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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

MULTI-COUNTRY PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title: Climate Change adaptation in vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems of the Uruguay River.
Project Number: 00131001
Output Argentina Component: 00127020
Output Uruguay Component: 00124181
Start Date: 01 May 2021 **End Date:** 31 May 2025 **PAC Meeting date:**
Countries Participating: Argentina-Uruguay

Country	Implementing Partner	Outputs to be delivered by country
1. Uruguay	UNDP	component 1- outputs 1 to 6 and component 4- outputs 12, 13, 15 and 16)
2. Argentina	UNDP	

Brief Description

The Project objective is to implement the regional activities (Components 1 and 4) and compile the information generated by the national executing entities of the Regional Program "Climate Change adaptation in vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems of the Uruguay River", financed by the Adaptation Fund with CAF as accredited entity. To this purpose UNDP and CAF signed a contribution agreement, dated March 18th, 2021 (Annex I)

The Regional Program is aimed at building resilience in the vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems of the lower Uruguay river, both in Argentinean and Uruguayan territories, by developing instruments, tools and experiences for climate change adaptation planning and implementation as well as climate risk management.
Cities and riparian protected areas of significant importance are located along this river corridor, which is shared by Argentina and Uruguay.
To address the general objective of the Program, several outputs will be developed in a comprehensive approach of climate risk management and community and ecosystem-based adaptation. These outputs are grouped complementary in four components:

Under Component 1 (Outcomes I and II), efforts will be made to strengthen public policy planning instruments, in a comprehensive strategy (territorial, public infrastructure and services, housing and protected areas, among others), incorporating medium- and long-term climate risk adaptation scenarios. In addition, the identification and quantification of losses and damage caused by climatic events, and appropriate methodology design, will better enable planning and as a result a better preventive policy. In turn, this can reveal the different vulnerabilities related to those impacts, useful for Outcome V. Simultaneously, an output will be centered on consolidating coordination, communication and forecasts for an early warning system for floods.

Under Component 4 (Outcome V), all the Outputs complement one another and have a cross cutting approach for the development of the other Components, taking into account a perspective of human rights, gender and generations. The vulnerability and social risk perception analysis; the generation and strengthening of networks or organizations; the development of communication strategies and the process of retraining will be instruments in building social resilience and sustainable territorial management.

Workshops for the exchange of experiences and new knowledge, lessons learned, successful cases among local governments and managers of protected areas will be carried out simultaneously for all the components.

Contributing Outcomes (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD):
By 2022, the country will have reinforced the sustainable management of natural resources and implemented adaptation and mitigation policies with respect to climate change and man-made damage, using a gender and intercultural approach.

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker[2]:
Component 1: Territorial Planning and Risk Management
Component 4: Priority measures to increase resilience and reduce social vulnerability
Gender Marker 2

Total resources required:	2,550,500	
Total resources allocated:		
	UNDP TRAC:	
	Donor: CAF-FA	2,550,500
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		

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Agreed by (signatures)[1]:

UNDP [Argentina]
Print Name:
Date:

UNDP [Uruguay]
Stefan Liller
Print Name:
Date:

[1] Note: This document, including the signature page, may be customized as needed. Separate signature pages (one per country) can be created and signed if needed to facilitate timely approval and budget revision if multiple countries are participating. Separate signature pages should still reflect all participating partners.

[2] The Gender Marker measures how much a project invests in gender equality and women's empowerment. Select one for each output: GEN3 (Gender equality as a principle objective); GEN2 (Gender equality as a significant objective); GEN1 (Limited contribution to gender equality); GEN0 (No contribution to gender quality)

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I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE (1/4 PAGE – 2 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

The Program's implementation area is centered on the lower Uruguay River, a transboundary water course whose watershed is part of the territories of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. It covers a total area of approximately 339,000 km^2 and has an average flow of 4,500 m3/s. The Uruguay River has its origins in the Sierra do Mar (Brazil) and it measures 1,800 km up to its mouth in the Río de la Plata. It runs approximately 32% in Brazilian territory, 38% between the Argentina and Brazil border and 30% along the Argentina and Uruguay border.

There has been an increase in average annual rainfall in this region since the 1970s, which, on one hand, facilitated the expansion of the agricultural frontier in the western zone surrounding the traditional humid region and, on the other hand, led to the permanent or transitory flooding of a large number of productive fields. Consequently, there was a significant increase in river flows, and although this brought benefits for the development of the hydroelectric sector, it also caused more frequent floods. There was also a considerable increase in the frequency of extreme rainfall in the region, which worsened in the 1990s.

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

The predicted climate change (CC) scenarios for this region are available in the Third National Climate Change Communication for Argentina (TNC Argentina, 2015), in Argentina's Risk Map System for Climate Change, SIMARCC, and in Uruguay's Fourth National Communication (FNC, 2016). Projections predict increased extreme rainfall, which could increase the frequencies of high-water levels and floods and, therefore, could cause unplanned migrations and relocations, affecting basic services and environmental services, internal connectivity, access to health centers and educational institutions, increases in health risks due to vectors and pollution, effects on primary economic activities in peri-urban areas and tourism, among others. Projections suggest that there will be a decrease in the number of frost days, a significant increase in the number of temperate nights, an increase in the duration of heat waves and a significant increase in the intensity of rainfall. Extreme events (heavy rains and winds, storms, hail, etc.) will continue to be more frequent. According to global and regional predictions, these events are also expected to be more frequent and intense over time. Besides Argentina and Uruguay's climate change projections included in their National Communications and the projections carried out for the La Plata Basin, other pertinent studies confirm that future climate change projections show an increase the Uruguay River's flood risks due to higher average and extreme flows, caused by increased rainfall and extreme events.

The low basin of the Uruguay River plays an important role in providing territorial structure to the cities, including some port cities, located along its margins and provides a direct physical link by means of binational bridges that communicate both countries (Fray Bentos - Gualeguaychú, Paysandú - Colón and Salto - Concordia). The fluvial riverbank is a centerpiece that boosts both banks from the economic, cultural, landscape and recreational points of view. The Binational Hydroelectric Power Plant of Salto Grande is located about 15 km upstream from the cities of Salto (Uruguay) and Concordia (Argentina) and it very important for the generation of electric power for both countries. In turn, the Mixed Technical Commission (CTM), which monitors the dam, is in charge of producing information in its Emergency Action Plan (PADE), regarding flood lines and recurrences.

There are several threats of extreme events in the study area, such as: droughts, floods, cold and heat waves, strong winds, hail, heavy rains and severe storms. There are also vector-borne diseases associated with climate change and variability (dengue, chikungunya, yellow fever, zika) due to an increase in the distribution area and the presence of habitats that favor the growth of insect populations in the face of changes in temperature conditions, relative humidity and rainfall in the region. Besides all the threats, the floods caused by high water levels of the Uruguay River and its tributaries are the phenomena that generate the greatest struggles and have the strongest impacts in the cities along the river corridor. This is particularly so, in the presence of the ENSO phenomenon, during spring and autumn, which also increases the probability of large-scale rainfall vis-à-vis those historically recorded for the same periods of the year. The ENSO event begins in the month of September of the first year and ends in the first half of the second year, producing extraordinary floods in the water courses of the entire La Plata basin. This generates long lasting regional floods that have important social and economic impacts on both margins.

The impacts of the floods also reflect the current level of vulnerability and exposure, which responds to the logics of occupation linked to the cities' different development stages. Historically, the region has experienced

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progressive urbanization and an acceleration of migratory processes, which have resulted in a significant increase in the urban and peri-urban population. The predominant hygienist vision of those days, which later gave rise to urbanism, legitimized the advance and occupation of floodplains and the need to "claim land from the river." The wetlands were perceived as lands that had to be sanitized, drained and filled for the expansion of cities. Therefore, there was a determined expansion process into floodable areas, because they were cheaper, and this allowed the middle socioeconomic sectors to secure a place where they could build their houses. The current configuration of the cities on both banks shows that this expansion has taken place not only on the banks of the Uruguay River – which was later enabled by means of defense embankments - but also in tributary river courses, which often become piped as part of urban drainage and create problems such as flash floods. In subsequent decades, mainly since the 1990s and as a result of economic policies in the region, the expansion has become accentuated, although led by low-income population sectors that have settled informally on floodplains to solve their housing problem.

With regard to ecosystems, the Uruguay River functions as an ecological corridor of tropical biome species from Argentina and Brazil (*Selva Misionera and Mata Atlántica*) towards the more temperate zones of the lower stretch of the Uruguay River basin. Therefore, from the point of view of its biodiversity, its riparian forests and wetlands are resources shared by both countries and are relevant for regional conservation. Protected areas, along with their biodiversity, face numerous problems. Due to the pressure to use riparian forests on both banks of the Uruguay River, erosive processes are detected at different points of the coastal zone. Other impacts are due to the loss of habitat, changes in specific climatic conditions required by the species, poor connectivity between areas due to productive development, the invasion of exotic species and the effects of extreme climatic events. Therefore, managing protected areas under a climate change scenario requires facing important challenges, such as developing institutional capacity and implementing restoration and adaptation initiatives based on ecosystems. These are fundamental to ensure the provision of natural and cultural resources and ecosystem services to buffer and moderate the impact of floods, as well as to guarantee the equal participation of all the key actors involved in managing protected areas.

