocations will be determined through a competitive selection process among participating countries, while ensuring equitable access to financing opportunities. The amount allocated to each project will vary, with an indicative average of approximately USD 100,000 per project. Individual projects may receive higher levels of funding (up to approximately USD 150,000) or lower amounts, provided that the overall general budget and the established selection criteria are respected. These pilot projects will support the design, validation, and institutional strengthening required for the implementation of financial instruments tailored to family farming.
331. A gender perspective will be incorporated across the board in the design and adaptation of the instruments. As an affirmative action measure, in each country at least two pilot projects will be implemented by women's groups or led by rural women. Furthermore, inclusive financial mechanisms for women, youth, and indigenous communities will be promoted, and logistical support—including measures related to childcare—may be provided to facilitate the effective participation of rural women in the component's processes.
332. The activity will support the structuring of pilot financial instruments and the development of inter-institutional action plans that define mechanisms for governance, implementation, and scaling up. The specific scope of the instruments will be defined based on the results of the market study conducted in Activity 3.1.1 and will include, among others, investments in modernized irrigation, storage, refrigeration, soil conservation, value-added processing, strengthening of guarantee funds, agricultural insurance, and other mechanisms aimed at climate change adaptation in family farming.

Output 3.3: Competitive financing mechanisms are implemented to improve family farmers' access to climate-adaptive financial services.

Activity 3.3.1: Implement financing mechanisms for climate adaptation projects led by family farming organizations.

333. This activity will facilitate smallholder farmers' effective access to financial instruments geared toward climate change adaptation, through mechanisms that reduce the economic, financial, and operational barriers identified in Activity 3.1.1. Unlike Activity 3.2.1, this activity involves the channeling of Project resources and will therefore be subject to specific eligibility, selection, monitoring, and fiduciary control criteria.
334. Implementation will be carried out exclusively through public entities, particularly development banks or financial institutions with a public mandate, in accordance with the conditions governing Adaptation Fund resources. It is recognized that producer organizations have varying capacities for financial management; therefore, mechanisms for technical and institutional support and coordination with public entities and territorial organizations will be incorporated to strengthen the effective use of these instruments.
335. The participating entities will be identified and selected based on the results of Activity 3.1.1 and through technical assessment and due diligence processes that will consider institutional, financial, regulatory, fiduciary, and reputational aspects. The evaluation criteria will include experience in rural

finance and family farming, territorial coverage, operational capacity, experience in fund management, financial soundness, alignment with climate change adaptation policies, and the existence of institutional mechanisms to promote gender equality and youth inclusion. The identification and selection of the participating entities will be carried out during the Project inception phase, taking into account the institutional and regulatory conditions of each participating country. Consequently, no predefined list of participating entities is established during the Project formulation phase. During Project implementation, collaboration agreements will be established with the selected entities, defining their respective roles and responsibilities, operational coordination mechanisms, and technical and financial commitments.

336. The initiative will implement financial mechanisms aimed at reducing barriers to access related to financial costs, collateral, initial liquidity, risk perception, and constraints faced by rural women and youth. These mechanisms may include partial subsidies for interest rates or fees, guarantee funds or partial risk coverage, public-private co-financing schemes, competitive grant programs, agricultural and climate microinsurance—including parametric or indexed modalities where feasible—adaptive loans, and affirmative actions to promote the financial inclusion of women and youth. In all cases, the financial mechanisms will be designed and implemented in accordance with the principles of financial sustainability and responsible risk management, with the aim of avoiding excessive indebtedness among beneficiary organizations through appropriate assessment processes, technical support, and financing conditions aligned with their management capacity and repayment capacity.
337. The implementation of at least twelve (12) financial innovation pilot projects will be supported, with a maximum financing amount of up to USD 150,000 per project and a priority allocation of at least two (2) projects per participating country. Up to 10% of each project may be allocated to the design and structuring of the proposals. The pilot projects will be implemented under favorable financial terms to facilitate family farming organizations' access to adaptive financial instruments.
338. A gender perspective will be mainstreamed across financial access mechanisms through inclusive eligibility criteria, tailored financial terms, and guarantee mechanisms adapted to the realities of rural women, youth, and indigenous communities. As an affirmative action measure, at least one pilot project per country must be implemented by women's groups or led by rural women. Likewise, resource allocation processes will incorporate eligibility criteria, a territorial approach, and financial and climate monitoring mechanisms.
339. The specific scope of the mechanisms to be implemented will be defined based on the results of Activity 3.1.1. In general, these mechanisms may be aimed at financing resilient investments related to water infrastructure, productive diversification and restructuring, agroecological practices, and sustainable natural resource management. Their implementation will be carried out in coordination with public institutions, cooperatives, producer organizations, and other actors in the rural financial system, seeking to reduce barriers to access without creating distortions in the financial market.

Component 4: Regional adaptation evidence, learning, and information systems for family farming
Outcome 4: Regional institutions and family farming stakeholders strengthen their capacity to generate, exchange, and use comparable evidence and information for climate change adaptation decision-making

340. This component will strengthen regional adaptation evidence, learning, and information systems to generate and use data, information, and evidence of climate change adaptation processes in the FF of the participating countries. These mechanisms will be coordinated in a complementary manner with existing national systems, contributing to continuous learning, and decision-making for the planning and implementation of adaptation actions, as well as to the generation of technical inputs and lessons learned for institutions and stakeholders involved in climate adaptation in the FF.
341. To this end, the component is structured around three complementary functions: (i) the generation and organization of comparable information and evidence on climate change adaptation and family farming (Output 4.1); (ii) the development and implementation of a framework of adaptation indicators tailored to the institutional capacities and territorial needs of each country (Output 4.2); and (iii) the strategic use of information to strengthen, planning, and decision-making processes at various levels (Output 4.3). This architecture will support the generation, exchange, and use of adaptation evidence and learning across the participating countries.
342. The component will promote the use of information available at the national level and the development of the Family Farming Information System (IS-FF), in close coordination with the REAF's Commission on Family Farming Registries (CRAF), as the regional technical body responsible for the generation, validation, coordination, and complementary use of information relevant to climate change adaptation and family farming.

343. Adaptation indicators will be defined based on a common methodological framework, adaptable to national and territorial contexts, through forums for exchange and validation with stakeholders linked to family farming, incorporating territorial experiences, priorities, and inputs that strengthen their relevance and applicability.
344. Through a collaborative technical structure, the integration of territorialized information, and the use of the Project's digital tool as a results visualizer (Activity 1.1.1), informed decision-making, transparency, and recognition of the role of family farming in building climate resilience will be strengthened. Furthermore, the evidence, learning, and information mechanisms under this component will be coordinated with the knowledge management mechanisms of Component 1, including the Regional Database of Successful Adaptation Experiences and the learning pathways, thereby promoting the integration of evidence, knowledge exchange, and the scaling up of adaptation solutions.

Output 4.1: Improved administrative records and information systems related to climate and family farming for enhanced quality and comparability

Activity 4.1.1: Prepare five national assessments and one regional assessment on administrative records and information systems for family farming.

345. This activity will prepare five national assessments (one per country) and one regional assessment of administrative records and information systems related to family farming, in coordination with the Commission on Family Farming Records (CRAF), in order to generate inputs for the regional analysis and use of adaptation-related information in the various national and territorial contexts.
346. The assessments will analyze administrative records on family farming and their potential integration with other relevant information sources, including climate and environmental information systems, statistical systems, observatories, and existing platforms. Where relevant and consistent with national regulatory frameworks, their relationship with information on agrobiodiversity and with climate planning instruments—including National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)—will also be considered. The analysis will focus on identifying information useful for assessing adaptation processes and outcomes and decision-making within the framework of the Project, while complying with national regulations on data protection and use.
347. This activity, as well as Activity 4.1.2, will be implemented by a specialized regional consultant, under the coordination of CRAF and in close coordination with relevant national and regional stakeholders.
348. The assessments will identify strengths, information gaps, and opportunities for coordination among national information systems, as well as their potential links to statistical, environmental, and climate platforms relevant to climate change adaptation. They will also incorporate a gender and generational perspective to enhance the usefulness of the information generated for analyzing family farming adaptation outcomes and processes.
349. The process will be based on MERCOSUR's regulatory frameworks (RES 025/2007, DEC 020/2014, and DEC 059/2012), as well as on existing institutional records and instruments in each country, with key input from CRAF.
350. The national assessments will be developed in coordination with the countries' technical teams and validated through working groups coordinated by CRAF. Their results will serve to identify common criteria, interoperability standards, information exchange protocols, and institutional cooperation mechanisms that contribute to the regional use and exchange of adaptation-related information, while respecting existing regulatory frameworks and national systems.

Activity 4.1.2: Conduct national and regional workshops to define common criteria and methodologies for adaptation information and learning

351. Based on the assessments conducted in Activity 4.1.1, this activity involves holding five (5) national workshops (one per country) and three (3) regional workshops to define common criteria, methodological guidelines, and operational agreements for the coordinated use of adaptation-related information.. The activity will be implemented by the same specialized consultant from Activity 4.1.1, who is responsible for methodological design, technical facilitation, and the systematization of results.
352. The workshops will be in-person and will bring together institutional and technical stakeholders involved in information management, including those responsible for administrative records, environmental and climate information systems, data management specialists, and other stakeholders identified in coordination with the REAF Technical Secretariat, the REAF national coordinators, and the relevant institutions in each country. Their purpose will be to strengthen the methodological coherence

of adaptation information and evidence and to identify opportunities for coordination and the complementary use of available information.

353. The workshops will incorporate a gender and generational perspective and will provide an opportunity to analyze challenges, opportunities, and criteria for using information to assess adaptation outcomes, generate evidence, and inform decision-making. The process will be based on institutional agreements, coordination mechanisms, and the use of aggregated information validated by the relevant authorities, while respecting each country's regulatory frameworks, technical capacities, and existing systems.
354. The national workshops, with an estimated 25 participants per country, will provide an opportunity to discuss the results of the national assessments, analyze the applicable regulatory and institutional frameworks, and preliminarily define the scope, conditions, and mechanisms through which each country can contribute to regional adaptation information and learning mechanisms. The regional workshops, with an estimated total of 20 participants (5 per country), will facilitate the exchange of experiences and the development of common technical and methodological criteria based on the progress made and agreements reached at the national level.
355. The workshops may include case studies, reviews of experiences, and practical exercises aimed at strengthening the application of the agreed methodologies and information approaches in real-world contexts.
356. The information generated will help strengthen regional technical coordination, interoperability between systems, the strategic use of information for climate and sectoral planning in family farming, and institutional capacity building, while complying with data protection regulations and avoiding the duplication or replacement of existing national systems.

Activity 4.1.3: Develop and operationalize the Family Farming Information System (IS-FF)

357. This activity involves the development and phased implementation of the Family Farming Information System (IS-FF), integrated into the Project's digital tool (Activity 1.1.1), with the aim of organizing, visualizing, and facilitating access to information relevant to climate change adaptation, regional learning, and informed decision-making. The IS-FF will be developed jointly by IICA, the REAF, the Commission on Family Farming Registries (CRAF), and the relevant institutions in the participating countries. To this end, a technical coordination forum will be established to facilitate information exchange, institutional coordination, and the operational development of the system.
358. The system will be based on the integration and visualization of aggregated information from administrative records, official statistics, and other sources validated by the CRAF, under the control and validation of the relevant national institutions. The IS-FF will function as a visualization and support tool for regional adaptation evidence and learning, without replacing existing national systems or involving the direct management or centralization of national databases.
359. The system's sustainability will be ensured through its integration into the Project's digital tool and technical support from IICA, in coordination with REAF and CRAF, facilitating the preservation and consultation of the results, tools, and lessons learned generated during the Project's implementation, in accordance with national and international data protection frameworks. IICA will provide technical support for the development and operation of the system, while REAF, through CRAF's focal points, will support the validation of the published information.
360. The design, technical development, data entry, functional integration, and operational validation of the IS-FF will be carried out by a specialized consulting firm, in coordination with CRAF and the participating institutions. The system will incorporate geospatially referenced information derived from the assessments and agreements developed in the Activities 4.1.1 and 4.1.2, as well as from validated official secondary sources, contributing to analysis, information exchange, and support for evidence-based planning in the participating countries.
361. The IS-FF will evolve in phases, starting as an interactive visualization tool and progressively incorporating analysis, interoperability, and reporting capabilities, while maintaining a practical, flexible, and sustainable approach.
362. Its main features include:
 - Interactive visualization through dynamic maps with aggregated information on family farming, climate risks, production variables, territorial conditions, and other relevant indicators, progressively including spatial analyses linked to climate vulnerability and gender when information is available.

- Indicator dashboards organized by production, social, environmental, and adaptation dimensions, with national disaggregation and the possibility of regional comparisons when data availability permits.
 - Automated and customizable reports, tailored to the access levels defined by each country and designed to support evidence generation, learning, and informed decision-making.
363. The incorporation and updating of information will be carried out progressively in coordination with CRAF, the technical teams, and participating institutions, considering their capacities, availability of information, and national priorities, while avoiding the creation of additional operational burdens on existing systems. The IS-FF will help highlight the role of family farming in agri-food systems, strengthen access to strategic information, and support the Project's planning, implementation, learning and evidence-informed decision-making processes.

Output 4.2: Flexible framework of climate adaptation indicators for family farming developed, applied, and used for the Project's monitoring, evaluation, and learning.

364. Challenges persist in generating consistent information and evidence on climate change adaptation processes in family farming, which limits the generation of consistent information and the monitoring of results. In response, the Project will promote the development of a flexible framework of adaptation indicators that strengthens technical capacities, knowledge sharing, and the generation of evidence for decision-making.
365. The indicator framework will be developed as a common regional methodological reference and is conceived as a common methodological reference, adaptable to the institutional capacities, national circumstances, and territorial characteristics of each country. Its purpose will be to support the tracking of adaptation outcomes, including changes in vulnerability and resilience, as well as to strengthen the Project's monitoring, evaluation, learning, and adaptive management.
366. The activities under this output constitute an integrated and progressive process that combines the development of technical inputs, participatory validation, practical application, capacity building, and continuous improvement of the indicators, ensuring their relevance, feasibility, and effective use.
367. Implementation will be supported by a specialized regional consultant and a national consulting team in each participating country, responsible for providing technical support in the development, validation, application, and use of the indicators, in coordination with the relevant national institutions and the territorial stakeholders involved.
368. The indicators will be aligned, whenever possible, with available information on project beneficiaries and with the administrative records on family farming analyzed in Output 4.1. Furthermore, they will be culturally relevant, technically feasible, and sensitive to territorial, gender, and generational diversity. The indicators will be hosted in the IS-FF (Activity 4.1.3) within the Project's digital tool (Activity 1.1.1).
369. The indicator framework will also be linked to the knowledge management mechanisms developed in Component 1, including the Regional Database of Successful Adaptation and the learning pathways, thereby strengthening the relationship between evidence generation, knowledge exchange, and the scaling up of adaptation solutions.
370. The process of defining and validating indicators will follow a multilevel approach, coordinating national technical capacities with contributions from local stakeholders involved in family farming. It will also seek to align, where relevant, with emerging international references on climate change adaptation, including developments related to the Global Adaptation Goal (GGA) and the UAE–Belém Work Program.
371. As a result, the REAF and participating countries will have methodological guidelines and set of climate change adaptation indicators for family farming, adaptable to different national and territorial contexts and available through the Project's digital tool to support the regional exchange of experiences and the strengthening of technical capacities.

Activity 4.2.1: Conduct National Workshops for the Participatory Definition of Adaptation Indicators

372. Based on the results of Activity 4.2.1, this activity involves conducting five (5) national workshops (one per country) to participatively define and validate the adaptation indicator framework for the Project's MEL system. Each workshop will be implemented by the national consulting team for Output 4.2, in coordination with relevant institutions and facilitators with experience in participatory processes and public policy evaluation. The team will be responsible for the methodological design, facilitation, and systematization of results.

373. As an input to the national workshops, the regional consultant will review and synthesize existing climate change adaptation indicators, methodologies, and relevant national and international references for family farming, identifying methodological gaps, technical feasibility, available information sources, and their applicability to different national and territorial contexts.
374. The workshops will provide an opportunity to review and technically validate the preliminary set of indicators, incorporating input from relevant national stakeholders involved in family farming, climate change adaptation, and information management. Participation is estimated at approximately 25 people per country.
375. Within the framework of the workshops, criteria for the application and monitoring of the indicators will be defined, considering the characteristics of the adaptation measures implemented by the Project, the availability of information, and the technical and institutional capacities of each country. This process will allow the indicators to be adapted to different territorial contexts, avoiding rigid or uniform approaches.
376. The workshops will focus on: (i) presenting the results of the characterization carried out in Activity 4.2.1; (ii) identifying and validating additional indicators relevant to national and territorial contexts; (iii) prioritizing selection criteria such as technical feasibility, territorial sensitivity, a gender perspective, and usefulness for decision-making; and (iv) analyzing data collection methodologies, frequency, and potential sources of information, including climate variables relevant to adaptation monitoring.
377. The workshops will incorporate a focus on gender, rural youth, indigenous peoples, and territorial diversity, and will be adapted to the linguistic, sociocultural, and agroclimatic contexts of each country. They may also include case studies, practical exercises, or reviews of experiences that facilitate the application of the indicators in monitoring, evaluation, and learning processes.
378. As a result, nationally developed adaptation indicator proposals, validated through participatory processes, will be produced, thereby strengthening the relevance, applicability, and legitimacy of the Project's MEL system's flexible indicator framework.

Activity 4.2.2: Validate and adapt climate National Adjustment of Adaptation Indicators for the FF to national contexts.

379. Based on the results of Activity 4.2.1, this activity aims to technically validate the proposed adaptation indicators, ensuring their methodological consistency, institutional feasibility, territorial relevance, and usefulness for regional adaptation learning and evidence generation. The activity will be implemented by the national consulting teams for Output 4.2, who are responsible for methodological planning, workshop facilitation, and the systematization of results.
380. Five (5) national validation workshops will be held—one per country—with an estimated participation of 25 people per workshop. Institutions involved in family farming, climate change adaptation, information management, gender, rural youth, and social inclusion will participate, as well as family farming organizations, subnational governments, universities, and research centers, in accordance with each country's priorities and institutional structures.
381. The workshops will provide an opportunity to review and validate the preliminary set of indicators, comparing them with national regulatory and institutional frameworks and incorporating feedback to strengthen their relevance, applicability, and ability to track the adaptation results promoted by the Project. Furthermore, the cross-cutting integration of gender and generational perspectives will be ensured.
382. During the workshops, aspects such as definitions, formulas, units of measurement, information sources, data collection frequency, reporting mechanisms, and the territorial applicability of the indicators will be analyzed. The validation process will also assess the applicability of the proposed indicators according to existing institutional capacities, available information, the characteristics of the adaptation measures, and the specific national and territorial contexts. To facilitate informed participation, introductory sessions and technical guidance on the main concepts and approaches of the MEL system will be provided.
383. The workshops will use participatory methodologies, including sessions for thematic discussion and separate working groups for women, youth, and indigenous peoples. They may also include practical exercises, case studies, or reviews of experiences to assess the applicability of the indicators in real-world contexts.
384. Once validated, the national sets of indicators will be systematized by the consulting teams and used as inputs for the Project's MEL system and its integration into the IS-FF (Activity 4.1.3) within the Project's digital tool (Activity 1.1.1). This process will contribute to the progressive development of a

flexible regional reference framework, respecting the capacities, experiences, and specific characteristics of each country.

385. As a result, validated and contextualized adaptation indicators will be available, suitable for supporting planning, monitoring, evaluation, and learning processes related to climate change adaptation in family farming.

Activity 4.2.3: Conduct a regional workshop to share approaches and lessons learned in the process of developing adaptation indicators

386. This activity will promote the exchange of experiences, methodological approaches, and lessons learned among participating countries regarding the development and application of adaptation indicators across the participating countries.. The activity will be implemented by the regional consultant specializing in Output 4.2, who is responsible for methodological planning, technical facilitation, and the systematization of results.
387. To this end, one (1) in-person regional workshop will be held with the participation of delegations from the five countries. The event will be coordinated by the relevant national institutions, the REAF Technical Secretariat, the REAF national coordinators, and the Project coordination team. A total of 100 participants are expected (20 per country), including government representatives, national statistical offices, family farming organizations, academia, and other relevant stakeholders.
388. The workshop will provide an opportunity to present and analyze the national sets of indicators developed within the framework of the Project, share methodological approaches, lessons learned, and challenges identified during their development and validation, thereby fostering horizontal exchange and collective reflection. The regional workshop will consolidate lessons from the national processes and identify common methodological principles and references that can support a flexible regional framework for family farming adaptation indicators. This process will contribute to the development of a flexible and adaptable regional reference framework, without imposing mandatory standardization processes among countries.
389. The incorporation of gender, generational, cultural, and territorial perspectives will be ensured, thereby strengthening regional learning and the continuous improvement of adaptation monitoring systems in family farming.
390. Where appropriate, the indicators may contribute to comparability across countries and to strengthening evidence-based planning processes, including their potential use as a reference for national instruments related to climate change adaptation and family farming.
391. The workshop's results will be compiled into a technical document that will summarize the key lessons learned, methodological approaches, and recommendations for strengthening the implementation and use of the Project's MEL system.

Activity 4.2.4: Conduct national training workshops on the application of adaptation indicators.

392. This activity will strengthen capacities for the effective application of climate adaptation indicators within the framework of the Project's MEL system by conducting five (5) national training workshops, one per country. The activity will be implemented by the national consultant teams for Output 4.2, who are responsible for methodological design, workshop facilitation, pedagogical adaptation, and systematization of results, in coordination with the relevant national institutions and the Project coordination team.
393. The workshops will be aimed at community and production unit data collectors, researchers, extension technicians, members of family farming organizations, and other stakeholders involved in monitoring and evaluation processes. A total of 125 participants is expected (25 per country).
394. The content will address conceptual and operational aspects related to the adaptation indicators framework, including dimensions and indicators, territorial disaggregation, gender perspectives, rural youth, and indigenous peoples, as well as methodologies for data collection and reporting, data quality criteria, and the interpretation of results for decision-making. Furthermore, the use of information generated in the IS-FF (Activity 4.1.3) will be promoted.
395. The workshops will be conducted in person and will be tailored to the participants' technical, territorial, and linguistic contexts, incorporating intercultural approaches, participatory methodologies, and the exchange of experiences among local stakeholders.
396. In line with an applied approach, practical exercises will be conducted on the use of indicators in real-world contexts linked to the adaptation measures implemented in Component 2, enabling

participants to use data collection tools, interpret results, and adjust their application according to local conditions.

397. As a result, the activity will strengthen local capacities for the sustainable application of adaptation indicators, promoting their adoption by local stakeholders and consolidating a participatory approach to monitoring, evaluation, and learning in family farming.

Activity 4.2.5: Consolidate, Validate, and Integrate Family Farming Adaptation Indicators into the IS-FF

398. This activity involves the consolidation and integration of adaptation indicators for family farming into the Family Farming Information System (IS-FF) (Activity 4.1.3), which is integrated into the Project's digital tool (Activity 1.1.1) with technical support from IICA. The activity will be carried out by the regional consultant specializing in Output 4.2, who is responsible for the technical design, functional development, institutional coordination, and incorporation of the indicators into the system, in coordination with the teams responsible for the platform.
399. Consolidate a set of validated and operational adaptation indicators to support the analysis of adaptation measures, territorial outcomes, and learning generated through the Project.. When information is available, these indicators may be supplemented with relevant agroclimatic data to contextualize the analysis of adaptation processes and results in the intervention areas.
400. The indicators, developed and validated under a flexible common methodological framework, will be applied in accordance with national capacities and contexts, facilitating the exchange of experiences, regional learning, and, where relevant, comparative analysis among countries.
401. Integration into the IS-FF will include features for visualization, consultation, downloading, and report generation, with filters by dimension (productive, social, environmental, and institutional), territorial scale, and differential approaches, including gender, youth, and indigenous peoples. Additionally, historical time series, relevant agroclimatic information, and references to extreme weather events may be incorporated when data availability permits.
402. Each indicator will have a validated technical data sheet that includes its definition, formula, unit of measurement, information sources, frequency, responsible institutions, data collection and reporting procedures, as well as methodological considerations. For climate indicators, official sources validated by competent institutions will be used.
403. The system will enable the recording and visualization of information generated during the application of the indicators (Activity 4.2.6) and other Project activities, facilitating monitoring, evaluation, and learning.
404. The REAF Technical Secretariat, the CRAF, and the REAF national coordinators will support this process to strengthen institutional coordination, the exchange of experiences, and alignment with existing national and regional frameworks.
405. This activity will consolidate the indicators as an operational tool within the Project's M&E system, facilitating the tracking of results, the generation of evidence, and the availability of information for subsequent use by participating countries.

Activity 4.2.6: Pilot the application of adaptation indicators in selected territories

406. This activity will conduct an initial application of climate adaptation indicators in the participating countries to validate their applicability in real-world contexts and generate inputs for their adjustment and continuous improvement for their subsequent use in regional learning and evidence generation.
407. An application exercise will be conducted in the Project's intervention territories (one per country), using a limited set of previously defined production units or territorial areas. This process will allow for the evaluation of data collection tools, the clarity of technical data sheets, the relevance of the indicators, and their usefulness for monitoring adaptation outcomes, including changes in vulnerability and resilience.
408. Implementation will be carried out by the relevant national institutions, in coordination with family farming organizations and local stakeholders, with technical support from the national consulting teams for Product 4.2. The participation of local stakeholders will be encouraged in both the collection of information and the interpretation of results and the identification of lessons learned.
409. The data and lessons learned will be systematized to identify opportunities for improvement in the indicators, data collection methodologies, and criteria for their use. During validation exercises, efforts will be made to ensure that at least 30% of the farms or production units belong to rural women or are led by women, incorporating gender considerations into the analysis and methodological adjustments.

410. Likewise, feedback will be collected from participants regarding their understanding, the usefulness, and the applicability of the indicators, thereby strengthening their ownership and operational viability. This process will allow for the adjustment of the indicators based on their performance in real-world contexts and will strengthen their contribution to monitoring, evaluation, and decision-making processes.
411. As a result, this activity will ensure that the indicators are technically applicable, socially relevant, and operationally viable in different territorial contexts, thereby initiating their systematic use for monitoring the Project's adaptation outcomes and the continuous generation of evidence for adaptive management.

Output 4.3: Multi-stakeholder forums for information use, joint learning, and decision-making on climate adaptation in the family farming strengthened.

412. This Output aims to strengthen the effective use of information generated through the Project's adaptation evidence and information mechanisms through multi-stakeholder forums focused on the analysis, interpretation, and application of data, indicators, and results in decision-making, planning, and adaptive management processes within the FF. These forums will facilitate the identification of progress, challenges, and opportunities in adaptation processes to climate change and variability. Through these mechanisms, capacities for using information in risk management and decision-making will be strengthened by integrating technical evidence, adaptation indicators, Project results, and local knowledge. No new permanent structures will be created; rather, existing forums at the national and regional levels will be leveraged and strengthened, in coordination with the REAF and the Project's MEL system.

Activity 4.3.1: Establish and Operate Five National Agroclimatic Technical Bodies (NATB)

413. This activity aims to promote, support, or strengthen National Agroclimatic Technical Forums (NATB) in the five participating countries as platforms for the analysis, interpretation, and use of agroclimatic information adaptation evidence and information generated through the Project.. In countries where similar initiatives already exist, the Project will support their strengthening and articulation with existing institutional mechanisms related to climate change, disaster risk management, agriculture, and other relevant sectors, avoiding duplication of functions and promoting complementarity. In countries where no such mechanisms exist, the Project will support their establishment in coordination with the national institutions responsible for the Project. The NATBs will promote their integration with existing territorial platforms, local governance forums, and organizations representing family farming, thereby strengthening their contribution to climate change adaptation processes, territorial planning, and the use of adaptation information for territorial decision-making..
414. The NATBs will function as technical forums for exchange linked to the Project, focused on analyzing adaptation processes in the intervention territories by integrating agroclimatic information, adaptation evidence,, and local knowledge. Public institutions, family farming organizations, research centers, subnational governments, and other relevant actors defined by each country will participate, promoting the involvement of women, youth, and indigenous peoples, without creating new formal structures or replacing existing mechanisms.
415. These forums will contribute to technical analysis, the use of adaptation evidence, capacity building, and the practical use of information generated by the Project. Their sustainability will be promoted through the responsible institutions in each country and their coordination with existing national mechanisms.
416. The establishment or strengthening of the NATBs will be supported by one national technical consultancy per country, responsible for facilitating the coordination, systematization, and technical support of the activities. This process may include: (i) analysis of stakeholders and existing coordination mechanisms; (ii) technical meetings and forums for exchange to define priorities and operational mechanisms; and (iii) development of operational guidelines adapted to national contexts. It may also include capacity building for family farming organizations and other local stakeholders, support for territorial planning processes aimed at climate change adaptation, and coordination with national instruments, strategies, and mechanisms related to rural development and adaptation, in accordance with each country's priorities and institutional arrangements.
417. Each NATB will hold at least one annual national meeting during the four years of the Project's implementation (four meetings per country), supplemented as needed by virtual sessions or additional technical meetings. Approximately 25 representatives per meeting and per country are expected to participate, ensuring broad and balanced representation of relevant institutions and organizations.

418. The working methodology will promote horizontal dialogue, technical exchange, the participation of subnational actors, and the cross-cutting integration of a gender perspective, with the active inclusion of women, youth, and indigenous peoples involved in family farming.

Activity 4.3.2: Strengthen early warning systems and contingency plans in each country.

419. This activity will strengthen early warning systems (EWS) for family farming in the five participating countries by promoting mechanisms that improve access to, dissemination of, and use of agroclimatic information and alerts generated by the relevant institutions. It will also support the strengthening of contingency plans tailored to the production systems and climate threats in the prioritized territories. These actions will contribute to climate risk management, timely decision-making, and learning within the Project's regional adaptation learning mechanisms.
420. The activity will incorporate a gender perspective across all aspects, taking into account differences in access to, use of, and response to climate information and emergency situations, and promoting communication mechanisms and capacity-building tailored to the needs of different groups within the FF.
421. The Project will strengthen the use of information from existing systems and mechanisms in each country, supporting the understanding, dissemination, and practical application of alerts, forecasts, and technical guidance by producers, organizations, and local stakeholders. The official issuance of alerts will remain the responsibility of the relevant national institutions.
422. Within this framework, training, exchange, and feedback processes with local stakeholders will be promoted to identify information needs, barriers to access, and opportunities for improvement in communication mechanisms and the use of agroclimatic information. Likewise, participatory methodologies for agroclimatic analysis will be promoted in coordination with the NATBs (Activity 4.3.1) and the Project's intervention areas.
423. As an operational component, the Project will strengthen tools for the management and dissemination of messages based on information and alerts issued by the competent national institutions, enabling the automated and targeted dissemination of agroclimatic information, official alerts, and technical guidance to family farmers and family farming organizations within the Project intervention areas through accessible communication channels such as SMS, WhatsApp, email, and other appropriate means depending on the local context. These tools will include functionalities for contact management, message scheduling, and delivery tracking.
424. These actions will be implemented considering the existing capacities, mechanisms, and institutional frameworks in each country, avoiding the creation of parallel structures or modifications to national risk management systems. These tools will strengthen access to and use of information relevant to AF and to promote the practical use of the tools developed during the Project's implementation.
425. Each country will have a national technical consultant responsible for supporting the design, adaptation, and implementation of IT tools linked to the SATs and messaging systems, as well as training and technical support processes for users, in coordination with the responsible national institutions and the Project coordination team. Technological development will be carried out by teams specializing in digital solutions for rural development and climate adaptation.
426. To complement the SATs, the Project will promote the strengthening of contingency plans tailored to the predominant production systems and the main climate threats in the selected territories. These tools will support preparedness and response to adverse climate events through practical guidance for production management, without replacing the official risk management protocols in effect in each country.
427. The joint strengthening of SATs and contingency plans will help reduce losses and damage, protect livelihoods, strengthen the resilience of family farming, improve preparedness for extreme and slow-onset events, and facilitate timely production decisions related to planting schedules, water management, livestock management, and other adaptation measures. Furthermore, the regional nature of the Project will facilitate the exchange of experiences, mutual learning, and capacity building among participating countries.

Activity 4.3.3: Strengthen and support the Operation of the REAF Commission on Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management

428. This activity will strengthen the functioning of the REAF's Commission on Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management (CACCGR) as a regional forum for technical exchange, learning, and

cooperation among participating countries regarding adaptation actions implemented within the framework of the Project.

429. In coordination with the Agroclimatic Adaptation Working Group (Activity 1.4.1) and the Project's operational processes, the CACCGR will facilitate the exchange of experiences, approaches, tools, and lessons learned related to agroclimatic adaptation, early warning systems, monitoring of adaptation actions, use of agroclimatic information, and capacity building for agroforestry (FF).
430. As an existing regional body of the REAF, the CACCGR will contribute to sharing experiences and results among countries, exchanging tools and methodologies, identifying common challenges and opportunities for technical cooperation, promoting the analysis of information generated by the Project's adaptation evidence and information mechanisms, and strengthening the capacities of stakeholders involved in FF and climate change adaptation. The NATBs and other national technical forums will be able to contribute experiences, results, and lessons learned from the intervention areas.
431. The strengthening of the CACCGR will include the participatory development of key instruments for its operation within the framework of the Project, including a work plan, operational guidelines, mechanisms for institutional coordination, and a roadmap for its consolidation. This process will be facilitated by a specialized regional technical consultant, with the participation of country representatives and the cross-cutting integration of a gender perspective.
432. To this end, three (3) in-person regional meetings and three (3) virtual validation sessions will be held, in coordination with the REAF's Gender Equity and Rural Youth Commissions. These sessions will enable the development, review, and validation of the Commission's operational and strategic tools, thereby strengthening technical exchange, regional learning, and the coordination of actions related to climate change adaptation in the FF. Participation is estimated at 100 people per meeting or session (20 participants per country).
433. Strengthening the CACCGR will contribute to the continuity of the technical exchanges and cooperation forums promoted by the Project, fostering the sharing of lessons learned, the analysis of relevant information, and the strengthening of regional capacities for climate change adaptation in family farming, in line with the existing institutional mechanisms of the REAF and the participating countries.

Activity 4.3.4: Develop a module within the IS-FF for regional agroclimatic information and decision-making tools.

434. This activity will develop a specialized module within the Family Farming Information System (IS-FF) (Activity 4.1.3), integrated into the Project's digital tool (Activity 1.1.1), to organize, visualize, and facilitate access to information, technical products, and tools generated within the framework of the Project and the CACCGR, in support of the MEL system and regional exchange and learning processes.
435. The module will be based on the coordination and visualization of information from relevant national institutions and regional mechanisms of the REAF, without generating or managing primary data. It will provide access to agroclimatic alerts, scenario analyses, risk management recommendations, adaptation measures, shared assessments, meeting minutes, and methodological syntheses, organized thematically and in accordance with the access levels defined by each country.
436. Its features will include: (i) uploading and validating documents generated by the CACCGR; (ii) interactive visualization through maps, comparative dashboards, and thematic filters, including gender; (iii) advanced search by country, date, topic, and product type; and (iv) interoperability mechanisms with other IS-FF modules and existing national platforms. These mechanisms will be geared toward the exchange of aggregated information, while respecting national regulatory frameworks and avoiding the duplication or centralization of existing systems.
437. The module will be developed by the same specialized consulting firm from Activity 4.1.3, in coordination with the Project team, the CACCGR, and participating institutions. Its implementation will be phased and tailored to available technical capacities and resources, prioritizing its practical utility for accessing, visualizing, and analyzing information relevant to climate adaptation in family farming. Upon completion of the Project, the module will remain hosted and managed by IICA as part of the Project's digital platform, prioritizing interoperability and the visualization of information generated by the competent national institutions, without requiring these institutions to assume responsibility for the ongoing administration or maintenance of the platform.
438. This tool will strengthen the organization, access, and use of information relevant to the Project's MEL system, promoting the exchange of lessons learned, regional cooperation, and informed decision-making, without replacing or duplicating existing national platforms or systems.

Activity 4.3.5: Develop institutional recommendations and guidelines to strengthen the sustainability of the NATBs and the Commission on Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management.

439. This activity will strengthen the institutional, technical, and operational sustainability of the National Agroclimatic Technical Bodies (NATB) and the CACCGR through the participatory development of recommendations, guidelines, and mechanisms for institutional coordination in collaboration with the responsible entities in the five participating countries, the REAF Technical Secretariat, and the REAF national coordinators. These outputs will seek to support the continuity of the forums promoted by the Project and strengthen the use of information generated by the MEL system in the FF's climate adaptation processes.
440. The documents will compile the agreements, lessons learned, and results generated during the Project's implementation and will include recommendations aimed at: (i) strengthening the continuity and coordination of the NATBs and the CACCGR within existing institutional frameworks; (ii) promoting links with public policies related to climate adaptation and family farming; (iii) identifying human resource and technical capacity needs; (iv) strengthening the participation of women, youth, and other stakeholders who reflect the diversity of family farming; (v) fostering the sustainability of the communication mechanisms developed in Activity 4.3.2; and (vi) promoting the continued use of the CACCGR's technical outputs through the corresponding module of the IS-FF (Activity 4.3.4).
441. These inputs will contribute to the progressive strengthening of the NATBs and the CACCGR as spaces for coordination, exchange, and learning on climate adaptation in family farming, fostering the sustained use of information and evidence generated by the Project, without creating new governance structures or mandatory supranational mechanisms.
442. The preparation of the documents will be carried out by the consulting firms contracted under Activities 4.3.1 and 4.3.3, which are responsible for technical drafting, institutional coordination, and validation of the content with the relevant stakeholders. The final versions may be presented and disseminated in the relevant forums of the REAF and the participating countries as technical contributions to strengthen climate governance, adaptation, and the regional exchange of experiences in family farming.

At the Project level, the following overarching elements apply across all components:

443. Cross-cutting approaches, including gender equality, the effective participation of Indigenous Peoples, the inclusion of rural youth, the sustainability of strategic ecosystems, and climate justice, are integrated across the Project's components. These approaches are intended to ensure that adaptation actions are culturally relevant, environmentally sustainable, and socially inclusive. At the same time, the Project will promote technical and methodological convergence among the participating countries through the regional mechanisms established under REAF/MERCOSUR, creating conditions for greater coherence in approaches and public policies related to climate change adaptation in family farming, while respecting national and territorial specificities.
444. Finally the Project, as a whole, is aligned with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework (Part III, Section F) and contributes to Strategic Outcomes 2, 3, 6 and 8. Component 1 contributes to Strategic Outcome 2 by strengthening institutional capacities, regional coordination, and governance mechanisms for climate change adaptation in family farming. Component 2 contributes to Strategic Outcome 6 by strengthening climate-resilient livelihoods through integrated territorial adaptation solutions in prioritized family farming areas. Component 3 contributes to Strategic Outcome 8 by promoting innovative and inclusive financial instruments and mechanisms that support adaptation investments and their potential scaling up. Component 4 contributes to Strategic Outcome 3 by strengthening adaptation knowledge, learning, information systems, and evidence-based decision-making. The detailed alignment is presented in Table 34.

B. Describe how the project would promote new and innovative solutions to climate change adaptation, such as new approaches, technologies, and mechanisms.

445. The project promotes innovative solutions for climate change adaptation in family farming by combining the territorial implementation of adaptation measures, regional governance mechanisms, knowledge management processes, inclusive financial approaches, and integrated systems for monitoring, evaluation, learning, and information. Innovation within the project is not limited to the introduction of isolated technologies but is reflected in the way adaptation is conceived and implemented through integrated, multilevel, and participatory approaches that combine local knowledge, ecosystem-based practices, institutional coordination, and context-specific adaptation solutions. In this regard, the Project goes beyond conventional sectoral approaches focused exclusively on technology transfer or

short-term productivity gains, promoting systemic adaptation processes that strengthen the long-term resilience of production systems, ecosystems, organizations, and rural livelihoods in the FF.

446. A key innovation of the Project is the implementation of integrated territorial adaptation solutions, specifically designed for the diverse ecological, climatic, productive, and sociocultural conditions of the priority territories in the five countries participating in the FF. Rather than promoting standardized interventions, the Project supports context-specific adaptation pathways that combine sustainable water management, ecosystem restoration, agroecological practices, resilient livestock and agricultural systems, biodiversity conservation, soil and vegetation recovery, and the strengthening of local capacities. This territorial and ecosystem-based approach enables adaptation measures to simultaneously address multiple climate stressors, including droughts, water scarcity, land degradation, biodiversity loss, heat stress, and increasing climate variability.
447. The project also introduces innovative approaches by integrating ecosystem-based adaptation, agroecology, and resilient land management practices with locally adapted technologies and community-based implementation models. Examples include integrated water collection, storage, and distribution systems for family livestock operations in Uruguay; meliponiculture systems linked to biodiversity restoration and livelihood diversification in Bolivia; “*recaatingamento*” approaches that combine ecological restoration, water management, and productive recovery in Brazil’s semi-arid region; integrated soil-water management and hydrological monitoring systems in Chile; and contour line systems and infiltration structures for soil and water conservation in Paraguay. These solutions represent innovation in adaptation because they integrate infrastructure, ecosystem management, local governance, and productive resilience into comprehensive territorial models, rather than implementing isolated measures with limited adaptive impact.
448. Another innovative aspect of the Project is the integration of ancestral, indigenous, and local knowledge systems with the technical and scientific knowledge generated through research, extension, and regional exchange processes. The Project recognizes that many rural and indigenous communities already possess highly adaptive practices for managing climate variability and fragile ecosystems, which have historically been undervalued in conventional adaptation interventions. By promoting intercultural and participatory approaches, the Project strengthens the adaptive value of traditional practices and combines them with technical assistance, agroecological approaches, ecosystem restoration, and applied innovation processes. Practices such as *sukakollos*, *qochas*, and agricultural terraces have demonstrated strong adaptive value for water management, soil conservation, and resilience under extreme weather conditions in Andean territories. This contributes not only to improving the effectiveness of adaptation but also to strengthening cultural identity, local ownership, and the long-term sustainability of adaptation processes.
449. Innovation is also reflected in the Project’s approach to regional coordination and knowledge management. Through the REAF platform and its thematic commissions, the Project promotes structured mechanisms for South-South cooperation that facilitate technical exchange, peer learning, the validation of adaptation experiences, and the dissemination and scaling up of successful practices across countries and territories. This regional coordination builds on the REAF’s experience in promoting common regional approaches, dialogue mechanisms, and public policy guidelines for climate adaptation in the FF in the countries of the Extended MERCOSUR^{81,82}. This regional coordination approach goes beyond conventional project coordination mechanisms by creating operational spaces for multi-stakeholder dialogue, collaborative learning, and regional exchange among governments, producer organizations, technical institutions, women’s organizations, and other actors involved in climate adaptation in the FF. The development of regional learning pathways, knowledge-sharing processes on adaptation, and a regional repository of adaptation experiences helps strengthen the collective adaptive capacity of participating countries and facilitates the transferability and replicability of solutions in other territories facing similar climate risks.
450. The Project also promotes innovation by creating enabling conditions for inclusive financial mechanisms linked to climate change adaptation for family farming. In many rural areas, investments in adaptation remain limited by restricted access to financial services, high transaction costs, weak institutional coordination, and financial instruments ill-suited to the realities of family farming systems. In response, the Project supports innovative approaches that combine market studies, institutional coordination, analysis of access barriers, and the identification of inclusive financial mechanisms tailored to address climate risks and the characteristics of family farming. This represents an innovation compared to traditional approaches to rural finance because it seeks to strengthen the broader enabling

⁸¹ REAF. (2009). Regional Guidelines for Public Policies on Climate Change Adaptation in Family Farming in MERCOSUR. Montevideo: REAF MERCOSUR.

⁸² REAF. (2015). Guide to Best Practices for Climate Change Adaptation in Family Farming. Montevideo: REAF MERCOSUR.

ecosystem required for climate adaptation financing—including organizational, institutional, technical, and territorial dimensions—rather than focusing exclusively on credit delivery.

451. At the institutional and methodological levels, the Project introduces innovative approaches to monitoring, evaluation, learning, and information management related to climate adaptation in the FF. Rather than establishing isolated or parallel regional systems, the Project promotes interoperable and complementary approaches that link national administrative records, climate-related information, adaptation indicators, and territorial evidence systems through the development of the Forestry Information System (IS-AF) and the Project's MEL framework. These systems are designed not only for reporting purposes but also to support adaptive management, evidence-based decision-making, knowledge generation, and learning processes at the territorial, national, and regional levels. The participatory development of adaptation indicators and the integration of locally relevant information strengthen the system's practical utility and long-term sustainability, while improving the capacity of institutions and organizations to monitor adaptation outcomes and identify scalable solutions.
452. The Project's regional approach represents a key innovation because it addresses common climate risks affecting family farming across Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay through coordinated action that would not be achievable through isolated national interventions. Although the participating countries differ in their agroecological conditions, they share increasing climate variability, recurrent droughts, water scarcity, land degradation, biodiversity loss, and similar structural challenges affecting family farming, including limited access to technical assistance, climate information, and climate-responsive finance. The regional approach promotes economies of scale in knowledge generation, methodological harmonization, capacity-building, and policy dialogue while avoiding the duplication of technical efforts across countries. At the same time, implementation remains country-specific through tailored territorial adaptation solutions under Component 2, including meliponiculture and ancestral water management systems in Bolivia, recaatingamento and ecosystem restoration approaches in Brazil, integrated soil and water management systems in Chile, contour farming and infiltration structures in Paraguay, and climate-resilient livestock water management systems in Uruguay. These innovations build upon previous experiences implemented by national institutions, IICA, REAF, COPROFAM, PROCISUR, and other regional and national partners, which provide relevant technical experience and lessons learned for their implementation and adaptation under the Project. During implementation, successful solutions will be systematically documented, evaluated, and validated through the Project's learning and knowledge mechanisms, and learning systems before being transferred or scaled up. Practices selected for replication will be assessed against transparent criteria, including demonstrated adaptation effectiveness, technical and financial feasibility, environmental sustainability, social inclusion, gender responsiveness, cost-effectiveness, institutional ownership, and potential for replication under comparable climate and territorial conditions.
453. The Project recognizes that innovation inherently involves uncertainty and that not all adaptation solutions may achieve the same level of effectiveness under different environmental, institutional, or socioeconomic conditions. To address these limitations, implementation will follow an adaptive management approach supported by continuous monitoring, participatory evaluation, and knowledge generation. Only solutions that demonstrate effectiveness, inclusiveness, environmental sustainability, and technical, operational, and financial feasibility will be promoted for scaling up and wider replication. Where expected results are not achieved, the corresponding approaches will be adjusted, replaced, or discontinued based on technical evidence and stakeholder feedback. Lessons learned from both successful and unsuccessful experiences will be systematically documented and disseminated through the Project's regional learning mechanisms to continuously improve adaptation practices and support evidence-based decision-making across the participating countries.
454. It is expected that the Project's innovations will generate replicable and scalable adaptation models that can be transferred and adapted to other rural territories within and beyond the participating countries. The combination of territorial adaptation measures, regional governance mechanisms, inclusive knowledge systems, enabling financial approaches, and evidence-based learning processes creates an integrated adaptation model that differs substantially from standard interventions. By linking concrete adaptation actions with institutional strengthening, regional cooperation, and long-term learning processes, the Project increases the effectiveness, sustainability, and scalability of adaptation efforts for FF, while contributing to improved production, social inclusion, ecosystem sustainability, and climate resilience in highly vulnerable rural areas.

C. Describe how the project would provide 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 would

avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy.

455. The project is designed to generate sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits in rural communities that are highly vulnerable to climate change, with a particular focus on equity, inclusion, and long-term resilience. The proposed interventions are aligned with the countries' climate change adaptation policies, their sectoral priorities in family farming, the Adaptation Fund's guiding principles, and its Environmental and Social Policy (2016), seeking to maximize adaptation benefits while preventing or mitigating potential adverse environmental and social impacts through participatory, territorially contextualized, and culturally appropriate implementation approaches. The project prioritizes vulnerable groups within family farming systems, including women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and traditional communities, recognizing their differential exposure and limited adaptive capacity in the face of increased climate variability and extreme events.

Table 19 : Summary of the Project's Economic, Social and Environmental Benefits.

Benefit Dimension	Main Benefits
Economic	Reduced climate-related production losses; strengthened climate resilience of agricultural and livestock production systems; diversified and more resilient livelihoods; improved water management; increased access to inclusive climate-responsive financial services and risk management instruments; strengthened regional cooperation and climate information services supporting productive decision-making.
Social	Improved food security; strengthened adaptive capacities of family farmers; enhanced technical capacities, regional learning and knowledge exchange; stronger institutional coordination; increased participation of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and other vulnerable groups; strengthened traditional knowledge and community-based adaptation processes.
Environmental	Restoration of degraded ecosystems; improved soil and water management; increased ecosystem resilience; expansion of agroecological and ecosystem-based adaptation practices; strengthened biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services; improved sustainable natural resource management and climate-resilient landscapes.

Economic Benefits

456. The project will contribute to strengthening the economic resilience and adaptive capacity of vulnerable rural households by reducing climate change-related production losses, stabilizing livelihoods, diversifying income streams, and enhancing access to resilient production systems and financial services that explicitly incorporate the risks and opportunities associated with climate change into their design, evaluation, or implementation. The implementation of comprehensive adaptation solutions under Component 2 will strengthen more resilient agricultural and livestock systems through improvements in water management, ecosystem restoration, agroecological production, biodiversity conservation, soil restoration, and climate-resilient production diversification. These measures will help reduce vulnerability to droughts, soil degradation, water scarcity, and ecosystem deterioration, thereby improving production stability and reducing economic losses resulting from extreme weather events.
457. Economic benefits will be generated by strengthening access to inclusive financial services geared toward climate adaptation. Component 3 addresses structural barriers that currently limit small producers' access to formal credit and agricultural insurance. Less than 30% of small producers have access to formal credit, and less than 20% have agricultural insurance in the region. In this context, the Project will promote the development of financial instruments related to climate change adaptation, including credit lines, guarantee mechanisms, climate risk management tools, and potentially index-linked insurance, specifically designed to meet the needs of smallholder farmers.
458. At the regional level, the Project will help reduce climate-related production losses by strengthening regional cooperation mechanisms, knowledge sharing, and the scaling up of successful adaptation practices. Access to agroclimatic information and climate services will improve the planning of agricultural activities, facilitating more informed decisions regarding planting schedules, crop management, and climate risk management. The REAF has noted that extreme weather events cause losses equivalent to 10–30% of the annual production value of family farming systems, while coordinated adaptation strategies could help reduce these losses by 15–25%.
459. The Project's expected economic benefits are also reflected in several measurable results established in the Project Results Framework. By the end of implementation, the Project is expected to strengthen the adaptive capacity of 44,575 direct beneficiaries and approximately 14.9 million indirect beneficiaries, while supporting 80,000 hectares of natural and productive landscapes under climate-resilient management, ecosystem-based adaptation, restoration, or sustainable management practices. In addition, the Project will strengthen the capacities of 15,000 people through regional learning processes, facilitate access to climate-responsive financial mechanisms for 6,000 family farmers, and support the development or strengthening of 20 climate-responsive financial instruments designed to enhance the adaptive capacity of family farming. Together, these results are expected to reduce climate-

related production losses, strengthen livelihood resilience, and improve the long-term economic sustainability of family farming systems across the five participating countries.

Social and Gender Benefits

460. Social benefits will be generated by strengthening adaptive capacities, improving food security, strengthening territorial coordination, promoting social inclusion, and enhancing institutional coordination in rural areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change.
461. One of the main social benefits will be the strengthening of local capacities and community-based adaptation processes through technical assistance, regional learning pathways, participatory coordination mechanisms, and regional knowledge-sharing tools. Component 1 includes the development of regional databases of successful experiences and thematic coordination forums that will facilitate access to information, training, and the exchange of adaptation solutions among the five participating countries. These actions will strengthen institutional coordination, collective learning, and the capacities of local stakeholders and public entities to manage climate risks in a coordinated manner.
462. At the local level, the project will directly benefit thousands of farmers and rural families through the implementation of comprehensive adaptation solutions (Component 2). In Bolivia, the activities will directly benefit 8,508 people, including 4,489 women, 2,494 young people, and 4,620 Indigenous people, and will indirectly benefit 10,899 people. In Brazil, the activities will directly benefit 900 people, including 450 women, 270 youth, and 180 Indigenous people, and indirectly benefit 2,500 people from neighboring and nearby communities, who will benefit from the exchange of experiences, the outreach materials produced, and the ecosystem services maintained or restored by the target communities. In Chile, 23,262 people—12,120 women, 228 young people, and 10,074 indigenous people—will benefit directly, and 73,000 people are expected to benefit indirectly. In Uruguay, the activities will directly benefit 513 people from the production units, who will gain access to water infrastructure, technical assistance, and capacity-building for water management. Of the total, 30% are women and 20% are rural youth. In Paraguay, the activities will directly benefit 450 producers in the FF, including 90 women, 60 youth, and 75 indigenous people, who will participate in the implementation of soil conservation practices on their farms. Direct beneficiaries will have access to specialized technical assistance, contour line mapping services, the implementation of physical conservation works, and capacity-building for sustainable soil management.
463. Below is a preliminary estimate of the project's direct and indirect beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex.

Table 20 : Number of project beneficiaries.

Component	Adjusted direct beneficiaries	Women	Men	Indigenous People	Indirect beneficiaries	Total beneficiaries
1	14,733	5,893	8,840	1,473	14,762,000	14,776,733
2	35,064	14,026	21,038	4,558	91,832	126,896
3	125	50	75	13	11,288	11,413
4	17,915	7,166	10,749	1,792	0	17,915
TOTAL	44,575	17,830	26,745	7,836	14,865,120	14,932,957

464. The estimates of indirect beneficiaries presented in Table 20 were developed using a component-specific methodology based on the nature and expected scale of the proposed interventions. For Component 2, estimates were prepared by each participating country using country-specific information on the expected area of influence of the adaptation investments, the characteristics of the target territories, and the anticipated spillover effects of the interventions on surrounding communities and family farming systems. For Components 1, 3 and 4, estimates were based on the expected outreach of regional knowledge products, institutional strengthening activities, learning processes, financial mechanisms, and information systems, drawing on comparable regional initiatives, the geographic scope of the interventions, and the anticipated number of institutions and stakeholders expected to benefit indirectly. These estimates are indicative and provide a reasonable approximation of the Project's broader indirect reach.
465. The Project design is informed by the findings of the Gender Assessment (Annex 3), which analyzed the differentiated impacts of climate change on family farming across Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, considering the specific needs, capacities and roles of women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and other culturally distinct communities. The assessment confirmed that climate risks interact with pre-existing structural inequalities, resulting in differentiated access to productive resources, technical assistance, climate information, financial services, technologies, land and water,

as well as unequal opportunities to participate in decision-making processes. These constraints are further reinforced by the unequal distribution of unpaid care responsibilities, mobility and connectivity limitations, and territorial and sociocultural barriers that affect the effective participation of these groups in climate adaptation processes.

466. At the same time, the assessment highlighted that women, youth, Indigenous Peoples and culturally distinct communities are not only disproportionately affected by climate change but also constitute key actors in strengthening resilience. Their knowledge of agroecological practices, biodiversity conservation, sustainable natural resource management, local adaptation strategies and community organization represents a strategic asset for climate adaptation in family farming. The consultation process further confirmed the need to recognize and strengthen these capacities through context-specific and culturally appropriate approaches that address barriers to participation while promoting equitable access to opportunities and resources.
467. These findings directly informed the design of PROCCAF. Rather than addressing gender equality and social inclusion through stand-alone interventions, the Project integrates these considerations across all four components by promoting inclusive governance and knowledge-sharing mechanisms, gender-responsive regional learning processes, equitable access to climate-responsive financial services, adaptation solutions tailored to local contexts, and information and learning systems capable of generating sex-disaggregated data and, where appropriate, information differentiated by age, ethnicity and territory. The Gender Action Plan operationalizes these measures through specific activities, indicators and responsibilities, ensuring that the Project not only expands participation but also contributes to reducing structural barriers, strengthening adaptive capacities, and promoting more equitable, effective and sustainable climate resilience outcomes across family farming systems in the Extended MERCOSUR. The Gender Assessment (Anex 3) identified on vulnerable groups, including rural women, youth, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant communities, and isolated rural areas. In the five participating countries, women represent approximately 30% to 40% of the agricultural workforce but continue to face structural barriers to accessing land, credit, technical assistance, technologies, and decision-making spaces. In most participating countries, less than 25% of agricultural land titles are held by women⁸³.
468. The Gender Action Plan operationalizes these findings through specific measures, indicators and responsibilities that integrate gender equality and social inclusion across all four Project components. Among other actions, it will strengthen the REAF's regional program for rural women, promote training modules on leadership, climate adaptation, access to financing, and sustainable natural resource management, and facilitate the participation of rural women in regional climate governance and decision-making forums⁸⁴. Likewise, local activities will include affirmative actions to promote the participation of women and youth in training, technical assistance, governance, and access to adaptive productive solutions.
469. In addition to the direct beneficiaries, the Project will generate significant indirect benefits through training, organizational strengthening, knowledge sharing, and ecosystem restoration.
470. The Project will also strengthen traditional knowledge and community coordination systems through participatory and intercultural approaches to ecosystem restoration, water management, land management, and climate adaptation. Several interventions explicitly prioritize indigenous territories and incorporate local knowledge and ancestral practices as a central part of adaptation strategies.
471. By strengthening resilient livelihoods, promoting productive diversification, and enhancing institutional and community capacities, the Project will help reduce rural vulnerabilities, strengthen territorial cohesion, and improve food security in regions highly exposed to climate change.
472. The equitable distribution of Project benefits will be ensured through transparent and inclusive beneficiary selection criteria, participatory territorial planning processes, and targeted measures that prioritize vulnerable groups, including women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant communities, and other marginalized family farming households. Country-specific interventions will apply inclusive eligibility criteria and affirmative measures, where appropriate, to promote equitable access to adaptation investments, technical assistance, capacity-building activities, climate-responsive financial services, and knowledge-sharing opportunities. The Project's monitoring system will disaggregate beneficiary data by sex, age, Indigenous status, and other relevant social characteristics to support the monitoring of equitable benefit distribution throughout implementation.

⁸³ Arora-Jonsson, S. (2011). *Virtue and vulnerability: women's discourses, gender, and climate change*.

⁸⁴ FAO. (2022). *Gender and Climate Change, Agroecology, and Biodiversity*. UN Women. (2021). *Beyond COVID-19: A Feminist Plan for Sustainable Development and Social Justice*.

Environmental Benefits

473. From an environmental perspective, the Project will contribute to the restoration of degraded landscapes, the conservation and restoration of strategic ecosystems, and the strengthening of ecosystem resilience in territories highly vulnerable to climate change, thereby increasing the provision of key ecosystem services for the adaptation of the FF. The project will help promote the sustainable management of natural resources—particularly soil and water—through the adoption of practices that enhance the capacity of agricultural systems to withstand, adapt to, and recover from the impacts of climate change, as well as by strengthening technical capacities for the sustainable management of production systems. These practices will help reduce soil degradation, improve water use efficiency, and strengthen the adaptive capacity of agroecosystems in the face of climate variability. Furthermore, the Project will promote ecosystem-based adaptation approaches and agroecological practices aimed at improving productive sustainability and reducing pressure on natural resources, with co-benefits in terms of mitigating greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the adoption of agroecological practices, conservation agriculture, and the integrated management of water, soil, and non-conventional renewable energy (NCRE). Evidence from similar interventions in the region indicates that these practices can contribute to restoration processes and lead to significant improvements in soil organic matter, water retention capacity, and biodiversity at the landscape level. Furthermore, these practices help reduce erosion, improve water infiltration, and strengthen ecological connectivity in vulnerable rural areas. Among the promoted actions are the restoration of degraded ecosystems, the recovery of nectar-producing flora and native pollinators, the implementation of agroforestry systems, the restoration of high-Andean bogs and wetlands, and the strengthening of sustainable water and soil management practices. The promotion of diversified production systems based on cultivated biodiversity, using both academic and traditional knowledge, will increase the adaptive capacity of rural communities while protecting essential ecosystem services.
474. The Project's environmental benefits will also be reflected in measurable environmental outcomes. Specifically, the Project will support 80,000 hectares under climate-resilient management, ecosystem-based adaptation, restoration, or sustainable land management practices. These interventions are expected to improve soil and water conservation, strengthen ecosystem services, increase landscape resilience, and promote the long-term sustainability of productive systems in highly climate-vulnerable territories.
475. Likewise, access to agroclimatic information and climate services will enable smallholder farmers to make better production decisions, facilitating more efficient planning of agricultural activities and reducing the risks associated with extreme weather events. This helps alleviate potential pressures on natural resources and promotes more sustainable production systems.
476. The project will also promote production diversification and the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices, which can indirectly contribute to biodiversity conservation and the maintenance of ecosystem services in rural areas.
477. In addition, the project will incorporate procedures for evaluation and continuous monitoring of activities related to water infrastructure, ecosystem restoration, the use of bio-inputs, and production solutions, ensuring that interventions do not lead to environmental degradation, overexploitation of natural resources, or maladaptation processes.
478. The Project has been designed to avoid maladaptation and any unintended environmental, social, or economic impacts. All adaptation interventions will be identified, assessed, and implemented through participatory planning processes, technical feasibility assessments, environmental and social screening, and compliance with the Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy and applicable national regulatory frameworks. The Project is not expected to increase the vulnerability of beneficiaries or non-beneficiaries, nor to reduce their adaptive capacity. On the contrary, all interventions are designed to strengthen long-term climate resilience, improve adaptive capacities, and generate sustainable environmental, social, and economic benefits while minimizing potential risks through the application of appropriate environmental and social safeguards, adaptive management measures, and continuous monitoring throughout Project implementation.
479. The Project is a strategic, robust, and innovative initiative to build climate-resilient regions in South America, maximizing benefits for the most vulnerable FF groups and reducing environmental and social risks through participatory approaches and robust safeguards. By combining ecosystem-based solutions, local capacity building, regional cooperation, and access to financial products tailored to the needs and climate risks of vulnerable populations—to strengthen their resilience—along with the strengthening of governance and climate information systems, the project will contribute to consolidating

transformational adaptation processes and long-term resilience in rural territories highly exposed to the impacts of climate change.

Table 21 : Cost-effectiveness analysis of the integrated adaptation solutions

Output	Selected option (Activities)	Alternative option	Comparison (Benefits generated, Economic gains/Avoided losses, Costs of alternative option)
Output 2.1: Improving the Adaptive Capacity of Family Farming in Bolivia through Diversified and Climate-Resilient Bioeconomic Production Strategies	Climate-resilient meliponiculture systems for biodiversity restoration and livelihood diversification. C: USD 608,303 Resilient bioeconomic systems for soil restoration and drought adaptation using xerophytic species. C: USD 1,552,451 Climate-smart land management and frost-resistant fruit production systems in the inter-Andean valleys. C: USD 964,825 Agroforestry systems and no-burn land management for climate-resilient production in the Chaco and Santa Cruz valleys. C: USD 131,638	Limited production diversification and dependence on single agricultural activities among family farms in selected regions increase vulnerability to climate change, limit household income, and heighten the risk of food insecurity. Communities face increasing climate vulnerability as recurrent droughts accelerate vegetation loss and soil degradation, reducing soil fertility and agricultural productivity, and affecting food security and livelihoods among AFCI. Fruit producers are increasingly vulnerable to climate change, particularly affected by the reduction in chill hours, delayed flowering, and the occurrence of late frosts, with no systems in place to mitigate frost damage. Poor soil management that includes burning of natural vegetation leads to soil degradation, fertility loss, and social vulnerability.	Increasing climate variability and extreme events, such as droughts and heat waves, have direct negative impacts on agricultural production, further reducing the already low incomes of family farms in the selected regions. Meliponiculture is a resilient, low-cost and highly adaptable productive alternative that can be easily integrated into family agroecological systems (FAO, 2025). At an estimated cost of approximately USD 344 per household — including basic productive infrastructure, capacity building, community management, and monitoring — it can generate complementary income from honey and related products that exceeds such costs, while providing pollination services that support agricultural productivity, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration. The cultivation of xerophytic species can reduce climate vulnerability due to their drought tolerance, while helping restore degraded soils, improve water retention and reduce erosion. At an estimated cost of USD 7,900 per household, these systems can generate additional income from fruit, fodder and value-added products, while reducing dependence on activities that are more sensitive to drought. The implementation of an integrated smart fertilization and adaptive fruit tree management system, with an estimated cost of approximately USD 1,800 per household, helps prevent economic losses associated with lower fruit yields and reduced fruit quality caused by frost damage.
Output 2.2: Strengthening the climate resilience of agricultural production systems in Brazil's semi-arid region through integrated climate change adaptation solutions	Implementation of the "recatingamento" methodology for climate adaptation and territorial resilience in communities within the FF. C: USD 2,197,371 Implementation of adaptive technologies and agroecological practices for climate-resilient FF systems. C: USD 242,867 Implementation of technical assistance and rural extension (ATER) strategies for climate adaptation in FF communities. C: USD 801,424	Family farmers in the semi-arid region are highly vulnerable to high temperatures, droughts and Caatinga degradation, which reduce agricultural productivity and threaten livelihoods. Conventional production systems often rely on practices such as burning, monoculture on slopes, intensive plowing, deforestation for timber extraction, and extensive unfenced grazing, with family farming largely oriented toward subsistence. Communities have limited access to continuous technical assistance, climate information and training, which constrains the adoption of improved technologies that enhance climate resilience.	Recaatingamento helps restore degraded areas and strengthen the resilience of production systems. While it requires a relatively high investment — around USD 11,900 per household and USD 4,100 per restored hectare — restoring 650 ha of Caatinga can generate long-term benefits through improved ecosystem functionality and better soil and water conditions, apart from generating diversified income and sustained livelihoods for 225 households. Diversified agroecological systems in the semi-arid region can reach benefit-cost ratios of 2–3 (UNCCD and Water Knowledge Hub, 2025), while rainwater harvesting on family farms can increase income by 6% and productivity by 8% (Casagrande et al., 2024). Providing technical assistance, training and knowledge exchange in vulnerable communities can support the adoption of improved technologies that enhance climate resilience. At an estimated cost of around USD 2,400 per household, this community-based approach builds local capacities collectively, strengthens ownership, and reduces costs compared to fragmented individual advisory and training services by avoiding duplicated field visits and training processes.
Output 2.3: Improving the climate resilience of the FF in priority areas of Chile through the implementation of integrated solutions for water management, sustainable production, and capacity building	Integrated water resources management for the FF's climate resilience. C: USD 1,762,900 Strengthening resilient production systems based on biodiversity and sustainable ecosystem management. C: USD 1,140,700 Strengthening technical capacities and access to innovation for climate change adaptation. C: USD 338,062	Family farming communities face increasing water scarcity due to declining rainfall, rising temperatures, reduced river flows and more frequent extreme events, while limited storage infrastructure, low soil infiltration and lack of monitoring systems constrain adaptive water management and increase productive vulnerability. This directly affects traditional production systems based on high Andean livestock farming, the management of wetlands and meadows, and small-scale agriculture. Family farming communities face limited access to technical assistance, appropriate technologies and rural extension services, especially in isolated areas, which constrains the adoption, operation and maintenance of climate adaptation solutions and reduces their sustainability and scalability. The alternative to community-level solutions would be to provide individual support to each family farm for investments in water supply, resilient production practices, and technical assistance.	Water reservoirs help reduce the impact of droughts, thereby mitigating fluctuations in productivity and the effects on food security. Community reservoirs estimated to cost USD 10,000 per household, allow investment, operation and maintenance costs to be shared among multiple users, offering a more efficient alternative to individual water supply systems, especially in isolated areas such as the Andean region. Increased biodiversity, crop diversification, along with greenhouses and animal protection solutions (shelter and shade), will contribute to build adaptation and resilience. A set of solutions and approaches adapted to the circumstances of the different production systems. Strengthening technical capacities through macro-zonal training centers, extension services, demonstrations and continuous technical assistance supports the adoption and maintenance of adaptation measures. This approach is cost-effective because it centralizes training infrastructure, enables shared access to knowledge and innovation, and builds local capacities, avoiding the higher costs of establishing permanent centers or separate extension services in each locality.

Output	Selected option (Activities)	Alternative option	Comparison (Benefits generated, Economic gains/Avoided losses, Costs of alternative option)
Output 2.4: Improvement of soil-water dynamics and climate-resilient production in FF systems through integrated land management and irrigation solutions in Paraguay	Soil and water conservation through contour lines and infiltration structures to reduce erosion and improve water retention. C: USD 423,488 Implementation of sustainable production systems through conservation agriculture, no-till farming, and green manure in FF systems. C: USD 2,145,171 Installation of groundwater extraction and drip irrigation systems for climate-resilient water management in FF systems. C: USD 673,003	Under conventional intensive tillage, soils are often left bare and exposed to heavy rainfall and runoff, increasing water erosion, soil degradation and the gradual loss of crop productivity over time, particularly on sloping family farms. Family farming systems have limited irrigation infrastructure and remain highly dependent on rainfall, making fruit and vegetable production highly vulnerable to droughts and climate variability, with resulting productive and economic losses. The alternative to organization- or community-level solutions would be to provide individual support to each family farm for investments in contour lines and infiltration structures, sustainable production systems, water supply and distribution, and the associated technical assistance.	Extreme events such as droughts cause significant productive and economic losses in family farming, as illustrated by the 2011 drought in Paraguay, which caused losses equivalent to 26%–46% of the gross production value of key crops such as cassava, sesame and cotton, with severe effects on indebtedness and the decapitalization of family producers. Contour lines and infiltration ridges help reduce runoff, conserve soil moisture and prevent productive losses associated with water erosion, leading to more stable crop yields. At an estimated cost of only USD 74 per household and USD 1,105 per supported organization, the measure is cost-efficient because equipment and machinery will be shared across organizations within each district and among households within each organization. The technologies will be adapted to each farm's topographic and soil conditions and combined with sustainable production systems, enhancing their effects on productivity. Implementation of no-till farming with green manure and permanent soil cover helps reduce erosion, improve soil fertility, increase water infiltration and stabilize yields under adverse climate conditions. At an estimated cost of around USD 4,600 per beneficiary household, the approach is cost-effective because machinery and equipment (e.g. seeders, tractors and roller-crimpers) will be shared among members of producer organizations and also used for complementary measures, such as contour lines. This avoids the much higher cost of providing machinery individually, which would imply investments of approximately USD 63,000 per household when no capacities are installed. In addition, solutions will be tailored to each producer's conditions and supported by technical assistance, while specialized soil management technicians and territorial extensionists will be provided by the counterpart institution, further reducing project costs and strengthening local capacities. Also, cover crops and sustainable management practices can increase yields in key crops, as shown by experimental plots in Caazapá that reported an increase in yields of 103 % in maize and 16 % in cassava (Ortigoza Guerrero et al., 2026). The installation of groundwater extraction and drip irrigation systems will reduce dependence on rainfall by providing access to more stable interannual water sources than surface or rainwater harvesting alternatives. Drip irrigation will also significantly improve water-use efficiency by reducing evaporation and runoff losses compared to conventional surface irrigation or uncontrolled manual watering. At an estimated cost of around USD 3,700 per beneficiary household, the community-based approach is cost-efficient because it avoids the need for each household to invest individually in a well and irrigation system, which could cost close to USD 40,000.
Output 2.5: Strengthening the climate resilience of family livestock systems in Uruguay through the integrated implementation of water management, agroecological practices, ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA), and territorial climate governance	Climate-resilient water collection, storage, and distribution systems on livestock farms. C: USD 794,089 Tree systems for shade, shelter, and conservation of riparian ecosystems in livestock systems. C: USD 997,694 Implementation of bio-inputs for the agroecological transition in livestock systems. C: USD 314,099	In the baseline scenario, livestock producers in the Northeastern region are specially vulnerable to water deficits, as they rely mainly on surface water sources that depend on rainfall to supply their herds. A large share of cattle farms lacks adequate shade and shelter for animals, resulting in a high vulnerability to water deficits and heat waves. When shelterbelts and shade areas are established, exotic species are generally used. Artificial shade could be considered an alternative to trees. The implementation of riparian area conservation measures by farmers remains very incipient. Grasslands are continuously grazed, with limited rest periods and inadequate stocking rates. This leads to low productivity, grassland degradation and high vulnerability of family farms to water deficits and drought events.	Improving shade provision, water supply and grazing management helps reduce family cattle farms' vulnerability and exposure to extreme climate events, particularly droughts and heat waves. This can significantly reduce economic losses associated with such events, including those resulting from lower pregnancy rates, increased mortality and reduced meat production per hectare, as illustrated by the severe 2022–2023 drought, which caused direct losses in cattle farms estimated at USD 287 million, mainly explained by unborn calves, and an additional USD 145 million in pasture replacement costs (Cortelezzi et al., 2023). Inadequate water provision for cattle leads to productive losses: when animals drink less water, feed intake decreases, resulting in lower productivity. In addition, long distances to water points tend to cause overgrazing near water sources and underutilization of forage in more distant areas (La Manna et al., 2023). Appropriate water collection, storage and distribution systems can significantly reduce these inefficiencies. Farm-level solutions will be designed based on a diagnosis of water needs and supported by technical assistance, prioritizing the most cost-effective options, including the improvement of existing infrastructure and the use of springs where appropriate. Shade contributes to higher livestock weight gain, estimated at around 10% during periods of heat stress compared to insufficient shade (Rovira et al., 2023), which translates into increased income from livestock estimated at around 350 USD/ha of planted forest (Balian et al., 2026). Additionally, when timber species are planted, they can provide wood products for on-farm use or sale, with an estimated benefit of USD 780–1,170/ha in harvesting years when considering firewood use only; higher values could be obtained from carpentry or construction uses (Balian et al., 2026). The investment required to establish shade and shelter trees in family farms is estimated at approximately USD 1,900 when

Output	Selected option (Activities)	Alternative option	Comparison (Benefits generated, Economic gains/Avoided losses, Costs of alternative option)
			using Eucalyptus species and USD 4,700 when using native species, including seedlings, planting, soil preparation services and irrigation. Although native species seedlings are significantly more expensive than exotic species such as Eucalyptus, their establishment contributes to biodiversity conservation and provides additional ecosystem services. Artificial shade is estimated at around USD 60 per adult animal, which for a 45-ha family cattle farm implies roughly USD 1,900–2,700, depending on the assumed stocking rate. However, this alternative is more appropriate in dairy farms or feedlots rather than extensive cattle farms, and tree-based systems provide additional benefits such as shelter, carbon sequestration and wood products. Restoration of riparian areas on family farms involves costs, estimated at around USD 2,400, that are rarely covered by production units. However, it generates public benefits, such as nutrient filtration, which prevents runoff into watercourses and helps avoid future remediation costs associated with water quality deterioration. Poor grazing management results in lower forage productivity, poorer body condition of breeding cows, reduced pregnancy rates, lower calf weight gain and, overall, lower beef productivity levels. Adaptive pasture and herd management practices have helped increase livestock productivity per hectare by between 2% and 22%, even under unfavorable climate conditions, with a significant impact on farm income (Balian and Estrades, 2025). These process-based technologies have relatively low costs compared to alternatives such as sowing artificial pastures, which require seeds, fertilizers, herbicides and contracted services (estimated at 380 USD/ha based on SOFOVAL, 2025; totaling 9,500 USD/ha in 25 ha). They also do not necessarily require high fencing investments, unlike more intensive rotational grazing systems; when fencing is needed, electric fencing can be installed at an estimated cost of USD 1,420 per beneficiary farm. Although the measure relies strongly on technical assistance and capacity building, at around USD 8,250 per household, it leaves lasting local capacities for improved livestock management among families that depend on cattle income. By improving grassland condition, the measure increases forage production and system resilience, which reduces supplementation costs and helps avoid investment losses associated with less resilient sown pastures during droughts. Training in productive diversification will also generate additional income sources and reduce household dependence on livestock. Productive diversification on small family cattle farms — for example, through pigs, beekeeping, horticulture, rural tourism or poultry — is a complementary strategy that reduces dependence on cattle income, spreads climate-related risks and improves household food security.

