REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND:Multi-Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Andes Adaptation to the Impacts of Climate Change on Water Resources Project (AICCA)			
Country(ies):	Plurinational Republic of Bolivia, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Ecuador, and Republic of Peru	GEF Project ID:[1]	5384
GEF Agency(ies):	CAF (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	CAF01/GEF5384
Other Executing Partner(s):	GEF Agency: Development Bank of Latin America (CAF); Bolivia: Ministry of Environment and Water (Vice Ministry for Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation); Colombia: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; Institute for Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies – IDEAM; Ecuador: Ministry of the Environment; Peru: Ministry of the Environment	Submission Date:	2016-06-30
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multifocal Area	Project Duration(Months)	48
Name of Parent Program (if applicable): ➢ For SFM/REDD+ ☐ ➢ For SGP ☐ ➢ For PPP ☐		Project Agency Fee ($):	921,179

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK[2]

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount ($)	Co-financing ($)
(select) BD-2	Outcome 2.1: Increase in sustainably managed landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation.	Output 2.1. Policies and regulatory frameworks (number) for production sectors.	GEF TF	1,240,000	17,553,632
CCA-1 (select)	Outcome 1.1: Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas Outcome 1.2: Reduced	Output 1.1.1: Adaptation measures and necessary budget allocations included in relevant frameworks Output 1.2.1: Vulnerable physical, natural and social	SCCF	1,174,088	1,344,278

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.
[2] Refer to the Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework when completing Table A.

	vulnerability to climate change in development sectors	assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability			
CCA-2 (select)	Outcome 2.1: Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced threats at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas	Output 2.1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated	SCCF	1,144,993	1,176,004
CCA-3 (select)	Outcome 3.1: Successful demonstration, deployment, and transfer of relevant adaptation technology in targeted areas	Output 3.1.1: Relevant adaptation technology transferred to targeted groups	SCCF	6,137,540	38,107,323
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
		Total project costs		9,696,621	58,181,237

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To generate and share data, information and experiences relevant for adaptation to climate variability and change, and useful for formulation of policies in selected sectors, and to pilot investments in priority areas in the four Andean countries.

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount ($)	Confirmed Co-financing ($)
Component 1: Generation and exchange of knowledge, technology transfer and institutional strengthening	Inv	Key actors are better prepared to incorporate climate variability and change (CV/CC) considerations for water security, in water systems, water management and water use within at least 4 sectors involved: Drinking Water & Basic Sanitation; Agriculture; Hydroelectric; and Minor Irrigation Sub-Sector.	1.1 Relevant studies to help understand the vulnerability of water resources to the impacts of CV/CC are generated. 1.2 Studies to help understand the vulnerability of relevant ecosystems in selected water basins to the impacts of CV/CC are generated. 1.3 Activities to promote transfer of generated knowledge and capacity to relevant stakeholders take place, including at least 20%	SCCF GEF TF	850,286 170,000	1,003,531 106,084

			women.			
Component 2: Mainstreaming of climate change considerations into policies, strategies, programs, and other relevant management instruments	Inv	Knowledge products generated to provide inputs for the incorporation of pertinent considerations of adaptation to the impacts of climate variability and change on water security into management instruments in 4 selected sectors. Identify, share and explore common denominators regarding adaptation to impacts of CV/CC for water security in management instruments (public and private) at regional level (3 denominators). New tools about the impact of CV/CC on water security in each participating country are shared and discussed with the same sector actors from the other three countries and explored (4 tools shared).	2.1 National & Municipal level instruments that take into account CC/CV considerations for Storm Drainage Management in Bolivia. 2.2 Instruments for planning territorial, environmental, and agricultural development and investments include CC/CV considerations in Colombia. 2.3 Design and Management instruments relevant for the hydroelectric sector and for the conservation of watersheds and fragile ecosystems incorporate CC/CV considerations in Ecuador. 2.4 Methodological instruments and relevant technical standards for the inclusion of CC/CV consideration in public investment projects on small-scale irrigation in Peru.	SCCF GEF TF	879,381 134,500	1,142,082 51,085
Component 3: Design and implementation of adaptation measures in priority sectors	Inv	Pilot adaptation measures in the field have allowed validating the importance of inclusion of CV/CC considerations on water security in the selected sectors (4) and the information generated is used to amend management	3.1Adaptation investment projects to protect water recharge areas, and to increase the resilience of storm drainage in the selected micro basins in Cochabamba, Bolivia. 3.2 Adaptive practices that increase the resilience of	SCCF GEF TF	5,895,796 882,537	38,046,992 17,396,463

		instruments.	agricultural productive systems designed and implemented in Colombia 3.3 Adaptation activities that contribute to increasing the resilience of the selected hydroelectric projects in Ecuador and improve their capacity to manage risks to climate extremes. 3.4 Adaptation activities that contribute to reducing the vulnerability of watersheds and fragile high-mountain ecosystems, and to increasing the resilience of water provision for the selected hydroelectric projects in Ecuador 3.5 Pilot small-scale irrigation Public Investment Project (PIP) designed and implemented in Peru			
Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation	Inv	Regional coordination, monitoring and evaluations conducted to ensure a coherent approach to program implementation	4.1 Project Progress and Monitoring Reports produced 4.2. Mid-Term Evaluation conducted 4.3. Terminal Evaluation conducted	SCCF	470,027	231,420
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
			Subtotal	SCCF GEF TF	8,095,490 1,187,037	40,424,025 17,553,632
			Project management Cost (PMC)[3]	SCCF	361,131	203,580