II. STRATEGY (1/2 PAGE - 3 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

The Project seeks to promote the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) National Adaptation Plans, and Adaptation Communications presented by Argentina and Uruguay under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, especially with regard to strengthening actions and capacities to address the impacts of climate change and increase resilience at the regional and local levels.

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

Dealing jointly with problems, designing strategies to address them as a region and implementing them at the local level is innovative for both countries. This becomes a strategic vision to achieve sustainable solutions, in opposition to isolated actions. The creation of new spaces for interaction, networks, knowledge dissemination and learning between both countries, is a central output of the Program.

UNDP as regional executing entity will ensure the implementation with a regional approach to promote climate change adaptation (CCA) in both river´s margins by exchanging urban, environmental, social, educational and cultural experiences and knowledge management.
This project is related to the Cooperation Framework in Uruguay and the recently approved Country Programme Document for Uruguay (2021–2025), specifically to the outcome “Uruguay promotes a transition towards sustainable production and consumption systems, based on innovation, knowledge, science and technology, strengthening resilience and equality”.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS (1.5 - 5 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

Expected Results

The expected results for each of the outputs in the components to be implemented by UNDP are:

Component 1: Territorial Planning and Risk Management

This component includes all the Outputs aimed at strengthening the planning instruments and strategies of the territories involved in the Project, with emphasis on reducing climate change risks. Similarly, analysis and

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management tools will be enhanced to improve impact, damage and loss assessments and early warning system (EWS) through the unification of criteria and binational coordination. In parallel with the aforementioned activities, lessons learned and good practices in the areas addressed by the project will be periodically shared and disseminated. Results regarding adaptation will be systematized and will be included in National Adaptation Plans, Adaptation Communications and the National Determined Contributions (NDC) for Argentina and Uruguay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Identifying, assessing and georeferencing climate risks, particularly floods, as well as developing hydrological models, climate scenarios and risk maps, will enable improving planning and risk management tools in both countries.
In this sense, Argentina and Uruguay have prepared flood risks maps involving the locations considered in this project. This is a key input for designing improvements and strengthening the implementation of the EWS on both sides of the river.

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

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Objectives: Adaptation strategies and good practices regarding risk management, territorial planning, territorial police, adaptation of housing infrastructure and recovery of available land, were shared at the binational level.
These sharing opportunities will be facilitated at the local level and will include governments, civil society organizations (CSOs) and key actors at the local level. Likewise, exchange opportunities will be promoted at the regional, national and binational levels, thus reinforcing existing networks.

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

Output 5. Flood Early Warning System has been consolidated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The activities to be implemented are described in the Table 1.

Table 1. Outputs and Activities

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY
1. Land management plans, protected areas management plans, and housing and water programs, under review or in progress, include the climate change perspective.	Activity 1.1. Analysis, revision and updating of the current state of different public policy instruments in place at territorial level (land use plans, protected areas plans, housing, water, health, infrastructure programmes and public investment, etc.) incorporating the climate change perspective.
	Activity 1.2. Workshops-work meetings are being held to look into, review, update and validate the sundry instruments for territorial management, and use of riparian ecosystems in order to incorporate resilient strategies taking into account climate scenarios, with i) institutional technical teams, ii) local, departmental and provincial governments, with a focus on the analysis, review and update of the sundry instruments involved in territorial management and management of riparian ecosystems, iii) and local citizens.

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2. Methodological guidelines to assess impact, damages and losses have been designed and implemented.	Activity 2.1. Design of a methodology to collect, analyze and systematize data and information concerning impacts, damages and losses resulting from severe climate impacts, for further reporting and evaluation, including review of pre-existing methodologies, data bases, experiences and papers previously used by SINAE (Ur) and Civil Defence (Arg), and some other institutions.
	Activity 2.2. Drafting up of a methodological guide and a record of events based on the tool designed in Activity 2.1. to reporting and evaluation of severe climate impacts, and attaching priority to adaptation actions on both riverbanks of the lower Uruguay River.
	Activity 2.3. Regional and subnational workshop addressing validation of the methodological guideline designed, and related capacity building/recording of events and definition of indicators required for the effective implementation of this guideline in communities involved in the Project. These workshops are focused on local authorities and technicians, and are based on the Guideline / Events Log prepared for further implementation.
3. The project adaptation outcomes have been incorporated into monitoring mechanisms of National Adaptation Plans, Adaptation Communications and National Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Argentina and Uruguay.	Activity 3.1. Drafting up of adaptation indicators concerning Project activities linked to NDC .
	Activity 3.2. Monitoring of indicators and reporting of Project activities in each country.
4. Strategies and best practices involving adaptation, climate risk management, territorial planning, territorial policy, housing infrastructure adaptation, recovery of vacant lands, have been shared by Argentina and Uruguay.	Activity 4.1. Bi-national participatory process to share good practice experiences and lessons learned addressing planning instruments and protocols related to health, housing, risk management, housing infrastructure, territorial policy, among others.
	Activity 4.2. Design of a web platform to disseminate good practices, and lessons learned in countries involved. The update of the platform over the execution of projects is included.
5. Flood Early Warning System has been consolidated	Activity 5.1. Establishment of governance instruments and support for inter-institutional coordination for exchanges of information, actions (such as simulations) and stakeholders to strengthening up the lower Uruguay River´s Early Warning System (EWS).
	Activity 5.2. Development and implementation of modelling, prediction, communication and training tools for floods EWS building from the CTM – CARU projections.
6. Updating and implementation of Regional Plans for Disaster Risk Management, including the Climate Change (CC) perspective, have been supported.	Activity 6.1. Revision and drafting of plans and some other local, regional, departmental, or water basin-based risk management tools for climate-related disasters incorporating key ACC actions focused on urban floods, based on a review of plans currently under way
	Activity 6.2. Capacity-building based on national and binational workshops, focused on managers and other local and subnational stakeholders, including organizations, communicators, media, professionals, addressing their involvement in the implementation of regional flood risk management plans
12. Social vulnerability monitoring and evaluation tools have been devised with a particular focus on Human Rights, gender, and generations.	Activity 12.1. Development of a tool for anlysis, monitoring and assessment of social vulnerability in each country, incorporating a human rights, gender and generations approach, based on the review of methodologies, background analysis and pre-existing experiences in terms of social Vulnerability.
	Activity 12.2. Review of social vulnerability in towns involved in the project; this review should be based on the tool designed in Activity 12.1. Drafting of a report of the review and the publication of results in each country.

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13. Assessments of perception of social risks have been carried through towards the construction of resilience.	Activity 13.1. Drafting up of a methodology allowing for identification, estimation, and review of a risk social perception, and drafting up of a methodology-based document.
	Activity 13.2. Implementation of the methodology developed in Activity 13.1 allowing for social perception of risk identification, estimation, and review in local communities in each country, and further publication of outcomes in each country.
15. Social networks have been strengthened up through an exchange in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) good practices and local risk management strategies.	Activity 15.1: . Local, national and regional social networks strengthened up on subjects such as awareness and sensitivity vis-a-vis the role coastal systems and vulnerable ecosystems play in CC adaptation.
16 Communication, education and dissemination strategies have been implemented towards reducing vulnerability.	Activity 16.1. Identification of adaptation background and local risk management to address climate change involving the community and education and implementation of activities in the area of project intervention
	Activity 16.2. Implementation of communication campaigns aimed at local communities in order to raise awareness about the effects of CC, the importance of adaptation and the SATs at the community level, including field missions and exchange the dissemination of good practices of the activity 16.1
	Activity 16.3. Drafting up of methodological guidelines focused on communication and management of projects being executed as part of the CCA strategies.

Partnerships

The partners of the Project are listed below:

Regional Implementation Entity to the Adaptation Fund: CAF

National Designated Authorities to the Adaptation Fund: Ministerio de Ambiente de Uruguay and Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible de Argentina.

Regional Executing Agency: UNDP

Uruguay Executing Entity: Corporación Nacional para el Desarrollo de Uruguay (CND)

Regional partners: Salto Grande Mixed Technical Commission (CTMSG) and Rio Uruguay Administrative Commission (CARU)

Other partners in Uruguay are Intendencias de Artigas, Salto, Paysandú, Río Negro.

Other partners in Argentina: Provincia de Entre Ríos, Administración de Parques Nacionales

Risks and Assumptions

Identified risks	Type	Risk Assessment	Mitigation Measures
Changes in national and/or departmental governments may lead to lack of support of the Project's activities.	Political	Low	At the binational level, the project is supported in the *"Memorandum of understanding for environmental and sustainable development cooperation",* subscribed on May 4th, 2017 between each country's corresponding ministry of the environment (MA and SAyDS), supporting both countries' intent to cooperate in these matters. The project´s actions are supported in the Climate Change National Policies, developed jointly with political and social stakeholders. Besides, there is a strong institutionalization regarding climate change issues in the National System for Climate Change Response framework, where national and subnational governments are represented. In the case of Argentina, the project's sustainability lies in the National Cabinet of Climate Change and the

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			COFEMA and the municipal and provincial entities involved
Lack of compromise from local communities may lead the interventions to fail.	Social	Low	The community relations plan will be developed throughout the introduction phase, but it is known that governments are continuously working with affected groups, since floods are their main concern. Community stakeholders have been consulted from the beginning and have been included to the project's implementation.
Insufficient financial resources to implement Project´s activities.	Financial	Low	The project's implementation will be supervised in order to identify financing gaps in a timely manner.