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

Added Value and Cost-Effectiveness of the Regional Approach:

480. The project strategically leverages existing regional platforms, such as REAF, which facilitate coordination, regulatory harmonization, and the sharing of information that informs agroclimatic policies across countries. This regional approach offers advantages in terms of cost-effectiveness, as it promotes the exchange of experiences, knowledge, and lessons learned regarding adaptation technologies and practices, generating collective learning that can reduce implementation risks. It also enables economies of scale in the procurement of inputs, the development of digital tools, and the joint training of technical teams, helping to reduce unit costs per beneficiary and avoid fragmented interventions. The regional monitoring, evaluation, and learning system will further enhance this efficiency by standardizing indicators, reducing monitoring and reporting costs, and facilitating continuous improvement. Furthermore, co-implementation with local actors—such as producer associations, cooperatives, and rural extension networks—will make it possible to leverage existing capacities, reduce operating costs, strengthen local ownership of adaptation solutions, and improve the long-term sustainability of the project's results.

Component 1

481. Component 1 of the Project offers a potentially high cost-effectiveness ratio due to the following structural foundations:

- **Maximization and Synergy:** Exclusive use of the pre-existing political and territorial infrastructure of the REAF and COPROFAM, avoiding the costs of creating and operating parallel governance units. The option of creating new parallel governance units or operational networks from scratch was ruled out, thereby reducing administrative setup costs to zero. By structuring the Regional Committees under

REAF guidelines, a very high political impact is generated at minimal marginal cost, as it leverages already established institutional momentum.

- **Intersectional and Inclusive Approach:** Active integration of youth, women, and indigenous peoples, ensuring that adaptation solutions respond to the real needs of the most vulnerable groups in the face of uncertain climate scenarios, thereby increasing the social impact of the fund.
- **Scientific-Local Co-production:** Building robust technical bridges between the traditional knowledge of the FF and the climate models of participating science and technology agencies, ensuring long-term technical sustainability.
- Planned **hybrid** (in-person/virtual) **regional workshops** serve as a mechanism for fiscal equity and efficiency, allowing for the inclusion of stakeholders from extremely remote areas who would otherwise be excluded due to logistical and budgetary barriers.
- **By creating “reusable products”** using a standardized methodology, 4 Regional Learning Pathways and 30 Standardized Technical Fact Sheets will be co-designed in 3 languages, thereby maximizing the return on investment in consulting services by producing tangible assets ready to be replicated across multiple regions.
- **Capacity Multiplier Effect (Training of Trainers):** For training vulnerable groups (youth, women, and indigenous peoples), the option of hiring fragmented and high-cost external technical assistance was ruled out. Instead, a “training of trainers” model targeting women leaders was adopted, ensuring that knowledge is disseminated to grassroots organizations at no additional cost to the project.

Component 2

Quantitative Investment Efficiency (Net Present Value Analysis and Ratios).

482. A quantitative cost-effectiveness analysis was conducted for a set of solutions prioritized by the countries under Component 2. The analysis consisted, on the one hand, of estimating the implementation costs of the solutions from a private-sector perspective and, on the other hand, of identifying adaptation impact indicators that would allow for the construction of synthetic cost-effectiveness indicators.

483. The results show that the measures analyzed have different cost profiles and scopes of adaptation. In general, the solutions with the lowest cost per direct beneficiary are those based on low-cost productive infrastructure, productive diversification, and technical assistance—for example, contour lines in Paraguay, meliponiculture in Bolivia, and technical assistance in Chile. In contrast, solutions related to water infrastructure and ecosystem restoration tend to have higher unit costs, such as the water solutions in Uruguay, Paraguay, and Chile, and the wetland restoration measures in Chile or the recaatingamento initiative in Brazil. However, these solutions generate long-term adaptive benefits associated with greater water resilience, productive stability, reduced climate vulnerability, and strengthened ecosystem services.

484. Taken together, these measures help increase the FF’s production and income stability in the face of water shortages, frosts, and soil degradation. Their main economic benefits include reduced production losses, lower costs due to decreased reliance on external inputs, increased productivity through better management of water, soil, pastures, and crops, and income diversification through complementary products such as honey, bio-inputs, native fruits, timber, forage, and agroecological products. Also noteworthy are benefits associated with avoided costs, such as reduced need for supplementation, water purchases or transportation, forced sales of animals, livestock weight loss, or indebtedness due to production failures.

485. Available regional evidence supports the economic potential of these types of solutions. In Uruguay, the adoption of pasture and herd management practices—which involve low-cost processing technologies—has helped increase livestock productivity per hectare by between 2% and 22%, with a significant impact on farm income⁸⁵. Furthermore, national research shows that providing shade can increase animal weight gain by nearly 10% during periods of heat stress.⁸⁶ In Brazil’s semi-arid region, diversified agroecological systems can achieve benefit-to-cost ratios of 2–3:1,⁸⁷ while rainwater

⁸⁵ Diéguez, F., Balian, C., Rosas, F., Estrades, C. (2026). Analysis of the return on investment of technical assistance programs in Uruguay. Global Gateway; German Cooperation.

⁸⁶ Rovira, P., La Manna, A., Tiscornia, G. (2023). Use of shade as a tool for mitigating the risk of heat stress in animal production systems. In INIA, INIA’s Scientific and Technological Contributions to Agroecological Trajectories. INIA, pp. 441–467.

⁸⁷ UNCCD / Water Knowledge Hub. 2025. *Brazil: Agroecology in the Brazilian Semi-Arid Region, innovative strategies to regenerate territories, ecosystems, and income, strengthening resilience and climate sustainability*. Case study submitted as part of “Investing in Drought Resilience.”

harvesting on family farms can increase income by 6% and productivity by 8%.⁸⁸ In Paraguay, experimental evidence from family farming systems indicates that the use of plant cover and sustainable soil management in Caazapá increased yields by up to 103% for corn and 16% for cassava.⁸⁹ Furthermore, pilot climate-smart microfinance initiatives in Paraguay and Chile have facilitated access to credit for vulnerable farmers—particularly rural women—achieving productivity increases of up to 20% in crops such as sesame, vegetables, and native corn.^{90 91}

486. Finally, global estimates indicate that investments in climate adaptation and resilience tend to be highly cost-effective: recent estimates suggest that every dollar invested in adaptation can generate nearly USD 10 in benefits over a ten-year period.⁹²

Project Practices vs. Conventional Technologies That Have Been Ruled Out

487. The project prioritizes adaptive solutions that combine appropriate infrastructure, social innovation, and capacity building, rather than relying exclusively on more expensive conventional technologies or reactive responses to emergencies, such as water transportation or the recurring purchase of fodder during droughts. Measures such as community reservoirs, water harvesting, the revival of traditional technologies, rangeland management, silvopastoral systems, and soil conservation practices may require an initial investment, but they have high cost-effectiveness potential because they reduce future losses, strengthen the autonomy of farming and families, and decrease dependence on external inputs. For example, implementing pasture and livestock management practices is typically less costly and more sustainable in the long term than relying on the recurring purchase of feed supplements or the establishment of artificial pastures. Likewise, community reservoirs allow investment, operating, and maintenance costs to be shared among multiple users, offering a more efficient alternative than isolated individual solutions.

The Cost of Inaction (Baseline and Return on Investment)

488. The cost of inaction in the face of climate change is reflected in increasing production losses, greater income variability, the deterioration of natural assets, and rising recovery costs following extreme events such as droughts, frosts, floods, or water shortages. For this reason, the Project prioritizes areas where the cost of inaction is high and where adaptive interventions can have a significant impact. Baseline evidence shows that these costs are already substantial in the Project countries. In Paraguay, the 2011 drought caused significant losses in family farming, equivalent to between 26% and 46% of the gross production value (GPV) for key crops such as cassava, sesame, and cotton, with severe effects on the indebtedness and decapitalization of family farmers. In Uruguay, the 2022–2023 water deficit caused direct economic losses estimated at around US\$1.8 billion for the agricultural sector, including impacts on pastures, forage reserves, livestock weight, unborn calves, and higher costs for feed and water supply.⁹³ In Chile, the 2021–2024 period recorded an average precipitation deficit of nearly 20% compared to 1961–1990.

Profitability at the Producer Level and Long-Term Financial Sustainability

489. At the producer level, the profitability of adaptation measures is justified in three main ways: increased or stabilized production, reduced recurring costs, and income diversification.

Component 3

490. Component 3 addresses one of the main barriers to family farming adaptation identified in the participating countries: limited access to financial instruments capable of addressing climate risks. Unlike the physical investments implemented in Component 2, this component seeks to create enabling conditions for producers, organizations, and financial institutions to develop and adopt adaptation-oriented financial mechanisms.

⁸⁸ Casagrande, D., Emanuel, L., Freitas, C., & Oliveira, F. (2024). *Climate adaptation policies and rural income: Evidence from social technologies in Brazil*. World Development, 181, 106683. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2024.106683>

⁸⁹ Ortigoza Guerrefío, J., Torres Ferreira, A. M., Alonso Giménez, B. B., Báez Arzamendia, M. E., Villalba Algarin, C. A., & Sanabria Franco, M. F. (2026). *Cover crops in family farming systems: initial experimental evidence on soil properties and crop yields in Paraguay*. Journal of the Scientific Society of Paraguay.

⁹⁰ FAO. (2013). *Ancestral knowledge and natural indicators for reducing agricultural risks*. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

⁹¹ ECLAC, FAO, & IICA. (2013). *Family farming in figures*. In *Perspectives on agriculture and rural development in the Americas: a look at Latin America and the Caribbean 2013–2014* (pp. 83–97). Santiago: ECLAC.

⁹² Brandon, C., Kratzer, B., Aggarwal, A., & Heubaum, H. (2025). *Strengthening the Investment Case for Climate Adaptation: A Triple Dividend Approach*. World Resources Institute. DOI: 10.46830/wriwp.25.00019.

⁹³ MGAP, MA, MEF, MIEM, MTOP, MVOT, OPP, and UTE. (2024). *Progress Toward a Strategic Plan for Water Use in Agricultural Production*. In OPYPA Yearbook 2024. Office of Agricultural Programming and Policy, Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries, Uruguay.

491. Within this framework, the component combines: i) a regional technical study on current financing options for family farming in the five countries, with the aim of identifying gaps and efficiently guiding the allocation of resources; ii) a regional competitive grant fund of USD 2,500,000 for development, training, and technical assistance related to the implementation of innovative financial instruments; and iii) A fund of USD 1,500,000 to temporarily subsidize interest rates, catastrophic insurance premiums, or financial guarantee fees, with the aim of supporting the initial commercial viability of the pilot instruments and facilitating effective access for producers. Taken together, these activities aim to use the project's relatively limited resources to reduce barriers to accessing climate finance, strengthen institutional capacities, facilitate additional investments by mobilizing resources available within the financial or productive sectors, and expand the scope of adaptation measures beyond the project's direct contributions.
492. The cost-effectiveness of the component is therefore based on its ability to mobilize additional financial resources, expand coverage of family farmers with access to climate-adapted financial instruments, and strengthen mechanisms with the potential for sustainability beyond the project's duration. However, an ex-ante cost-effectiveness assessment for Component 3 may be incomplete, arbitrary, or methodologically weak, given that its economic and operational nature differs substantially from that of components based on direct physical investments. This component funds studies, institutional development, technical assistance, competitive mechanisms, and catalytic grants for innovative financial instruments, the outcomes of which depend on the final selection of proposals, the response of the financial system, the actual demand from producers, and the volume of additional resources that can be mobilized.
493. Under these conditions, there is no single, homogeneous, and sufficiently observable ex ante measure of effectiveness that would allow for a robust estimation of a comparable cost-effectiveness ratio. Furthermore, a significant portion of the component will be implemented through competitive calls for proposals; therefore, at the time of the initial evaluation, the final composition of the portfolio of instruments, their effective unit costs, their actual coverage, and their financial leverage capacity are not yet known. From an economic evaluation perspective, the component's primary value lies in its ability to help reduce market failures, generate additionality by mobilizing financing from the system, expand access to climate-adapted financial instruments, and foster conditions for sustainability and scaling up. These outcomes can only be measured with empirical evidence once implementation has begun.
494. Therefore, it is proposed to conduct the cost-effectiveness evaluation of Component 3 during and/or at the end of the project's implementation, using observed performance indicators such as: i) financial leverage (capital mobilized per project dollar), ii) cost per producer enrolled in climate-adapted financial instruments, iii) volume of financing channeled toward adaptation investments, iv) operational sustainability of the pilot instruments, and v) potential for institutional and territorial scaling up. During implementation, monitoring and oversight activities for the component will also include the design and refinement of the methodological, operational, and information tools necessary to fulfill, under appropriate technical conditions, the commitment to conduct this ex-post evaluation.
- Component 4
495. The approach adopted by Component 4 promotes cost-effectiveness by building on and coordinating existing mechanisms, platforms, and institutions in the participating countries and within the REAF, thereby avoiding the creation of parallel structures and reducing implementation and sustainability costs. Furthermore, the development of methodologies, tools, and instruments with a regional scope allows for the realization of economies of scale and prevents duplication of efforts among countries. The use of the IS-FF as a visualizer of aggregated information, rather than as a standalone regional repository, reduces development, operation, and maintenance costs, while facilitating access to information relevant for monitoring and decision-making.
496. Finally, strengthening early warning systems and regional coordination forums helps improve the use of information for adaptive climate risk management through existing mechanisms, thereby maximizing the value of the investments made by the Project. Early warning systems are recognized as among the most cost-effective adaptation measures; they protect assets whose value is at least ten times their cost, and proactive actions can generate significant benefits for rural families by preventing agricultural losses. In this context, the Project will build on experiences already gained in Chile, where the use of agroclimatic information has contributed to profitability increases of between 6% and 28%, facilitating the regional transfer of methodologies and reducing development and implementation costs in the other participating countries.

Table 22 : Summary of project benefits, gains, avoidances, and alternatives. Prepared by the authors.

Comp.	Benefits generated	Economic gains / Avoided losses	Alternative to Project
C1	Regional coordination, knowledge exchange, and capacity building for climate change adaptation in family farming across the five participating countries, including 14,733 direct beneficiaries, 15,000 people trained, four regional learning pathways, and a regional database of successful adaptation experiences.	The regional approach reduces duplication and transaction costs by using existing REAF coordination mechanisms and jointly developing knowledge products, learning processes, and regional tools that can be used across the five participating countries. Activities that would otherwise require separate methodological, consultation, and dissemination processes are consolidated at the regional level. Total investment in Component 1 amounts to USD 2,324 million, equivalent to approximately USD 158 per direct beneficiary.	Alternative: Fragmented implementation through separate national coordination, training, and knowledge management processes in each of the five countries. This would require up to five parallel institutional and technical processes, including methodological development, consultations, knowledge products, and coordination arrangements, reducing opportunities for cross-country learning and replication. In contrast, the Project uses a single regional architecture and existing REAF mechanisms and consolidates activities through joint regional processes.
C2 – Out 2.1 Bolivia	Improving the adaptive capacity of family farming through diversified and climate-resilient bioeconomic production systems, including meliponiculture, soil restoration with xerophytic species, frost-resistant fruit production, agroforestry, and no-burn land management. They also support productive diversification, biodiversity restoration, and increased soil resilience.	Economic benefits: Meliponiculture has an estimated cost of approximately USD 344 per household and can generate complementary income from honey and derived products exceeding this cost, while also providing pollination services that support agricultural productivity. Systems using xerophytic species, with an estimated cost of USD 7,900 per household, can generate additional income from fruits, forage, and value-added products, while reducing dependence on activities that are more sensitive to drought. Avoided losses: Adaptive fruit management, with an approximate cost of USD 1,800 per household, contributes to avoiding economic losses associated with lower yields and reduced fruit quality caused by frost damage.	Alternative: Continued reliance on less diversified production systems and conventional land management practices, resulting in greater exposure to drought, frost, soil degradation, and production losses. The Project combines four complementary adaptation measures rather than isolated productive interventions.
C2 – Out 2.2 Brazil	Strengthening climate resilience in the semi-arid region through the <i>recaatingamento</i> methodology, agroecological practices, technical assistance and rural extension, supporting ecosystem restoration, productive diversification, and territorial resilience.	Economic benefits: <i>Recaatingamento</i> , with an estimated cost of approximately USD 11,900 per household and USD 4,100 per restored hectare, will restore 650 ha of Caatinga and generate long-term benefits for 225 households through improved soil and water conditions and income diversification. Diversified agroecological systems in the semi-arid region can achieve benefit-cost ratios of 2–3:1, while rainwater harvesting on family farms is associated with increases of 6%. Avoided losses: Reduced risk of productivity losses associated with high temperatures, droughts, and degradation of the Caatinga, through the recovery of degraded areas and improved soil and water conditions and dependence on external inputs.	Alternative: Conventional and fragmented agricultural interventions with limited ecosystem restoration and continued dependence on external technical assistance. These approaches provide fewer combined benefits for productive resilience, ecosystem recovery, and long-term adaptation.
C2 – Out 2.3 Chile	Improving climate resilience through integrated water resource management, biodiversity-based resilient production systems, sustainable ecosystem management, and strengthened technical capacities and access to innovation.	Economic benefits: Community reservoirs, estimated at approximately USD 10,000 per household, allow investment, operation, and maintenance costs to be shared among multiple users, offering a more efficient alternative than individual water supply systems, particularly in isolated areas. Avoided losses: Reservoirs contribute to reducing the impacts of droughts and productivity fluctuations associated with water scarcity. This is relevant given that Chile has experienced cumulative precipitation deficits of 20–45% in the area since 2010.	Alternative: Fragmented investments in water infrastructure, production systems, and technical assistance implemented separately. This would reduce synergies between water management, ecosystem resilience, and productive adaptation and could increase coordination and operating costs.
C2 – Out 2.4 Paraguay	Improving soil-water dynamics and climate-resilient production through contour lines and infiltration structures, conservation agriculture, no-till, green manure, groundwater extraction, and drip irrigation.	Economic benefits: Conservation agriculture promoted by the Project has shown yield increases of up to 103% in maize and 16% in cassava (Caazapá). In addition, shared use of machinery substantially reduces implementation costs to approximately USD 4,600 per household, compared with around USD 63,000 per household if machinery were provided individually. Community-based groundwater extraction and drip irrigation systems also reduce dependence on rainfall and improve water-use efficiency, with an estimated cost of around USD 3,700 per household, compared with approximately USD 40,000 for an individual system. Avoided losses: Reduced need for feed supplementation, purchase or transportation of water, forced livestock sales, livestock weight loss, and indebtedness resulting from production failures.	Alternative: Conventional intensive tillage and fragmented irrigation investments, associated with continued soil erosion, lower water retention, greater dependence on external inputs, and increased vulnerability to drought and production losses.
C2 – Out 2.5 Uruguay	Strengthening the climate resilience of family livestock systems through water collection, storage, and distribution, bio-inputs, producer organization, tree systems for shade and riparian conservation, and adaptive pasture and herd management.	Economic benefits: Adaptive pasture and herd management can increase livestock productivity per hectare by between 2% and 22% under unfavorable climate conditions, while shade systems can increase animal weight gain by approximately 10% during periods of heat stress. The tree systems included in the Project can also generate additional income of around USD 350 per ha of planted forest, in addition to USD 780–1,170 per ha from timber and firewood in harvesting years. Avoided losses: The measures help reduce economic losses associated with lower pregnancy rates, animal mortality, lower weight gain, and lower meat production per hectare. In addition, improved pasture conditions reduce supplementation costs and decreases the risk of	Alternative: Reactive livestock management based on recurrent purchases of feed supplements, transported water, and other short-term measures to address drought and heat stress. These alternatives generate recurrent expenditures without addressing the underlying vulnerability of livestock systems.

Comp.	Benefits generated	Economic gains / Avoided losses	Alternative to Project
		investment losses associated with less resilient sown pastures during drought periods.	
C3	Improving the capacity of family farmers and their organizations to access financial resources for climate change adaptation through the development and testing of financial instruments better suited to their risk and investment profile.	Economic benefits: Expanding the flow of resources available for climate adaptation in family farming by addressing financial access barriers and enabling the development of climate-responsive financial instruments. This can reduce the risk that viable adaptation investments are postponed or not undertaken due to a lack of adequate financing, while creating conditions to mobilize additional public and private resources beyond the Project's initial investment.	No directly comparable alternative was identified for Component 3, as its purpose is specifically to address the lack of financial instruments and enabling conditions tailored to climate adaptation in family farming. Conventional credit or general rural finance would not constitute an equivalent adaptation alternative, since these mechanisms are not specifically structured to address climate risks and adaptation investment needs.
C4	Improving the quality, comparability, and use of adaptation information for family farming through harmonized regional methodologies, indicators, and information tools to strengthen decision-making, support replication, scaling up, and public policy.	Economic benefits: Improved use of agroclimatic information and early warning systems to support timely production and risk-management decisions, thereby reducing avoidable agricultural losses and improving the efficiency of productive decisions. Evidence cited in the proposal indicates that early warning systems can protect assets valued at at least ten times their cost, while experience with the use of agroclimatic information in Chile has been associated with increases in profitability of between 6% and 28%.	Continuation of fragmented national information systems, non-comparable methodologies, and dispersed adaptation evidence, which would require countries to develop similar methodologies, indicators, and information tools independently. This would duplicate development and maintenance efforts and limit regional comparability, learning, and replication.

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

497. The regional proposal is directly aligned with the national strategies for adaptation to climate change, sustainable rural development, food security, and strengthening FF in the five participating countries. The outputs defined in the project's four components address priorities established within these frameworks, strengthening the institutional, community, and technical capacities necessary for the effective implementation of these strategies. The Table summarizes these alignments, also incorporating relevant international commitments and sectoral plans where applicable.

498. In addition, the Project is aligned with the national gender equality policy frameworks of the five participating countries. These frameworks were considered during the Gender Assessment (Annex 3) and informed the design of the Gender Action Plan. By promoting gender-responsive climate adaptation, inclusive governance, equitable access to productive resources, technical assistance, climate information, and climate-responsive financial services, PROCCAF contributes to the implementation of these national policy priorities while complementing existing national climate adaptation and family farming strategies.

Table 23 : Alignment of the Project with national, regional, and international strategic documents.
Prepared by the authors.

Scope	Strategic Document	Year	Alignment	Relevant Project Output(s)
Bolivia	Bolivia (Plurinational State of) NDC 3.0 (2026–2035)	2025	PROCCAF operationalizes Bolivia's adaptation priorities for resilient food systems, water security, ecosystem restoration, biodiversity, territorial and intercultural approaches, and strengthened capacities of vulnerable rural communities. Specifically, translates these commitments into diversified climate-resilient bioeconomic production systems, regional climate governance, gender-responsive learning, improved adaptation evidence, and agroclimatic decision support.	Outputs 1.2, 1.4, 2.1, 4.2 and 4.3
Bolivia	Bolivia's Plurinational Policy on Climate Change	2023	PROCCAF supports integrated climate adaptation, resilient rural livelihoods, sustainable natural-resource management, territorial planning, and participation of local and Indigenous communities. Specifically, component 2 provides locally adapted solutions, while Components 1 and 4 reinforce coordination, learning, evidence, and institutional decision-making.	Outputs 1.4, 2.1, 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3
Bolivia	Economic and Social Development Plan 2021–2025	2021	The Project contributes to sustainable rural development, food sovereignty, poverty reduction, productive diversification, resilience, and strengthened capacities in family farming under the Vivir Bien approach. Specifically, it combines territorial adaptation investments, access to climate-responsive finance, institutional strengthening, and knowledge systems that support resilient livelihoods.	Outputs 1.2, 2.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 4.1
Bolivia	National Action Program to Combat Desertification and Drought	1997	PROCCAF supports sustainable land management, soil restoration, drought adaptation, water conservation, and the recovery of degraded ecosystems in vulnerable family farming territories. Specifically, country interventions integrate xerophytic species, agroforestry, no-burn land management, soil restoration, and climate-smart production.	Outputs 2.1, 4.2 and 4.3
Bolivia	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	2015	The Project contributes to biodiversity conservation, restoration of degraded ecosystems, protection of ecosystem services, agrobiodiversity, and sustainable use of native genetic resources. Specifically, bolivia's territorial solutions link meliponiculture, biodiversity restoration, diversified bioeconomic systems, agroforestry, and local knowledge.	Outputs 1.3, 2.1 and 4.1

Scope	Strategic Document	Year	Alignment	Relevant Project Output(s)
Bolivia	National Agroecology Strategy (ENA)	2025	PROCCAF supports agroecological transition, food sovereignty, ecosystem restoration, productive diversification, resilience, and the integration of ancestral knowledge with technical innovation. Specifically generates field evidence and regional learning products that can support implementation and scaling of agroecological family farming approaches.	Outputs 1.2, 1.3, 2.1 and 4.2
Bolivia	Generational Plan for Girls, Adolescents and Women 2023–2025	2023	The Project supports national gender-equality priorities by promoting women's participation, leadership, access to technical assistance, climate information, productive resources, and climate-responsive finance. Specifically, these frameworks informed the Gender Assessment and GAP and are operationalized through gender-responsive learning, territorial implementation, inclusive financial mechanisms, and disaggregated evidence.	Outputs 1.2, 1.4, 2.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 4.1
Brazil	Brazil's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	2025	PROCCAF contributes to climate adaptation in family farming through ecosystem restoration, agroecological transition, improved water security, resilient livelihoods, and protection of vulnerable semi-arid territories. Specifically, links territorial action in the Caatinga with regional evidence, climate governance, inclusive finance, and knowledge exchange.	Outputs 1.4, 2.2, 3.2, 4.2 and 4.3
Brazil	National Sectoral Plan for the Adaptation of Family Farming	2025	PROCCAF directly supports climate-resilient family farming through agroecology, ecosystem restoration, technical assistance and rural extension, water management, and resilient production systems. Specifically, Brazil's Project output combines <i>recaatamento</i> , adaptive technologies, agroecological practices, and ATER strategies, while regional components support learning and replication.	Outputs 1.2, 1.3, 2.2 and 4.2
Brazil	National Policy on Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (PNATER)	2010	The Project strengthens participatory rural extension, agroecological approaches, local knowledge, and the technical capacities of family farmers to adopt climate adaptation practices. Specifically, aTER is embedded in Brazil's territorial intervention and reinforced through gender-responsive learning and regional exchange.	Outputs 1.2, 2.2 and 1.3
Brazil	National Program for the Reduction of Pesticides (PRONARA)	2025	The Project supports reduced dependence on hazardous agrochemicals through agroecological systems, bio-inputs, sustainable soil management, ecosystem restoration, and technical assistance. Specifically, The Project's territorial and learning components help validate, document, and disseminate safer and climate-resilient production practices.	Outputs 1.2, 1.3 and 2.2
Brazil	National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production 2024–2027	2024	PROCCAF promotes agroecological transition, sustainable production systems, biodiversity conservation, social inclusion, and gender equality in family farming. Specifically, supports implementation through adaptive agroecological technologies, knowledge exchange, validated experiences, and inclusive territorial participation.	Outputs 1.2, 1.3, 2.2 and 4.2
Brazil	National Climate Change Plan (Plano Clima)	2026	The Project supports integrated national adaptation priorities for agriculture, water, biodiversity, ecosystem restoration, climate services, and resilience of vulnerable rural populations. Specifically, complements national planning with territorial solutions in the semi-arid region and shared regional methodologies and evidence.	Outputs 1.4, 2.2, 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3
Brazil	National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Drought	2026	PROCCAF contributes to drought adaptation, prevention of land degradation, ecosystem restoration, sustainable water and soil management, and resilience in the semi-arid region. Specifically, The <i>recaatamento</i> methodology and associated territorial solutions directly support these priorities.	Outputs 2.2, 4.2 and 4.3
Brazil	National Plan of Policies for Women (PNPM), Multi-Year Plan 2024–2027, and process for development of the V PNPM	2024	The Project supports women's autonomy and equal access to productive resources, extension, finance, information, leadership, and climate decision-making. Specifically, These frameworks informed the Gender Assessment and GAP and are reflected in gender-responsive learning, territorial measures, inclusive finance, and disaggregated monitoring.	Outputs 1.2, 1.4, 2.2, 3.2, 3.3 and 4.1
Chile	Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2025–2035	2025	PROCCAF supports Chile's adaptation and resilience commitments through integrated water management, ecosystem and biodiversity protection, sustainable production, capacity building, and improved climate information. Specifically, The territorial intervention in priority family farming areas is complemented by regional knowledge, indicators, and agroclimatic coordination.	Outputs 1.2, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3
Chile	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan	2025	The Project supports multisectoral adaptation planning, territorial resilience, strengthened institutional capacities, climate-risk information, and participation of vulnerable rural communities. Specifically, provides locally adapted measures and contributes comparable regional evidence for adaptation planning and learning.	Outputs 1.4, 2.3, 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3
Chile	Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Forestry and Agricultural Sector	2024	PROCCAF directly implements adaptation measures for family farming related to water management, resilient production, biodiversity, ecosystem services, technical assistance, and capacity building. Specifically, The Chile output translates sectoral priorities into integrated territorial solutions and strengthens evidence and learning.	Outputs 1.2, 2.3, 4.2 and 4.3
Chile	Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Biodiversity	2014	The Project contributes to ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, resilient landscapes, and protection of ecosystem services that support family farming. Specifically, Chile's territorial measures combine biodiversity-based production systems and sustainable ecosystem management.	Outputs 2.3, 1.3 and 4.2
Chile	Chile's Long-Term Climate Strategy 2021–2050	2021	PROCCAF supports long-term climate resilience, territorial and sectoral adaptation, ecosystem protection, and climate-informed public decision-making. Specifically, regional governance, country-level territorial action, and harmonized evidence reinforce implementation of the Strategy.	Outputs 1.4, 2.3, 4.1 and 4.2
Chile	National Framework for Action to Combat Desertification 2016–2030	2016	The Project supports sustainable land and water management, erosion control, restoration, drought resilience, and improved productive capacity in vulnerable rural territories. Specifically, integrated water and land-management measures under the Chile output directly contribute to these objectives.	Outputs 2.3, 4.2 and 4.3
Chile	National Biodiversity Strategy 2017–2030	2017	PROCCAF integrates biodiversity values and ecosystem services into climate-resilient rural production and territorial adaptation. Specifically, links field implementation with evidence, learning, and dissemination of validated adaptation experiences.	Outputs 1.3, 2.3 and 4.1

Scope	Strategic Document	Year	Alignment	Relevant Project Output(s)
Chile	Fourth National Plan for Equality between Women and Men 2018–2030	2018	The Project supports women's autonomy, rights, participation, access to productive resources, technical assistance, information, and financial services in rural climate adaptation. Specifically, The Plan informed the Gender Assessment and GAP and is reflected across governance, learning, territorial measures, finance, and monitoring.	Outputs 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 3.2, 3.3 and 4.1
Chile	Checklist for Integrating a Gender Perspective into Climate Change Management Instruments	2020	PROCCAF applies gender-responsive criteria to climate governance, project design, participation, information systems, indicators, and adaptation implementation. Specifically, the guidance reinforces the Project's gender mainstreaming, quality assurance, and disaggregated monitoring arrangements.	Outputs 1.2, 1.4, 4.1 and 4.2
Paraguay	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2022–2030	2022	The Project supports multisectoral adaptation, territorial resilience, climate information, institutional coordination, ecosystem-based measures, and capacity building for vulnerable rural populations. Specifically, combines country-level implementation with regional governance, evidence, and learning.	Outputs 1.4, 2.4, 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3
Paraguay	Roadmap for Adaptation by 2030	2021	PROCCAF implements priority actions on climate-resilient agriculture, water and soil management, information, preparedness, institutional coordination, and local adaptive capacity. Specifically, The Project's territorial, governance, and agroclimatic information outputs jointly support the roadmap.	Outputs 1.4, 2.4, 4.2 and 4.3
Paraguay	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0)	2024	PROCCAF contributes to national adaptation priorities through resilient family farming, sustainable land and water management, climate-risk governance, ecosystem protection, and strengthened institutional capacity. Specifically, The Paraguay output delivers integrated soil-water management and irrigation solutions, supported by regional learning and agroclimatic information.	Outputs 1.4, 2.4, 4.2 and 4.3
Paraguay	Second Adaptation Communication	2025	The Project contributes to adaptation priorities by strengthening climate governance, knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation, information systems, and coordination for family farming resilience. Specifically, produces harmonized evidence, indicators, learning products, and territorial results relevant to national reporting and planning.	Outputs 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 4.1 and 4.2
Paraguay	Paraguay National Development Plan 2050	2025	PROCCAF supports sustainable development, climate resilience, risk management, productive innovation, natural-resource management, social inclusion, and stronger family farming systems. Specifically, combines adaptation investments, inclusive finance, regional public goods, and evidence-based decision-making.	Outputs 1.2, 2.4, 3.2, 3.3 and 4.1
Paraguay	National Strategy to Combat Desertification and Drought	2022	The Project supports land restoration, soil and water conservation, drought resilience, and sustainable management in vulnerable family farming territories. Specifically, contour lines, infiltration structures, conservation agriculture, and efficient irrigation directly support these priorities.	Outputs 2.4, 4.2 and 4.3
Paraguay	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	2015	PROCCAF contributes to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services through agroecological practices, sustainable soil-water management, and community-based adaptation. Specifically, field implementation is complemented by documentation and regional evidence on validated practices.	Outputs 1.3, 2.4 and 4.1
Paraguay	Agricultural Sector Policy Framework 2020–2030	2020	The Project supports sustainable and competitive family farming, productive innovation, resilience, stronger institutions, technical assistance, and improved access to finance. Specifically, territorial investments and climate-responsive financial mechanisms complement sectoral implementation.	Outputs 2.4, 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3
Paraguay	Intersectoral Strategic Plan for Agricultural Risk Management 2020–2030	2020	PROCCAF strengthens agroclimatic risk management, preparedness, climate information, contingency planning, resilient production, and coordination among relevant institutions. Specifically, combines soil-water solutions with national and regional agroclimatic mechanisms and adaptation indicators.	Outputs 2.4, 4.2 and 4.3
Paraguay	National Strategy and Concerted Plan for Organic and Agroecological Production	2023	The Project promotes sustainable and resilient production systems, conservation agriculture, green manures, soil health, and strengthened family farming capacities. Specifically, Paraguay's territorial intervention and regional learning mechanisms support testing, validation, and dissemination of these approaches.	Outputs 1.2, 1.3 and 2.4
Paraguay	IV National Equality Plan and Policy on Gender Equality and Interculturality in the Agricultural Public Sector	2018	PROCCAF promotes gender equality, interculturality, women's participation and leadership, equitable access to technical assistance, productive resources, climate information, and finance. Specifically, these frameworks informed the Gender Assessment and GAP and are operationalized across learning, governance, territorial measures, finance, and monitoring.	Outputs 1.2, 1.4, 2.4, 3.2, 3.3 and 4.1
Uruguay	National Climate Change Policy	2017	The Project contributes to climate-resilient development, adaptation mainstreaming, institutional coordination, social participation, ecosystem protection, and risk-informed planning. Specifically, links territorial implementation with regional governance and evidence systems.	Outputs 1.4, 2.5, 4.1 and 4.3
Uruguay	Uruguay's Long-Term Climate Strategy 2050	2022	PROCCAF supports long-term resilient development, sustainable livestock and land management, ecosystem protection, inclusive finance, and knowledge-based adaptation decisions. Specifically, strengthen implementation capacity and generate scalable approaches for family farming.	Outputs 1.3, 2.5, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2
Uruguay	National Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector	2019	The Project directly supports climate-resilient agricultural and livestock systems, water management, agroecology, ecosystem-based adaptation, risk information, and territorial capacities. Specifically, The Uruguay output operationalizes these priorities in family livestock systems.	Outputs 1.2, 2.5, 4.2 and 4.3
Uruguay	National Agroecology Plan	2021	PROCCAF supports agroecological transition, bio-inputs, adaptive pasture and herd management, ecosystem services, and knowledge exchange for sustainable family farming. Specifically, territorial measures are documented and connected to regional learning and validated-experience systems.	Outputs 1.3, 2.5 and 4.2
Uruguay	National Plan for Family Farming 2024–2028	2024	The Project supports family farming, territorial development, organizational strengthening, inclusive participation, technical assistance, resilience, and access to climate-responsive finance. Specifically, complements national priorities through territorial solutions, governance, finance, and knowledge systems.	Outputs 1.2, 1.4, 2.5, 3.2 and 3.3
Uruguay	National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Drought	2005	PROCCAF contributes to prevention and reversal of land degradation, drought resilience, sustainable natural-resource management, and restoration of ecosystem services. Specifically, adaptive pasture management, riparian restoration, water systems, and agroecological livestock practices directly support these objectives.	Outputs 2.5, 4.2 and 4.3

Scope	Strategic Document	Year	Alignment	Relevant Project Output(s)
Uruguay	National Biodiversity Strategy	2016	The Project supports conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, ecosystem services, riparian ecosystems, and productive landscapes. Specifically, Uruguay's livestock adaptation package combines productive resilience and ecosystem conservation.	Outputs 1.3, 2.5 and 4.1
Uruguay	National Gender Equality Strategy 2030 and MGAP Gender Policy	2018	PROCCAF promotes gender equality, women's leadership, equitable participation, access to land-related opportunities, technical assistance, information, finance, and climate governance. Specifically, these frameworks informed the Gender Assessment and GAP and are reflected throughout governance, territorial activities, finance, and monitoring.	Outputs 1.2, 1.4, 2.5, 3.2, 3.3 and 4.1
MERCOSUR REAF	REAF regional policy framework and 2022 family farming priorities	2022	PROCCAF advances regional priorities on family farming, climate adaptation, gender equality, rural youth, agroecology, public policy coordination, and exchange of experiences. Specifically, REAF provides the regional platform for governance, thematic coordination, learning, knowledge dissemination, and replication.	Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 4.2 and 4.3
MERCOSUR REAF	Regional Family Farming Assessment	2024	The Project responds to identified regional barriers related to climate vulnerability, fragmented information, limited finance, uneven technical assistance, and weak regional coordination. Specifically, all four components were designed to address these gaps through governance, territorial action, finance, and evidence.	Outputs 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1 and 4.1
CAF	Agricultural Prosperity Strategy	2025	PROCCAF aligns with resilient, inclusive, sustainable agri-food systems, adaptive investment, financial innovation, stronger local capacities, and reduced climate vulnerability. Specifically, combines territorial adaptation with enabling financial instruments and regional evidence.	Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 4.1
International Commitments	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1992	The Project supports national obligations and cooperation on adaptation, capacity-building, technology, knowledge, reporting, and participation. Specifically, generates adaptation results, comparable evidence, learning, and institutional capacity across five countries.	Outputs 1.2, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 4.1 and 4.2
International Commitments	Paris Agreement	2015	PROCCAF directly supports Article 7 by strengthening adaptive capacity, resilience, knowledge, planning, participation, and support for vulnerable communities. Specifically, all components contribute to implementation of adaptation commitments and scalable solutions.	Outputs 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3
International Commitments	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	2015	The Project contributes particularly to SDGs 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, and 17 through resilient livelihoods, food security, gender equality, water management, ecosystems, finance, and partnerships. Specifically, The integrated results framework links territorial outcomes, inclusion, governance, finance, and knowledge.	Outputs 1.2, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.3 and 4.1
International commitments	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	1979	PROCCAF supports substantive equality and women's rights through gender-responsive governance, participation, access to productive resources, finance, information, and disaggregated monitoring. Specifically, The Gender Assessment and GAP operationalize these commitments across the Project.	Outputs 1.2, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.2, 3.3 and 4.1
International Commitments	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	1994	The Project supports land degradation neutrality, drought resilience, soil and water conservation, restoration, and sustainable land management. Specifically, territorial adaptation outputs and regional indicators document and scale relevant practices.	Outputs 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 and 4.2
International Commitments	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	2015	PROCCAF strengthens understanding of climate risk, preparedness, early warning information, resilient livelihoods, institutional coordination, and adaptive management. Specifically, The Project's agroclimatic mechanisms, information systems, and territorial measures reinforce disaster-risk-informed adaptation.	Outputs 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 4.1 and 4.3
International Commitments	Convention on Biological Diversity and Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	2022	The Project contributes to biodiversity conservation, restoration, sustainable use, ecosystem services, nature-based adaptation, and inclusive participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Specifically, territorial solutions, validated experience systems, and regional evidence support implementation and replication.	Outputs 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 and 4.1

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

499. CAF will apply its Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) as the institutional framework to ensure that the Project aligns with the 15 principles of the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). For its part, IICA, as the implementing agency with an operational presence in all participating countries, will lead technical implementation on the ground and ensure that Project activities are consistent with applicable national regulatory frameworks regarding the environment, land use, climate change, and rural development, such as: national legislation on environmental impact assessment (EIA), regulations on sustainable land use, water conservation, and forest conservation, and national protocols for consultation with indigenous peoples and rural communities.

Table 24 : Relevant national legislation by country within the framework of the Project.

Source: Ministries of the Environment and national climate change agencies of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. (2023). National Regulatory Compendium on Environmental and Climate Change Matters. Official legal documentation consulted online and through each country's plans and NDCs.

COUNTRY	TOPIC	SPECIFIC TECHNICAL STANDARD / REGULATION	DESCRIPTION	GOALS / OBJECTIVES	RELATION TO THE PROJECT	COMPLIANCE STATUS, REQUIRED STEPS AND AUTHORIZATION / CLEARANCE	COMPETENT AUTHORITY / AUTHORITIES
Bolivia	Environmental assessment	Law No. 1333 on the Environment; Supreme Decree No. 24176 (Regulation on Environmental Prevention and Control), as amended by Supreme Decree No. 3549/2018	Establishes Bolivia's environmental management framework and the procedures for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), environmental categorization and environmental licensing.	Prevent environmental damage and ensure that public and private activities are environmentally assessed, categorized, authorized and monitored before implementation.	Potentially applicable to Component 2 site-specific investments involving water works, soil disturbance, restoration, productive infrastructure, bio-input facilities or other activities subject to environmental categorization.	At proposal stage, final sites and designs have not yet been selected; therefore, no project-specific environmental authorization has been issued. During implementation, IICA and the responsible national/territorial institution will screen each activity, submit the Environmental Evaluation Form or other required instrument, obtain the applicable environmental licence/authorization before works, and comply with the approved mitigation and monitoring conditions.	Competent national environmental authority; relevant departmental environmental authority and municipal government, according to the project category and jurisdiction.
	Water quality and pollution control	Supreme Decree No. 24176 – Regulation on Water Pollution	Regulates prevention and control of water pollution, water-body classification, discharge standards and monitoring requirements.	Protect surface and groundwater quality and control discharges, effluents and activities that may affect water resources.	Relevant to water harvesting, irrigation, groundwater use, bio-input production, waste/effluent management and ecosystem-restoration activities under Component 2.	Before implementation, each relevant intervention will verify water-quality and discharge requirements. Water-quality testing, safe storage and handling procedures, and effluent/waste management measures will be included in technical designs and contracts. Any required discharge or environmental authorization will be obtained before operation.	Competent national/departamental environmental authority; municipal government; water and sanitation regulator where applicable.
	Water supply and sanitation	Law No. 2066/2000 on Drinking Water and Sanitary Sewerage Services	Regulates the provision and use of drinking-water and sanitation services and the institutional framework for service authorization and oversight.	Ensure safe, continuous and regulated water and sanitation services and protect users and water resources.	Potentially relevant where Project-supported water systems supply water for human consumption or connect to regulated water and sanitation services.	Project designs will determine whether the activity is a productive-water intervention or a drinking-water service. Where human consumption is involved, designs, water-quality controls and operation arrangements will comply with applicable service and sanitary requirements, and any licence, registration or approval will be obtained before commissioning.	Autoridad de Fiscalización y Control Social de Agua Potable y Saneamiento Básico (AAPS); competent municipal and health authorities.
	Disaster and construction risk management	Law No. 602/2014 on Risk Management and Supreme Decree No. 2342/2015	Establishes the national risk-management framework, including prevention, preparedness, response and recovery responsibilities.	Reduce disaster risk, protect life and assets, and integrate risk prevention into public and territorial interventions.	Relevant to small-scale infrastructure, water systems and field activities exposed to droughts, floods, frost, landslides or other climate hazards.	Climate and disaster-risk screening will be completed during technical design. Designs will incorporate site-specific safety factors, contingency measures and emergency protocols. Coordination or clearance from competent risk-management and municipal authorities will be obtained where required.	Vice-Ministry of Civil Defence (VIDECI); departmental and municipal risk-management authorities; sectoral authority responsible for the works.
Brazil	Environmental licensing	Law No. 15,190/2025 – General Environmental Licensing Law; Law No. 6,938/1981 – National Environmental Policy	Sets general rules for environmental licensing and establishes the national environmental management and licensing framework.	Ensure prior assessment, licensing and environmental control of activities that use natural resources or may cause environmental degradation.	Potentially applicable to Component 2 physical investments, restoration, water infrastructure, community biofactories and productive activities, depending on	Final sites and designs remain to be selected; no project-specific licence has yet been issued. Each intervention will be screened against federal, state and municipal licensing thresholds. Where licensing applies, the responsible entity will obtain the appropriate licence or simplified authorization before implementation and comply with all conditions.	IBAMA for federal jurisdiction; competent state or municipal environmental agency pursuant to the applicable allocation of jurisdiction.

COUNTRY	TOPIC	SPECIFIC TECHNICAL STANDARD / REGULATION	DESCRIPTION	GOALS / OBJECTIVES	RELATION TO THE PROJECT	COMPLIANCE STATUS, REQUIRED STEPS AND AUTHORIZATION / CLEARANCE	COMPETENT AUTHORITY / AUTHORITIES
					type, scale and location.		
	Native vegetation and land use	Law No. 12,651/2012 – Native Vegetation Protection Law (Forest Code), as amended	Regulates protection and sustainable use of native vegetation, Permanent Preservation Areas, Legal Reserves and rural environmental regularization.	Protect native vegetation and ecological functions while regulating productive use of rural land.	Relevant to agroforestry, Caatinga restoration, riparian restoration, land management and interventions on family-farming properties.	Before approving field interventions, the Project will verify property status, protected areas, Legal Reserve and Permanent Preservation Area requirements. Activities will avoid unauthorized vegetation suppression; where authorization or registration is required, it will be obtained before implementation. Native species and restoration requirements will be incorporated into technical plans.	Competent state environmental agency; IBAMA where federal competence applies; municipal authority where applicable.
	Water abstraction and use	Law No. 9,433/1997 – National Water Resources Policy	Establishes integrated water-resources management and the system of water-use rights (outorga) for uses subject to authorization.	Ensure quantitative and qualitative control of water uses and equitable, sustainable access to water.	Relevant to wells, reservoirs, irrigation systems, rainwater harvesting and other Component 2 water-management investments.	Each site will undergo hydrological or hydrogeological assessment. The Project will verify whether a federal or state water-use right is required and obtain it before abstraction or construction. Metering, water-quality testing, sustainable yield and operation-and-maintenance arrangements will be included where applicable.	National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency (ANA) for federal waters; competent state water-resources authority for state waters.
	Solid waste and pollution prevention	Law No. 12,305/2010 – National Solid Waste Policy and Decree No. 10,936/2022	Regulates integrated solid-waste management, waste hierarchy, environmentally sound disposal and shared responsibility.	Prevent pollution, reduce waste generation and ensure environmentally sound handling and disposal.	Relevant to minor works, packaging, agrochemical or bio-input containers, organic residues, demonstration materials and equipment-related waste.	Technical specifications and contracts will include waste prevention, segregation, temporary storage, transport and final disposal requirements. Hazardous or regulated waste will be managed by authorized operators and documented. Compliance will be verified during field supervision.	Competent municipal and state environmental/sanitation authorities; IBAMA where federal competence applies.
	Bio-inputs	Law No. 15,070/2024 – National Bio-inputs Law	Regulates production, registration, commercialization, use, inspection, storage, transport and waste management for agricultural, livestock, aquaculture and forestry bio-inputs.	Ensure quality, biosafety, traceability and safe use of bio-inputs.	Directly relevant to Project-supported biofactories and the promotion, production or use of bioinputs under Component 2.	Before any commercial production or distribution, the Project will verify registration requirements for biofactories and products. Community/on-farm production will follow the applicable legal category and technical requirements. Operating manuals will address quality control, biosafety, storage, transport and waste disposal; required registrations or authorizations will be obtained before operation.	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA) and its competent agricultural-defence bodies.
Chile	Environmental assessment	Law No. 19,300 on General Environmental Bases; Supreme Decree No. 40/2012 – Regulation of the Environmental Impact Assessment System (SEIA), as amended, including	Establishes Chile's environmental assessment system, entry thresholds, environmental permits and community-participation procedures.	Ensure that projects likely to generate environmental impacts are assessed and obtain a favourable Environmental Qualification Resolution before execution.	Potentially applicable to Component 2 investments involving water works, groundwater abstraction, restoration or other activities that meet SEIA thresholds.	Final sites and technical designs are pending; therefore, no Environmental Qualification Resolution has been issued. During implementation, each intervention will be screened against Article 10 of Law No. 19,300 and Article 3 of the SEIA Regulation. If entry is required, a Declaration or Environmental Impact	Environmental Assessment Service (SEA); sectoral authorities participating in SEIA; Superintendency of the Environment (SMA) for compliance oversight.

COUNTRY	TOPIC	SPECIFIC TECHNICAL STANDARD / REGULATION	DESCRIPTION	GOALS / OBJECTIVES	RELATION TO THE PROJECT	COMPLIANCE STATUS, REQUIRED STEPS AND AUTHORIZATION / CLEARANCE	COMPETENT AUTHORITY / AUTHORITIES
		Supreme Decree No. 17/2025				Study will be submitted and a favorable resolution obtained before works; otherwise, the screening determination will be documented.	
	Water rights and hydraulic works	DFL No. 1,122/1981 – Water Code, as amended, including Law No. 21,435/2022	Regulates water-use rights, groundwater and surface-water abstraction, hydraulic works and oversight of water resources.	Ensure lawful and sustainable access to water and protect water availability and third-party rights.	Relevant to wells, water harvesting, storage, irrigation and other water-management measures under Component 2.	Before construction or abstraction, the Project will verify existing water rights, registration, authorizations for works in or near channels, and groundwater requirements. Required DGA approvals or water rights will be obtained before implementation, and designs will include monitoring and maintenance requirements.	General Directorate of Water (DGA), Ministry of Public Works; relevant Water Users' Organizations and municipal authorities where applicable.
	Water quality for irrigation and livestock	Chilean Official Standard NCh 1333.Of78, modified/declared official by Supreme Decree No. 105/1987	Sets water-quality requirements for different uses, including irrigation, livestock, recreation and aquatic life.	Protect crops, soils, livestock, human health and aquatic ecosystems through fit-for-purpose water-quality criteria.	Relevant to irrigation, livestock-water systems, reuse and monitoring of water used by family-farming production units.	Source-water quality will be tested before commissioning relevant systems and periodically thereafter where risk warrants. Water that does not meet the applicable use criteria will not be used without appropriate treatment or a technically approved management measure.	Ministry of Public Works / DGA; competent health and agricultural authorities, depending on the use.
	Drinking-water quality	NCh 409/1.Of2005 – Drinking Water: Requirements; NCh 409/2.Of2004 – Sampling, declared official by Exempt Decree No. 446/2006	Defines drinking-water quality parameters and official sampling procedures.	Ensure that water supplied for human consumption is safe and consistently monitored.	Applicable only where a Project-supported system supplies water for human consumption or where potable water is provided at Project facilities.	Any human-consumption water system will undergo project approval and operating authorization where required, and water quality will be tested in accordance with NCh 409 requirements before commissioning and during operation.	Regional Health Secretariat (SEREMI de Salud); Superintendency of Sanitary Services where applicable.
	Greywater reuse	Law No. 21,075/2018 regulating greywater collection, treatment and reuse systems, as amended	Regulates approval, operation, water quality, maintenance and oversight of greywater reuse systems in urban and rural areas.	Enable safe water reuse while protecting public health and the environment.	Potentially relevant if any territorial water solution includes treated greywater reuse for irrigation or other authorized uses.	No greywater system is defined at proposal stage. If selected, the Project will obtain project approval and operating authorization from the health authority where required, meet treatment and water-quality standards, and establish responsible operation and maintenance arrangements before use.	Regional Health Secretariat; Superintendency of Sanitary Services within its competence.
Paraguay	Environmental assessment	Law No. 294/1993 on Environmental Impact Assessment; Decrees No. 453/2013 and No. 954/2013; SEAM Resolution No. 184/2016	Establishes mandatory environmental assessment, defines activities requiring EIA or environmental-disposal studies, and specifies documentation for environmental declarations and audits.	Identify and manage environmental impacts and ensure that regulated activities obtain an Environmental Impact Declaration before implementation.	Potentially applicable to Component 2 investments involving water, wells, irrigation, restoration, machinery, bio-input facilities and other site-specific works.	Final sites and designs are pending; no activity-specific Environmental Impact Declaration has been issued. Each investment will be screened under the regulatory typologies. When applicable, the required EIA/EDE documentation will be submitted and a valid Environmental Impact Declaration obtained before implementation; conditions and audits will be monitored.	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES), through the competent environmental assessment and control directorates.
	Water resources	Law No. 3239/2007 on Water Resources and its applicable implementing regulations	Regulates sustainable and integrated management of surface and groundwater, including water	Ensure socially, economically and environmentally sustainable water-resource management.	Relevant to groundwater extraction, water storage, irrigation, soil-water conservation and water-	Each proposed water intervention will verify water availability, legal access and applicable permit/registration requirements. Hydrogeological studies, water-quality analysis and	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES), including the competent water-resources directorate.

COUNTRY	TOPIC	SPECIFIC TECHNICAL STANDARD / REGULATION	DESCRIPTION	GOALS / OBJECTIVES	RELATION TO THE PROJECT	COMPLIANCE STATUS, REQUIRED STEPS AND AUTHORIZATION / CLEARANCE	COMPETENT AUTHORITY / AUTHORITIES
			use, protection and authorization.		quality monitoring under Component 2.	operating rules will be completed, and any required MADES authorization will be obtained before abstraction or construction.	
	Phytosanitary protection and agricultural inputs	Law No. 123/1991 adopting new Phytosanitary Protection Standards; Law No. 2459/2004 creating SENAVE	Regulates plant health, phytosanitary controls, agricultural inputs and the responsibilities of the national plant and seed authority.	Prevent and control plant pests and ensure safe, legally compliant use and movement of agricultural inputs and plant material.	Relevant to seed, seedling, agroforestry, bio-input and crop-management activities.	Plant material and inputs will be sourced from authorized suppliers where required. Technical assistance will comply with phytosanitary rules, product registration, labelling, application, storage and disposal requirements. Required SENAVE certificates, registrations or approvals will be obtained before regulated activities.	National Service for Plant and Seed Quality and Health (SENAVE).
	Indigenous Peoples	Law No. 904/1981 – Statute of Indigenous Communities	Protects the social and cultural integrity, heritage, traditions, participation and land rights of Indigenous communities.	Ensure culturally appropriate participation and protect Indigenous communities, their institutions, territories and traditional knowledge.	Applicable where Component 2 activities are implemented with or may affect Indigenous communities.	Before implementation in Indigenous territories, the Project will coordinate with INDI and legitimate community authorities; conduct culturally appropriate consultation and participation; document agreements; protect traditional knowledge; and ensure that land, resource-use and benefit-sharing arrangements are voluntary and culturally appropriate.	Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (INDI), in coordination with relevant sectoral and local authorities and recognized Indigenous authorities.
	Afforestation and reforestation	Law No. 536/1995 on Promotion of Afforestation and Reforestation	Establishes requirements and incentives for afforestation and reforestation activities and technical plans.	Promote forest restoration and sustainable forestry under approved technical conditions.	Potentially relevant to agroforestry, restoration and tree-based livestock or production systems.	Where activities fall within the Law's scope, the Project will use technically appropriate and preferably native species, prepare the required technical plan, verify land status and obtain approval or registration before implementation. Activities will not involve conversion of natural habitats.	National Forestry Institute (INFONA), with MADES involvement where environmental authorization is required.
Uruguay	Environmental assessment	Law No. 16,466/1994 on Environmental Impact Assessment and Decree No. 349/005 – Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Authorizations Regulation	Establishes national EIA procedures and the prior environmental authorizations applicable to listed activities, works and constructions.	Prevent, assess and manage significant environmental impacts before project execution.	Potentially applicable to Component 2 water works, reservoirs, groundwater systems, restoration or other investments meeting regulatory thresholds.	Final sites and designs are pending; therefore, no prior environmental authorization has been issued. Each investment will be screened against Decree No. 349/005. Where applicable, the project communication, classification and required environmental authorization will be obtained before works, and authorization conditions will be monitored.	Ministry of Environment, through the National Directorate for Environmental Quality and Assessment (DINACEA), and relevant sectoral/departmental authorities.
	Water use and hydraulic works	Decree-Law No. 14,859/1978 – Water Code, as amended	Regulates the legal regime for surface and groundwater, abstraction, drilling, hydraulic works, permits and concessions.	Ensure lawful, sustainable water use and regulate works that affect water resources.	Relevant to wells, reservoirs, farm ponds, irrigation, water harvesting and distribution systems.	Each water intervention will verify ownership/use rights and technical feasibility. Drilling, abstraction and hydraulic works will obtain the applicable permit, concession or authorization before construction or use. Designs will include water-quality, safety, metering and maintenance provisions.	Ministry of Environment, National Water Directorate (DINAGUA); departmental governments and other sectoral authorities where applicable.
	Integrated water management	Law No. 18,610/2009 – National Water Policy	Defines principles and instruments for integrated, participatory and	Protect the hydrological cycle, ensure integrated	Guides all Project-supported water-	Territorial water investments will be aligned with national and regional water plans and	Ministry of Environment / DINAGUA; Regional Water Resources Councils and

COUNTRY	TOPIC	SPECIFIC TECHNICAL STANDARD / REGULATION	DESCRIPTION	GOALS / OBJECTIVES	RELATION TO THE PROJECT	COMPLIANCE STATUS, REQUIRED STEPS AND AUTHORIZATION / CLEARANCE	COMPETENT AUTHORITY / AUTHORITIES
			sustainable water-resources management.	management and promote efficient and equitable water use.	management, watershed, wetland and territorial-coordination activities.	coordinated with relevant basin or aquifer mechanisms where applicable. Compliance with permits under the Water Code remains mandatory; no separate project-level clearance is required solely under this policy law.	basin/aquifer commissions where applicable.
	Soil and surface-water conservation	Decree-Law No. 15,239/1981 on Soil and Water Conservation and Decree No. 333/004	Promotes and regulates conservation and proper management of agricultural soils and surface waters and establishes basic technical criteria.	Prevent erosion, soil degradation, flooding and sedimentation and promote sustainable agricultural land management.	Directly relevant to conservation agriculture, contour lines, infiltration structures, grazing management and other Component 2 soil-water measures.	Farm-level interventions will be designed according to slope, soil type and approved technical criteria. Where required, land-use and responsible soil-management plans will be prepared or updated and submitted to MGAP. Compliance will be verified through technical supervision and field records.	Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP), including the competent natural-resources/soil conservation units.
	Pollution prevention and water quality	Law No. 17,283/2000 – General Environmental Protection Law and applicable national water-quality and discharge regulations	Establishes general duties to prevent environmental degradation and pollution and supports regulation and control of emissions, effluents and waste.	Prevent contamination and protect environmental quality, ecosystems and public health.	Relevant to bio-inputs, waste, effluents, minor works, livestock systems, water infrastructure and restoration activities.	Technical designs and operating manuals will incorporate pollution prevention, safe storage, waste and effluent management, spill response and water-quality monitoring. Any activity-specific discharge or waste authorization will be obtained before operation, and compliance will be documented.	Ministry of Environment / DINACEA; departmental governments and competent health/agricultural authorities, depending on the activity.

The Project will also promote coordination with the relevant environmental authorities in each country to ensure that permits or licenses are issued when appropriate and to avoid overlaps with other initiatives.

G. Describe whether there is any duplication of the project with other funding sources, if any.

500. Currently, several projects underway in the Extended MERCOSUR countries have been funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), many of which focus on ecosystem-based adaptation, agroclimatic resilience, or sustainable production systems. However, the proposed Project does not duplicate existing efforts but rather complements them geographically and thematically.

Table 25 : Projects/initiatives/programs related to the Project located in countries of the Extended MERCOSUR.

Initiative/Project	Funding source/ Funding	Country	Period	Status	Brief description	Complementarities/Lessons Learned	Incorporation of lessons learned into the project design
Resilient Marajó: Strengthening the resilience of small-scale producers in the face of climate change impacts through adaptation ⁹⁴	GCF/ USD 9,888,923	Brazil	2023–2027	In progress	The project aims to strengthen the climate resilience of smallholder farmers in the Marajó Archipelago (Brazil) through the implementation of diversified agroforestry systems. It promotes sustainable practices, access to markets, and financing, with a special focus on women and	Community-based and agroecological adaptation approaches are effective in ecosystems that are highly vulnerable and fragile to climate change, particularly when solutions are tailored to local livelihoods and supported through participatory implementation with small-scale producers,	These lessons are reflected in Component 2 through the implementation of territorially adapted adaptation solutions for agroforestry, and in Components 1 and 4 through the incorporation of regional learning mechanisms and a harmonized MEL system to enable scaling up beyond

⁹⁴ Avina Foundation. (n.d.). Resilient Marajó: Agroforestry Diversification as a Climate Adaptation Tool in the Marajó Archipelago, Brazil [SAP Project Proposal]. Green Climate Fund (GCF). <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/sap031>

Initiative/Project	Funding source/ Funding	Country	Period	Status	Brief description	Complementarities/Lessons Learned	Incorporation of lessons learned into the project design
					Quilombola communities.	women, and traditional communities.	interventions in a single territory.
Green Climate Fund: Investment in Inclusive Agriculture and Forest Protection ⁹⁵	GCF – Government of Bolivia/ USD 189,350,000	Brazil; Cameroon; Colombia; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Ecuador; Gabon; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Liberia; Zambia	2023–2033	Under way	The project aims to transform agricultural value chains in tropical countries into deforestation-free, climate-resilient, and inclusive models. It promotes sustainable investments in sectors such as palm oil, soy, livestock, and cocoa, supporting smallholder farmers and protecting forests. It is expected to reduce 339 MtCO ₂ e and benefit more than 26 million people.	The project highlights the importance of mobilizing private financing for deforestation-free agricultural value chains and more sustainable production models. It provides lessons on combining financial instruments with robust environmental and social safeguards, although its focus remains primarily on agro-export value chains and larger-scale actors.	From a financial perspective, these lessons are reflected in Component 3 of the Project, which promotes inclusive financial instruments tailored to FF, integrating environmental and social criteria while targeting small-scale producers and grassroots organizations. The Project distinguishes itself by prioritizing climate change adaptation, territorial justice, and regional governance—elements that are not central to the GCF project.
Expanding Ecosystem-Based Climate Resilience in Vulnerable Rural Communities in the Valleys Macrorregion of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (RECEM-Valles) ⁹⁶	GCF/ USD 63,300,000	Bolivia	2022–2028	In progress	The project aims to strengthen the climate resilience of small-scale and family farmers in Bolivia's Valles region through agroecological practices, micro-watershed restoration, and access to climate-resilient financial mechanisms. It focuses on family farming, food security, and integrated water management, reaching more than 81,000 direct beneficiaries and 1.2 million indirect beneficiaries.	The RECEM-Valles project provides relevant lessons on the application of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) approaches and micro-watershed restoration to strengthen the climate resilience of rural communities and family farming. It highlights the importance of integrating water management, soil conservation, and community participation in highly vulnerable areas, while maintaining a national and territorially focused scope.	At the territorial level, these lessons are primarily incorporated into Component 2 through the promotion of integrated adaptation solutions that combine EbA, agroecological practices, and sustainable water and soil management in family farming (FF) territories. The Project expands on the RECEM-Valles approach by introducing a regional scale, cross-country learning mechanisms (Component 1), and a regional MEL system (Component 4), enabling the systematization and scaling up of experiences beyond the national context.
CRAFT (Catalytic Capital for the First Private Investment Fund in Adaptation Technologies in Developing Countries) ⁹⁷	GCF/ USD 400,000,000	Brazil, Bahamas, Mexico, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago	2021–2031	Ongoing	The objective is to accelerate the adoption of climate change adaptation technologies in developing countries through private investment. The project will support companies developing solutions such as resilient seeds, efficient irrigation systems, climate risk management, and digital platforms. It focuses on vulnerable sectors such as agriculture, water, and infrastructure, seeking to build climate resilience, generate social benefits,	The CRAFT project provides lessons on the use of catalytic capital and private financing to accelerate the development and adoption of adaptation technologies in sectors such as agriculture, water, and infrastructure. It highlights the importance of risk-reduction mechanisms for mobilizing private investment, while its focus remains on technology providers rather than directly on small-scale producers or vulnerable rural areas.	In this component, these lessons are incorporated into Component 3 by identifying and promoting enabling conditions for inclusive financial instruments that facilitate smallholder farmers' access to appropriate adaptation technologies. The project distinguishes itself by prioritizing territory-based adaptation solutions, the participation of producer organizations, and public-regional governance, complementing CRAFT's market-oriented approach.