[3] PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

	GEF TF	52,963	
Total project costs		9,696,621	58,181,237

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME ($)

Please include letters confirming cofinancing for the projeSct with this form

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Co-financing	Co-financing Amount ($)
National Government	Ministry of the Environment and Water - Bolivia	In-kind	4,822,058
National Government	Ministry of the environment and sustainable Development - Colombia	In-kind	3,475,010
National Government	Ministry of Environment - Ecuador	In-kind	157,167
Private Sector	El Austro Hydroelctric Company - Ecuador	Cash	45,362,000
National Government	Ministry of Environment - Peru	In-kind	3,930,000
GEF Agency	CAF	In-kind	235,002
Others	CONDESAN	In-kind	200,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			58,181,237

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY[1]

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in $)		
				Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)[2]	Total c=a+b
CAF	GEF TF	Biodiversity	Ecuador	1,240,000	117,800	1,357,800
CAF	SCCF	Climate Change	Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador Peru	2,128,529 2,108,529 2,108,530 2,111,033	803,379	9,260,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Total Grant Resources				9,696,621	921,179	10,617,800

[1] In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

[2] Indicate fees related to this project.

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Grant Amount ($)	Co-financing ($)	Project Total ($)
International Consultants	1,818,116		1,818,116
National/Local Consultants	606,039		606,039

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A "NON-GRANT" INSTRUMENT? NO (Select)

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF[4]

A.1 **National strategies and plans** or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NA NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.The project desig follows the objectives, outcomes, components, GEF budget and co-financing specified in the PIF. There has been no cha budget total, while the co-financing budget total increased to US$58.18M. There have been institutional changes to the e Secretaria General de la Comunidad Andina and the World Bank are no longer involved with the project. Project design the World Bank and later taken up by CAF at the request of the four participating countries.

The AICCA Project is consistent with each participating country's national development and sectoral plans. In **Bolivia**, the Project finds itself in line with the national, sectorial and municipal plans as well as with the existing technical tools already in place in the APSB sector: (i) *Water Resources:* The Project is framed in the National Watershed Plan (PNC); considering also the existing guidance for technical instruments for Integrated Watershed Management (MIC) and Integrated Water Resources Management (GIRH in Spanish, IWRM in English); (ii) *Water and Sanitation:* The Plan for Basic Sanitation Development PSD-SB (2016-2020) as well as the National Regulations for the design of sanitary and storm water sewer systems, both provide background for this project. Also as a frame there is the Technical Regulation for Design of Urban Storm Water Drainage Systems; and (iii) *Climate Change:* The Project falls under the scope of the "Adaptation Mechanism for Living Well" of the Bolivian government, specifically the "Program of Integrated Water Management" and "Program for Prevention and Risk Reduction of Impacts Due to Climate Change".

The use of SCCF resources under the AICCA project will target activities that are aligned with the following objectives of the National Mechanism on Adaptation to Climate Change in Bolivia, as reported in the Second National Communication: To articulate adaptation actions with other operational measures which are reflected either in development programs (Watershed Management, Irrigation Projects and Programs, Health Programs, etc.), or on specific projects so that they integrate and devise the need to include actions to reduce national vulnerability to climate change; To promote the integration of adaptation actions at community, municipal and departmental level; and To support the country's response to climate change transforming the responses into opportunities for discussion and strategic planning at all levels: local, municipal, departmental and national. Including the climate change issue in processes such as the National Dialogue, community and municipal forums, research networks, think tanks, etc.

Specifically, SCCF resources in Bolivia will be used in support of the following prioritized interventions, consistent with the priorities defined in the Second National Communication and the National Mechanism on Adaptation to Climate Change: Storm water drainage Master Plan for the metropolitan area of Cochabamba; as a pilot adaptation project with at least 30% participation by women, designed and implemented to contribute to the control of flow of storm water drainage in each one of the two selected areas in Cochabamba (including adequate M&E systems); Reforestation project as river management technique for protection of water sources, soil stabilization, and reduction of the impact of CO_2 emissions; Strengthening resilience through education and awareness about integrated solid waste management with a focus on storm water drains; Technical Regulation upgrade for the design of storm sewer systems that incorporate CC / CV in the preparation of public investments in storm drain projects; solid waste management

[4] For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter "NA" after the respective question.

guide that incorporates mechanisms for storm drain cleaning; industrial solid waste management guide in the field of civil construction (rubble); and Curriculum content on the CC / CV impacts as part of postgraduate training programs incorporating factors affecting threats (hydrological and hydraulic models), risk management, and management of urban runoff.