Stakeholder Engagement

The projects planned under the requested adaptation program will directly benefit an approximate population of 655,000 people, who are located in urban spaces that are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The program is also aimed at preserving and rehabilitating protected areas and their ecosystem services, contributing to increase the local population's resilience and thus reduce the risk level of future climate impacts.

A participatory approach was used throughout the formulation of the Binational Project, involving key local actors (recipients and beneficiaries) in preparing the proposal.

Besides the participation of the national focal points in the consultation bodies, the participation of provincial authorities of Entre Ríos, and authorities and technical teams (planning, public works, environment, finance, social promotion, civil defense, among others) of the Intendance of Colón, Concepción del Uruguay, Concordia, Paysandú, Salto, Fray Bentos, Artigas, Villa Unión, Río Negro, as well as the Mixed Commission of Salto Grande, CARU, the National System of Protected Areas of Uruguay and the Administration of National Parks of Argentina. In the workshops and meetings with the community / beneficiaries and vulnerable groups, neighbors from the intervention areas participated (e.g., from Barrio San José, Barrio Cantera 25, Barrio Las Chapitas, Unión Portuaria, Ledesma y Paysandú), Muelle Negro and linear area Sauzal stream, Salto as well as representatives of civil society organizations.

During the implementation phase,partipacitory strategies are planned throughout all the ouputs and activities, involving the beneficiaries and stakeholders.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

The regional approach will facilitate south-south cooperation and the foreseeable future application of learnings in other coastal cities of the region.

The regional approach also opens the opportunity to make available experience and lessons to a wider community of interested groups in Latin America and the Caribbean.

UNDP will be a catalyst of this process by facilitating access to worldwide experiences and encouraging partnerships among the project participants in close coordination with CAF

Knowledge

The Project understands that a regional approach in crucial to face the effects of climate change and to implement sustainable and resilient adaptation measures to face the changes taking place in the hydrological regime of a shared river. Government authorities, institutions and organizations, as well as civil society, community-based organizations and educational institutions play different and important roles in the identification, design and implementation of such measures.

In this sense, the exchange and integration of information, good practices, lessons learned, and knowledge management are key tools to promote participation and ownership, innovation and efficient allocation of resources and efforts.

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Regarding disaster risk management, planned activities include workshops and training for local and regional governments, to address positive experiences on land management, strategies for the development of sectorial plans regarding risk management and EWS, among others. These workshops and trainings will offer opportunities for learning and exchanging knowledge, in order to gather information, unify criteria and set regional strategies. Training will be provided to officers, legislators, communication media and communicators, among others, to strengthen technical capacities and create regional knowledge. Validation workshops will contribute first-hand substantial information.

Regarding vulnerability reduction and resilience building, various workshops will be carried out for local and regional governments, community organizations, educations institutions, among others. These workshops seek to generate knowledge, exchange experiences in adaptation (financial, normative) and in sustainable and resilient infrastructure (urban and housing), vulnerability reduction strategies and the design of pilot programs and projects.

Documenting, organizing, standardizing and systematizing this information in digital platforms, will contribute to the proposed activities´ efficiency and effectiveness and the sustainability of their results. Alliances, networks and information exchange tools and protocols (observatories, publications, monitoring indicators) will be set up in order to ensure that the exchange of information and knowledge is maintained over time and to that it is updated. Awareness, communication and dissemination plans and actions will be focused on local communities (formal and informal education, publications, field missions).

The exchange and dissemination of information with other basins and other supplementary projects will be encouraged to reinforce the above-mentioned tools.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

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

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

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

Lastly, the communication strategy and plan, along with education related activities, will also contribute to the sustainability of results, since they contribute to increased information, knowledge and awareness on climate change, risk reduction, and resilience building. This strategy will also be designed with a gender approach in order to ensure women´s access to relevant information.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT (1/2 PAGES - 2 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

Given that there are equivalent dynamics, activities and areas that are subject to similar climate change pressures and effects in both countries, a regional approach is desirable. This approach and the joint work that stakeholders from both countries will carry out in many of the activities, will avoid duplication and will improve potential synergies, thus improving the proper use of the resources provided by the Adaptation Fund.

The regional approach is also critical in the program's cost-effectiveness and sustainability strategy. It includes a series of measures that benefit both countries (climate change adapted planning instruments and territorial management, an improved early warning system, resignification of high-risk areas, protection and adaptation measures for protected areas, training and work reconversion of vulnerable groups), where mechanisms for

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the implementation and dissemination of experiences have been a fundamental part in the preparation of the profiles and their subsequent development. The shared experiences and the action plan are deemed to be highly replicable to other regional areas with similar problems and the implementation of the different projects will provide significant experiences in this regard.

It is important to note that the Program's beneficiaries (people, livelihoods and natural areas) will be occasionally favored by more than one programmed measure, which multiplies the positive effects of the intervention and reduces the costs per unit. It is important to emphasize that even though more than one project can potentially benefit the same group/area, these are not mutually exclusive since they address different aspects related to the beneficiaries' livelihoods and assets or differentiated risk levels.

Additionally, the program clearly emphasizes improving institutional capacities and training intervening actors at different levels, by means of activities included throughout the program components. These activities, along with proposals on green infrastructure and ecosystem-based adaptation measures, have a low relative cost, and represent non-regret adaptation measures, given that once they are implemented, they offer immediate benefits and act on a wide range of future scenarios.

The participation of public agencies, civil society and beneficiaries will contribute to the program's cost-effectiveness, ensuring that activities are adequately planned and implemented and respond to local priorities, and it will also promote complementarity with other active and planned programs and projects, avoiding duplicities and waste of resources.

In short, the cost-effective nature of the project and its interventions is promoted at different levels, for example: the regional approach enables achieving a stronger impact, through learning and joint implementation while management costs are reduced. This approach also ensures wider results dissemination, and more effective and efficient coordination and responses to risks.

The activities included in **Component 1** are aimed at two priority objectives, on the one hand, improving territorial planning and management instruments by including climate change and strengthening early warning systems. Both contribute to increasing the resilience of people in two moments: on the one hand, including climate change in planning and management instruments will lead in the medium term, to a reduction in the amount of activities and assets that are located in risk areas, which will lead to a significant reduction in future losses associated with climate events. On the other hand, the improvement of the early warning system will also contribute to reducing potential losses and damages of assets, including human lives, in the event of climate events. These measures are cost effective because investments in prevention (the regulation of adequate land uses is a preventive measure) are much lower than the cost of asset restitution and/or repair once the events have occurred, besides the loss of life that has been avoided.

The contribution **Component 1** will go beyond the limit of the cities that adopt these measures, since the methodology used to introduce changes in the planning instruments may be replicated to the group of municipalities in both countries. It is important to highlight that in this component, the binational-regional approach will enable increasing benefits through joint learning and solutions with a comprehensive vision.

Other measures that ensure the cost effectiveness of **Component 1** include the expected dissemination of results and the close link to activities programmed in **Component 4**. This will ensure that results are widely shared, by means exchanging best practices in media and social networks, enabling stronger ownership of results and supporting the implementation of measures.

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

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

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Project Management

The Project will be implemented under Direct Implementation Modality. The overall responsibility for the project implementation by UNDP implies to the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. UNDP will provide support to, and inputs for the implementation of all project activities. DIM modality will include controlling the expenditure and ensuring adequate financial management of resources provided for the programme, undertaking all necessary financial arrangements, processes, request for authorizations and payments with a view to ensure financial accountability.

The Project will provide CAF with annual audited financial reports, as stated in the contribution agreement.
The later states, as well, that UNDP (UNDP Uruguay) will act as an executor an compilator for the regional activities. Activities will be held under agreements signed between UNDP and local authorities in December 1985 in Uruguay and in February 1985 in Argentina ratified by law 23.396.
Regarding project costs the agreement states under its fifth clause point one the total amount to be transferred to UNDP and in that sense under point three the amount for general management support and direct costs.