⁹⁵ Green Fund. (2022). Investing in Inclusive Agriculture and Protecting Forests [Project Proposal FP212]. Green Climate Fund (GCF). <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp212>

⁹⁶ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). (2023). Increasing ecosystem-based climate resilience in vulnerable rural communities in the Valleys Macrorregion of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (RECEM-Valles) [Project Proposal FP202]. Green Climate Fund (GCF). <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp202>

⁹⁷ Climate Fund Managers. (2023). Catalyst Capital for the First Private Investment Fund for Adaptation Technologies in Developing Countries (CRAFT) [Project Proposal FP181]. Green Climate Fund (GCF). <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp181>

Initiative/Project	Funding source/ Funding	Country	Period	Status	Brief description	Complementarities/Lessons Learned	Incorporation of lessons learned into the project design
					and create new adaptation markets.		
Building Climate Resilience in Rural Communities in the Northeast (PCRP) ⁹⁸	GCF/ USD 202,500,000	Brazil	2021–2028	Under way	Strengthening the climate resilience of family farming in the semi-arid region of northeastern Brazil. With funding from the GCF, the project will benefit one million people through resilient production systems, access to water, and local capacity building. In response to severe droughts that caused agricultural losses of more than USD 6 billion (2011–2016), the project promotes solutions such as agroforestry, water technologies, and the empowerment of rural women and youth.	The PCRP project provides key lessons on the large-scale implementation of adaptation solutions for family farming in contexts that are highly vulnerable to climate change, particularly in the semi-arid region of northeastern Brazil. It highlights the effectiveness of integrating access to water, climate-resilient production practices, and local capacity building, while its approach remains national in scope and does not include regional governance mechanisms or cross-country learning.	Within the proposed project, these lessons are incorporated primarily into Component 2 through the implementation of integrated adaptation solutions in family farming (FF) territories. The project expands the PCRP approach by adding a regional dimension, mechanisms for exchange and learning among countries (Component 1), and a regional monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) system (Component 4), thereby strengthening the systematization and scalability of interventions.
Strengthening the Comprehensive and Sustainable Management of Biodiversity and Forests by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Fragile Dry Forest Ecosystems of the Bolivian Chaco ⁹⁹	GEF/ USD 26,406,796	Bolivia	2020–2026	In progress	The project aims to strengthen the sustainable management of biodiversity and forests in Bolivia's dry Chaco region through the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities. It promotes agroecological practices, the restoration of degraded lands, and community-based economic development, contributing to the conservation of at least 100,000 hectares of fragile ecosystems.	The project provides relevant lessons on community-based management of forests and biodiversity in fragile ecosystems of the Bolivian Chaco, highlighting the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of resources. It emphasizes territorial approaches, local governance, and robust environmental and social safeguards, while its primary focus is on conservation and forest management rather than on the productive adaptation of family farming systems.	Lessons learned are incorporated into the Project through the integration of participatory approaches, environmental and social safeguards, and recognition of traditional knowledge, particularly under Component 2, which promotes ecosystem-based adaptation solutions and sustainable practices in family farming (FF) territories. The Project complements this approach by explicitly focusing on adaptation to climate change, rural livelihood resilience, and regional learning and multinational governance mechanisms (Components 1 and 4).
Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agrobiodiversity to Improve Human Nutrition in Five Macro-Ecoregions ¹⁰⁰	GEF/ USD 26,406,796	Bolivia	2019–2016	In progress	The objective is to conserve and sustainably use agrobiodiversity to improve human nutrition and food sovereignty. It will be implemented in five macro-ecoregions of the country, in collaboration with local communities and national institutions. The approach includes	The project provides relevant lessons on the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity as a basis for improving nutrition, food security, and the resilience of local production systems. It highlights the importance of traditional crops, local knowledge, and community participation,	The key lessons from this experience are incorporated into Component 2 through the promotion of agroecological practices, productive diversification, and the valorization of agrobiodiversity as climate adaptation strategies in FF territories. The Project expands this approach by explicitly integrating

⁹⁸ IFAD and BNDES. (2021). FP143: Building Climate Resilience in Rural Communities in the Northeast (PCRP). Green Climate Fund (GCF). <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp143>

⁹⁹ FAO Bolivia. (n.d.). Strengthening the Comprehensive and Sustainable Management of Biodiversity and Forests by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Fragile Ecosystems of the Dry Forests of the Bolivian Chaco [GEF PIF Proposal]. Global Environment Facility (GEF). <https://www.thegef.org/project/strengthening-integral-and-sustainable-management-biodiversity-and-forests-indigenous>

¹⁰⁰ FAO Bolivia. (n.d.). Conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity to improve human nutrition in five ecological macroregions [PIF and STAP Review Proposal]. Global Environment Facility (GEF). <https://www.thegef.org/project/conservation-and-sustainable-use-agro-biodiversity-improve-human-nutrition>

Initiative/Project	Funding source/ Funding	Country	Period	Status	Brief description	Complementarities/Lessons Learned	Incorporation of lessons learned into the project design
					climate change resilience, gender inclusion, and community participation, promoting traditional crops and assessing their climate resilience.	while its primary focus is on nutrition and biodiversity rather than on the comprehensive climate adaptation of production systems.	climate vulnerability reduction, regional learning mechanisms (Component 1), and a regional monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) system (Component 4).
Strengthening the Climate Change Resilience of Family Farming in the O'Higgins Region ¹⁰¹	Family Farming (FF)/ USD 9,960,000	Chile	2018–2014	Completed	This project aims to improve the climate resilience of small-scale family farming in Chile's O'Higgins Region through sustainable water and soil management, local capacity building, and the incorporation of adaptation measures into regional policies.	The project provides relevant lessons on strengthening the climate resilience of family farming through sustainable water and soil management, local capacity building, and the integration of adaptation into regional planning processes. It highlights the importance of coordination among public services, extension systems, and producers, while its scope is subnational and focused on a single region.	In this context, these lessons are incorporated into Component 2 by promoting integrated adaptation solutions for family farming, combining sustainable natural resource management and territory-based technical assistance. The Project expands this approach by introducing a regional scale, cross-country learning mechanisms (Component 1), and a regional monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) system (Component 4), enabling replication and scaling up across the countries of the Extended MERCOSUR.
Expansion of Regenerative Practices for the Recovery and Improvement of Soils, Biodiversity, and Associated Ecosystem Services in the Chilean Agricultural Sector ¹⁰²	GEF/ USD 39,091,817	Chile	2021–2027	In progress	To catalyze the transition toward a regenerative and circular model in Chile's food systems in order to restore and improve soils, biodiversity, and associated ecosystem services, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation in the national agricultural sector.	The project provides relevant lessons on the implementation of regenerative practices for soil restoration, biodiversity conservation, and the improvement of ecosystem services in agricultural systems. It highlights the importance of integrated approaches at the farm and territorial levels and strong links between research, extension, and public policy, while its focus remains national and sectoral, without a specific emphasis on regional governance or family farming in contexts that are highly vulnerable to climate change.	The lessons identified are incorporated into Component 2 through the promotion of agroecological practices and sustainable soil management as key climate adaptation strategies in family farming (FF) territories. The Project complements this approach by prioritizing the reduction of climate vulnerability, the inclusion of small-scale producers, and the establishment of regional learning and monitoring mechanisms (Components 1 and 4) to enable the systematization and scaling up of regenerative practices at the regional level.
Chile Feeds the Future	IDB/ 50,000,000 USD	Chile	2025–2029	In progress	A program led by the Chilean Ministry of Agriculture and the IDB aimed at strengthening food security through the institutional modernization of INDAP and SAG, strengthening agricultural risk management, and improving capacities to address climate change. The program seeks to	The initiative highlights the importance of strengthening institutional capacities, integrating digital tools, improving risk management systems, and coordinating public services to respond to climate and health threats. It also underscores the importance of	These lessons are reflected in the Project through the strengthening of regional climate information and monitoring systems (Component 4), the strengthening of institutional capacities and regional technical assistance (Components 1 and 2), as well as the development of financial mechanisms and adaptive

¹⁰¹ Government of Chile. (2015). Improving the Climate Change Resilience of Small-Scale Agriculture in the O'Higgins Region of Chile [Project Document, Final Version]. Adaptation Fund.

¹⁰² FAO Chile. (n.d.). Scaling up regenerative practices for the restoration and enhancement of soils, biodiversity, and associated ecosystem services in the Chilean agricultural sector [GEF project proposal]. Global Environment Facility (GEF). <https://www.thegef.org/project/scaling-regenerative-practices-recovery-and-improvements-soils-biodiversity-and-associated>

Initiative/Project	Funding source/ Funding	Country	Period	Status	Brief description	Complementarities/Lessons Learned	Incorporation of lessons learned into the project design
					strengthen agricultural policy, modernize public agricultural services, and improve the resilience of food systems.	incorporating gender-sensitive approaches and information mechanisms to support decision-making and adaptation in the agriculture and livestock sector.	instruments geared toward FF (Component 3). In addition, the Project incorporates approaches to inclusion, capacity building, and climate risk management aligned with institutional experiences developed in Chile.
Paraguay FOLUR ¹⁰³	GEF/USD 56,494,502	Paraguay	2021–2028	Under implementation	The project aims to promote landscape integrity and sustainable value chains for beef and soy in two key biomes in Paraguay: The Dry Chaco and the Upper Paraná Atlantic Forest (BAAPA). Through an integrated approach to land-use planning, governance, and sustainable production, the project aims to reduce deforestation and land degradation, improve environmental management, and contribute to a more resilient, low-emission economy.	The Paraguay FOLUR project provides relevant lessons on integrated land-use management, sustainable commodity value chains (beef and soy), and landscape restoration in strategic biomes such as the Dry Chaco and the Upper Paraná Atlantic Forest. It highlights the importance of intersectoral coordination, territorial planning, and the integration of environmental criteria into production systems, while its focus is primarily on agro-industrial value chains and larger-scale actors.	The lessons learned from this experience are incorporated into the Project through the integration of approaches to territorial management, environmental sustainability, and inter-institutional coordination, particularly under Component 2, which promotes ecosystem-based adaptation solutions and production in FF territories. The Project distinguishes itself by prioritizing climate change adaptation, the inclusion of family farming, regional governance, and cross-country learning (Components 1 and 4)—aspects that were not central to the FOLUR project.
Ecosystem-based approaches to reduce food security vulnerability to the impacts of climate change in the Chaco region of Paraguay ¹⁰⁴	FF/ USD 7,128,450	Paraguay	2019–2015	In progress	This project aims to reduce food security vulnerability in rural communities in the Paraguayan Chaco in the face of climate change through the use of EbA. It seeks to protect and restore key ecosystem services, such as water regulation and soil fertility, which are essential for agricultural production and local livelihoods.	The project provides relevant lessons on the application of EbA approaches to reduce food security vulnerability to climate change in rural communities in the Paraguayan Chaco. It highlights the importance of ecosystem restoration, sustainable natural resource management, and community participation—particularly with indigenous peoples—while its scope is geographically focused and limited to a specific region.	The project primarily incorporates these lessons into Component 2 by promoting ecosystem-based adaptation solutions integrated into FF production systems. The project expands this approach by introducing a regional scale, cross-country learning mechanisms (Component 1), and a regional MEL system (Component 4), enabling the systematization and replicability of experiences beyond the Paraguayan Chaco.
Paraguay's National Water Resources Adaptation Plan	GCF	Paraguay	2024–2030	Under implementation	This project aims to strengthen the resilience of the water sector to climate change by enhancing planning, promoting integrated water resources management, building institutional capacity, and implementing adaptation measures in priority areas.	The initiative highlights the importance of integrating water management into adaptation planning, strengthening inter-institutional coordination, and improving access to climate information to support decision-making. It also emphasizes the need to align territorial interventions with	These lessons are incorporated by promoting adaptation solutions linked to sustainable water management in family farming, strengthening regional governance mechanisms, coordinating with national adaptation processes, and developing information, monitoring, and knowledge

¹⁰³ United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2024). Project Implementation Report (PIR) – FOLUR Paraguay (GEF ID 10464). Global Environment Facility (GEF). <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/10464>

¹⁰⁴ United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2017). Ecosystem-based approaches to reduce food security vulnerability to the impacts of climate change in the Chaco region of Paraguay [Project Proposal, final version]. Adaptation Fund.

Initiative/Project	Funding source/Funding	Country	Period	Status	Brief description	Complementarities/Lessons Learned	Incorporation of lessons learned into the project design
						national planning instruments to avoid duplication and maximize impact.	management systems (Components 1, 2, and 4).
Paraguay's National Agricultural and Forestry Adaptation Plan	GCF	Paraguay	2024–2030	Under Implementation	A project aimed at strengthening the resilience of the agricultural and forestry sectors to climate change by incorporating adaptation measures into sectoral planning, strengthening institutions, providing technical assistance, and implementing resilient production practices.	The initiative highlights the importance of strengthening the technical capacities of public institutions and producers, promoting climate-adapted production practices, improving coordination across sectors, and strengthening national mechanisms for adaptation planning and implementation.	These lessons are reflected in the project through capacity building for producers and public institutions, the implementation of agroecological and ecosystem-based solutions, the regional exchange of experiences, and the strengthening of climate governance and coordination mechanisms among the five participating countries (Components 1, 2, 3, and 4).
Land Degradation Neutrality for Sustainable Use and Pasture Conservation in Uruguay ¹⁰⁵ .	GEF/ USD 16,532,067	Uruguay	2019–2026	In progress	The project aims to strengthen sustainable land management and the restoration of degraded ecosystems in key grassland and savanna areas in Uruguay through the application of the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) approach.	The project provides key lessons on the sustainable management of natural grasslands and the application of the LDN approach to restore soils, conserve biodiversity, and improve ecosystem services. It highlights the importance of land-use planning, monitoring systems, and institutional coordination, while its primary focus is environmental and national, with limited emphasis on productive adaptation for family farming.	The core lessons are incorporated into Component 2 by promoting sustainable soil and rangeland management practices as climate adaptation strategies in territories of FF. The Project complements this approach by explicitly integrating rural livelihood resilience, the inclusion of smallholder farmers, and regional learning and monitoring mechanisms (Components 1 and 4), thereby broadening the scope of the LDN approach.
Strengthening resilience to climate change and climate variability among vulnerable small-scale farmers ¹⁰⁶ .	FF/ USD 9,967,678	Uruguay	2011–2015	Completed	This project aims to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable small-scale livestock producers in Uruguay to climate change and climate variability, particularly in the ecological regions most affected by drought: the Basaltic Slope (north and northwest) and the Eastern Mountains (southeast and east), which cover 39% of the country's territory and have shallow soils with low water retention capacity. Completed in 2015.	The project provided valuable lessons on strengthening the climate resilience of vulnerable small-scale producers through sustainable natural resource management practices, improved access to climate information, and local capacity building. It demonstrated the effectiveness of territorially focused interventions in reducing vulnerability to droughts and climate variability, even though its scope was national yet geographically limited.	These lessons are incorporated into Component 2 through the implementation of integrated adaptation solutions for FF, combining climate-resilient production practices and local capacity building. The Project expands this approach by adding a regional dimension, cross-country learning mechanisms (Component 1), and a regional MEL system (Component 4), enabling the lessons from this project to be leveraged and scaled up in MERCOSUR contexts.

501. During Project implementation, PROCCAF will apply a multi-level coordination framework to prevent duplication and ensure complementarity with ongoing national, regional, and international initiatives. At the regional level, the Regional Steering Committee, coordinated through REAF and supported by IICA and CAF, will periodically review the implementation progress of related programmes and promote information exchange among participating countries and partner organizations. At the national level, Project Coordination Units will maintain regular coordination with the relevant ministries, financial institutions, producer organizations, and development partners to identify potential overlaps and promote synergies during annual work planning. The Project's monitoring, evaluation, and learning

¹⁰⁵ Global Environment Facility (GEF). (2024). Land Degradation Neutrality for the Sustainable Use and Conservation of Uruguayan Grasslands. Retrieved from <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/11061>

¹⁰⁶ World Bank. (2017). Building Resilience to Climate Change and Variability Among Vulnerable Smallholder Farmers [Project Document]. Adaptation Fund.

system will also include periodic reviews of complementarity with other initiatives, allowing implementation plans to be adjusted where necessary. These coordination mechanisms will ensure that Project resources are directed toward activities that complement, rather than duplicate, existing investments while maximizing opportunities for collaboration, knowledge exchange, and scaling up of successful adaptation practices.

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

502. The Project incorporates Component 4, focused on regional adaptation evidence, learning, and information systems for family farming, designed to generate useful evidence, systematize lessons learned, and support climate change adaptation decision-making across the five participating countries. The mechanisms supported under Component 4 will complement existing national systems and institutional arrangements, facilitating continuous learning, knowledge exchange, and evidence-informed decision-making. This approach is based on the participatory development and application of climate adaptation indicators within a common and flexible methodological framework tailored to institutional capacities, territorial realities, and the sociocultural and productive contexts of family farming. Component 4 is organized around three complementary functions: (i) the generation and organization of information on the Project's progress and results, through the strengthening of administrative records and information systems related to forest management and climate adaptation; (ii) the development, validation, and application of a common and flexible framework of adaptation indicators, tailored to the institutional capacities, territorial realities, and priorities of each country; and (iii) the strategic use of the information generated to support adaptive management, planning, and decision-making at the territorial, national, and regional levels. This approach will enable the identification of progress, challenges, enabling conditions, and useful lessons to improve the Project's implementation.
503. As a central knowledge management tool, the Project will develop the Family Farming Information System (IS-FF), integrated into the Project's public digital platform. The IS-FF will organize, visualize, and facilitate access to aggregated and validated information on family farming, including administrative records, official national sources, validated secondary data, and adaptation indicators generated within the framework of the Project. Its development will be carried out in coordination with IICA, REAF, the REAF Commission on Family Farming Registries, and the participating countries, while respecting national information management frameworks, data protection regulations, and national sovereignty over information. Accordingly, the Project will not involve the extraction, centralization, or direct management of national databases by third parties.
504. Lessons learned will be captured through national and regional assessments, technical workshops, participatory validation processes, pilot application of adaptation indicators in selected territories, and multi-stakeholder forums for the analysis and use of information. These processes will enable lessons to be drawn from both technical evidence and territorial experience, including local and traditional knowledge, through a participatory and intercultural approach. Where the documentation includes testimonies, photographs, audiovisual records, community experiences, or traditional local knowledge, appropriate authorization, consultation, validation, and consent procedures will be applied to protect sensitive, personal, and culturally protected information.
505. Lessons learned will be disseminated through the Project's public digital platform and the Family Farming Information System (IS-FF), together with technical reports, adaptation indicators, regional learning pathways, the Regional Database of Successful Adaptation Experiences, national and regional workshops, peer-to-peer exchanges, and the knowledge management mechanisms established under Component 1. These mechanisms will support the systematization, validation, dissemination, and potential replication of relevant adaptation practices across the Extended MERCOSUR. REAF, COPROFAM, IICA, and participating institutions will support the dissemination and use of the knowledge generated through their respective institutional roles and regional coordination mechanisms.
506. The learning and knowledge management approach will also support the identification of adaptation practices with potential for replication and scaling. Lessons generated through implementation will be systematized and discussed through the Project's regional knowledge and learning mechanisms, allowing participating countries to identify enabling conditions, implementation challenges, and contextual factors that influence the effectiveness of adaptation measures. This will support the adaptation of relevant practices to other territories and contribute to regional policy dialogue and evidence-informed decision-making on climate change adaptation in family farming.

I. 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 of the Adaptation Fund.

507. Following the submission and approval of the Concept Note, the REAF Technical Secretariat led an additional process of consultation, validation, and co-design to support the development of the Full Proposal. This process took place between September 2025 and June 2026 and involved government institutions, REAF thematic bodies, COPROFAM and its member organizations, women's representatives, representatives of Indigenous Peoples and other vulnerable rural groups, civil society and grassroots organizations, technical partners, and regional stakeholders from the five participating countries.

508. The consultations focused on refining the project's components, implementation mechanisms, governance arrangements, gender-sensitive actions, monitoring and evaluation approaches, and country-specific interventions. Special attention was given to the participation of family farming organizations, rural women producers, Indigenous Peoples, rural youth, civil society and grassroots organization, and other vulnerable groups exposed to climate variability and socioeconomic constraints, ensuring consistency with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy. Gender-specific consultation and validation were also undertaken through the REAF Gender Commission and representatives of national gender bodies, contributing to the refinement of gender-sensitive activities and the Gender Action Plan (see Annex 4 for further details).

Table 26 : Consultation, validation, and technical coordination processes carried out during the preparation of the Full Proposal

#	Date Participating country or entity	Number of participan ts	Participants from vulnerable communities	Type of meeting	Main issues raised during the consultation	Project Output(s) addressing the issues raised	Feedback collected and incorporated into the Full Proposal
1	April 22, 2025 April 29, 2025 REAF, IICA, CAF, and delegations from the five participating countries	Total: 21	N/A	Regional Workshop	Regional coordination, common implementation framework, governance arrangements, participatory implementation mechanisms, and the alignment of regional priorities.	Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3	Alignment of information through the presentation of an appropriate framework and clarification of the process guidelines. Agreement on a participatory methodology and identification of key implementation mechanisms at the national level.
2		Female: 4	N/A				
		Male: 17					
3	June 3, 2025 Brazil Delegation	Total: 5 Female: 1 Male: 4	N/A	Validation Workshop	National barriers to climate adaptation, institutional coordination, governance, regulatory alignment, implementation priorities.	Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3; Outputs 2.1-2.5	Validation of national and regional barriers affecting the implementation of climate change adaptation actions through a participatory review process with national delegations. The meetings made it possible to refine and prioritize regulatory, institutional, and operational barriers, strengthening coherence between national contexts and the regional framework, and supporting the alignment of adaptation planning with existing governance structures and territorial realities.
4	June 4, 2025 Delegation from Chile and Bolivia	Total: 7 Women: 1 Men: 6	N/A				
5	June 5, 2025 Paraguay and Uruguay Delegation	Total: 5 Women: 0 Men: 5					
6	June 9, 2025 June 12, 2025 REAF, IICA, CAF	Total: 6 Female: 1 Male: 5	N/A				
7			N/A				
8	June 16, 2025 Paraguay Delegation	Total: 5 Female: 2 Male: 3	N/A	Bilateral Workshop	Territorial adaptation priorities, Component design, agroecological approaches, safeguards, institutional coordination, climate information, implementation capacities.	Outputs 2.1-2.5; Outputs 1.2; Outputs 4.2, 4.3	Bilateral validation of components, activities, and expected results with national institutions, with an emphasis on operationalizing adaptation priorities at the national level. The meetings made it possible to refine the structures of the components, incorporate the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) approach and agroecological approaches, align them with existing regulatory and policy frameworks, and clarify activities related to climate governance, territorial adaptation planning, capacity building, and the use of agroclimatic information systems. The expected results were adjusted to reflect national implementation capacities, institutional coordination mechanisms, and inclusive participation, while maintaining consistency with the regional framework.
9	June 16, 2025 Uruguay Delegation	Total: 5 Women: 1 Men: 4	N/A				
10	June 18, 2025 Bolivia Delegation	Total: 5 Women: 2 Men: 3	N/A				
11	June 18, 2025 Brazil Delegation	Total: 7 Women: 2 Men: 5					
12	June 18, 2025 Chilean Delegation	Total: 5 Women: 1 Men: 4					
14	June 19, 2025 June 20, 2025 COPROFAM, civil society, and grassroots organizations	Total: 20 Female: 12 Male: 8	Indigenou s people: 6 iN	Consultati ve meeting	Strengthening participation of family farming organizations, territorial needs, social inclusion, local knowledge, intercultural approaches, equitable participation.	Outputs 1.2, 1.3, 1.5; Outputs 2.1-2.5	The consultations held with COPROFAM and its members strengthened the project design by integrating the perspectives of civil society and grassroots organizations. The process supported the validation of the areas of intervention, the prioritization of common regional barriers, and the formulation of components, activities, and expected results, while ensuring that territorial, intercultural, and social equity approaches were systematically reflected in the proposal, in line with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy.
15	June 20, 2025 COPROFAM and REAF	Total: 3 Female: 0 Male: 3	N/A	Technical Coordinati on Meeting	Integration of stakeholders' perspectives into regional planning, validation of priorities, territorial ownership.	Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5	The exchange between COPROFAM and REAF enabled the systematic transfer of input gathered from civil society and grassroots organizations, strengthening the integration of territorial perspectives into the design of the regional project. The process supported the validation of key priorities, obstacles, and social considerations, ensuring that the voices of rural

#	Date Participating country or entity	Number of participants	Participants from vulnerable communities	Type of meeting	Main issues raised during the consultation	Project Output(s) addressing the issues raised	Feedback collected and incorporated into the Full Proposal
					coordination mechanisms.		communities, women, and vulnerable groups were consistently reflected in the refinement of the proposal.
16	June 20, 2025 June 23, 2025 June 26, 2025 REAF, IICA, and CAF	Total: 9	N/A	Small-group technical meeting	Consolidation of activities, outcomes, implementation arrangements, regional coherence, intervention logic.	Outputs 1.1; Outputs 4.1, 4.2	Regional consolidation and technical analysis of the results of the bilateral workshops, focusing on adjusting activities and expected outcomes to ensure coherence, consistency, and alignment with the regional framework and implementation priorities.
17		Female: 1					
18		Men: 8					
19	July 2, 2025 Delegations from the five countries	Total: 24	N/A	Final Socialization and Validation Meeting	Validation of Theory of Change, intervention logic, national priorities, implementation arrangements, adaptation measures.	Outputs 1.1-1.5; Outputs 2.1-2.5	Consolidation of the intervention logic and prioritization of activities, supporting the alignment of the theory of change and the validation of proposed actions. The process made it possible to define national priorities in line with implementation capacities, while maintaining consistency with the regional adaptation framework.
		Female: 5					
		Male: 19					
20	July 9, 2025 REAF, IICA, and CAF	Total: 10	N/A	Brief technical group meeting	Final review of Concept Note/Full Proposal, assignment of components, consistency of activities and outputs.	Outputs 1.1; Outputs 4.1, 4.2	The analysis of the affinities among the activities facilitated the assignment of regional and cross-cutting components, as well as country-specific components, ensuring logical coherence among the activities, expected results, and levels of implementation. This process contributed to a clearer differentiation between regional functions and national responsibilities, strengthening coherence throughout the intervention framework.
		Female: 2					
		Male: 8					
21	July 11, 2025 REAF, IICA, and CAF	Total: 10	N/A	Brief technical group meeting	Final review of Concept Note/Full Proposal, assignment of components, consistency of activities and outputs.	Outputs 1.1; Outputs 4.1, 4.2	Final consolidation and refinement of the concept note, ensuring internal consistency among the components, activities, and expected results. The review process supported the validation of the proposal's overall structure and strengthened its consistency for the formal submission.
		Female: 2					
		Male: 8					
22	July 14, 2025 REAF, IICA, and CAF	Total: 10	N/A	Brief technical group meeting	Final review of Concept Note/Full Proposal, assignment of components, consistency of activities and outputs.	Outputs 1.1; Outputs 4.1, 4.2	Final preparation and confirmation of the Concept Note for its official presentation, ensuring that all agreed-upon adjustments have been incorporated and that the document has been fully validated for approval and submission.
		Women: 2					
		Male: 8					
23	September 2, 2025 REAF, IICA, CAF, and delegations from the five participating countries	Total: 38	N/A	Participatory Technical Workshop (XLIII Specialized Meeting on Family Farming)	Financial innovation, governance, regional coordination, cross-cutting themes, implementation arrangements.	Outputs 1.1-1.5; Outputs 3.1-3.3; Outputs 4.1-4.3	Progress in operationalizing the proposal through participatory discussion and validation of key components, strengthening the transition from the Concept Note to the Full Proposal. The workshop contributed to refining financial innovation approaches, consolidating cross-cutting themes, and coordinating the contributions of the participating countries, fostering a shared understanding of the project's priorities and expected outcomes.
		Women: 25					
		Male: 13					
24	October 6, 2025 October 13, 2025 Representatives from the REAF Gender Commission, IICA, CAF, and delegations from the five participating countries	Total: 23	Indigenous people: 2	Regional meeting of the gender focus group	Women's participation, affirmative measures, financial inclusion, leadership, productive diversification, climate information, Gender Action Plan, gender mainstreaming.	Outputs 1.2, 1.4, 1.5; Outputs 2.1-2.5; Outputs 3.2, 3.3; Outputs 4.2, 4.3	The meeting supported the integration and mainstreaming of gender-sensitive approaches across all components of the Project, going beyond quantitative participation targets. The discussions helped identify concrete gender-sensitive actions for regional, national, and local interventions, particularly in family farming systems, and strengthened the incorporation of gender considerations into the Project's activities, implementation mechanisms, participatory mechanisms, and the Gender Action Plan, in coordination with REAF.
		Female: 16					
25		Male: 7					
26	November 12, 2025 November 26, 2025 December 8, 2025 Delegations from the five participating countries, COPROFAM, CAF, IICA, and the REAF	Total: 25		Validation and Adjustment Meeting for Component 1	Regional governance, institutional coordination, knowledge management, implementation mechanisms, learning processes.	Outputs 1.1-1.5	The meeting supported the participatory validation and refinement of Component 1 activities, strengthening the alignment between regional objectives, implementation mechanisms, and national priorities. The discussions contributed to the refinement of the proposed activities, institutional coordination mechanisms, and implementation approaches, incorporating feedback from technical representatives, family farming organizations, and participating countries into the final design of the Component.
		Women: 12					
		Male: 13					
27		Total: 23	Indigenous people: 5	Component 4 Validation and Adjustment Meeting	Adaptation indicators, monitoring, information learning, systems, knowledge management.	Outputs 4.1, 4.2, 4.3	The meeting facilitated a participatory review and refinement of Component 4's activities and expected results, contributing to the strengthening of implementation approaches, regional coordination mechanisms, and institutional arrangements. The feedback received during the discussions supported the refinement of the Component's activities and reinforced coherence between technical proposals, regional objectives, and national implementation capacities.
		Female: 10					
		Male: 13					
28		Total: 25	Indigenous people: 4	Component 3 Validation	Climate-responsive financial services, inclusive financial	Outputs 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	The meeting supported the participatory validation and refinement of Component 3's overall approach, activities, and outputs. The discussions contributed to the refinement of

#	Date Participating country or entity	Number of participan ts	Participants from vulnerable communities	Type of meeting	Main issues raised during the consultation	Project Output(s) addressing the issues raised	Feedback collected and incorporated into the Full Proposal
		Male: 13		and Refine ment Meeting	instruments, enabling conditions, access to finance.		implementation strategies, expected outputs, and coordination mechanisms, while strengthening alignment with territorial priorities, institutional capacities, and the needs identified during the consultation process.
29	January 28, 2026 IICA, CAF, REAF, and delegations from the five participating countries	Total: 23	N/A	Regional Coordinati on and Focal Points Meeting	Coordination among countries, implementation priorities, institutional responsibilities, regional governance.	Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3	The meeting provided an opportunity to present and review the project's progress, including developments in the preparation of the Full Proposal, coordination of the next stages, and the assignment of tasks among the participating countries and technical partners. The discussions helped strengthen regional coordination, clarify implementation responsibilities, and align the development of project components and operational planning among the participating countries.
		Female: 8					
		Male: 15					
30	March 30, 2026 Delegations from the five participating countries, COPROFAM, CAF, IICA, and REAF	Total: 25	Indigenou s people: 7	Validation and Adjustmen t Meeting for Compone nt 2	Territorial adaptation measures, implementation priorities, coordination mechanisms, local adaptation planning.	Outputs 2.1- 2.5	The meeting facilitated a review of progress and the definition of next steps for Component 2, contributing to the refinement of implementation approaches, coordination mechanisms, and territorial adaptation measures. The discussions allowed for adjustments to the component's planning and operational priorities, strengthening coherence between technical proposals, territorial needs, and the project's overall implementation framework.
		Female: 13					
		Male: 12					
31	April 10, 2026 IICA, CAF, REAF, and delegations from the five participating countries	Total: 19	N/A	Governan ce Validation and Coordinati on Meeting	Governance structure, institutional roles, decision-making processes, coordination arrangements.	Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3	The meeting facilitated the presentation and discussion of the first draft of the Project's governance structure, allowing for the collection of input from participating countries and technical partners regarding coordination mechanisms, institutional roles, decision-making processes, and implementation mechanisms. The discussions helped refine the governance framework and strengthened alignment between regional coordination structures and national implementation mechanisms.
		Female: 9					
		Male: 10					
32	April 22, 2026 Representatives from the REAF Gender Commission, IICA, CAF, and delegations from the five participating countries	Total: 21	Indigenou s people: 2	Regional meeting of the gender focus group	Women's participation, affirmative measures, financial inclusion, leadership, productive diversification, climate information, Gender Action Plan, gender mainstreaming.	Outputs 1.2, 1.4, 1.5; Outputs 2.1- 2.5; Outputs 3.2, 3.3; Outputs 4.2, 4.3	The meeting supported the review of the project's components from a gender perspective, contributing to the refinement of activities, implementation approaches, and institutional mechanisms from a gender perspective. The discussions reinforced the integration of gender considerations into regional and territorial interventions, strengthened alignment with the Gender Action Plan, and supported the incorporation of inclusive, gender-sensitive implementation measures throughout the Project framework.
		Female: 15					
		Male: 6					
33	May 4, 2026 Delegations from the five participating countries, the REAF, CAF, and IICA	Total: 22	N/A	Regional Coordinati on and Compone nt Adjustmen t Meeting	Final refinement of Components 1 and 4, governance, institutional coordination, implementation capacities.	Outputs 1.1- 1.5; Outputs 4.1-4.3	The meeting supported the final review and fine-tuning of Components 1 and 4, enabling the validation of activities, implementation mechanisms, and coordination mechanisms in collaboration with the participating countries and technical partners. The discussions helped strengthen coherence between regional objectives, national priorities, governance arrangements, and implementation capacities, incorporating final observations to refine both components within the framework of the Comprehensive Proposal.
		Female: 7					
		Male: 15					
34	June 5, 2026 Chilean delegation, FF organizations, representatives of women and youth, researchers, and local stakeholders.	Total: 46 Women: 25 Men: 21	Young people: 3	Local Outreach Workshop			
35	June 8, 2026 Paraguayan delegation, FF organizations, representatives of women and youth, researchers, and local stakeholders.	Total: 57 Female: 15 Male: 42	Indigenou s people: 6	Local outreach workshop	Validation of territorial interventions, technical assistance, ecosystem restoration, climate information, safeguards (ESMP), Gender Action Plan (GAP), Indigenous Peoples, women's participation, local knowledge, implementation arrangements, grievance mechanism, territorial ownership.	Outputs 2.1- 2.5; Outputs 1.2, 1.5; Outputs 4.2, 4.3	These workshops supported the dissemination and validation of the Project's final design with government representatives, family farming organizations, representatives of women and youth, researchers, and other local stakeholders. Discussions focused on the local interventions proposed under Component 2, the expected benefits in terms of adaptation, implementation mechanisms, as well as the ESSP and the GAP. The feedback received helped validate the regional relevance of the Project's activities, strengthen implementation approaches, identify relevant environmental, social, and gender considerations, and reinforce mechanisms for inclusive participation and engagement of stakeholders within the Project's framework.
37	June 12, 2026 Bolivian delegation, FF organizations, representatives of women and youth, researchers, and local stakeholders.	Total: 30 Women: 12 Male: 18	N/A	Local outreach workshop			
38	June 15, 2026 Uruguayan delegation, FF organizations, representatives of women and youth, researchers, and local stakeholders.	Total: 50 Women: 36 Male: 14	Young people: 3	Local outreach workshop			
39	June 18, 2026 Brazilian delegation, FF organizations, representatives of women and youth, researchers, and local stakeholders.	Total: 42 Women: 22 Male: 20	N/A	Local outreach workshop			
36	June 9, 2026 REAF Commission on Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management, Commission on Gender Equity, and Youth Commission	Total: 27 Women: 17 Male: 10	Young people: 13	Project Validation Meeting	Gender, youth, climate adaptation, final validation of Project design, cross-cutting issues.	Outputs 1.2, 1.4, 1.5; Outputs 2.5; Outputs 4.2, 4.3	The meeting allowed the three commissions to address and reach consensus on key aspects of the Project that still required clarification, particularly regarding gender, youth, and climate change. This forum facilitated the validation of agreements among representatives of the participating countries, contributing to the final adjustment and consolidation of the Project's main elements.

509. When the Table 25 refers to the “country delegations,” it refers to the official government representatives involved in the Project preparation and formulation process, designated by the competent institutions of each country to participate in the various consultation, validation, and technical coordination

activities. In some cases, these delegations included the National Designated Authorities (NDAs) or other national focal points, in accordance with the institutional arrangements established by each country. These representatives belong to the public institutions responsible for climate change, agriculture, rural development, environmental management, and other related sectors in each country, as detailed in the following Table:

Table 27 : Public institutions represented in the national delegations.

Country	Public institutions	Number of participants
Bolivia	Ministry of Rural Development and Land Ministry of Environment and Water	Female: 2; Male: 3; Total: 5
Brazil	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change Interministerial Committee on Climate Change	Female: 3; Male: 2; Total: 5
Chile	Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP) Ministry of the Environment Undersecretariat of the Environment – Climate Change Division Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA)	Female: 3; Male: 3; Total: 6
Paraguay	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)	Female: 1; Male: 3; Total: 4
Uruguay	Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries (MGAP) and its Office of Agricultural and Livestock Planning and Policy (OPYPA) General Directorate of Rural Development (DGDR) of the MGAP General Directorate of Natural Resources (DGRN) of the MGAP National Directorate of Climate Change of the Ministry of the Environment	Female: 2; Male: 2; Total: 4

Note: The public institutions listed in this table participated in different consultation, validation, and technical coordination activities undertaken during the Project formulation process. Their inclusion does not imply that all institutions participated in every meeting listed in Table 25.

510. Key stakeholders from civil society and grassroots organizations were also consulted throughout the project's preparation process, including the Coordinating Body for the Integration of Peasant Economic Organizations (CIOEC) in Bolivia; the National Confederation of Rural Workers and Family Farmers (CONTAG) in Brazil; the Unitary Peasant and Ethnic Movements of Chile (MUCECH); the National Peasants' Organization (ONAC) and the National Agricultural Union (UAN) in Paraguay; and, in Uruguay, the Inter-Union Association of Milk Producers (IPL), the Association of Rural Women of Uruguay (AMRU), the National Commission for Rural Development (CNFR), and the Association of Settlers of Uruguay (ACU). These organizations represent small-scale family farmers and rural communities exposed to climate variability and associated socioeconomic vulnerabilities, including unequal access to technical assistance, climate information, productive resources, and financing for adaptation. Their participation was complemented by regional outreach workshops held in Chile, Paraguay, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Brazil in June 2026, which provided opportunities for direct interaction with potential beneficiaries, technical assistance providers, local organizations, representatives of women and youth, researchers, and other relevant regional stakeholders. The territorial consultation and socialization workshops also ensured the participation of Indigenous Peoples and culturally distinct rural communities through family farming organizations, territorial organizations, and producer associations. Their contributions emphasized the importance of culturally appropriate implementation approaches, the recognition of traditional and local knowledge, accessible communication, respect for community governance systems, and adaptation measures tailored to local realities. These recommendations informed the design of Component 2, the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), the Gender Action Plan (GAP), participatory implementation arrangements, and culturally appropriate capacity-building activities. These consultations, summarized in the Table 25, were facilitated through COPROFAM and coordinated regionally by the REAF.

511. Furthermore, the REAF, through its close coordination with COPROFAM, ensured that the perspectives of vulnerable groups were legitimately and systematically incorporated throughout the project's preparation process. Special attention was given to the participation and representation of small-scale family farmers, rural women, youth, grassroots organizations, and rural communities exposed to climate variability and socioeconomic vulnerabilities. In this context, COPROFAM, as a coordinating platform for grassroots organizations, channeled proposals and concerns arising from rural areas, contributing to their integration into the Project's design and validation processes. At the same time, the REAF Gender Commission played an active role throughout the formulation process, including the review of the Project's regional, national, and local components, as well as the

development and refinement of the Gender Action Plan. Representatives from the Gender Commissions of the participating countries contributed to the incorporation of gender-sensitive approaches into the project's activities, expected outcomes, implementation mechanisms, and decision-making processes. Specific consultations on gender-related issues were also conducted through dedicated regional gender sessions and gender-focused working groups, involving rural women's organizations and specialized national gender institutions. These consultations helped identify priorities related to women's participation, leadership, financial inclusion, access to climate information and technical assistance, and the integration of gender-responsive measures throughout Project implementation.

512. Likewise, the territorial outreach workshops provided an opportunity to present and discuss the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and the Gender Action Plan (GAP), allowing participants to provide feedback on the proposed risk management measures, participation mechanisms, and inclusive implementation approaches. This methodology promoted intercultural, territorially relevant, and gender-sensitive approaches, in line with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy.
513. Beyond the consultation processes documented at Table 25, stakeholders contributed to defining and refining strategic lines of action such as rural extension for climate change adaptation, differentiated financial mechanisms, climate information services, and the methodological strengthening of monitoring tools with intercultural relevance. Family farming organizations, through COPROFAM and the territorial consultation processes, emphasized the importance of ensuring that the Project's actions respond to local realities and promote equitable, inclusive, and effective participation. The territorial outreach workshops held in June 2026 also helped validate the territorial approach proposed in Component 2, allowing participants to assess the relevance, feasibility, and expected benefits of the proposed adaptation measures. These workshops also provided valuable input on environmental and social risks, gender-based barriers to participation, mechanisms for addressing complaints and grievances, and measures needed to strengthen inclusion, the proper implementation of safeguards, and long-term territorial ownership. Furthermore, rural women and youth provided perspectives on access to resources for adaptation, technical assistance, climate information, participation in decision-making processes, and the strengthening of long-term territorial resilience. Rural women and youth also provided perspectives on access to adaptation resources, technical assistance, climate information, and participation in decision-making processes.
514. The consultation and outreach processes carried out during the project's preparation laid the groundwork for the continued participation of stakeholders throughout its implementation. Participatory governance mechanisms, regional coordination through the REAF, coordination with COPROFAM and family farming organizations, as well as ongoing collaboration with national institutions and local stakeholders, will help promote adaptive, transparent, accountable, and inclusive management during the Project's implementation. Stakeholder feedback will be documented and incorporated into implementation follow-up mechanisms, while the Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism will provide an accessible channel for raising concerns, including those related to gender, discrimination, Indigenous Peoples, and other sensitive matters (Annex 2). These mechanisms will facilitate the ongoing incorporation of territorial, intercultural, environmental, social, and gender perspectives, ensuring that the Project's implementation effectively addresses the needs and priorities of vulnerable rural communities in the five participating countries.

J. Provide justification for the requested funding, focusing on the full cost of adaptation rationale.

515. The funding requested from the AF is fully justified under the principle of full cost of adaptation, as the sole purpose of the proposed Project is to support measures aimed at reducing the climate vulnerability of the FF in five countries of the Extended MERCOSUR. The Project does not include co-financing. All essential implementation, coordination, technical assistance, environmental and social safeguards, gender-responsive measures, monitoring, learning, knowledge management, and operational arrangements required to achieve the Project's objectives and results will be financed through the Adaptation Fund grant. The Project is designed to fully achieve its objectives using only AF resources, and its implementation and expected results do not depend on additional or parallel sources of funding. Without AF funding, the target communities would remain exposed to increasing risks stemming from droughts, frosts, heat waves, floods, and ecosystem degradation, without access to sufficient technical and financial resources to adopt effective adaptation practices.

516. Component 1 - Regional coordination, knowledge management, and climate governance. Under the baseline scenario without Adaptation Fund financing, regional coordination on family farming adaptation would remain fragmented, unevenly institutionalized, and dependent on isolated national initiatives. Although the participating countries have relevant policies, institutions, and technical capacities, they lack sufficient resources and common operational mechanisms to systematically coordinate adaptation priorities, exchange validated experiences, strengthen family farming organizations, and translate regional learning into national and territorial action. This gap increases climate vulnerability by limiting access to timely knowledge, reducing institutional coordination, and constraining the replication of effective adaptation solutions. Adaptation Fund financing will support regional governance mechanisms, multi-stakeholder coordination, capacity-building, learning processes, knowledge products, and regional platforms specifically designed to strengthen the ability of institutions and family farming organizations to understand and address shared climate risks. These activities are not business-as-usual institutional development: they directly address the regional coordination and capacity gaps that prevent family farming systems from responding effectively to climate variability and extreme events. The expected adaptation outcome is strengthened regional and national capacity to coordinate, exchange knowledge, and implement climate adaptation actions for family farming.
517. Component 2 - Agroecological and ecosystem-based solutions for climate-resilient family farming. Without Adaptation Fund resources, family farmers in the prioritized territories would continue to face droughts, floods, frosts, heat waves, soil degradation, water scarcity, biodiversity loss, and declining ecosystem services without sufficient access to investments, technical assistance, technologies, and organizational support required to adapt. Existing public and private programmes are generally fragmented, limited in territorial coverage, or focused on conventional productive development rather than on the additional costs of responding to climate risks. Adaptation Fund financing will cover the full cost of integrated territorial adaptation solutions, including sustainable soil and water management, ecosystem restoration, agroecological and climate-resilient production systems, productive diversification, adaptive small-scale infrastructure, technical assistance, and strengthened local capacities. These measures are not business-as-usual agricultural investments because their design, targeting, and technical specifications respond directly to current and projected climate hazards and seek to reduce climate sensitivity, strengthen ecosystem functions, and protect vulnerable livelihoods. The expected adaptation outcome is increased resilience of family farming systems and livelihoods through improved natural resource management, climate-resilient production, adaptive infrastructure, and strengthened territorial capacities.
518. Component 3 - Inclusive and climate-responsive financial services. Under the baseline scenario, family farmers -particularly women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and small-scale producer organizations- would continue to face structural barriers to accessing finance for adaptation. Conventional financial products rarely account for climate risk, agricultural seasonality, limited collateral, the small scale of family farming operations, or the long-term and public-good benefits of adaptation investments. As a result, potentially effective adaptation measures remain underfinanced even when they are technically viable. Adaptation Fund resources will finance market assessments, institutional capacity-building, the design and adaptation of inclusive financial instruments, enabling conditions, and competitive financing mechanisms that facilitate access to climate-responsive financial services. These interventions are not ordinary financial-sector development activities: they are specifically intended to correct market failures that prevent vulnerable family farmers from financing investments needed to manage climate risks. The expected adaptation outcome is strengthened capacity among public, private, and associative financial actors to provide inclusive and climate-responsive financial services that enable family farming adaptation.
519. Component 4 - Regional adaptation evidence, learning, methodologies, and information systems. Without Adaptation Fund support, participating countries would continue to generate and use adaptation information through fragmented systems, non-comparable methodologies, and uneven institutional capacities. Evidence on what works for family farming adaptation would remain dispersed, limiting learning, policy uptake, replication, and scaling up across countries. This limits access to comparable and decision-relevant information needed to respond effectively to climate risks affecting family farming. Adaptation Fund financing will support harmonized methodologies, national and regional assessments, adaptation indicators, the Family Farming Information System, participatory validation processes, and mechanisms for generating and using regional evidence. These activities are not routine data management or general institutional modernization; they are specifically designed to address the lack of comparable, accessible, and decision-relevant information on family farming vulnerability and adaptation effectiveness. The expected adaptation outcome is strengthened capacity among regional institutions and family farming stakeholders to generate, exchange, and use adaptation evidence and information for climate-resilient decision-making.

520. The need for full-cost Adaptation Fund financing is further justified by the limited fiscal space and competing public expenditure priorities in the participating countries. Although national governments maintain programmes related to agriculture, rural development, environmental management, and climate change, available resources remain insufficient to finance the integrated, territorially differentiated, and multinational adaptation measures proposed by the Project. Existing public financing is generally sector-specific, geographically limited, and unable to cover the additional costs of coordinated regional adaptation, participatory implementation, specialized technical assistance, safeguards, inclusive financial innovation, and the generation of regional public goods.
521. The Project will generate regional public goods that would not be produced efficiently through isolated national investments, including harmonized adaptation methodologies and indicators, validated territorial solutions, interoperable knowledge and information tools, regional learning mechanisms, and technical evidence to inform public policy. These outputs will be developed through cooperation among the five participating countries and subsequently adapted to their respective institutional, social, productive, and environmental contexts. Their benefits extend beyond individual intervention sites and strengthen the efficiency, replicability, and long-term value of the Adaptation Fund investment.

K. Describe how the sustainability of the project outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project

Economic:

522. The Project will generate long-term economic benefits by strengthening the climate resilience and productive capacity of family farming systems across the five participating countries. Through the adoption of integrated adaptation solutions, improved natural resource management, climate-resilient production systems, strengthened technical capacities, and enhanced access to climate information, the Project is expected to reduce climate-related production losses, improve productivity and resource-use efficiency, diversify livelihoods, and strengthen the long-term economic resilience of family farming households. The promotion of sustainable production practices and ecosystem-based adaptation will also contribute to maintaining productive assets and ecosystem services that support rural livelihoods over time.

Financial Sustainability

523. The Project's financial sustainability has been considered since the design stage through an approach that combines institutional ownership, coordination with existing regional and national platforms, and the promotion of financial mechanisms tailored to the needs of family farming. These elements are expected to create favorable conditions for mobilizing additional financial resources and ensuring the continuity and expansion of adaptation actions beyond the Project's implementation period.
524. Rural communities engaged in family farming across the five participating countries face growing climate risks and persistent constraints in accessing financing for adaptation investments. Under Component 3, the Project will support the design, strengthening, piloting, and progressive institutionalization of inclusive climate-responsive financial mechanisms. Temporary and declining subsidies will be used exclusively to address initial market failures, reduce the perceived risks of adaptation investments, and demonstrate the creditworthiness and insurability of family farming. These subsidies will not be provided directly to producers; instead, they will be delivered through eligible financial institutions, guarantee funds, cooperatives, insurance providers, and other regulated financial intermediaries selected through transparent procedures. Support will be gradually phased out over agreed implementation periods, while participating institutions progressively incorporate the financial products into their regular service portfolios. Sustainability will be further strengthened through improved financial literacy, technical assistance, stronger producer organizations, enhanced climate information, and strengthened productive capacities under Component 2, enabling beneficiaries to progressively access conventional financial markets after Project completion without continued subsidy support.
525. The Project will promote tailored financial mechanisms, including credit instruments and other climate finance solutions appropriate to the local context. These mechanisms will help strengthen the capacities of financial institutions, producer organizations, and local actors to support adaptation investments and may serve as a reference for future public financing or cooperation initiatives and create opportunities to leverage additional public resources, international climate finance, and future cooperation initiatives. Likewise, the regional exchange of experiences regarding financial instruments for forest adaptation will be promoted, fostering the generation of lessons learned and options for scaling up beyond the scope of the project.

Social Sustainability:

526. The Project will strengthen the capacities of public institutions, producer organizations, cooperatives, and rural communities through training, technical assistance, and the exchange of experiences on topics related to climate planning, territorial management, agroecology, early warning systems, and access to financing for adaptation. This capacity building aims to improve the ability of local actors to maintain and replicate adaptation practices in accordance with their specific capabilities and contexts.
527. The Project will promote solutions and practices adapted to local conditions, prioritizing those whose operation and maintenance can be undertaken by participating communities and organizations. Likewise, participatory monitoring and learning mechanisms will be promoted to identify best practices, adjust during implementation, and facilitate local ownership of the results.
528. The ongoing participation of rural women, youth, indigenous peoples, and organizations in the FF during the design and implementation phases will help strengthen social ownership of the measures promoted by the Project. The incorporation of local and traditional knowledge, together with inclusive decision-making spaces, will foster the continuity of adaptation processes and their relevance in different territorial contexts.

Environmental sustainability:

529. The Project's integrated adaptation solutions promote long-term environmental sustainability by strengthening ecosystem health and the resilience of natural resources. Practices such as soil and water conservation, agroecology, ecosystem restoration, and adaptive land management generate positive environmental externalities that extend beyond the Project period. These practices reduce degradation, improve habitat quality, and support biodiversity, contributing to the resilience of both human and natural systems.
530. Participatory environmental monitoring, using indicators co-created with communities, will allow for tracking ecological outcomes over time and enable adaptive management in response to be changing climate conditions. This approach helps incorporate environmental resilience into local planning and decision-making processes.

Institutional sustainability:

531. Institutional sustainability is strengthened by enhancing coordination at the local, national, and regional levels. The Project builds on established multi-stakeholder mechanisms, such as MERCOSUR's REAF, COPROFAM, and networks like RELASER and PROCISUR, which have a proven track record in knowledge management and advocacy. These platforms facilitate shared coordination and provide institutional continuity beyond the Project's funding period.
532. The Project promotes the integration of climate change adaptation into rural and sectoral planning instruments, supporting local governments in incorporating climate risk into development plans, land-use planning, and sectoral policies. By formalizing adaptation processes and operational protocols within legal and planning frameworks, these efforts reduce dependence on political cycles and ensure longer-term institutional support.

Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

533. The Project includes critical digital and physical infrastructure that requires sustained O&M to preserve its functionality and usefulness. Key elements include:
- The Project's digital tool (Output 1.1) and related modules (e.g., learning paths, repositories), which will be maintained and updated by IICA during Project implementation. Prior to Project completion, IICA will coordinate with REAF and the relevant institutions to define the long-term institutional hosting, updating, and maintenance arrangements.
 - Integrated country-specific adaptation solutions (Outputs 2.1–2.5), which transition toward local ownership following initial implementation and follow-up technical assistance; the corresponding national or local institutions and producer/community organizations will assume responsibility for their operation and maintenance, as applicable. Asset-specific O&M arrangements will identify recurrent costs, responsible institutions, and the resources required for their continued operation.
 - RIS-FPIA (Output 4.1) and associated indicators, which will be managed by IICA with input from national partners for continuous updating and to inform policies and planning. During Project implementation, IICA will coordinate its updating and management. Prior to Project completion, arrangements will be defined for its long-term institutional hosting and periodic updating through the relevant regional and national institutions, in coordination with REAF.

534. Formal agreements (e.g., memorandums of understanding) will be established with the responsible institutions before the project's implementation is completed to define long-term O&M responsibilities, resource commitments, and capacity building for local technical teams.

Replication and Scaling Up

535. The Project is designed to generate scalable and replicable adaptation solutions. Successful models, best practices, and validated tools will be systematically documented and disseminated through the Project's digital platforms and regional networks, facilitating policy dialogue and their adoption in other regions. Cooperation with development partners, national governments, and regional organizations will create avenues to mobilize additional funding (e.g., national budget lines, bilateral cooperation, development finance institutions, international climate finance mechanisms, financial institutions, producer organizations to scale up validated solutions. REAF will facilitate the integration of successful approaches into regional dialogue and national public policies; IICA will support the dissemination and technical transfer of validated solutions; and COPROFAM will promote replication through its affiliated organizations. Participating countries will lead to the incorporation and scaling up of validated adaptation measures through national programmes and investment planning. Alignment with national strategies and international commitments also facilitates the integration of adaptation measures into broader sectoral programs and future funding cycles.

By incorporating knowledge sharing and strengthening territorial coordination from the outset, the Project enhances its potential to be integrated into public planning, extended to adjacent regions, and supported by future climate and rural development funding.

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

536. An analysis of the Project's potential environmental and social impacts and risks was conducted in accordance with the AF's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy. Based on this assessment, the Project is classified as **Category B**, given that most of its activities are focused on strengthening institutional and territorial capacities, providing technical assistance, managing knowledge, generating and disseminating agroclimatic information, developing monitoring, evaluation, and learning systems, and promoting sustainable production practices in Family Farming.
537. However, some interventions—especially those outlined in Component 2—involve direct on-the-ground actions, small-scale water management projects, soil and ecosystem restoration, the adoption of production technologies, the use of bio-inputs, technical assistance in the field, and engagement with rural communities, indigenous peoples, rural women, youth, and vulnerable ecosystems. Therefore, the identified environmental and social risks are low to moderate, site-specific, reversible, and manageable through the prevention, mitigation, monitoring, and participation measures defined in the Project's Environmental and Social Management Plan. The environmental and social risk assessment has also been informed by the findings of the Gender Assessment and the corresponding Gender Action Plan (Annex 3), which identify gender-specific vulnerabilities, potential risks, and measures to promote equitable participation, access to Project benefits, and the prevention of gender-related risks throughout Project implementation.
538. No large-scale infrastructure projects, involuntary resettlement, conversion of critical natural habitats, or interventions that could generate significant and irreversible environmental or social impacts are anticipated. However, given the Project's regional scope and the regulatory, sociocultural, and environmental diversity of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay, criteria for prior assessment, regulatory verification, effective participation, culturally appropriate consultation, and differentiated monitoring will be applied during implementation. For further details, see Annex 2: Environmental and Social Risk Analysis and Environmental and Social Management Plan.

Table 28 : Checklist of AF environmental and social principles applicable to the Project.

Environmental and Social Principles	No. Further Assessment Required for Compliance	Potential Impacts and Risks
Compliance with the law	-	Low risk. There is a risk of non-compliance with applicable environmental, social, land-use, water, and sectoral legislation if country-specific legal requirements are not adequately considered during Project implementation. This risk is considered low because all Project activities will comply with applicable national legislation, environmental permitting requirements, and the procedures established by the competent authorities in each participating country.
Access and Equity	-	Low risk. There is a risk that some eligible beneficiaries or territories may not have equitable access to Project benefits if transparent eligibility and prioritization mechanisms are not consistently applied. This

Environmental and Social Principles	No Further Assessment Required for Compliance	Potential Impacts and Risks
		risk will be mitigated through participatory planning, transparent selection criteria, inclusive consultation processes, and continuous monitoring of benefit distribution.
<i>Marginalized or Vulnerable Groups</i>	-	Medium risk. There is a risk that rural women, Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendant communities, rural youth, and other vulnerable groups may not benefit equitably if affirmative measures are not consistently implemented. This risk will be mitigated through targeted participation mechanisms, differentiated implementation approaches, affirmative actions, and disaggregated monitoring indicators.
<i>Human Rights</i>	-	Low risk. There is a risk that the rights of vulnerable stakeholders may not be fully respected if culturally appropriate participation, access to information, consultation, and grievance procedures are not effectively applied. This risk will be mitigated through implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan, the Grievance Redress Mechanism, and compliance with applicable human rights standards.
<i>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	-	Medium risk. There is a risk that existing gender inequalities may limit women's participation and equitable access to Project benefits. This risk will be mitigated through implementation of the Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan (Annex 3), affirmative measures, gender-responsive monitoring, leadership strengthening, and targeted capacity-building.
<i>Core Labor Rights</i>	-	Low risk. There is a risk that contractors or service providers may not fully comply with national labour legislation or ILO core labour standards. This risk will be mitigated through contractual requirements, supervision, compliance monitoring, occupational health and safety measures, and grievance procedures.
<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	-	Medium risk. There is a risk that Indigenous Peoples' rights, cultural values, traditional knowledge, or governance systems may not be adequately considered during implementation. This risk will be mitigated through culturally appropriate consultation, participation of Indigenous organizations, respect for traditional authorities, and protection of traditional knowledge.
<i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	x	Low risk. There is no risk of involuntary resettlement because the Project does not finance land acquisition, physical displacement, or involuntary loss of livelihoods.
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats</i>	x	Low risk. There is a risk of localized disturbance to natural habitats during the implementation of small-scale adaptation investments. This risk will be minimized through contractual screening, ecosystem-based adaptation approaches, restoration activities, and compliance with national environmental regulations.
<i>Biodiversity Conservation</i>	x	Low risk. There is a risk of localized impacts on biodiversity associated with field interventions. This risk will be mitigated through ecosystem restoration, agroforestry, conservation agriculture, sustainable land management, and the use of native species wherever appropriate.
<i>Climate Change</i>	x	Low risk. There is a risk of minor greenhouse gas emissions associated with localized implementation activities. However, the Project is expected to generate significant adaptation benefits and climate mitigation co-benefits through sustainable land management and ecosystem restoration.
<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	x	Low risk. There is a risk of localized pollution associated with minor construction activities, agricultural inputs, waste generation, or field operations. This risk will be mitigated through good environmental management practices, sustainable resource use, proper waste management, and supervision during implementation.
<i>Public Health</i>	x	Low risk. There is a risk of minor occupational or community health and safety incidents during field implementation. This risk will be minimized through health and safety procedures, technical supervision, training, and community awareness measures.
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	x	Low risk. There is a risk of unintended impacts on tangible or intangible cultural heritage during implementation. This risk will be mitigated through culturally appropriate procedures, stakeholder consultation, protection of traditional knowledge, and compliance with applicable national legislation.
<i>Land and Soil Conservation</i>	x	Low risk. There is a risk of localized soil disturbance during the implementation of small-scale adaptation works. This risk will be minimized through sustainable land management practices, technical supervision, erosion control measures, and ecosystem restoration activities.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Describe the arrangements for project management at the regional and national levels, including coordination arrangements within and among countries. Describe how the potential to partner with national institutions, and when possible, national implementing entities (NIEs), has been considered and included in the management arrangements.

539. To ensure effective and coordinated implementation across the five participating countries of the Extended MERCOSUR, the Project will operate through a multilevel governance structure that will integrate regional coordination, technical and operational management, fiduciary oversight, thematic coordination, and territorial implementation. This structure will ensure compliance with the Adaptation Fund's fiduciary requirements and safeguards, inclusive participation with a gender perspective, adaptive management, and the institutional sustainability of regional cooperation processes.

540. Implementation arrangements will be based on existing regional coordination and cooperation mechanisms linked to the REAF, avoiding the creation of parallel institutional structures. To ensure institutional clarity and effective coordination, the Project will distinguish between functions of strategic governance, operational and fiduciary management, thematic coordination, and national and territorial implementation, as summarized below.

Table 29 : Governance and Coordination Functions

Governance Dimension	Main Function
Strategic Governance and Regional Coordination	Strategic guidance, institutional coordination, policy dialogue, and oversight of implementation
Technical, operational, and fiduciary management	Operational coordination, implementation support, administrative management, monitoring, and reporting
Fiduciary oversight and compliance	Fiduciary oversight, compliance with safeguards, and accountability to the FF
Thematic coordination, technical advice, and participation	Regional thematic dialogue, specialized technical advice, exchange of experiences, collaborative learning, and participatory coordination
National and territorial implementation	Territorial implementation, local coordination, and adaptation of interventions to national and territorial contexts

541. The composition, functions, and coordination mechanisms of these bodies are described in the following sections.

Regional arrangements for implementation, execution, and operational coordination

542. The Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF) will act as the Project's Regional Implementing Entity (RIE) and will be responsible for overall fiduciary and strategic oversight, ensuring compliance with the AF's policies, procedures, and reporting requirements, including its environmental, social, and gender policies. CAF will also oversee the proper use of financial resources, progress toward the Project's results, and the submission of reports required by the AF, including Project Performance Reports (PPRs), midterm and final evaluations, and other relevant accountability documents.

543. The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) will serve as the Executing Entity (EE) and will be responsible for the technical, administrative, and financial execution of the Project, in coordination with CAF, the participating national institutions, and the various governance and implementation mechanisms established under the Project. In fulfilling these responsibilities, IICA will lead the implementation of the Project, manage the resources and contracts under its responsibility, establish the operational arrangements required for Project execution, coordinate activities with the participating national institutions, and ensure the technical quality of Project interventions, as well as compliance with the procedures, safeguards, and requirements established by CAF and the Adaptation Fund. IICA will also maintain continuous coordination with CAF, to which it will report on the Project's technical and financial progress, as well as compliance with Project requirements, in accordance with the agreed implementation and supervision procedures.

544. To fulfill its responsibilities as the Executing Entity, IICA will establish and host a Project Management Unit (PMU), which will serve as its operational structure dedicated exclusively to Project implementation and will operate under IICA's overall direction. The PMU will be responsible for the day-to-day operational coordination of the Project at the regional, national, and territorial levels; support the planning and implementation of the approved work plans; coordinate the technical and operational monitoring of Project activities; and facilitate coordination among the Regional Steering Committee (RSC), the national coordination mechanisms, the Thematic Platforms, and the participating territorial stakeholders. In addition, the PMU will provide IICA with the technical and operational support required for the overall management of the Project and for the preparation of the technical, financial, and monitoring reports required by CAF and the Adaptation Fund.

545. The PMU will comprise an Executive Coordinator, a Safeguards Specialist, a Gender Specialist, a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Specialist, administrative and financial personnel, five Territorial Facilitators (one for each participating country), and additional technical support as required for Project implementation. At the national level, the PMU will serve as IICA's operational mechanism and will work in close coordination with IICA's national offices, the national focal points, the institutions responsible for Project implementation, and territorial partners in each participating country. It will facilitate technical and operational coordination, monitor Project activities, consolidate information for Project monitoring and reporting, and strengthen coordination across the regional, national, and territorial levels. Gender-responsive participation will be promoted across all Project governance and coordination mechanisms, seeking balanced representation of women and men, where feasible, in accordance with the Project's Gender Action Plan

546. The PMU will also facilitate the operational coordination of the Thematic Roundtables, which will serve as regional, multi-stakeholder forums for thematic dialogue, technical exchange, coordination, and collaborative learning, in coordination with the REAF's existing thematic commissions and institutional mechanisms. The Roundtables will promote the meaningful participation of women, rural youth, family farming organizations, and other relevant vulnerable groups.

547. The Project's implementation and operational procedures will be detailed in an Operational Manual to be developed at the start of implementation. This manual will establish institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities, financial and procurement procedures, safeguards, participation mechanisms, MEL processes, grievance mechanisms, and reporting requirements, including provisions for gender-responsive participation across Project governance and coordination mechanisms.
548. In particular, the PMU will be responsible for: (i) coordinating the implementation and monitoring of Project activities; (ii) supporting the preparation and implementation of Annual Operational Plans (AOPs), procurement plans, and technical work plans; (iii) coordinating administrative, financial, and contracting processes; (iv) consolidating technical and implementation information for MEL and reporting processes; (v) facilitating coordination among regional, national, and local stakeholders; (vi) organizing coordination meetings, technical exchanges, and regional learning processes; (vii) support the implementation of safeguards and participatory and gender-sensitive approaches; and (viii) prepare technical, operational, and financial reports required by CAF and the AF.

Regional Governance and Coordination Framework

549. The Project's regional strategic guidance will be connected with the REAF mechanisms as the primary forum for policy dialogue, and technical exchange on climate change adaptation and family farming in the Extended MERCOSUR. Through its Technical Secretariat, thematic commissions, and existing working mechanisms, the REAF will facilitate coordination among regional and national actors, the exchange of experiences, and the dissemination of knowledge and best practices related to climate resilience, agroecology, rural inclusion, gender equity, and rural youth.
550. In this context, the Project will build on the **Working Groups** articulated through the REAF's commissions and institutional processes. These will serve as regional, multi-stakeholder forums for dialogue, technical exchange, coordination, and learning on climate change adaptation for family farming, without constituting parallel or permanent structures.
551. The Thematic Working Groups will facilitate participation and the exchange of experiences, the development of technical recommendations, and the strengthening of regional agendas on climate adaptation, agroecology, socioeconomic inclusion, enabling conditions, (including access to financing and other key resources) and information systems for family farming. They will also serve as the Project's primary mechanism for technical advisory support, bringing together specialized institutions to support methodologies, tools, monitoring, evaluation, learning, adaptive management, and territorial validation across all Project components.
552. The planned Thematic Working Groups include: (i) a Working Group on Climate Adaptation and Resilience; (ii) a Working Group on Enabling Conditions for Adaptation; (iii) a Working Group on Information Systems; and (iv) a Working Group on Participation and Socioeconomic Inclusion, incorporating gender and rural youth perspectives across all thematic areas.

Regional Steering Committee (RSC)

553. A Regional Steering Committee (RSC) will be established as the primary body for strategic governance and coordination of the Project. The RSC will provide strategic guidance and institutional oversight for the Project's implementation, facilitating regional coordination, policy dialogue, and coordination among participating countries, CAF, IICA, and the regional cooperation framework promoted through the REAF.
554. The RSC will be composed of representatives from CAF, IICA, the REAF Technical Secretariat, the National Designated Authorities (NDAs) of the participating countries, and the national public institutions responsible for family farming, rural development, and climate change adaptation, and representatives of COPROFAM, ensuring the participation of women and youth.
555. The RSC's functions include: (i) reviewing and providing strategic guidance on the Annual Operational Plans (AOPs), implementation priorities, and the Project's overall progress; (ii) facilitating coordination between Project activities, national priorities, and regional cooperation frameworks; (iii) strengthening regional dialogue, thematic coordination, and exchange and learning processes among participating countries; (iv) promoting coherence among the various regional, national, and territorial implementation mechanisms; (v) reviewing performance reports, evaluations, and strategic updates prepared for the AF; and (vi) supporting adaptive management processes and the integration of lessons learned during implementation.

556. The RSC will hold regular biannual meetings, preferably aligned with the REAF's calendar and regional coordination forums, and may convene special meetings when implementation or strategic coordination needs so require.

Executive Coordination and National Coordination Arrangements

557. The Operations Manual will establish the coordination processes and institutional arrangements that will facilitate technical and operational decision-making between the Ministries of Agriculture of the participating countries, acting as the national technical counterparts, and IICA, as the Implementing Entity for Project execution. The leadership of the Ministries within the national coordination mechanisms, and their coordination with the competent public services responsible for planning, technical assistance, and monitoring of Project activities, will be central to implementation. These arrangements will operate in close coordination with IICA, which will be responsible for the procurement and contracting of goods and services, particularly under Components 2 and 3. The national coordination mechanisms will be led by the public institutions responsible for family farming, rural development, climate change adaptation, or related sectors, including the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands (MDRyT) in Bolivia, the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA) in Brazil, the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) in Chile, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) in Paraguay, and the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP) in Uruguay.
558. The PMU will be led by an Executive Coordinator responsible for the operational management and overall coordination of the Project. This role will include overseeing the implementation of activities at the regional, national, and territorial levels, as well as coordinating among CAF, IICA, the RSC, the Thematic Working Groups, the national focal points, and other actors involved in the Project's execution.
559. The Executive Coordinator will support the implementation of the Project's various components, the monitoring of work plans and budgets, the preparation of technical and financial reports, and the integration of MEL processes, safeguards, gender approaches, and participatory mechanisms into the Project's implementation. Additionally, the Executive Coordinator will facilitate regional coordination meetings, technical exchanges, thematic dialogues, and regional learning activities required to strengthen adaptive management and ensure consistency in implementation across participating countries.
560. At the national level, Project implementation will be coordinated through technical representatives designated by the national institutions responsible for the Project, as well as through the coordination mechanisms established by the competent institutions in each participating country. These mechanisms will be led by the public institutions responsible for family farming, rural development, climate change adaptation, or other related sectors, including the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands (MDRyT) in Bolivia, the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA) in Brazil, the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) in Chile, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) in Paraguay, and the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries (MGAP) in Uruguay.
561. In each participating country, a national coordination mechanism will be established to support the technical and operational implementation of the Project, under the leadership of the national public institution responsible for its implementation. Depending on each country's institutional structure, this mechanism may take the form of a National Coordination Unit or another equivalent arrangement. Its composition may include representatives of the competent public institutions, IICA's national offices, technical institutions, implementation partners, and other relevant stakeholders involved in Project implementation. This mechanism will facilitate the planning and coordination of national activities, promote inter-institutional coordination, and serve as the primary coordination mechanism with the PMU for Project implementation. Depending on each country's institutional structure, this mechanism may take the form of a National Coordination Unit or another equivalent arrangement. Its composition may include representatives of the competent public institutions, IICA's national offices, technical institutions, implementation partners, and other relevant stakeholders involved in Project implementation.
562. The technical representatives designated by the national institutions responsible for the Project, together with the national coordination mechanisms, will work in close coordination with the PMU to facilitate the planning, implementation, and monitoring of Project activities at the national level. They will also promote coordination with the Regional Steering Committee (RSC), the Thematic Working Groups, technical institutions, and relevant territorial stakeholders to ensure that Project interventions

are aligned with national priorities, institutional frameworks, and territorial development and climate change adaptation processes. This coordination will also ensure consistency with the Project's regional implementation framework.

563. Within the framework of IICA's responsibilities as the Executing Entity, its national offices will facilitate Project implementation in each participating country by providing the technical, administrative, and operational support required for the execution of Project activities. In coordination with the PMU and the national institutions responsible for the Project, IICA's national offices will support operational coordination, institutional coordination, administrative management, procurement processes, and the logistical arrangements required for the implementation of Project activities at the national and territorial levels.
564. To strengthen national ownership and operational flexibility, national arrangements will build on existing institutional and territorial mechanisms, avoiding the creation of parallel implementation structures.
565. During Project preparation, the participation of national institutions and National Implementing Entities (NIEs) accredited by the Adaptation Fund was considered. However, given the regional nature of the intervention and the need to ensure harmonized implementation across the five participating countries, it was determined that Project implementation will be the responsibility of CAF in its capacity as the Regional Implementing Entity (RIE), while the technical, administrative, and financial execution of the Project will be carried out by IICA as the Executing Entity (EE), in accordance with the institutional arrangements established for the Project. National ownership will be ensured through the participation of the National Designated Authorities (NDAs), the competent public institutions, technical institutions, and territorial stakeholders in the governance, coordination, and implementation mechanisms established under the Project, in accordance with the roles and responsibilities assigned to each of these entities.

Local Coordination and Multilevel Implementation

566. The project's implementation at the local level will be carried out primarily through Components 2 and 3, through coordination among regional, national, and local stakeholders, with the aim of promoting integrated solutions for climate change adaptation in family farming areas. These processes will be based on participatory approaches that are contextually relevant and tailored to the institutional, environmental, social, and cultural realities of the participating countries.
567. At the territorial level, Project activities will be implemented in coordination with local public institutions, extension services, producers' organizations, cooperatives, Indigenous Peoples' organizations, women's organizations, rural youth organizations, and other technical and community stakeholders involved in climate change adaptation and family farming. These stakeholders will work in coordination with the technical representatives designated by the national institutions responsible for the Project and the national coordination mechanisms to support the validation, implementation, and scaling-up of territorial adaptation solutions, ensuring their suitability to local contexts and their alignment with the Project's national and regional priorities.
568. To strengthen these processes, the Project will support territorial coordination and implementation mechanisms based on existing governance structures and forums related to rural development, family farming, and climate adaptation. These mechanisms will serve as collaborative spaces to facilitate coordination, participation, dialogue, knowledge exchange, and monitoring of activities at the territorial level, while avoiding the creation of permanent or parallel structures.
569. Territorial mechanisms may involve national and subnational public institutions, local governments, technical agencies, universities, producer organizations, indigenous communities, and other stakeholders relevant to the territorial implementation of the Project. Their functions include: (i) supporting the organization and implementation of territorial activities; (ii) facilitating processes for the validation and contextual adaptation of climate solutions; (iii) promoting inclusive and gender-sensitive participation; (iv) strengthening the exchange of territorial knowledge and lessons learned; and (v) generating technical feedback and practical experiences for the Project's regional learning processes and thematic coordination.
570. Operational coordination, information flows, and reporting processes will follow a multilevel structure that connects territorial, national, and regional levels. National coordination mechanisms will facilitate coordination among territorial actors, technical institutions, and IICA's national offices, supporting implementation monitoring, information consolidation, and MEL processes. At the regional

level, the PMU will consolidate technical, operational, and financial information from participating countries and coordinate reporting processes with CAF.

571. Components 1 and 4, focused on regional cooperation, capacity building, knowledge generation, and regional learning, will be implemented primarily at the regional level under the coordination of the PMU, with technical support from the thematic working groups and in coordination with the REAF Technical Secretariat, PROCISUR, regional networks, universities, and other specialized institutions.

572. Components 2 and 3, which focus on the territorial implementation of adaptation solutions, will be implemented primarily at the national and territorial levels under the leadership of the national public institutions responsible for the Project, with the participation of the technical representatives designated by those institutions, IICA's national offices, territorial organizations, and community stakeholders. The lessons learned, experiences, and knowledge generated at the territorial level will inform regional processes of exchange, thematic dialogue, and learning promoted through the Thematic Platforms and other regional mechanisms established under the Project.