In **Colombia**, the Project is aligned with the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change; Colombian Strategy for Low Carbon Development; National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation; and the Financial Strategy for Disaster Protection. Colombia's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC prioritizes the management of natural resources through a series of spatial planning tools. In this context, the SCCF will support the inclusion of climate change variables and their effects in different land use management plans, as part of the risk management arrangements to be included in spatial planning instruments. Under current legislation, environmental authorities in Colombia are required to develop, among others, regional environmental management plans (PGAR), territorial land use and watershed management plans (POMCA), water resources management plans (PORH), management plans of the most important ecosystems in their jurisdiction (wetlands, *páramos*, mangrove swamps, etc.) (PMAP), and the promotion of Plans for Efficient Use and Saving of Water (PUEAA). Also, the formulation of POMCAs, must include proposals for investments by national, regional or municipal entities. With SCCF support, the inclusion of CV/CC considerations into the guidelines for the formulation of POMCAs will be an innovative and important next step to improve this instrument, given the vulnerability to climate of the hydrological cycle in watersheds and therefore water availability and use of this resource in crucial sectors (agriculture, drinking water supply, and hydropower). The National Agricultural Technical Assistance Subsystem provides a comprehensive technical support service, especially for small and medium farmers, and is designed and planned in accordance with a General Plan for Direct Rural Technical Assistance (PGAT), based on agro-ecological characteristics of the municipality and with the basic guidelines for managing renewable natural resources. The PGAT aligns with the Municipal Development Plans and the Territorial Land Use and Watershed Management Plan (POMCA) prioritized under the country's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC as a key spatial planning tool, therefore, SCCF support will actually facilitate the incorporation of CV/CC criteria into the guidelines to make agriculture more adaptive towards changing climate conditions at multiple levels of planning and management.

The Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) during the year 2015 developed a roadmap and guidelines for the incorporation of climate change in the POMCA, and during the 2016 period has provided technical assistance to the regional autonomous corporations in incorporating this component into the above-mentioned spatial planning tools. The Corporation of BOYACA (CORPOBOYACÁ) currently participates in this technical assistance offered by MADS with another watershed, and the SCCF support will build on this baseline and expand the inclusion of CV/CC to the Lake Tota watershed. The current baseline interventions by MADS coupled to SCCF support will be direct contributions to the efforts by the country to comply with international obligations such as those declared under the INDC, in which Colombia committed to 100% of its national territory with formulated Territorial Climate Change Plans and prioritized watersheds incorporating climate change into their instruments for environmental planning and management.

In **Ecuador**, the activities proposed to receive SCCF support in Ecuador constitute a concrete contribution to overcome three of the primary barriers, gaps and needs identified in the Second National Communication on Climate Change, Ecuador-2011, specifically regarding: (i) Need to insert the variable of adaptation to climate change in the planning, regulations and budgets of sectoral governmental institutions; (ii) Capacity building to use and adapt vulnerability and adaptation methodologies; and (iii) Facilitating access to environmentally sound technologies. Proposed project interventions to benefit from SCCF support in Ecuador also are consistent and align with national policies and programs including the National Plan for Good Living which seeks to change the country's productive structure and generate a sustainable and diversified economy, focused on knowledge and innovation, in particular with objective 7 which establishes the need to "guarantee the rights of nature and to promote environmental, territorial and global sustainability" to ensure the sustainable management of watersheds and thus the human right to access to water; the Policy for Change of the Energy Grid including the "Analysis of vulnerability of flagship hydropower plants to the effects of climate change in seven sub-watershed of Ecuador" (CHECC) project, which aims to minimize risks of reduction in hydropower production through the design of