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V. .MULTI-COUNTRY RESULTS FRAMEWORK[2]

[2] Multiple countries/IPs can contribute to the same output and can share the same indicators. UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS[3]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGET	
			Value	Year	Mid term & Final	Assumptions
Output 1 *Output 1. Land management plans, protected areas management plans, and housing and water programs, under review or in progress, include the climate change perspective*	*Number of instruments that were updated with focus on risk and climate change (Activity 1.1)*	*Plans updated and approved*	0	2018	*End of project: at least 2 Protected Areas plans, and at least 1 instrument for each locality/department involving housing, water, health, infrastructure, and public investment are updated*	*Interest and support from local authorities* *National and local authorities willing to support and finance the implementation of the plans*
	Number of members of territorial technical teams who participate in workshops-work meetings (broken down by gender and age) (Activity 1.2)	*Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants*	0	2018	*Medium term: 40 (50% from each country)* *End of project: 60 (50% from each country*	*Members of technical teams are willing to participate in the workshops-meetings and incorporate risk management into their work*
	Number of officials of local, departmental and provincial governments who participate in workshops-work meetings (broken down by gender and age) (Activity 1.2)	*Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants*	0	2018	*Medium term: 40 (50% from each country)* *End of project: 100 (50% from each country, including at least 1 legislator from each block)*	*Officials are willing to participate in the workshops-meetings and incorporate risk management into their work*
	Number of citizens (broken down by gender and age) who participate in workshops-work meetings (Activity 1.2)	*Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants*	0	2018	*Medium term: 27 (at least 3 in each of the 9 cities, of which at least 1 is a woman)* *End of project: 60 (5 in each of the 12 cities in the extended area, with at least 2 women in each)* *End of project: 1*	*An effective and gender-sensitive call is made, reaching the relevant stakeholders of CSOs*
Output 2 *Methodological guidelines to assess impact, damages and losses have been designed and implemented*	*Methodology document has been developed (Activity 2.1)*	*Technology document is delivered, workshop or other presentation instances*	0	2018	*End of project: 1*	*Entities that provide information are willing to provide the necessary information reports and databases and contribute with their knowledge*

[3] It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

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	Methodology document has been developed (Activity 2.2)	*Methodology document is delivered, workshop or other presentation instances*	0	2018	*End of project: 1*	*Entities that provide information are willing to provide the necessary information in reports and databases and contribute with their knowledge*
	Number of officials who participated and received training (broken down by gender and age); *Results on events that have been shared (Activity 2.3)*	*Workshop reports, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants*	0	2018	*End of project: 50 - At least 1 representative of local authorities and 2 local technicians (1 man, 1 woman) from each of the 9 locations of direct intervention, and at least 20 representatives of departmental / provincial authorities.*	*The methodology is attractive and useful* *Local officials and technicians are willing to participate in the workshops and incorporate the use of the guide in their work*
Output 3. *The project adaptation outcomes have been incorporated into monitoring mechanisms of plans, Adaptation Communications and National Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Argentina and Uruguay*	*Indicators document has been developed (Activity 3.1)*	*Indicator document delivered, workshop or other presentation instances.* *Monitoring reports prepared with the proposed methodology and published on official websites*	0	2018	*End of project: 1*	*National institutions validate the indicators and are willing to include their report in the NDCs.*
	Monitoring indicators, completion of mid-term evaluation and final evaluation (Activity 3.2)	*Monitoring reports and evaluations delivered*	0	2018	*Mid-term: monitoring indicators of years 1 and 2 and mid-term evaluation.* *End of project: monitoring of years 1 to 4, mid-term evaluation and final evaluation*	*Project resources are made available for monitoring and evaluations*
Output 4. *Strategies and best practices involving adaptation, risk management, territorial planning, territorial policy, housing infrastructure adaptation,*	*Number of local officials involved (broken down by gender and age) (Activity 4.1)*	*Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: 60 - At least 2 representatives of local authorities and 2 local technicians (1 man, 1 woman) from each of the 9 locations of direct intervention, and at least 20 representatives of departmental / provincial authorities*	*Experiences and learnings are attractive and useful* *Local officials and technicians are willing to participate in the workshops and incorporate the lessons learned in their work*

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recovery of vacant lands, have been shared by Argentina and Uruguay	*Document with conclusions of binational workshops (Activity 4.1)*	*Records of shared lessons learned among key actors (via web or other virtual systems)*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: 1*	*Experiences and learnings are attractive and useful Local officials and technicians are willing to participate in the workshops and incorporate the lessons learned in their work*
	Web platform in operation (Activity 4.2)	*Web visits records*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: 1*	*The platform is kept updated* *Officials and members of technical teams are willing to incorporate the use of this tool in their work and feed it with new content*
	Number of local officials and members of technical teams trained in the use of the web platform (broken down by gender and age) *(Activity 4.2)*	*Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: 80 - At least 2 representatives of local authorities and 2 local technicians (1 man, 1 woman) from each of the 9 locations of direct intervention and protected areas, at least 20 of the localities of indirect intervention and at least 20 representatives of departmental / provincial authorities.*	*The platform is kept updated* *Officials and members of technical teams are willing to incorporate the use of this tool in their work and feed it with new content*
Output 5. *Flood Early Warning Systems have been consolidated*	*Document with conclusions of binational workshops (Activity 5.1)*	*Document delivered, workshop or other presentation instances.*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: 1*	*The instruments are prepared in a participatory manner with the appropriate key actors*
	Number of governance instruments (Activity 5.1)	*Document delivered, workshop or other presentation instances.*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: 2 (1 per country), or 1 regional*	*The learnings are systematized and shared* *Local officials and members of technical teams are willing to participate and incorporate the instruments in their work* *The relevant entities include the funds for the future operation and maintenance of the systems in their financial plans*
	Number of participants (broken down by gender and age) (Activity 5.1)	*Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: 200 (50% in each country, including local, departmental and national government officials, response office staff, CARU, CTM, protected areas, at least 40% women)*	
	Amount of Alert drills (Activity 5.1)	*Reports of description and results of the drills and presentation of conclusions and learning*	*0*	*2018*	*Medium term: at least 1 drill per year that covers all cities End of project: at least 4 drills covering all cities*	

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	Amount and types of products for communication-notice of the drills (Activity 5.1)	*Report on how the instruments work*	*0*	*2018*	*At least 3 warning communication instruments developed*	*The instruments consider the affected population's different types of vulnerabilities*
	Amount and types of products for the generation of flood information (Activity 5.1)	*Report on the operation of the model and its predictions*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: 1 completed flood prediction model*	
	Number of designated leaders (broken down by gender and age) (Activity 5.1)	*Minutes on the appointment of leaders*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: at least 1 leader for each location and protected area (50% men, 50% women)*	
	Number of communication networks established (Activity 5.1)	*Validated communication network protocols*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: at least 1 network for each location and protected area*	
	Web platform in operation (Activity 5.1)	*Records of web visits*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: 1*	*The platform remains updated*
	Number of local officials and members of technical teams trained in the use of the web platform (Activity 5.2)	*Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: 200 (50% in each country, including local, departmental and national government officials, response office staff, CARU, CTM, protected areas, at least 40% women)*	*Officials and members of technical teams are willing to incorporate the use of this tool in their work and feed it with new content*
Output 6. *Updating and implementation of Regional Plans for Disaster Risk Management, including the Climate Change (CC) perspective, have been supported.*	*Number of risk management plans and other management instruments reviewed and implemented (Activity 6.1)*	*Plans and protocols approved and distributed*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: at least 1 instrument for each locality / department incorporates key CC adaptation actions focused on urban floods*	*Interest and support from local authorities National and local authorities willing to support and finance the implementation of the plans*
	Number of managers, communicators and other local actors who received training (broken down by gender and age) (Activity 6.2)	*Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: 120 (50% of each country, and 50% men – 50% women)*	*Communication agents are willing to incorporate the knowledge acquired*
Output 12. *Social vulnerability monitoring and evaluation tools have been devised with a particular focus on Human*	*Number of participants in meetings and details of agencies or institutions represented (disaggregated by sex and age) (Activity 12.1)*	*Meeting minutes, lists of participants*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: 30 local government officials on the Uruguay River, subnational and national governments (at least 40% women)*	*Authorities are willing to incorporate the monitoring instrument in the implementation of their policies and guarantee human and*

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Rights, gender, and generations.	*Monitoring instrument developed, including human rights, gender and generations indicators (Activity 12.1)*	*Monitoring instrument report*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: 1*	*economic resources for this purpose*
	Dissemination of shared documents with the tools and methodologies to be implemented. (Activity 12.1)	*Publication on official websites, press articles*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: 100% of published documents*	
	% Local and regional data collected in local analyses and monitoring activities (Activity 12.2)	*Local analyses and monitoring reports*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: 100% of local and regional data collected*	*Participating institutions ensure the flow of information*
	% generated information that is included in current computer tools (Activity 12.2)	*Progress reports on the incorporation of information in computer tools*	*0*	*2018*	*Medium term: 30%* *End of project: 100%*	
Output 13. *Assessments of social risk perception have been carried through towards the construction of resilience*	*Methodology document developed (Activity 13.1)*	*Report on the methodology developed*	*0*	*2018*	*Medium term: 1*	*Authorities are willing to incorporate the results of the implementation of the methodology to design their policies*
	Document of analysis and estimation of social perception (Activity 13.2)	*Document finalized and disseminated*	*0*	*2018*	*Medium term: first stage* *End of project: first and second stage completed*	
	Number of participants in consultation instances (broken down by gender and age) (Activity 13.2)	*Reports of systematization of queries; Pictures; List of Assistants*	*0*	*2018*	*Medium term: 50 (50% in each country)* *End of project: 200 (50% in each country)*	
Output 15. *Social networks have been strengthened up through an exchange in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) best practices and local risk management strategies.*	*Number of strengthened networks (Activity 15.1)*	*List of participating entities of the networks, media of these registered, products / activities of the published networks.*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: at least 1 local social network per country*	*National and local authorities willing to support these initiatives*
	Number of registered organizations and institutions (Activity 15.1)		*0*	*2018*	*End of project: at least 5 in each country*	
	Number of participants in workshops and meetings (broken down by gender and age) (Activity 15.1)		*0*	*2018*	*Medium term: 30* *End of project: 70*	