573. To ensure sustainability and proper management of Project-supported investments under Components 2 and 3, the Project will establish operational arrangements governing the selection of beneficiaries, the acquisition and transfer of assets, and their long-term operation and maintenance. Beneficiaries and intervention sites will be selected based on transparent technical, environmental, social, productive, and climate vulnerability criteria agreed with the national counterparts. Prior to the transfer of Project-supported assets, the responsibilities for operation, maintenance, technical support, and post-project management will be defined according to the nature of each investment and formalized through the appropriate legal or institutional arrangements applicable in each participating country. These procedures will be detailed in the Project Operational Manual.

574. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will also have specialized technical staff to strengthen processes related to safeguards, gender, participation, and M&E. The Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist will support the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), the Gender Action Plan (GAP), and other safeguards requirements of the Framework Agreement (AF), promoting participatory, inclusive, and gender-sensitive approaches in Project activities. The MEL Specialist will support the monitoring of results, the consolidation of indicators, the systematization of lessons learned, and the dissemination of knowledge generated during implementation.

Key Stakeholders

575. The Project's implementation will depend on the participation and coordination of various regional, national, and territorial stakeholders involved in climate change adaptation, family farming, rural development, research, technical assistance, territorial governance, and regional cooperation across the five participating countries of the Extended MERCOSUR. The Project will draw on existing institutional capacities, regional platforms, and territorial mechanisms to strengthen participatory, coordinated, and territorially relevant implementation processes.

576. The participating institutions and organizations will contribute, in accordance with their respective mandates, competencies, and responsibilities under the Project, to different aspects of Project implementation, including strategic governance, technical support, thematic coordination, policy dialogue, research and innovation, monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) processes, territorial implementation, rural extension, knowledge management, environmental and social safeguards, and stakeholder participation. These actors include regional cooperation platforms, national public institutions, technical agencies, research centers, universities, producer organizations, indigenous organizations, rural women's and youth organizations, extension services, and other territorial actors linked to family farming.

577. The participation of organizations linked to family farming, indigenous peoples, rural women, and rural youth will help strengthen inclusive, participatory, and territorially relevant approaches, promoting the integration of local knowledge, multi-stakeholder dialogue, and collaborative learning in the Project's regional and territorial processes.

578. The following table presents the main institutions and stakeholder groups expected to participate in the Project and summarizes their roles in the processes of regional coordination, thematic coordination, technical collaboration, and territorial implementation.

579. Chile and Uruguay have National Implementing Entities (NIEs) accredited by the Adaptation Fund. Considering their relevant institutional role and experience in the implementation of Adaptation Fund projects, the Project will engage these entities as relevant institutional stakeholders in selected technical, knowledge-sharing, and learning processes. Their involvement will provide opportunities to

exchange implementation experience, share and discuss Project results and lessons learned, and explore opportunities for the replication and scaling up of successful adaptation approaches within their respective national contexts.

Table 30 : Key Stakeholders.

Participating Institutions	Relationship to the Project
Bolivia	
MDPRyA	National coordination of project activities and liaison with institutional and local stakeholders involved in family farming and rural development.
MPDyMA	National Designated Authority (NDA) for the FF, coordination with national climate change priorities, and coordination with national environmental and climate change adaptation policies.
INIAF	Technical and research support on climate adaptation, innovation, and sustainable production systems for family farming.
Coordinating Body for the Integration of Peasant, Indigenous, and Native Economic Organizations of Bolivia	Representation of family farming organizations, regional coordination, and participation in processes for validating, disseminating, and exchanging experiences related to climate change adaptation.
Single Trade Union Confederation of Rural Workers of Bolivia	Representation of family farmers and rural communities; support for regional coordination processes, social participation, and capacity building for climate adaptation.
Brazil	
MDA	National coordination of the project and alignment with policies on family farming and climate adaptation.
MMA	NDA regarding family farming and coordination with national climate change frameworks.
EMBRAPA	Research, innovation, and technical support for climate adaptation solutions in family farming.
ATER Semi-Arid Network	Support for rural extension, technical assistance, and strengthening of local capacities.
National Confederation of Rural Workers and Family Farmers	National representation of family farmers, coordination with local organizations, and support for participatory processes, advocacy, and adaptation to climate change.
National Confederation of Workers in Family Farming	Representation of family farming organizations, organizational strengthening, and participation in adaptation and sustainable rural development initiatives.
National Federation of Family Farm Workers	Coordination with family farmer organizations and support for capacity-building, knowledge exchange, and the adoption of adaptation solutions.
Quilombo dos Palmares Training School	Training and capacity building for family farmers, support for knowledge-sharing processes, local leadership, and promotion of climate change adaptation practices in the Brazilian semi-arid region.
Chile	
MINAGRI	Institutional coordination and alignment with national agricultural and climate policies.
MMA	NDA in relation to the FF and coordination with national climate adaptation strategies.
INDAP	Support for local implementation through technical assistance and coordination with producer organizations.
INIA	Research and technical support on agroecology, climate adaptation, and sustainable natural resource management.
Unitary Movement of Peasants and Indigenous Peoples of Chile	Representation of peasant and family farming organizations, strengthening of local participation, and support for climate adaptation processes.
UGRA	Agroclimatic Risk Management Unit
Paraguay	
MAG	National coordination and collaboration with stakeholders involved in family farming and rural development.
MADES	Coordination with environmental policies and national climate adaptation strategies.
MEF	NDA regarding family farming and coordination with national climate change priorities.
DEAg	Technical assistance, training, and dissemination of climate adaptation practices.
Paraguayan Institute for Indigenous Affairs (INDI)	Will coordinate and facilitate the incorporation of an indigenous peoples' perspective into the project's implementation, promoting the effective participation of indigenous communities, the cultural relevance of interventions, and alignment with national policies aimed at indigenous peoples.
National Institute for Rural Development and Land (INDERT)	Will support the territorial coordination of the Project by coordinating with rural development and land-use planning processes, facilitating the implementation of adaptation measures in priority areas for family farming.
IPTA	Research, innovation, and technology transfer for family farming and climate adaptation.
National Peasants' Organization	Participation in territorial coordination processes, organizational strengthening, and the dissemination of climate change adaptation practices.
National Coordinating Committee of Peasant Organizations	Representation of farmers' and family farming organizations, strengthening of territorial dialogue, and participation in climate adaptation processes.
Kuñia Aty Women's Committee	Promotion of leadership among rural and Indigenous women, organizational strengthening, and participation in climate adaptation and resilience processes.
Villa Ovejeras Organization	Representation of family farmers, strengthening of local participation, exchange of experiences, and support for climate adaptation and rural resilience processes.
Uruguay	
MGAP	National coordination and alignment with adaptation and rural development strategies.
Ministry of the Environment	NDA in relation to family farming and coordination with national climate change frameworks.
DGDR	Support for territorial processes and coordination with family farmers and local stakeholders.

Participating Institutions	Relationship to the Project
INIA	Research and technical support on climate adaptation and sustainable production systems.
National Commission for Rural Development	Representation of family farmers and rural organizations; support for territorial implementation; exchange of experiences; and capacity building for climate adaptation.
IICA National Offices	Technical, administrative, and operational support for implementation, coordination, procurement, and institutional coordination at the national and regional levels.
PROCISUR	Regional technical exchange, collaborative learning, and dissemination of climate adaptation practices in family farming.
REAF Technical Secretariat	Regional coordination, thematic coordination, policy dialogue, and technical and regional exchange.
Thematic Coordination Working Groups	Regional forums for thematic coordination aligned with the REAF's commissions and working processes. They will facilitate technical exchange, regional coordination, the development of common agendas, and collaborative learning on climate change adaptation for family farming, including validation processes and territorial exchanges linked to the project's components.
COPROFAM	Regional social participation, coordination with family farming organizations, and strengthening of territorial and regional dialogue.
Research institutions and universities	Scientific and technical support for studies, methodologies, training, and validation of climate adaptation solutions.
Producer organizations, cooperatives, and rural associations	Local engagement, dissemination of adaptation practices, and support for participatory processes and local implementation.
Indigenous and community organizations	Integration of traditional knowledge and support for participatory and locally relevant processes.
Rural Women's Groups affiliated with the REAF	Promotion of gender equality, strengthening the leadership of rural women, incorporation of gender perspectives into project implementation, and participation in forums for dialogue, learning, and regional governance.
REAF Rural Youth Thematic Group	Promoting the effective participation of rural youth in climate change adaptation processes, capacity building, the development of proposals, and regional coordination on issues of interest to youth in family farming.
Rural Youth Forums Linked to REAF	Coordination among youth actors in family farming; strengthening the generational approach; exchanging experiences; participating in learning processes; and contributing to the implementation and sustainability of the Project's actions.
Territorial Mechanisms for Coordination and Local Governance	Territorial coordination, participatory implementation, and strengthening of coordination among local and regional stakeholders.

Note: The National Designated Authorities (NDAs) of the participating countries will be part of the Project's governance and coordination arrangements to ensure alignment with national climate change priorities and family farming requirements. In addition, the table identifies the institutions and organizations that, in accordance with their respective mandates and competencies, may participate in Project implementation. The specific role and level of participation of each institution will be determined during the Project inception phase, in accordance with the national coordination mechanisms and the institutional arrangements established in each participating country.

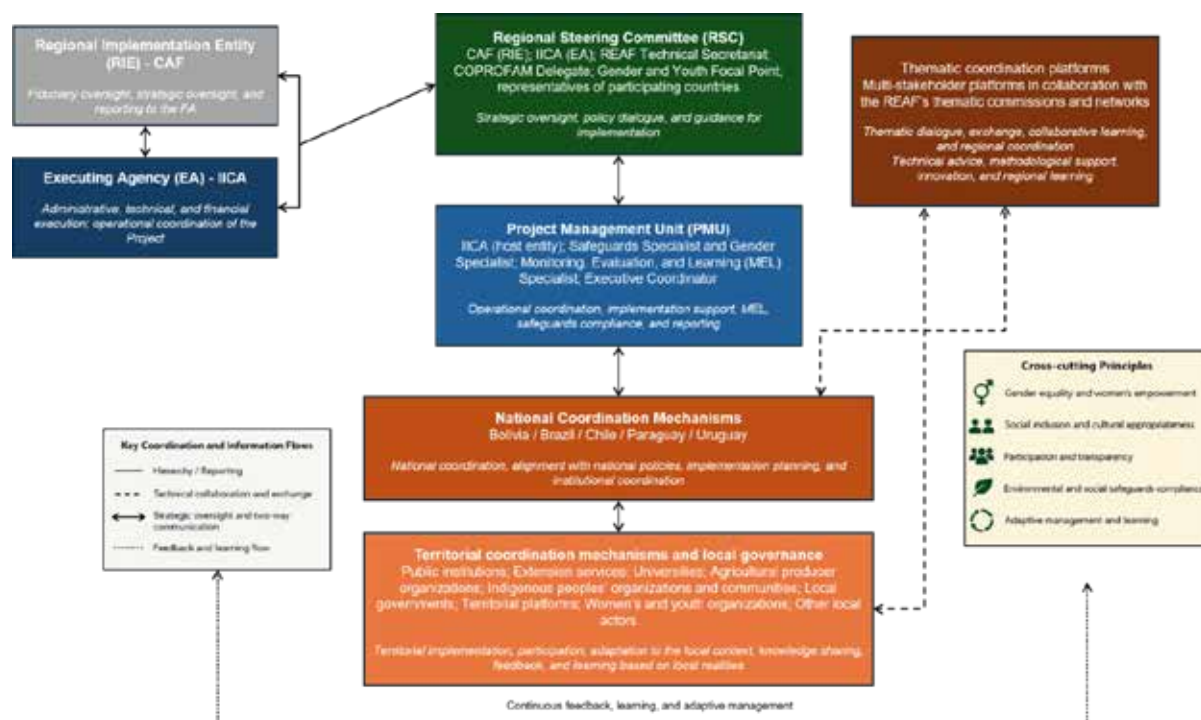


Figure 1 : Project Governance and Implementation Structure.

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

Table 31 : Matrix of the Project's Financial, Operational, Environmental, Social, and Climate Risks and Management Measures

RISK CATEGORY	RISK DESCRIPTION	INITIAL RISK		MANAGEMENT RISK MITIGATION MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK LEVEL
		PROBABILITY	IMPACT		
Operational	Institutional or political changes at the national or provincial level affecting Project implementation, coordination, or decision-making.	MEDIUM	HIGH	The Project's governance structure, led by CAF as the Implementing Agency (RIA) and IICA as the Supervising Agency (EE), is based on robust regional architecture that includes REAF, COPROFAM, relevant sectoral ministries, and rural producer organizations in the participating countries. This inter-institutional framework has demonstrated technical and political commitment, even amid recent government transitions. To mitigate potential disruptions caused by institutional changes, the Project will prioritize the involvement of permanent technical staff, establish formal communication protocols between institutions, and keep the AF Secretariat informed of any changes in partner organizations or government structures.	Medium
Financial	Delays in administrative, procurement, or financial management affecting the timely implementation of Project activities.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	The Project will apply the fiduciary and financial management procedures of CAF and IICA, both of which are compatible with international standards. Internal control mechanisms, electronic tracking of expenditures, and annual external audits will be supplemented by quarterly financial reports to the RSC. Each participating country will designate personnel specialized in accounting, procurement, and administrative management, following a common operating manual.	Low
Financial	Macroeconomic fluctuations including inflation, exchange rate variations, or increased local costs affecting Project implementation	LOW	HIGH	Given the Project's multinational nature, variations in inflation and exchange rates could affect the cost of goods and services. The budget incorporates inflation projections consistent with International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates and national economic policies. CAF will manage the funds using its fiduciary instruments, including contingency mechanisms and budget adjustments to safeguard financial stability. In the event of severe volatility that affects planned results, CAF, IICA, and national partners will coordinate joint actions to adjust targets or timelines without compromising the Project's strategic objectives.	Medium
Operational	Uneven operational capacity among local implementing institutions affecting the quality or pace of Project implementation	LOW	MEDIUM	The operational capacity of implementing partners may vary across countries and territories. To ensure consistency, formal implementation agreements will define roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms. CAF and IICA will oversee operations through Territorial Coordinators, providing ongoing technical, administrative, and financial support. Priority will be given to capacity-building programs, knowledge exchanges, and technical assistance, with a focus on project management, climate adaptation, and environmental and social safeguards, thereby strengthening institutional resilience and reducing operational vulnerabilities.	Low
Environmental and Social	Environmental and social impacts associated with small-scale territorial interventions	LOW	LOW	The Project will be implemented under CAF's ESMS, classified as Category B under the AF's Environmental and Social Policy. The ESMS incorporates the Fund's 15 principles to ensure that all interventions comply with environmental, social, and human rights standards. The Project's Environmental and Social Management Plan (PGA) (Annex 2) will be taken into account, with the participation of local communities and vulnerable groups. Prior consultations and a Project-level Mechanism for Handling of Complaints and Claims will be implemented. Environmental and social monitoring will be fully integrated into the Project's overall monitoring system.	Low

RISK CATEGORY	RISK DESCRIPTION	INITIAL RISK		MANAGEMENT RISK MITIGATION MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK LEVEL
		PROBABILITY	IMPACT		
Social	Resistance or low participation by local communities and stakeholders during Project implementation.	LOW	MEDIUM	Project implementation is based on participatory processes and early consultations with rural communities, producers, women's organizations, and indigenous groups. Furthermore, the proposed interventions are grounded in positive experiences and results obtained from projects and initiatives previously implemented in the participating countries and throughout the region—several of which were financed by international funds—providing evidence of their relevance, social acceptance, and potential for scaling up. Through local workshops, dialogues, and demonstration activities, the Project will promote ownership of adaptation measures and confidence in the technologies introduced. Local leaders will be identified and trained as community facilitators and agents of change, strengthening the initiative's social legitimacy.	Low
Financial	Risk that Project results may not be sustained after Project completion due to limited institutional or financial capacity.	LOW	MEDIUM	The project design includes sustainable and replicable financial mechanisms, such as guarantee funds, revolving funds, and climate microfinance instruments. These tools will allow the project's benefits to continue beyond implementation, strengthening the economic resilience of communities and institutions. Additionally, knowledge transfer, technical capacity building, and the integration of Project actions into national and regional public policies will ensure institutional continuity and long-term ownership of the results.	Low
Operational	Challenges in inter-institutional coordination among regional, national, local institutions affecting Project implementation.	LOW	MEDIUM	The Project's multinational scope requires efficient coordination across multiple institutional levels. A Regional Steering Committee and national coordination platforms will be established to meet regularly, review progress, validate technical decisions, and resolve conflicts. This structure, built upon existing mechanisms of CAF, IICA, and REAF, will maintain fluid communication among stakeholders and ensure consistency in implementation, monitoring, and reporting.	Low
Climate	Extreme weather events or increased climate variability affecting Project implementation and territorial interventions.	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	The Project adopts an integrated approach to climate risk management, aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Ecosystem-based adaptation and climate-resilient territorial planning will be promoted. Coordination with national meteorological and disaster management agencies will facilitate access to early warning information and preventive measures. In the event of climate-related contingencies, resources will be temporarily redirected toward recovery efforts, ensuring the continuity of processes and the protection of prior investments.	Medium

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

580. The management of the Project's environmental and social risks will be carried out through the implementation of the ESSP (Annex 2), developed in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy, its Gender Policy, CAF's environmental and social safeguards, and applicable national regulations in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. The ESSP will be the primary operational tool for identifying, preventing, minimizing, mitigating, monitoring, and reporting environmental and social risks during implementation.

581. The ESSP will be implemented in a manner proportional to the level of risk associated with the activities. For risks already identified in the environmental and social assessment, it will establish prevention, mitigation, monitoring, and reporting measures. For on-the-ground activities that arise during implementation—particularly those related to minor construction works, water use or abstraction, soil management, restoration, biodiversity, bio-inputs, machinery, community agreements regarding use, or direct interaction with rural communities—a preliminary review will be

conducted to confirm their eligibility, verify regulatory requirements, and adjust management measures prior to their execution.

582. Environmental measures will include, as appropriate, a preliminary technical review, verification of permits or authorizations, design appropriate to local conditions, erosion prevention, runoff management, infrastructure maintenance, proper waste management, safe use of bio-inputs, prioritization of native or adapted species, prevention of invasive species, and monitoring of effects on ecosystems and ecosystem services. These measures will be implemented in accordance with the nature, scale, and location of each intervention.
583. Social measures will be aimed at ensuring equitable access to the Project's benefits and the effective participation of priority groups within family farming. To this end, transparent beneficiary selection criteria, inclusive calls for participation, clear communication regarding requirements and benefits, differentiated monitoring of access to Project activities and tools, and culturally relevant mechanisms for participation and consultation will be applied. With regard to gender, measures will be incorporated to reduce barriers to rural women's access to technical assistance, climate information, technologies, financing, and decision-making spaces, thereby preventing token participation, unequal capture of benefits, or an increase in the burden of productive and care work.
584. With regard to indigenous peoples, traditional communities, and local knowledge, the Project will implement culturally relevant participation and consultation processes, respecting local authorities, indigenous organizational structures, and appropriate languages where applicable. The documentation or dissemination of testimonies, photographs, audiovisual recordings, community experiences, local knowledge, or traditional knowledge will require prior authorization from the individuals, organizations, or communities involved. This will prevent extractive approaches to learning and protect sensitive, personal, or culturally protected information.
585. The ESSP measures will be integrated into the project's operational planning, terms of reference, procurement processes, technical assistance, communication, field monitoring, and reporting. CAF, as the RIA, will oversee environmental, social, and gender compliance; IICA, as the EE, will ensure the operational implementation of the ESSP; and the PMU, together with national units, country focal points, regional technical teams, consultants, contractors, and technical partners, will apply the corresponding measures during the execution of activities.

Table 32 : Consolidated Summary of the Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESSP).

AF Environmental and Social Principle(s)	Related Project Component / Output / Activity	Key Risk Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Entity	Budget Provision
ESP 1 - Compliance with the Law; ESP 4 - Human Rights; ESP 6 – Core Labour Rights	All components; particularly Component 2 physical and territorial activities and contracted services.	Verify applicable permits, authorizations, land-use arrangements, labour requirements, occupational health and safety conditions, contractual safeguards, and compliance with national regulations before implementation. Include E&S provisions in TORs, contracts, procurement documents, and the Operational Manual.	Initial review during Project operational planning; before each relevant activity; continuous monitoring during implementation.	CAF oversight; IICA/PMU operational responsibility; Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist; national institutions, territorial facilitators, contractors, and service providers.	Integrated into activity, procurement, supervision, and PMU costs. Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist: USD 20,000 ; CAF Project supervision, including safeguards oversight: USD 260,000 .
ESP 2 - Access and Equity; ESP 3 - Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups; ESP 5 - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	Components 1–4, including training, learning pathways, territorial adaptation, financial services, information systems, and stakeholder participation.	Apply transparent eligibility and beneficiary-selection criteria; affirmative and differentiated participation measures; accessible formats and communication channels; sex-, age-, and vulnerability-disaggregated records; logistical measures to facilitate women's and vulnerable groups' participation; and implementation of the Gender Action Plan.	During beneficiary selection and activity planning; at each consultation, training, and service-delivery activity; semiannual consolidation and annual reporting.	PMU Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist; territorial facilitators; national implementation teams; IICA; CAF oversight.	Integrated into the relevant activity budgets and participation arrangements. Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist provision in the MEL Plan: USD 15,000 .
ESP 7 - Indigenous Peoples; ESP 14 - Physical and Cultural Heritage	Components 1, 2, and 4, particularly territorial activities, documentation of adaptation practices, traditional knowledge, information products, and ecosystem-	Apply culturally appropriate consultation and participation; recognize legitimate authorities and community organization; obtain prior authorization for testimonies, images, and traditional knowledge; protect culturally sensitive information; validate knowledge products with communities; and use appropriate languages and formats where required.	Before activities involving Indigenous territories, traditional knowledge, or cultural content; throughout implementation and prior to dissemination.	PMU Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist; where applicable; territorial facilitators; national Indigenous institutions and competent authorities; participating communities; CAF oversight.	Integrated into consultation, validation, communication, technical-assistance, and field-implementation budgets.

AF Environmental and Social Principle(s)	Related Project Component / Output / Activity	Key Risk Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Entity	Budget Provision
	management measures.				
ESP 8 - Involuntary Resettlement	Component 2 territorial adaptation solutions involving land, water, grazing areas, community infrastructure, or temporary land-use adjustments.	Exclude involuntary land acquisition and physical or economic displacement; verify legitimate land use; use voluntary and documented community agreements; establish access, grazing, water-use, and benefit-sharing arrangements; and screen proposed sites before approval.	Prior to site selection and implementation; monitoring during field activities and when community agreements are modified.	PMU Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist; territorial facilitators; national and local institutions; community organizations; CAF oversight.	Integrated into territorial screening, participatory planning, technical design, and implementation costs.
ESP 9 - Protection of Natural Habitats; ESP 10 - Conservation of Biological Diversity; ESP 15 - Land and Soil Conservation	Component 2, Outputs 2.1–2.5: ecosystem restoration, agroforestry, soil conservation, water management, grazing management, bioeconomic systems, and resilient production.	Conduct site-specific environmental screening; prioritize native and appropriate species; prepare ecosystem, soil, water, restoration, and maintenance plans; prevent burning and erosion; protect riparian and sensitive areas; monitor restoration and land-management practices; and avoid conversion of critical habitats.	Before site approval; during implementation through field verification; periodic and annual consolidation of environmental results.	PMU Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist; territorial facilitators; IICA national offices; competent national technical and environmental institutions; contractors and beneficiary organizations; CAF oversight.	Integrated into Component 2 technical studies, designs, technical assistance, restoration, field supervision, and maintenance provisions.
ESP 12 - Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency; ESP 13 - Public Health	Component 2 activities involving minor works, water infrastructure, machinery, bio-inputs, waste, effluents, irrigation, mobile equipment, and field operations.	Apply waste-management, biosafety, storage, handling, and disposal procedures; verify water quality and sustainable abstraction; establish occupational and community health and safety measures; provide appropriate training and protective equipment; and monitor bioinputs, effluents, packaging, and construction waste.	Before relevant works or operations; continuous monitoring during implementation; incident-based follow-up; annual reporting.	PMU Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist; territorial facilitators; contractors, operators, and technical-service providers; competent health, water, agriculture, and environmental authorities; CAF oversight.	Integrated into technical specifications, contractor obligations, equipment operation, field supervision, and Component 2 implementation budgets.
ESP 11 - Climate Change	All components, particularly Component 2 adaptation investments, water systems, ecosystem restoration, agricultural practices, and infrastructure.	Apply climate-risk and technical-feasibility assessments; use climate-resilient designs and adaptive management; avoid activities that increase emissions or vulnerability; coordinate with climate-information and early-warning services; and adjust activities when climate conditions change.	During design and site selection; during implementation; annual review and after significant climate events.	PMU, MEL Specialist, Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist, territorial facilitators, national climate and meteorological institutions, and CAF.	Integrated into technical design, climate screening, MEL, field supervision, and adaptation-solution budgets.
Cross-cutting ESMP monitoring and grievance management	All components and activities.	Monitor implementation of mitigation measures; maintain incident and non-compliance records; operate the Environmental and Social Grievance Resolution Mechanism; implement corrective actions; and report E&S performance through the PPR and Project reporting system.	Continuous activity-level monitoring; periodic review; semiannual grievance consolidation; annual safeguards reporting; midterm and final evaluations.	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist; PMU; territorial facilitators; IICA; CAF; national partners as applicable.	Covered through PMU safeguards staffing, CAF supervision, field monitoring, reporting, and the relevant activity budgets.

586. The monitoring of the ESSP will be integrated into the Project's overall monitoring system, without replacing Component 4's MEL system. Environmental and social monitoring will verify compliance with safeguards, the application of mitigation measures, the effective participation of priority groups, the functioning of the grievance mechanism, and the response to incidents or emerging risks. The status of the ESSP's implementation and any corresponding corrective actions will be reported in the Project's periodic and annual performance reports and considered, where applicable, in the midterm and final evaluations.

587. The Project will ensure the dissemination of and consultation on the environmental and social assessment and the ESMP with relevant stakeholders, especially with communities and groups that are directly involved or potentially affected. These processes will be timely, inclusive, culturally appropriate, and free from coercion. Any significant change in land-use activities that could alter the

environmental or social risk profile will be subject to prior review and consultation with the stakeholders directly involved, in accordance with the procedures of the ESMP and the AF's Environmental and Social Policy.

588. The Project will have a Project-Level Complaints and Claims Handling Mechanism designed to receive, record, analyze, address, follow up on, and close complaints, claims, requests for information, or concerns related to potential environmental and social impacts. This mechanism will operate at the project level and will complement CAF's Environmental and Social Claims Mechanism and the AF's ad hoc claims processing mechanism.
589. No activity that could generate significant, irreversible, or incompatible impacts with the AF's Environmental and Social Policy will be implemented without prior review, sufficient corrective measures, or, if necessary, redesign or exclusion. In this way, the Project will ensure that its adaptation benefits are implemented in an environmentally sustainable, socially inclusive, and culturally relevant manner, in line with applicable standards. For further details, see Annex 2: Environmental and Social Risk Analysis and Environmental and Social Management Plan.

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

590. The Project's monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and learning will be carried out in accordance with CAF's role as the RIA, IICA's role as the EE, and the AF's policies, procedures, and reporting requirements. The Project will have a Project-level MEL system, developed under Component 4, designed to track implementation progress, assess adaptation results, generate evidence, and support decision-making in the prioritized territories.
591. Under this framework, CAF will oversee compliance with AF requirements and the timely submission of consolidated reports, while IICA will coordinate the operational implementation of the MEL system and the consolidation of national and regional information. Gender considerations will be integrated into the MEL system with the support of the Project's gender and social safeguards officer or consultant, in coordination with the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the relevant national or thematic forums.
592. The Results Framework will serve as the primary basis for monitoring the Project's performance, including output, outcome, and adaptation indicators. During the Project's start-up phase, the PMU, with support from IICA and the relevant technical teams, will develop the MEL operational protocol. This protocol will define indicator methodologies, information sources, institutional responsibilities, reporting formats, quality control procedures, reporting frequency, and mechanisms for consolidating information at the national and regional levels.
593. The MEL protocol will align with the flexible framework of adaptation indicators developed in Component 4. This framework may be adjusted, as appropriate, to national capacities, territorial realities, and the sociocultural and productive contexts of family farming.
594. The IS-FF will support the MEL system as a platform for displaying the Project's results and aggregated information. Its function will be to organize, display, and facilitate access to relevant information on family farming, administrative records, official sources, validated secondary data, and adaptation indicators, thereby contributing to the Project's monitoring, evaluation, learning, and decision-making processes. Its development will be coordinated with IICA, REAF, CRAF, and national institutional partners, without involving the direct management, extraction, or centralization of national databases.
595. The Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will ensure the proper execution of the monitoring and evaluation plan, which includes designing appropriate tools for data collection, creating databases to record and process information, as well as providing training and support to local authorities and technical teams in implementing the monitoring and evaluation plan, with the aim of strengthening monitoring efforts in the field through a participatory and inclusive approach that takes into account gender and diversity. Likewise, the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will ensure the proper execution and follow-up of Component 4, taking charge of collecting, monitoring, and reporting on the activities designated for the five countries participating in the project.
596. During the first few months of work, coinciding with the project's initial phase, the specialist will be responsible for updating the stakeholder mapping and identifying needs related to strengthening the organizations involved, as well as other short-term requirements that the implementing entity deems relevant. These tasks will be carried out in close collaboration with the national coordinators. The specialist will oversee the quarterly data collection to track the progress of activities, both in terms of outputs and outcomes.
597. In addition, the environmental and social safeguards specialist will be responsible for overseeing and implementing the mitigation measures identified in the Environmental and Social Safeguards Plan (ESSP), in accordance with the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). Furthermore, a gender

specialist will be hired to implement and oversee the activities of the Gender Action Plan (GAP), in line with the Gender Policy. With the support of the Gender Specialist, the collection and analysis of data disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, and age will be ensured throughout the monitoring and evaluation of activities and results. The gender specialist will also oversee the monitoring of the indicators and targets included in the GAP. Additionally, she will oversee the monitoring of the indicators and targets included in the results framework with the support of the national coordinators and the PMU team.

598. The Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist and the Gender Specialist will provide information on the status of implementation of the Environmental and Social Safeguards Plans (ESSP) and the GAP, respectively, for the annual PPR meeting, including any corrective measures that may have been taken, if applicable.
599. In addition, the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will coordinate their work with the CAF Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist. In this regard, they will compile all necessary information to complete the annual monitoring and evaluation report (PPR) and ensure compliance with the definitions of impact and outcome indicators and the Adaptation Fund Evaluation Framework, as well as with reporting requirements. The CAF Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will track progress against the indicators and compare it with the targets set out in the results framework, sharing recommended actions with the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and all relevant stakeholders.
600. The CAF Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will also ensure the timely submission of reports to identify deviations from planned targets and will make recommendations to the PMU General Coordinator for corrective action.
601. An independent external consultant will conduct a midterm evaluation and a final evaluation, in accordance with the AF's evaluation framework and guidelines, as well as the Guidelines for the Final Evaluation of Projects. Data collection on results for monitoring and reporting purposes will be conducted annually, and the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will develop appropriate tools and instruments for data collection in accordance with the results framework. Data collection will also involve the population of the pilot sites and municipal technicians, who will collaborate to meet the project's monitoring needs.

Table 33 : Project MEL Plan: Activities, Responsibilities, Frequency, and Budget.

M&E Activity	Responsible Party	Timing / Frequency	Budget (USD)	Funding Source
Inception Workshop	CAF/IICA	Two months after the project begins	110,000	Covered by IE fee
Baseline Report	CAF	six months after the inception workshop	87,000	Covered by IE fee
Environmental and social and gender monitoring activities	Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist	Continuous monitoring, with progress reports every three months on the Environmental and Social Management Plan Data collection every three months to monitor progress on the activities and results of the Gender Action Plan.	180,000	Covered by EE execution cost
	Gender Specialist	Continuous data collection and monitoring, with progress reports every three months on the activities and results of the Gender Action Plan.		Covered by EE execution cost
Audits	CAF/ IICA	Final audit of the IE Grant Account and CAF institutional financial controls.	100,000	Covered by IE fee
		Financial statements prepared and independently verified for PPR reporting	40,000	Covered by EE execution cost (into Project Oversight)
Monitoring of indicators of outcomes and outputs	PMU Specialists	Monthly monitoring and internal progress reporting. Semi-annual progress reports to the Executing Entity, CAF, and government counterparts through the relevant Project Committees.	177,600	Covered by EE execution cost

M&E Activity	Responsible Party	Timing / Frequency	Budget (USD)	Funding Source
		Annual monitoring of progress against the Results Framework, reported through the Adaptation Fund PPR.		
Independent Mid-Term Review,	Independent External Consultant	Halfway through the implementation of activities	125,000	Covered by IE fee
Independent Final Project Evaluation	Independent External Consultant	Two months before the end of the project.	180,000	Covered by IE fee
Annual Project Performance Reports (PPRs) for the Adaptation Fund and Project Monitoring	CAF	The PPR must be filed annually (no more than two months after the close of the reporting year). The first PPR will be presented one year after the start of the project (date of the start workshop). The final report will be submitted no more than two months after the end of the last year of the project.	250,000	Covered by IE fee
Project supervision: Includes visits to project sites to verify the quality of deliverables and oversight of independent evaluations.	CAF	CAF technical, fiduciary, environmental and social oversight throughout the 4-year project implementation period.	260,000	Covered by IE fee
Completion Report	CAF	Within six (6) months after Project completion	20,000	Covered by IE fee

E. Includes a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets, and indicators.

Table 34 : Project Results Framework: Strategy, Indicators, Milestones, Targets, and Sources of Verification.

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Milestones	End-of-project Target	Means of verification	Responsibility	Frequency
Project Objective	Increase the climate resilience and adaptive capacity of family farming systems in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay through regional cooperation, ecosystem-based adaptation, climate-resilient production systems, innovative financing mechanisms, strengthened climate governance, and regional knowledge management.	1. Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries with strengthened adaptive capacity to climate change, disaggregated by sex, age, Indigenous Peoples and culturally distinct communities, and country. 44,575 direct beneficiaries (17,830 women and 26,745 men) and 14,865,120 indirect beneficiaries with strengthened adaptive capacity to climate change across Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.	Y1: Baseline completed. Y2: At least 50% of beneficiaries reached. Y4: Final assessment completed.	Project target achieved for direct and indirect beneficiaries with strengthened adaptive capacity.	Baseline Assessment; MEL database; Annual Progress Reports; Mid-term Review; Final Evaluation.	PMU; MEL Specialist; National Coordinators; Gender Specialist.	Annual
		2. Area (ha) of natural and productive landscapes under climate-resilient management, ecosystem-based adaptation, restoration, or sustainable management practices supported by the Project. 80.000 ha	Y1: Baseline completed. Mid-term: At least 50% of target achieved. Y4: Final target achieved.	Total hectares under improved climate-resilient management across the five participating countries.	GIS records; Technical reports; National monitoring reports; Final Evaluation.	PMU; MEL Specialist; National Technical Teams.	Annual

Project Strategy		Indicator	Baseline	Milestones	End-of-project Target	Means of verification	Responsibility	Frequency
Component 1: Regional coordination, knowledge management, and climate governance for family farming adaptation in five countries of the Extended MERCOSUR								
Outcome 1: Strengthened and implemented regional multi-stakeholder networks and governance mechanisms to address common challenges related to climate change adaptation in family farming								
GAP Outcome 1	Strengthened and operational regional multi-stakeholder networks and governance mechanisms to address common climate change adaptation challenges facing family farming, with a gender-responsive and inclusive approach.	Number of recommendations developed by the REAF Gender and Youth Commissions that are incorporated into the Project's regional instruments, decisions, or governance mechanisms.			At least 6 recommendations	Baseline established during the Project inception phase. Annual reports, including survey results from participants in the regional platforms. Mid-Term Review Final Evaluation	Gender Specialist; MEL Specialist; Project Coordinator; External Evaluator	Y1, Y2, Y4 / Annual
		Percentage of participants who report that the regional platforms strengthened their capacity to engage in climate governance processes, disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, age, and country of origin.			At least 80% of participants report strengthened capacity, including at least 40% women, 15% youth, and 10% Indigenous Peoples and members of culturally distinct communities.			
Output 1.1	Provision of access to and dissemination of the project's knowledge and results through the project's public digital dashboard. GAP-A1.1.1.a /GAP-A1.1.b.	Web site operational and regularly updated with project information and knowledge products.	No project web site.	Y1: Platform developed. Y2: Operational. Y3-Y4: Updated regularly.	Functional digital platform maintained throughout the project.	Platform analytics; Project reports.	Communications Specialist.	Semi-annual
		Percentage of project knowledge products publicly available through the platform.	0%.	Progressive upload of products.	100% of approved knowledge products publicly available.	Digital platform records.	Communications Specialist.	Annual
Output 1.2	Gender-sensitive capacities and applied knowledge for climate change adaptation strengthened through regional learning processes and training programmes in family farming. GAP-A1.2.1 /GAP-A1.2.2/ GAP-A1.2.3.a / GAP-A1.2.3.b	Number of people trained in climate adaptation, disaggregated by sex, age, Indigenous Peoples, culturally distinct communities and country.	15,000 people trained in climate adaptation, disaggregated by sex, age, Indigenous Peoples, culturally distinct communities and country.	Y1: 13% Y2: 40% Y3: 67% Y4: 100%	Training target achieved according to project implementation plan.	Attendance records; Training reports.	Capacity Development Specialist.	Semi-annual
		Percentage of training events integrating gender-responsive and intercultural approaches.	0%	Y1: 80% Y2: 90% Y3: 95% Y4: 100%	100% of regional learning activities incorporate gender and intercultural approaches.	Training materials; Gender reports.	Gender Specialist.	Annual
Output 1.3	Regional database of successful adaptation experiences created and operational. GAP-A1.3.1.a/ GAP-A1.3.1.b/ GAP-A1.3.2. / GAP-A1.3.3/ GAP-A1.3.4/ GAP-A1.3.5.	Regional database established and operational.	No regional project database.	Y1: 25% = Functional design and technical specifications completed. Y2: 50% = Platform developed and populated with initial datasets. Y3: 75% = Platform operational and validated by participating countries. Y4: 100% = Platform fully operational, regularly updated, and actively used for project	Operational regional database supporting knowledge exchange across five countries.	Database records; Technical reports.	Knowledge Management Specialist.	Annual

Project Strategy		Indicator	Baseline	Milestones	End-of-project Target	Means of verification	Responsibility	Frequency
				monitoring, reporting, and knowledge management.				
		Number of validated climate adaptation experiences documented and available.	0 documented by the project.	Y1: 5 validated climate adaptation experiences documented. Y2: 10 validated climate adaptation experiences documented and available. Y3: 15 validated climate adaptation experiences documented and available. Y4: 20 validated climate adaptation experiences documented and available.	Target number of validated experiences documented and available.	Database records.	Knowledge Management Specialist.	Annual
Output 1.4	Multilevel, multi-stakeholder climate governance strengthened through regional thematic coordination forums based on the REAF commissions. GAP-A1.4.1./ GAP-A1.4.2./ GAP-A1.4.3.a/ GAP-A1.4.3.b	Number of regional thematic coordination forums operating under strengthened REAF mechanisms and implementing annual work plans.	Existing REAF commissions operating without the Project support.	Y2: 2 regional thematic coordination forums operational. Y3: 3 regional thematic coordination forums operational. Y4: 4 regional thematic coordination forums operational under strengthened REAF mechanisms and implementing annual work plans.	3 strengthened regional thematic coordination forums fully operational and implementing coordinated climate adaptation agendas.	Annual work plans; Meeting minutes; REAF reports; Progress Reports.	Regional Coordinator; REAF Secretariat; Project Coordinator.	Annual
		Number of regional technical recommendations, policy inputs, guidelines or joint initiatives generated through the thematic forums.	0 project-supported technical products.	Y1:4 Y2: 8 Y3:12 Y4: 16	16 regional technical recommendations, policy inputs, guidelines or joint initiatives generated through the thematic forums.	Technical publications; Policy briefs; REAF documentation.	Regional Coordination Unit.	Annual
		Percentage of participating institutions reporting improved regional coordination and inter-institutional collaboration for climate adaptation.	40%	Y1: 55% of participating institutions report improved regional coordination and inter-institutional collaboration for climate adaptation. Y2: 65% (cumulative). Y3: 75% (cumulative). Y4: 85% (cumulative).	At least 85% of participating institutions report improved regional coordination.	Institutional surveys; Mid-term Review; Final Evaluation.	MEL Specialist.	Mid-term / Final
Output 1.5	Project-wide Communication, Visibility, and Knowledge Dissemination strategy developed and implemented.GAP -A1.5.1/ GAP-A1.5.2.	Project communication strategy developed, implemented and periodically updated.	No Project communication strategy.	Y1: 25% = Communication strategy developed and approved. Y2: 60% = Communication strategy under implementation, with communication products and dissemination activities underway. Y3: 80% = Communication strategy implemented and first update completed based on project progress and lessons learned. Y4: 100% = Communication strategy fully implemented, periodically updated, and supporting project visibility, knowledge dissemination, and stakeholder engagement.	Communication strategy fully implemented during the Project lifecycle.	Communication Strategy; Annual Reports.	Communications Specialist.	Annual
		Number of communication and outreach products produced and disseminated through multiple channels.	0 project products.	Y1: 10 communication and outreach products produced and disseminated. Y2: 20 products produced and disseminated (cumulative). Y3: 30 products produced and disseminated (cumulative). Y4: 40 products produced and disseminated (cumulative).	Communication products produced and disseminated according to the annual communication plan.	Communication reports; Website; Social media analytics.	Communications Specialist.	Semi-annual

Project Strategy		Indicator	Baseline	Milestones	End-of-project Target	Means of verification	Responsibility	Frequency
		Percentage of communication products incorporating gender-responsive, intercultural and accessibility criteria.	0%	Y1: 80% = Most communication products incorporate gender-responsive, intercultural and accessibility criteria. Y2: 90% = Quality control mechanisms applied systematically. Y3: 95% = Criteria integrated as standard practice across communication outputs. Y4: 100% = All communication products incorporate gender-responsive, intercultural and accessibility criteria.	100% of communication products comply with project communication standards on inclusion and accessibility.	Quality control reports; Communication products.	Communications Specialist; Gender Specialist.	Annual
Component 2: Implementation of agroecological and ecosystem-based solutions for the climate resilience of family farming								
Outcome 2: Enhanced climate resilience in priority areas through the integrated territorial implementation of adaptation solutions aimed at the sustainable management of natural resources, the strengthening of resilient production systems, the improvement of adaptive infrastructure, and the development of local capacities in the FF								
GAP Outcome 2	Rural women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples and members of culturally distinct communities strengthen their capacities and participate equitably in the implementation and adoption of integrated climate change adaptation solutions, enhancing their resilience and reducing barriers to accessing technologies, resources, and opportunities.	Percentage of women who report strengthened capacity to adapt to climate change.			At least 70% of participating women.	Annual Reports / Mid-Term Review / Final Evaluation	Gender Specialist; MEL Specialist; Project Coordinator; External Evaluator	Y1, Y2, Y4 / Annual
		Percentage of beneficiaries who adopt practices or technologies promoted by the Project, disaggregated by sex, age, and ethnicity.			At least 40% of beneficiaries are women, 15% are youth, and 10% are Indigenous Peoples and members of culturally distinct communities.			
Output 2.1	Diversified climate-resilient bioeconomic production strategies implemented to improve Capacity of Family Farming in Bolivia Strategies. GAP-A2.1.1. / GAP-A2.1.2	Area (ha) under diversified climate-resilient bioeconomic production systems established through Project support.	0 ha	Y1: 1,500 ha under diversified climate-resilient bioeconomic production systems established through Project support. Y2: 4,000 ha under diversified climate-resilient bioeconomic production systems established through Project support (cumulative). Y3: 7,000 ha under diversified climate-resilient bioeconomic production systems established through Project support (cumulative). Y4: 10,000 ha under diversified climate-resilient bioeconomic production systems established through Project support (cumulative).	Target area established under diversified climate-resilient production systems.	Field verification; GIS records; Technical reports.	Bolivia National Coordinator; MEL Specialist.	Annual
		Number of family farming households adopting diversified climate-resilient bioeconomic production strategies.	0	Y1: 500 family farming households adopting diversified climate-resilient bioeconomic production strategies. Y2: 1,500 family farming households adopting diversified climate-resilient bioeconomic production strategies (cumulative). Y3: 2,500 family farming households adopting diversified climate-resilient bioeconomic production strategies (cumulative). Y4: 3,500 family farming households adopting diversified climate-resilient bioeconomic production strategies (cumulative).	Target number of households adopting promoted practices.	Household surveys; Extension reports.	Bolivia Technical Team.	Annual

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Milestones	End-of-project Target	Means of verification	Responsibility	Frequency
	Percentage of beneficiary households reporting increased adaptive capacity to climate variability.	30%	Y1: 45% of beneficiary households report increased adaptive capacity to climate variability. Y2: 60% of beneficiary households report increased adaptive capacity to climate variability. Y3: 70% of beneficiary households report increased adaptive capacity to climate variability. Y4: 80% of beneficiary households report increased adaptive capacity to climate variability.	At least 80% of beneficiaries report strengthened adaptive capacity.	Household surveys; Mid-term Review; Final Evaluation.	MEL Specialist.	Mid-term / Final
Output 2.2	Number of agricultural production systems implementing integrated climate adaptation measures supported by the Project.	0	Y1: 1,000 agricultural production systems implementing integrated climate adaptation measures supported by the Project. Y2: 3,000 agricultural production systems implementing integrated climate adaptation measures supported by the Project (cumulative). Y3: 5,000 agricultural production systems implementing integrated climate adaptation measures supported by the Project (cumulative). Y4: 7,000 agricultural production systems implementing integrated climate adaptation measures supported by the Project (cumulative).	Target number of production systems implementing integrated adaptation solutions.	Technical reports; Field verification.	Brazil National Coordinator.	Annual
	Area (ha) under sustainable land management and ecosystem-based adaptation practices.	0	Y1: 3,000 ha under sustainable land management and ecosystem-based adaptation practices. Y2: 8,000 ha under sustainable land management and ecosystem-based adaptation practices (cumulative). Y3: 15,000 ha under sustainable land management and ecosystem-based adaptation practices (cumulative). Y4: 20,000 ha under sustainable land management and ecosystem-based adaptation practices (cumulative).	Target area managed under climate-resilient practices.	GIS records; Monitoring reports.	Brazil Technical Team.	Annual
	Percentage of beneficiary producers adopting at least two climate-resilient agricultural practices promoted by the Project.	20%	Y1: 35% of beneficiary producers adopt at least two climate-resilient agricultural practices promoted by the Project. Y2: 50% of beneficiary producers adopt at least two climate-resilient agricultural practices promoted by the Project. Y3: 65% of beneficiary producers adopt at least two climate-resilient agricultural practices promoted by the Project. Y4: 75% of beneficiary producers adopt at least two climate-resilient agricultural practices promoted by the Project.	At least 75% adoption among beneficiary producers.	Household surveys; Extension reports.	MEL Specialist.	Mid-term / Final
	Integrated climate change adaptation solutions implemented to strengthen the climate resilience of agricultural production systems in Brazil's semi-arid region. GAP-A2.2.1. / GAP-A2.2.2						

Project Strategy		Indicator	Baseline	Milestones	End-of-project Target	Means of verification	Responsi- bility	Frequ- ency
Output 2.3	Integrated solutions for water management, sustainable production, and capacity building implemented to improve the climate resilience of the FF in priority areas of Chile.GAP-A2.3.1. / GAP-A2.3.2	Number of family farming production units implementing integrated water management and climate adaptation solutions.	0	Y1: 500 family farming production units implementing integrated water management and climate adaptation solutions. Y2: 1,500 family farming production units implementing integrated water management and climate adaptation solutions (cumulative). Y3: 2,500 family farming production units implementing integrated water management and climate adaptation solutions (cumulative). Y4: 3,000 family farming production units implementing integrated water management and climate adaptation solutions (cumulative).	3,000 production units.	Technical reports; Field visits.	Chile National Coordinator.	Annual
		Area benefiting from improved climate-resilient water management and sustainable production practices.	0 ha	Y1: 4,000 ha benefiting from improved climate-resilient water management and sustainable production practices. Y2: 10,000 ha benefiting from improved climate-resilient water management and sustainable production practices (cumulative). Y3: 18,000 ha benefiting from improved climate-resilient water management and sustainable production practices (cumulative). Y4: 25,000 ha benefiting from improved climate-resilient water management and sustainable production practices (cumulative).	25,000 ha	GIS records; Monitoring reports.	Chile Technical Team.	Annual
		Percentage of beneficiary producers demonstrating improved technical capacities for climate adaptation after Project support.	0	Y1: 45% of beneficiary producers demonstrate improved technical capacities for climate adaptation after Project support. Y2: 60% of beneficiary producers demonstrate improved technical capacities for climate adaptation after Project support. Y3: 75% of beneficiary producers demonstrate improved technical capacities for climate adaptation after Project support. Y4: 85% of beneficiary producers demonstrate improved technical capacities for climate adaptation after Project support.	At least 85% of beneficiaries demonstrate improved adaptive capacities.	Knowledge assessments; Training evaluations.	MEL Specialist.	Mid-term / Final
Output 2.4	Integrated land management and irrigation solutions implemented to improve soil-water dynamics and climate-resilient production in family farming in Paraguay..GAP-A2.4.1. / GAP-A2.4.2	Area (ha) under integrated soil and water management practices supported by the Project.	0 ha	Y1: 2,500 ha under integrated soil and water management practices supported by the Project. Y2: 6,000 ha under integrated soil and water management practices supported by the Project (cumulative). Y3: 10,000 ha under integrated soil and water management practices supported by the Project (cumulative). Y4: 15,000 ha under integrated soil and water management practices supported by the Project (cumulative).	15,000 ha Target area under integrated soil-water management achieved.	GIS records; Field monitoring reports; Technical supervision reports.	Paraguay National Coordinator; Technical Team.	Annual

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Milestones	End-of-project Target	Means of verification	Responsibility	Frequency
	Number of family farming production units implementing integrated irrigation and land management solutions.	0	Y1: 400 family farming production units implementing integrated irrigation and land management solutions. Y2: 1,200 family farming production units implementing integrated irrigation and land management solutions (cumulative). Y3: 2,000 family farming production units implementing integrated irrigation and land management solutions (cumulative). Y4: 2,500 family farming production units implementing integrated irrigation and land management solutions (cumulative).	2,500 Target number of production units implementing integrated solutions.	Field verification; Extension reports.	Paraguay Technical Team.	Annual
	Percentage of beneficiary households reporting improved productivity resilience to climate variability due to improved soil and water management.	20%	Y1: 35% of beneficiary households report improved productivity resilience to climate variability due to improved soil and water management. Y2: 50% of beneficiary households report improved productivity resilience to climate variability due to improved soil and water management. Y3: 60% of beneficiary households report improved productivity resilience to climate variability due to improved soil and water management. Y4: 80% of beneficiary households report improved productivity resilience to climate variability due to improved soil and water management.	At least 80% of beneficiary households report improved production resilience.	Household surveys; Mid-term Review; Final Evaluation.	MEL Specialist.	Mid-term / Final
Output 2.5	Integrated climate adaptation measures implemented in family livestock systems in Uruguay including water management, agroecological practices, ecosystem-based adaptation, and territorial climate governance.GAP-A2.5.1. / GAP-A2.5.2	0	Y1: 300 family livestock production systems implementing integrated climate adaptation measures supported by the Project. Y2: 900 family livestock production systems implementing integrated climate adaptation measures supported by the Project (cumulative). Y3: 1,500 family livestock production systems implementing integrated climate adaptation measures supported by the Project (cumulative). Y4: 2,000 family livestock production systems implementing integrated climate adaptation measures supported by the Project (cumulative).	2,000 Target number of livestock systems implementing integrated adaptation measures.	Technical reports; Field verification.	Uruguay National Coordinator.	Annual
	Area (ha) under improved agroecological livestock management and ecosystem-based adaptation practices.	0 ha	Y1: 1,500 ha under improved agroecological livestock management and ecosystem-based adaptation practices. Y2: 4,000 ha under improved agroecological livestock management and ecosystem-based adaptation practices (cumulative). Y3: 7,000 ha under improved agroecological livestock management and ecosystem-based adaptation practices (cumulative). Y4: 10,000 ha under improved agroecological livestock management and ecosystem-based adaptation practices (cumulative).	10,000 ha Target area managed under climate-resilient livestock systems.	GIS records; Monitoring reports.	Uruguay Technical Team.	Annual

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Milestones	End-of-project Target	Means of verification	Responsibility	Frequency
	Percentage of beneficiary livestock producers reporting strengthened adaptive capacity to climate variability and drought.	20%	Y1: 35% of beneficiary livestock producers report strengthened adaptive capacity to climate variability and drought. Y2: 50% of beneficiary livestock producers report strengthened adaptive capacity to climate variability and drought. Y3: 65% of beneficiary livestock producers report strengthened adaptive capacity to climate variability and drought. Y4: 75% of beneficiary livestock producers report strengthened adaptive capacity to climate variability and drought.	At least 85% of beneficiary producers report strengthened adaptive capacity.	Household surveys; Evaluation reports.	MEL Specialist.	Mid-term / Final
Component 3: Innovation to improve the availability of and access to financial services aimed at climate change adaptation in family farming							
Outcome 3: Improved conditions conducive to the development and implementation of sustainable, solidarity-based, or inclusive financial instruments that improve the adaptive capacity of family farming							
GAP Outcome 3	Rural women, youth, and family farming organizations, including Indigenous Peoples and members of culturally distinct communities, improve their access to inclusive and climate-responsive financial instruments that strengthen their adaptive capacity.	Percentage of financial instruments developed that incorporate gender equality and social inclusion criteria.		100%	Annual Reports	Gender Specialist; MEL Specialist; Project Coordinator	Y3. Y4
		Percentage of women-led organizations that access supported financial mechanisms.		30%			
Output 3.1	National market studies on financial services conducted to guide the design of inclusive and climate-resilient financial instruments. GAP-A3.1.1	National market assessments on climate adaptation finance completed and validated in participating countries.	Y1: 2 national market assessments on climate adaptation finance completed and under validation. Y2: 5 national market assessments on climate adaptation finance completed and validated. Y3: 5 national market assessments maintained and available for decision-making. Y4: 5 national market assessments validated and informing climate adaptation finance actions.	5 national market assessments.	Assessment reports; Technical validation reports.	Financial Inclusion Specialist; National Coordinators.	Annual
		Number of policy and market recommendations adopted for the design of climate-responsive financial instruments.	Y1: 3 policy and market recommendations adopted for the design of climate-responsive financial instruments. Y2: 8 policy and market recommendations adopted for the design of climate-responsive financial instruments. Y3: 12 policy and market recommendations adopted for the design of climate-responsive financial instruments. Y4: 15 policy and market recommendations adopted for the design of climate-responsive financial instruments.	15 Recommendations formally incorporated into financial instrument design processes.	Policy documents; Institutional reports.	Financial Specialist.	Annual

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Milestones	End-of-project Target	Means of verification	Responsibility	Frequency
Output 3.2 Existing and new financing windows and financial instruments that have been strengthened, adapted, and validated to meet the adaptation needs of family farming. GAP-A3.2.1.a / GAP-A3.2.1.b	Number of climate-responsive financial instruments developed, adapted or strengthened through the Project.	0	Y1: 5 climate-responsive financial instruments developed, adapted or strengthened through the Project. Y2: 10 climate-responsive financial instruments developed, adapted or strengthened through the Project. Y3: 15 climate-responsive financial instruments developed, adapted or strengthened through the Project. Y4: 20 climate-responsive financial instruments developed, adapted or strengthened through the Project.	20 climate-responsive financial instruments operational.	Financial institution reports; Project reports.	Financial Inclusion Specialist.	Annual
	Number of financial institutions adopting Project-supported climate adaptation financial instruments.	0	Y1: 3 financial institutions adopting Project-supported climate adaptation financial instruments. Y2: 8 financial institutions adopting Project-supported climate adaptation financial instruments. Y3: 12 financial institutions adopting Project-supported climate adaptation financial instruments. Y4: 15 financial institutions adopting Project-supported climate adaptation financial instruments.	15 Participating financial institutions offering adapted financial instruments.	Institutional agreements; Technical reports.	Project Coordinator.	Annual
	Percentage of developed financial instruments integrating climate risk, gender equality and social inclusion criteria.	0%	Y1: 70% of developed financial instruments integrate climate risk, gender equality and social inclusion criteria. Y2: 80% of developed financial instruments integrate climate risk, gender equality and social inclusion criteria. Y3: 90% of developed financial instruments integrate climate risk, gender equality and social inclusion criteria. Y4: 100% of developed financial instruments integrate climate risk, gender equality and social inclusion criteria.	100% of Project-supported financial instruments integrate climate, gender and inclusion criteria.	Product documentation; Quality assurance reports.	Gender Specialist; Financial Specialist.	Annual
Output 3.3 Competitive financing are mechanisms implemented to improve family farmers' access to climate-adaptive financial services. GAP-A3.3.1	Competitive financing mechanisms designed and operational to support climate adaptation investments in family farming.	0%	Y1: 25% – Competitive financing mechanisms designed and conceptually validated. Y2: 50% – Competitive financing mechanisms developed and operational guidelines approved. Y3: 75% – Competitive financing mechanisms launched and receiving proposals for climate adaptation investments. Y4: 100% – Competitive financing mechanisms fully operational and supporting climate adaptation investments in family farming.	100% Competitive financing mechanisms fully operational.	Operational guidelines; Project reports.	Financial Specialist.	Annual
	Number of family farmers accessing Project-supported climate adaptation financing mechanisms.	0	Y1: 500 family farmers accessing Project-supported climate adaptation financing mechanisms. Y2: 2,000 family farmers accessing Project-supported climate adaptation financing mechanisms. Y3: 4,000 family farmers accessing Project-supported climate adaptation financing mechanisms. Y4: 6,000 family farmers accessing Project-supported climate adaptation financing mechanisms.	6,000 family farmers accessing financing mechanisms.	Beneficiary database; Financial institution reports.	National Coordinators.	Annual

Project Strategy		Indicator	Baseline	Milestones	End-of-project Target	Means of verification	Responsibility	Frequency
		Percentage of beneficiary farmers reporting that financial services enabled the implementation of climate adaptation measures.	20%	Y1: 40% of beneficiary farmers report that financial services enabled the implementation of climate adaptation measures. Y2: 55% of beneficiary farmers report that financial services enabled the implementation of climate adaptation measures. Y3: 65% of beneficiary farmers report that financial services enabled the implementation of climate adaptation measures. Y4: 75% of beneficiary farmers report that financial services enabled the implementation of climate adaptation measures.	At least 75% of beneficiaries report improved access to finance for adaptation.	Household surveys; Mid-term Review; Final Evaluation.	MEL Specialist.	Mid-term / Final
Component 4: Regional adaptation evidence, learning, and information systems for family farming								
Outcome 4: Regional institutions and family farming stakeholders strengthen their capacity to generate, exchange, and use comparable evidence and information for climate change adaptation decision-making.								
GAP Outcome 4	The Project has a monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) system that systematically integrates gender equality and social inclusion, generates disaggregated data, and uses this information to inform decision-making and strengthen the adaptive management of interventions.	Percentage of records reviewed that allow disaggregation by sex, age, ethnicity, country, and territory of origin.			At least 70% of records reviewed.	Annual Reports / Mid-Term Review / Final Evaluation	Gender Specialist; MEL Specialist; Project Coordinator; External Evaluator	Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4
		Percentage of the Project's regional and national coordination and governance platforms that use information from the MEL system, including gender equality and social inclusion analysis, for planning, monitoring, or decision-making.			100% of the regional platforms, and at least one national platform in each country, incorporate these analyses on an annual basis.			
Output 4.1	Improved administrative records and information systems related to climate and family farming for enhanced quality and comparability.. GAP-A4.1.1 / GAP-A4.1.2 / GAP-A4.1.3	Harmonized climate and family farming information management framework developed and operational across the five participating countries.	0	Y1: 25% – Harmonized climate and family farming information management framework designed and agreed upon by participating countries. Y2: 50% – Framework developed and pilot implementation initiated across participating countries. Y3: 75% – Framework operational and generating harmonized information across participating countries. Y4: 100% – Harmonized climate and family farming information management framework fully operational across the five participating countries.	100% Harmonized information management framework operational and used by participating institutions.	Technical reports; Information system documentation; Annual Progress Reports.	MEL Specialist; Information Management Specialist.	Annual
		Percentage of participating institutions applying standardized protocols for climate adaptation data collection and reporting.	20%	Y1: 40% of participating institutions apply standardized protocols for climate adaptation data collection and reporting. Y2: 60% of participating institutions apply standardized protocols for climate adaptation data collection and reporting. Y3: 75% of participating institutions apply standardized protocols for climate adaptation data collection and	At least 90% of participating institutions applying common reporting protocols.	Institutional reports; Data quality assessments.	MEL Specialist.	Annual

Project Strategy		Indicator	Baseline	Milestones	End-of-project Target	Means of verification	Responsibility	Frequency
				reporting. Y4: 90% of participating institutions apply standardized protocols for climate adaptation data collection and reporting.				
Output 4.2	Flexible framework of climate adaptation indicators for family farming developed, applied, and used for the Project's monitoring, evaluation, and learning.GAP-A4.2.1 / GAP-A4.2.1 / GAP-A4.2.2 / GAP-A4.2.3 / GAP-A4.2.4 / GAP-A4.2.5	Climate adaptation indicator framework developed, validated and operational.	0%	Y1: 25% – Climate adaptation indicator framework designed and initial indicators defined. Y2: 50% – Indicator framework developed and validated by participating countries and key stakeholders. Y3: 75% – Indicator framework operational and applied for monitoring climate adaptation results. Y4: 100% – Climate adaptation indicator framework fully operational, validated and used across the participating countries.	100% Operational climate adaptation indicator framework supporting Project monitoring and learning.	MEL documentation; Technical reports.	MEL Specialist.	Annual
		Percentage of Project indicators with complete baseline, annual monitoring data and final evaluation information.	0%	Y1: 60% of Project indicators have complete baseline information and annual monitoring arrangements established. Y2: 75% of Project indicators have complete baseline and annual monitoring data available. Y3: 90% of Project indicators have complete baseline and annual monitoring data available. Y4: 100% of Project indicators have complete baseline, annual monitoring data and final evaluation information.	100% of Project indicators monitored according to the approved MEL framework.	MEL database; Annual Reports; Evaluation reports.	MEL Specialist.	Annual
		Percentage of Project management decisions supported by evidence generated through the MEL system.	2%	Y1: 40% of Project management decisions are supported by evidence generated through the MEL system. Y2: 60% of Project management decisions are supported by evidence generated through the MEL system. Y3: 75% of Project management decisions are supported by evidence generated through the MEL system. Y4: 90% of Project management decisions are supported by evidence generated through the MEL system.	At least 90% of key management decisions supported by MEL evidence.	Management Committee minutes; Annual Reports.	Project Coordinator; MEL Specialist.	Annual
Output 4.3	Multi-stakeholder forums for information use, joint learning, and decision-making on climate adaptation in the family farming strengthened..GAP-A4.3.1 / GAP-A4.3.2 / GAP-A4.3.3 / GAP-A4.3.4 / GAP-A4.3.5	Multi-stakeholder learning forums established and regularly functioning to support climate adaptation planning.	1	Y1: 2 multi-stakeholder learning forums established and regularly functioning to support climate adaptation planning. Y2: 3 multi-stakeholder learning forums established and regularly functioning. Y3: 4 multi-stakeholder learning forums established and regularly functioning. Y4: 5 multi-stakeholder learning forums established and regularly functioning to support climate adaptation planning.	5 multi-stakeholder learning forums operating in accordance with the Project governance framework.	Meeting minutes; Annual Reports.	Project Coordinator.	Annual

Project Strategy	Indicator	Baseline	Milestones	End-of-project Target	Means of verification	Responsibility	Frequency
	Number of adaptation recommendations or management improvements generated through Project learning processes and incorporated into implementation.	0	Y1: 3 adaptation recommendations or management improvements generated through Project learning processes and incorporated into implementation. Y2: 8 adaptation recommendations or management improvements generated through Project learning processes and incorporated into implementation. Y3: 12 adaptation recommendations or management improvements generated through Project learning processes and incorporated into implementation. Y4: 15 adaptation recommendations or management improvements generated through Project learning processes and incorporated into implementation.	15 Learning products systematically incorporated into Project implementation.	Annual Progress Reports; Management Committee documentation.	MEL Specialist.	Annual
	Percentage of participating organizations reporting improved access to climate adaptation knowledge for decision-making.	30%	Y1: 50% of participating organizations report improved access to climate adaptation knowledge for decision-making. Y2: 65% of participating organizations report improved access to climate adaptation knowledge for decision-making. Y3: 80% of participating organizations report improved access to climate adaptation knowledge for decision-making. Y4: 90% of participating organizations report improved access to climate adaptation knowledge for decision-making.	At least 90% of participating organizations report improved access to adaptation knowledge.	Institutional surveys; Final Evaluation.	MEL Specialist.	Mid-term / Final

F. Demonstrate how the project aligns with the Adaptation Fund's Results Framework

Table 35 : *Alignment of the Project's Objectives and Results with the Adaptation Fund's Results Framework.*

Project Outcomes	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund outcome indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Outcome 1: Strengthened and implementation of regional multi-stakeholder networks and governance mechanisms to address common challenges related to climate change adaptation in family farming.	Percentage of participants who report that the regional platforms strengthened their capacity to engage in climate governance processes, disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, age, and country of origin.	Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses.	Indicator 2: Institutions with strengthened capacity to understand and better address climate risks and resilience. [# of institutions, disaggregated by scale, by sector, and by type of institution]	2,717,175
Outcome 2: Enhanced climate resilience in prioritized territories through the integrated territorial implementation of adaptation solutions aimed at sustainable natural resource management, the strengthening of resilient production systems, the improvement of adaptive infrastructure, and the development of local capacities in family farming.	Percentage of beneficiaries who adopt practices or technologies promoted by the Project, disaggregated by sex, age, and ethnicity.	Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas.	Indicator 6A: People adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood practices. [# of people, disaggregated by sex and by vulnerable groups]	16,223,863
Outcome 3: Improved enabling conditions for the development and implementation of sustainable, solidarity-based,	Percentage of financial instruments developed that incorporate gender equality and social inclusion criteria.	Outcome 8: Innovation for effective, long-term adaptation to climate change accelerated,	Indicator 8A: Innovations successfully reaching scale up that demonstrate local innovation participation	5,181,733

Project Outcomes	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund outcome indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
or inclusive financial instruments that enhance the adaptive capacity of family farming.		encouraged, and enabled to scale up.	and/or local innovation benefit. [# of innovations]	
Outcome 4: Regional institutions and family farming stakeholders strengthen their capacity to generate, exchange, and use comparable evidence and information for climate change adaptation decision-making.	Percentage of the Project's regional and national coordination and governance platforms that use information from the MEL system, including gender equality and social inclusion analysis, for planning, monitoring, or decision-making.	Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes.	Indicator 3A: People with strengthened awareness of climate change risks and how to better address them. [# of people, disaggregated by sex, by vulnerable groups, and by sector]	1,606,831
Total outcome-level grant amount				25,729,602
Project Outputs(s)	Project Outputs indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
1.1. Provision of access to and dissemination of project knowledge and results through the project's public digital dashboard.	Percentage of project knowledge products publicly available through the platform.	Output 2.1: Strengthened capacity of institutions to understand and better address climate risks.	Indicator 2.1: Institutions supported strengthen capacity to understand and address climate risks and resilience. [# of institutions, disaggregated by scale, by sector, and by type of institution]	2,717,175
1.2. Gender-sensitive capacities and applied knowledge for climate change adaptation strengthened through regional learning processes and training programmes in family farming.	Number of people trained in climate adaptation, disaggregated by sex, age, Indigenous Peoples, culturally distinct communities and country.			
1.3. Regional database of successful adaptation experiences established and operational.	Regional database established and operational.			
1.4. Multilevel, multi-stakeholder climate governance strengthened through regional thematic coordination forums based on the REAF commissions	Percentage of participating institutions reporting improved regional coordination and inter-institutional collaboration for climate adaptation.			
1.5. Project-wide communication, visibility, and knowledge dissemination strategy developed and implemented.	Project communication strategy developed, implemented and periodically updated.			
2.1. Diversified climate-resilient bioeconomic production strategies implemented to improve capacity of family farming in Bolivia.	Number of family farming households adopting diversified climate-resilient bioeconomic production strategies.	Output 6.1: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability.	Indicator 6.1: People receiving targeted support for new and/or improved livelihoods to manage climate risk.	16,223,863
2.2 Integrated climate change adaptation solutions implemented to strengthen the climate resilience of agricultural production systems in Brazil's semi-arid region.	Number of agricultural production systems implementing integrated climate adaptation measures supported by the Project.			
2.3 Integrated solutions for water management, sustainable production, and capacity building implemented to improve the climate resilience of the family farming in priority areas of Chile.	Number of family farming production units implementing integrated water management and climate adaptation solutions.			
2.4 Integrated land management and irrigation solutions implemented to improve soil-water dynamics and climate-resilient production in family farming in Paraguay.	Number of family farming production units implementing integrated irrigation and land management solutions.			
2.5 Integrated climate adaptation measures implemented in family livestock systems in Uruguay including water management, agroecological practices, ecosystem-based adaptation, and territorial climate governance.	Number of family livestock production systems implementing integrated climate adaptation measures supported by the Project.			
3.1. National market studies on financial services conducted to guide the design	Number of policy and market recommendations adopted for the	Output 8.1: Innovations identified and piloted	Indicator 8.1A: Innovations identified that demonstrate	5,181,733

Project Outcomes	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund outcome indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
of inclusive and climate-resilient financial instruments.	design of climate-responsive financial instruments.	which collectively enhance local innovation capacity and contribute to the development of local, national and regional adaptation innovation ecosystems.	local participation and/or local innovation benefit.	1,606,831
3.2. Existing and new financing windows and financial instruments strengthened, adapted, and validated to address the adaptation needs of family farming.	Number of climate-responsive financial instruments developed, adapted or strengthened through the Project.			
3.3. Competitive financing mechanisms are implemented to improve the family farmer's access to climate-resilient financial services.	Competitive financing mechanisms designed and operational to support climate adaptation investments in family farming.		Innovations piloted that demonstrate local participation and/or local innovation benefit.	
4.1. Improved administrative records and information systems related to climate and family farming for enhanced quality and comparability.	Percentage of participating institutions applying standardized protocols for climate adaptation data collection and reporting.	Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning.	Indicator 3.2: Climate resilience knowledge products and/or tools developed and shared with stakeholders.	1,606,831
4.2. Flexible framework of climate adaptation indicators for forest management developed, implemented, and used for monitoring, evaluation, and learning within the Project	Percentage of Project management decisions supported by evidence generated through the MEL system.			
4.3. Multi-stakeholder spaces for information sharing, joint learning, and decision-making on climate adaptation in the family farming strengthened.	Multi-stakeholder learning forums established and regularly functioning to support climate adaptation planning.			
Total output-level grant amount				25,729,602

- G. Include a detailed budget with budget notes, broken down by country as applicable, a budget detailing the use of the Implementing Entity's management fee, and an explanation and breakdown of the implementation costs.**

Table 36: Detailed Budget by project activity.