adaptation measures to climate; National Strategy for Equality and Eradication of Poverty; with Chapter 2 of the country's revised Constitution of 2008, which is dedicated to the sustainable use of biodiversity as a strategic resource for the country; and with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (formally launched on 21st November 2016), and the National Climate Change Strategy, the latter derived from the international commitments made by the country to the UNFCCC. Other international commitments are also addressed through the project's alignment in Ecuador with Aichi Targets 4,5,7,11,14,15. Project interventions in Ecuador are also aligned with Strategic Objectives 2 & 3 of the Fourth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The project is specifically linked to results 4, 13 and 16 of Ecuador's NBSAP. Output 4 is related to the management of national policies to ensure responsible consumption of biodiversity goods and services (including water resources); this will be addressed primarily by component 2 of the project through the inclusion of adaptation to climate change in hydroelectric sector policies, but also by components 1 and 3 of the Project that will generate knowledge and tools to promote resilience and water security, with the potential to be up-scaled and replicated at the national level. Outcome 16 of the NBSAP provides for the restoration of degraded habitats to increase the resilience of ecosystems and the services they provide, and NBSAP outcome 13 determines the conservation of the natural heritage through the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP). Both restoration and conservation are adaptation strategies that the AICCA project will implement in the watersheds selected for Ecuador that are areas of influence of the SNAP, thus strengthening it in its component addressing vulnerability to climate change. Other specific linkages of proposed SCCF support are with Goal 7 of the National Plan for Good Living - National Policy 7.6: To manage the water patrimony of the country in a sustainable and participatory manner, with a focus on watersheds and ecological flows to ensure human right to water; with the National Strategy for Equality and Eradication of Poverty through Guideline 9: Protect watersheds and micro-watersheds and build processes of shared social management of natural resources between the State and communities to ensure the sustainability of Common goods and food sovereignty; with Guideline 8: Strengthen capacities and institutions, Decentralized Autonomous Governments, rural communities and urban neighborhoods, to improve risk management, mitigation and adaptation to climate change from a territorial perspective.

Consistent with the Third National Communication on Climate Change in Ecuador (currently in the final stage of preparation), the AICCA Project will capitalize on information and knowledge generated in recent years, for example through the application of new and future climate data available for the country. Likewise, lessons learned will be embraced from the experiences gained through emblematic adaptation projects, led in recent years by the Ministry of the Environment of Ecuador, which focused on increasing the resilience of high Andean ecosystems and watersheds that are key providers of water resources (under the Adaptation to the Impact of Rapid Glacier Retreat in the Tropical Andes" by the World Bank - PRAA), and in reducing the vulnerability of hydroelectric plants to climate threats (CHECC). It is also worth highlighting the coherence of the project with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (COP 21), which for the first time presents a specific qualitative goal in adaptation in Ecuador, which is to increase the capacity for adaptation, resilience, and reduce vulnerability to climate change.

In **Peru**, consistent with the information presented in the Second National Communication, the National Strategy for Climate Change is the framework for all the policies and activities concerning climate change that take place in Peru. This is complemented by the Action Plan for Adaptation and Mitigation Against Climate Change, formulated through the National Climate Change Committee. Peru also has in place a National Environmental Policy, which includes among its goals, the adaptation of the population and its activities to climate change and the establishment of adaptation measures aimed at sustainable development. The Second National Communication identified the implementation of Local Integrated Assessments (LIA) to evaluate the vulnerability and the processes of adaptation to the climate change effects of the different systems, be they productive agriculture, socio-economic, or agricultural for grazing pastures, and have led to

the formulation of Regional Adaptation Strategies and initiation in the design of pilot adaptation projects.

The Second National Communication identified the following priority considerations: (i) Information, research and systematic observation, to reduce the uncertainty with regard to sectoral and territorial vulnerability and to provide information for decision-making. (ii) Strengthening of capacities, education and awareness raising, leading to the construction of technical and human resources and to increased social awareness to face climate change impacts. (iii) Policies, legal framework and instruments to integrate adaptation to climate change in development planning, resting on tools such as disaster risk management. (iv) Technology, through actions towards the generation and application of technologies for both, the management of knowledge and the construction of infrastructure and design of services, including and articulating the knowledge and ancestral practices of the social groups of the country. (v) Financing, as an essential mainstay, aimed at introducing new lines and innovative instruments in the application of funds for adaptation actions; and to expand and adjust the existing mechanisms and platforms, including cooperation and international financing, the flows from the private sector and the public budget. The specific activities of the AICCA project in Peru to benefit from SCCF support are aligned with priority consideration (iii) above, in the promotion of climate change considerations and inclusion as a cross-cutting issue in public investment policies, in risk management and regional planning schemes, strengthening of institutionality and of the governance processes within the framework of decentralization for climate change management at the sector level, which in this case is focused at the irrigation sub-sector as a pilot adaptation project. Climate Change Variability and Adaptation traditionally is not incorporated as a cross-cutting theme in public policies and/or planning and management tools in Peru, and is thus an innovative approach to public policy. The considerations are framed within Objective 1 of the new National Strategy on Climate Change: Population, economic agent and the state increase their awareness and adaptive capacities to face the adverse effects and opportunities due to climate change. The AICCA Project in Peru will additionally build on the successes of the IPACC Project (Public Investment and Climate Change) implemented between 2011 and 2014, and embraces the objectives of the IPACC II project, which seeks that political decision makers and technical personnel from the Ministries of Economy, Finance and Planning of Peru and selected countries in Latin America, are aware of good practices for mainstreaming management of climate risk in public investment and consider a climate change adaptation criteria in their planning and decision -making.