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	Number of joint strategies scheduled (Activity 15.1)		*0*	*2018*	*End of project: at least 1 focused on urban resilience and 1 focused on ecosystem-based adaptation*	
Output 16. *Communication, education and dissemination strategies have been implemented towards reducing vulnerability.*	*Experiences implemented (Activity 16.1)*	*Experiences carried out at schools in the coastal zone*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: at least 2 experiences per country*	*The experiences and learnings are attractive and useful*
	Number of trained teachers and communicators (broken down by gender and age) (Activity 16.1)	*Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: 100 teachers and communicators (at least 50% women*	*Local actors are willing to participate in the workshops and incorporate the lessons learned in their work*
	Number of attendees or participants in general population training / education activities (broken down by gender and age) (Activity 16.1)	*Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants*	*0*	*2018*	*Medium term: 150 (50% women)* *End of project: 500 (50% women)*	
	Number of courses, seminars, conferences developed. (Activity 16.1)	*Reports, evaluation forms, lists of participants*	*0*	*2018*	*At least one course, seminar or conference per year*	
	Number of communication action strategies implemented (Activity 16.2)	*Records of campaigns in newspapers, radios and all media to check for presentation of campaigns*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: at least 2 public campaigns and 2 guides produced and distributed*	*Communication is effective and its contents attractive and useful for the population* *Methodological guidelines are shared and included by stakeholders in the planning process*
	Experiences implemented (Activity 16.2)	*Records of exchanges*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: at least 2 experiences per country*	
	Number of participants of workshops / thematic talks (broken down by gender and age) (Activity 16.2)	*Reports of workshops, workshop evaluation forms, lists of participants*	*0*	*2018*	*Medium term: 150* *End of project: 500*	
	Methodological materials prepared and shared (Activity 16.3)	*Publications, press releases, systematization of events, minutes*	*0*	*2018*	*End of project: at least 2, one with an urban resilience approach and the other with an ecosystem-based adaptation approach*	

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VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: *[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]*

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Inception Worskshop and Report	A project inception workshop will be held as established in the Regional Program	Once	The Regional Coordinator will prepare the Inception Report no later than 20 days after the Inception Workshop	CAF	
Project Performance Report (PPR)	The PPR requires reporting on several areas including, financial, procurement, risk, implementation progress, and progress toward outputs and outcomes, and against the identified milestones.	Annually / Quarterly	First PPR must be submitted one year after the start of project implementation (date of inception workshop).	National Executing Entities, CAF	
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	The frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	National Executing Entities, CAF	
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform		

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	actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.		management decisions.		
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report no later than 4 months after the project end date)			
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.		

Evaluation Plan

UNDP will provide CAF with the required information to the mid term and terminal evaluation to be develop by CAF, as accredited entity to Adaptation Fund.

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VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN BY PARTNER COUNTRY[45]

A separate, subsidiary multi-year work plan must be prepared for each partner country with an Implementing Partner. ***Only the contribution by one country/IP should be present in any one subsidiary work plan.*** *Joint results are included in the joint Results Framework. All workplans together will yield the joint results framework. The respective work plans may be annexed to the project document. All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s).*

EXPECTED OUTPUTS ARGENTINA	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Territorial planning and risk management strengthened to increase communities resilience and reduce social vulnerability	Activity 1.1. Analysis, revision and updating of the current state of different public policy instruments in place at territorial level (land use plans, protected areas plans, housing, water, health, infrastructure programmes and public investment, etc.) incorporating the climate change perspective.	$40.260	$13.628	$0	$0	UNDP	Adaptation Fund	Consultant fee	$53.888
		$5.000	$23.000	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$28.000
	Activity 1.2. Workshops-work meetings are being held to look into, review, update and validate the sundry instruments for territorial management, and use of riparian ecosystems in order to incorporate resilient strategies taking into account climate scenarios, with i) institutional technical teams, ii) local, departmental and provincial governments, with a focus on the analysis, review and update of the sundry instruments involved in territorial management and management of riparian ecosystems, iii) and local citizens.	$45.000	$25.000	$40.000	$0			Training	$110.000
		$0	$10.000	$0	$0			Publication	$10.000

[4] Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

[5] Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

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Subtotal Output 1	$90.260	$71.628	$40.000	$0				$201.888
Activity 2.1. Design of a methodology to collect, analyze and systematize data and information concerning impacts, damages and losses resulting from severe climate impacts, for further reporting and evaluation, including review of pre-existing methodologies, data bases, experiences and papers previously used by SINAE (Ur) and Civil Defense (Arg), and some other institutions.	$6.039	$2.416	$6.039	$0			Consultant fee	$14.494
	$2.500	$2.900	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$5.400
Activity 2.2. Drafting up of a methodological guide and a record of events based on the tool designed in Activity 2.1. to reporting and evaluation of severe climate impacts and attaching priority to adaptation actions on both riverbanks of the lower Uruguay River.	$12.078	$4.026	$7.649	$0			Consultant fee	$23.753
	$900	$0	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$900
Activity 2.3. Regional and subnational workshop addressing validation of the methodological guideline designed, and related capacity building/recording of events and definition of indicators required for the effective implementation of this guideline in communities involved in the Project. These workshops are focused on local authorities and technicians and are based on the Guideline / Events Log prepared for further implementation.	$7.500	$2.100	$0	$0			Training	$9.600
	$0	0	$8.500	$0			Publication	$8.500
Subtotal Output 2	$29.017	$11.442	$22.188	$0				$62.647
Activity 3.1. Drafting up of adaptation indicators concerning Project activities linked to NDC.	$4.026	$2.013	$0	$0			Consultants fee	$6.039
	$2.500	$1.250	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$3.750
Activity 3.2. Monitoring of indicators and reporting of Project activities in each country.	$8.052	$2.013	$0	$0			Consultants fee	$10.065
	$4.000	$2.250	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$6.250
Subtotal Output 3	$18.578	$7.526	$0	$0				$26.104
Activity 4.1. Bi-national participatory process to share good practice experiences and lessons learned addressing planning instruments and protocols related to health, housing, risk management, housing	$15.000	$6.000	$16.000	$0			Training	$37.000
	$0	0	$10.000	$0			Publication	$10.000

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infrastructure, territorial policy, among others.								
Activity 4.2. Design of a web platform to disseminate good practices, and lessons learned in countries involved. The update of the platform over the execution of projects is included.	$6.039	$2.013	$0	$0			Consultants fee	$8.052
	$10.000	$10.000	$0	$0			Software	$20.000
	$2.500	$500	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$3.000
Subtotal Output 4	$33.539	$18.513	$26.000	$0				$78.052
Activity 5.1. Establishment of governance instruments and support for inter-institutional coordination for exchanges of information, actions (such as simulations) and stakeholders to strengthening up the lower Uruguay River´s Early Warning System (EWS).	$7.500	$5.000	$0	$0			Training	$12.500
	$1.500	$1.700	$0	$0			Publication	$3.200
Activity 5.2. Development and implementation of modelling, prediction, communication, and training tools for floods EWS building from the CTM – CARU projections.	$3.382	$2.029	$0	$0			Consultants fee	$5.411
	$45.470	$14.210	$0	$0			Software / hardware	$59.680
	$2.802	$2.578	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$5.380
	$16.800	$14.000	$0	$0			Hardware/software /telecommunications equipment	$30.800
Subtotal Output 5	$77.454	$39.517	$0	$0				$116.971
Activity 6.1. Revision and drafting of plans and some other local, regional, departmental, or water basin-based risk management tools for climate-related disasters incorporating key ACC actions focused on urban floods, based on a review of plans currently under way.	$36.234	$7.247	$0	$0			Consultants fee	$43.481
	$12.000	$10.000	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$22.000
Activity 6.2. Capacity-building based on national and binational workshops, focused on managers and other local and subnational stakeholders, including organizations, communicators, media, professionals, addressing their involvement in the implementation of regional flood risk management plans.	$15.000	$10.000	$0	$0			Training	$25.000
	$0	$5.000	$0	$0			Publication	$5.000
Subtotal Output 6	$63.234	$32.247	$0	$0				$95.481