Output	Activity	Type of Deliverable	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
Outcome 1: Strengthened and launching regional multi-stakeholder networks and governance mechanisms to address common challenges related to climate change adaptation in family farming			USD 798,683	USD 900,126	USD 900,126	USD 432,760	USD 2,717,175
1.1. Provision of access to and dissemination of project knowledge and results through the project's public digital dashboard.	1.1.1. Develop and launch of the project website as a tool for visualizing results and accessing knowledge	Specialized Technical Services	USD 250,000	USD 200,000	USD 100,000	USD 40,350	USD 590,350
1.2. Gender-sensitive capacities and applied knowledge for climate change adaptation strengthened through regional learning processes and training programmes in family farming.	1.2.1 Develop of learning and exchange spaces on gender and climate change adaptation for family farming policies.	Training	USD 103,966	USD 46,338	USD 46,338	USD 46,338	USD 242,979
	1.2.2 Co-creation regional adaptation learning pathways through multi-stakeholder exchanges.	Workshop	USD 19,138	USD 19,138	USD 19,138	USD 19,138	USD 76,552
	1.2.3 Systematize, validate, and disseminate of regional learning pathways on adaptation	Specialized Technical Services	USD 25,271	USD 50,542	USD 50,542	USD 25,271	USD 151,626
1.3. Regional database of successful adaptation experiences established and operational	1.3.1 Develop, through a participatory process regional criteria for selecting successful adaptation experiences in the FF.	Workshop		USD 7,778			USD 7,778
	1.3.2 Conduct regional in-person workshops to promote the exchange and participatory validation of adaptation practices that have yielded positive results	Workshop					USD -
	1.3.3 Conduct nationwide virtual workshops to deepen the dialogue and validate adaptation practices that have yielded positive results.	Virtual Workshop		USD 12,963			USD 12,963
	1.3.4 Conduct field visits to validate and document successful adaptation practices.	Event		USD 95,819			USD 95,819
	1.3.5 Develop standardized fact sheets on successful adaptation experiences.	Specialized Technical Services			USD 25,925		USD 25,925
	1.3.6 Develop of the Regional Bank of Successful Adaptation Experiences.	Specialized Technical Services	USD 10,500	USD 57,000	USD 42,000		USD 109,500
1.4. Multilevel, multi-stakeholder climate governance strengthened through regional thematic coordination forums based on the REAF commissions	1.4.1 Strengthen regional thematic coordination forums based on the REAF commissions.	Workshop	USD 4,667	USD 4,667	USD 4,667	USD 4,667	USD 18,666
	1.4.2 Implement of regional workshops for coordination, exchange, and learning	Event	USD 296,997	USD 296,997	USD 296,997	USD 296,997	USD 1,187,987
	1.4.3 Develop differentiated regional analyses on women and youth in rural areas within the FF.	Studies and Consultancies	USD 88,145				USD 88,145
1.5. Project-wide communication,	1.5.1 Develop a communication strategy for the entire project.	Studies and Consulting Services		USD 51,850			USD 51,850

Output	Activity	Type of Deliverable	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
visibility, and knowledge dissemination strategy developed and implemented	1.5.2 Implement a multi-channel communication and outreach strategy for the project	Specialized Technical Assistance		USD 57,035			USD 57,035
Outcome 2: Enhanced climate resilience in prioritized territories through the integrated territorial implementation of adaptation solutions aimed at the sustainable management of natural resources, the strengthening of resilient production systems, the improvement of adaptive infrastructure, and the development of local capacities in the family farming				USD 8,111,933	USD 8,111,931		USD 16,223,863
2.1. Diversified climate-resilient bioeconomic production strategies implemented to improve capacity of family farming in Bolivia	2.1.1 Develop Climate-resilient meliponiculture systems for biodiversity restoration and livelihood diversification	Procurement of technologies and equipment		USD 304,152	USD 304,151		USD 608,303
	2.1.2 Establish resilient bioeconomic systems for soil restoration and drought adaptation using xerophytic species.	Procurement of technologies and equipment		USD 776,226	USD 776,226		USD 1,552,451
	2.1.3 Strengthen climate-smart land management and frost-resistant fruit production systems in the inter-Andean valleys	Procurement of technologies and equipment		USD 482,413	USD 482,413		USD 964,825
	2.1.4 Implement agroforestry systems and no-burn land management for climate-resilient production in the Chaco and Santa Cruz valleys	Procurement of technologies and equipment		USD 65,820	USD 65,819		USD 131,638
2.2 Integrated climate change adaptation solutions implemented to strengthen the climate resilience of agricultural production systems in Brazil the semi-arid region	2.2.1 Implement the "recaatingamento" methodology for climate adaptation and territorial resilience in communities within the FF	Procurement of technologies and equipment		USD 1,098,685	USD 1,098,686		USD 2,197,371
	2.2.2 Apply adaptive technologies and agroecological practices for climate-resilient FF systems	Procurement of technologies and equipment		USD 121,434	USD 121,434		USD 242,867
	2.2.3 Deliver technical assistance and rural extension (ATER) strategies for climate adaptation in FF communities	Training Sessions		USD 400,713	USD 400,712		USD 801,424
2.3 Integrated solutions for water management, sustainable production, and capacity building implemented to improve Improving the climate resilience of the FF in priority areas of Chile	2.3.1 Implement integrated water resources management for the FF's climate resilience	Procurement of technologies and equipment		USD 881,450	USD 881,450		USD 1,762,900
	2.3.2 Strengthen resilient production systems based on biodiversity and sustainable ecosystem management	Procurement of technologies and equipment		USD 570,350	USD 570,350		USD 1,140,700
	2.3.3 Strengthen technical capacities and access to innovation for climate change adaptation	Procurement of technologies and equipment		USD 169,031	USD 169,031		USD 338,062
2.4 Integrated land management and irrigation solutions implemented to improve soil-water dynamics and climate-	2.4.1 Establish soil and water conservation through contour lines and infiltration structures to reduce erosion and improve water retention	Procurement of technologies and equipment		USD 211,744	USD 211,744		USD 423,488
	2.4.2 Implement sustainable production systems through conservation agriculture, no-till farming, and green manure in FF systems	Procurement of technologies and equipment		USD 1,072,586	USD 1,072,586		USD 2,145,171

Output	Activity	Type of Deliverable	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
resilient production in family farming in Paraguay	2.4.3 Install groundwater extraction and drip irrigation systems for climate-resilient water management in FF systems	Procurement of technologies and equipment		USD 336,502	USD 336,502		USD 673,003
2.5 Integrated climate adaptation measures implemented family livestock systems in Uruguay through the integrated implementation of water management, agroecological practices, ecosystem-based adaptation, and territorial climate governance	2.5.1 Install climate-resilient water collection, storage, and distribution systems on livestock farms	Procurement of technologies and equipment		USD 397,045	USD 397,045		USD 794,089
	2.5.2 Apply bio-inputs for the agroecological transition in livestock systems	Procurement of technologies and equipment		USD 157,050	USD 157,050		USD 314,099
	2.5.3 Strengthen producer organizations and Rural Development Committees for territorial climate governance	Training Sessions		USD 91,719	USD 91,719		USD 183,437
	2.5.4 Establish tree systems for shade, shelter, and conservation of riparian ecosystems in livestock systems	Procurement of technologies and equipment		USD 498,847	USD 498,847		USD 997,694
	2.5.5 Implement adaptive management of pastures and herds for climate resilience and the strengthening of ecosystem services	Procurement of technologies and equipment		USD 476,171	USD 476,171		USD 952,341
Outcome 3: Improved enabling conditions conducive to the development and implementation of sustainable, solidarity-based, or inclusive financial instruments that improve the adaptive capacity of family farming			USD 323,114	USD 1,719,540	USD 1,609,540	USD 1,529,539	USD 5,181,733
3.1. National market studies on financial services conducted to guide the design of inclusive and climate-adaptive financial instruments	3.1.1 Conduct national market studies on public and private sector financial services for FF providers, including mapping of available instruments and barriers to access	Studies and Consultancies	USD323,114	USD 240,000	USD 130,000	USD 50,000	USD 743,114
3.2. Existing and new financing windows and financial instruments strengthened, adapted, and validated to address the adaptation needs of the FF	3.2.1. Strengthen and structure of operational funding windows, including eligibility criteria, regulatory frameworks, and methodologies.	Specialized Technical Assistance		USD 926,473	USD 926,473	USD 926,473	USD 2,779,419
3.3. Competitive financing mechanisms are implemented to improve the family farmer's access to climate-resilient financial services	3.3.1 Implement of financing mechanisms for climate adaptation projects led by civil society organizations.	Specialized Technical Assistance		USD 553,067	USD 553,067	USD 553,066	USD 1,659,200
Outcome 4: Regional institutions and family farming stakeholders strengthen their capacity to generate, exchange, and use comparable evidence and information for climate change adaptation decision-making			USD 475,857	USD 510,940	USD 345,020	USD 345,016	USD 1,606,831

Output	Activity	Type of Deliverable	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
4.1. Improved administrative records and information systems related to climate and family farming for enhanced quality and comparability	4.1.1 Prepare five national assessments and one regional assessment of administrative records and information systems for FF	Studies and Consultancies	USD 72,590				USD 72,590
	4.1.2 Conduct national and regional workshops to define common criteria and methodologies for adaptation information and learning.	Workshop	USD 20,805	USD 20,805	USD 20,805	USD 20,804	USD 83,219
	4.1.3 Develop and operationalize of the FF Information System (IS-FF)	Specialized Technical Assistance		USD 82,960			USD 82,960
4.2. Flexible framework of climate adaptation indicators for the FF developed, implemented, and used for monitoring, evaluation, and learning within the Project							
	4.2.1 Conduct national workshops for the participatory definition of adaptation indicators	Workshop	USD 20,805	USD 20,805	USD 20,805	USD 20,804	USD 83,219
	4.2.2 Validate and adapt climate National Adjustment of Adaptation Indicators for the FF to national contexts.	Workshop	USD 20,805	USD 20,805	USD 20,805	USD 20,804	USD 83,219
	4.2.3 Conduct a regional workshop to share approaches and lessons learned in the process of developing adaptation indicators	Event	USD 1,296	USD 1,296	USD 1,296	USD 1,296	USD 5,185
	4.2.4 Conduct national training workshops on the application of adaptation indicators	Training	USD 26,120	USD 26,120	USD 26,120	USD 26,120	USD 104,478
	4.2.5 Consolidate, validate, and integrate of adaptation indicators for Family Farming into the IS-FF	Specialized Technical Assistance	USD 12,963	USD 12,963	USD 12,963	USD 12,963	USD 51,850
4.3. Multi-stakeholder forums for information sharing, collaborative learning, and decision-making on climate adaptation in the family farming strengthened.	4.2.6 Pilot the application of Adaptation Indicators in Selected Territories	Specialized Technical Assistance		USD 86,417	USD 86,417	USD 86,416	USD 259,250
	4.3.1 Establish and operate five National Agroclimatic Technical Bodies (NATB)	Workshop	USD 83,219	USD 83,219	USD 83,219	USD 83,219	USD 332,877
	4.3.2 Strengthen of early warning systems and contingency plans in each country.	Specialized Technical Assistance	USD 72,590	USD 72,590	USD 72,590	USD 72,590	USD 290,360
	4.3.3 Strengthen and support the Operation of the REAF Commission on Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management	Workshop	USD 74,664				USD 74,664
	4.3.4 Develop a module within the IS-FF for regional agroclimatic information and decision-making tools	Specialized Technical Assistance		USD 82,960			USD 82,960
	4.3.5 Develop institutional recommendations and guidelines to strengthen the sustainability of the NATBs and the Commission on Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management	Studies and Consulting Services					
Total cost of activities			USD 1,597,654	USD 11,242,538	USD 10,652,096	USD 2,307,314	USD 25,729,602

Table 37: Notes and Assumptions.

Activity	Notes and Assumptions
1.1.1. Develop and launch of the project website as a tool for displaying results and accessing knowledge	Includes user experience (UX) design, and visual identity; development of the web platform, navigation functionalities, and interoperability with regional; implementation of the Content Management System (CMS); development of bilingual (Spanish–Portuguese) functionalities and accessibility features; development of a digital library, repository of experiences, results visualization dashboard, and advanced content search engine; integration of analytics, monitoring, and gender toolbox functionalities; as well as technical testing, user training, preparation of user manuals, and deployment in cloud infrastructure. It also includes hosting, technological infrastructure, and platform monitoring throughout the 54-month implementation period; security updates and corrective and adaptive maintenance; specialized technical support and incident management; ongoing content management and updating; integration with AI and GIS as well as continuous improvements, data backup and recovery, and performance reporting (USD 550,000), ensuring the platform's operational continuity and long-term sustainability throughout Project implementation (USD 40,350).
1.2.1 Develop of learning and exchange spaces on gender and climate change adaptation for family farming policies	The estimated cost includes the organization and conduct of five in-person national workshops, each lasting one day and accommodating 25 participants, covering domestic travel for participants (USD 63,948), lodging (USD 6,250), meals (USD 6,000), local transportation (USD 2,156), coffee service for event breaks (USD 875), materials and supplies for the workshops (USD 1,000), child care support services to facilitate the participation of women with caregiving responsibilities (USD 1,250), as well as a provision for unforeseen expenses and operational contingencies (USD 1,500). Gender-specialized consulting team: 5 specialists for 2 months (USD 3,500 per month, for 20 working days). 5 consultancies to support the countries on Climate Change and the Environmental and Social Agenda (USD 25,000 each).
1.2.2 _Co-creation regional learning pathways on adaptation through multi-stakeholder exchanges.	This activity will be part of the regional workshops grouped under Activity 1.4.2. Costs for preparing 4 learning pathways (USD 15,310 each)
1.2.3 Systematize, validate, and disseminate of regional learning pathways on adaptation	The budget includes an international consultant to support methodological facilitation, systematization, and technical validation of the regional learning pathways (USD 48,000) with verifiable experience in mainstreaming a gender perspective and addressing the needs of rural women; the organization of five national dissemination workshops, including facilitation, logistics, venue rental, and coffee breaks (USD 15,800); technical support for editing, digital organization, and dissemination of the learning pathways' outputs through the Project's web platform (USD 5,000); and minor coordination and operational costs associated with the validation and dissemination processes (USD 3,000). Childcare support per workshop/day is estimated at USD 250 for workshops with approximately 25 participants. The estimated cost includes temporary childcare services, support staff, basic educational and recreational materials, snacks for children, and logistical support to facilitate the participation of women with caregiving responsibilities.
1.3.1 Develop, through a participatory process regional criteria for selecting successful adaptation experiences in the FF.	The workshop under this activity will be held as part of the regional workshops grouped under Activity 1.4.2. The estimated cost includes hiring a specialized regional consultant with experience in mainstreaming a gender and intersectionality approach for the methodological design and facilitation of the participatory process to develop regional criteria for selecting successful adaptation experiences in family farming. The consultancy includes the preparation of technical and methodological materials, the facilitation of a regional virtual workshop with the participation of representatives from the five countries, the systematization of results and contributions from participants, the development of the regional document outlining the agreed-upon criteria and its alignment with the Project's adaptation indicators, as well as the incorporation of comments, final adjustments, and technical validation of the document.
1.3.2 Conduct regional in-person workshops to promote the exchange and participatory validation of adaptation practices that have yielded positive results	To avoid duplication of costs, this activity will be included within the regional workshops grouped under Activity 1.4.2. An estimated cost has been calculated for ten (10) regional in-person workshops (2 per country).
1.3.3 Conduct national online workshops to deepen the dialogue and validate adaptation practices that have yielded positive results.	The estimated cost includes the hiring of a specialized international consulting firm responsible for the methodological design and technical facilitation of the participatory process to develop regional criteria for selecting successful adaptation experiences in family farming. The consultancy includes the preparation of methodological materials and working documents (USD 2,000), the technical facilitation of the regional virtual workshop with the participation of representatives from the five countries (USD 1,500), the systematization and analysis of the inputs generated during the participatory process (USD 2,000), the development of the regional document outlining the agreed-upon criteria and its alignment with the Project's adaptation indicators (USD 2,500), as well as the incorporation of comments, final adjustments, technical validation, and preparation of the final version of the document (USD 2,000). In addition, the cost of childcare is included if necessary. The total estimated cost of the consultancy for this activity is USD 10,000. The regional coordinator will organize the regional workshops in coordination with the national consultants.
1.3.4 Conduct field visits to validate and document successful adaptation practices.	A four-day visit is estimated. A consulting fee of \$500 per day is included, as well as the hiring of five consultants, one per country. Accommodation costs of \$60 per night, car rental (gas included) at \$90 per day, and three meals per day at \$30 per day are factored in.
1.3.5 Develop standardized fact sheets on successful adaptation experiences.	The consulting services include the collection and analysis of information from workshops and field visits (USD 5,000), the drafting of the complete technical fact sheets and their simplified versions for different audiences (USD 8,000), the incorporation of gender, youth, and social inclusion perspectives into the content (USD 2,000), the layout and graphic design of the materials (USD

Activity	Notes and Assumptions
	4,000), the translation and review of the fact sheets into Spanish and Portuguese (USD 3,000), as well as quality control, final adjustments, and adaptation of the products for integration into the website and Regional Database of Validated Adaptation Experiences (USD 3,000).
1.3.6 Develop of the Regional Bank of Successful Adaptation Experiences.	The budget is based on: a mid-level process facilitator for functional design (USD 3,500 / 18 months); a senior technical consultant for methodological development and technical integration (USD 5,000 / 6 month); a junior/intermediate consultant for initial content upload and organization (USD 2,000 / 6 month); and limited technical support for testing and adjustments (USD 4,500).
1.4.1 Strengthen regional thematic coordination spaces based on the REAF commissions.	The estimate includes the salary of an international consultant with experience in mainstreaming gender and intersectionality over a three-month period. To avoid duplication of costs, this activity will be incorporated into the regional workshops grouped under Activity 1.4.2, which includes the 24 thematic working groups.
1.4.2 Implement of regional coordination, exchange, and learning workshops	The estimated cost per regional workshop is USD 143,200. It is assumed that 100 participants from the five participating countries will attend each two-day in-person workshop. The estimated cost includes international airfare at USD 1,200 per participant (USD 120,000 total), lodging at USD 70 per night (USD 7,000 total), meals at USD 50 per person per day (USD 10,000 total), local transportation at USD 15 per person per day (USD 3,000 total), coffee service at USD 12 per person per day (USD 1,400 total), materials and supplies for the workshop (USD 400 total), and a contingency fund for unforeseen expenses and operational contingencies of USD 600. Eight regional workshops are planned during the project's implementation; the activities are grouped as follows: (1.2.2, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.4.1, 1.4.2, 4.1.2, 4.2.3, 4.3.3)
1.4.3 Develop differentiated regional analyses on women and youth in rural areas within the FF.	The estimated cost corresponds to a regional plan, which includes a specialized consulting team with verifiable experience in mainstreaming gender and youth perspectives. In addition, a cost of USD 15,000 is estimated for the production and distribution of physical materials (pamphlets, informational brochures, tri-fold and bi-fold leaflets, posters, banners, and roll-ups for events, as well as institutional notebooks, folders, and notepads).
1.5.1 Develop a communication strategy for the entire project.	The estimated cost includes hiring a specialized consulting firm to design and implement the project's communication and visibility strategy using inclusive language, imagery, and gender-sensitive information dissemination (USD 20,000), including a communication assessment, the development of a regional communication plan, and technical support during its implementation. It also covers the production and adaptation of content for different audiences and dissemination channels in Spanish and Portuguese (USD 8,000); the graphic design and development of communication and visibility materials, including infographics, fact sheets, presentations, and other outreach products (USD 7,000); the production and printing of communication materials for regional events and activities (USD 5,000); the management and updating of the Project's digital channels and social media (USD 5,000), as well as the monitoring of outreach indicators, systematization of results, and preparation of visibility reports (USD 5,000).
1.5.2 Implement a multichannel communication and outreach strategy for the project	The budget includes campaign and outreach materials featuring inclusive language, imagery, and gender-sensitive information (USD 15,000); technical assistance for the editing and dissemination of materials, as well as the formatting and digital adaptation of communication materials (USD 10,000); and the production of multi-format content for regional communication and outreach activities (USD 15,000), for a total estimated cost of USD 40,000. The costs associated with the regional communications consultant are already included in Activity 1.5.1. In addition, a cost of USD 15,000 is included for the production and distribution of physical materials (pamphlets, informational brochures, tri-fold and bi-fold leaflets, posters, banners and roll-ups for events, notebooks, folders, and institutional notepads)
2.1.1 Develop Climate-Resilient Meliponiculture Systems for Biodiversity Restoration and Livelihood Diversification	The budget includes the establishment of 30 meliponiculture production units, comprising hive structures with brood chambers, honey chambers, frames, and bee colonies (USD 1,724), with an estimated useful life of 10 years. In addition, recurring costs include training activities on hive construction and management, including materials and travel expenses for four training events (USD 881); support for community management and marketing, including the establishment of community-based colony monitoring mechanisms and training on the processing and marketing of honey and byproducts (USD 441); as well as follow-up, monitoring, and capacity-building activities (USD 1,733). The project plans to hire a full-time regional facilitator for project implementation, with an estimated monthly fee of USD 3,500 for a three-year period during the project's implementation phase. Support for childcare per workshop/day is estimated at USD 250 for workshops involving approximately 20–30 participants. The estimated cost includes temporary childcare services, support staff, basic educational and recreational materials, snacks for the children, and logistical support to facilitate the participation of women with caregiving responsibilities.
2.1.2 Establish resilient bioeconomic systems for soil restoration and drought adaptation using xerophytic species.	The budget includes initial investments for water harvesting infrastructure, infiltration ditches, reservoirs, living fences, demonstration plots, agroforestry systems, and production areas with xerophytic species (USD 5,000), as well as agricultural inputs and equipment, including plant material, farming tools, organic inputs, low-cost irrigation systems, materials for living fences, and processing supplies (USD 17,496), for a total initial investment of USD 22,496 per community unit. Recurring costs also include technical assistance and training activities (USD 3,000 annually), support for governance and territorial coordination (USD 3,000 annually), monitoring and evaluation activities (USD 2,000 annually), and minor infrastructure repairs and equipment replacement (USD 675 annually). Considering implementation across 38 community units, the estimated total cost of the measure for the project is USD 1,497,060.
2.1.3 Strengthen climate-Smart Land Management and Frost-Resistant Fruit Production Systems in the Inter-Andean Valleys	The budget includes the adaptation of demonstration plots and the installation of small-scale climate monitoring equipment on 87 fruit farms (USD 21,667), as well as recurring costs for technical follow-up, training, governance support, and monitoring activities. Based on the implementation of six physical units, the total estimated cost of the measure for the project is USD 930,400.

Activity	Notes and Assumptions
2.1.4 Implement agroforestry systems and no-burn land management for climate-resilient production in the Chaco and Santa Cruz valleys	The project's implementation includes the hiring of a full-time territorial facilitator, with an estimated monthly salary of USD 3,500 for a period of three years during the project's implementation phase.
2.2.1 Implement the "recaatingamento" methodology for climate adaptation and territorial resilience in FF communities	The budget includes the implementation of an ecosystem restoration strategy on 60 hectares of community land in the Caatinga, comprising a series of stone dams (USD 2,873), mechanized contour lines (USD 1,473), 52 m³ cisterns (USD 38,674), water reservoirs with barriers (USD 10,129), fruit or honey processing units with solar panels and equipment (USD 16,943), seedling nurseries (USD 1,657), animal management infrastructure such as pens (USD 4,420), seed storage facilities (USD 921), eco-friendly stoves (USD 13,260), family bathrooms (USD 29,466), wastewater treatment and reuse systems (USD 47,882), agroforestry systems (USD 25,783), ecological fences for restoration (USD 15,285), soil enrichment with organic matter (USD 1,473), and the development of a Sustainable Management Plan for the Caatinga (USD 1,657), for a total initial investment of USD 211,897. Recurring costs also include electricity for system operation (USD 6,600 annually) and infrastructure maintenance activities (USD 5,031 annually).
2.2.2 Apply adaptive technologies and agroecological practices for climate-resilient FF systems	The budget includes the installation and operation of a community biofactory to produce agroecological bio-inputs, including infrastructure and equipment (USD 73,665). Recurring costs also include minor maintenance and repair activities, estimated at USD 2,210 annually. Considering the implementation of a physical facility, the total estimated cost of the project is USD 73,665. The plan includes hiring a full-time local facilitator for project implementation, with an estimated monthly fee of USD 3,500 over a three-year period during the project's implementation phase.
2.2.3 Deliver technical assistance and rural extension (ATER) strategies for climate adaptation in communities within the FF	The budget includes initial investments in vehicles (USD 4,788), computer equipment (USD 1,492), educational and promotional materials (USD 2,026), and the development of an online training course (USD 184), for a total initial investment of USD 8,490. Recurring costs also include technical coordination, field technicians, community-based extension workers, training activities, technical exchanges, operational support, fuel, maintenance, and technical visits necessary for the delivery of rural extension services. Considering the implementation of 10 physical units, the estimated total cost of the measure for the project is USD 772,829.
2.3.1 Implement integrated Water Resources Management for Climate Resilience in Family Farming	The budget includes investments for the implementation of water management infrastructure tailored to the needs of family farming, including micro-reservoirs and reservoirs ranging from 150 to 20,000 m³ (USD 12,000 per unit), rigid and flexible water storage ponds (USD 8,000 per unit), rainwater harvesting and storage systems with pipes, fittings, and associated infrastructure (USD 5,000 per unit), efficient irrigation systems with and without the incorporation of renewable energy (USD 5,000 and USD 10,000 per unit, respectively), keyline-type infiltration ditches (USD 5,000 per unit), and energy-efficiency and power generation solutions using photovoltaic systems and automation of production processes (USD 20,000 per unit). The costs include the supply of materials, infrastructure, installation, equipment, initial technical assistance, and the labor required for implementation. Considering the implementation of 193 physical units, the estimated total cost of the measure amounts to USD 1,700,000.
2.3.2 Strengthen Resilient Production Systems Based on Biodiversity and Sustainable Ecosystem Management	The budget includes investments for establishing biodiverse gardens using greenhouses adapted to local conditions (USD 5,000 per unit), developing sustainable livestock pilot projects for the restoration and management of high-Andean wetlands (USD 19,000 per unit), constructing livestock pens and sheds with infrastructure to protect against extreme weather events and predators (USD 11,000 per unit), the provision of supplementary forage for traditional and transhumant livestock systems (USD 5,800 per unit), the implementation of livestock identification and health management measures (USD 1,000 per unit), and activities for the sustainable collection of non-timber forest products (USD 3,000 per unit). The costs cover infrastructure, equipment, supplies, technical assistance, initial training, and small investments to strengthen resilient production practices and the sustainable management of natural resources. Based on the implementation of 202 physical units, the estimated total cost of the measure amounts to USD 1,100,000.
2.3.3 Strengthen technical capacities and access to innovation for climate change adaptation	The budget includes the implementation and equipping of five macro-regional training rooms, including furniture, audiovisual equipment, sound systems, and other infrastructure required for conducting training programs (USD 47,000 per room). It also provides for the implementation of annual training, technical assistance, and technology demonstration activities aimed at producers, organizations, and local institutions (USD 4,000 per activity), as well as the development of specific training plans associated with the solutions implemented in Activities 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 (USD 10,000 per plan). The costs include training materials, transportation, logistics, specialized technical assistance, and methodological support for capacity building. Considering the implementation of 13 physical units, the estimated total cost of the measure amounts to USD 326,000.
2.4.1 Establish soil and water conservation through contour lines and infiltration structures to reduce erosion and improve water retention	The budget includes the supply of equipment and materials for establishing contour lines and raised terraces, including precision optical levels (USD 680), tripods (USD 170), sighting rods (USD 113), measuring tapes (USD 28), and sets of marker posts (USD 113), for a total initial investment of USD 1,105 per organization. Recurring costs also include minor equipment maintenance, estimated at USD 29 per year. Considering the implementation of 30 physical units, the estimated total cost of the measure for the project is USD 33,150.
2.4.2 Implement sustainable production systems through conservation agriculture, no-till farming, and green manure in FF systems	The budget includes the provision of machinery and technical support for sustainable production systems, including seeders (USD 16,000), tractors (USD 35,000), blade rollers (USD 3,400), lime spreaders (USD 3,000), and sprayers (USD 5,600), for a total initial investment of USD 63,000 for emerging organizations and indigenous communities. Recurring costs also include agricultural inputs, fertilizers, seeds, technical assistance, fuel, field extension support, and minor machinery repairs, with estimated annual recurring costs of USD 22,158 for nascent organizations and indigenous communities, USD 17,698 for moderately strengthened organizations, and USD 13,080 for strengthened organizations.

Activity	Notes and Assumptions
2.4.3 Install f groundwater extraction and drip irrigation systems for climate-resilient water management in FF systems	The budget includes the installation of a deep well and a drip irrigation system for 10 hectares of fruit and vegetable production, including drilling and casing work (USD 7,557), an electromechanical pumping system (USD 1,221), a transformer (USD 3,817), a 50,000-liter underground reservoir (USD 1,832), a pumping system (USD 1,527), an elevated water tank (USD 5,344), drip irrigation infrastructure (USD 1,832), a 2,500-meter water distribution network (USD 14,046), a hydrogeological study (USD 1,527), and environmental registration procedures with MADES (USD 1,527), for a total initial investment of USD 40,230. Recurring costs also include electricity or fuel (USD 3,600 annually) and minor repairs (USD 1,000 annually). Considering the implementation of 13 physical units, the estimated total cost of the measure for the project is USD 522,990. The plan calls for hiring a full-time local facilitator to implement the project, with an estimated monthly fee of USD 3,500 for a three-year period during the project's implementation phase.
2.5.1 Install Climate-Resilient Water Collection, Storage, and Distribution Systems on Livestock Farms	The budget includes the construction or rehabilitation of water solutions and water distribution systems for livestock farms, including spring protection systems (USD 1,750), new water reservoirs or "tajamares" (USD 4,500), rehabilitation of existing reservoirs (USD 1,898), permanent fences (USD 720), semi-artesian wells (USD 7,000), polyethylene water tanks (USD 1,700), solar-powered pumping systems (USD 3,500), small wind-powered pumping systems (USD 3,000), water pipeline networks (USD 1,500), valves and fittings (USD 300), and fixed livestock water troughs (USD 460). Total investment costs are estimated at USD 7,260 for spring systems, USD 10,730 for new reservoirs, USD 8,128 for rehabilitated reservoirs, and USD 14,210 for well systems. Recurring costs also include infrastructure maintenance and technical visits for system diagnosis and monitoring. Considering the implementation of 70 physical units, the estimated total cost of the measure for the project is USD 765,756.
2.5.2 Apply Bio-Inputs for the Agroecological Transition in Livestock Systems	For the project's implementation, the plan calls for hiring a full-time territorial facilitator, with an estimated monthly salary of USD 3,500 for a period of three years during the project's implementation phase.
2.5.3 Strengthen of producer organizations and Rural Development Committees for territorial climate governance	The budget includes actions to strengthen Uruguay's Rural Development Committees and to build the capacity of family farming organizations.
2.5.4 Establish Tree Systems for Shade, Shelter, and Conservation of Riparian Ecosystems in Livestock Systems	The budget includes the establishment of forest protection systems on family-run livestock farms, including eucalyptus seedlings (USD 315), casuarina seedlings (USD 2,700), native tree seedlings (USD 3,150), electric fences (USD 250), solar-powered electric fence chargers (USD 170), planting services (USD 263), ant control (USD 93), soil preparation (USD 318), and strategic irrigation systems (USD 500). The total estimated initial investment is USD 1,909 for eucalyptus-based systems and USD 4,744 for native species systems. In addition, the measure includes the restoration of 0.5 ha of riparian areas through the planting of native trees, fences to keep livestock out, vegetation management, and irrigation systems, with a total initial investment of USD 2,419 per unit. Recurring costs also include ant control services and technical assistance for the design of plantations, restoration strategies, and native forest management. Considering the implementation of 133 physical units, the estimated total cost of the measure for the project is USD 962,096.
2.5.5 Implement Adaptive Pasture and Herd Management for Climate Resilience and the Strengthening of Ecosystem Services	The budget includes the adoption of pasture and herd management measures on a 45-hectare cattle ranch with 30 heads of cattle, including electric fences (USD 1,000) and solar-powered fence energizers (USD 420), for a total initial investment of USD 1,420 per unit. Recurring costs also include technical visits for pasture and herd management and production diversification (USD 2,250 annually), exchange and outreach workshops (USD 439 annually), educational materials and record-keeping kits (USD 150 annually), and training activities on herd management and production diversification (USD 39 annually). Considering the implementation of 102 physical units, the estimated total cost of the project is USD 918,362.
3.1.1 Conduct national market studies on public and private sector financial services for FF providers, including mapping of available instruments and barriers to access	The consultancy is expected to focus on the markets of the five participating countries with experience in mainstreaming gender and credit (USD 1,000 per country). The budget includes the salary of a technical specialist who will coordinate and integrate the results of the studies from the five countries (USD 70,000) and develop the instruments prioritized by each.
3.2.1. Strengthen and structure operational financing windows, including eligibility criteria, regulatory frameworks, and methodologies.	Funding is planned for at least 12 pilot projects, with a maximum amount of up to USD 150,000 per project, distributed primarily at a rate of 3 projects per country, intended to support the processes of structuring, validating, and strengthening the institutional capacities necessary for their implementation. In addition, the cost of fund management is included. The budget includes 5 workshops (20–30 participants each) to support childcare (USD 250 per workshop). The cost is estimated for 5 national workshops.
3.3.1 Implement of financing mechanisms for climate adaptation projects led by FF organizations.	Up to USD 100,000 per innovation project. Up to 10% of the amount may be allocated to proposal design. Support is planned for 15 pilot projects with low interest rates. In addition, fund administration costs are included.
4.1.1 Prepare five national assessments and one regional assessment on administrative records and information systems for FF	The estimated cost includes the hiring of a specialized regional consultant with experience in mainstreaming a gender perspective and data analysis in the international consulting sector to prepare five national assessments and one regional assessment of administrative records and information systems for family farming, including a literature review and information gathering (USD 10,000), technical coordination with national and regional stakeholders (USD 10,000), the preparation of the five national assessments (USD 25,000), the preparation of the comparative

Activity	Notes and Assumptions
	regional assessment (USD 10,000), the analysis of interoperability and integration with other information sources relevant to the Project's MEL system (USD 8,000), as well as technical validation, the development of regional recommendations, and final adjustments to the deliverables (USD 7,000); this consultancy is linked to Activity 4.4.2.
4.1.2 Conduct implementation of national and regional workshops to define common criteria and methodologies for adaptation information and learning	The estimated cost per national workshop is USD 15,800. It is assumed that 25 people will participate in each one-day in-person workshop. The estimated cost includes domestic airfare at USD 500 per participant (USD 12,500 in total), lodging at USD 50 per night (USD 1,250 total), meals at USD 40 per person per day (USD 1,000 total), local transportation at USD 15 per person per day (USD 375 total), coffee service at USD 12 per person (USD 175 total), materials and supplies for the workshop (USD 200 total), childcare support services estimated at USD 250 per workshop, including temporary childcare services, support staff, basic educational and recreational materials, snacks for children, and logistical support to facilitate the participation of women with caregiving responsibilities, as well as a provision for unforeseen expenses and operational contingencies of USD 300.
4.1.3 Develop and operationalize of the Family Farming Information System (IS-FF)	The estimated cost includes hiring a specialized consulting firm to design and develop the Family Farming Information System (IS-FF), including the functional design and system architecture (USD 10,000), the development of interactive maps and territorial visualizations (USD 20,000), the development of indicator dashboards and analysis tools (USD 20,000), the implementation of report-generation modules (USD 15,000), the integration and initial data entry of information from participating countries (USD 8,000), as well as testing, technical validation, user training, and final adjustments (USD 7,000). The dashboards allow for visualization by gender, age, ethnicity, country, and territory of origin.
4.2.1 Conduct national workshops for the participatory definition of adaptation indicators	The estimated cost per national workshop is USD 15,800. It is assumed that 25 people will participate in each one-day in-person workshop. The estimated cost includes domestic airfare at USD 500 per participant (USD 12,500 total), lodging at USD 50 per night (USD 1,250 total), meals at USD 40 per person per day (USD 1,000 total), local transportation at USD 15 per person per day (USD 375 total), coffee service at USD 7 per person (USD 175 total), materials and supplies for the workshop (USD 200 total), childcare support services estimated at USD 250 per workshop, including temporary childcare services, support staff, basic educational and recreational materials, snacks for girls and boys, and logistical support to facilitate the participation of women with caregiving responsibilities, as well as a provision for unforeseen expenses and operational contingencies of USD 300.
4.2.2 Validate and adapt climate National Adjustment of Adaptation Indicators for the FF to national contexts	The estimated cost per national workshop is USD 15,800. It is assumed that 25 people will participate in each one-day in-person workshop. The estimated cost includes domestic airfare at USD 500 per participant (USD 12,500 in total), lodging at USD 50 per night (USD 1,250 total), meals at USD 40 per person per day (USD 1,000 total), local transportation at USD 15 per person per day (USD 375 total), coffee service at USD 7 per person (USD 175 total), materials and supplies for the workshop (USD 200 total), childcare support services estimated at USD 250 per workshop, including temporary childcare services, support staff, basic educational and recreational materials, snacks for children, and logistical support to facilitate the participation of women with caregiving responsibilities, as well as a provision for unforeseen expenses and operational contingencies of USD 300.
4.2.3 Regional workshop to share approaches and lessons learned in the process of developing adaptation indicators	To avoid duplication of costs, this activity will be included within the regional workshops grouped under Activity 1.4.2. There is an estimated cost for one (1) in-person regional workshop. The cost of the specialized regional consultant is included in the consultancy for Activity 4.2.1. A contingency fund of USD 5,000 is included.
4.2.4 Conduct a National Training Workshops on the Application of Adaptation Indicators	The estimated cost per national workshop is USD 15,800. It is assumed that 25 people will participate in each one-day in-person workshop. The estimated cost includes domestic airfare at USD 500 per participant (USD 12,500 total), lodging at USD 50 per night (USD 1,250 total), meals at USD 40 per person per day (USD 1,000 total), local transportation at USD 15 per person per day (USD 375 total), coffee service at USD 7 per person (USD 175 total), materials and supplies for the workshop (USD 200 total), childcare support services estimated at USD 250 per workshop, including temporary childcare services, support staff, basic educational and recreational materials, snacks for children, and logistical support to facilitate the participation of women with caregiving responsibilities, as well as a provision for unforeseen expenses and operational contingencies of USD 300. (ANNEX 2: ESSP: The instructor's fees are estimated at USD 2,000; the rental of a meeting room for 40 people for 4 hours at a hotel is estimated at USD 1,500; and the costs of coffee breaks are estimated at USD 15 per person.)
4.2.5 Consolidate, Validate, and Integrate of Adaptation Indicators for Family Farming into the IS-FF	The estimated cost includes the development and integration of functionalities for the consolidation, visualization, and monitoring of adaptation indicators in the Family Farming Information System (IS-FF), including the development of indicator dashboards and visualization tools (USD 15,000), the configuration of filters, queries, and navigation features by dimensions, scales, and differential approaches (USD 8,000), the development of features for visualizing time series and relevant agroclimatic information (USD 8,000), the implementation of tools for generating and downloading customized reports (USD 7,000), the integration of technical data sheets, databases, and project monitoring information (USD 7,000), as well as functional testing, technical validation, adjustments, and system commissioning (USD 5,000). The cost of the specialized regional consultant is included in the consulting services for Activity 4.2.1.
4.2.6 Pilot the application of adaptation indicators in selected territories	The estimated cost includes the design, development, and implementation of the Family Farming Information System (IS-FF), including the functional design and system architecture (USD 30,000), the development of interactive maps and territorial visualization tools (USD 50,000), the development of dashboards for adaptation, social, productive, and environmental indicators (USD 45,000), the implementation of modules for analysis, querying, and generating customized reports (USD 35,000), the integration of information from administrative records, statistical systems, agroclimatic sources, and other databases relevant to family farming (USD 30,000), the development of interoperability features, filters, and query mechanisms differentiated by user type (USD 25,000), as well as

Activity	Notes and Assumptions
	functional testing, technical validation, user training, final adjustments, and system commissioning (USD 35,000).
4.3.1 Establish and Operate Five National Agroclimatic Technical Bodies (NATB)	The estimated cost per national workshop is USD 15,800. It is assumed that 25 people will participate in each one-day in-person workshop. The estimated cost includes domestic airfare at USD 500 per participant (USD 12,500 in total), lodging at USD 50 per night (USD 1,250 total), meals at USD 40 per person per day (USD 1,000 total), local transportation at USD 15 per person per day (USD 375 total), coffee service at USD 12 per person (USD 175 total), materials and supplies for the workshop (USD 200 total), childcare support services estimated at USD 250 per workshop, including temporary childcare services, support staff, basic educational and recreational materials, snacks for children, and logistical support to facilitate the participation of women with caregiving responsibilities, as well as a provision for unforeseen expenses and operational contingencies of USD 300.
4.3.2 Develop and strengthen of early warning systems and contingency plans in each country.	The estimated cost includes functional design and information architecture (USD 10,000), the development of web interfaces and user experience (USD 15,000), the development of interactive dashboards and indicator visualization tools (USD 20,000), the development of dynamic maps and territorial analysis features (USD 10,000), the integration of information from national and regional sources (USD 10,000), the implementation of tools for querying, searching, and generating reports (USD 5,000), as well as functional testing, technical validation, user training, and system deployment (USD 10,000). The estimated cost includes the functional design and technological architecture of the system (USD 25,000), the integration of climate, meteorological, and agroclimatic information from national and regional sources (USD 40,000), the development of algorithms, models, and rules for generating alerts and recommendations (USD 35,000), the development of modules for monitoring, visualizing, and analyzing information (USD 30,000), the implementation of mechanisms for communicating and disseminating alerts to different end users (USD 25,000), the development of interoperability features with existing platforms and systems (USD 15,000), as well as functional testing, technical validation, user training, and system commissioning (USD 30,000).
4.3.3 Strengthen and support the Operation of the REAF Commission on Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management	The estimate covers the salary of an international consultant for a period of 1 year.
4.3.4 Develop of a module within the IS-FF for regional agroclimatic information and decision-making tools	The estimated cost is USD 80,000 for the development and implementation of a web-based visualizer and information system, including design, programming, data integration, visualization and analysis tools, report generation, functional testing, and system commissioning.
4.3.5 Develop of institutional recommendations and guidelines to strengthen the sustainability of the NATBs and the Commission on Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management	Part of the estimated budget is derived from the salary included in Outcome 4.3.3.

Table 38: **Project execution costs**

Costs	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total	Assumptions and estimates
General coordination of the Project Management Unit (full-time)	USD 72,000	USD 72,000	USD 72,000	USD 72,000	USD 288,000	The General Coordinator position offers a monthly salary of USD 6,000 for full-time work. The Senior Coordinator is responsible for leading overall coordination, ensuring effective implementation and inter-institutional coordination, and facilitating technical and operational processes among the five participating countries. Hiring for this position will be conducted through a public bidding process.
Environmental and Social (E&S) and Gender Specialist	USD 45,000	USD 45,000	USD 45,000	USD 45,000	USD 180,000	Responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the project's environmental and social safeguards and Gender Action Plan, including risk monitoring, reporting, and compliance with Adaptation Fund requirements.
Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	USD 44,400	USD 44,400	USD 44,400	USD 44,400	USD 177,600	Responsible for project monitoring and reporting, including results tracking, data consolidation, indicator monitoring, and preparation of periodic project progress reports.
Management and operation of the PMU (air travel)	USD 7,200	USD 7,200	USD 7,200	USD 7,200	USD 28,800	Five (5) annual flights are planned for the coordinator to other countries. The estimated cost is USD 1,200 round-trip. The cost of international airfare is included for participation in the project launch workshop and the closing workshop. The budget for the coordinator is included. Travel costs for the initial and final project workshops are included.
Management and operation of the PMU	USD 3,463	USD 8,800	USD 2,800	USD 8,800	USD 23,863	A total of 2 days of travel per leg is assumed. Estimated travel costs include lodging, meals, and local transportation, based on the following daily

Costs	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total	Assumptions and estimates
(travel allowances)						rates: lodging at USD 70 per night, meals at USD 50 per day, and local transportation at USD 20 per day. The budget is estimated for the Coordinator and Safeguards Specialist.
Management and operation of the PMU (ground transportation)	USD 1,800	USD 1,500	USD 1,500	USD 1,500	USD 6,300	During the General Coordinator's missions to participating countries, vehicle rental and fuel costs are taken into account. Each mission includes two days of travel within the country to support coordination meetings, field visits, and implementation monitoring activities, at an estimated cost of 150 USD per day, including vehicle rental and fuel expenses.
Administrative Expenses	USD 422,438	USD 422,437	USD 422,437	USD 422,437	USD 1,689,749	Institutional costs for the administration and management of project execution by IICA. These include the opening and administration of project accounts, financial and accounting management, coordination of internal and external audits, preparation and review of audited financial statements and reports, fiduciary and administrative controls, institutional review of procurement, equipment and supplies, maintenance of records and supporting documentation, and other corporate functions necessary to ensure compliance with internal procedures and the project's financial and fiduciary requirements. Administrative costs are taken into account over the 4-year project implementation period.
Total Project Costs	USD 596,301	USD 601,337	USD 595,337	USD 601,337	USD 2,394,312	-

Table 39: Management, Supervision, Monitoring, and Evaluation Costs of the Regional Implementing Entity (CAF)

Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total	Assumptions and Estimates
Inception Workshop	110,000	USD 0	USD 0	USD 0	USD 110,000	The cost of renting the venue is estimated at USD 5,000, including a space suitable for 40 participants with basic amenities. Food costs are estimated at USD 10,000, covering lunch and two coffee breaks for all participants. USD 2,500 is allocated for participant transportation, assuming shared or subsidized travel options. Facilitation fees are estimated at USD 4,000, including compensation for two facilitators. Finally, USD 500 is set aside for materials and administrative costs.
Baseline Report	87,000	USD 0	USD 0	USD 0	USD 87,000	Preparation of the Baseline Data Report, including data collection, field verification, consultations with stakeholders, analysis of baseline conditions, establishment of indicator baselines, and preparation of the final report to support project implementation and monitoring. Review, technical quality assurance, and oversight of the Baseline Report, including verification of methodological consistency, compliance with project monitoring requirements, and integration into the overall project monitoring and evaluation framework.
CAF Corporate Costs	85,000	USD 85,000	USD 85,000	USD 85,000	USD 340,000	CAF corporate costs include costs related to CAF general activities, including CAF engagement in countries and/or capacity building; activities related to CAF project cycles; general contracts for CAF administrative staff and information management systems; general activities of CAFPG and ESS of portfolio;

Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total	Assumptions and Estimates
						participation in FF activities, including travel for these activities.
Financial management of project funds and accounting services	40,000	USD 40,000	USD 40,000	USD 40,000	USD 160,000	Considered an administrative expense. USD 35,000 per year.
Setup Monitoring and Evaluation	110,000	USD 110,000	USD 110,000	USD 124,086	USD 454,086	Costs cover the Implementing Entity's supervision, quality assurance, and fiduciary oversight of the Project monitoring and reporting system, including the review of the Inception Report, Annual Project Performance Reports, and Final Project Report, as well as verification of compliance with Adaptation Fund requirements. Day-to-day monitoring, data collection, consolidation, analysis, and operation of the monitoring system are covered under the Project/Programme Execution Costs (EE).
Independent midterm review	USD 0	USD 125,000	USD 0	USD 00	USD 125,000	Independent evaluation services, including data collection, consultations, field visits, analysis, and final reporting.
Independent final project evaluation	USD 0	USD 0	USD 0	USD 180,000	USD 180,000	Independent evaluation services, including data collection, consultations, field visits, analysis, and final reporting.
Project Oversight: Includes site visits to verify the quality of deliverables and oversight of independent evaluations.	65,000	USD 65,000	USD 65,000	USD 65,000	USD 260,000	Project supervision costs cover travel, accommodation, and other related expenses for CAF staff and consultants responsible for supervising and monitoring the project. This includes on-site verification missions in the project's intervention areas, participation in project governance meetings, coordination with implementing entities, review of the progress and results of project implementation, and oversight of independent evaluations.
Translations	5,000	USD 5,000	USD 5,000	USD 5,000	USD 20,000	Consultant fees are taken into account. The estimated cost is USD 3,000 per year.
Audits	25,000	USD 25,000	USD 25,000	USD 25,000	USD 100,000	These costs correspond to the independent administrative and financial audits required by the Adaptation Fund to verify compliance with the Fund's fiduciary standards, financial management requirements, and applicable audit provisions throughout Project implementation
Technical support and assistance from CAF staff	10,000	USD 10,000	USD 10,000	USD 10,000	USD 40,000	A fee of USD 10,000 per year is estimated for five consultants, one from each country.
Total	USD 537,000	USD 465,000	USD 340,000	USD 534,086	USD 1,876,086	-

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

Table 40: Disbursement schedule

	Upon signature of the Agreement	One Year after project start	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Scheduled Date	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Project Funds	USD 2,193,955	USD 11,843,875	USD 11,247,433	USD 2,908,651	USD 28,123,914

Implementing Entity Fee	USD 537,000	USD 365,000	USD 340,000	USD 534,086	USD 1,876,086
Total	USD 3,646,275	USD 11,551,255	USD 11,448,541	USD 3,353,929	USD 30,000,000

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

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the GOVERNMENT¹⁰⁷. *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate the date of endorsement for each country participating in the proposed project. Add more lines as necessary. The endorsement letters should be attached as an annex to the project proposal. Please attach the endorsement letters using this template; include as many participating governments as necessary if this is a regional project:*

<i>Fernando Romero, Ministry of Development Planning and Environment, Bolivia</i>	06/30/2026
<i>Aloisio Lopes Pereira de Melo, National Secretary for Climate Change Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Brazil</i>	06/26/2026
<i>Maritza Jadrijevic Girardi, Head of Adaptation Department, Ministry of the Environment, Chile</i>	07/02/2026
<i>Oscar Lovera Chávez, Minister of Economy and Finance, Minister, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Paraguay</i>	07/01/2026
<i>Maria Fernanda Souza, National Director of Climate Change, Ministry of the Environment, Uruguay</i>	06/24/2026

⁶. Each Party shall designate and notify the secretariat of the authority that will endorse, on behalf of the national government, the projects and programs proposed by the implementing entities.



ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE BOLIVIA
MINISTERIO DE PLANIFICACIÓN
DEL DESARROLLO Y MEDIO AMBIENTE

La Paz, 30 JUN. 2026

MPDyMA/DESPACHO-NE 00418/2026

1362

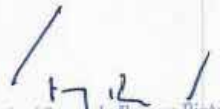
To: ADAPTATION FUND BOARD

**Subject: Endorsement for Proyecto Regional
de Adaptation al Cambio Climático de la Agricultura
Familiar del MERCOSUR Ampliado - PROCCAF**

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

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by Banco Desarrollo Productivo de America Latina y el Caribe and executed by Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura

Sincerely,


José Fernando Romero Pinto
MINISTRO DE PLANIFICACIÓN DEL DESARROLLO Y MEDIO AMBIENTE

MPDyMA-I-08401/2026
OMJP/KARM/EFG
Attached:
cc. ARCH.
Verification code: 7PZ1gLiE
<https://verifica.produccion.gob.bo>



ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE
NATIONAL SECRETARIAT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

Brasília, June 26th, 2026

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

Subject: Endorsement for the project "**MERCOSUR Regional Programme for Climate Change Adaptation in Family Farming (RPOCCAF)**".

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

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF) and executed by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).

Sincerely,

Mr. Aloisio Lopes Pereira de Melo
National Secretary for Climate Change
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
Esplanada dos Ministerios, Bloco B, 5th floor,
CEP 70068-900, Brazil
Tel: + (55) (61) 2028-1003 / 1888
Email: gab_smc@mma.gov.br;



ADAPTATION FUND



Letter of Endorsement by Government

2 July 2026

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

Subject: Endorsement for MERCOSUR Regional Project for Climate Change Adaptation in Family Farming (RPCCAFF)

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

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above grant proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina y El Caribe (CAF) and executed by Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Maritza Jadrijevic Girardi'.

Maritza Jadrijevic Girardi
Head of Adaptation Department - Climate Change Division
Ministry of Environment
Government of Chile



MINISTERIO DE
ECONOMÍA
Y FINANZAS
PARAGUAY

PARAGUÁI
TEMBIGUEROKOITA
HA VIRUNANGAREKO
MOTENONDEHA



ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government

July 01, 2026

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

Subject: Endorsement for *Programa Regional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático de la Agricultura Familiar del MERCOSUR Ampliado (PROCCAF)*

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

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) and the Caribbean and executed by Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA).

Sincerely,



Oscar Lovera Chávez
Minister of Economy and Finance



Ministerio
de Ambiente

Letter of Endorsement by Government

Government of Uruguay, Ministry of Environment

June 24th, 2026

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

Subject: Endorsement for the Regional Project "Regional Program for Adaptation to Climate Change in Family Farming in MERCOSUR (RPCCFF)".

Dear Members of the Adaptation Fund Board,

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

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above regional project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the regional project will be implemented by CAF-Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean and executed by IICA-Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture.

Sincerely,

Maria Fernanda Souza
National Director of Climate Change
Ministry of Environment

B. Implementing Entity certification : *Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Also provide the project contact person's name, telephone number, and email address*

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board and the prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans of Brazil, Uruguay, Bolivia, Chile, and Paraguay. Subject to approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, I commit to implementing the project in compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy, on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project

*Mr. Ignacio Lorenzo Arana
Technical Advisor on Biodiversity and Climate, Director of Climate Action; Positive Biodiversity
Implementing Entity Coordinator*

Date:

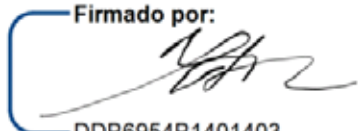
Phone and email: ilorenzo@caf.com

Project Contact Person: Miguel Guzman

Tel. +598 (2) 917-3280 Email: mguzman@caf.com

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 of Brasil, Uruguay, Bolivia, Chile y Paraguay and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project

Firmado por:


DDB6954B1401403...

Mr. Ignacio Lorenzo Arana

Technical Advisory on Biodiversity and Climate, Director

Climate Action; Positive Biodiversity

Implementing Entity Coordinator

Date: July 1, 2026

Tel. and email: ilorenzo@caf.com

Project Contact Person:

Miguel Guzman

Tel.+598 (2) 917-3280

Email: mguzman@caf.com

Annex 4. Consultation Report

Project: “Regional Project for Climate Change Adaptation in Family Farming in the Expanded
MERCOSUR—PROCCAF ”

June 2026

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Work Methodology for Conducting the Project Socialization Workshops	3
3. Systematization of the consultation process: consultative workshops	5
3.1. Socialization Workshop Quillote, Valparaíso, Chile	5
3.2. Socialization workshop in Choré, San Pedro, Paraguay, June 8,	8
3.3. Socialization Workshop in Cobija, Pando, Bolivia, June 12–13,	11
3.4. Socialization Workshop in Tacuarembó, Tacuarembó, Uruguay, June 15.	14
3.5. Socialization Workshop, Brasília, Brazil, June 18.	17
3.1. Regional meetings with REAF stakeholders	21
4. Conclusions	22
5. Appendices	23

Table of Tables

Table1 . Summary of Participation in National PROCCAF Socialization Workshops	3
Table2 . Schedule of activities for the workshops	3
Table3 . Panel 1 Fair access, inclusive participation, and addressing concerns	6
Table4 . Panel 2: Cultural Relevance, Indigenous Peoples, and Local Knowledge	6
Table5 . Panel 3: Compliance, Security, and Responsible Management of Resources	6
Table6 . Panel 4 Care for ecosystems, biodiversity, and soils	7
Table7 . Table 1. Fair access, inclusive participation, and addressing concerns	9
Table8 . Panel 2: Cultural Relevance, Indigenous Peoples, and Local Knowledge	9
Table9 . Table 3 Compliance, Safety, and Responsible Resource Management	10
Table10 . Table 4 Care of Ecosystems, Biodiversity, and Soils	10
Table11 . Panel 2: Cultural Relevance, Indigenous Peoples, and Local Knowledge	13
Table12 . Panel 4: Care for Ecosystems, Biodiversity, and Soils	13
Table13 . Panel 1 Fair Access, Inclusive Participation, and Addressing Concerns	15
Table14 . Panel 2: Cultural Relevance, Indigenous Peoples, and Local Knowledge	16
Table15 . Panel 3 Compliance, Safety, and Responsible Management of Resources	16
Table16 . Panel 4 Care for Ecosystems, Biodiversity, and Soils	16
Table17 . Table 1 Fair access, inclusive participation, and addressing concerns	19
Table18 . Panel 2: Cultural Relevance, Indigenous Peoples, and Local Knowledge	19
Table19 . Panel 3 Compliance, Safety, and Responsible Resource Management	19
Table20 . Panel 4: Care for Ecosystems, Biodiversity, and Soils	20
Table21 . Results of bilateral meetings and commissions	21

1. Introduction

From June 5 to 18, 2026, the PROCCAF project's Socialization and consultation process took place at the national and regional levels through participatory workshops and forums for exchange with key stakeholders in the project's implementation areas. These events took place in various countries across the region, including Chile, Paraguay, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Brazil, with the participation of institutional representatives, producer organizations, local communities, and other relevant stakeholders linked to family farming.

At each event, structured dialogue sessions were facilitated to analyze the territorial approach, identify expected impacts, define success factors, and assess the main social, environmental, and gender-related risks associated with the implementation of PROCCAF. Participants in the workshops included national governments, organizations and institutions representing family farming, women, and youth, as well as researchers and other relevant stakeholders. These workshops served as a key forum for exchange, dialogue, and collective validation, aimed at presenting the project, delving deeper into its territorial approach, and reviewing its Social, Environmental, and Gender Framework, ensuring that the final design adequately reflects the priorities, capacities, and contributions of the stakeholders involved in the territory.

The objectives of the Socialization workshops were:

- To present the project's general proposal.
- To explore in depth the territorial approach planned for Chile, particularly the activities of Component 2.
- To gather feedback on the proposal.
- To gather perspectives on the project's Social and Environmental Framework, Gender Plan, and social and environmental safeguards.
- To gather input on the measures planned to address social, environmental, and gender risks during implementation.

The following is shown:

Table1 . Summary of Participation in National PROCCAF Socialization Workshops

Country	Location	Date	No. of women	No. of men	Total participants
Chile	Quillota	June 5, 2026	25	21	46
Paraguay	Choré	June 8, 2026	15	42	46
Bolivia	Cobija	June 12, 2026	6	8	14
Uruguay	Tacuarembó	June 15, 2026	36	14	50
Brazil	Brasília	June 18, 2026	22	20	42

In addition, a field visit was conducted in Bolivia on the afternoons of June 12 and 13, with 15 participants, which helped strengthen the collection of information in that country. Likewise, in Paraguay, a meeting was organized on June 9 and 10 with stakeholders from the Specialized Meeting on Family Farming (REAF), attended by approximately 30 representatives from various regions and countries.

2. Work Methodology for Conducting the Project Socialization Workshops

The following agenda was followed for each of the workshops:

Table2 . Schedule of activities for the workshops

Activity	Duration (min)	Objective	Person in Charge
Opening	10	Introduction of national technical leads for the project and technical staff from CAF, IICA, and the project drafting team, along with the schedule and work methodology for the day	Country Representative, Miguel Guzman, CAF

Activity	Duration (min)	Objective	Person in Charge
Project Presentation	20	Context and rationale; general objective; components: specific objectives and activities	Team (Jorge Marzarolli and Cecilia Jones, CAF; Mateo Basantes, Global Factor)
Territorial Approach Presentation of Component 2	20	Proposed Territorial Approach Linkages with Public Policies and National Instruments Progress, Opportunities, and Challenges in the Territory	Country Contact
	40	Forum for exchange and feedback	Team (Jorge Marzarolli and Cecilia Jones, CAF; Mateo Basantes, Global Factor)
Social, Environmental, and Gender Framework	15	Principles of the social, environmental, and gender safeguards approach. Identification of risks and benefits	Team (Jorge Marzarolli and Cecilia Jones, CAF; Mateo Basante, Global Factor)
	35	Forum for Discussion and Feedback	Team (Jorge Marzarolli and Cecilia Jones, CAF; Mateo Basantes, Global Factor)
Closing and Conclusions	10	Summary of Key Messages and Next Steps	Team
		Closing	Country Representative and CAF

To gather feedback on the territorial approach, three guiding questions were posed

1. Does the project address the climate adaptation challenges faced by family farming production systems in their territories?
2. What might be the potential impacts of PROCCAF on your community?
3. What factors should be taken into account to ensure the project's success in their territories?

These questions, along with summary presentations of the proposed actions for PROCCAF, facilitated a valuable exchange among stakeholders and potential beneficiaries from the five countries participating in the project.

To disseminate the Social and Environmental Framework and the gender inclusion strategy, the main environmental and social risks and gender barriers were presented, along with risk mitigation and management measures. A consultation was held on the prioritization of these risks and the appropriateness of the proposed mitigation measures in each case. To this end, attendees were divided into groups. Each group analyzed a different set of risks for its territory or community.

Regarding gender, participants will answer three questions related to gender issues:

Question 1. Thinking specifically about this region and the farming families with whom you work: What challenges do women, young people, and Indigenous peoples/traditional communities face in participating in or benefiting from initiatives related to production, climate adaptation, training, financing, or access to technology?

Which three of these examples are the most significant?

- lack of time due to caregiving responsibilities
- transportation or mobility
- connectivity
- access to land
- access to water
- technical assistance
- access to credit
- schedules
- language/culture
- limited organizational participation
- others to be identified

Guideline 2. If the Project wanted to ensure that women, youth, and Indigenous peoples can effectively participate and benefit in this territory, what should it do or adapt? Please prioritize three measures:

- Appropriate schedules
- care support
- transportation
- in-person sessions
- peer visits
- tailored technical assistance
- intercultural methodologies
- adapted materials
- organizational support

Question 3. Considering the reality of this region: What level of participation do you consider realistic to achieve for women, youth, and indigenous peoples/traditional communities? What conditions would be necessary to achieve this? For example:

- Women: ____%
- Youth: ____%
- Indigenous peoples/traditional communities: ____%

3. Systematization of the consultation process: consultative workshops

3.1. Socialization Workshop Quillote, Valparaíso, Chile

Date: June 5, 2026

Location: Regional Ministerial Secretariat of Agriculture (SEREMIN), Quillote, Valparaíso, Chile.

3.1.1. Workshop outcomes

Forums for discussion on the PROCCAF proposal—Feedback gathered

Participants' responses to questions regarding the proposed territorial approach indicate a positive assessment of the PROCCAF proposal and recognition of its relevance in addressing the climate challenges faced by family farms in these regions. Producers appreciated that the project addresses issues related to water management, the sustainable management of natural resources, and the incorporation of technologies adapted to local conditions. In this regard, they emphasized the importance of strengthening actions related to water management, efficient land use, production diversification, and nature-based solutions. One participant stated that the project "fully meets our needs, because we have to address the water management aspect, which is important," while another highlighted the need to promote "nature-based solutions." During the exchange, interest was expressed in small-scale renewable energy technologies, particularly photovoltaic and solar thermal panels, which are seen as tools for improving production and reducing costs.

Regarding the expected impacts, participants believe the project could significantly contribute to strengthening the resilience of rural communities in the face of growing water scarcity. The proposed interventions are seen as an opportunity to sustain productive activity and prevent farming families from abandoning their land. Several participants expressed concern about the loss of productive capacity in historically agricultural areas due to difficulties in accessing water. One farmer noted that in his area, "people have already had to leave; they've had to sell their land," while another stated that "all we have left is to sell or leave," reflecting the risk of displacement faced by many rural families. Participants also appreciated that the project could help create more equitable conditions for small-scale producers in relation to larger-scale agro-industrial actors who concentrate water resources and investment capacity.

However, the discussions revealed that the potential benefits of PROCCAF will depend largely on addressing the structural barriers that currently limit adaptation. The main challenge identified relates to difficulties that go beyond the proposed project and are associated with

water rights and the requirements for accessing public programs and investments. Participants stated that they face obstacles stemming from a lack of proper documentation or regulatory systems that do not align with the current reality of the territories. In the words of one farmer, “there is a major problem... the Chilean government needs to rethink several issues related to water rights.” Participants also highlighted the need to review mechanisms that allow for the use or expansion of existing water sources, especially in areas where historical water rights have become ineffective due to declining water flows and competition between valley farmers and highland farmers.

Several key factors were identified to ensure the project’s success. First, they emphasized the need to accompany investments with technical support that facilitates farmers’ effective access to the program’s benefits. Second, training must be conducted using practical methodologies adapted to local production realities. The technologies proposed for Component 2 were valued to the extent that they addressed producers’ specific needs; for example, a representative of nursery operators noted that solar panels could support production processes such as the germination of cuttings. Another aspect that emerged was the importance of strengthening forms of collective organization and cooperation among producers to address challenges that go beyond the scale of individual farms.

Considerations on the Analysis of Social, Environmental, and Gender Risks

Participants worked in five groups to analyze risk measures and mitigation options for the identified risks. The exercise consisted of prioritizing, in order of importance, the measures identified for social, environmental, and gender risks.

A. Working Group No. 1

Table3 . Panel 1 Fair access, inclusive participation, and addressing concerns

Prioritization	Risk	Management Measure	Why is this important for this region?
1	Difficulties in accessing information, participating in decision-making, or filing complaints regarding potential impacts	Clear information, effective participation	Empowering the community or local area through the Project
2	A lack of confidentiality or fear of reprisals against those who file complaints	Ensure that complaints are kept confidential to avoid misunderstandings	To maintain social harmony
3	People do not know where to file a complaint, who receives it, or how it will be followed up	Visiting coworkers	Visits help clear up any doubts that may exist and provide a definitive solution to the problem

B. Working Group No. 2

Table4 . Panel 2: Cultural Relevance, Indigenous Peoples, and Local Knowledge

Prioritization	Risk	Management Measure	Why is this important for this territory?
1	The use of methodologies, materials, or participatory spaces that are ill-suited to indigenous or rural contexts	Field trips, distributing physical materials, and printed publications are preferred	To be able to share with others
1	Language, connectivity, digital literacy, or the formats used hinder access to information	Language should be simple; technical language is not understood;	digital literacy is not widespread—80% of people are older adults, and there are few young people

C. Working Group No. 3

Table5 . Panel 3: Compliance, Security, and Responsible Management of Resources

Prioritization	Risk	Management Measure	Why is this important for this territory?
1	Failure to comply with requirements, permits, or authorizations for water projects, land use, infrastructure, or activities within the territory	Apply for authorizations in advance; conduct pre-feasibility studies	Without the necessary authorizations or legal documentation, support measures cannot be implemented

Prioritization	Risk	Management Measure	Why is this important for this territory?
2	Inefficient use of water, land, materials, and infrastructure	Technical assistance for the use of production inputs, strengthening of resources for project applications and irrigation	Because implementing these measures will lead to better and higher production
3	Resources, infrastructure, and materials are used inappropriately	Education on waste sorting and reuse	To ensure clean production.

D. Working Group No. 4

Table6 . Panel 4 Care for ecosystems, biodiversity, and soils

Prioritization	Risk	Management measure	Why is this important for this region?
1	The continuation of practices that lead to degradation, loss of vegetation cover, burning, or inefficient use of resources	Promote composting. Restore soil microorganisms	Given the extent of degradation in the region, to improve soil conditions, soil structure, and crop development
2	Where there is erosion, compaction, soil degradation, loss of cover, or inadequate management of plots, pastures, or production systems	For compaction issues: machinery	There is a shortage of suitable machinery
3	Agroforestry restoration practices, bio-inputs, or vegetation cover management may adversely affect ecosystem services due to inappropriate practices	Resources for biofactories. Regulatory barriers exist	High cost of traditional inputs; need to return to more sustainable production practices

E. Working Group No. 5

Table 5: Gender

The main difficulties identified regarding participation and access to benefits relate to limited access to productive resources, with access to land and water standing out as top priorities. Technical assistance was also identified as a significant barrier of secondary importance. Additionally, problems with transportation, mobility, and connectivity were highlighted, along with other factors such as low levels of education. To a lesser extent, other factors—such as access to credit, language, working hours, or organizational participation—were not considered priorities.

The proposed measures to facilitate participation primarily emphasize strengthening organizational support as a central priority, followed by tailored technical assistance and the incorporation of intercultural methodologies. In addition, complementary actions were identified, such as adjusting schedules, providing care support, ensuring access to transportation, offering in-person and practical training modalities, facilitating peer visits, and using adapted materials. Overall, the importance of combining these measures is highlighted.

Regarding the expected level of participation, a higher participation rate is estimated for women (70%), followed by young people (30%) and, to a lesser extent, indigenous peoples and traditional communities (10%). These results reflect varying levels of participation among groups within the project.

3.1.2. *Photographic evidence*

Figure 1. Consultation and Socialization workshop in Quillote, Valparaíso



In addition, Annex 1 presents visual records and supporting materials that illustrate the methodology and opportunities for participation.

3.2. Socialization workshop in Choré, San Pedro, Paraguay, June 8,

Date: June 8, 2026

Location: San Pedro Norte Agricultural Development Center (CDA), Choré, Paraguay.

3.2.1. Workshop Outcomes

Forums for discussion on the PROCCAF proposal—Feedback gathered

During the Socialization workshop held in Choré, San Pedro, participants agreed that the proposal addresses the main challenges faced by rural communities in the region. Among the most significant issues highlighted were recurring droughts, high temperatures, soil degradation and erosion, labor shortages, and difficulties in maintaining and increasing agricultural production. In this context, they valued actions focused on water harvesting and management, the implementation of contour lines, improving soil fertility through green manure, and strengthening productive and organizational capacities.

Participants noted that the activities planned by the project align with local needs. For example, they identified the need to complement these actions with greater access to financial resources—included in Component 3 of the proposal—as well as to agricultural equipment and machinery, which are part of the solutions proposed by Paraguay for Component 2. They also highlighted the importance of strengthening the technical knowledge of farmers and extension workers to ensure the proper implementation of the promoted practices, which are aspects included in Component 1 of PROCCAF.

Regarding the expected impacts, the groups agreed that the project will contribute to improving soil quality and the productivity of family farming systems, thereby reducing the effects of droughts and strengthening resilience to climate variability. Participants noted that they expect these changes to lead to an improved quality of life for their families, greater development opportunities for their communities, and increased production and income.

Regarding the factors necessary to ensure the initiative's success, participants emphasized the importance of farmers' commitment and responsibility, as well as technical support during implementation. They also highlighted the importance of ensuring ongoing training, the installation and proper use of climate monitoring systems such as rain gauges, and the strengthening of community organizations. Furthermore, it was noted that the continuation of these actions beyond the project's duration will be essential to consolidate the results and ensure the sustainability of the benefits generated in the region.

Considerations on the Analysis of Social, Environmental, and Gender Risks

Participants worked in five groups to analyze risk measures and mitigation options for the identified risks. The exercise consisted of prioritizing, in order of importance, the measures identified for social, environmental, and gender risks.

A. Working Group No. 1

Table7 . Table 1. Fair access, inclusive participation, and addressing concerns

Prioritization	Risk	Management Measure	Why is this important for this region?
1	Difficulties in accessing information, participating in decision-making, or filing complaints regarding potential impacts	Clear information, effective participation	Empowering the community or region regarding the project
2	A lack of confidentiality or fear of reprisals against those who file complaints	Ensure that complaints are kept confidential to avoid misunderstandings	To maintain social harmony
3	People do not know where to file a complaint, who receives it, or how it will be followed up	Visiting coworkers	Visits help clear up any doubts that may exist and provide a definitive solution to the problem

B. Working Group No. 2

Table8 . Panel 2: Cultural Relevance, Indigenous Peoples, and Local Knowledge

Prioritization	Risk	Management measure	Why is this important for this territory?
1	Language, connectivity, digital literacy, or the formats used may hinder access to information	Project information must be understandable to diverse rural and community audiences. To facilitate access, clear, accessible, downloadable, or simplified materials are prepared	Greater knowledge to implement a project
2	Insufficient participation by indigenous peoples, traditional communities, or culturally diverse groups, or activities that do not adequately consider their culture and forms of organization	The project will operate in territories where indigenous peoples, traditional communities, or culturally distinct groups may participate. To strengthen cultural relevance, the project will ensure meaningful participation, culturally appropriate consultation, and respect for their traditions in all activities	To ensure equality between indigenous communities and rural communities
3	Indigenous knowledge, priorities, or community forms of organization are not sufficiently incorporated into project activities	The project recognizes the importance of community knowledge and priorities. To address this aspect, content and practices will be validated with local stakeholders	To achieve greater agricultural and livestock productivity

C. Working Group No. 3

Table9 . Table 3 Compliance, Safety, and Responsible Resource Management

Prioritization	Risk	Management measure	Why is this important for this territory?
1	Failure to comply with requirements, permits, or authorizations for water projects, land use, infrastructure, or activities within the territory	Take into account best practices when applying herbicides or other products	To prevent health and social problems
2	Failure to conduct a prior review of local environmental conditions or legitimate land use	Prior feasibility study, for example, regarding low soil water availability	To avoid wasted time, environmental damage, and unnecessary expenses
3	Labor standards are not sufficiently enforced in these activities	Have a first-aid kit on hand for the safety of machinery operators	Due to the distance, if an accident occurs, medical services are far away.