A.2. **GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities**. The objective and proposed activities of the AICCA project are aligned with the programming priorities of the SCCF for Adaptation (SCCF-A), and specifically focused on water resources management (minor irrigation systems in Peru, water recharge areas in Ecuador and Bolivia, and water production and efficiency in the highlands of Colombia); land management (mountainous landscapes, watershed and protected areas in Ecuador, and land-use plans in Colombia); agriculture (water efficiency for agriculture in Colombia); infrastructure development (hydroelectric plants in Ecuador); fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems (watershed, páramos, and elevated Andean forests in Ecuador, Colombia and Peru); and supporting capacity building, including institutional capacity, for preventive measures, planning, preparedness and management of disasters relating to climate change, including contingency planning, in particular for droughts and floods in areas prone to extreme weather events (applicable to activities in all 4 countries under the AICCA project). Furthermore, the AICCA project is aligned with the GEF Adaptation to Climate Change (LDCF/SCCF) Framework specifically in terms of **CCA-1** (Reducing Vulnerability), **CCA-2** (Increasing Adaptive Capacity) and **CCA-3** (Adaptation Technology Transfer). Activities in Ecuador are aligned with the GEF Biodiversity Results Framework and specifically with **BD-2** (Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors), in relation to updating watershed and protected areas management plans to better address anthropogenic threats to biodiversity emanating from cattle ranching, deforestation, and wildfires.

A.3 **The GEF Agency's comparative advantage:** CAF is a strategic partner for the national governments of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to build local, national and regional capacities needed to achieve the sustainable development goals. Adaptation to climate variation and change both for impact assessment and for policy development, low carbon development path, increasing resilience to face the effects of global climate change and the sustainable use

of natural resources are key initiatives CAF is currently working with the cross section of public and private sectors and partnered, among others, with the of Ministries of Environment, Energy, Agriculture, Trade and Finance. CAF has a unique present and background record in supporting and implementing projects, programs and financial operations not only aimed for a single country but to enhance sound regional integration between CAF country members. CAF´s comparative advantages are linked to a 46-year work with governments, private sector and social organizations at regional, national and local level complying successfully CAF´s mission to promote sustainable development and integration in partnership with country members.

Current related investments implemented in the Andean Region include the Improvement of water supply and sanitation systems for 109 municipalities in Colombia (COL/00133), the Neighborhood for Better Live hood (Barrio para Vivir Mejor)Program in Ecuador(ECU/9117), the Energy Efficiency project in Ecuador (ECU/2404), the Electricity sector integrated approach project in Ecuador (ECU/8959), the Daule river conservation plan for Ecuador (CAF/0510/16), the Reduction of the Toachi Pilaton hydroelectric plant´s vulnerability to the effects of climate change with a focus on Integrated Adaptive Watershed Management (MATCH) in Ecuador (CAF/AF003), the Reduction of the climate vulnerability and flood shed risk in semi urban areas in Ecuador (CAF/AF002), the Irrigation and Agricultural Drainage Projects of Olmos, Chavimochic II and Majes-Siguas II in Perú (PER/CFA7705), the National Forest Sustainable Development Program in Peru, the Water Resources Integrated Management Programs for the watersheds of Huancabamba, Olmos, Jequetepeque, Chinchipe, Majes, Lurin, Chillón and Rimac rivers in Peru (PER/CT320), the El Niño (ENSO) Prevention Integrated Program (CFA8903), the Ayninacuy project to strength live hoods in climate change vulnerable high Andean communities in Peru (CAF/AF001), the Water and Sanitation Integrated Approach Program (MIAGUA-IV) in Bolivia (CFA9334), the Irrigation Integrated Approach (MIRIEGO) in Bolivia (CFA8795), the CAF Bio trade Andean Program in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, the CAF Climate Change Vulnerability index project for Latin America, including Arequipa, La Paz, Guayaquil, the CAF NAMA preparation project for solid waste, transportation, energy efficiency sectors, key agricultural products value chains and landfills, the Carbon, Water footprint project for Guayaquil, Cuenca, Lima, Arequipa, La Paz, Santa Cruz de la Sierra and for key agricultural products value chains, and the CAF Credit Line for Green Business and Energy Efficiency Program for Financial Institutions in Latin America.

CAF´s projects in climate change adaptation and biodiversity have a sustained growing trend into CAF´s portfolio, these projects as well as everyone in CAF, strongly support the inclusion of local actors at all levels of labor and management enhancing gender equality. CAF, performed the role of executing agency for the Facilitation of Biodiversity based Business and Support Market Development in the Andean Region GEF project (GEF ID: 4050) where CAF managed to achieve efficiently all outcomes and outputs in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru within a complex institutional arrangements and able to increase co financing goals in 240%, guarantee local ownership and governmental institutional ownership currently in place and growing and launch and support a regional knowledge management platform (www.biocomercioandina.org) used as main consultation vehicle for Bio trade in the region.