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Activity 12.1. Development of a tool for analysis, monitoring and assessment of social vulnerability in each country, incorporating a human rights, gender and generations approach, based on the review of methodologies, background analysis and pre-existing experiences in terms of social Vulnerability.	$4.026	$2.013	$2.013	$0			Consultants fee	$8.052
	$2.000	$1.000	$2.000	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$5.000
	$2.000	$1.000	$2.000	$0			Training	$5.000
	$0	$5.000	$0	$0			Publication	$5.000
Activity 12.2. Review of social vulnerability in towns involved in the project; this review should be based on the tool designed in Activity 12.1. Drafting of a report of the review and the publication of results in each country.	$7.046	$5.033	$2.013	$0			Consultants fee	$14.092
	$2.500	$2.500	$2.500	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$7.500
	$0	$5.000	$0	$0			Publication	$5.000
	$10.000	$7.500	$0	$0			Training	$17.500
Subtotal Output 12	$27.572	$29.046	$10.526	$0				$67.144
Activity 13.1. Drafting up of a methodology allowing for identification, estimation, and review of a risk social perception, and drafting up of a methodology-based document.	$4.026	$4.026	$0	$0			Consultants fee	$8.052
	$5.000	$2.500	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$7.500
	$5.000	$2.500	$0	$0			Training	$7.500
	$0	$7.500	$0	$0			Publication	$7.500
Activity 13.2. Implementation of the methodology developed in Activity 13.1 allowing for social perception of risk identification, estimation, and review in local communities in each country, and further publication of outcomes in each country.	$4.026	$4.026	$5.033	$0			Consultants fee	$13.085
	$2.500	$2.500	$2.500	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$7.500
	$5.000	$5.000	$0	$0			Training	$10.000
	$0	$7.500	$0	$0			Publication	$7.500
Subtotal Output 13	$25.552	$35.552	$7.533	$0				$68.637
Activity 15.1: Local, national and regional social networks strengthened up on subjects such as awareness and sensitivity vis-a-vis the role coastal systems and vulnerable ecosystems play in CC adaptation.	$4.026	$8.052	$8.052	$0			Consultants fee	$20.130
	$2.500	$2.500	$5.000	$0			tickets and travel expenses	$10.000
	$0	$35.000	$30.000	$0			Training	$65.000
	$0	$25.000	$0	$0			publication	$25.000
Subtotal Output 15	$6.526	$70.552	$43.052	$0				$120.130
Activity 16.1. Identification of adaptation background and local risk management to address climate change involving the community and education and	$4.026	$4.026	$0	$0			Consultants fee	$8.052
	$2.500	$5.000	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$7.500
	$0	$5.000	$0	$0			Training	$5.000

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	implementation of activities in the area of project intervention.	$0	$12.500	$0	$0			Publication	$12.500
	Activity 16.2. Implementation of communication campaigns aimed at local communities in order to raise awareness about the effects of CC, the importance of adaptation and the SATs at the community level, including field missions and exchange the dissemination of good practices of the activity 16.1.	$6.039	$6.039	$0	$0			Consultants fee	$12.078
		$5.000	$5.000	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$10.000
		$5.000	$45.000	$0	$0			Training	$50.000
	Activity 16.3. Drafting up of methodological guidelines focused on communication and management of projects being executed as part of the CCA strategies.	$5.033	$5.033	$0	$0			Consultants fee	$10.066
		$0	$7.500	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$7.500
		$0	$12.500	$0	$0			Training	$12.500
	Subtotal Output 16	$27.598	$107.598	$0	$0				$135.196
	SUBTOTAL	**$399.330**	**$423.621**	**$149.299**	**$0**			**Total cost activities**	**$972.250**
	General Management Support	$31.946	$33.890	$11.944	$0			GMS	$77.780
		$8.824	$8.824	$8.825				DPC	$26.473
	TOTAL	**$440.100**	**$466.335**	**$170.068**	**$0**				**$1.076.503**

EXPECTED OUTPUTS URUGUAY	**PLANNED ACTIVITIES**	**Planned Budget by Year**				**RESPONSIBLE PARTY**	**PLANNED BUDGET**		
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Territorial planning and risk management strengthened to increase communities resilience and	Activity 1.1. Analysis, revision and updating of the current state of different public policy instruments in place at territorial level (land use plans, protected areas plans, housing, water, health, infrastructure programmes and public investment, etc.) incorporating the climate change perspective.	$100.000	$33.850	$0	$0	UNDP	Adaptation Fund	Consultant fee	$133.850
		$5.000	$23.000	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$28.000

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reduce social vulnerability	Activity 1.2. Workshops-work meetings are being held to look into, review, update and validate the sundry instruments for territorial management, and use of riparian ecosystems in order to incorporate resilient strategies taking into account climate scenarios, with i) institutional technical teams, ii) local, departmental and provincial governments, with a focus on the analysis, review and update of the sundry instruments involved in territorial management and management of riparian ecosystems, iii) and local citizens.	$45.000	$25.000	$40.000	$0			Training	$110.000
		$0	$10.000	$0	$0			Publication	$10.000
	Subtotal Output 1	$150.000	$91.850	$40.000	$0				$281.850
	Activity 2.1. Design of a methodology to collect, analyze and systematize data and information concerning impacts, damages and losses resulting from severe climate impacts, for further reporting and evaluation, including review of pre-existing methodologies, data bases, experiences and papers previously used by SINAE (Ur) and Civil Defense (Arg), and some other institutions.	$15.000	$6.000	$15.000	$0			Consultant fee	$36.000
		$2.500	$2.900	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$5.400
	Activity 2.2. Drafting up of a methodological guide and a record of events based on the tool designed in Activity 2.1. to reporting and evaluation of severe climate impacts and attaching priority to adaptation actions on both riverbanks of the lower Uruguay River.	$30.000	$10.000	$19.000	$0			Consultant fee	$59.000
		$900	$0	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$900
	Activity 2.3. Regional and subnational workshop addressing validation of the methodological guideline designed, and related capacity building/recording of events and definition of indicators required for the effective implementation of this guideline in communities involved in the Project. These workshops are focused on local authorities and technicians and are based on the Guideline / Events Log prepared for further implementation.	$7.500	$2.100	$0	$0			Training	$9.600
		$0	0	$8.500	$0			Publication	$8.500
	Subtotal Output 2	$55.900	$21.000	$42.500	$0				$119.400
	Activity 3.1. Drafting up of adaptation indicators concerning Project activities linked to NDC.	$10.000	$5.000	$0	$0			Consultants fee	$15.000
		$2.500	$1.250	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$3.750
	Activity 3.2. Monitoring of indicators and reporting of Project activities in each country.	$20.000	$5.000	$0	$0			Consultants fee	$25.000
		$4.000	$2.250	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$6.250

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Subtotal Output 3	$36.500	$13.500	$0	$0				$50.000
Activity 4.1. Bi-national participatory process to share good practice experiences and lessons learned addressing planning instruments and protocols related to health, housing, risk management, housing infrastructure, territorial policy, among others.	$15.000	$6.000	$16.000	$0			Training	$37.000
	$0	0	$10.000	$0			Publication	$10.000
Activity 4.2. Design of a web platform to disseminate good practices, and lessons learned in countries involved. The update of the platform over the execution of projects is included.	$15.000	$5.000	$0	$0			Consultants fee	$20.000
	$10.000	$10.000	$0	$0			Software	$20.000
	$2.500	$500	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$3.000
Subtotal Output 4	$42.500	$21.500	$26.000	$0				$90.000
Activity 5.1. Establishment of governance instruments and support for inter-institutional coordination for exchanges of information, actions (such as simulations) and stakeholders to strengthening up the lower Uruguay River´s Early Warning System (EWS).	$7.500	$5.000	$0	$0			Training	$12.500
	$1.500	$1.700	$0	$0			Publication	$3.200
Activity 5.2. Development and implementation of modelling, prediction, communication, and training tools for floods EWS building from the CTM – CARU projections.	$6.600	$3.960	$0	$0			Consultants fee	$10.560
	$34.526	$10.790	$0	$0			Software / hardware	$45.316
	$2.200	$2.024	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$4.224
	$13.200	$11.000	$0	$0			Hardware/software/telecommunications equipment	$24.200
Subtotal Output 5	$65.526	$34.474	$0	$0				$100.000
Activity 6.1. Revision and drafting of plans and some other local, regional, departmental, or water basin-based risk management tools for climate-related disasters incorporating key ACC actions focused on urban floods, based on a review of plans currently under way.	$90.000	$18.000	$0	$0			Consultants fee	$108.000
	$12.000	$10.000	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$22.000
Activity 6.2. Capacity-building based on national and binational workshops, focused on managers and other local and subnational stakeholders, including organizations, communicators, media, professionals, addressing their involvement in the implementation of regional flood risk management plans.	$15.000	$10.000	$0	$0			Training	$25.000
	$0	$5.000	$0	$0			Publication	$5.000
Subtotal Output 6	$117.000	$43.000	$0	$0				$160.000