D. Working Group No. 4

Table10 . Table 4 Care of Ecosystems, Biodiversity, and Soils

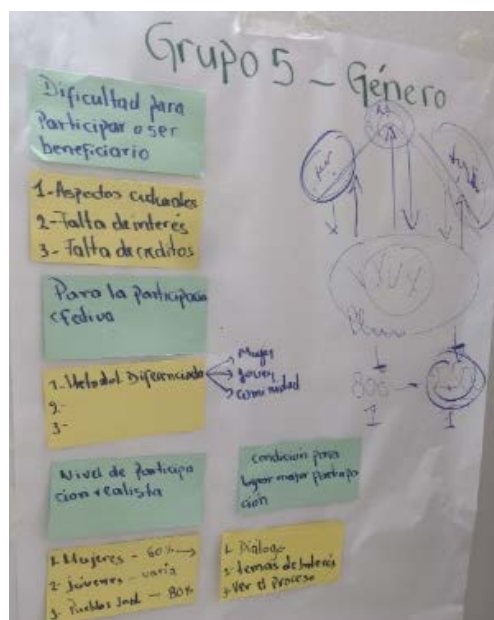
Prioritization	Risk	Management Measure	Why is this important for this region?
1	Tensions may arise due to temporary adjustments in the use of resources or productive areas	Local land-use agreement and community regulations.	Priority
1	Erosion, compaction, soil degradation, loss of vegetation cover, or inadequate management of plots, pastures, or production systems	Stable technical monitoring	Priority
1	Construction projects or production practices that involve earthmoving or soil preparation may cause erosion or localized damage if not properly managed	Stable technical monitoring	Priority

E. Working Group No. 5

Table 5: Gender

The difficulties identified regarding participation and access to benefits are primarily related to a lack of time due to caregiving responsibilities, limited access to credit, and barriers associated with language or culture. Additionally, a lack of interest was mentioned as a factor. In contrast, other limitations related to access to productive resources, technical assistance, connectivity, or transportation were not identified as relevant in this case.

Figure 2. Scheme of Participation and Gender



With regard to measures to facilitate participation, only tailored technical assistance was identified as relevant. No other actions were identified as priorities, suggesting that the main enabling factor in this case is linked to the need to adapt technical support to the characteristics of the beneficiaries.

As for the expected level of participation, participation by women is estimated at 60%, while the level of participation by young people varies. Meanwhile, indigenous peoples and traditional communities have an estimated participation rate of 80%, which indicates a relatively greater presence of this group in project activities. To improve participation, dialogue is needed, along with identifying topics of interest to young people and improving processes.

3.2.2. Photographic evidence

Figure 3. Consultation and Socialization workshop in Choré, San Pedro



In addition, Annex 2 presents visual records and supporting materials that illustrate the methodology and opportunities for participation.

3.3. Socialization Workshop in Cobija, Pando, Bolivia, June 12–13,

Location: Londres 2 and Espíritu communities in the municipality of Filadelfia, and the Trinchera community in the municipality of Porvenir

Date: June 12 and 13, 2026

The Socialization process in Bolivia took place in two in-person sessions. On the morning of June 12, a classroom workshop was held following the methodology applied in other countries, and on the afternoon of June 12 and throughout June 13, field visits were conducted to rural communities in the area.

3.3.1. Workshop Outcomes

Forums for Discussion on the PROCCAF Proposal—Feedback Collected

During the PROCCAF Project Socialization workshop held in Cobija, Pando, participants expressed a positive assessment of the proposal and agreed that it addresses the specific needs of family farming in the region. The proposed actions were seen as an opportunity to strengthen producers' capacities, diversify production, and create better conditions for the economic and social development of rural communities.

Participants highlighted that the project is aligned with the region's challenges and potential, though they noted the importance of adapting interventions to the characteristics of each territory and its productive focus. They also emphasized the need to strengthen research and innovation by promoting greater coordination with universities, research institutes, and development organizations. In this regard, they mentioned the benefits of promoting competitive grants for research and platforms for knowledge generation that enable the development of solutions tailored to local realities.

Regarding the expected impacts, there is a shared expectation that the project will contribute to improving the quality of life for beneficiary families by strengthening production, generating income, and fostering greater social inclusion. Participants noted that the planned actions can promote the sustainability of production systems, strengthen family farming organizations, and create better marketing opportunities. Likewise, the value of promoting activities such as meliponiculture—proposed for Component 2's field activities in Bolivia—was highlighted, noting its importance for pollination, biodiversity, and production in Pando's agroforestry systems, as well as the opportunities it offers for income diversification for communities.

The discussions also helped identify various aspects that will be key to ensuring the project's success. Among these, the need to strengthen technical assistance and rural extension services—which are considered insufficient in several areas of the department—was highlighted. Participants also emphasized the importance of building partnerships among public institutions, producer organizations, research centers, and the private sector to expand opportunities for access to technology, financing, and markets. In this context, they recognized the role that institutions such as the Center for Research and Promotion of Peasant Agriculture (CIPCA) and public productive development services can play in supporting communities.

It was noted that to ensure the sustainability of the project's results, it will be essential to promote active community participation and strengthen the capacities of local stakeholders. Other challenges that must be considered during implementation include poor road conditions and transportation difficulties, the need to expand access to irrigation, barriers to marketing, and the financing constraints faced by family farmers. Furthermore, the importance of supporting education and training initiatives in rural areas was emphasized, including strengthening schools, vocational institutes, and skills certification mechanisms that contribute to capacity building in the region.

During the field visit, the team met with four potential beneficiaries and their families in four different communities. The families visited harvest chestnuts and açai and grow bananas, citrus fruits, cupuaçu, cacao, and coffee, among other crops, both for sale and to feed their families. For chestnut production—which is key to the family economy—in addition to harvesting in the forest, they have developed agroforestry systems with a variety of crops and also enrich the forest by planting chestnut trees. The visits highlighted the difficulties arising from the poor condition of the roads, as well as challenges in marketing their products and carrying out processing and value-added activities to generate higher incomes. Families have the right to use 500 hectares of forest land, with the requirement to conserve and not interfere with 80% of the area. In the case of Londres 2, Trinchera markets products (chestnuts, açai, and coffee) under its own name; however, it mentioned marketing difficulties due to isolation and logistical problems. They also carry out or plan to carry out tourism activities. In the Espíritu Community, there are colonies of melipona bees, and they are in the early stages of developing this line of production. During the discussions, the need for training in production, processing, and product development for direct marketing was highlighted as a way to capture the value of their production.

Considerations on the Analysis of Social, Environmental, and Gender Risks

Participants worked in three groups to analyze risk measures and mitigation options for the identified risks. The exercise consisted of prioritizing, in order of importance, the measures identified for social, environmental, and gender risks.

A. Working Group No. 1

Table11 . Panel 2: Cultural Relevance, Indigenous Peoples, and Local Knowledge

Prioritization	Risk	Management Measure	Why is this important for this region?
1	Insufficient participation by indigenous peoples, traditional communities, or culturally diverse groups, or activities that do not adequately consider their culture and forms of organization	Financial education for communities, with a focus on women. Education and training through institutions on household economics	Priority
2	The use of methodologies, materials, or participatory spaces that are ill-suited to indigenous or rural contexts	Reaching communities with local technical staff	Priority
3	Language, connectivity, digital literacy, or the formats used hinder access to information	Clear, simple, and understandable information	

B. Working Group No. 2

Table12 . Panel 4: Care for Ecosystems, Biodiversity, and Soils

Prioritization	Risk	Management measure	Why is this important for this region?
1	Tensions may arise due to temporary adjustments in the use of resources or productive areas	Ensuring legal certainty for various communities to prevent land encroachment	Tensions arising from the encroachment on forest lands (chestnut harvest season)
2	Localized impacts on habitats, vegetation, riparian areas, wetlands, floodplains, forests, grasslands, or common areas	Restoration of degraded areas	Expansion of the livestock production frontier
3	Inadequate management of functional biodiversity or local natural resources	Social awareness within communities	Impact on wildlife during the chestnut season

C. Working Group No. 3

Table 5: Gender

The main difficulties identified are related to the lack of technical assistance, which was ranked first, followed by limited access to credit, which was ranked second. Additionally, constraints related to time availability due to caregiving responsibilities and to transportation or mobility were noted, both of which were given lower priority. Complementarily, the lack of information regarding access to funding sources was highlighted as a significant barrier. Other limitations associated with connectivity, access to land or water, language, scheduling, or organizational participation were not identified as significant.

The measures identified to facilitate participation include adjusting schedules and strengthening organizational support, both of which were ranked as top priorities. Second on the list is the importance of tailored technical assistance as a key element for improving effective access to benefits.

Additionally, the report underscores the need to strengthen productive capacities through increased training, promote coordination among women producers in rural and urban areas, support the development of community-based enterprises, and facilitate access to national and international markets. Taken together, these measures reflect the importance of combining operational adjustments with strategies for strengthening production and organizational capacity.

Regarding the expected level of participation, high participation is projected among indigenous peoples and traditional communities (90%), followed by women (80%) and youth (70%). To achieve these levels, it is emphasized that it is important to strengthen the training of rural women in production and entrepreneurship, provide seed capital for local ventures, and promote coordinated actions among the various institutional bodies to mitigate the effects of climate change.

3.3.2. Photographic Evidence

Figure 4. Working groups during the consultation and Socialization workshop in Cojiba, Pando



In addition, Annex 3 presents visual records and supporting materials that illustrate the methodology and opportunities for participation.

3.4. Socialization Workshop in Tacuarembó, Tacuarembó, Uruguay, June 15.

Location: National Institute for Agricultural Research

Date: June 15, 2026

3.4.1. Workshop Outcomes

Forums for discussion on the PROCCAF proposal—Feedback gathered

During the PROCCAF Project Socialization workshop held in Tacuarembó, Uruguay, participants responded positively to the proposal and offered recommendations to strengthen certain aspects of its design and implementation.

Regarding the proposal's relevance, participants agreed that the project addresses challenges that are significant for family farming systems in the region. The potential of actions related to water management, technical assistance, and production diversification was particularly highlighted. Several participants noted that "the project addresses the challenges, but it should go deeper."

Among the main challenges identified were water availability, the presence of invasive species such as capín annoni, health problems associated with ticks, the need to diversify production systems, and the difficulties faced by specific sectors such as horticulture and sheep

production. In this regard, it was suggested that the proposed solutions should take into account the specific characteristics of each area, noting, for example, that on land situated on basalt “the proposed water solutions will be insufficient.”

Participants also appreciated that the project includes actions aimed at organizational strengthening and capacity building. It was noted that the Rural Development Roundtables are a strategic forum for promoting the exchange of experiences, institutional coordination, and collaboration among producers. As several attendees stated, it is necessary to “strengthen the Rural Development Roundtables” and bolster producer organizations as the foundation for implementing actions on the ground.

Participants believed that the project could contribute significantly to improving the resilience of production systems in the face of climate change. Among the main expected outcomes mentioned were “production systems better prepared to cope with climate change,” “better-informed” producers, and greater access to specialized technical assistance.

It was also emphasized that the project could improve the living conditions of rural families by strengthening production, diversifying activities, and increasing the value of the products they produce. Participants highlighted the importance of supporting new production sectors through training, the provision of inputs and tools, and technical monitoring. The project’s potential to contribute to the transmission of local knowledge and expertise was also recognized.

The discussions also made it possible to link the project’s impacts to broader challenges of territorial development. Participants noted the need to make progress on improvements to infrastructure and basic services, including roads, connectivity, rural electrification, access to water for human consumption, and transportation facilities. They also highlighted the importance of creating opportunities for rural youth, both through access to land and through training and technical education options in their own territories.

Regarding the factors that should be considered to ensure the project’s success, participants emphasized the need to widely publicize the available opportunities and support, ensuring that information reaches all potential beneficiaries clearly and in a timely manner. They also called for a transparent definition of the criteria for targeting and selecting beneficiaries, avoiding territorial restrictions that could exclude producers with similar needs.

Another aspect highlighted was the importance of coordinating PROCCAF’s actions with other existing projects and initiatives in the region to avoid overlaps and leverage institutional synergies. Similarly, the need to draw on locally generated research and knowledge to improve the relevance of interventions was raised.

Participants also emphasized that the project’s success will depend largely on the active involvement of institutions throughout the process. In this regard, it was considered essential to have institutional support “before, during, and after the implementation” of activities. Furthermore, the importance of strengthening the training of technical staff and extension workers was highlighted, incorporating new methodologies and tools for working with family farmers.

The need to further integrate gender and youth perspectives beyond quantitative participation targets was also raised, promoting strategies that enable the effective inclusion of these groups.

Considerations on the Analysis of Social, Environmental, and Gender Risks

Participants worked in five groups to analyze risk measures and mitigation options for the identified risks. The exercise consisted of prioritizing, in order of importance, the measures identified for social, environmental, and gender risks and analyzing their application in their respective territories.

A. Working Group No. 1

Table13 . Panel 1 Fair Access, Inclusive Participation, and Addressing Concerns

Prioritization	Risk	Management Measure	Why is this important for this region?
1	That benefits are concentrated among those who already have greater capacity to participate or manage support	It should not concentrate solely on those who are already involved and organized. Conduct adequate research to prioritize those who truly need access to these benefits	So that it reaches producers and is credible (young people and women)

2	Ensure that factors such as time, mobility, caregiving responsibilities, language, connectivity, digital literacy, or trust in institutions do not limit assistance and participation	Improve internet access	To improve communication
3	Raise concerns without fear	Ensure that their concerns are addressed with the respect they deserve. Improve the quality of care for older adults and show patience toward them	So that people feel included

B. Working Group No. 2

Table14 . Panel 2: Cultural Relevance, Indigenous Peoples, and Local Knowledge

Prioritization	Risk	Management measure	Why is this important for this territory?
1	Insufficient participation or activities that do not adequately consider the culture and forms of organization	A broad call for participation with a strategy of Socialization	So that no one feels excluded from the call for participation
2	Indigenous knowledge, priorities, or community-based forms of organization are not sufficiently incorporated into the activities	Active listening and consistency between what is demanded and what the project offers	Weakens participation
3	The use of methodologies, materials, or participatory spaces that are ill-suited to indigenous or rural contexts	Comprehensible language and accessible materials provided well in advance so participants can read them	The desired learning is not achieved

C. Working Group No. 3

Table15 . Panel 3 Compliance, Safety, and Responsible Management of Resources

Prioritization	Risk	Management measure	Why is this important for this territory?
1	Failure to comply with requirements, permits, or authorizations related to water projects, land use, infrastructure, or activities within the territory	Review current regulations applicable to the area of influence	-
2	Waste is not managed properly	Gender-sensitive waste management measures. Coordinate waste collection and storage	-
3	Resources, infrastructure, and materials are used inefficiently	Ensure that awareness-raising efforts reach the entire community	-

D. Working Group No. 4

Table16 . Panel 4 Care for Ecosystems, Biodiversity, and Soils

Prioritization	Risk	Management Measure	Why is this important for this region?
1	The presence of erosion, compaction, soil degradation, loss of vegetation cover, or inadequate management of plots, pastures, or production systems	-	-
2	Minor construction projects or production practices may cause erosion or localized damage if not properly managed	-	-
3	Practices that lead to degradation, loss of vegetation cover, burning, or inefficient use of resources continue	-	-

E. Working Group No. 5

Table 5: Gender

The main difficulties identified relate to a lack of time due to caregiving responsibilities, which was ranked first, and limited organizational participation, which was ranked second. Access to credit was also identified as a constraint, specifically linked to women's lack of land tenure, and was ranked third. Other barriers related to connectivity, access to land or water, transportation, or language were not identified as significant in this case.

The measures identified to facilitate participation highlight strengthening organizational support as the top priority, followed by the implementation of tailored technical assistance, specifically aimed at women and young people. Third on the list is the promotion of peer visits as a mechanism for exchange and learning.

Additionally, the need to adapt support mechanisms for caregiving is highlighted, emphasizing the importance of making administrative requirements—such as the submission of supporting documents—more flexible to ensure effective access for those performing caregiving tasks. Taken together, these measures reflect the importance of combining organizational and technical strategies with operational adjustments to improve inclusion.

Regarding the expected level of participation, women's participation is estimated to be between 30% and 40%, while participation by young people is projected at 25%. In the case of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, no specific percentage is established. As a condition for achieving these levels, the report emphasizes the importance of planning and designing interventions and public policies that incorporate a gender perspective.

3.4.2. *Photographic evidence*

Figure 5. Consultation and Socialization workshop in Tacuarembó, Uruguay



In addition, Annex 4 presents visual records and supporting materials that illustrate the methodology and opportunities for participation.

3.5. Socialization Workshop, Brasília, Brazil, June 18.

Location: National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform of Brazil

Date: June 18, 2026

3.5.1. Workshop Outcomes

Forums for discussion on the PROCCAF proposal—Input gathered

The PROCCAF Project Socialization workshop in Brasília, Brazil revealed a shared understanding that the project addresses critical challenges for climate adaptation in rural communities in northeastern Brazil, a region that has historically been vulnerable from both a climatic and socioeconomic perspective.

Regarding the proposal's relevance, one of the most prominent themes was the need to strengthen water security. Participants noted that access to water is one of the region's main challenges and emphasized the importance of promoting water collection and storage technologies, along with structural measures to adapt production systems to the growing water shortage. It was also emphasized that water management requires better coordination among different government policies and institutions.

Another aspect considered fundamental was the strengthening of agroecological agriculture and local strategies for coexisting with the Caatinga. Participants highlighted the importance of valuing traditional knowledge, promoting the exchange of experiences among farmers, and strengthening contextualized educational processes that contribute to the sustainable and autonomous development of communities. In this regard, knowledge management was identified as a strategic component for expanding and sustaining the project's results.

The discussions also highlighted issues related to desertification, the loss of pollinator species, the spread of invasive species, and the impacts associated with the intensive use of agrochemicals. Additionally, some participants warned of unintended effects of certain wind and solar energy projects linked to deforestation in Caatinga areas. Considering these challenges, PROCCAF's emphasis on ecological restoration, nature-based solutions, and environmental conservation was viewed positively.

Regarding the expected impacts, participants believed that the project could significantly contribute to strengthening the climate resilience of rural communities by promoting more sustainable production systems, providing access to adapted technologies, and restoring degraded ecosystems. Emphasis was placed on the potential of restoration efforts and agroforestry systems to simultaneously improve environmental conservation, food production, and income diversification for rural households.

The "recaatingamiento" proposal outlined in Component 2 was viewed as an opportunity for restoration initiatives that could later be replicated in other regions and even in other biomes. Participants noted that these actions could particularly strengthen the most vulnerable rural associations and generate valuable lessons for future interventions.

Another expected impact relates to the strengthening of agroecological production through the development of bio-inputs and seed banks. It was emphasized that community-based production of bio-inputs can increase the autonomy of rural households, reduce dependence on external inputs, and promote the sustainability of production systems.

Likewise, it was noted that strengthening technical assistance and rural extension services (ATER) and increasing rural digitization can improve access to information and adapted technologies, thereby expanding communities' capacity to respond to climate risks. Participants also highlighted the importance of promoting early warning systems and just energy transition strategies that help reduce vulnerability and prevent rural exodus.

Some factors mentioned to ensure the project's success include the importance of community organization and addressing structural challenges such as land tenure regularization, considered a fundamental condition for the adoption of long-term adaptation strategies. The importance of avoiding overlaps with other government programs and leveraging existing organizational capacities in the territories was also highlighted.

Participants further noted that timely implementation will be key to maintaining community commitment and mobilization. In this regard, they cautioned that any delays in the release of funds or in the start of activities could negatively affect the expectations that have been raised.

Considerations on the Analysis of Social, Environmental, and Gender Risks

Participants in the Socialization workshop in Brazil worked in two assigned groups to prioritize different aspects of the environmental, social, and gender safeguards framework.

A. Working Group No. 1

Table 17 . Table 1 Fair access, inclusive participation, and addressing concerns

Prioritization	Risk	Management measure	Why is this important for this region?
1 - 1	Vulnerable groups participate less and are underrepresented	-	"There is a very significant group of traditional peoples and communities that are unique to these regions, so it's very important to encourage that group to participate"
2	That benefits are concentrated among those who already have greater capacity to participate or secure support	-	"Land regulation is an essential guideline for traditional peoples and communities, for Indigenous peoples, so respect for territory is essential"
2-3	That factors such as time, mobility, caregiving, language, connectivity, digital literacy, or institutional trust limit assistance and participation	-	-
3	That access to benefits is unequal	-	-

B. Working Group No. 2

Table 18 . Panel 2: Cultural Relevance, Indigenous Peoples, and Local Knowledge

Prioritization	Risk	Management Measure	Why is this important for this territory?
1 - 1	Insufficient participation or activities that do not adequately consider the culture and forms of organization	"To truly engage this audience so they can participate and take ownership of what is happening, with great respect for the local context"	"There is a difficulty in accessing information—namely, what is being done—and there is a very consistent mistrust because many... Sometimes they are not respected in those environments"
2	That language hinders access		
3 - 3	Indigenous knowledge, priorities, or community-based forms of organization are not sufficiently incorporated into the activities	"It would be important for their full engagement and participation that they feel their knowledge, practices, and wisdom are valued and are relevant and meaningful in the implementation of these projects"	
2	The use of methodologies, materials, or participatory spaces that are ill-suited to indigenous or rural contexts		

C. Working Group No. 3

Table 19 . Panel 3 Compliance, Safety, and Responsible Resource Management

Prioritization	Risk	Management Action	Why is this important for this region?
1	Failure to comply with requirements, permits, or authorizations for water projects, land use, infrastructure, or activities within the territory	-	-
1 - 2	Lack of prior review of territorial, environmental, or land-use conditions	-	-
2	There are localized risks to people's well-being	-	-

3	Resources, infrastructure, and materials are used inefficiently	-	-
3	Labor principles are not sufficiently applied	-	-

D. Working Group No. 4

Table20 . Panel 4: Care for Ecosystems, Biodiversity, and Soils

Prioritization	Risk	Management Measure	Why is this important for this region?
1	Risk of temporary, partial restrictions on the use of common areas, pastures, wetlands, riparian areas, and others.	-	-
2	Tensions may arise due to temporary adjustments to the use of resources and productive areas.	Consider ways to guarantee a minimum income and establish collective agreements as well	"When we prioritize an area for conservation efforts, it often conflicts with the interests of the families who rely on that area for production."
3	Inadequate management of biodiversity or other resources	-	-

E. Working Group No. 5, Table 5: Gender

The main difficulties identified relate to a lack of time due to caregiving responsibilities and access to water, both of which were ranked as top priorities. Second on the list are limitations related to technical assistance and limited organizational participation. Barriers associated with access to credit and transportation or mobility were also identified, though these were given a lower priority. Other difficulties related to connectivity, access to land, scheduling, or language were not considered significant.

The measures identified to facilitate participation include adjusting schedules and promoting peer visits, both of which were ranked as top priorities. Second, support for caregiving and the implementation of in-person formats were highlighted as key elements for improving access. Third, the importance of transportation and tailored technical assistance was identified.

It should be noted that, in the case of Brazil, the analysis was conducted by two groups of participants; therefore, the priorities reflect a combination of both exercises.

Regarding the expected level of participation, estimates call for 50% participation by women, 20% by youth, and 30% by indigenous peoples and traditional communities. To achieve these levels, the importance of incorporating specific approaches is emphasized, such as listening to women to understand their reality, promoting youth access to public policies, and considering the cultural particularities of traditional communities.

3.5.2. *Photographic evidence*

Figure 6. Consultation and Socialization workshop in Brasília, Brazil



In addition, Annex 6 presents visual records and supporting materials that illustrate the methodology and opportunities for participation.

3.1. Regional meetings with REAF stakeholders

During the 44th Specialized Meeting on Family Farming (REAF), held on June 9 and 10, 2026, in Asunción, Paraguay, a series of regional sessions were held to discuss various aspects of the proposal and its development.

Table21 . Results of bilateral meetings and commissions

Meeting	Participants	Topics Discussed
Chile-Spain Bilateral Meeting	Angelina Espinoza (ODEPA), Carlos Herrero (INDAP).	Focus on the Altiplano and its communities. Prioritize water management policies (storage ditches, flexible cisterns ("guateros"), and photovoltaic panels as an extension of the irrigation and energy program).
Gender	Erika Ferrufino (Bolivia), Andrés Barilani (Uruguay), Angelina Espinoza (Chile), Ana Colman (Paraguay), Cristina Revetrio (Uruguayan Civil Society), Patricia Muro (Brazil), Caroline Costa (Brazil).	Chile: Regarding Socialization capacity: 25% participate, and of those, less than 30% are women and less than 10% are young people. Bolivia: 58.7% (out of a total of about 100,000 people) of producer organizations are composed exclusively of women. 30% are indigenous communities. Family farming accounts for 86% of the country's agricultural production. Brazil: Faces no difficulties with participation. Regarding the 40-20-20 framework, it believes it is appropriate to have an ambitious global target as an incentive and to set a different target for each country to support women's organizational efforts. Uruguay: Faces challenges in engaging young people; there are no indigenous communities in the country; civil society has committees working on youth and women's issues. Paraguay: It is easy to reach the 20% target for youth. For women, 90% of family farming is carried out by women in horticulture, but mobilizing participation for the prioritized measures under Component 2 is more difficult.

Climate Change Commission	Camila Rodrigues (Brazil), Vanderlei Zegier (Brazil), Caio Franca (Brazil) Ken Moriya (Paraguay), Angelina Espinoza (Chile), Erika Ferrufino (Bolivia), Andrés Barilani (Uruguay), Cristina Revetrio (Uruguayan Civil Society).	Regarding governance, Brazil submitted an alternative proposal. Regarding Component 3, there is a lack of clarity on the enabling conditions. There is also a lack of clarity on how the learning pathways will be constructed as a set of systematized experiences based on a series of criteria that must be agreed upon. There was a discussion regarding the working groups and their role. Regarding point 4.3: Strengthened multi-stakeholder spaces, Brazil requests that the text not state that a national structure will be created, but rather that it will be “supported” or “promoted.”
Youth Commission	9 men and 4 women representing Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Chile.	The Youth Commission is working within the framework of the AFCI Decade on a project to create a toolkit that serves as a platform for successful solutions; they propose collaborating with PROCCAF. Interest in Agroecology Internships and exchanges to strengthen youth initiatives. Prioritizing human capital—ATER “will help us grow” Paraguay: Expanding to other regions of the country. “CAMPO,” a social network for agroecology in Brazil.

4. Conclusions

Conclusions from the national PROCCAF socialization events

Based on the results of the workshops held in Chile, Paraguay, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Brazil, cross-cutting issues have emerged that should be considered and strengthened in the final formulation of PROCCAF. Beyond the participants’ general endorsement of the proposal, the discussions helped identify several elements to maximize the project’s effectiveness, sustainability, and inclusivity.

One of the most frequently raised points was the need to strengthen technical assistance and rural extension, ensuring continuous support tailored to local conditions for both producers and extension workers. Likewise, the importance of guaranteeing sustainability beyond the project’s duration was emphasized, which involves consolidating producer organizations, local capacities, and territorial institutions that will ensure the continuity of the processes initiated.

Participants highlighted the urgency of reinforcing effective and inclusive participation through materials and methodologies adapted to rural audiences, tailored technical assistance, schedules compatible with family responsibilities, and culturally relevant processes. At the same time, they emphasized the need to incorporate and value local knowledge, recognizing traditional knowledge and community experiences in defining production practices and adaptation measures.

Another key aspect was improving access to information and communication mechanisms, taking into account limitations in digital literacy, connectivity, and technical language. A communication strategy that is simple, practical, and accessible to all beneficiaries was proposed. In Bolivia, moreover, there was a strong call for consolidating institutional and public-private partnerships, involving universities, research centers, development organizations, public institutions, and the private sector to promote innovation, commercialization, and market access.

With regard to economic sustainability, the proposal called for strengthening marketing and market access initiatives, including the opening of new sales outlets, value addition, the development of regional brands, and training in processing and marketing. In addition, it was suggested that complementary financing mechanisms—such as competitive grant programs, financial education, and support for rural entrepreneurship—be incorporated to overcome the economic constraints faced by family farmers.

The workshops also highlighted the existence of structural barriers that can affect outcomes, such as problems with water access and management, poor road infrastructure, geographical isolation, labor shortages, logistical constraints, and restrictions related to land tenure. In light of this, participants emphasized the need to strengthen rural education and capacity building through rural schools and institutes, skills certification, financial education, youth training, and support for entrepreneurial ventures. Similarly, they expressed strong support for the PROCCAF proposal, which addresses the real needs of the regions. However, participants believe that the project’s success will also depend on its ability to strengthen technical assistance, social inclusion, local organizations, marketing, institutional coordination, and the long-term sustainability of its actions.

Furthermore, the results of the consultation on the social, environmental, and gender safeguards framework identified a set of risks and measures that reflected the priorities of the five countries analyzed. First, risks related to equitable access and inclusive participation were identified, highlighting the potential concentration of benefits among actors with greater management capacity, as well as difficulties in accessing information, participating in decision-making, and filing complaints. The underrepresentation of women, youth, and indigenous peoples was also noted, along with operational constraints such as lack of time, mobility, caregiving responsibilities, language barriers, or connectivity issues, which limited effective participation.

Additionally, risks related to cultural relevance and the inclusion of indigenous peoples and traditional communities were identified. The failure to adapt methodologies and approaches to their cultural contexts, as well as barriers related to language, connectivity, and digital literacy, were identified as critical factors that limited access to information and participation. These findings underscored the need to ensure that the practices and materials used were culturally relevant and accessible within the territories.

In the area of regulatory compliance and resource management, the main cross-cutting risk was the potential failure to meet requirements, permits, and authorizations for carrying out construction projects. Also mentioned were the inefficient use of resources such as water and soil, the lack of prior review of territorial and environmental conditions, and inadequate waste management—all of which have the potential to affect the well-being of communities.

Likewise, environmental risks related to the protection of ecosystems, biodiversity, and soil were highlighted, particularly degradation resulting from inappropriate production practices, such as erosion, compaction, and loss of vegetation cover. Warnings were also issued regarding tensions over resource use and potential negative impacts resulting from construction projects involving earthmoving, which underscored the need to strengthen the sustainability of productive management and ecosystem conservation.

Regarding the gender perspective, the main challenges were related to access to productive resources such as land and water, as well as caregiving responsibilities that limited the time available for participation. These were compounded by limitations in technical assistance, low organizational participation, and additional barriers such as access to credit, transportation, mobility, connectivity, and education. These factors reflected structural gaps that needed to be addressed to ensure equitable conditions for participation.

In response to these risks, the workshops identified measures to facilitate participation and access to benefits. Among the most notable were strengthening organizational support and promoting peer visits, adjusting schedules, and implementing tailored technical assistance. In-person sessions, caregiving support, transportation, and intercultural methodologies were also highlighted, along with the use of adapted materials. Taken together, these measures sought to reduce barriers to access and promote more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable participation in the implementation of PROCCAF.

5. Appendices

[Appendix 1.SocializationWorkshop – Chile](#)

[Appendix 2.SocializationWorkshop – Paraguay](#)

[Appendix 3.SocializationWorkshop – Bolivia](#)

[Appendix 4.SocializationWorkshop – Uruguay](#)

[Appendix 5.SocializationWorkshop – Brazil](#)

Annex 3. Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan

Contents

1. Introduction	2
2. Methodology	2
3. Conceptual Framework	3
3.1 Gender and Climate Vulnerability	3
3.2 Roles: Productive, Reproductive, and Community	3
3.3 Structural Inequalities in Access to Resources	4
3.4 Climate Resilience with a Gender Perspective	4
4. Regional and Institutional Context	5
Comparative Summary of Institutional Frameworks and Relevant Findings	5
5. Regional Assessment of Gaps and Barriers	6
6. Findings from the consultation process	12
7. Implications for PROCCAF and Recommendations for the Gender Action Plan	15
8. Executive Summary	17
9. Gender Action Plan (GAP)	18

List of Tables

Table 1. Comparative Summary of Institutional Frameworks and Relevant Findings	5
<u>Table 2. National Gender Equality Policy Frameworks in the Participating Countries</u>	<u>6</u>
Table <u>32</u> . Key Findings on Access to Productive Resources	7
Table <u>43</u> . Key findings on the care economy and time use	8
Table <u>54</u> . Key Findings on Participation and Governance	9
Table <u>65</u> . Key Findings on Digital Inclusion	<u>10</u>
Table <u>76</u> . Key Findings on Youth and Intersectionality	11
Table <u>87</u> . Key Findings on Culturally Distinct Peoples and Communities	12
Table <u>98</u> . Summary of contributions gathered during the consultation process in the territories (June 2026)	14
Table <u>109</u> . Key guidelines incorporated into the GAP	<u>16</u>

1. Introduction

The purpose of this Gender Assessment is to identify the main gaps, barriers, capacities, and opportunities related to gender equality and social inclusion in the context of family farming (FF) and climate change adaptation in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay—the participating countries in the Regional Project on Climate Change Adaptation in Family Farming of the Expanded MERCOSUR (PROCCAF).

The assessment was conducted to inform the design and implementation of the Project and to guide the development of a Gender Action Plan (GAP) aligned with the Adaptation Fund's Gender Policy and applicable environmental and social guidelines. Its purpose is to help identify structural inequalities and factors that may have differential impacts on women, youth, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups, as well as opportunities to promote more inclusive and equitable participation in climate adaptation processes.

The analysis is based on the recognition that the effects of climate change interact with preexisting social inequalities and can exacerbate differentiated vulnerabilities. In rural contexts, women play a strategic role in agri-food production, natural resource management, food security, and household sustenance; however, they continue to face persistent barriers in accessing land, financing, technical assistance, technologies, and decision-making spaces.

In this context, incorporating a gender and intersectionality approach into the Project responds not only to principles of equity and rights, but also to the need to strengthen the effectiveness and sustainability of climate adaptation strategies. Available evidence shows that gender-sensitive interventions help improve resilience, expand adaptive capacities, and promote more inclusive and sustainable rural development processes.

This evaluation provides evidence to guide specific measures within the GAP and strengthen the cross-cutting integration of the gender and intersectionality approach throughout all stages of the Project cycle: design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge management.

2. Methodology

The Gender Assessment was conducted using a mixed-methods approach based on the triangulation of secondary sources and participatory consultation forums, with the aim of generating a contextualized, evidence-based analysis of gender inequalities, adaptive capacities, and conditions of social inclusion relevant to the Project. The analysis adopted a gender and intersectionality approach, considering the interaction among different factors of inequality—gender, age, ethnicity, territoriality, and socioeconomic conditions—that can influence exposure to, vulnerability to, and adaptive capacity in the face of climate change.

The assessment was structured around two complementary strategies:

i) Literature review and analysis: A systematic review was conducted of regulatory frameworks, public policies, sectoral strategies, institutional documents, specialized studies, research, and relevant statistical sources at the regional and national levels for Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Documents related to family farming, gender, rural youth, indigenous peoples, climate adaptation, and rural development were included.

ii) Participatory process and consultations: Forums for exchange and validation were organized with technical experts, institutional representatives, members of the REAF, and stakeholders involved in family farming and gender mainstreaming. These forums included technical meetings, collaborative document reviews, and consultation processes aimed at identifying gaps, validating findings, and strengthening the development of the Gender Action Plan.

The information gathered was analyzed at three complementary levels: (i) regional context; (ii) national specificities; and (iii) implications for the design and implementation of the Project and its GAP. This

approach made it possible to identify structural gaps, opportunities, and priority measures to promote climate adaptation that is more inclusive, territorially relevant, and gender-sensitive.

3. Conceptual Framework

3.1 Gender and Climate Vulnerability

The gender analysis is aligned with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Adaptation Fund's Gender Policy, and incorporates an intersectional perspective. This approach makes visible all systems of domination and, therefore, the forms of oppression that people face. Thus, it is neither appropriate nor sufficient to incorporate a gender perspective in isolation from ethnic or class differences; rather, it is necessary to integrate and deepen these perspectives to understand the specific impacts that these forms of oppression have on people's lives. Achieving this simultaneity and comprehensiveness poses a challenge for public policies that aim to recognize this web of often contradictory identities.

One of the main challenges lies in the limited availability of disaggregated data and the need for technical capacity to analyze these multiple dimensions of inequality. However, the benefits are significant, as intersectionality enables the design of more effective, equitable, and culturally relevant adaptation interventions, as well as improved targeting of resources and ensures that climate measures respond to the diverse realities of women and historically marginalized groups. This perspective strengthens the effectiveness, sustainability, and fairness of climate actions.

Gender analysis in the context of climate change is based on the recognition that climate impacts do not affect everyone in the same way, but rather interact with pre-existing social inequalities, including those based on gender (FAO, 2017¹ ; UNDP, 2016²). According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), vulnerability to climate change is determined by the interaction between exposure to climate risks, the sensitivity of socio-ecological systems, and the adaptive capacity of social actors (IPCC, 2022³). Within this framework, gender inequalities directly influence people's ability to anticipate, respond to, and recover from the effects of climate change.

Various studies show that rural women often face higher levels of climate vulnerability due to structural constraints on access to productive resources, information, financing, and participation in decision-making processes (FAO, 2017; UNDP, 2016). At the same time, women play a key role in managing food systems, conserving natural resources, and passing on traditional knowledge, making them fundamental actors in climate adaptation processes. From this perspective, integrating a gender perspective into adaptation projects not only addresses equity considerations but also the need to strengthen the effectiveness and sustainability of resilience strategies.

3.2 Roles: Productive, Reproductive, and Community

Gender analysis in rural development recognizes that women and men participate in different spheres of work and social responsibilities, traditionally classified as productive, reproductive, and community roles (FAO, 2017⁴ ; UNDP, 2016⁵). This distinction helps us understand how labor, resources, and power are distributed within agricultural systems and rural communities.

Productive roles include activities related to agricultural, livestock, forestry, or fishery production intended for the market or for subsistence. In many rural contexts, women actively participate in these activities, particularly in food production, horticulture, the management of family gardens, and the processing of agricultural products. However, their contribution is often undervalued or overlooked in official statistics and development programs.

¹ FAO. 2017. Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture. Rome.

² UNDP. 2016. Gender and Climate Change. New York.

³ IPCC. 2022. Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Sixth Assessment Report.

⁴ Ibid., FAO, p. 3.

⁵ Ibid., UNDP, p. 3.

Reproductive roles refer to tasks related to household maintenance and social reproduction, including caring for children, the elderly, and the sick; preparing food; securing water and energy; and maintaining the home. These responsibilities fall disproportionately on women and have direct implications for their availability of time and their participation in productive activities or in training and decision-making forums (FAO, 2017⁶).

Community roles, meanwhile, include participation in local organizations, social networks, territorial governance bodies, and collective activities aimed at community well-being. In many rural contexts, women play significant roles in grassroots organizations, cooperatives, women producers' associations, and community groups, although their participation in formal decision-making forums is often limited.

In the context of climate change, these roles directly influence how women and men experience climate impacts and participate in adaptation strategies, as well as the distribution of benefits derived from development projects.

3.3 Structural Inequalities in Access to Resources

Gender inequalities in rural systems are particularly evident in access to, use of, and control over productive and economic resources (FAO, 2017⁷ ; UNDP, 2016⁸). These structural gaps limit women's opportunities to improve their productivity, adopt adaptive technologies, and strengthen their resilience to extreme weather events (FAO, 2017⁹). Among the main inequalities identified in the literature are those related to:

- Access to land, as women tend to own or control a smaller proportion of agricultural land compared to men.
- Access to credit and financial services, which limits their ability to invest in agricultural technologies or adaptation practices.
- Access to technical assistance, training, and extension services, areas where women are underrepresented as beneficiaries.
- Access to climate information and productive technologies, which are essential for the adoption of resilient agricultural practices.

These gaps reflect not only entrenched social and cultural norms but also institutional limitations in agricultural and climate policies, which have historically been geared primarily toward male producers. As a result, rural women often face greater obstacles to fully participating in the benefits of climate adaptation initiatives.

3.4 Gender-Sensitive Climate Resilience

Climate resilience is defined as the capacity of socio-ecological systems and communities to anticipate, absorb, adapt to, and transform in the face of the impacts of climate change (IPCC, 2022¹⁰). From a gender perspective, resilience involves not only strengthening the adaptive capacity of communities as a whole but also reducing the inequalities that limit participation and equitable access to the benefits of adaptation strategies.

Integrating a gender perspective into adaptation policies and projects makes it possible to identify both the specific vulnerabilities and the capacities and knowledge that women contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources and food security (FAO, 2017¹¹ ; UNDP, 2016¹²). In this regard, promoting women's active participation in the planning, implementation, and governance of climate initiatives helps generate more inclusive, innovative, and sustainable solutions.

⁶ Ibid., FAO, p. 3.

⁷ Ibid., FAO, p. 3.

⁸ Ibid., UNDP, p. 3.

⁹ Ibid., FAO, p. 3.

¹⁰ Ibid., IPCC, p. 3.

¹¹ Ibid., FAO, p. 3.

¹² Ibid., UNDP, p. 3.

Likewise, a gender-sensitive approach to resilience involves strengthening the economic, social, and political empowerment of rural women, improving their access to productive and technological resources, and ensuring their effective participation in decision-making forums related to land management and climate change adaptation.

In the context of family farming, these strategies are particularly relevant, as rural households depend directly on natural resources and the stability of production systems. Therefore, incorporating a gender perspective into climate interventions not only promotes equality but also increases the effectiveness of adaptation strategies and contributes to sustainable rural development.

4. Regional and Institutional Context

The countries participating in the Project—Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay—have made significant policy and institutional progress in the areas of gender equality, family farming, and climate change adaptation. All five countries have ratified key international instruments, including Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Belém do Pará Convention, the 2030 Agenda, the UNFCCC, the Escazú Agreement, and various agreements related to human rights, rural development, and climate change, thereby establishing a favorable national framework for incorporating a gender perspective into public policies and sectoral programs.

At the regional level, the Specialized Meeting on Family Farming (REAF) serves as a strategic forum for developing common agendas on family farming, youth, and gender. In recent years, the regional gender agenda has been progressively strengthened through the creation and consolidation of specific mechanisms, including the Regional Gender Program and the work of the Gender and Rural Youth Commissions. The recent Montevideo Declaration reaffirms the need to integrate the agendas on gender, agroecology, the environment, and climate adaptation as closely linked dimensions and to promote their incorporation into national and regional decision-making forums.

However, policy and institutional advances do not necessarily translate into a sustained reduction in structural inequalities. Available evidence points to the persistence of gaps related to access to productive resources, financing, technical assistance, political participation, climate information, and recognition of rural women's work. These inequalities particularly affect rural women, youth, and indigenous peoples, limiting their adaptive capacities in the face of climate change.

Furthermore, the analysis reveals marked heterogeneity among participating countries in terms of institutional capacities, sectoral policy development, coordination mechanisms, and availability of information. This diversity reinforces the need for PROCCAF to adopt flexible and territorially relevant mechanisms, avoiding one-size-fits-all approaches and promoting solutions tailored to national realities.

Table 1. Comparative summary of institutional frameworks and relevant findings

Country	Progress and relevant examples	Challenges for PROCCAF
Bolivia	Bolivia has a broad institutional framework related to agroecology, family farming, and climate action, including the National Agroecology Strategy and the Plurinational System of Agroecology Statistics (SPEA). Active national agroecological networks and platforms have been identified, as well as a strong presence of territorial and indigenous organizations.	Gaps persist in access to technical assistance, financing, information, and marketing, which particularly affect rural women, peasant communities, and indigenous communities in dispersed territories.
Brazil	It has relevant instruments in place, such as the Climate Adaptation Plan for Family Farming and the National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production. Furthermore, recent initiatives such as the Productive Backyards Program for Rural Women promote economic autonomy, biodiversity, and recognition of care work.	Gaps persist in rural women's access to technical assistance, financial services, and productive credit, despite higher educational levels among rural women and youth. Barriers also persist regarding access to water, land tenure regularization, and the effective participation of traditional peoples and communities in adaptation processes.
Chile	Ecosystem-based and locally-driven territorial adaptation initiatives have been identified in high-Andean territories and Pehuenche areas, including the restoration of bofedales, seed conservation, and	Challenges exist related to water access and management, water stress, access to support and investments, and the effective

Country	Progress and relevant examples	Challenges for PROCCAF
	adaptive management. The Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP) offers several specialized programs, initiatives, and loans designed exclusively to support the development, autonomy, and entrepreneurship of rural and peasant women.	participation of women and rural communities in contexts of territorial vulnerability.
Paraguay	It has relevant institutional structures linked to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG), risk management, and family farming; organizational structures based on territorial committees predominate.	Limited engagement with cooperatives and financial mechanisms restricts access to credit, market access, and organizational strengthening, particularly affecting rural women. Additional barriers include caregiving responsibilities, language and cultural relevance, and access to technical assistance and credit in indigenous communities and family farming organizations.
Uruguay	It promotes regional initiatives linked to the gender agenda within REAF and has driven the initial implementation of the Regional Gender Program and the Sectoral Gender Policy for Agriculture.	Challenges persist regarding effective mainstreaming, evidence generation, and the strengthening of specific strategies for rural women and youth, as well as challenges related to rural women's access to land, credit, and organizational participation, and efforts to strengthen the roots of rural youth in their communities.

In general terms, the regional context offers favorable institutional conditions for strengthening gender-sensitive climate adaptation processes. However, it also highlights the need to strengthen coordination mechanisms, information production, institutional capacities, and strategies aimed at reducing structural inequalities. These characteristics reinforce the relevance of the Project and the need for a Regional Action Plan (GAP) capable of translating political and regulatory commitments into concrete and territorially relevant measures.

In addition to the regional commitments described above, the Gender Assessment considered the principal national gender equality policy and institutional frameworks of each participating country, together with sectoral policies related to family farming, rural development and climate change adaptation. These national frameworks provide the enabling environment for promoting women's rights, gender equality and social inclusion within climate adaptation policies and programmes, while reflecting the institutional and territorial diversity of the five participating countries.

Table 2. National Gender Equality Policy Frameworks in the Participating Countries

Country	Main national gender policy/framework considered
Bolivia	Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) 2021-2025: "Rebuilding the economy to live well, towards industrialization with import substitution," which mainstreams the gender perspective. Generational Plan for Girls, Adolescents, and Women 2023-2025.
Brazil	National Plan of Policies for Women (PNPM). Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2024-2027 and the development process of the V PNPM.
Chile	National Plan for Equality between Women and Men 2018–2030.
Paraguay	IV National Equality Plan.
Uruguay	National Strategy for Gender Equality 2030 and MGAP (Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, and Fisheries) Gender Policy.

5. Regional Assessment of Gaps and Barriers

The literature review, analysis of secondary data, and consultations conducted within the framework of PROCCAF show that gender inequalities in forest management stem from structural factors that differentially affect the adaptive capacities and opportunities of rural women, youth, and indigenous peoples

in the face of climate change¹³ . These inequalities are not only reflected in unequal access to productive resources but also in the dynamics of participation, the distribution of caregiving responsibilities, access to information, and the recognition of local knowledge and capacities¹⁴ .

Various studies¹⁵ indicate that rural women play a central role in agri-food production, biodiversity conservation, food security, and the day-to-day management of natural resources. However, they continue to face persistent barriers that limit their opportunities for participation and for strengthening climate resilience.

Furthermore, consultations conducted during the project's participatory process revealed that these inequalities are exacerbated when they interact with other factors of exclusion, such as age, ethnicity, rural residence, or unequal access to services, infrastructure, and technologies. Contributions from members of the REAF Gender Commission and national stakeholders repeatedly h ighly highlighted the need to incorporate territorial and intersectional approaches that recognize the existing heterogeneity among countries and population groups.

5.1 Access to Productive Resources

Regional evidence shows that rural women have lower levels of access to and control over productive assets and lower participation in support services related to innovation and climate adaptation¹⁶ . The *main gaps identified* relate to access to land, credit, technical assistance, technologies, and productive information.

Various studies show that rural women have lower levels of access to and control over strategic productive assets—particularly land, financial services, technical assistance, and technologies—as well as more limited participation in agricultural extension services. These inequalities reduce opportunities for investment, the adoption of innovations, and the strengthening of adaptive capacities in the face of climate risks¹⁷ .

During in-person national consultations, these barriers were validated and clarified based on specific local realities. In addition to unequal access to credit, guarantees, and financial services, the workshops identified constraints related to access to land and water, technical assistance, information, connectivity, mobility, and marketing, as well as difficulties in accessing support programs when land regularization processes are incomplete, formalization is limited, or organizational capacity is weak. In several regions, these barriers are even more pronounced for rural women, youth, and members of culturally distinct peoples and communities, limiting their ability to adopt adaptation technologies, access Project benefits, and sustain resilient production strategies.

Table 32. Key Findings on Access to Productive Resources

Country	Key Findings
Bolivia	Barriers to accessing productive incentives, markets, and technical assistance were identified, particularly among indigenous women and family farmers. Territorial and agroecological organizations have a strong presence, although specific mechanisms targeting rural women do not always exist.
Brazil	National studies show that rural women have less access to credit programs and extension services. The recent experience of the Patios Productivos Program was launched precisely to strengthen economic autonomy and recognition of their productive contributions.
Chile	There are reported limitations regarding access to irrigation technologies and technical assistance, particularly in areas affected by water stress.

¹³ FAO. 2023. The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
¹⁴ ECLAC. 2024. Social Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean 2024: Challenges of Non-Contributory Social Protection in Advancing Inclusive Social Development.
¹⁵ UN Women. 2024. Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean: A Necessary Condition for Advancing Gender Equality. FAO. 2024. The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems.
¹⁶ FAO and IICA. 2016. Regional Study on Gender, Agriculture, and Climate Change: Status and Prospects from an Institutional Perspective in Latin America.
¹⁷ FAO, Gender and Climate-Smart Agriculture, 2017; IICA, Regional Study on Gender, Agriculture, and Climate Change, 2016; IPCC, Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability, 2022.

Country	Key Findings
Paraguay	Limitations associated with access to cooperatives and financial services were identified, particularly affecting opportunities for economic empowerment and market access.
Uruguay	Challenges persist regarding unequal access to innovation and productive capacity-building for rural women.

The identified gaps have direct implications for Project Component 3, particularly regarding the development of tailored financial mechanisms and gender-sensitive inclusion criteria.

5.2 Care Economy and Time Use

The literature review and consultations conducted show that rural women continue to simultaneously perform productive, reproductive, and community roles, creating a work overload that limits their availability for training, organizational participation, and economic empowerment¹⁸.

National consultations confirmed that the care burden constitutes a significant operational barrier to rural women's participation in training, exchange, and governance activities, as well as their access to Project benefits. In various countries, constraints related to schedules, productive time, distances, transportation, and mobility were also identified; therefore, it was recommended to incorporate concrete implementation measures—such as appropriate scheduling of activities, care support, in-person or hybrid methodologies, and local support—to prevent inequalities in time use from resulting in the de facto exclusion of rural women and youth.

Brazil's experience provides a particularly relevant example through the Patios Productivos Program, where spaces managed by women are recognized simultaneously as venues for production, food security, caregiving, knowledge transfer, and community strengthening. In the Project, on-the-ground interventions are concentrated in the Semi-Arid region and the Caatinga biome, combining ecological restoration, water management, agroecological production, social technologies, and capacity building.

Likewise, several participants highlighted the need to incorporate concrete mechanisms to reduce barriers to participation, including support for mobility, in-person formats, and strategies that take into account local timeframes and dynamics.

Table 43. Key Findings on the Care Economy and Time Use

Country	Relevant Findings
Bolivia	Rural and indigenous women bear heavy domestic and community burdens. Reach out to communities with local technical staff. It is proposed to strengthen mechanisms among women producers in rural and urban areas
Brazil	Links between production, biodiversity, and care are explicitly recognized (Brazil's Patios Productivos Program). It was determined that strengthening technical assistance and rural extension services (ATER) and increasing rural digitization can improve access to information and adapted technologies, thereby expanding communities' capacity to respond to climate risks
Chile	Women juggle multiple productive and family roles. Digital literacy is not widespread—80% of the population is elderly, and there are few young people. Language must be simple, and technical assistance must be tailored to individual needs.
Paraguay	Time and mobility constraints have been identified as barriers to training and organization. Project information must be understandable to diverse rural and community audiences. To facilitate access, clear, accessible, downloadable, or simplified materials are being prepared.
Uruguay	Challenges related to the recognition of rural care work persist. Conduct adequate research to prioritize those who truly need access to these benefits and improve internet access.

5.3 Participation and Governance

¹⁸ ECLAC. 2024. Social Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean 2024: Challenges of Non-Contributory Social Protection in Advancing Inclusive Social Development. UN WOMEN. 2024. Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean: A Necessary Condition for Advancing Gender Equality.

Although the countries have made significant institutional progress, the consultations conducted as part of the project highlighted that participation cannot be limited to quantitative representation but requires effective mechanisms for advocacy and decision-making.

During discussions with representatives of the REAF Gender Commission, concerns were raised regarding the possibility of creating parallel spaces exclusively for women and youth, noting that a gender perspective must be mainstreamed across all Project working groups and mechanisms.

The national workshops reinforced the idea that effective participation cannot be reduced to meeting quotas or attendance percentages. In various contexts, participants underscored the need to strengthen local organizations, women's and youth networks, and territorial governance spaces, as well as to ensure that these groups' participation has a real capacity to influence the definition, implementation, and monitoring of adaptation solutions.

It was also emphasized that the participation of women and youth requires removing specific barriers to access and recognizing the differences that exist among countries in terms of organizational density, the presence of grassroots organizations, and forms of territorial coordination.

Table 54. Key Findings on Participation and Governance

Country	Relevant Findings
Bolivia	High territorial and indigenous organizational density.
Brazil	Strong history of rural women's movements, including the Marcha das Margaridas.
Chile	Diverse participation and relevant local territorial experiences.
Paraguay	Prevalence of community-based structures and local committees.
Uruguay	Regional leadership in the institutional gender agenda for agriculture and livestock.

5.4 Digital Inclusion

Digital transformation and access to information technologies represent a growing opportunity to strengthen climate adaptation processes, expand market access, improve technical assistance services, and facilitate the operation of agroclimatic information and early warning systems. However, regional evidence shows that digital divides continue to reproduce and amplify preexisting inequalities in rural contexts, particularly affecting women, older adults, low-income youth, and indigenous peoples¹⁹.

Consultations conducted during the Project's participatory process repeatedly highlighted that rural connectivity constitutes a significant barrier to effective participation and access to opportunities. During discussions with members of the REAF Gender Commission, concern was expressed regarding the tendency to adopt uniform digital formats for coordination, training, and regional exchange processes. It was noted that, in various rural contexts, limitations in connectivity, digital literacy, and access to devices restrict the participation of rural women and hinder access to climate information, training programs, and regional exchange forums.

In particular, during the consultations, it was recommended to prioritize in-person or hybrid formats for regional exchanges and activities among women's organizations, given that exclusively virtual spaces can perpetuate pre-existing forms of exclusion. The need to adapt materials, methodologies, and communication formats to different educational and sociocultural contexts was also emphasized.

Regional literature further indicates that digital divides directly affect the ability to access financial services, marketing platforms, meteorological information, and adaptation tools, thereby limiting innovation and efforts to build resilience.

¹⁹ ECLAC, FAO, and IICA, Outlook for Agriculture and Rural Development in the Americas 2021–2022; UNDP, Regional Human Development Report for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2021.

Table 65. Key Findings on Digital Inclusion

Country	Relevant Findings
Bolivia	Connectivity limitations persist in dispersed rural areas and regions with a high proportion of indigenous populations, affecting access to digital information and services.
Brazil	Territorial inequalities lead to significant disparities in digital access between regions and rural populations.
Chile	Connectivity and access gaps have been identified in isolated territories and remote rural areas.
Paraguay	Limitations in infrastructure and digital access are observed, affecting training and organizational capacity-building processes.
Uruguay	Uruguay has relatively more developed institutional and technological capacities compared to other participating countries; however, inequalities persist in rural women's access to and use of innovation processes and technologies, as well as challenges related to technology outreach and adoption.

These gaps are particularly relevant to the Project, given that several components incorporate information systems, digital tools, training processes, and early warning systems. Consequently, the need to promote multimodal strategies, accessible formats, and differentiated communication mechanisms was identified.

5.5 Youth and Intersectionality

Although the United Nations defines youth as people between the ages of 15 and 24, the Project adopts the age range of 15 to 29 for operational and monitoring purposes, in line with prevailing approaches in Latin America and the Caribbean, regional policies on rural youth, and the working groups promoted by the REAF²⁰. This criterion allows for a more accurate reflection of the educational, productive, and organizational trajectories of rural youth linked to the agri-food sector.

Rural youth constitute a strategic group for climate adaptation, innovation, and the sustainability of agri-food systems. However, various studies show that they face persistent barriers related to access to land, economic opportunities, employment, training, participation, and recognition within rural productive structures²¹.

In this regard, and in line with the lessons learned from the Adaptation Fund²², the Project recognizes that rural youth should not be addressed solely as a beneficiary population or as a category grouped together with other vulnerable groups. Young people face specific vulnerabilities—such as limited access to assets, financing, employment, land, technical training, and decision-making spaces—but they also possess distinct capacities to innovate, adopt technologies, communicate climate information, energize community processes, and sustain adaptation actions over the long term. Therefore, PROCCAF will promote specific strategies to foster their meaningful participation, leadership, and engagement with productive opportunities and territorial innovation.

Regional evidence indicates that migration and the limited availability of economic opportunities pose significant challenges to the territorial roots of rural youth. These situations particularly affect young women, who also face inequalities associated with gender norms, care burdens, and limitations on their participation in organizational spaces and decision-making processes.

The consultations highlighted the need to adopt an intergenerational perspective and avoid viewing young people solely as beneficiaries. The national consultations reinforced that the inclusion of rural youth requires specific strategies. In various countries, participants pointed out the need to develop content, training opportunities, leadership spaces, and initiatives of interest to young people—linked to innovation and climate adaptation as well as access to land, productive opportunities, and territorial roots. It was also emphasized that the barriers faced by young people are not uniform and are exacerbated when they intersect with inequalities related to gender, ethnicity, and territorial conditions.

²⁰ Various regional organizations, including ECLAC and the Ibero-American Youth Organization (OIJ), define youth as people between the ages of 15 and 29. This age range is also widely used in public policies targeting rural youth in Latin America.

²¹ IICA, 2024. Rural Youth: Leading the Future of Agriculture.

²² Adaptation Fund, 2022. Youth Engagement in Climate Change Adaptation: Lessons from the Adaptation Fund Portfolio of Projects and Programs.

Likewise, it was emphasized that the inequalities experienced by rural youth are not uniform and are exacerbated when they intersect with factors such as gender, ethnicity, or geographic location. This reinforces the need to incorporate intersectional approaches capable of recognizing multiple forms of exclusion and diverse capabilities.

Rural youth will be able to take on diverse roles in the implementation of the Project, including: community advocates for adaptation practices; facilitators of climate information and early warning systems; promoters of innovative productive solutions; local communicators; and leaders in peer-learning processes. These roles will enable a shift from consultative participation to active participation in building climate resilience.

Specifically, within the framework of the territorial solutions to be developed in Uruguay, the gender and generational approach is explicitly incorporated into family livestock systems in Rivera, Cerro Largo, Tacuarembó, and Treinta y Tres. The design acknowledges gender gaps in access to productive resources, technical assistance, financing, and decision-making, and incorporates measures aimed at prioritizing women and young people, strengthening technical capacities, and promoting their participation in territorial governance and on-farm climate adaptation management.

Table 76. Key Findings on Youth and Intersectionality

Country	Relevant Findings
Bolivia	Youth migration continues, as do territorial barriers to access to economic and productive opportunities.
Brazil	Rural youth are actively participating in agroecological initiatives and organizational processes.
Chile	Challenges related to territorial roots and access to sustainable productive opportunities have been identified.
Paraguay	Rural youth face limitations in accessing employment, training, and productive capacity-building.
Uruguay	The rural youth agenda is gaining increasing relevance in regional processes driven by REAF.

These findings reinforce the need for the Project to promote specific mechanisms for participation, exchange, and capacity building aimed at rural youth, incorporating measures that foster their effective participation and leadership.

5.6 Culturally Distinct Peoples and Communities

For the purposes of this document, the term “**culturally distinct peoples and communities**” will be used to refer inclusively to indigenous peoples, traditional communities, native communities, and other groups recognized by the national regulatory frameworks of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay, which maintain distinctive cultural identities, forms of social organization, knowledge, and territorial ties.

The literature review and consultations conducted show that indigenous peoples face multiple and simultaneous forms of inequality stemming from historical processes of territorial, social, and economic exclusion. These inequalities affect access to productive resources, public services, information, and participation in institutional processes, limiting their adaptive capacities in the face of climate change²³.

Furthermore, regional evidence highlights that indigenous peoples exhibit high levels of dependence on natural resources and a close relationship between their livelihoods, territory, and traditional knowledge, which creates specific forms of vulnerability to climate change and environmental degradation²⁴.

The workshops and exchanges conducted in 2025 by the REAF with rural women’s organizations also incorporated perspectives related to environmental racism, environmental colonialism, and the loss of traditional knowledge, highlighting that Indigenous women and traditional communities face multiple forms of exclusion linked to territorial dispossession, environmental degradation, and limited political participation²⁵.

²³ ECLAC, Indigenous Peoples of Latin America: Progress and Challenges in the New Decade, 2020.

²⁴ IPCC. 2022. Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Sixth Assessment Report.

²⁵ Workshop “Gender, Agroecology, and Responses to Climate Change,” Montevideo, 2025. Article “New Proposals to Enrich Public Policies with a Gender and Climate Focus,” Montevideo, 2025.

During the Project's national consultations, it was confirmed that one-size-fits-all approaches are insufficient to address diverse cultural, territorial, and linguistic contexts. In particular, the workshops held in Paraguay and Brazil, as well as references to territories with Indigenous populations and traditional communities in Bolivia and Chile, underscored the importance of ensuring culturally relevant methodologies, accessible materials, recognition of local knowledge, and respect for the organizational and territorial structures of culturally distinct peoples and communities. Furthermore, in some contexts, it was noted that the effective inclusion of these groups is closely linked to structural barriers to access to land, water, financing, information, and institutional participation.

The project includes indigenous peoples and traditional communities among its beneficiaries. This is the case in Bolivia, where territorial solutions will be implemented in areas with a high concentration of indigenous communities and family-run farms—the Inter-Andean Valleys, the Yungas, the Chaco, the Chiquitano Dry Forest, and the Santa Cruz Valleys—; in Chile, where planned activities will seek to strengthen the participation of women and Aymara, Quechua, and Mapuche indigenous communities in water management, biodiversity conservation, and decision-making regarding strategic resources for climate adaptation; and in Paraguay, where solutions focus on sustainable soil and water management, conservation agriculture, and modernized irrigation in indigenous communities and producer organizations in San Pedro, Canindeyú, and Concepción. The activities address water erosion, soil degradation, limited water availability, and poor access to appropriate technologies for FF.

Table 87. Key Findings Regarding Culturally Distinct Peoples and Communities

Country	Relevant Findings
Bolivia	High presence of indigenous peoples and territorial organizations with significant influence on rural and productive dynamics.
Brazil	Recent rural programs explicitly include indigenous peoples, quilombolas, and traditional communities.
Chile	Relevant examples of adaptation and territorial management have been identified in indigenous communities and high-Andean territories.
Paraguay	There is a significant presence of indigenous communities facing persistent challenges related to access to resources and land conditions.
Uruguay	Relatively lower institutional visibility, although the need to incorporate culturally relevant approaches persists.

Taken together, these findings show that gender inequalities in climate adaptation cannot be analyzed in isolation. The interplay between gender, age, ethnicity, rurality, and differential access to resources shapes diverse experiences of vulnerability and adaptive capacity. This reinforces the need for the Project to incorporate territorial, intercultural, and intersectional approaches capable of strengthening effective participation, access to opportunities, and climate resilience among rural women, youth, and indigenous peoples.

6. Findings from the consultation process

As part of the process of developing the Gender Assessment and the Gender Action Plan (GAP), a participatory process was carried out to complement the literature review, validate preliminary findings, and identify priorities and recommendations from the perspectives of regional and national stakeholders involved in family farming, gender, climate adaptation, and rural development. This process included technical meetings, collaborative document reviews, exchanges with representatives of the REAF Gender Commission, analysis of inputs generated in recent regional forums, and in-person national workshops held between June 5 and 18, 2026, in the five PROCCAF participating countries. The process made it possible to incorporate local evidence, validate the preliminary assessment, and pinpoint barriers and implementation conditions relevant to rural women, youth, and members of culturally distinct peoples and communities.

Across the board, the discussions revealed a broad consensus that the incorporation of a gender perspective into the Project should not be limited to specific activities or separate forums, but rather should be integrated into all components and implementation mechanisms. In this regard, the need to avoid merely

declarative approaches and move toward concrete measures that effectively incorporate the gender perspective into financial instruments, training processes, information systems, and governance structures was emphasized.

Likewise, various stakeholders noted that the diversity of national contexts requires flexible approaches that can be adapted to specific territorial and sociocultural characteristics. During the discussions, it was emphasized that key concepts for the Project—including family farming and participatory mechanisms—are interpreted differently across countries and require contextualized approaches to avoid a one-size-fits-all approach.

Another recurring finding related to the need to strengthen processes of effective participation. The consultations revealed that gaps in participation and access to benefits for women, youth, and culturally distinct peoples and communities are not solely due to their presence in the territories, but rather to practical and structural barriers that limit their participation. Among these barriers were identified: the burden of caregiving and limited availability of time; difficulties with mobility, transportation, and connectivity; unequal access to technical assistance and financing; access to and tenure of land; access to water and information; weak integration into organizational or decision-making spaces; and, in certain territories, barriers related to language, cultural relevance, or institutional recognition of traditional knowledge and forms of organization.

In comments made by members of the REAF Gender Commission, concern was expressed regarding the creation of spaces exclusively for women and youth that operate in parallel with the rest of the technical bodies. It was emphasized that inclusion must be promoted through cross-cutting mechanisms capable of ensuring the participation and influence of women and youth in all governance and decision-making spaces of the Project.

The national workshops also made it possible to identify concrete operational measures to strengthen inclusion during the Project's implementation. Among the most frequently mentioned suggestions were the need to prioritize in-person or hybrid methodologies and practical formats; adapting schedules and activities to caregiving responsibilities and working hours; providing support for caregiving, transportation, or mobility when necessary; strengthening tailored technical assistance and on-the-ground support; promoting peer exchanges and field visits; and ensuring accessible and culturally relevant materials and methodologies in areas with indigenous peoples and traditional communities. In several countries, participants also highlighted the importance of strengthening local organizations, women's and youth networks, and coordination with public institutions, local organizations, and funding partners, so that the adoption of adaptation solutions is not limited by pre-existing structural barriers.

At the national level, the consultations made it possible to contextualize the assessment at the local level. In **Chile**, the water crisis, restrictions on access to water, and difficulties in accessing support and investments—including issues related to rights or land regularization—emerged as critical factors for adaptation and for the participation of women and rural communities. In **Paraguay**, the importance of indigenous communities' participation was highlighted, as was the need to address barriers related to caregiving, access to credit, and linguistic and cultural considerations. In **Bolivia**, discussions and field visits underscored the importance of access to technical assistance, financing, and information, as well as improvements in marketing and access to transportation, and the potential of working with peasant communities and local organizations. In **Uruguay**, it was emphasized that the inclusion of women and youth requires concrete strategies to remove barriers related to caregiving, access to land, credit, and organizational participation. In **Brazil**, the consultation highlighted the central role of traditional peoples and communities, the need to ensure respect for territorial rights and cultural relevance, and the importance of access to water, technical assistance, and recognition of caregiving in adaptation efforts in the semi-arid region.

Table 98. Summary of contributions gathered during the consultation process in the territories (June 2026)

Country	Input Collected
Bolivia	The consultation conducted in Cobija, Pando—supplemented by field visits to rural communities—provided particularly valuable evidence for grounding the analysis of gender and inclusion in local contexts. The discussions revealed that, in addition to the need to strengthen technical assistance and coordination with organizations, universities, and public services, barriers persist regarding access to financing, market access, transportation/road infrastructure, and access to information on support opportunities. In the specific exercise on gender, technical assistance, access to credit, care time, and mobility were prioritized as significant constraints for women, youth, and traditional communities, and the importance of appropriate schedules, organizational support, productive training, and the strengthening of women-led enterprises was emphasized.
Brazil	The consultation held in Brasília, focusing on Brazil's Northeast, reaffirmed that climate adaptation in family farming in the region is marked by deep territorial and socio-environmental inequalities, including water insecurity, desertification, and pressure on the Caatinga ecosystems. From a gender and inclusion perspective, participants highlighted the importance of ensuring the effective participation of traditional peoples and communities, while respecting their territories, knowledge, and organizational structures. In the specific gender exercise, the main barriers identified were caregiving time, access to water, technical assistance, credit, mobility, and low organizational participation, while the priority measures that emerged included appropriate schedules, caregiving support, in-person sessions, peer visits, and tailored technical assistance. Likewise, it was emphasized that land regularization and respect for territories are structural prerequisites for equitable participation and for the sustainability of adaptation strategies.
Chile	The territorial consultation conducted in Quillota confirmed that climate adaptation in family farming within the prioritized territories is heavily constrained by the water crisis, restrictions on access to water, and difficulties in accessing support and investments—particularly where there are limitations regarding land regularization or access to water rights. From a gender and inclusion perspective, access to land and water, technical assistance, connectivity, and mobility were identified as significant barriers, as was the need to strengthen organizational support and in-person and intercultural methodologies. These findings underscore the importance of combining adaptation solutions with technical support, organizational strengthening, and strategies that facilitate the effective participation of women and rural communities in contexts of high water vulnerability.
Paraguay	The consultation held in Choré, San Pedro, confirmed the relevance of the planned actions in response to recurring droughts, high temperatures, soil degradation, and constraints on sustaining agricultural production. From a gender and inclusion perspective, the workshop featured significant participation by indigenous stakeholders and highlighted barriers related to care burdens, access to credit, and factors such as language and cultural relevance, along with the need to strengthen tailored technical assistance. It was also emphasized that engaging young people requires developing processes and content that appeal to this group, as well as strengthening their connections to productive, organizational, and training opportunities in their local communities.
Uruguay	In Tacuarembó, the consultation confirmed that the adaptation of family farming requires tailored responses depending on the sector and region, and underscored the importance of strengthening technical assistance, Rural Development Committees, and producer organizations. From a gender and inclusion perspective, participants noted that the inclusion of women and youth must go beyond quantitative targets and translate into concrete strategies to remove barriers to participation, particularly the burden of caregiving, women's lower rates of land ownership—which restricts their access to credit—and their limited participation in organizations. Organizational support, tailored technical assistance, and peer exchanges were also prioritized as mechanisms to strengthen the participation and leadership of rural women and youth.

The information gathered shows strong alignment with the findings from the FF Women's Exchange on "Gender, Agroecology, and Responses to Climate Change," held in Montevideo in April 2025. The participating delegations identified the close relationship between gender, agroecology, production methods, and climate adaptation, highlighting the need to promote integrated agendas at the national, regional, and global levels. They also reaffirmed the importance of strengthening the gender agenda promoted by the REAF and advancing the implementation of the Regional Gender Program.

The discussions in Montevideo also highlighted issues considered priorities for future regional agendas, including access to water, agroecology, agrobiodiversity, institutional strengthening, the participation of rural women in climate negotiations, and the need to agree on indicators that are sensitive to gender and the realities of family farming. Furthermore, the need was identified to strengthen coordination processes among sectoral ministries, national gender mechanisms, and regional forums related to family farming and climate adaptation.

Taken together, the findings of the participatory process helped strengthen the consistency of the assessment, validate emerging priorities, and guide specific measures that were subsequently incorporated into the GAP. They also reinforced the need for PROCCAF to combine participation goals with concrete, territorially adapted implementation measures to remove barriers to access, promote substantive participation, and recognize rural women, youth, and culturally diverse peoples and communities not only as beneficiaries but as strategic actors in climate resilience, innovation, and territorial sustainability.

7. Implications for the Project and Recommendations for the GAP

The gender inequalities and social inclusion issues identified in the AF have direct implications for the Project's design, implementation, and sustainability. The findings show that existing gaps not only affect the living conditions and opportunities of rural women, youth, and indigenous peoples, but also the Project's ability to achieve inclusive results and strengthen territorially relevant climate adaptation processes.

The evidence gathered suggests that structural inequalities related to access to productive resources, financing, information, participation, and recognition of capabilities may limit the adoption of adaptive technologies, restrict access to benefits generated by the Project, and reproduce preexisting mechanisms of exclusion if specific measures for inclusion and gender mainstreaming are not incorporated.

Technical consultations highlighted the need to move toward inclusion mechanisms that go beyond approaches focused exclusively on quantitative participation targets. Various stakeholders emphasized that incorporating a gender perspective requires strengthening mechanisms for advocacy, participation, effectiveness, and recognition of diverse capacities, while avoiding the creation of parallel spaces or purely declarative measures.