A.4. **The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:** The four countries of the AICCA Project have all embraced the impacts of climate variability and change within the boundaries of their individual possibilities, but also within the experiences and lessons learned in the recently completed "Regional Adaptation to the Impact of Rapid Glacier Retreat in the Tropical Andes - PRAA" Project, which successfully showcased pilot adaptation projects and strategies in the region. While the challenges to addressing adaptation to climate change and variability remain numerous, this GEF incremental cost reasoning focuses on the key priority issues identified at the country level. Bolivia recognizes that the control of rain water discharges and flooding in urban areas needs to be addressed in order to reduce overflow of tributary rivers, loss of vial platforms, siphoning, collapse of walls, damage to public and private property, damage to storm drainage systems, sewer systems, flood ponds, wastewater treatment plants, overflow of sewage collectors, and the loss of life. At the departmental level, a baseline exists which includes a historical diagnosis of ENSO events on the Water and sanitation sector, technical specifications for storm drainage, national diagnosis of solid waste management, and technical regulation for urban storm drainage in Cochabamba. Unfortunately, these advances do not include considerations for CV/CC, and therefore policies and management instruments which were developed based on these will not be effective in the context of addressing CV/CC. Efforts in Bolivia are addressing the design of flow canalization infrastructure in Cochabamba (PROASRED), a national diagnosis of solid waste management, and

environmental education guide in integrated solid waste management, efforts to address key vulnerability issues are still lacking, resulting in exposure to climate risks.

In the Andean Highlands of Colombia, predicted negative impacts of CV/CC will result in water regulation challenges (production and storage) and reduced availability for the agricultural sector, with devastating effects to small farmers who produce 71% of the coffee in the country. Current water management approaches lack CV/CC considerations and will not be effective to address predicted impacts of CC/CV. There are numerous planning and management tools that are applicable to the project intervention areas in Colombia (POMCA, PGAT, POT, PUEAA, PMAP). Unfortunately, these tools and instruments do not include considerations for CV/CC, and are thus expected to have limited effectiveness in terms of adaptation to CV/CC. Farming and watershed management practices in the Colombian Highlands of the project intervention areas continue to be conducted as per conventional methods, leaving them exposed to the impacts of climate change.

Strategies, plans, and programs relevant for the hydroelectric sector and for basin and fragile ecosystems' management are available for application and implementation in the project intervention areas in Ecuador, but they lack CV/CC considerations, and are thus ineffective in terms of addressing the impacts of climate change and climate vulnerability. Hydroelectric projects in Ecuador were designed without CV/CC considerations, therefore adaptation and resilience were not criteria used to inform their construction and operations, which render them vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. In an effort to secure the ecosystems services (water supply to hydroelectric plants), reduce anthropogenic threats, and maintain the globally significant biodiversity in the project intervention areas in Ecuador, interventions to increase the resilience of these areas are indispensable.

Small scale irrigation in the highlands of Peru is essential to agricultural production as a primary food source and of employment. There are General Guidelines for identification, formulation and social evaluation of public investment projects, incorporating risk management in a context of CC in Peru, but these are not specifically applicable to the small scale irrigation sector, leaving this sector outside of the reach and effectiveness of the general guidelines. The small size irrigation infrastructure in the high sierras of Peru is rustic and quite vulnerable to climate-induced events such as flooding and landslides. For these reasons, small size irrigation is key to the sustainability of agriculture in Peru in the context of CV/CC. However, current projects in irrigation do not consider CV/CC in their design or operations.

Additionally, key economic sectors in all 4 project countries have been identified as vulnerable to the impacts of CV/CC, but no quantification of said vulnerability is available to better inform adaptation and mitigation interventions, thus rendering current efforts inefficient and ineffective. There is a general lack of broad-scale understanding of the impacts of CV/CC and the level of vulnerability that exists in relation to key economic sectors in all project countries, creating a substantial risk for gaining local and policy support in favor of needed adaptation interventions.

A.5. **Incremental /Additional cost reasoning**: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

I. Without GEF intervention, it is anticipated that Andean countries would still work towards better understanding their vulnerability, developing their resilience, and adapting to climate variability and change, but the process would take considerably longer, and may be too long or too late. It would further reduce the understanding and convincing of local communities and of policy makers that appropriate legal, regulatory, and institutional frameworks are crucial for effective resilience building and adaptation to CV/CC. Knowledge, human and institutional capacity to lead and address CV/CC processes and interventions will continue to be limited, and especially among the personnel of key national and departmental agencies tasked with developing guidelines, standards, and management plans with CV/CC considerations. Private sector will continue to be self-regulated in issues of climate variability and change with dire consequences for investments, the communities that rely on critical ecosystem services, food production, and the integrity of ecosystem functions that are essential to sustain globally significant ecosystems. Opportunities to introduce landscape scale best management practices and CV/CC alternative practices for agriculture, livestock, reforestation, and fire management will be substantially delayed or lost. Finally, opportunities to validate pilot adaptation measures at the

regional level would be lost, as well as all associated opportunities for replication and up-scaling. The systematization of experiences and lessons learned which would have been used as a basis to structure a regional knowledge management strategy for purposes of sustainability and South-South collaboration and exchange at the regional scale would no longer be available.