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Activity 12.1. Development of a tool for analysis, monitoring and assessment of social vulnerability in each country, incorporating a human rights, gender, and generations approach, based on the review of methodologies, background analysis and pre-existing experiences in terms of social Vulnerability.	$10.000	$5.000	$5.000	$0			Consultants fee	$20.000
	$2.000	$1.000	$2.000	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$5.000
	$2.000	$1.000	$2.000	$0			Training	$5.000
	$0	$5.000	$0	$0			Publication	$5.000
Activity 12.2. Review of social vulnerability in towns involved in the project; this review should be based on the tool designed in Activity 12.1. Drafting of a report of the review and the publication of results in each country.	$17.500	$12.500	$5.000	$0			Consultants fee	$35.000
	$2.500	$2.500	$2.500	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$7.500
	$0	$5.000	$0	$0			Publication	$5.000
	$10.000	$7.500	$0	$0			Training	$17.500
Subtotal Output 12	$44.000	$39.500	$16.500	$0				$100.000
Activity 13.1. Drafting up of a methodology allowing for identification, estimation, and review of a risk social perception, and drafting up of a methodology-based document.	$10.000	$10.000	$0	$0			Consultants fee	$20.000
	$5.000	$2.500	$0	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$7.500
	$5.000	$2.500	$0	$0			Training	$7.500
	$0	$7.500	$0	$0			Publication	$7.500
Activity 13.2. Implementation of the methodology developed in Activity 13.1 allowing for social perception of risk identification, estimation, and review in local communities in each country, and further publication of outcomes in each country.	$10.000	$10.000	$12.500	$0			Consultants fee	$32.500
	$2.500	$2.500	$2.500	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$7.500
	$5.000	$5.000	$0	$0			Training	$10.000
	$0	$7.500	$0	$0			publication	$7.500
Subtotal Output 13	$37.500	$47.500	$15.000	$0				$100.000
Activity 15.1: Local, national and regional social networks strengthened up on subjects such as awareness and sensitivity vis-a-vis the role coastal systems and vulnerable ecosystems play in CC adaptation.	$10.000	$20.000	$20.000	$0			Consultants fee	$50.000
	$2.500	$2.500	$5.000	$0			Tickets and travel expenses	$10.000
	$0	$35.000	$30.000	$0			Training	$65.000
	$0	$25.000	$0	$0			Publication	$25.000
Subtotal Output 15	$12.500	$82.500	$55.000	$0				$150.000

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	Activity 16.1. Identification of adaptation background and local risk management to address climate change involving the community and education and implementation of activities in the area of project intervention.	$10.000	$10.000	$0	$0			consultants fee	$20.000
		$2.500	$5.000	$0	$0			tickets and travel expenses	$7.500
		$0	$5.000	$0	$0			Training	$5.000
		$0	$12.500	$0	$0			publication	$12.500
	Activity 16.2. Implementation of communication campaigns aimed at local communities in order to raise awareness about the effects of CC, the importance of adaptation and the SATs at the community level, including field missions and exchange the dissemination of good practices of the activity 16.1.	$15.000	$15.000	$0	$0			consultants fee	$30.000
		$5.000	$5.000	$0	$0			tickets and travel expenses	$10.000
		$5.000	$45.000	$0	$0			Training	$50.000
	Activity 16.3. Drafting up of methodological guidelines focused on communication and management of projects being executed as part of the CCA strategies.	$12.500	$12.500	$0	$0			consultants fee	$25.000
		$0	$7.500	$0	$0			tickets and travel expenses	$7.500
		$0	$12.500	$0	$0			Training	$12.500
	Subtotal Output 16	$50.000	$130.000	$0	$0				$180.000
	SUBTOTAL	**$611.426**	**$524.824**	**$195.000**	**$0**			**Total cost activities**	**$1.331.250**
	General Management Support	$48.914	$41.986	$15.600	$0			GMS	$106.500
		$12.082	$12.082	$12.083				DPC	$36.247
	TOTAL	**$672.422**	**$578.892**	**$222.683**	**$0**				**$1.473.997**

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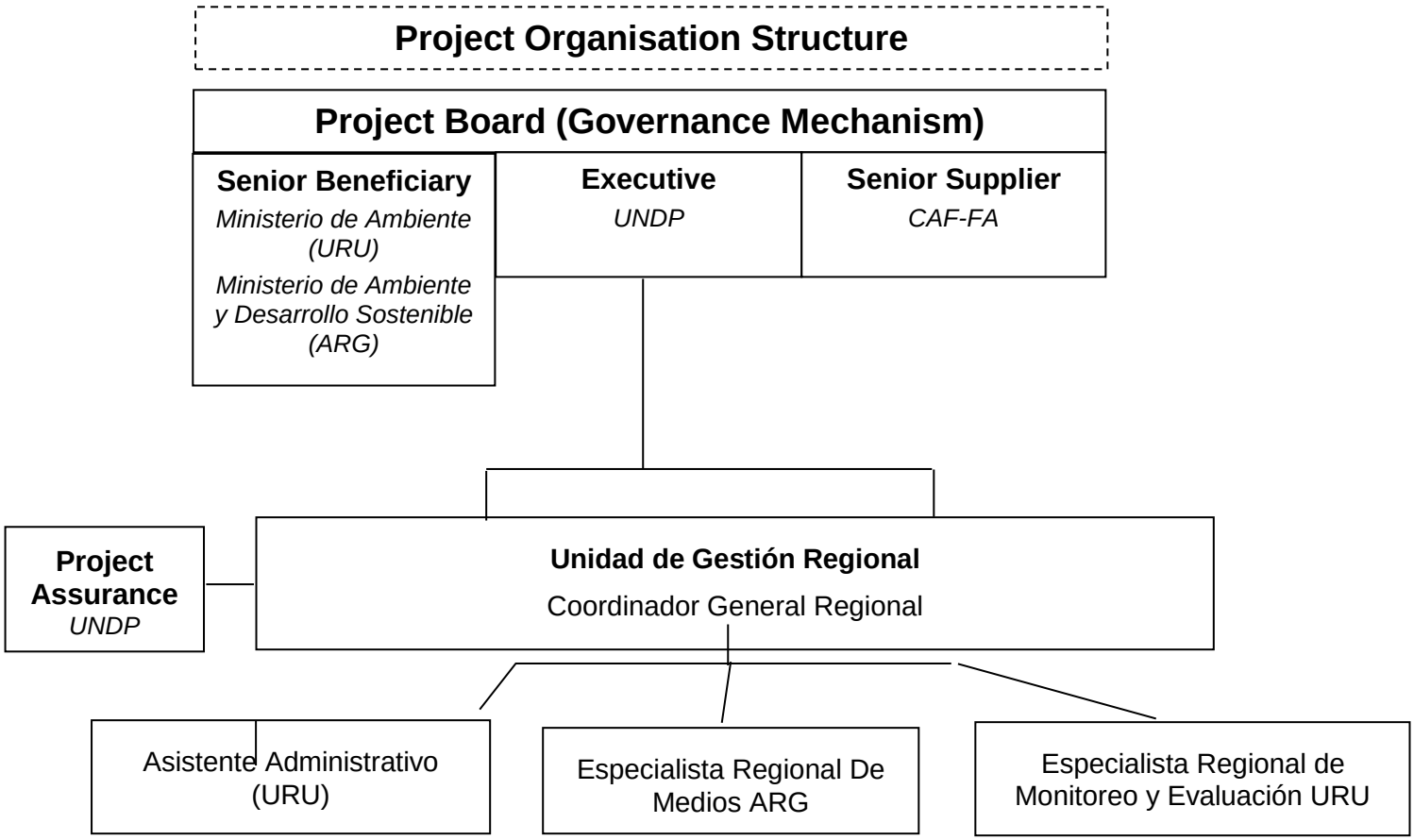
VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The governance arrangements of the Regional Program are detailed in Annex 4 of the Contribution Agreement signed with CAF (Annex I of this Project Document).

UNDP will be the executing entity of the regional activities and the compiler of the information provided by the national executing entities. UNDP will execute the project under DIM and in accordance with the agreement signed with CAF.

The Project Board is comprised of CAF, UNDP, Ministry of Environment (Uruguay) and Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Argentina)

The regional project unit will be integrated by a Regional Coordinator, M&E Specialist, Administrative Assistant and Communication Specialist. UNDP Uruguay will hire the entire team, except for the Communication Specialist, to be hired by UNDP Argentina. UNDP Uruguay will also hire the Uruguayan national operational team.



The description of the functions and responsibilities of the regional team are described in the Annex of the Contribution Agreement signed with CAF (Annex I of this Project Document). 4

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IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between,

- ✓ the Government of Argentina and UNDP, signed on 26 February 1985
- ✓ the Government of Uruguay and UNDP signed on 12 December 1985.

All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by UNDP ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

Uruguay

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

UNDP (DIM)

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds[6] are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

5. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

6. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:

[6] To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

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a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
    i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
    ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

d. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

e. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

g. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

    Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

h. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract

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execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

i. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled “Risk Management” are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

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XI. ANNEXES

1. **Project Quality Assurance Report**
2. **Social and Environmental Screening Template** [English][French][Spanish], including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant. *(NOTE: The SES Screening is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences, preparation of communication materials, strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences, partnership coordination and management of networks, or global/regional projects with no country level activities).*
3. **Risk Analysis**. Use the standard Risk Log template. Please refer to the Deliverable Description of the Risk Log for instructions
4. **CAF-UNDP Contribution Agreement**

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

MULTI-COUNTRY PROJECT DOCUMENT

Annex 1 – Project Quality Assurance Report

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

OVERALL PROJECT

EXEMPLARY (5) ◉◉◉◉◉	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (4) ◉◉◉◉○	SATISFACTORY (3) ◉◉◉○○	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT (2) ◉◉○○○	INADEQUATE (1) ◉○○○○
At least four criteria are rated Exemplary, and all criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	All criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least four criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	At least six criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only one may be rated Needs Improvement. The Principled criterion must be rated Satisfactory or above.	At least three criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only four criteria may be rated Needs Improvement.	One or more criteria are rated Inadequate, or five or more criteria are rated Needs Improvement.