The analysis conducted identifies a set of risks and opportunities relevant to the Project.

Identified Risks

- Replication of preexisting barriers to access to financing, technical assistance, and assistive technologies.
- Predominantly nominal or quantitative participation by women and youth, without effective advocacy mechanisms.
- Unintended exclusion resulting from digital divides, connectivity limitations, or methodologies ill-suited to territorial and cultural contexts.
- Invisibility of the distinct needs of rural women, indigenous peoples, and youth in information and monitoring systems.
- An overload of caregiving responsibilities that limits effective participation in training processes, exchanges, or governance forums.
- Risk of applying one-size-fits-all strategies in highly diverse national and regional contexts.

Furthermore, the analysis also highlights significant opportunities to strengthen the project's impact and sustainability.

Identified Opportunities

The consultation process helped identify capacities and favorable conditions for strengthening the Project's inclusive implementation:

- the existence of networks and organizations of rural women with the capacity to influence decisions at the local level;
- the progressive strengthening of the regional gender agenda promoted by REAF;
- national experiences related to agroecology, women's leadership, and organizational strengthening;
- growing recognition of rural youth as strategic actors;
- the availability of regional cooperation and learning mechanisms;
- the potential of the Information System and MEL components to generate gender-sensitive evidence.

Likewise, the meaningful participation of rural youth also presents an opportunity as a strategy for territorial rooting. By linking climate adaptation with technical training, innovation, rural entrepreneurship, access to climate information, and participation in community decision-making, the Project can help expand opportunities for young people in their own territories and strengthen the sustainability of actions beyond the funding cycle.

Regional workshops and recent initiatives held in Montevideo identified opportunities to strengthen horizontal learning processes, the exchange of experiences, and the recognition of local knowledge as tools for promoting climate resilience and effective participation.

Based on these findings, the Project's Gender Action Plan was designed to promote measures aimed at reducing identified barriers and strengthening adaptive capacities through specific and cross-cutting strategies. The national consultations held in June 2026 made it possible to reinforce and operationalize the measures included in the Gender Action Plan (GAP), particularly regarding the need for tailored technical assistance, in-person and hybrid strategies, care support, organizational strengthening, effective participation of women and youth, and the incorporation of intercultural approaches in territories with culturally diverse peoples and communities.

Thus, the GAP not only addresses structural gaps identified in the literature and the document review but also barriers and opportunities validated by local stakeholders involved in the project's implementation.

Table 109. Main Guidelines Incorporated into the GAP

Identified finding	Implications for PROCCAF	Measure Incorporated into the GAP
Unequal access to financing and productive resources	Risk of Exclusion of Rural Women from Financial Mechanisms	Design of gender-sensitive financial instruments and analysis of differentiated barriers
Limited participation in decision-making forums	Risk of token participation	Goals for effective participation and feedback mechanisms
Limited youth participation or participation that is unattractive to rural youth	Risk of nominal participation and missed opportunities for innovation, sustainability, and territorial roots	Specific strategies for youth participation, mentoring, active roles in climate monitoring, productive innovation, local communication, and community leadership.
Digital and connectivity gaps	Risk of unequal access to information and training	Multimodal strategies and adapted methodologies
Care burden	Limitations on sustained participation	Support measures and inclusive planning
Statistical invisibility	Limitations on monitoring and evidence	Disaggregated indicators and strengthening of MEL systems

Identified finding	Implications for PROCCAF	Measure Incorporated into the GAP
Territorial and cultural diversity	Risk of One-Size-Fits-All Solutions	Intercultural approaches and methodological adaptation

Taken together, the findings reinforce the importance of incorporating a gender and intersectionality approach as a cross-cutting element of the Project. They also demonstrate that strengthening adaptive capacities requires recognizing existing inequalities and promoting institutional mechanisms capable of ensuring equitable access to opportunities, effective participation, and inclusive climate resilience.

8. Executive Summary

This Gender Assessment shows that, while the countries participating in the Project have made significant progress in regulatory and institutional frameworks and public policies related to gender equality, family farming, and climate change adaptation, structural gaps persist that disproportionately affect rural women, youth, and indigenous peoples in the intervention areas.

The literature review and the participatory process carried out identified persistent inequalities in access to and control over productive resources, financing, technical assistance, technologies, and climate information, as well as limitations related to effective participation, recognition of capabilities, and the unequal distribution of domestic and care work. These gaps affect opportunities for productive strengthening and adaptation and may limit equitable access to benefits generated by the Project if specific measures and appropriate inclusion mechanisms are not incorporated.

The analysis also revealed that inequalities do not affect different population groups uniformly. The interplay between gender, age, ethnicity, rural residence, and differential access to services and infrastructure results in diverse experiences of vulnerability and adaptive capacity. Consequently, adopting territorial, intercultural, and intersectional approaches is essential to ensuring the relevance and effectiveness of the interventions promoted by the Project.

Likewise, the consultations conducted within the framework of the Project made it possible to identify a set of lessons learned and strategic priorities to strengthen the Project's implementation. Among these are the need to promote the effective mainstreaming of a gender perspective across all components; strengthen mechanisms for substantive participation; incorporate gender-sensitive information systems; adapt methodologies to diverse territorial contexts; and recognize the strategic role of rural women, youth, and indigenous peoples as central actors in processes of innovation, resilience, and territorial sustainability.

The evaluation also identified significant opportunities to strengthen the Project's impacts and sustainability, including the existence of active rural organizations, regional mechanisms promoted by the REAF, innovative experiences in agroecology and women's leadership, and institutional capacities with potential for coordination and scaling up.

In this context, incorporating a gender and social inclusion approach is not merely a policy commitment or an institutional requirement, but a strategic condition for strengthening the effectiveness, sustainability, and scope of the climate adaptation actions promoted by PROCCAF.

In response to the findings identified, the Project incorporates a Gender Action Plan (GAP) aimed at promoting concrete measures to reduce barriers, strengthen capacities, expand opportunities, and ensure more inclusive and equitable participation in the various intervention components. The GAP serves as an operational tool to translate the results of this assessment into specific actions, indicators, and monitoring mechanisms that will strengthen the mainstreaming of the gender approach throughout the Project cycle.

9. Gender Action Plan (GAP)²⁶

The Gender Action Plan presents the programmatic response to the findings identified in this evaluation and operationalizes specific measures aimed at reducing gaps and strengthening inclusive adaptation processes.

It should be noted that the participation targets defined in the GAP serve as minimum regional benchmarks for the Project as a whole. Their implementation on the ground must take into account the social and cultural composition of each context, as well as the actual presence of culturally distinct peoples and communities and the feasibility of women's and youth participation in each territory.

The activities included in the GAP constitute gender-responsive and social inclusion measures associated with the corresponding Project components, outcomes, outputs, and activities. Their numbering is maintained to facilitate alignment and monitoring within the Project structure.

²⁶ The costs of the PAG are included as part of the project's activities

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Cost USD
Impact Statement: Reduce climate vulnerability and strengthen the resilience of productive systems and livelihoods in the FF in priority regions of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay.				
Outcome Statement:				
Promote the adoption and scaling up of climate change adaptation practices and technologies in the FF's production systems.				
Strengthen the FF's access to comprehensive technical assistance and on-the-ground support services with a climate focus.				
Strengthen local, institutional, and regional capacities for the planning, implementation, and governance of climate adaptation.				
Integrate traditional, technical, and scientific knowledge into contextualized, inclusive, and intercultural adaptation solutions.				
Develop and strengthen participatory, multi-scale governance mechanisms that bring together public, social, and financial actors at the territorial and regional levels.				
Component 1: Strengthening Regional coordination, knowledge management, and climate governance for family farming adaptation in five countries of the expanded MERCOSUR				
Outcome 1: <u>Regional institutions, family farming organizations, and other relevant stakeholders strengthen their capacity to coordinate, exchange knowledge, and advance climate change adaptation in family farming</u> Strengthening and implementation of regional multi-stakeholder networks and governance mechanisms to address common challenges related to climate change adaptation in the FF, with a focus on gender and inclusion.	a) Indicator: Number of recommendations made by the REAF's Gender and Youth Commissions that are incorporated into the project's regional instruments, decisions, or mechanisms	Baseline established at the initial stage of the project. Year 1	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist MEL Specialist Project Coordinator External Evaluator	-
	Goal: At least 6 recommendations	Annual reports, including survey results from participants in regional forums.		
	b) Indicator: Percentage of participants who believe that regional forums strengthened their capacity to participate in climate governance processes, disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, age, and country of origin.	Midterm Review – Year 2		
	Target: At least 80% of participants, of whom 40% are women, 15% are youth, and 10% are members of culturally distinct peoples and communities	Final Evaluation—Year 4		
Output 1.1: <u>A bilingual public digital knowledge platform for project results, adaptation evidence, and knowledge products developed and operationalized. Strengthening access to and dissemination of the project's knowledge and results through the project's public digital visualizer</u>				
Activity 1.1.1.a: <u>Incorporate an intersectional gender perspective into the design and launch of the Project's public digital knowledge platform. Among other measures, ensure the use of inclusive language and present relevant information disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, and country and territory of origin, where applicable. Design and launch a website that contributes to regional coordination, knowledge exchange, and project visibility with an intersectional gender perspective. Among other actions, ensure the use of inclusive language and present information disaggregated by gender, age, ethnicity, and country of origin.</u>	i) Indicator: <u>Public digital knowledge platform PROCCAF Project website</u> —aligned with an intersectional gender perspective	Year 1 – Year 2 – Year 3 – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	USD 180,000.00
	Goal: <u>Public digital knowledge platformWebsite</u> available and active at least throughout the entire project cycle.			
Activity 1.1.1.b: Design, develop, and disseminate a toolkit <u>through the Project's public digital knowledge platform</u> on gender and diversity (including communication materials that reflect results and lessons learned from a	i) Indicator: <u>Public digital knowledge platformWebsite</u> online with a toolkit on intersectional gender	Year 1 – Year 2 – Year 3 – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	-
	Target: At least 5 gender-related tools on the <u>Public digital knowledge platform website</u> .			

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Cost USD
gender and diversity perspective.) on the website for knowledge sharing. Examples: guide for conducting gender assessments; gender-sensitive checklist for workshops and participatory activities; materials produced on women)				
Output 1.2: Gender-responsive regional learning processes, training programmes, and applied knowledge products for climate change adaptation in family farming developed and implemented. Strengthening gender-sensitive capacities and applied knowledge for climate change adaptation through regional learning processes in family farming				
Activity 1.2.1.a: <u>Contribute to strengthening rural women's capacities through national learning and exchange processes on gender-responsive family farming adaptation. The processes may address climate change adaptation with a gender perspective; women's organizations and producer groups; healthy and agroecological food production; access to public policies on ATER, trade, credit and financing; climate justice; leadership; care policies; shared responsibility for care work; and negotiation, among other relevant topics. Contribute to strengthening women's capacities through training activities with a gender-sensitive approach (e.g., climate change adaptation with a gender perspective, productive organizations of women and women's groups, women and the production of healthy and agroecological foods, access to public policies on ATER, trade, credit/financing, climate justice and gender, women's leadership), chemical colonialism, care policies and the socialization of reproductive labor and shared responsibility in caregiving, negotiation, among others.</u>	i) Indicator: List the number of people trained, broken down by sex, ethnicity, age, country, and territory of origin. Target: 100% of participants, disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, age, country, and territory of origin, listed²⁷. ii) Indicator: Care services for children, people with disabilities, and older adults during women's training workshops (e.g., daycare centers, daily care allowances, transportation expenses) Target: At least 15 care services in local communities to support women participating in the project in balancing their work and family lives and accessing equal opportunities.	Year 1	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	-
Activity 1.2.2: <u>Ensure equitable participation in the co-creation of regional learning pathways on family farming adaptation through multi-stakeholder exchanges, guaranteeing equitable access to knowledge and opportunities for exchanging experiences from a gender and intersectionality</u>	i) Indicator: Participation of women (disaggregated by ethnicity, age, country, and region of origin) in regional co-creation spaces. Target: 100% of women participating in regional co-creation spaces, disaggregated by ethnicity, age, country, and region of origin. ii) Indicator: Number of specific modules or specific learning pathways on rural women and youth implemented.	Year 2	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	-

²⁷ The following clarification is incorporated for consideration by whoever implements the monitoring plan: where the indicator says "Number" and the goal "100%", the total compliance of the generated products will be reported.

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Cost USD
~~perspective. Ensure equitable participation in regional co-creation spaces for learning pathways to guarantee equitable access to knowledge and spaces for exchanging experiences with a gender and intersectionality perspective~~	Target: At least one of the learning pathways in each country focuses on experiences led by rural women or groups of rural women, and one led by youth.			
Activity 1.2.3.a: <u>Systematize, validate, and disseminate regional learning pathways on adaptation with an intersectional gender perspective</u> ~~validation, and dissemination of regional adaptation learning pathways with an intersectional gender approach.~~	i) Indicator: Technical outputs developed with a gender and diversity perspective. Goal: 100% of technical products present information in a disaggregated manner, including analysis broken down by groups. ii) Indicator: Number of materials adapted to different educational levels and sociocultural contexts with a gender perspective in the development of their content Goal: 100% of documents adapted iii) Indicator: ~~Number-Percentage~~ of people (broken down by sex, ethnicity, age, country, and territory of origin) participating in validation/dissemination workshops. Target: At least 40% are women, 15% are young people, and 10% are members of culturally distinct peoples and communities²⁸. iv) Indicator: Care services for children, people with disabilities, and older adults / measures to facilitate access to the workshops. Target: 5 care services in local communities to support women participating in the project in balancing their work and family lives and accessing equal opportunities.	~~Year 2~~ <u>Year 1 – Year 2 – Year 3 – Year 4</u>	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist Project Coordinator	-
Activity 1.2.3.b: <u>Hire specialized consulting expertise with verifiable experience in mainstreaming gender and addressing issues related to rural women, to facilitate training processes, foster exchange spaces, support practical implementation, and systematize the content generated.</u> ~~Hiring of a specialized consulting team with verifiable experience in mainstreaming the gender perspective and issues related to rural women, which will be responsible for facilitating training processes, fostering exchange forums, supporting practical implementation processes, and systematizing the content generated.~~	i) Indicator: TDR with a specialized profile and experience in mainstreaming an intersectional gender approach TargetGoal: At least one of these profiles throughout the entire contract period.	Year 1 – Year 2	Procurement and Administrative Support Specialist Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	<u>USD 48,000</u>

²⁸ The participation target is provided as a reference. Its implementation on the ground must take into account the social and cultural composition of each country, as well as the actual presence of culturally distinct peoples and communities.

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Cost USD
Output 1.3: <u>A regional database of validated family farming adaptation experiences established, populated, and made operational.</u> ~~Regional database of successful adaptation experiences created and operational~~				
Activity 1.3.1.a: <u>Hire specialized international consulting expertise to ensure that the development of regional selection criteria, the systematization process, and the regional database of validated adaptation experiences incorporate a gender and intersectionality perspective.</u> ~~Hiring of specialized international consultants to ensure that the design of regional criteria, systematization, and the database of experiences are approached from a gender and intersectionality perspective~~	i) Indicator: Terms of Reference (TOR) specifying a specialized profile with experience in mainstreaming a gender and intersectionality approach. Target: At least 1 of these profiles throughout the entire contract period.	Year 1 – Year 2 – Year 3 –	Procurement and Administrative Support Specialist and Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	USD 7,778
Activity 1.3.1.b: <u>Incorporate mandatory regional criteria that promote gender equality and social inclusion into the participatory selection of validated family farming adaptation experiences.</u> ~~Establish mandatory regional criteria that promote gender equity in the selection of successful projects.~~	i) Indicator: <u>Existence and application of t</u>Technical selection criteria for initiatives that incorporate a gender and inclusion perspective. TargetGoal: Technical criteria that incorporate a gender and inclusion perspective are developed and used. ii) Indicator: % of participants in the regional workshop (broken down by sex, ethnicity, age, country, and territory of origin). Goal: At least 40% are women, 15% are young people, and 10% are members of culturally distinct peoples and communities²⁹. iii) Indicator: Percentage of selected experiences led or spearheaded by women. Target: At least 40% of the selected initiatives are spearheaded or led by women.	Year 1 – Year 2 – Year 3 – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist MEL Specialist	-
Activity 1.3.2: <u>Conduct regional in-person workshops to exchange and participatively validate adaptation practices with demonstrated positive results, incorporating a gender and intersectionality perspective.</u> ~~Conducting regional workshops for exchange and participatory validation with a gender and intersectionality perspective~~	i) Indicator: % of participants in regional workshops (broken down by sex, ethnicity, age, country, and territory of origin). Target: At least 40% are women, of whom at least 15% are young women, and 10% belong to culturally distinct peoples and communities³⁰. ii) Indicator: % of participating women's organizations/groups Target: At least 40% are women's organizations/groups. iii) Indicator: % of participating youth organizations/groups Target: At least 20% are youth organizations/groups.	Year 1 – Year 2 – Year 3 – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	-

²⁹ The participation target is presented as a guideline. Its implementation at the national level should take into account the social and cultural composition of each country, as well as the actual presence of culturally distinct peoples and communities.

³⁰ See reference 29.

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Cost USD
Activity 1.3.3: Conducting national virtual workshops to deepen dialogue from a gender and intersectionality perspective (4 workshops per country)	i) Indicator: % of participants (broken down by gender, age, and ethnicity) Target: At least 40% of workshop participants to be women; 15% to be youth; and 10% to be members of culturally distinct peoples and communities. ii) Indicator: Number of national workshops showcasing rural women's experiences with climate change adaptation and climate justice. Target: At least one national workshop specifically focused on rural women's experiences with climate change adaptation and climate justice. iii) Indicator: Number of national workshops where rural youth share their experiences with climate change adaptation and climate justice. Target: At least one specific national workshop on rural youth's experiences with climate change adaptation and climate justice.	Year 2 – Year 3	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	-
Activity 1.3.4: Conducting field visits to validate and document successful practices, taking into account gender and intersectionality perspectives	i) Indicator: Percentage of participants in the visits (broken down by sex, ethnicity, age, country, and region of origin) Goal: At least 40% of participants in the visits to be women; 15% to be young people; and 10% to be members of culturally distinct peoples and communities³¹. ii) Indicator: Number of visits specifically focused on the experiences of rural women or led by rural women. Goal: At least two field visits per country to initiatives involving rural women or led by rural women.	Year 2 – Year 3	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist MEL Specialist	USD 10,000
Activity 1.3.5: ~~Prepare standardized technical fact sheets on validated adaptation experiences, incorporating a gender and intersectionality perspective~~ <u>Development of fact sheets on successful initiatives with a gender and intersectionality perspective</u>	i) Indicator: Analysis of gender gaps and vulnerable groups in the selected initiatives. Target: 100% of the selected initiatives include an analysis of gender gaps and vulnerable groups. ii) Indicator: Fact sheets containing information on the people involved by sex, age, ethnicity, country, and territory of origin. Target: Identification of actors and stakeholders by sex, age, ethnicity, country, and territory of origin. iii) Indicator: Number of fact sheets developed on the experiences of women and youth Target: At least 2 technical fact sheets per country focusing on the experiences of rural women and at least 1 on the experiences of young people.	Year 1	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	-
Output 1.4: <u>Regional thematic coordination forums for multilevel and multi-stakeholder climate governance established and operationalized through existing REAF mechanisms</u> ~~Strengthening multilevel, multi-stakeholder climate governance through regional thematic coordination forums based on the REAF commissions~~				
Activity 1.4.1: <u>Incorporate and strengthen the gender and inclusion perspective in the establishment and operationalization of regional thematic coordination forums based on existing REAF</u>	i) Indicator: Terms of Reference (TOR) for the international consultancy with a specialized profile and experience in mainstreaming the gender and intersectionality approach. Goal: At least 1 of the specialized positions filled throughout the entire contract period.	Year 2 – Year 3 – Year 4	Procurement and Administrative Support Specialist	USD 18,666

³¹ See reference 29.

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Cost USD
~~commissions. Strengthening regional thematic coordination forums to promote and strengthen the gender and inclusion perspective within the REAF commissions.~~	ii) Indicator: Percentage of thematic roundtable meetings attended by representatives of the Gender Commission Target: Participation of the Gender and Youth Commission in all thematic roundtables <u>(100%)</u>. i) Indicator: % of participants in thematic meetings/roundtables (broken down by sex, age, ethnicity, and country) Target: At least 40% of participants in coordination forums to be women; 15% to be youth; and 10% to be members of culturally distinct peoples and communities³².		Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	
Activity 1.4.2: <u>Incorporate gender equality and social inclusion considerations into regional workshops for coordination, exchange, and learning.</u> Strengthening regional governance based on gender equity and inclusion.	i) Indicator: % of participants (disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, and country) Goal/Target: At least 40% of workshop participants to be women; 15% to be young people; and 10% to be members of culturally distinct peoples and communities³³. ii) Indicator: Selection criteria for participants in regional workshops that ensure equitable participation. Target/Goal: Criteria ensuring equitable participation have been included. iii) Indicator: Prioritization of topics proposed by the REAF's Gender and Youth Thematic Commissions and COPROFAM's Youth and Gender Commissions. Target: At least 6 topics included in the agendas that have been prioritized by these commissions.	Year 1 – Year 2 – Year 3	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist Project Coordinator	-
Activity 1.4.3.a: <u>Prepare differentiated regional analyses on rural women and youth engaged in family farming, contributing to the positioning of their perspectives in decision-making spaces at the local, national, and regional levels.</u> Development of differentiated regional assessments on women and youth that contribute to positioning the perspectives of these groups in decision-making spaces at the local, national, and regional levels.	i) Indicator: Regional assessments prepared that identify biases, barriers, gaps, and gaps in training and information, with a focus on gender, diversity, and intersectionality, including elements that allow for reporting at the national level Target: 100% of regional assessments include differentiated analysis by group and by country.	Year 2	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	-
Activity 1.4.3.b: <u>Hiring a specialized consulting expertise team</u> with verifiable experience in mainstreaming gender and <u>rural</u> youth issues.	ii) Indicator: Terms of Reference (TOR) specifying one consultant with specialized expertise in mainstreaming gender and another with specialized expertise in youth issues. Goal: Hiring of a specialist in mainstreaming the gender perspective and a specialist in youth issues.	Year 2 – Year 3 – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist Procurement and Administrative Support Specialist	<u>USD 73,145</u>
Output 1.5: <u>A project-wide Strengthening communication, visibility, and knowledge dissemination strategy developed and implemented throughout the Project</u>				
Activity 1.5.1: <u>Develop the design of the project's communication strategy with a</u>	i) Indicator: Protocol for the use of inclusive language, imagery, and the dissemination of gender-sensitive information.	Year 1	Communication Specialist	-

³² See reference 29.

³³ See reference 29

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Cost USD
gender and intersectionality perspective, specifying that all information, communications, and verbal or written announcements must ensure neutrality and inclusivity regarding gender equity and equality.	Goal: Develop a protocol for the use of language, imagery, and dissemination of information that is sensitive to gender issues. ii) Indicator: Checklist to verify whether a message, text, or communication product incorporates a gender perspective. Goal: Checklist developed.	Year 1 – Year 2 – Year 3 – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	
Activity 1.5.2: Implement the project's communication strategy; produce and disseminate communication and audiovisual materials on gender, rights, and climate change to raise awareness of the importance of these issues for the sustainable development of the projects.	iii) Indicator: Use of the checklist and compliance with the protocol for the use of inclusive language, imagery, and the dissemination of gender-sensitive information. Goal: 100% use of and compliance with the protocol and checklist.		Communications Specialist Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	
	iv) Indicator: Number of communication and audiovisual materials on gender and climate change. Target: At least 6 pieces of communication and audiovisual material on gender and climate change disseminated.			
Component 2: Implementation of agroecological and ecosystem-based solutions for the climate resilience of family farmingImplementation of agroecological and ecosystem-based solutions for the FF's climate resilience				
Outcome 2: <u>Strengthened climate resilience in prioritized territories through the integrated territorial implementation of adaptation solutions aimed at the sustainable management of natural resources, the strengthening of resilient production systems, the improvement of adaptive infrastructure, and the development of local capacities in the FF.</u> <u>Gender and inclusion contribution to Outcome 2:</u> Rural women, youth, and members of culturally distinct peoples and communities strengthen their capacities and participate equitably in the implementation and adoption of comprehensive climate change adaptation solutions, improving their resilience and reducing barriers to accessing technologies, resources, and opportunities.	a) Indicator: Percentage of women who report having strengthened their capacity to adapt to climate change. Target: 70% of participating women.	Annual Reports: Year 2, Year 3, Year 4. Midterm Review – Year 2 Final Evaluation – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist MEL Specialist Project Coordinator External Evaluator	=
	b) Indicator: Percentage of beneficiaries who adopt practices or technologies promoted by the Project, disaggregated by sex, age, and ethnicity,			
	Target: At least 40% of beneficiaries are women, 15% are youth, and 10% are members of culturally distinct peoples and communities			
Output 2.1: Improving the Adaptive Capacity of Family Farming in Bolivia through Diversified and Climate-Resilient Bioeconomic Production Strategies				
Activity 2.1.1: <u>Adapt integrated adaptation solutions—technologies and practices—to the access, control, time-use, cultural, and livelihood conditions of women, youth, and members of culturally distinct peoples and communities engaged in family farming.</u> Adapt comprehensive solutions—technologies/practices—related to	i) Indicator: Existence of a gender-based technical review prior to final validation. Target: 100% of initiatives.	Year 1 – Year 2 – Year 3 – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	USD 180,000.00
	ii) Indicator: Number and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened in support of individual and community livelihood strategies led by women, youth, and/or members of culturally distinct peoples and communities.			
	Target: At least 30% of supported production units have access to infrastructure, inputs, technologies, or equipment.			

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Cost USD
climate adaptation to conditions favorable for women, youth, and members of culturally distinct peoples and communities engaged in family farming (access, control, timing) that support individual or community livelihood strategies.	iii) Indicator: Number of monitoring reports analyzing differentiated access and benefits for women, youth, and people belonging to culturally distinct peoples and communities. Target: At least one annual analysis per country.			
Activity 2.1.2.: <u>Incorporate time-use considerations into the implementation of integrated adaptation solutions and promote active roles for women and youth as community promoters, technical advisers, extension workers, and local adaptation leaders.</u> Incorporate time-use analyses into the implementation of comprehensive solutions, and promote the active role of women and youth as community promoters, technical advisers, and extension workers	i) Indicator: Percentage of participation in training and technical assistance activities, disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, country, and territory of origin. Target: At least 50% of participants in territorial solutions to be women; 20% to be youth; and 20% to be members of culturally distinct peoples and communities. ii) Indicator: Number of territorial solutions that include workload analysis Target: 100% of territorial solutions. iii) Indicator: Percentage of in-person workshops or activities that incorporate measures to reduce barriers to participation due to caregiving responsibilities, mobility, or scheduling Target: 100% of relevant in-person activities iv) Indicator: Childcare services for children, people with disabilities, and older adults during national workshops. Target: At least 15 care services in local communities to support women participating in the project in balancing their work and family lives and accessing equal opportunities. v) Indicator: Number of women and young people who take on roles as promoters, community monitors, facilitators, or technical advisers. Target: At least 1 woman and 1 young person per supported community or territorial unit.	Year 1 – Year 2 – Year 3 – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	-
Output 2.2: Strengthening the climate resilience of agricultural production systems in Brazil's semi-arid region through integrated climate change adaptation solutions				
Activity 2.2.1: <u>Adapt integrated adaptation solutions—technologies and practices—to the access, control, time-use, cultural, and livelihood conditions of women, youth, and members of culturally distinct peoples and communities engaged in family farming.</u> Adapt comprehensive solutions—technologies and practices—ly related to climate change adaptation to conditions favorable for women, youth, and members of culturally distinct peoples and communities engaged in family farming (access, control, time) that support individual or community livelihood strategies.	i) Indicator: Existence of a gender-based technical review prior to final validation. Target: 100% of initiatives. ii) Indicator: Number and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened to support individual and community livelihood strategies led by women, youth, and/or people from culturally distinct peoples and communities. Target: At least 30% of supported production units have access to infrastructure, inputs, technologies, or equipment. iii) Indicator: Number of monitoring reports analyzing differentiated access and benefits for women, youth, and people belonging to culturally distinct peoples and communities. Target: At least one annual analysis per country.	Year 1 – Year 2 – Year 3 – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	USD 180,000.00

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Cost USD
Activity 2.2.2: <u>Incorporate time-use considerations into the implementation of integrated adaptation solutions and promote active roles for women and youth as community promoters, technical advisers, extension workers, and local adaptation leaders.</u> ~~Incorporate time-use analysis into the implementation of comprehensive solutions, and promote the active role of women as community promoters, technical advisers, and extension workers~~	i) Indicator: Percentage of participation in training and technical assistance activities, disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, country, and territory of origin. Target: At least 50% of participants in territorial solutions to be women; 30% to be youth; and 20% to be members of culturally distinct peoples and communities. ii) Indicator: Number of territorial solutions that include workload analysis Target: 100% of regional solutions. iii) Indicator: % of in-person workshops or activities that incorporate measures to reduce barriers to participation due to caregiving responsibilities, mobility issues, or scheduling conflicts Target: 100% of relevant in-person activities iv) Indicator: Childcare services for children, people with disabilities, and older adults during national workshops. Goal: At least 15 care services in local communities to support women participating in the project in balancing their work and family lives and accessing equal opportunities. v) Indicator: Number of women and young people who take on roles as promoters, community monitors, facilitators, or technical advisers. Target: At least 1 woman and 1 young person per supported community or territorial unit.	Year 1 – Year 2 – Year 3 – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	-
Output 2.3: Improving the climate resilience of the FF in priority areas of Chile through the implementation of integrated solutions for water management, sustainable production, and capacity building				
Activity 2.3.1: <u>Adapt integrated adaptation solutions—technologies and practices—to the access, control, time-use, cultural, and livelihood conditions of women, youth, and members of culturally distinct peoples and communities engaged in family farming.</u> ~~Adapt comprehensive solutions—technologies and practices—related to climate adaptation to conditions that are favorable for women, youth, and members of culturally distinct peoples and communities involved in family farming (access, control, time), thereby supporting individual or community livelihood strategies.~~	i) Indicator: Existence of a gender-based technical review prior to final validation. Target: 100% of initiatives. ii) Indicator: Number and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened to support individual and community livelihood strategies led by women, youth, and/or people from culturally distinct peoples and communities. Target: At least 30% of supported productive units have access to infrastructure, inputs, technologies, or equipment. iii) Indicator: Number of monitoring reports analyzing differentiated access and benefits for women, youth, and people belonging to culturally distinct peoples and communities. Target: At least one annual analysis per country.	Year 1 – Year 2 – Year 3 – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	USD 180,000.00
Activity 2.3.2.: <u>Incorporate time-use considerations into the implementation of integrated adaptation solutions and promote active roles for women and youth as community promoters, technical advisers, extension workers, and local</u>	i) Indicator: Percentage of participation in training and technical assistance activities, disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, country, and territory of origin. Target: At least 30% of participants in territorial solutions to be women; 5% to be youth; and 5% to be members of culturally distinct peoples and communities.	Year 1 – Year 2 – Year 3 – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	-

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Cost USD
adaptation leaders. Incorporate time-use analyses into the implementation of comprehensive solutions, and promote the active role of women as community promoters, technical advisors, and extension workers	ii) Indicator: Number of territorial solutions that include workload analysis Target: 100% of territorial solutions. iii) Indicator: Percentage of in-person workshops or activities that incorporate measures to reduce barriers to participation due to caregiving responsibilities, mobility, or scheduling Target: 100% of relevant in-person activities iv) Indicator: Childcare services for children, people with disabilities, and older adults during national workshops. Target: At least 15 care services in local communities to support women participating in the project in balancing their work and family lives and accessing equal opportunities. v) Indicator: Number of women and young people who take on roles as promoters, community monitors, facilitators, or technical advisors. Target: At least 1 woman and 1 young person per supported community or territorial unit.			
Output 2.4: Improvement of soil-water dynamics and climate-resilient production in FF systems through integrated land management and irrigation solutions in Paraguay				
Activity 2.4.1: Adapt integrated adaptation solutions—technologies and practices—to the access, control, time-use, cultural, and livelihood conditions of women, youth, and members of culturally distinct peoples and communities engaged in family farming. Adapt comprehensive solutions—technologies and practices—related to climate adaptation to conditions favorable for women, youth, and members of culturally distinct peoples and communities engaged in family farming (access, control, time) that support individual or community livelihood strategies.	i) Indicator: Existence of a gender-based technical review prior to final validation. Target: 100% of initiatives. ii) Indicator: Number and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened to support individual and community livelihood strategies led by women, youth, and/or members of culturally distinct peoples and communities. Target: At least 30% of supported production units have access to infrastructure, inputs, technologies, or equipment. iii) Indicator: Number of monitoring reports that analyze differentiated access and benefits for women, youth, and people belonging to culturally distinct peoples and communities. Target: At least one annual analysis per country.	Year 1 – Year 2 – Year 3 – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	USD 180,000.00
Activity 2.4.2: Incorporate time-use considerations into the implementation of integrated adaptation solutions and promote active roles for women and youth as community promoters, technical advisors, extension workers, and local adaptation leaders. Incorporate time-use analysis into the implementation of comprehensive solutions, and promote the active role of women as community promoters, technical advisors, and extension workers	i) Indicator: Percentage of participation in training and technical assistance activities, disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, country, and territory of origin. Target: At least 40% of participants in territorial solutions to be women; 20% to be youth; and 20% to be members of culturally distinct peoples and communities. ii) Indicator: Number of territorial solutions that include workload analysis Target: 100% of territorial solutions. iii) Indicator: Percentage of in-person workshops or activities that incorporate measures to reduce barriers to participation due to caregiving responsibilities, mobility, or scheduling Target: 100% of relevant in-person activities iv) Indicator: Childcare services for children, people with disabilities, and older adults during national workshops.		Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	=

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Cost USD
	Target: At least 15 care services in local communities to support women participating in the project in balancing their work and family lives and accessing equal opportunities. v) Indicator: Number of women and young people who take on roles as promoters, community monitors, facilitators, or technical advisors. Target: At least 1 woman and 1 young person per supported community or territorial unit.			
Output 2.5: Strengthening the climate resilience of family livestock systems in Uruguay through the integrated implementation of water management, agroecological practices, ecosystem-based adaptation, and territorial climate governance				
Activity 2.5.1: ~~Adapt integrated adaptation solutions—technologies and practices—to the access, control, time-use, cultural, and livelihood conditions of women, youth, and members of culturally distinct peoples and communities engaged in family farming. Adapt comprehensive solutions—technologies and practices—related to climate adaptation to conditions favorable for women, youth, and members of culturally distinct peoples and communities engaged in family farming (access, control, time) that support individual or community livelihood strategies.~~	i) Indicator: Existence of a gender-based technical review prior to final validation. Target: 100% of initiatives. ii) Indicator: Number and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened to support individual and community livelihood strategies led by women, youth, and/or people from culturally distinct peoples and communities. Target: At least 30% of supported productive units have access to infrastructure, inputs, technologies, or equipment. iii) Indicator: Number of monitoring reports analyzing differentiated access and benefits for women, youth, and people belonging to culturally distinct peoples and communities. Target: At least one annual analysis per country.	Year 1 – Year 2 – Year 3 – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	USD 180,000.00
Activity 2.5.2: ~~Incorporate time-use analysis into the implementation of comprehensive solutions, and promote the active role of women as community promoters, technical advisors, and extension workers. Incorporate time-use considerations into the implementation of integrated adaptation solutions and promote active roles for women and youth as community promoters, technical advisers, extension workers, and local adaptation leaders.~~	i) Indicator: Percentage of participation in training and technical assistance activities, disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, country, and territory of origin. Target: At least 40% of participants in territorial solutions to be women; 15% to be youth; and 0% to be members of culturally distinct peoples and communities ³⁴ . ii) Indicator: Number of territorial solutions that include workload analysis Target: 100% of territorial solutions. iii) Indicator: % of in-person workshops or activities that incorporate measures to reduce barriers to participation due to caregiving responsibilities, mobility, or scheduling Target: 100% of relevant in-person activities iv) Indicator: Childcare services for children, people with disabilities, and older adults during national workshops. Goal: At least 15 care services in local communities to support women participating in the project in balancing their work and family lives and gaining access to equal opportunities. v) Indicator: Number of women and young people taking on roles as promoters, community monitors, facilitators, or technical advisors.	Year 1 – Year 2 – Year 3 – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	=

³⁴ No participation target is set for people belonging to culturally distinct peoples and communities, because this population is not registered in the intervention area in Uruguay.

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Cost USD
	Target: At least 1 woman and 1 young person per supported community or territorial unit.			
Component 3: <u>Improve the availability of and access to inclusive financial services for climate change adaptation in family farming</u>Innovation to improve the availability of and access to financial services aimed at climate change adaptation in family farming				
Outcome 3: <u>Public, private, and associative financial actors strengthen enabling conditions and operational capacities to provide inclusive and climate-responsive financial services for family farming.</u> <u>Gender and inclusion contribution to Outcome 3:</u> Rural women, youth, and family farming organizations—including those from culturally distinct peoples and communities—improve their access to inclusive and climate-responsive financial instruments that strengthen their adaptive capacity.	a) Indicator: Percentage of financial instruments designed that incorporate gender equality and social inclusion criteria.	Year 3 – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist MEL Specialist Project Coordinator	-
	Target: 100%			
	b) Indicator: Percentage of women-led organizations that access supported financing mechanisms.			
	Target: 30%			
Output 3.1: <u>Five national market studies on financial services for family farming completed and disseminated to guide the design of inclusive and climate-responsive financial instruments.</u>National market studies on financial services conducted to guide the design of inclusive and climate-resilient financial instruments				
Activity 3.1.1: <u>Incorporate a gender and intersectionality approach into the preparation of five national market studies on public, private, associative, and informal financial services for family farming.</u> Development of national financial services market studies for the FF that ensure the mainstreaming of a gender and intersectionality approach.	i) Indicator: Hiring of specialized and experienced staff in mainstreaming the gender and credit approaches to participate in all activities of Component 3.	Year 3 – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist Procurement and Administrative Support Specialist	USD 5,000.00
	Goal: At least 1 person hired with expertise in credit and gender			
	ii) Indicator: Percentage of national studies that incorporate a differentiated analysis of barriers and opportunities for rural women, youth, and people belonging to culturally distinct peoples and communities.			
	Target: 100% of national studies incorporate analyses of gender, age, and ethnic-cultural background.			
	iii) Indicator: Number of national studies that include specific recommendations to reduce financial access gaps for rural women.			
	Target: 5 national studies (one per country)			
	iv) Indicator: Number of differentiated barriers identified and systematized in access to financial services (e.g., access to collateral, land tenure, access to information, mobility, institutional biases, digital divides, access to networks, etc.)			
	Target: At least 5 types of barriers identified in each study			
Output 3.2: Existing and new financing windows and financial instruments ~~that have been strengthened,~~ adapted, <u>structured,</u> and validated to ~~meet the adaptation needs~~<u>address of family farming adaptation needs</u>				
Activity 3.2.1.a: Establishment and/or strengthening of financing lines and financial instruments adapted to promote the inclusion of <u>underserved and vulnerable groups</u> the most vulnerable sectors, particularly women and youth	i) Indicator: Percentage of financing lines and/or financial instruments that incorporate inclusive and gender-sensitive criteria.	Year 2 – Year 3 – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist MEL Specialist	-
	Target: <u>100% of financing lines and/or instruments incorporated</u> <u>At least 5 inclusive and gender sensitive criteria are incorporated into the adapted funding lines and/or instruments.</u>			

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Cost USD
(incorporate inclusion criteria such as flexible collateral, recognition of collective collateral, grace periods, adaptation to production cycles, and differentiated criteria).	ii) Indicator: Number of funded pilot projects led by women or women's groups (funding line for women). Target: At least 2 pilot projects funded and led by women or groups of rural women in each country. iii) Indicator: Number of pilot projects funded, led by young people (funding line for youth) Target: At least 1 pilot project funded, led by rural youth per country iv) Indicator: National consultant with knowledge and experience in gender and credit issues. Target: At least one of the national consultants hired has knowledge and experience in gender and credit.			
Activity 3.2.1.b: Strengthening financial institutions through awareness-raising, training, and technical assistance on mainstreaming a gender perspective and financial inclusion.	i) Indicator: Number of financial institutions that build capacity in mainstreaming gender and financial inclusion. Target: At least 10 participating financial institutions strengthened. ii) Indicator: Percentage of participating financial institutions that implement institutional changes to reduce gender barriers (e.g., modification of access criteria, adjustments to eligibility requirements, recognition of alternative collateral, new protocols) Target: At least 50% of participating institutions. iii) Indicator: Number of training sessions or technical assistance activities conducted on gender and financial access. Target: At least 15 training sessions implemented.	Year 2 – Year 3	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	-
Output 3.3: Competitive financing mechanisms implemented to improve family farmers' access to climate-adaptive financial services				
Activity 3.3.1: Promote the implementation of financial mechanisms to fund adaptation projects led by women or groups of rural women.	i) Indicator: Number of pilot projects funded that are led by women or groups of women. Goal: At least one funded pilot project led by women or groups of rural women in each country. ii) Indicator: Percentage of users of supported financial instruments, disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, age, country, and region of origin. Target: At least 40% are women, 15% are young people, and 10% are members of culturally distinct peoples and communities. iii) Indicator: Percentage of women-led FA organizations that access supported mechanisms. Target: At least 30% of organizations.	Year 3–Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist Project Coordinator	-
Component 4: <u>Regional adaptation evidence, learning, and information systems for family farming</u> <u>Project-level monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) system to track, evaluate, and support climate change adaptation outcomes in the FF</u>				
Outcome 4: <u>Regional institutions and family farming stakeholders strengthen their capacity to generate, exchange, and use comparable evidence and information for climate change adaptation decision-making.</u>	a) Indicator: Percentage of reviewed records that allow for disaggregation by sex; age; ethnicity; and country or territory of origin. Target: At least 70% of records reviewed. b) Indicator: Percentage of regional and national project coordination and governance forums that use information from	. Annual Reports, Year 1–Year 2–Year 3–Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist MEL Specialist Project Coordinator External Evaluator	-

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Cost USD
Gender and inclusion contribution to Outcome 4: regional institutions and family farming stakeholders generate and use sex-, age-, ethnicity-, country-, and territory-disaggregated evidence and gender-responsive analysis to strengthen inclusive learning and climate adaptation decision-making. The FF has a monitoring, evaluation, and learning system that systematically incorporates a gender and inclusion perspective, produces disaggregated data, and uses that information to improve decision-making and adapt interventions.	the MEL system—including gender and inclusion analyses—for planning, monitoring, or decision-making. Target: 100% of regional forums, and at least one national forum per country, incorporate these analyses annually	Midterm Review—Year 2 Final Evaluation – Year 4		
Output 4.1: <u>Harmonized methodologies, assessments, and information tools for improving the quality and comparability of climate and family farming information developed and applied. Strengthened quality and comparability of administrative records and information systems related to climate and FF</u>				
Activity 4.1.1: <u>Incorporate a gender and intersectionality perspective into the preparation of five national assessments and one regional assessment of administrative records and information systems for family farming. Development of national and one regional assessments of administrative and information systems with a focus on gender and intersectionality</u>	i) Indicator: TOR with a specialized profile in mainstreaming a gender perspective and data analysis in the international consultancy. Goal: At least 1 specialized professional hired. ii) Indicator: % of assessments that include analyses of gender gaps and intersectionality. Target: 100% of national and regional assessments incorporate a differentiated analysis. iii) Indicator: Number of recommendations developed to strengthen the incorporation of gender variables. Target: At least 5 recommendations per country.	Year 1 – Year 2	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist Procurement and Administrative Support Specialist MEL Specialist	-
Activity 4.1.2: <u>Incorporate a gender and intersectionality perspective into national and regional workshops to define common criteria and methodologies for coordinated adaptation information and learning. National and regional workshops to harmonize common criteria that include mainstreaming a gender and intersectionality approach.</u>	i) Indicator: <u>Number-Percentage</u> of workshop participants, broken down by sex, age, ethnicity, and country or territory of origin. Target: At least 40% female participants, 15% youth, and 10% people from culturally distinct peoples and communities ii) Indicator: Number of workshops that include a specific module on gender gaps and information systems. Target: 5 workshops include at least one specific module on gender gaps in national registries and a gender perspective in information systems. iii) Indicator: Number of proposals or recommendations from women or women's organizations that have been incorporated. Target: At least 2 recommendations per workshop. iv) Indicator: <u>Number-Percentage</u> of female participants who actively participate as speakers, facilitators, or role models. Target: At least 40% are women, 15% are young people, and 10% are members of culturally distinct peoples and communities.	Year 1 – Year 2	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	-
Activity 4.1.3: <u>Incorporate a gender and intersectionality perspective into the</u>	i) Indicator: IS-FF incorporates filters and differentiated visualization.	Year 1 – Year 2		-

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Cost USD
development and operationalization of the Family Farming Information System (IS-FF).Development and implementation of an FF Information System (IS-FF) to organize, display, and facilitate access to relevant information on FF in the region, taking into account a gender and intersectionality perspective	Goal: 100% of dashboards allow for visualization by sex, age, ethnicity, country, and territory of origin. ii) Indicator: Number of system indicators that allow for gap analysis. Target: At least 10 indicators.		Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist MEL Specialist	
Output 4.2: A flexible regional reference framework of family farming adaptation indicators developed, validated, piloted, and documented for policy learning and decision-making.A flexible framework of climate adaptation indicators for family farming developed, applied, and used for the Project's monitoring, evaluation, and learning				
Activity 4.2.1: Incorporate a gender perspective into the characterization of the regional status of climate adaptation indicators relevant to family farming.Review of regional climate indicators with a gender perspective to ensure the mainstreaming of the gender approach in the definition of indicators	i) Indicator: Terms of Reference (TOR) with a specialized focus on mainstreaming the gender perspective and data analysis in the international regional consultancy. Target: At least 1 specialized professional hired. ii) Indicator: Set of gender indicators incorporated. Target: At least 1 thematic set of indicators covering variables such as participation, access, capacities, resilience, and decision-making.	Year 1	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist MEL Specialist Procurement and Administrative Support Specialist	-
Activity 4.2.2: Incorporate a gender and intersectionality perspective into national workshops to participatively define adaptation indicatorsConducting national workshops for the participatory definition of indicators that incorporate a gender and intersectionality perspective	i) Indicator: Number of workshop participants, broken down by gender, age, ethnicity, and region of origin. Goal: At least 40% of participants to be women, 15% to be youth, and 10% to be members of culturally distinct peoples and communities ii) Indicator: Childcare services for children, people with disabilities, and older adults during national workshops. Target: 5 care services in local communities to support women participating in the project in balancing their work and family lives. iii) Indicator: Number of workshops that include a specific module on indicators with cross-cutting approaches. Target: 5 workshops include at least one specific module on defining indicators with cross-cutting approaches (gender, youth, interculturality, climate resilience, territorial diversity) iv) Indicator: % of participating women's organizations/groups Target: At least 3 women's organizations/groups per workshop. v) Indicator: Number of proposed indicators related to rural women and youth. Target: At least 5 indicators related to women and youth per country.	Year 1 – Year 2	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist MEL Specialist	-
Activity 4.2.3: Incorporate a gender and intersectionality perspective into the validation and adaptation of family farming adaptation indicators to national contexts.Incorporate a gender and intersectionality perspective into the technical validation methodology for the	i) Indicator: Number of participants in the validation workshops, disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, country, and region of origin. Goal: At least 40% female participants, 15% youth, and 10% people from culturally distinct peoples and communities ii) Indicator: Childcare services for children, people with disabilities, and older adults during the workshops.	Year 2	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist MEL Specialist	-

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Cost USD
~~proposed indicators in order to strengthen the participation and visibility of all groups involved in the project.~~	Goal: 5 care services in local communities to support women participating in the project in balancing their work and family lives. iii) Indicator: Number of distinct groups (women, youth, and people from culturally distinct peoples and communities) included in the validation workshops. Target: At least 3 groups per country.			
~~Activity 4.2.4: Facilitate the participation of rural women, youth, and representatives of culturally distinct peoples and communities in the regional workshop to exchange approaches and lessons from the development of adaptation indicators. Facilitate the participation of rural women and youth in a regional forum for the exchange of national experiences, through the presentation of experiences by organizations and groups of women, youth, and people from culturally distinct peoples and communities in each country.~~	i) Indicator: ~~Number-Percentage~~ of participants in the regional workshops, disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, country, and territory of origin. TargetGoal: At least 40% female participants, 15% youth, and 10% people from culturally distinct peoples and communities ii) Indicator: Number of national experiences on gender shared. Target: At least 1 experience shared per country. iii) Indicator: Number of women and priority groups participating who actively contribute as speakers, facilitators, or role models. Target: At least 40% are women, 15% are young people, and 10% are members of culturally distinct peoples and communities.	Year 2	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist Project Coordinator	-
~~Activity 4.2.5: Incorporate a gender and intersectionality perspective into national training workshops on the application and interpretation of adaptation indicators. National training workshops for community data collectors, members of production units, researchers, extension technicians, members of FF organizations, and local stakeholders involved in monitoring and evaluation processes, with the aim of strengthening local capacities for the effective application of climate adaptation indicators, with a gender perspective.~~	i) Indicator: Number of participants in training workshops, disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, country, and territory of origin. Target: At least 40% are women, 15% are youth, and 10% are members of culturally distinct peoples and communities ii) Indicator: Childcare services for children, people with disabilities, and older adults during training workshops. Target: 5 care services in local communities to support women participating in the project in balancing their work and family lives. iii) Indicator: Number of trained young people participating in data collection, climate monitoring, EWS, or land surveys Target: At least 20% of trained young people participate in data collection, monitoring, or mapping. iv) Indicator: Percentage of workshops that incorporate tailored methodologies to promote the effective participation of women, youth, and members of culturally diverse peoples and communities. Target: 100% of workshops incorporate at least 3 inclusion measures tailored to the characteristics of the participating groups (e.g., adapted materials, intercultural facilitation, work in differentiated groups, language support, visual methodologies)	Year 2	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	-
~~Activity 4.2.67: Validation of the applicability and gender responsiveness of climate adaptation indicators through their pilot application in selected~~	i) Indicator: % of farms/production units led by women included. Target: At least 40%.	Year 3	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist MEL Specialist	-

Activities	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Cost USD
territories with a gender and intersectionality focus in the field.				
Output 4.3: <u>Multi-stakeholder mechanisms for agroclimatic information use, joint learning, preparedness, and adaptation decision-making established and strengthened.</u> <u>Strengthened multi-stakeholder forums for information use, joint learning, and decision-making on climate adaptation in the FF</u>				
Activity 4.3.1: <u>Promote inclusive participation and gender-responsive governance in the establishment or strengthening of five National Agroclimatic Technical Bodies (NATBs). Establishment and launch of national agroclimatic thematic working groups</u>	i) Indicator: % of women's participation in National Agroclimatic Technical Working Groups. Goal: 50% of all participants are women. ii) Indicator: Representation of women's organizations. Target: At least 1 women's organization per ITN.	Year 1	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist Project Coordinator	-
Activity 4.3.2: <u>Incorporate a gender and intersectionality perspective into the strengthening of early warning information services and contingency planning for family farming in each country, including accessible and context-appropriate communication channels. Design and/or adaptation of digital tools and mechanisms that facilitate operations, institutional coordination, direct communication with local stakeholders, and scalability at the national level, incorporating a gender and intersectionality perspective, with the aim of strengthening countries' early warning systems and contingency plans.</u>	i) Indicator: Number of early warning systems (EWSs) that incorporate tailored communication mechanisms for rural women (e.g., WhatsApp, local radio, audio messages, adapted materials). Target: At least 1 per country. ii) Indicator: Percentage of contingency plans that include an analysis of differentiated needs. Target: 100% of contingency plans.	Year 1 – Year 2 – Year 3	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist	-
Activity 4.3.3: <u>Strengthen the gender and intersectionality approach in the operationalization of the REAF Commission on Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management. Strengthening the gender and intersectionality approach of the REAF's Commission on Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management (CACCGR).</u>	i) Indicator: Percentage of participation by representatives of the Gender and Youth Commission in sessions. Goal: 100% participation. ii) Indicator: Number of recommendations on gender equity and intersectionality incorporated. Target: At least 5 recommendations.	Year 1 – Year 2 – Year 3 – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist Project Coordinator	-
Activity 4.3.45: <u>Incorporate gender- and intersectionality-responsive measures into institutional recommendations and guidelines for the sustainability of the NATBs and the REAF Commission on Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management. Incorporate measures with a gender and intersectionality focus into proposals for recommendations, guidelines, and institutional coordination mechanisms.</u>	i) Indicator: Institutional guidelines that incorporate measures to promote the participation of women and youth. Target: 100%.	Year 3 – Year 4	Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist Project Coordinator	-

Annex 2. Environmental and Social Risk Analysis and Environmental and Social Management Plan

	Contents
List of Illustrations.....	2
1. INTRODUCTION	3
1.1. Background.....	3
1.2. Objective and Scope.....	3
2. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	4
2.1. Sector-Specific Regulations.....	4
2.2. Cross-Cutting Regulations.....	4
2.3. Environmental and Social Policies of the Adaptation Fund.....	5
2.4. Gender Policy and Action Plan of the Adaptation Fund (amended in March 2021)5	
2.5. CAF's Environmental and Social Safeguards.....	6
3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	6
4. Environmental and Social Grievance Resolution Mechanism (ESGRM).....	22
4.1. Project-Level Mechanism.....	22
4.1.1. Governance and Responsibilities of the Mechanism.....	23
4.1.2. Types of Complaints, Channels, and Responsible Parties.....	24
4.1.3. Operational Procedure and Timelines.....	24
4.1.4. Monitoring, Indicators, and Lessons Learned.....	25
4.2. MRAS Mechanism of the Implementing Entity, CAF:.....	26
4.3. Adaptation Fund Mechanism.....	26
5. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND CONTROL.....	27

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: MATRIX OF RISKS, IMPACTS, AND ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MITIGATION MEASURES FOR THE PROJECT	8
TABLE 2: MECHANISM'S RECEIVING CHANNELS AT THE PROJECT LEVEL.....	24
TABLE 3: MONITORING VARIABLES AT THE PROJECT LEVEL	25
TABLE 4: LEVELS OF ATTENTION BY PURPOSE	26
TABLE 5: MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES FOR THE PGAS	27

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE 1: GENERAL CARE PATHWAY OF THE ESGRM	22
FIGURE 2: OPERATIONAL GOVERNANCE OF THE ESGRM.....	24

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Climate variability and the increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events pose a significant challenge to rural production systems in South America. Phenomena such as prolonged droughts, floods, and changes in precipitation patterns affect agricultural productivity, water availability, ecosystem stability, and the livelihoods of rural communities.

In this context, family farming is among the sectors most vulnerable to climate change due to its high dependence on natural resources and the limitations it faces in accessing climate information, financing, technical assistance, and risk management tools.

The **Regional Program for Climate Change Adaptation in Family Farming (PROCCAF)** seeks to strengthen the adaptive capacity of family farming systems in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay by strengthening networks and territorial governance; reinforcing extension and innovation systems for the application of adaptation technologies and practices; promoting sustainable and inclusive financial innovations; and the development of monitoring, evaluation, and learning systems.

The project will be implemented by the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF) as an implementing entity accredited by the Adaptation Fund, in coordination with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) as the executing agency, and with the participation of government institutions, producer organizations, and local stakeholders in the participating countries. Furthermore, the project is aligned with MERCOSUR's regional cooperation forums, particularly the Specialized Meeting on Family Farming (REAF), and with organizations representing producers, such as the Confederation of Family Farming Organizations of the Expanded MERCOSUR (COPROFAM).

The project is structured around four main components:

- *Component 1.* Regional coordination, knowledge management, and climate governance for family farming adaptation in five countries of the expanded MERCOSUR~~Strengthening regional coordination, knowledge management, and climate governance for the adaptation of Family Farming (FF) in five countries of the Expanded MERCOSUR.~~
- *Component 2.* Implementation of agroecological and ecosystem-based solutions for the climate resilience of family farming~~Implementation of agroecological and ecosystem-based solutions for the climate resilience of FA.~~
- *Component 3.* Improve the availability of and access to inclusive financial services for climate change adaptation in family farming~~Innovation to improve the availability of and access to financial services geared toward climate change adaptation in FA.~~
- *Component 4.* Regional adaptation evidence, learning, and information systems for family farming~~Project-level monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) system to track, evaluate, and support climate change adaptation outcomes in FF.~~

Given the program's regional scope and the diversity of socio-ecological contexts in which it will be implemented, the project has been classified as **Category B** in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy. This classification acknowledges that, while the project's interventions will generate significant environmental and social benefits, some activities may entail moderate environmental and social risks that require the implementation of appropriate management and mitigation measures.

This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) establishes the framework for identifying, preventing, mitigating, monitoring, and reporting the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the project's implementation.

1.2. Objective and Scope

The objective of the ESMP is to ensure that project activities are carried out in an environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive manner, in accordance with applicable standards. To this end, the ESMP defines screening criteria, prevention and mitigation measures, participation mechanisms, grievance channels, and follow-up procedures that must be applied in proportion to the level of risk associated with each activity.

In this context, the PGAS defines the guidelines and responsibilities for the proper management of environmental and social safeguards during project implementation. Specifically, the plan has the following objectives:

- **To identify** potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the program's activities.
- **To establish** appropriate prevention and mitigation measures to manage the identified environmental and social risks, in line with the principles of the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy.
- **To define** institutional roles and responsibilities for the implementation, supervision, and monitoring of environmental and social safeguards.
- **Incorporate** mechanisms for participation, consultation, and feedback with local stakeholders, especially vulnerable groups, indigenous communities, women, and rural youth.
- **Ensure** the cross-cutting integration of environmental and social safeguards into the planning, execution, monitoring, and evaluation of all program activities.

Its scope encompasses all activities across the four components, from the planning and selection of territories or subprojects through implementation, monitoring, closure, and reporting. The PGAS is structured based on the Adaptation Fund's fifteen environmental and social principles, the Fund's Gender Policy, CAF's environmental and social safeguards, and applicable national regulations in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

The PGAS will be implemented in coordination with the Project's Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan. Consequently, environmental and social measures must incorporate, where appropriate, gender and intersectionality criteria, considering the distinct barriers faced by rural women, youth, indigenous peoples, traditional communities, and other vulnerable groups in accessing productive resources, technical assistance, financing, climate information, technologies, spaces for participation, and decision-making mechanisms.

2. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1. Sectoral Regulations

The project will be implemented in accordance with the applicable sectoral regulations in the participating countries, particularly those related to rural development, family farming, sustainable natural resource management, and climate change adaptation.

In the participating countries—Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay—there are regulatory frameworks that guide public policies on agriculture, environmental management, sustainable land and water use, and climate resilience. These regulations establish guidelines for promoting sustainable agricultural practices, conserving natural resources, and strengthening institutional capacities to address the impacts of climate change on the agricultural sector.

Since the project promotes the strengthening of climate resilience in family farming through access to agroclimatic information, capacity building, and the adoption of sustainable production practices, its activities will be implemented in line with the sectoral policies and strategies currently in place in each participating country.

Likewise, the project's interventions will be aligned with national climate change adaptation strategies, rural development plans, and policies supporting family farming, thereby helping to strengthen national governments' efforts to promote more resilient and sustainable production systems.

2.2. Cross-Cutting Guidelines

In addition to applicable sectoral regulations, the project's implementation will be governed by a set of cross-cutting international standards and commitments that guide the protection of human rights, gender equality, social participation, and the protection of vulnerable groups.

In this regard, the project considers the principles established in various international instruments ratified by the participating countries, which set relevant standards for the environmental and social management of interventions. Among these instruments are:

- The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**, which establishes fundamental principles of equality, dignity, and non-discrimination.
- **International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169** concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, which recognizes the rights of indigenous peoples to consultation and participation in decisions that may affect them.
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which promotes gender equality and the empowerment of women.

- The **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**, which promotes the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of natural resources, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their use.
- The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP), which recognizes the rights of family farmers and rural communities to access productive resources, to the protection of traditional knowledge, and to participation in decision-making processes that affect their livelihoods.

These instruments provide a cross-cutting framework for the project's implementation, guiding the incorporation of criteria related to social inclusion, gender equity, respect for the rights of indigenous peoples, and environmental protection into the design and execution of the program's activities.

2.3. *Environmental and Social Policies of the Adaptation Fund*

Environmental and Social Policy (amended in March 2016)¹ : aims to ensure that projects and programs financed by the Fund adequately manage the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with their interventions, promoting environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive outcomes. To this end, the policy establishes a framework of safeguards that guides the identification, assessment, and management of potential environmental and social impacts throughout the project cycle.

This policy requires that all projects financed by the Adaptation Fund be assessed to identify their potential environmental and social risks and that, when necessary, appropriate prevention, mitigation, and management measures be implemented. It also establishes the responsibility of implementing entities to ensure compliance with environmental and social safeguards, as well as participation and consultation with potentially affected communities.

The policy sets forth fifteen environmental and social principles that must guide the design and implementation of projects financed by the Adaptation Fund:

1. Compliance with the law
2. Access and equity
3. Marginalized or vulnerable groups
4. Human rights
5. Gender equality and women's empowerment
6. Fundamental labor rights
7. Indigenous peoples
8. Involuntary resettlements
9. Protection of natural habitats
10. Biodiversity conservation
11. Climate change
12. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency
13. Public health
14. Physical and cultural heritage
15. Land and Soil Conservation

2.4. *Gender Policy and Action Plan of the Adaptation Fund (amended in March 2021)²*

Its objective is to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in all activities financed by the Fund. The policy recognizes that climate change affects women and men differently and establishes the need to incorporate a gender perspective into the design, implementation, and monitoring of adaptation projects.

The policy aims to ensure that interventions financed by the Adaptation Fund promote the equitable participation of women and men, guarantee fair access to project benefits, and take into account the different vulnerabilities, capacities, and knowledge present in communities. It also promotes the integration of local and indigenous knowledge and strengthens the participation of vulnerable groups in climate change adaptation processes.

¹ Adaptation Fund Board. (2016). *Annex 3: Environmental and Social Policy (approved in November 2013; revised in March 2016)*. Adaptation Fund. <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/3.-ANNEX-3-Environmental-social-policy-March-2016-SP-FIN.pdf>

² Adaptation Fund. (2021). *Annex 4 to the Operational Policies and Guidelines: Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan*. https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Gender-Policies-and-Action-Plan_SP_FINAL-1.pdf

Within this framework, projects supported by the Adaptation Fund must incorporate gender analysis, identify potential gaps or inequalities, and adopt measures that contribute to promoting more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable adaptation outcomes.

2.5. CAF's Environmental and Social Safeguards³

CAF's Environmental and Social Safeguards play a crucial role in the environmental and social management of its operations, ensuring compliance with fundamental principles in these areas. These safeguards are designed to contribute to sustainable development by promoting competitiveness, reducing social inequalities, mitigating environmental degradation, driving economic growth, and improving living conditions. Furthermore, they actively support climate change mitigation and adaptation, recognizing their importance for environmental and social sustainability. Through these measures, CAF seeks to prevent, mitigate, and offset adverse impacts on people and the environment, taking a comprehensive approach to climate risk in all projects. These safeguards reflect CAF's commitment to a strong regional environmental culture and the responsible conservation of the region's natural heritage. These safeguards are:

1. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Impacts
2. Sustainable use of renewable natural resources
3. Conservation of biological diversity
4. Pollution prevention and management
5. Cultural heritage
6. Ethnic Groups and Cultural Diversity
7. Resettlement of populations
8. Working conditions and training
9. Gender Equity

3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

The implementation of the project may generate certain environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the planned activities. However, given the nature of the project—which focuses on capacity building, climate governance, knowledge generation and dissemination, technical assistance, the development of inclusive financial instruments, monitoring, and the promotion of territorial adaptation solutions in the AF—these risks are expected to be low to moderate and manageable through prevention, mitigation, monitoring, and control measures.

In this context, the project has been classified as **Category B**, in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy. This classification reflects the presence of limited, site-specific, and largely reversible potential environmental and social risks and impacts. Although the project does not involve large-scale infrastructure or interventions that entail significant or irreversible impacts, it does include local adaptation activities that require adequate environmental and social management, particularly those related to water, soil, biodiversity, bio-inputs, restoration, resilient production systems, small-scale infrastructure, and direct work with rural communities.

The environmental and social risk analysis was conducted in accordance with the principles established in the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy, CAF's environmental and social safeguards, and applicable regulations in the participating countries. The assessment was carried out in a manner proportionate to the type of activity, distinguishing between institutional, training, digital, or financial activities and those involving direct on-the-ground interventions. The PGAS does not create activities beyond those already provided for in the project design; the measures identified correspond to management conditions that must be integrated into the planning, procurement, technical assistance, communication, monitoring, and supervision of the activities already contemplated.

The main social risks identified relate to the need to ensure the inclusive and effective participation of the various stakeholders in the AF, particularly rural women, youth, indigenous peoples, traditional communities, and small-scale producers. Risks are also identified regarding equitable access to the Project's benefits, transparency in selection criteria, protection of personal data, the appropriate use of images, testimonies, and traditional knowledge, and the cultural relevance of training, communication, validation, and monitoring processes.

Based on the Project's Gender Assessment, these social risks must also be understood in terms of differentiated operational barriers, including: i) the reproduction of inequalities in access to financing, technical assistance, adaptive technologies, and climate information; ii) predominantly nominal participation by women and youth, without effective influence on technical or programmatic decisions; iii) unintentional exclusion resulting from digital divides, poor

³ CAF. (n.d.). *Environmental and Social Safeguards*. <https://www.caf.com/media/30035/salvaguadas-ambientales-y-sociales.pdf>

connectivity, limited digital literacy, or methodologies ill-suited to rural contexts; iv) an excessive workload in productive, reproductive, and community activities, especially among rural women; v) the invisibility of differentiated needs in information systems, monitoring, and indicators; and vi) the risk of applying one-size-fits-all solutions in diverse national, territorial, and cultural contexts. These risks must be managed through measures promoting inclusion, effective participation, methodological adaptation, gender-based technical review, and disaggregated monitoring.

From an environmental perspective, the risks are concentrated primarily in the territorial activities of Component 2, associated with small-scale water infrastructure, water collection and use, soil conservation, ecosystem restoration, species management, bio-inputs, machinery, field safety, agroforestry systems, grazing, and potential temporary restrictions on the use of common areas. These risks are not considered significant or irreversible, but they require prior verification of technical, regulatory, and social conditions, as well as specific measures for management, maintenance, safety, community participation, and monitoring.

The matrix presented below serves as the primary operational tool for identifying, by activity, the risks, potential impacts, mitigation measures, and associated costs, where these have been defined in the project design.

Table1 : Matrix of Environmental and Social Risks, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures for the Project

Activity	Risks identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy	Environmental and Social Impacts if Risks Materialize	Mitigation/Management Measures	Responsible Entity / Entities	Estimated Cost	Notes and Assumptions
COMPONENT 1. Regional coordination, knowledge management, and climate governance for family farming adaptation in five countries of the expanded MERCOSUR strengthening regional coordination, knowledge management, and climate governance for adaptation in the AF in five countries of the expanded MERCOSUR						
1.1.1. Develop and launch the Project's public digital knowledge platform Development and launch of the project website as a tool for visualizing results and accessing knowledge	E&SP 1: Risk of non-compliance with data protection requirements, use of public information, intellectual property, and publication of digital content. E&SP 2: Risk of unequal access due to poor connectivity, language barriers, or low digital literacy. E&SP 3: Risk of reduced access for grassroots producers and rural actors with limited digital access. E&SP 5: Risk of reduced effective access for rural women with care burdens.	Unequal use of information and project outputs. Concentration of informational benefits among stakeholders with better connectivity or closer ties to institutions. Risks due to inappropriate publication of data, images, or content.	Development of an accessibility and content management protocol, including clear language, downloadable formats, publication criteria, data protection, and alignment with the multichannel communication strategy. The protocol must incorporate criteria for inclusive language, ethical use of images, disaggregated information where appropriate, and accessible formats for rural women, youth, indigenous peoples, and stakeholders with limited internet connectivity.	<u>IICA/PMU, through the Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist and the Gender Specialist, in coordination with the relevant technical lead, REAF, COPROFAM, and participating national institutions; CAF provides oversight.</u>	-	This measure is considered part of the operational and technical costs associated with the development and implementation of the project's digital platform (Activity 1.1.1) and therefore does not require a separate budget allocation.
1.2.1 Conduct national learning and exchange processes on gender-responsive family farming adaptation Strengthening gender-sensitive capacities, exchange mechanisms, and participation in climate change adaptation policies in the AF	E&SP 1: risk of inappropriate handling of personal information, testimonies, or audiovisual recordings. E&SP 2: Risk of benefits being concentrated among women who are already organized or have closer institutional ties. E&SP 3: Risk of underrepresentation of rural women from isolated areas, youth, or indigenous peoples. E&SP 5: Risk of nominal participation if barriers related to time, mobility, caregiving, language, or institutional trust are not reduced.	Unequal participation in training and advocacy processes. Reproduction of gaps between better-positioned women and women with less access to networks. Inappropriate use of testimonies or recordings. Reduced actual impact of public policy inputs.	A gender-sensitive facilitation team to implement national workshops and practical application sessions, using criteria for inclusive recruitment, basic logistical support, informed consent, and the systematization of contributions.		USD 35,000	Gender-specialized consulting team: 5 specialists for 2 months (USD 3,500 per month, for 20 working days).
1.2.2 Co-create regional learning pathways on family farming adaptation through multi-stakeholder exchanges Regional co-creation of adaptation learning pathways through multi-stakeholder exchanges.	E&SP 1: risk of non-compliance with procedures for calls for proposals, mobility, and use of information. E&SP 2: risk of participation being concentrated among actors with greater organizational capacity. E&SP 3: risk of low participation by grassroots producers, youth, Indigenous peoples, or isolated communities. E&SP 5: risk of lower participation by women due to barriers related to mobility, time, or caregiving responsibilities. E&SP 7: risk of low intercultural relevance if Indigenous knowledge and priorities are not incorporated.	Learning pathways with institutional or territorial biases. Reduced ownership by grassroots actors. Reproduction of participation gaps. Low intercultural relevance of the learning outcomes.	Implement a participant selection protocol for the four regional workshops, with quotas or minimum criteria by country, territory, women, youth, indigenous peoples, grassroots producers, public institutions, academia, and extension workers.		-	This measure is integrated into the planned processes for recruitment, coordination, and facilitation of the regional workshops and does not entail significant additional costs.
1.2.3 Systematize, validate, and disseminate regional learning pathways on	E&SP 1: risk of inappropriate use of information, authorship, intellectual property, or technical content. E&SP 2:	Learning pathways that are not very applicable to	Develop four learning pathways in both technical and simplified versions,		-	This measure is considered part of the systematization, technical validation, and dissemination processes outlined in

Activity	Risks identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy	Environmental and Social Impacts if Risks Materialize	Mitigation/Management Measures	Responsible Entity / Entities	Estimated Cost	Notes and Assumptions
<u>adaptationSystematization, validation, and dissemination of regional pathways for "learning on adaptation"</u>	risk that the products will be difficult for community users to access. E&SP 3: risk of low ownership by grassroots organizations. E&SP 5 and E&SP 7: risk of insufficient integration of gender, youth, indigenous peoples, and local knowledge.	communities and grassroots organizations. Limited use in planning, training, or public policy. Potential conflicts due to the inappropriate use of content or local knowledge.	with validation by stakeholders prior to publication.			Activity 1.2.3; therefore, it does not require a separate budget allocation.
<u>1.3.1 Develop regional criteria for selecting validated family farming adaptation experiences through a participatory processParticipatory development of regional criteria for selecting successful adaptation experiences in the AF.</u>	E&SP 1: risk of inappropriate use of technical, institutional, or community information. E&SP 2: risk of criteria favoring visible or institutionalized experiences. E&SP 3: risk of excluding experiences of small-scale actors, women, youth, or underrepresented territories. E&SP 7 and E&SP 14: risk of failing to safeguard traditional knowledge or living cultural heritage.	Biased selection of experiences. Reduced legitimacy of the Regional Bank. Invisibilization of community practices. Risk of inappropriate use of traditional knowledge or sensitive information.	Develop a regional matrix of selection criteria, validated in a regional virtual space, that includes adaptation, territorial relevance, social inclusion, gender, youth, indigenous peoples, sustainability, replicability, and the safeguarding of traditional knowledge.		-	This measure is integrated into the methodological processes for the regional definition and validation of criteria outlined in the activity.
<u>1.3.2 Conduct regional in-person workshops to exchange and participatively validate adaptation practices with demonstrated positive resultsRegional in-person workshops to promote the exchange and participatory validation of adaptation practices that have yielded positive results</u>	E&SP 1: Risk of non-compliance with procedures related to events, mobility, and coordination. E&SP 2: Risk of unequal access due to indirect costs or location. E&SP 3: Risk of overrepresentation of institutional actors compared to grassroots producers. E&SP 5: Risk of barriers related to mobility, time, and care responsibilities for rural women.	Partial social validation. Bias in prioritized experiences. Lower participation by women, youth, Indigenous peoples, and grassroots producers. Low adoption of lessons learned by underrepresented stakeholders.	Implement an inclusive call for participants for the ten regional in-person workshops, with criteria for representation by country, women, youth, indigenous peoples, grassroots producers, public institutions, and researchers, and disaggregated attendance records.		-	This measure is integrated into the methodological processes for the regional definition and validation of criteria outlined in the activity
<u>1.3.3 Conduct national virtual workshops to deepen dialogue and validate adaptation practices with demonstrated positive resultsNational-level virtual workshops to deepen the dialogue and validate adaptation practices that have yielded positive results.</u>	E&SP 1: Risk of inappropriate use of digital platforms, data protection issues, or content dissemination. E&SP 2: Risk of exclusion due to the digital divide. E&SP 3: Risk of lower participation by small-scale producers and isolated communities. E&SP 5: Risk of limited participation by women due to care burdens.	Validation biased toward actors with greater connectivity. Reduced inclusion of isolated communities. Low territorial ownership. Risks due to inappropriate use of data or records.	Prepare an accessible virtual participation package for the national workshops, including downloadable materials, appropriate schedules, access controls, consent for data collection, and disaggregated attendance tracking.		-	Elements related to accessibility, participation management, and monitoring are part of the methodological and operational preparations planned for the national virtual workshops.
<u>1.3.4 Conduct field visits to validate and document adaptation practices with demonstrated positive resultsField visits to validate and document adaptation</u>	E&SP 1: risk of non-compliance with local permits, territorial coordination, or consent for data collection. E&SP 2: risk of selecting only visible or accessible experiences. E&SP 5: risk of failing to capture experiences led by women. E&SP 7 and E&SP 14: risk of	Biased documentation of experiences. Tensions arising from the inappropriate use of community information or traditional knowledge.	Implement a field visit checklist that includes permits, informed consent, criteria for diverse selection of experiences, and community validation of content prior to dissemination.		-	This measure is integrated into the technical and operational procedures associated with territorial validation visits.