A. The **GEF Alternative.** While the Program for Potable Water, Sanitation, Solid Waste, and Storm Water Drainage (PROASRED) funded by CAF in **Bolivia** is the primary baseline and source of co-financing to the AIICA project, this program is focused only on the construction of potable water systems and the establishment of waste water treatment plants in Cochabamba, and is deficient in addressing key issues relevant to water resources management, and is also insufficient and inappropriate for attending to issues of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. In order for water resources management and adaptation to climate change to be properly embraced, efforts by PROSARED must be complemented by other initiatives geared towards the control of rain water discharges and flooding in urban areas, the reduction of overflow of tributary rivers, reduction in the loss of vial platforms, siphoning, collapse of walls, and the avoidance of damage to water resources management infrastructure such as storm drainage systems, sewer systems, flood ponds, wastewater treatment plants, and sewage collectors, and ultimate, the loss of life.

B. SCCF resources will support relevant studies to help understand the vulnerability of water resources to the impacts of CV/CC in Cochabamba, and will be used to better inform a comprehensive sector policy on drinking water and basic sanitation, which will guide public investments and policies, plans and standards for the development, provision and improvement of storm drainage services to better adapt to the impacts of CV/CC. The GEF alternative will support guidelines for determining maximum floods and delimitation of safety zones in rivers incorporating CV/CC factors in Bolivia. GEF resources will support the development and or update of national & municipal level instruments that take into account CC/CV considerations for Storm Drainage Management in Bolivia, providing the required technical guidance and basis for policies, guidelines, and management instruments to be updated accordingly. Adaptation investment projects will be funded from GEF resources to protect water recharge areas, and to increase the resilience of storm drainage in the selected micro basins in Cochabamba. Primary project interventions will include a pilot adaptation project designed and implemented to contribute to the control of flow of storm water drainage in each one of the two selected areas in Cochabamba, a reforestation project as river management technique for protection of water sources, soil stabilization, and reduction of the impact of CO2 emissions.

C. The Lake Tota Project is the primary baseline and source of co-financing of the AICCA project in **Colombia**, and is currently implemented as part of the 'Cooperation Agreement for the Development of Watershed Strategic Plans and Management of Lake Tota' between the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia (MADS) and the French Development Agency (AFD). While this project focuses on the integrated and participatory planning and management of watersheds, the administration of water resources, the design and installation of hydro-meteorological networks, the restoration of degraded land, and the strategic planning of watersheds, the approaches, guidelines, models, and management instruments being developed (POMCA, PGAT, POT, PUEAA, PMAP) by said project are deficient in CV/CC considerations and are thus not sufficient for addressing the impacts of climate change.

D. SCCF resources will be used to ensure that the hydrological cycle and water balance models for Lake Tota basin in Colombia include CV/CC projections and are better able to provide required technical guidance in efforts to adapt to CV/CC. Project resources will support studies to help understand the vulnerability of relevant ecosystems in selected water basins to the impacts of CV/CC, including assessments to compare the water use efficiency in the principal agricultural production

system (onion and potatoes) under traditional and adaptive practices in Colombia. Project resources will also fund the update of instruments for planning territorial, environmental, and agricultural development and investments, to include CC/CV considerations, to be applied in project intervention areas in Colombia, including guidelines and updates for key tools and instruments such as POMCA, PGAT, POT, PUEAA, and PMAP. SCCF resources will fund the development and implementation of adaptive practices that increase the resilience of agricultural productive systems in Colombia, and will include activities to promote transparency and accountability at the community level; activities to protect watersheds (e.g., monitoring climate and hydrology, reforestation and restoration of river banks, salvo-pastoral practices, recovering water recharge areas, etc.); and adaptive activities in the management of agriculture production (e.g., to improve productivity and water efficiency).

E. Activities of the Machángara Hydroelectric Project and the Victoria Hydroelectric Project will constitute the primary baseline and source of co-financing to the AICCA Project in **Ecuador**. Baseline investments include the implementation of management plans in watershed relevant to the hydroelectric projects, including studies for the control of erosion in the watershed, modelling of the geodynamic stability, hydrological modelling to establish a water quantity and quality inventory, flood risks studies of the Machángara river, improvements in hydro-meteorological monitoring to improve decision-making in terms of water abstraction and use, an environmental aggression avoidance program through the dissemination and awareness of existing laws and regulations in participatory processes with land owners within the watershed, and the altered ecosystem restoration program, which aims to conserve protected areas, natural habitats, pristine ecosystems and places of water importance and of biodiversity conservation, especially in the Machángara river basin. While the efforts by these projects may indirectly contribute to climate change adaptation, they were not conceptualized nor are they being implemented to address climate vulnerability and climate change, requiring that interventions be complemented and transformed to intentionally address climate vulnerability and the impacts of climate change.