DECISION

- **APPROVE** – the project is of sufficient quality to be approved in its current form**.** Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **APPROVE WITH QUALIFICATIONS** – the project has issues that must be addressed before the project document can be approved. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- **DISAPPROVE** – the project has significant issues that should prevent the project from being approved as drafted.

RATING CRITERIA

For all questions, select the option that best reflects the project

STRATEGIC

1. Does the project specify how it will contribute to higher level change through linkage to the programme's Theory of Change? • **3:** The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome level change and why the project's strategy will likely lead to this change. This analysis is backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context and includes assumptions and risks. • **2:** The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has a change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy will likely lead to this change. • **1:** The project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without an explicit link to the programme's theory of change. **Note: Projects not contributing to a programme must have a project-specific Theory of Change. See alternative question under the lightbulb for these cases.*	3 **2** 1	**Evidence** Sections I, II and III
2. Is the project aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan? • **3:** The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan and adapts at least one Signature Solution. The project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. *(all must be true)* • **2:** The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. *(both must be true)* • **1:** The project responds to a partner's identified need, but this need falls outside of the UNDP Strategic Plan. Also select this option if none of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF.	3 **2** 1	**Evidence** Section V
3. Is the project linked to the programme outputs? (i.e., UNDAF Results Group Workplan/CPD, RPD or Strategic Plan IRRF for global projects/strategic interventions not part of a programme)	**Yes**	No

RELEVANT

4. Does the project target groups left furthest behind?	3 **2** 1	

• **3:** The target groups are clearly specified, prioritising discriminated and marginalized groups left furthest behind, identified through a rigorous process based on evidence. • **2:** The target groups are clearly specified, prioritizing groups left furthest behind. • **1:** The target groups are not clearly specified. *Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1. *Projects that build institutional capacity should still identify targeted groups to justify support*	**Evidence** Section III
5. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design? • **3:** Knowledge and lessons learned backed by credible evidence from sources such as evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and/or monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to justify the approach used by the project. • **2:** The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources, but have not been used to justify the approach selected. • **1:** There is little or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references made are anecdotal and not backed by evidence. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3 **2** 1 **Evidence** Sections I, II and IV
6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national/regional/global partners and other actors? • **3:** An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project, including identification of potential funding partners. It is clear how results achieved by partners will complement the project's intended results and a communication strategy is in place to communicate results and raise visibility vis-à-vis key partners. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. *(all must be true)* • **2:** Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project, with unclear funding and communications strategies or plans. • **1:** No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	**3** 2 1 **Evidence** Section IV
PRINCIPLED	
7. Does the project apply a human rights-based approach? • **3:** The project is guided by human rights and incorporates the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination in the project's strategy. The project upholds the relevant international and national laws and standards. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(all must be true)* • **2:** The project is guided by human rights by prioritizing accountability, meaningful participation and non-discrimination. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. *(both must be true)* • **1:** No evidence that the project is guided by human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered. *Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3 **2** 1 **Evidence** Section III
8. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design? • **3:** A participatory gender analysis has been conducted and results from this gender analysis inform the development challenge, strategy and expected results sections of the project document. Outputs and indicators of the results framework include explicit references to gender equality, and specific indicators measure and monitor results to ensure women are fully benefitting from the project. *(all must be true)* • **2:** A basic gender analysis has been carried out and results from this analysis are scattered (i.e., fragmented and not consistent) across the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework may include some gender sensitive outputs and/or activities but gender inequalities are not consistently integrated across each output. *(all must be true)* • **1:** The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the gender inequalities have not been clearly identified and reflected in the project document. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3 **2** 1 **Evidence** Section III
9. Did the project support the resilience and sustainability of societies and/or ecosystems?	**3** 2 1

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• **3:** Credible evidence that the project addresses sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges, which are integrated in the project strategy and design. The project reflects the interconnections between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(all must be true)*. • **2:** The project design integrates sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, and relevant management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(both must be true)* • **1:** Sustainability and resilience dimensions and impacts were not adequately considered. *Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	**Evidence** Sections I, II, III and IV
10. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences and/or communication materials and information dissemination. [if yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.]	Yes | No SESP Not Required

MANAGEMENT & MONITORING

11. Does the project have a strong results framework? • **3:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the key expected development changes, each with credible data sources and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. *(all must be true)* • **2:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. *(all must be true)* • **1:** The project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. *(if any is true)* *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	**3** | 2 1 **Evidence** Sections III and V
12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including composition of the project board? • **3:** The project's governance mechanism is fully defined. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. *(all must be true)*. • **2:** The project's governance mechanism is defined; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The project document lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. *(all must be true)* • **1:** The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1	3 | **2** 1 **Evidence** Section VIII
13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risk? • **3:** Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the programme's theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis such as funding potential and reputational risk. Risks have been identified through a consultative process with key internal and external stakeholders. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk, reflected in project budgeting and monitoring plans. *(both must be true)* • **2:** Project risks related to the achievement of results are identified in the initial project risk log based on a minimum level of analysis and consultation, with mitigation measures identified for each risk. • **1:** Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of consultation or analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified and/or no initial risk log is included with the project document. *Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1	3 | **2** 1 **Evidence** Section Annex 3

EFFICIENT

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14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include, for example: i) using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available; ii) using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions; iii) through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners; iv) sharing resources or coordinating delivery with other projects, v) using innovative approaches and technologies to reduce the cost of service delivery or other types of interventions. *(Note: Evidence of at least one measure must be provided to answer yes for this question)*	Yes (3)	No (1)
15. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates? • **3:** The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Realistic resource mobilisation plans are in place to fill unfunded components. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget. Adequate costs for monitoring, evaluation, communications and security have been incorporated. • **2:** The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget, but no funding plan is in place. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates. • **1:** The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.	**3**	2 1 **Evidence** Section VII
16. Is the Country Office/Regional Hub/Global Project fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation? • **3:** The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.) • **2:** The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant. • **1:** The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project. *Note: Management Action must be given for a score of 1. The budget must be revised to fully reflect the costs of implementation before the project commences.	**3**	2 1 **Evidence** Section VII
EFFECTIVE		
17. Have targeted groups been engaged in the design of the project? • 3: Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising discriminated and marginalized populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of target groups as stakeholders throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (e.g., representation on the project board, inclusion in samples for evaluations, etc.) • 2: Some evidence that key targeted groups have been consulted in the design of the project. • 1: No evidence of engagement with targeted groups during project design.	3	**2** 1 **Evidence** Sections I, II, III
18. Does the project plan for adaptation and course correction if regular monitoring activities, evaluation, and lesson learned demonstrate there are better approaches to achieve the intended results and/or circumstances change during implementation?	**Yes** (3)	No (1)
19. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of "no"	**Yes** (3)	No (1) **Evidence**
SUSTAINABILITY & NATIONAL OWNERSHIP		
20. Have national/regional/global partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project? • **3:** National partners (or regional/global partners for regional and global projects) have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP. • **2:** The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national/regional/global partners. • **1:** The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners.	3	**2** 1 **Evidence** Section VIII
21. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/ comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted? • **3:** The project has a strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on a completed capacity assessment. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly.	3	**2** 1 **Evidence**

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• **2:** A capacity assessment has been completed. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on the results of the capacity assessment. • **1:** Capacity assessments have not been carried out.	Sections I and VII	
22. Is there is a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.,) to the extent possible?	**Yes** (3)	No (1)
23. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation and communications strategy)?	Yes (3)	**No** (1)

Annex 3 – Risk Analysis

Identified risks	Type	Risk Assessment	Mitigation Measures
Changes in national and/or departmental governments may lead to lack of support of the Project's activities.	Political	Low	At the binational level, the project is supported in the *"Memorandum of understanding for environmental and sustainable development cooperation",* subscribed on May 4th, 2017 between each country's corresponding ministry of the environment (MA and SAyDS), supporting both countries' intent to cooperate in these matters. The project´s actions are supported in the Climate Change National Policies, developed jointly with political and social stakeholders. Besides, there is a strong institutionalization regarding climate change issues in the National System for Climate Change Response framework, where national and subnational governments are represented. In the case of Argentina, the project's sustainability lies in the National Cabinet of Climate Change and the COFEMA and the municipal and provincial entities involved
Lack of compromise from local communities may lead the interventions to fail.	Social	Low	The community relations plan will be developed throughout the introduction phase, but it is known that governments are continuously working with affected groups, since floods are their main concern. Community stakeholders have been consulted from the beginning and have been included to the project's implementation.
Insufficient financial resources to implement Project´s activities.	Financial	Low	The project's implementation will be supervised in order to identify financing gaps in a timely manner.