Activity	Risks identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy	Environmental and Social Impacts if Risks Materialize	Mitigation/Management Measures	Responsible Entity / Entities	Estimated Cost	Notes and Assumptions
practices that have yielded positive results.	documenting traditional knowledge without sufficient safeguards.	Invisibilization of experiences led by women, youth, or communities with fewer institutional connections.				
1.3.5 Prepare standardized technical fact sheets on validated adaptation experiences Standardized technical fact sheets on successful adaptation experiences.	E&SP 1: risk of non-compliance with regulations regarding content use, intellectual property, and dissemination. E&SP 2: risk of exclusion due to language, format, or means of distribution. E&SP 3: risk of low accessibility for communities with low literacy rates or limited connectivity. E&SP 7 and E&SP 14: risk of inappropriate treatment of traditional knowledge or living cultural heritage.	Low community use of the fact sheets. Inadequate dissemination of sensitive knowledge. Reduced adoption of lessons learned by grassroots organizations.	Develop each fact sheet in two versions—one technical and one community-oriented—with prior local validation and digital publication in Spanish and Portuguese.		-	This measure is integrated into the preparation, validation, and dissemination of the technical products outlined in the activity.
1.3.6 Develop and operationalize the Regional Database of Validated Adaptation Experiences Development of the Regional Database of Successful Adaptation Experiences.	E&SP 1: Risk of non-compliance with regulations regarding digital publication, data protection, image use, intellectual property, and content management. E&SP 2: Risk of unequal access due to the digital divide or language barriers. E&SP 3: Risk that the Bank will be more useful to technical experts than to community-based organizations. E&SP 7 and E&SP 14: Risk of publishing culturally sensitive content without validation.	Unequal use of the Regional Bank. Lower level of ownership by communities of origin. Tensions arising from the circulation of sensitive content. Risks associated with the exposure of protected information.	Develop a publication policy for the Regional Bank that defines open content, content subject to additional validation, and content that cannot be published due to data protection, intellectual property, or cultural sensitivity.		-	The definition of criteria for publishing and validating content is part of the functional design and management mechanisms of the Regional Bank outlined in the activity.
1.4.1 Establish and operationalize regional thematic coordination forums based on existing REAF commissions Strengthening regional forums for thematic coordination based on the REAF commissions.	E&SP 1: Risk of non-compliance with institutional operating rules. E&SP 2: Risk of an unbalanced composition and concentration of influence among stronger actors. E&SP 3: Risk of underrepresentation of grassroots actors, youth, or less organized territories. E&SP 5: Risk of nominal parity without substantive impact. E&SP 7: Risk of insufficient mechanisms for Indigenous participation where applicable.	Regional governance with low representativeness. Biased thematic agendas. Reduced social and institutional legitimacy. Low incorporation of differential approaches to adaptation.	Develop minimum operating rules for regional working groups, including composition, roles, frequency of meetings, recording of contributions, and follow-up on agreements.		-	The definition of operational rules and basic operating mechanisms is part of the process of strengthening and coordinating the regional working groups as outlined in the activity.
1.4.2 Conduct regional workshops for coordination, exchange, and learning Implementation of regional workshops for coordination, exchange, and learning	E&SP 1: Risk of non-compliance with procedures for events, mobility, and regional coordination. E&SP 2: Risk of unequal access due to costs, distance, or institutional capacity. E&SP 3: Risk of lower participation by grassroots producers and those in remote areas. E&SP 5: Risk of barriers related to mobility, time, and caregiving responsibilities for women.	Unequal participation in regional forums. Reduced ownership of the project's progress by grassroots actors. Low sustainability of agreements if responsibilities and deliverables are not documented.	Prepare a logistical and methodological guide for regional workshops, including participation criteria, an agenda, a record of agreements, and those responsible for follow-up.		-	The development of methodological guidelines and monitoring mechanisms is part of the organizational and facilitation processes planned for the regional workshops.

Activity	Risks identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy	Environmental and Social Impacts if Risks Materialize	Mitigation/Management Measures	Responsible Entity / Entities	Estimated Cost	Notes and Assumptions
1.4.3 Prepare differentiated regional analyses on rural women and youth engaged in family farming Development of differentiated regional analyses on women and youth in rural areas within the AF.	E&SP 1: Risk of inadequate handling of data, testimonies, or sensitive information. E&SP 3 and E&SP 5: Risk of assessments that do not sufficiently capture territorial, social, generational, and gender heterogeneity. E&SP 7: Risk of low cultural relevance when indigenous peoples are included.	Partial or unhelpful assessments for guiding affirmative action measures. Failure to recognize distinct barriers. Limited usefulness for adjusting the design, monitoring, and allocation of benefits.	Development of differentiated regional assessments, using ethical data collection methods, territorial/social disaggregation, and operational recommendations for the Project.		-	Mechanisms for ethical data collection and differentiated analysis will be incorporated into the preparation and development of the regional assessments.
1.5.1 Develop the Project's communication and knowledge dissemination strategy Development of a communication strategy for the entire project.	E&SP 1: Risk of copyright infringement, improper use of images, or mishandling of institutional information. E&SP 2: Risk that the strategy may not consider appropriate channels for areas with low connectivity. E&SP 3: Risk of excluding stakeholders with low digital literacy. E&SP 5: Risk of failing to account for the distinct barriers to access faced by rural women.	Uneven communication reach. Low adoption of results by local stakeholders. Inappropriate use of content, images, or messages. Weak dissemination of benefits, calls for participation, and participation mechanisms.	Communication team to develop a multichannel strategy including an audience map, key messages, channels by region, plain language guidelines, consent for images, and a dissemination schedule.		-	The communication guidelines, audience segmentation, and dissemination mechanisms will form part of the strategic and methodological design planned for the activity.
1.5.2 Implement the Project's multichannel communication and dissemination strategy Implementation of a multichannel communication and dissemination strategy for the project	E&SP 1: risk of inappropriate use of project content, images, or information. E&SP 2: risk that messages will not reach rural audiences with limited connectivity. E&SP 3: risk of low comprehension due to unsuitable formats. E&SP 5: Risk of reduced access for rural women to information on benefits and participation. E&SP 12: Reduced risk of waste generation if materials are printed without oversight.	Uneven reach of information. Lower participation by priority groups. Inefficient use of printed materials. Potential tensions due to the dissemination of images or testimonials without authorization.	Implement an annual multichannel outreach package, including digital content, downloadable materials, community media, or print-on-demand materials, along with consent management and basic monitoring of reach among priority audiences.		-	The dissemination mechanisms, content adaptation, and basic reach monitoring will form part of the operational implementation of the multichannel strategy outlined in the activity.
COMPONENT 2. Implementation of agroecological and ecosystem-based solutions for the climate resilience of family farming Implementation of agroecological and ecosystem-based solutions for the AF's climate resilience						
2.1.1 Climate-Resilient Meliponiculture Systems for Biodiversity Restoration and Livelihood Diversification Climate-resilient meliponiculture systems for biodiversity restoration and livelihood diversification	E&SP 1: risk of non-compliance with local requirements for territorial intervention and productive biodiversity management. E&SP 2: risk of unequal distribution of technical assistance and commercial benefits. E&SP 3 and E&SP 5: risk of partial inclusion of women, youth, and Indigenous communities, or of an increased burden of unpaid work. E&SP 7 and E&SP 14: risk of inappropriate use of traditional knowledge. E&SP 9 and E&SP 10: risk of inappropriate management of nectar-producing flora, colonies, or native pollinators.	Unequal distribution of economic opportunities. Loss of community legitimacy if local knowledge is not recognized. Adverse effects on native bees or pollination services due to inappropriate practices. Reproduction of gender and generational gaps.	Implement the community-based meliponiculture system, including participatory selection of beneficiaries, management of native bees, restoration of nectar-producing flora, and monitoring of colonies.	<u>IICA/PMU, through the Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist and the relevant Territorial Facilitator, in coordination with IICA's national office, the responsible national institution, territorial partners, beneficiary organizations, and</u>	-	The implementation of the community-based meliponiculture system and the selection, restoration, and monitoring mechanisms outlined in this measure are part of the operational and technical activities included in the intervention; therefore, they do not require a separate budget allocation.

Activity	Risks identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy	Environmental and Social Impacts if Risks Materialize	Mitigation/Management Measures	Responsible Entity / Entities	Estimated Cost	Notes and Assumptions
2.1.2 Resilient bioeconomic systems for soil restoration and drought adaptation using xerophytic species Resilient bioeconomic systems for soil restoration and drought adaptation using xerophytic species.	E&SP 1: risk of failing to verify territorial, environmental, or land-use conditions before establishing plots, water catchment areas, or seed banks. E&SP 2: risk of benefits being concentrated in communities or producers with greater organizational capacity. E&SP 3, E&SP 5, and E&SP 7: risk of partial inclusion of vulnerable families, women, youth, and indigenous communities. E&SP 10, E&SP 12, and E&SP 15: risk of inappropriate use of species, inputs, waste, or practices that affect local biodiversity, water, or soil.	Implementation of plots with low territorial relevance. Inequality in access to inputs, technical assistance, and productive transformation. Risk of erosion, inefficient water use, or inadequate waste management.	Conduct a preliminary territorial screening for each plot, verifying legitimate land use, water availability, appropriate species, waste management, and the participation of women, youth, and Indigenous communities.	contractors/service providers; CAF provides oversight.	-	The territorial screening procedures, verification of environmental conditions, and participation criteria outlined in this measure are integrated into the planning and technical validation of the intervention plots.
2.1.3 Climate-smart soil management and frost-resistant fruit production systems in the Inter-Andean valleys Climate-smart soil management and frost-resistant fruit production systems (-) in the inter-Andean valleys	E&SP 1: risk of using bio-inputs, cold compensators, or production practices without technical and regulatory verification. E&SP 2: Risk of preferential access for producers with greater technical capacity. E&SP 3 and E&SP 5: Risk of low participation by ly vulnerable families, women, and youth in demonstration plots. E&SP 10, E&SP 12, and E&SP 15: Risk of inappropriate use of inputs, waste, or practices that affect soil, water, or local biodiversity.	Unsafe or inefficient application of inputs. Concentration of capabilities among better-positioned producers. Low sustainability of the technical package. Possible localized impacts on soil, water, or biodiversity due to improper management.	Develop and implement a technical guide for resilient fruit farming, including dosage and application guidelines for bio-inputs and compensators, community-based agroclimatic monitoring, and a registry of plots under management.		-	The development and implementation of technical guidelines, as well as the monitoring and registration of plots, are part of the technical assistance and production support provided for in the activity.
2.1.4 Agroforestry systems and no-burn land management for climate-resilient production in the Chaco and Santa Cruz valleys Agroforestry systems and no-burn land management for climate-resilient production in the Chaco and Santa Cruz valleys	E&SP 1: risk of non-compliance with environmental, land-use, or fire-use regulations. E&SP 2: risk of unequal access to plots, micro-irrigation, and technical assistance. E&SP 3, E&SP 5, and E&SP 7: risk of low cultural inclusion or relevance. E&SP 9, E&SP 10, E&SP 11, E&SP 12, and E&SP 15: risk of soil degradation, loss of vegetation cover, emissions from burning, poorly managed plant residues, or pressure on biodiversity.	Continued burning practices and loss of organic matter. Low adoption of agroforestry systems. Adverse effects on vegetation cover, soils, and ecosystem services. Unequal distribution of production and adaptation benefits.	Formalize community agreements on no-burn management, including the selection of agroforestry species, management of plant residues, fire prevention, and monitoring of adoption by the community.		-	The community agreements, prevention measures, and monitoring mechanisms outlined in this measure are part of the territorial implementation and community strengthening process covered by the activity.
2.2.1 Implementation of the "recaatingamento" methodology for climate adaptation and territorial resilience in FF communities Implementation of the re-cataloging methodology for climate adaptation and territorial resilience in AF communities	E&SP 1: risk of requiring permits or authorizations for water, land, or minor infrastructure. E&SP 2 and E&SP 3: risk of infrastructure capture or unequal impact on families dependent on common areas. E&SP 5: risk of work overload or benefit capture. E&SP 6: safety risk for work crews, contractors, community labor, and technical assistance. E&SP 7: Risk of adverse impacts on Indigenous, Quilombola, or traditional communities if appropriate	Temporary or partial restriction of access to pastures, water, or resources. Conflicts over land-use agreements. Impacts on degraded ecosystems and soils if best practices are not followed. Occupational hazards in the field. Disturbance of	Develop a community-led Caatinga restoration plan for each community, including land-use agreements, temporary grazing management, restoration using native species, safety measures for minor construction projects, and waste management.		-	The guidelines for restoration, land management, and safety outlined in this measure are integrated into the community planning and technical implementation of the Caatinga restoration.

Activity	Risks identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy	Environmental and Social Impacts if Risks Materialize	Mitigation/Management Measures	Responsible Entity / Entities	Estimated Cost	Notes and Assumptions
	processes are not followed. E&SP 8: Potential risk of temporary restrictions on grazing. E&SP 9, E&SP 10, E&SP 12, and E&SP 15: Risk of inadequate management of ecosystems, biodiversity, minor construction waste, or soils.	Caatinga biome habitats.				
2.2.2 Implementation of adaptive technologies and agroecological practices for climate-resilient FF systems Implementation of adaptive technologies and agroecological practices for climate-resilient AF systems	E&SP 1: Risk that technical assistance will not incorporate applicable environmental regulations. E&SP 2 and E&SP 3: Risk of uneven coverage due to isolation, low connectivity, or low digital literacy. E&SP 5: Risk of reduced effective access to ongoing training for women. E&SP 6: Risk of inadequate working and safety conditions for technical teams and community agents.	Unequal access to technical support. Gaps in information and adaptive capacity. Reduced sustainability of promoted practices. Inconsistent application of safety guidelines for technical teams.	Implement an ATER operational plan, including a visit schedule, coverage of isolated communities, printed/digital materials, disaggregated attendance records, and safety guidelines for technical teams.		-	The mechanisms for planning visits, territorial coverage, materials, and participation records are part of the operational implementation of the ATER service outlined in the activity.
2.2.3 Implementation of technical assistance and rural extension (ATER) strategies for climate adaptation in family farming communities Implementation of technical assistance and rural extension (ATER) strategies for climate adaptation in communities within the AF	E&SP 1: risk of regulatory noncompliance in the production, handling, and storage of bio-inputs. E&SP 2: risk of technical benefits being concentrated among a few actors. E&SP 5: Risk of unequal participation or work overload. E&SP 6: Risk of unsafe working conditions and biosafety issues. E&SP 10, E&SP 12, and E&SP 15: Risk of or inadequate handling of microorganisms, waste, effluents, or inputs.	Unequal participation in community-based innovation. Operational exposure if safety guidelines are not defined. Generation of poorly managed waste or effluents. Localized soil or water contamination. In r improper use of bio-inputs.	Develop and implement a biofactory operations manual, including a technical lead, community roles, biosafety protocols, quality control, and guidelines for the safe storage and disposal of waste or effluents.		-	The development and implementation of the operating manual and the biosafety and waste management procedures are part of the technical and organizational operation of the biofactory covered by this activity.
2.3.1 Integrated water management to strengthen the climate resilience of family farming Integrated Water Resources Management for the Climate Resilience of the FA	E&SP 1: Risk of needing water permits, local authorizations, or permits for minor infrastructure projects. E&SP 2: Risk of unequal access to reservoirs, rainwater harvesting systems, terraces, and hydrological monitoring. E&SP 6: Safety risk associated with minor construction projects or technical work. E&SP 7: Risk of insufficient intercultural participation in Aymara, Quechua, and Mapuche communities. E&SP 12 and E&SP 15: Risk of construction waste, soil disturbance, or localized erosion.	Conflicts over water use and governance. Benefits concentrated among more organized groups. Localized impacts of minor construction projects on soil and the immediate environment. Operational and occupational risks.	Prepare a community-based water management plan for each territory, including verification of permits, operation and maintenance agreements, intercultural participation, construction site safety, and waste management.		-	The procedures for permitting, operation, safety, and waste management outlined in this measure are incorporated into the community-based water planning and management developed as part of the activity.
2.3.2 Strengthening resilient production systems based on biodiversity and sustainable ecosystem management Strengthening resilient production systems based on biodiversity and	E&SP 5: risk of increased unpaid workload. E&SP 7 and E&SP 14: risk of inadequate management of local seeds and traditional knowledge. E&SP 8: risk of indirect impact on users of bofedales and vegas due to exclusion or rotation. E&SP 9, E&SP 10, and E&SP 15: risk of inappropriate intervention in high-	Increased workload for rural women. Tensions regarding the use and control of biocultural knowledge and resources. Partial restriction of access to common resources.	Develop a site-specific ecosystem management plan, including guidelines for local seeds, traditional knowledge, the use of wet meadows or floodplains, rotational grazing, and benefit-sharing.		-	The criteria for ecosystem management, the use of traditional knowledge, and benefit sharing are part of the technical and territorial approach planned for the implementation of the activity.

Activity	Risks identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy	Environmental and Social Impacts if Risks Materialize	Mitigation/Management Measures	Responsible Entity / Entities	Estimated Cost	Notes and Assumptions
sustainable ecosystem management	Andean ecosystems, wetlands, or fragile soils.	Impact on sensitive ecosystems if management is not site-specific.				
2.3.3 Strengthening technical capacities and access to innovation for climate change adaptation Strengthening technical capacities and access to innovation for climate change adaptation	E&SP 1: risk of non-compliance with permits or agreements for the temporary installation of modular infrastructure. E&SP 2 and E&SP 3: risk of uneven coverage among municipalities or isolated communities. E&SP 5: risk of lower participation by women due to time constraints or mobility issues. E&SP 7: Risk of low methodological relevance in indigenous contexts. E&SP 12: Specific risk of waste from materials and mobile equipment.	Unequal access to training and technology demonstrations. Lower sustainability of solutions in underserved areas. Generation of non-hazardous waste from materials used in demonstration activities.	Develop an annual schedule for the mobile unit's deployment, including prioritized municipalities, access criteria, a registry of served users, content per visit, and management of used materials.		-	Visit planning, access criteria, user registration, and material management are part of the operational organization of the mobile unit outlined in the activity.
2.4.1 Soil and water conservation through contour lines and infiltration structures to reduce erosion and improve water retention Soil and water conservation through contour lines and infiltration structures to reduce erosion and improve water retention	E&SP 1: risk of regulatory noncompliance due to the use of machinery, soil disturbance, or coordination with communities. E&SP 2 and E&SP 3: risk of unequal access to surveying, machinery, and technical assistance. E&SP 6: safety risk due to the use of machinery. E&SP 7: risk of low cultural relevance in indigenous communities. E&SP 12 and E&SP 15: risk of operational waste and soil degradation due to inadequate design or maintenance.	Substandard conservation works. Unequal access to machinery and assistance. Localized soil impacts. Operational risks due to machinery. Low sustainability if maintenance is lacking.	Implement a soil conservation technical sheet for each farm, including slope, soil type, design of curves/ridges, person responsible for machinery, safety measures, and maintenance.		-	The application of technical criteria for conservation, safety, and maintenance is part of the technical assistance and farm planning included in this activity.
2.4.2 Implementation of sustainable production systems through conservation agriculture, no-till farming, and green manure in family farming systems Implementation of sustainable, e production systems through conservation agriculture, no-till farming, and green manure in AF systems	E&SP 1: risk of non-compliance with formalization requirements, machinery use, input application, and organizational management. E&SP 2 and E&SP 3: risk of capture by established organizations or exclusion of emerging organizations. E&SP 5: risk of unequal access to machinery and training for women. E&SP 6: Operational risk associated with the use of tractors, seeders, sprayers, and equipment. E&SP 7: Risk of low relevance in indigenous communities. E&SP 10, E&SP 12, and E&SP 15: Risk of improper management of herbicides, fertilizers, containers, vegetation cover, or soils.	Capture of benefits by better-positioned organizations. Conflicts over shifts, costs, or maintenance of machinery. Inappropriate use of inputs. Soil degradation if management plans are not implemented. Risks associated with operating machinery.	Adopt internal regulations for community use of machinery and inputs by each organization, covering shifts, contributions, maintenance, operational safety, container management, and access for women, youth, and Indigenous communities.		-	The mechanisms for use, maintenance, safety, and inclusive access provided for in this measure are integrated into the community- management of machinery and inputs outlined in the activity.
2.4.3 Installation of groundwater extraction and drip irrigation systems for climate-resilient water	E&SP 1: risk of non-compliance with permits for drilling, groundwater use, electrical installation, or irrigation. E&SP 2 and E&SP 3: risk of unequal	Conflicts over water access and distribution. Inefficient use of water	Require that every well and irrigation system undergo a hydrogeological study, obtain permits, complete a pump test, undergo water quality		-	Hydrogeological studies, permits, technical tests, and maintenance plans are part of the technical and operational

Activity	Risks identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy	Environmental and Social Impacts if Risks Materialize	Mitigation/Management Measures	Responsible Entity / Entities	Estimated Cost	Notes and Assumptions
management in family farming systems Installation of groundwater extraction and drip irrigation systems for climate-resilient water management in AF systems	access to water and community irrigation. E&SP 5: risk of low participation by women in water governance. E&SP 6: operational and safety risks related to drilling, electrical installation, and maintenance. E&SP 7: risk of low cultural relevance in indigenous communities. E&SP 12 and E&SP 15: risk of construction waste, pressure on groundwater, or localized soil impact.	resources. Risks during drilling and installation. Potential pressure on groundwater sources if flow rates are not monitored. Concentration of benefits in stronger organizations.	analysis, secure a community usage agreement, and have a maintenance plan.			requirements for the implementation of well and irrigation systems.
2.5.1 Climate-resilient water collection, storage, and distribution systems on livestock farms Climate-resilient water collection, storage, and distribution systems on livestock farms	E&SP 1: risk of needing permits for minor construction projects or water use. E&SP 2: risk of unequal access to farm infrastructure due to location or technical capacity. E&SP 5: risk that women and youth will not have effective access to productive resources. E&SP 6: Safety risk for contractors or crews. E&SP 12 and E&SP 15: Risk of waste and soil disturbance during minor construction projects.	Unequal distribution of water benefits. Reduced access to productive infrastructure for women and youth. Specific impacts of construction work. Unequal enforcement of occupational safety guidelines.	Develop a property-level water assessment and installation plan for each production unit, including permits, technical design, construction safety, waste management, maintenance, and prioritization criteria for women and youth.		-	The assessments, technical designs, and prioritization criteria outlined in this measure are incorporated into the planning and implementation of water solutions for each production unit.
2.5.42 Tree systems for shade, shelter (agroforestry systems), and conservation of riparian ecosystems in livestock system Tree systems for shade, shelter, and conservation of riparian ecosystems in livestock systems	E&SP 1: risk of non-compliance with regulations on land use, riparian areas, and restoration. E&SP 2 and E&SP 3: risk of unequal distribution of benefits or greater impact on producers with fewer management alternatives. E&SP 6: safety risk during planting and restoration. E&SP 8: Potential risk of restricted livestock access to riparian areas. E&SP 9, E&SP 10, E&SP 12, and E&SP 15: Risks to riparian ecosystems, species, waste, and soils.	Partial restriction on the use of riparian areas. Conflicts over pasture management and access. Impact on ecosystem services if proper management is not implemented. Occupational risks associated with restoration work. Impact on local biodiversity due to inappropriate species.	Develop a planting and restoration plan for each property, including species selection, agreements to keep livestock out, field safety, waste management, and monitoring of seedling survival.		-	The criteria for restoration, waste management, and seedling monitoring are part of the technical and land-use planning envisaged for planting and restoration activities.
2.5.35 Adaptive management of pastures and herds for climate resilience and the strengthening of ecosystem services Adaptive management of pastures and herds for climate resilience and the strengthening of ecosystem services	E&SP 1: Risk that management plans do not comply with applicable technical recommendations. E&SP 2: risk of unequal access to technical assistance and production records. E&SP 5: risk of low participation by women and youth in management decisions. E&SP 6: operational risk in livestock activities. E&SP 9, E&SP 10, and E&SP 15: risk due to overgrazing, pasture degradation, loss of vegetation cover, or inadequate soil management.	Degradation of natural pastures. Low resilience to droughts and heat waves. Reduced productivity and animal welfare. Persistence of gaps in access to technical assistance. Continued unplanned grazing.	Develop an adaptive farm management plan, including an assessment of pastures, livestock stocking rates, water and shade availability, rotation, soil conservation, and tailored technical assistance.		-	The farm-level assessments, adaptive management criteria, and tailored technical assistance provided for in this measure are integrated into the technical and territorial implementation of the activity.
2.5.42 Promotion of bio-inputs, production diversification, and other	E&SP 1: risk of regulatory noncompliance in the use and management of bio-inputs. E&SP 2:	Unequal distribution of production benefits. Lower inclusion of	Develop a guide for the safe use of bio-inputs by production unit, covering storage, application, biosafety,		-	The guidelines for storage, biosafety, and the safe handling of bio-inputs are part of the technical assistance and

Activity	Risks identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy	Environmental and Social Impacts if Risks Materialize	Mitigation/Management Measures	Responsible Entity / Entities	Estimated Cost	Notes and Assumptions
<u>initiatives for the agroecological transition in livestock systems</u>	risk that the technical package will reach better-positioned producers first. E&SP 5: risk of unequal access by women to resources, technology, and capacities. E&SP 6: Risk of unsafe handling and application conditions. E&SP 10, E&SP 12, and E&SP 15: Risks associated with the use of bio-inputs, waste, soil biodiversity, and pasture degradation.	women and youth in agroecological innovation. Operational exposure if minimum safety guidelines are not defined. Preventable waste or localized contamination due to improper handling.	equipment handling, disposal of containers, and tracking the participation of women and youth.			production support provided for in the activity.
COMPONENT 3. Improve the availability of and access to inclusive financial services for climate change adaptation in family farming						
3.1.1 Prepare five national market studies on public, private, associative, and informal financial services for family farming Preparation of national market studies on public and private sector financial services for AF providers, including mapping of available instruments and barriers to access	E&SP 1: risk of insufficient consideration of regulatory frameworks, financial due diligence, data protection, and the appropriate use of sensitive information. E&SP 2: risk that the assessment will prioritize the logic of financial supply and fail to sufficiently capture the actual barriers faced by the most vulnerable agricultural families. E&SP 3: risk of an incomplete characterization of barriers for poor, informal, isolated, or underbanked producers. E&SP 5: Risk of insufficient consideration of barriers specific to rural women, especially those related to land tenure, control of assets, collateral, or access to information. E&SP 7: Risk of insufficient consideration of community-based, associative, or collective financial approaches. E&SP 11: Indirect GHG emissions associated with travel for data collection. E&SP 12: Reduced use of resources, work materials, and printed materials, and occasional generation of non-hazardous waste.	Subsequent design of instruments that favor actors already eligible for banking services. Persistent financial exclusion of women, youth, indigenous peoples, and informal producers. Low social relevance of subsequent actions. Risks due to inappropriate use of financial or institutional information.	Apply a common methodology for financial studies across the five countries, including mapping of financial instruments, barriers to access, regulatory analysis, an inclusion-focused approach, and protection of sensitive information.	<u>IICA/PMU, through the Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist and the Component 3 technical lead, in coordination with participating financial institutions, producer organizations, and competent national institutions; CAF provides oversight.</u>	-	The methodological guidelines and analysis criteria set forth in this measure are part of the common technical approach for the preparation of national financial studies.
3.2.1. Strengthen and structure operational financing windows and instruments, including eligibility criteria, regulatory arrangements, and operational methodologies Strengthening and structuring of operational financing windows, including eligibility criteria, regulatory frameworks, and methodologies.	E&SP 1: Risk of designing instruments that are not sufficiently aligned with financial, insurance, banking, cooperative, public fund, or due diligence requirements. E&SP 2 and E&SP 3: Risk that the funding windows and eligibility criteria favor actors with greater formalization, financial capacity, or ability to meet requirements, thereby excluding informal, isolated producers, or those with limited capacity to apply. E&SP 5: risk that rural women will continue to be excluded due to requirements related to land tenure,	Unequal access to adaptive financial instruments. Persistence of structural gaps. Concentration of opportunities among stronger actors. Design of instruments that are ill-suited to community realities or low levels of formalization.	Design a country-specific technical package for financial structuring, including eligibility criteria, regulatory analysis, adaptation of financial terms, alternative guarantees, an inclusive approach, and guidelines for financial and climate monitoring.		-	The technical, regulatory, and monitoring criteria outlined in this measure will form part of the process of structuring and designing the financial windows contemplated in the activity.

Activity	Risks identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy	Environmental and Social Impacts if Risks Materialize	Mitigation/Management Measures	Responsible Entity / Entities	Estimated Cost	Notes and Assumptions
	control of assets, collateral, or biases in financial design. E&SP 7: risk that individual instruments will be of limited relevance in community, associative, or culturally distinct contexts. E&SP 9: risk that the design of the instruments will not take into account restrictions in sensitive ecosystems. E&SP 10: risk of failing to integrate biodiversity conservation criteria into the design of the instruments. E&SP 11: risk of failing to incorporate adequate adaptation or mitigation criteria into the financial instruments. E&SP 12: risk that the instruments will not promote the efficient use of resources or waste management in future projects. E&SP 15: risk of failing to consider soil conservation criteria in the projects being financed.					
3.3.1 Implement financing mechanisms for climate adaptation initiatives led by family farming organizationsImplementation of financing mechanisms for climate adaptation projects led by civil-society organizations.	E&SP 1: risk of financing subprojects that do not comply with the environmental, social, fiduciary, or due diligence regulations applicable in each country. E&SP 2: risk of capture by organizations that are more structured, better connected, or have greater technical capacity. E&SP 3: risk of exclusion of actors who are less organized or have less capacity to formulate proposals. E&SP 5: risk that rural women, youth, and indigenous peoples will not effectively access financial mechanisms, or that funds will be absorbed by organizations dominated by men or local elites. E&SP 7: risk of low cultural relevance if access depends on approaches that are not well-suited to community contexts. E&SP 9: Risk that subprojects will be implemented in sensitive ecosystems without adequate protective measures. E&SP 10: Risk of adverse impacts on biodiversity due to production practices or funded interventions. E&SP 11: Risk of funding activities with unaccounted-for emissions or " " with low adaptation effectiveness. E&SP 12: risk of waste generation, inefficient use of inputs, or localized pollution associated with subprojects. E&SP 15: risk of soil	Concentration of financial benefits among better-positioned stakeholders. Inefficient or inequitable use of project resources. Fiduciary, operational, and reputational risks. Financing of investments with potential unmanaged environmental or social impacts.	Implement a selection, due diligence, and environmental-social-climate eligibility process for funded entities and projects, incorporating criteria related to fiduciary responsibility, inclusion, resource use, waste management, land use, and a grievance mechanism.		-	The criteria for inclusion, environmental management, and monitoring and complaint mechanisms will be incorporated into the operational structure of the financing mechanism planned for the activity.

Activity	Risks identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy	Environmental and Social Impacts if Risks Materialize	Mitigation/Management Measures	Responsible Entity / Entities	Estimated Cost	Notes and Assumptions
	degradation due to inadequately funded practices.					
COMPONENT 4. Regional adaptation evidence, learning, and information systems for family farming Project-level monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) system to track, evaluate, and support climate change adaptation outcomes in the AF						
4.1.1 Prepare five national assessments and one regional assessment of administrative records and information systems for family farming Preparation of five national assessments and one regional assessment of administrative records and information systems for the AF	E&SP 1: Risk of failing to fully integrate data protection standards and statistical regulations. E&SP 2: Risk that the analysis of records will reproduce biases related to formality and exclude unregistered actors. E&SP 3: Risk of statistical invisibility for the most vulnerable producers. E&SP 5: Risk of underreporting of women if data rely on formal ownership or male-dominated administrative patterns. E&SP 11: Indirect GHG emissions associated with travel for data collection. E&SP 12: Reduced use of resources, work materials, and printed materials, and occasional generation of non-hazardous waste.	Incomplete assessments. Unequal targeting of policies or benefits. Invisibility of informal producers, women, and youth not registered as landowners. Risks due to inappropriate use of institutional or personal information.	Develop a diagnostic matrix of registries by country, including a review of data protection, the use of aggregated information, registration biases, and gaps in disaggregation by territory, sex, age, and indigenous status.	IICA/PMU, through the Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist and the MEL/Knowledge Management Specialist, in coordination with IICA's national offices, national focal points, information-system institutions, and participating stakeholders; CAF provides oversight.	USD 25,000	The criteria for data analysis, disaggregation, and information protection are part of the diagnostic methodology planned for the activity. The estimated cost includes the hiring of a specialized regional consultant with experience in mainstreaming a gender perspective and data analysis in the international consulting sector to prepare five national assessments and one regional assessment of administrative records and information systems for family farming.
4.1.2 Conduct national and regional workshops to define common criteria and methodologies for coordinated adaptation information and learning Implementation of national and regional workshops to define common criteria and methodologies for the Project's MEL system	E&SP 1: Risk of non-compliance with workshop procedures, information use, and data protection. E&SP 2: Risk of a methodological definition focused solely on institutional logic. E&SP 3: Risk of excluding key stakeholders from the AF when appropriate. E&SP 5: Risk that variables and criteria do not reflect gender inequalities.	Common criteria that render the most vulnerable actors invisible. MEL system with inherent biases. Low utility of the SI-AF for equitable monitoring. Low ownership if the use of aggregated information is not clarified.	Implement technical workshops with a common methodological guide, including an agenda, participant profiles, agreements on the use of aggregated information, data protection, and the systematization of MEL criteria.		-	The mechanisms for defining criteria, data protection, and the use of information will form part of the methodological approach planned for the development of the MEL system. (USD 521,980) Online workshops
4.1.3 Develop and operationalize the Family Farming Information System (IS-FF) Development and Implementation of the AF Information System (SI-AF)	E&SP 1: Risk of non-compliance with data protection regulations or reporting standards. E&SP 2: Risk that the system will favor institutionalized and formalized producers. E&SP 3: Risk of exclusion of informal producers or actors with weak registration. E&SP 5: Risk of underrepresentation of women whose land parcels are not registered in their names.	Statistical invisibility and indirect exclusion in planning. Bias on the project's evidence. Inadequate handling or exposure of data and information. Duplication or unintended centralization of national systems.	Develop the SI-AF as a tool for visualizing aggregated information, with access levels, national data validation, security controls, and disaggregations available by country, territory, sex, age, and relevant variables.		-	The criteria for data management, validation, and visualization are incorporated into the SI-AF's operational architecture planned for the activity.
4.2.1 Characterize the regional status of climate adaptation indicators relevant to family farming Characterization of the current regional status of	E&SP 1: Risk of non-compliance with information use and management standards. E&SP 2: Risk of establishing a baseline that is more aligned with what is available institutionally than with territorial reality. E&SP 5: Risk that	Partial baseline. Subsequent indicators with institutional bias. Reduced usefulness for monitoring adaptation from an	Develop a regional document characterizing existing indicators and gaps, incorporating productive, social, environmental, and institutional dimensions, as well as losses and		-	The participatory guidelines and analysis criteria outlined in this measure will form part of the methodological approach used for the regional characterization and the workshops associated with the activity.

Activity	Risks identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy	Environmental and Social Impacts if Risks Materialize	Mitigation/Management Measures	Responsible Entity / Entities	Estimated Cost	Notes and Assumptions
climate adaptation and action indicators for AF.	existing indicators do not capture gender inequalities. E&SP 7: Risk of low incorporation of culturally relevant benchmarks.	inclusive, territorial, and perspective. Limited use of information for tracking vulnerability and resilience.	damages, gender, youth, indigenous peoples, and territorial diversity.			
4.2.2 Conduct national workshops to participatively define adaptation indicators National validation workshops for the participatory definition of adaptation indicators	E&SP 1: Risk of non-compliance with event procedures and information use. E&SP 2: Risk of participation being dominated by technical or more organized actors. E&SP 5: Risk of lower effective participation by women due to time and caregiving barriers. E&SP 7: Risk that Indigenous priorities will not be adequately reflected.	Indicators that are not sufficiently sensitive to territorial priorities. Reduced social legitimacy of the indicator framework. Underrepresentation of local needs.	Implement a participatory guide for national workshops, including criteria for participant selection, work organized by thematic areas, review of territorial relevance, gender perspective, and cultural relevance.		-	The assigned consultant will apply the participatory guide during their workshops; this will be incorporated into Activity 4.2.2
4.2.3 Validate and adapt family farming adaptation indicators to national contexts National validation and adjustment of adaptation indicators for the AF	E&SP 1: Risk of non-compliance with validation procedures and the use of information. E&SP 2: Risk of validation focused on institutional rather than territorial criteria. E&SP 5: Risk of insufficient validation of the differential approach. E&SP 7: Risk of low indigenous ownership of validated indicators.	Methodologically valid indicators but socially irrelevant. Low ownership by grassroots actors. Reduced utility for inclusive adaptive planning.	Validate the indicators using a national fact sheet for each indicator, which includes the definition, formula, source, frequency, scale, responsible party, limitations, and comments from local stakeholders.		-	The development and validation of technical fact sheets for each indicator is part of the methodological process of refinement and national validation outlined in the activity.
4.2.4 Conduct a regional workshop to exchange approaches and lessons from the development of adaptation indicators Regional workshop to share approaches and lessons learned in the process of developing adaptation indicators	E&SP 1: Risk of non-compliance with event and systematization procedures. E&SP 2: Risk of excessive standardization that dilutes national and territorial specificities. E&SP 5 and E&SP 7: Risk of losing differentiated approaches in the pursuit of regional comparability.	A regional set of indicators that is less sensitive to local contexts. Reduced capacity to reflect the cultural, territorial, and social diversity of the AF.	Prepare a regional technical report on the workshop that systematizes lessons learned, common criteria, national differences, and recommendations without imposing mandatory harmonization.		-	The technical systematization of lessons learned, and recommendations is part of the methodological outputs planned for the regional workshop.
4.2.5 Conduct national training workshops on the application and interpretation of adaptation indicators National training workshops on the application of adaptation indicators	E&SP 1: Risk of non-compliance with training procedures and information use. E&SP 2: Risk that training will primarily reach actors with greater technical capacity. E&SP 3: Risk of lower participation by grassroots actors with limited connectivity or availability. E&SP 5: Risk of limited participation by women with care burdens. E&SP 7: Risk of low cultural relevance of materials.	Uneven training. Reduced local ownership of the indicator framework. Reliance on more technically skilled or connected stakeholders. Inconsistent application of indicators in the field.	Implement a national training package on indicators, with practical materials, application exercises, linguistic or territorial adaptation where appropriate, and a registry of trained participants.		-	The cost is incorporated in the activity.
4.2.6 Consolidate, validate, document, and integrate family farming adaptation indicators into the IS-FF Consolidation, validation,	E&SP 1: Risk of non-compliance with data protection, information management, and intellectual property standards. E&SP 2: Risk that digital integration will not ensure true	Uneven use of the system. Reduced capacity for inclusive monitoring. Persistent invisibility of	Integrate the validated indicators into the SI-AF, including technical specifications, access controls, simple visualizations, disaggregation filters,		-	The processes of integration, validation, and technical configuration of indicators are part of the functional development of the MEL system outlined in the activity.

Activity	Risks identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy	Environmental and Social Impacts if Risks Materialize	Mitigation/Management Measures	Responsible Entity / Entities	Estimated Cost	Notes and Assumptions
and integration of adaptation indicators for AF into the MEL system of the Project	accessibility. E&SP 5: Risk that filters and visualizations will not allow for the identification of gaps.	inequalities. Inadequate handling or exposure of data and information.	and functional testing prior to regular use.			
4.2.7 Pilot the application of adaptation indicators in selected territories	E&SP 1: risk of non-compliance with local permits, territorial coordination, and data management. E&SP 2: risk that the initial application will not reflect the diversity of the AF. E&SP 5: risk that the survey will not sufficiently capture the reality of rural women. E&SP 7: risk that it will not reflect indigenous priorities or realities. E&SP 9 and E&SP 10: risk of temporary disturbance to habitats, flora, or fauna due to field survey activities, if conducted in environmentally sensitive areas. E&SP 11: risk of indirect GHG emissions from travel for fieldwork. E&SP 12: risk of occasional generation of non-hazardous waste and use of field materials. E&SP 15: risk of soil compaction or occasional soil disturbance due to traffic in monitoring areas.	Biased results. Reduced validity of the indicator framework. Low legitimacy in territories that are not representative. Limited use of indicators if they do not align with actual conditions.	Implement a pilot indicator collection protocol, including local permits, a defined territorial sample, data management, documentation of challenges, and community feedback to refine the indicator sheets.		-	The protocols for data collection, territorial validation, and community feedback are part of the pilot implementation of indicators planned for this activity.
4.3.1 Establish or strengthen five National Agroclimatic Technical Bodies (NATBs)	E&SP 1: Risk of non-compliance with institutional rules in the formation and operation of the MTANs. E&SP 2: Risk of technical governance concentrated among institutional actors. E&SP 3: Risk of insufficient representation of grassroots actors. E&SP 5: Risk of formal participation without real impact. E&SP 7: Risk of inadequate participation mechanisms.	Committees with weak territorial legitimacy. Recommendations that are less relevant to prioritized groups. Lower level of ownership of the climate risk management system. Poor integration between technical information and local knowledge.	Develop operational terms of reference for each MTAN, specifying minimum membership, functions, meeting frequency, expected outputs, and a mechanism for recording agreements.		-	The terms of reference and operational mechanisms outlined in this measure are part of the process for establishing and operating the MTANs as described in the activity.
4.3.2 Strengthen early warning information services and contingency planning for family farming in each country	E&SP 1: risk of non-compliance with regulations on telecommunications, equipment installation, data management, and contact databases. E&SP 2: risk that alert channels will not reach everyone equitably. E&SP 3: risk of exclusion of producers without a signal, devices, or digital literacy. E&SP 5: risk of unequal access to critical messages within the household. E&SP 7: Risk of low linguistic and cultural relevance. E&SP 12: Risk of electronic waste or associated materials if	Asymmetric distribution of critical climate information. Greater vulnerability of less-connected groups. Reduced capacity to respond to extreme events. Inappropriate use of contact information. Electronic waste if equipment is installed	Design a national protocol for multichannel alerts and contingency plans, with channels organized by region, understandable messages, protection of contact information, a designated person responsible for sending alerts, and a plan for managing equipment or electronic waste where applicable.		-	The alert protocols, communication mechanisms, and operational guidelines provided for in this measure are part of the strengthening of early warning systems contemplated in the activity.

Activity	Risks identified in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy	Environmental and Social Impacts if Risks Materialize	Mitigation/Management Measures	Responsible Entity / Entities	Estimated Cost	Notes and Assumptions
	equipment is installed without defining subsequent management.	without proper management.				
4.3.3 Strengthen and operationalize the REAF Commission on Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management	E&SP 1: Risk of non-compliance with institutional operating rules. E&SP 2: Risk of excessive regional centralization. E&SP 3: Risk that regional coordination will not reflect grassroots priorities. E&SP 5 and E&SP 7: Risk of low effective inclusion of women, young people, and indigenous peoples in the regional agenda.	Less representative regional coordination. Technical outputs with weaker territorial ties. Reduced legitimacy of joint learning. Low incorporation of " " and differential approaches into regional recommendations.	Develop an annual work plan for the Commission, including an agenda, responsible parties, expected inputs from the MTANs, and a mechanism for recording contributions from women, youth, and indigenous peoples.		-	Criteria for territorial communication, data protection, and operational management are incorporated into the development and strengthening of the early warning systems outlined in the activity.
4.3.4 Develop an IS-FF module for regional agroclimatic information and decision-support tools	E&SP 1: Risk of non-compliance with data protection regulations, information management, and the use of digital content. E&SP 2: Risk of unequal access to the module and its outputs. E&SP 3: Risk that interoperability will benefit institutional actors more than community users. E&SP 5: Risk that the information will not allow for the identification of gaps.	Unequal use of technical products. Reduced local ownership of agroclimatic recommendations. Reproduction of biases in generated products. Inappropriate use or exposure of digital information.	Implement protocols for the validation and management of agroclimatic information, including access controls, interoperability criteria, accessible formats, mechanisms for reviewing biases, and guidelines for the safe and equitable use of information by institutional and territorial actors.		-	The criteria for access, validation, and the secure use of information are incorporated into the development and operation of the agroclimatic module covered by this activity.
4.3.5 Develop institutional recommendations and guidelines for the sustainability of the NATBs and the REAF Commission on Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management	E&SP 1: Risk that the recommendations will not incorporate regulatory compliance, data protection, and institutional sustainability. E&SP 2: Risk of institutional sustainability lacking social anchorage. E&SP 3: Risk that formal continuity will not guarantee the participation of prioritized groups. E&SP 5: Risk that the inclusion approach will not be consolidated.	Mechanisms that are sustainable at the institutional level but socially uninclusive. Progressive loss of grassroots participation following the project's conclusion. Weak incorporation of social, environmental, and data protection criteria into institutional guidelines.	Prepare a technical note on institutional sustainability for MTAN and the REAF Commission, including suggested points of contact, minimum frequency, use of information, data protection, and the inclusion of priority groups.		-	This measure is integrated into the development of institutional recommendations and operational strengthening mechanisms planned for the MTANs and the REAF Commission.

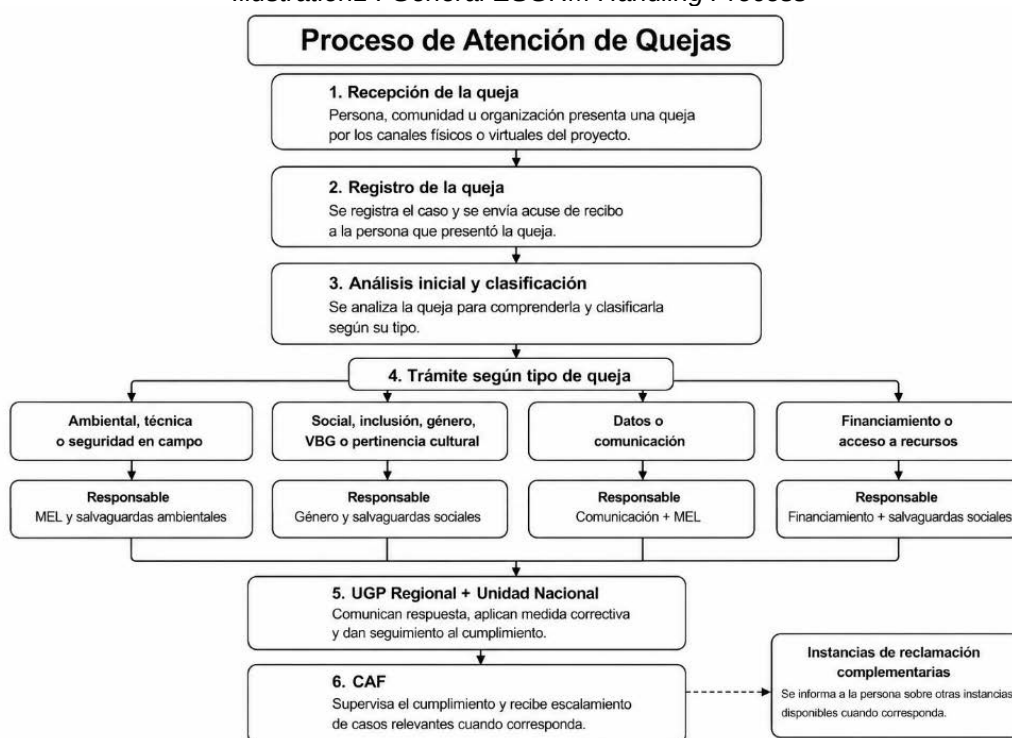
4. Environmental and Social Grievance Resolution Mechanism (ESGRM)

The Project will have an Environmental and Social Grievance Resolution Mechanism (ESGRM) designed to receive, record, analyze, address, follow up on, and close complaints, grievances, requests for information, or concerns related to potential environmental and social impacts arising from its implementation. The mechanism is part of the Project's environmental and social management system and seeks to provide an early, accessible, transparent, and traceable channel to prevent the escalation of conflicts, promptly address potential impacts, and provide feedback on the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (PGAS).

The ESGRM will be available to individuals, families, communities, producer organizations, indigenous peoples, traditional communities, rural women, youth, workers involved in Project activities, local institutions, and other interested or potentially affected stakeholders. Its operation does not replace existing administrative, judicial, community, or institutional channels in the participating countries, nor does it limit the right of any person or community to seek redress through other competent authorities.

The mechanism will operate at three complementary levels: (i) the Project-Level Complaints and Claims Handling Mechanism; (ii) CAF's Environmental and Social Claims Mechanism (MRAS), as the implementing entity; and (iii) Adaptation Fund's Ad Hoc Claims Handling Mechanism (ACHM). This structure allows concerns to be addressed initially at the level closest to implementation and, when appropriate, to be escalated to higher institutional levels.

Illustration1 : General ESGRM Handling Process



4.1. Project-Level Mechanism

The Project-Level Complaints and Claims Handling Mechanism will be the first point of contact for receiving and managing complaints, claims, concerns, or requests related to the execution of activities, beneficiary selection processes, access to benefits, participation in workshops or governance forums, use of information, data management, localized environmental impacts, safety in field activities, inclusion criteria, gender, indigenous peoples, traditional communities, local knowledge, or any other environmental or social aspect associated with the Project.

The mechanism must be available throughout the entire implementation cycle. Its specific channels, focal points, and contact information will be defined in the Project's Operational Plan or equivalent document and disclosed before activities begin in each country. This information will be disseminated through meetings, workshops, field visits, technical assistance activities, public calls for participation, communication materials, and other forums for interaction with local stakeholders. The information must explain, in plain language, who can file a complaint, where they can do so, what basic information they must provide, within what timeframe they will receive a response, how they can follow up on their case, and how confidentiality will be protected.

The mechanism will operate through a **physical channel** and a **virtual channel**. The physical channel will consist of in-person Project implementation venues, such as workshops, community meetings, field visits, technical assistance sessions, national or territorial coordination forums, and other service points defined by the national or territorial teams. The virtual channel will consist of the institutional channels established for the Project, such as email, digital forms, the website, or other official means defined in the Operational Plan. Both types of channels must be communicated before activities begin in each country.

Complaints may be filed verbally or in writing, individually or collectively, directly or through an authorized representative. The mechanism allows for the submission of complaints through oral testimony, meeting minutes, physical or digital forms, phone calls, institutional messages, or emails. When barriers related to literacy, language, connectivity, mobility, or institutional trust exist, the team responsible will facilitate assisted filing of the complaint, without imposing legal or formal requirements that limit access to the mechanism.

The mechanism will operate, at a minimum, in **Spanish and Portuguese**, given the regional nature of the Project and the participating countries. When complaints are submitted in other languages used by indigenous or traditional communities or culturally distinct groups, the territorial team must arrange for interpretation support or local facilitation to ensure that the concern is understood, recorded, and addressed appropriately. This provision aims to ensure linguistic accessibility and cultural relevance, without triggering prior, free, and informed consultation processes, since the Project does not include activities that require such a procedure.

The mechanism will be free of charge, accessible, transparent, culturally relevant, and confidential when requested. Under no circumstances may the filing of a complaint result in retaliation, exclusion from benefits, intimidation, or unfavorable treatment toward the complainant, their representative, or the community involved.

For sensitive cases related to discrimination, harassment, gender-based violence, exclusion from benefits, retaliation, or impacts on rural women, youth, indigenous peoples, or traditional communities, the mechanism will apply enhanced confidentiality, safe handling, restricted access to records, and specialized referral when appropriate. The handling of these cases will prevent revictimization, limit access to information solely to the responsible staff, and ensure that filing a complaint does not affect the complainant's or their organization's eligibility, participation, or access to benefits.

4.1.1. Governance and Responsibilities of Mechanism

The management of the ESGRM will be integrated into the Project's governance and operational management structure. CAF, as the Regional Implementing Entity, will oversee overall compliance with applicable environmental, social, and gender policies. IICA, as the Executing Entity and Executive Secretariat, will be responsible for ensuring the mechanism's operation through the Project Management Unit (PMU), in coordination with the national management units, country focal points, and regional technical teams.

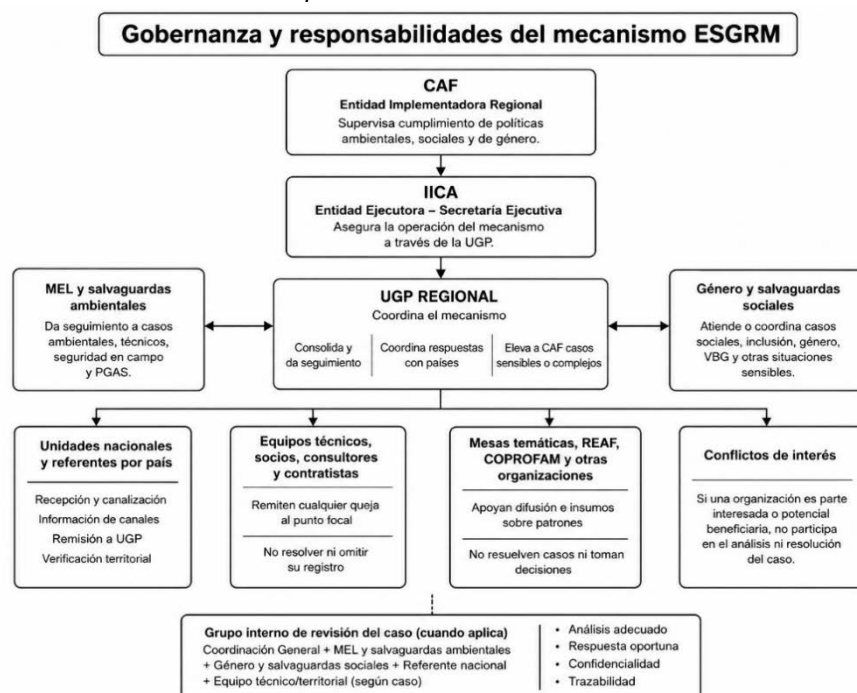
The Regional PMU will be responsible for consolidating the case registry, verifying the mechanism's traceability, monitoring deadlines, coordinating responses with national teams, and escalating to CAF those cases that warrant attention due to their sensitivity, complexity, or potential environmental and social impact. Within the PMU, the person responsible for Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning, and Reporting (MEL) and environmental safeguards will follow up on cases related to the environment, technical and production issues, field safety, or compliance with the PGAS. The person responsible for Gender and Social Safeguards will address or coordinate the review of cases involving social issues, inclusion, participation, equitable access, discrimination, gender, harassment, gender-based violence, or other sensitive situations.

The national management units and country-level points of contact will serve as the first operational point of contact for receiving and routing complaints in each country. They will be responsible for facilitating the in-person or assisted submission of complaints, ensuring that individuals are aware of the available channels, referring cases to the Regional PMU, and assisting with on-site verification when necessary. Technical teams, implementing partners, consultants, and contractors must forward any complaint received to the appropriate focal point, without resolving it informally or failing to record it.

Thematic working groups, the REAF, COPROFAM, or other producer organizations may support the dissemination of the mechanism and provide input on recurring patterns or concerns, but they will have no executive responsibility for resolving individual cases or for financial or management decisions. When an organization is a potential beneficiary, stakeholder, or party involved in a complaint, it will not participate in its analysis or resolution, in order to avoid conflicts of interest.

For complex, sensitive, or potentially high-impact cases, the PMU may activate an internal case review group, composed of the General Coordination, the person responsible for M&E and environmental safeguards, the person responsible for gender and social safeguards, the relevant national focal point, and, when necessary, the relevant technical or territorial team. This group does not create an additional structure within the Project; it will function as an internal operational body to ensure proper analysis, a timely response, confidentiality, and traceability.

Illustration2 : Operational Governance of the ESGRM



4.1.2. Types of Complaints, Channels, and Responsible Parties

To ensure clear management, complaints will be classified according to their nature. This classification will allow the initial review to be assigned to the appropriate team, without precluding the possibility that a single case may involve more than one environmental, social, gender, territorial, or institutional dimension.

Table2 : Complaint Reception Channels for the Mechanism at the Project Level

Channel	Where is it submitted?	Who receives it?	How is it recorded?
In-person	Workshops, meetings, field visits, technical assistance sessions, or regional project sites.	National or regional focal point, technical team, or activity coordinator.	Minutes, physical form, or assisted registration.
Institutional in-person	Office or service point designated by the national management unit, country representative, or partner institution.	National management unit or designated point of contact.	Paper form, acknowledgment of receipt, and case number.
Virtual	Official project email, digital form, website, or another institutional channel defined in the Operational Plan.	Regional PMU or designated focal point.	Digital record, case number, and acknowledgment of receipt.
Assisted verbal	When the person is unable or unwilling to file the complaint in writing.	National or regional focal point.	Assisted registration, read or explained to the complainant.
Authorized representative	Through an organization, community representative, or authorized person.	National, territorial, or Regional UGP focal point.	Registration of the representative and the group or person represented.

4.1.3. Operational Procedure and Deadlines

All complaints received must be recorded and addressed in accordance with a traceable procedure. The timeframes defined below constitute the standard for handling complaints under this mechanism at the project level and must be applied except in complex cases that require additional technical verification, third-party intervention, specialized analysis, or institutional referral.

- **Stage One: Receipt and Registration.**

An individual, group, or organization identifies a potential environmental, social, gender-related, territorial, cultural, operational, or benefit-access issue linked to a Project activity. The complaint may concern an impact that has already

occurred, a perceived risk, exclusion, a barrier to participation, inappropriate use of information, or any other concern related to implementation. Once received, the national or territorial focal point or the Regional PMU must register it and issue an acknowledgment of receipt within a maximum of **5 business days**.

- **Stage Two: Initial Analysis and Classification.**

Within a maximum of **10 business days** from receipt, the Regional Project Management Unit (PMU), with support from the relevant national point of contact, will verify whether the complaint is related to Project activities and determine the appropriate course of action. If the complaint falls outside the scope of the Project, the complainant will be informed and, when possible, referred to the appropriate institution or mechanism.

- **Third stage: technical, social, or specialized review.**

Complaints regarding the environment, technical-production issues, field safety, or compliance with the PGAS will be reviewed by the MEL and environmental safeguards officer, with support from the regional technical teams. Complaints regarding social issues, inclusion, participation, equitable access, discrimination, harassment, gender-based violence, cultural appropriateness, or impacts on vulnerable groups will be reviewed by the gender specialist. In sensitive cases, the review must apply criteria of non-revictimization, enhanced confidentiality, informed consent for any referral, and restricted access to case information. Complaints regarding data, images, testimonies, or publications will be reviewed by the communications and MEL team. Complaints related to financial instruments, access to resources, eligibility criteria, or application processes will be reviewed by the specialist in climate adaptation financing for family farming, with support from the social safeguards officer when appropriate.

- **Stage Four: Response or Action Plan.**

A response to the complainant must be issued within a maximum of **30 calendar days** from receipt of the complaint. The response may consist of a clarification, correction, mitigation measure, operational adjustment, technical verification, referral to the appropriate party, an institutional apology when applicable, or the temporary suspension of a specific activity if there is a significant environmental or social risk. When the case requires more time due to its complexity, the complainant must be informed of the status of the case, the reasons for the extension, and the estimated timeframe for the next update.

- **Stage Five: Follow-up and Closure.**

The Regional UGP and the corresponding national unit will verify the implementation of the agreed-upon measure. The case will be closed only when there is evidence of a communicated response, an implemented measure, a formal referral, or a justified inability to proceed due to a lack of information or because the matter falls outside the scope of the Project. If the complainant continues to disagree with the response, they will be informed of the possibility of appealing to CAF's MRAS or, subsequently, to the ACHM of the Adaptation Fund, in accordance with their current procedures.

4.1.4. Monitoring, Indicators, and Learning

The ESGRM will be used as an adaptive management tool for the Project. The Regional PMU will review the mechanism's aggregated information every six months to identify patterns, recurring issues, barriers to access, delays in response, emerging risks, or pending corrective actions. These results will be integrated into the environmental and social monitoring of the PGAS and, where applicable, reported to CAF in the Project's performance reports.

Table3 : Monitoring Variables at the Project Level

Monitoring Variable	Verification Source	Use within the mechanism
Complaints received by country, territory, channel of receipt, and case type.	ESGRM records.	Identify recurring patterns, areas, or themes.
Status of each case: received, under review, being responded to, under follow-up, closed, referred, or escalated.	ESGRM registry and case file.	Verify traceability and prevent cases from being left untracked.
Compliance with deadlines for registration, initial review, and response or action plan.	ESGRM registration, acknowledgments of receipt, and response communications.	Monitor the timeliness of the mechanism's response.
Sensitive cases handled with enhanced confidentiality, in aggregated format.	Confidential ESGRM record-keeping.	Ensuring data protection, prevention of revictimization, and protection against retaliation.
Corrective or preventive measures adopted in response to complaints received.	Action plans, minutes, technical reports, or evidence of compliance.	Verify that the mechanism generates concrete responses.
Cases referred, closed, or escalated to CAF's MRAS or the Adaptation Fund's ACHM, as applicable.	ESGRM record and communications regarding referrals or escalations.	Document the institutional closure or escalation process.

The results of the mechanism will be incorporated into the Project's environmental and social monitoring reports. When complaints reveal recurring implementation failures, the Regional PMU must review the corresponding mitigation measures, strengthen communication with stakeholders, adjust operational procedures, or escalate the case to CAF when appropriate. Individual cases will not be addressed in broader governance forums when doing so could compromise the confidentiality of the complainants; however, aggregate patterns and lessons learned may be communicated to the Strategic Guidance Committee (COE), thematic working groups, or other monitoring forums, as appropriate.

4.2. Implementing Entity's MRAS Mechanism, CAF⁴ :

CAF has an Environmental and Social Grievance Mechanism (MRAS) designed to receive, evaluate, manage, and respond to grievances related to potential environmental and social impacts of operations financed by CAF. The MRAS operates as an institutional, free, and confidential mechanism that complements the project-level grievance mechanism.

Individuals or communities that believe a CAF-financed project may cause or has caused adverse environmental or social impacts may file a complaint with the MRAS in accordance with its current procedures. The complaint may be filed directly or through authorized representatives and must include information on the CAF-financed operation, its location, the implementing agency or affiliated entity (if known), the potential environmental or social impacts, the expected outcomes, and, where applicable, any prior efforts made through the Project's grievance mechanism.

The MRAS may address complaints through conflict resolution or compliance verification approaches, depending on the nature of the case, the applicable procedures, and the willingness of the parties. When a complaint reveals potential weaknesses in the project's environmental, social, or gender management, CAF may review the available information and make preventive or corrective recommendations to the relevant departments.

The Project will publicize the existence of CAF's MRAS as part of its communication and engagement activities. The use of the mechanism at the Project level does not limit the right of individuals or communities to appeal to CAF's MRAS or to other available mechanisms

4.3. Adaptation Fund Mechanism

In addition to the project-level mechanism and CAF's MRAS, individuals, communities, or their representatives who believe that a project financed by the Adaptation Fund may cause or has caused environmental or social harm may file a complaint with the Adaptation Fund's *Ad Hoc Complaint Handling Mechanism* (ACHM), in accordance with its current procedures.

The ACHM is complementary to implementing the entity's complaint mechanism. Parties are expected to first use the implementing entity's complaint mechanism. However, the ACHM may be activated when a mutually satisfactory solution has not been reached through that channel within the timeframe set forth in its procedures.

Complaints to the ACHM must be submitted in writing, in any of the official languages of the United Nations and may request confidentiality when there is a risk of retaliation. In accordance with the Adaptation Fund's current procedures, complaints may be submitted via ACHM's institutional email or by hard copy addressed to the Secretariat of the Adaptation Fund Board. The Project will inform stakeholders about the existence of this mechanism, its complementary nature, and the general conditions for its use, incorporating this information into ESGRM outreach materials and relevant engagement forums.

Table4 : Levels of Service by Purpose

Level	Mechanism	Purpose	Key Considerations
Level 1	Project Complaints and Claims Handling Mechanism	To address concerns related to implementation in a timely and responsive manner.	It must be accessible, free of charge, culturally appropriate, confidential when requested, and free from retaliation.
Level 2	CAF's MRAS	To manage environmental and social complaints related to operations financed by CAF.	It operates as a complementary institutional mechanism, in accordance with CAF's current procedures.
Level 3	Adaptation Fund's ACHM ⁵	Address complaints related to potential environmental or social harm caused by projects financed by the Fund.	It is complementary to the implementing entity's mechanism, requires written submission, and

⁴ CAF. (2023). *Environmental and Social Grievance Mechanism (MRAS)*. <https://www.caf.com/es/areas-de-accion/ambiente-y-cambio-climatico/mecanismo-de-reclamaciones-ambientales-y-sociales/>

⁵ Adaptation Fund. (n.d.). *Ad Hoc Complaint Handling Mechanism (ACHM)*. <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/projects-programmes/accountability-complaints/ad-hoc-complaint-handling-mechanism-achm/>

5. MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND CONTROL

The monitoring, evaluation, and control of the PGAS will ensure that the prevention, mitigation, and management measures identified in the environmental and social risks and impacts matrix are implemented in a timely, proportionate, and verifiable manner during the Project's execution.

Monitoring of the PGAS will be integrated into the Project's Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning, and Reporting (MEL) system. While the MEL system will track climate adaptation outputs, outcomes, and indicators, environmental and social monitoring will verify the application of safeguards, the implementation of mitigation measures, the functioning of the grievance mechanism, the participation of priority groups, and the handling of incidents, non-compliance, or emerging risks.

CAF, as the Regional Implementing Entity, will oversee the Project's environmental, social, and gender compliance, in accordance with its responsibilities to the Adaptation Fund. IICA, as the Executing Agency and Executive Secretariat, will ensure the operational implementation of the PGAS through the Project Management Unit (PMU), in coordination with national management units, country focal points, regional technical teams, participating public institutions, implementing partners, consultants, and contractors.

Monitoring will be commensurate with the type of activity. Activities related to governance, training, communication, studies, information systems, and financial instruments will require documentary, social, institutional, and data protection controls. Field activities, especially those under Component 2, will also require technical verification in the field when appropriate, particularly when they involve water, soil, restoration, biodiversity, bio-inputs, minor infrastructure, machinery, occupational safety, or community agreements.

Monitoring of the PGAS will incorporate indicators that are sensitive to gender and intersectionality, in line with the Gender Action Plan. At a minimum, records of participation and benefits must be disaggregated by gender, age, ethnic and cultural background, and country and territory of origin, when such information is available and its collection is relevant and safe. Monitoring reports must analyze not only numerical participation but also effective access to benefits, the incorporation of contributions from women, youth, and culturally distinct peoples or communities, identified barriers to participation, and the corrective measures implemented.

Table5 : Monitoring, Evaluation, and Oversight Activities of the PGAS

Monitoring Activity	Scope	Primary Responsible Party	Timing / Frequency	Expected Evidence
Initial review of the PGAS during operational planning	Incorporate the environmental and social measures from the risk matrix into the Operational Plan, Terms of Reference (TOR), contracts, schedules, and planned activities.	Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist / Regional PMU / CAF.	At the start of the project and during annual planning.	Operational Plan, TOR, contracts, schedules
Preliminary review of sensitive activities	Verify environmental, social, regulatory, and territorial requirements before initiating field activities, pilot projects, financial instruments, or interventions with moderate risk.	Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist	Before the start of the relevant activity.	Preliminary review forms, applicable permits or verifications, minutes, selection criteria, territorial agreements.
Monitoring During Implementation	Verify the implementation of mitigation measures, the participation of priority groups, risk management, compliance with protocols, and incident response.	Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist / Project Coordinator	During the implementation of activities.	Field reports, attendance lists, photographic records, minutes, technical reports, incident logs.
Monitoring the complaints mechanism	Verify that complaints are recorded, addressed, closed, or escalated in accordance with the deadlines and procedures defined in the ESGRM.	Regional PMU, national or territorial facilitators, and CAF, as applicable.	Periodic review and semiannual consolidation.	ESGRM records, acknowledgments of receipt, responses issued, corrective actions, and cases closed or escalated.
Periodic environmental and social performance reports	Consolidate progress, findings, incidents, complaints, corrective actions, and required adjustments by country, component, or type of activity.	Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist, Regional UGP / CAF.	In accordance with the Project's reporting cycles and, at a minimum, for the annual reports required by the Adaptation Fund.	Periodic reports, annual reports.
Field monitoring and verification visits	Directly verify the implementation of measures in territorial activities, particularly in interventions related to water, soil, biodiversity, bio-inputs, minor infrastructure, and field safety.	Project Coordinator / Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist	Depending on the risk level, activity schedule, and monitoring needs.	Visit reports, photographs, minutes, recommendations, and follow-up on pending actions.

Monitoring Activity	Scope	Primary Responsible Party	Timing / Frequency	Expected Evidence
Risk Review and Corrective Actions	Identify new risks, non-compliance, changes in scope, or unforeseen impacts; define corrective actions and update the risk matrix as appropriate.	Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist / Regional PMU / CAF.	When an incident, recurring complaint, significant change, or follow-up finding occurs.	Corrective action plans, evidence of closure, updated risk matrix, follow-up communications.
Midterm and Final Evaluations	Review the project's environmental and social performance, the effectiveness of mitigation measures, complaint management, and the incorporation of lessons learned into implementation.	Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist / CAF.	Mid-term and final evaluations, according to the Project schedule.	Evaluation reports, recommendations, adjustment or closure plan, lessons learned.

In the event of significant risks to communities, indigenous peoples, women, youth, sensitive ecosystems, water infrastructure, field safety, or regulatory compliance, the specific activity may be temporarily suspended until safety, legality, social relevance, and environmental viability have been verified. If an activity cannot be adjusted to comply with applicable safeguards, it will not be carried out under the Project.

The results of environmental and social monitoring will be integrated into the Project's MEL system and reported in accordance with applicable requirements and the institutional arrangements defined for the operation. Public information on environmental and social performance will be presented in an aggregated, clear, and accessible manner, without disclosing personal data, sensitive information, traditional knowledge, or information that compromises the confidentiality of participating individuals, communities, or organizations.