F. SCCF resources will support adaptation activities that contribute to increasing the resilience of the selected hydroelectric projects in Ecuador and improve their capacity to manage risks to climate extremes; adaptation activities including flow and sediment control, flood management, monitoring of levels and flow rates, hydro-climatic monitoring, an early warning system (EWS) of extreme weather events in supply basins of each selected hydroelectric project, adaptation activities that contribute to reducing the vulnerability of watersheds and fragile high-mountain ecosystems, and to increasing the resilience of water provision for the selected hydroelectric projects in Ecuador; activities to promote transfer of generated knowledge and capacity to relevant stakeholders, including at least 20% women; and implement strategies to strengthen adaptive capacities of technicians and decision makers and researchers from AICCA-related institutions to enable them to use and interpret climate studies and VC & CC impact modeling and/or apply such information and knowledge to respond timely and effectively to extreme weather events capable of affecting hydroelectric systems.

G. SCCF and GEF Trust Fund Resources (Biodiversity) will support modelling of the CC/CV impacts; the design and/or update of management instruments relevant for the hydroelectric sector and for the conservation of watersheds and fragile ecosystems to incorporate CC/CV considerations in Ecuador, with a view to ensure their effectiveness in addressing anthropogenic threats and adaptation to CV/CC. The project will specifically fund Technical Workshops, Watershed Management Plans, Protected Areas Management Plan, Technical Standards and Guidelines to be considered in the design of hydroelectric projects, and enhanced sustainable management practices of landscapes in project intervention areas. Activities to be funded also will include improved agricultural practices, improved

cattle ranching practices, fire prevention plans and protocols for páramos, etc., with at least two measures in protected areas (Cayambe Coca National Park).

H. GEF Trust Fund Resources (Biodiversity), through enhance management instruments, will also help to sustain the integrity of the Coyambe Coca National Park which is known to be home to 106 species of mammals, 395 species of birds, 70 species of reptiles, and 116 species of amphibians., and the Cajas National Park which is known to be home to 44 species of mammals including the endemic Cajas water mouse (Chibchanomys orcesi) and Tate's shrew opossum (Caenolestes tatei), and 17 species of amphibians. Protection of the biodiversity in the project intervention areas in Ecuador will be suported, and is represented by more than one hundred endemic plants and twenty-six species of endemic birds, of great ecological, genetic, scientific, and bio-prospecting value. Generally, and across all four project countries, the Andean Páramo will be better managed, and is known to be an ecosystem that regulates water resources that are important for human consumption in Andean countries, providing over 60% of the water supply to these countries, and is responsible for the generation of 73% of the hydroelectric power in Colombia, 72% in Ecuador, and 81% in Peru. Services delivered by the Andean region's ecosystems, help to maintain production of food and fibre, deliver vital regulating services at the global and local level, support tourism and recreation and deliver other un-marketed cultural services, in addition to their role in regulating the global climate.

I. The AICCA project in **Peru** builds on the baseline established by the "Public Investment and Adaptation to Climate Change" project, which lasted from 2011 to 2014, with an investment of 3 million Euros, implemented by GIZ, which had as counterparts the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), and the Regional Governments of Cusco and Apurímac. Among the main products achieved are: i) Case studies in two regions (Cusco, Piura) for the irrigation sector, which serves as a practical example of the consideration of climate change variables in the different steps of identification, formulation and social evaluation of public investment projects, using risk analysis tools considering climatic scenarios and the cost-benefit analysis of risk reduction measures in the context of climate change; ii) Updated regulatory framework of the Investment System in Peru, which states that all investment projects must take into account the possible impacts of climate change on the sustainability of projects; iii) Digital platform on information risks as a basis for information and decision-making by formulators and evaluators of national investment projects prioritized for sectors that include climatic scenarios, and in more detail, for Cusco and Apurímac; iv) Virtual platform for knowledge management, developing a virtual diploma course aimed at formulators and evaluators of investment projects in Peru, and, aimed at strengthening capacities to incorporate risk management in a context of climate change in public investment projects; and v) Network of Cooperating Partners, forming a network between MINAM, MEF and various international cooperation projects that supported initiatives related to the incorporation of climate change within the management context of public investments.

J. Additionally, the AICCA project in Peru complements activities of the second phase of the project "Public Investment and Adaptation to Climate Change in Latin America - IPACC Regional", including Peru (headquarters), Colombia and Brazil, with the objective of ensuring that political decision-makers and technical staff of the Ministries of Economy, Finance and Planning in Peru, Colombia and Brazil take into account risks associated with climate change and options for adaptation to climate change in the planning and decision-making processes of public investment; with an investment of 5 million Euros, from 2015 to 2019. Within the framework of the IPACC project in Peru, a commitment exists for prioritized sectors to adapt good practices based on regional experiences and recommendations for climate risk management, which would facilitate synergies with proposed interventions of the AICCA project in Peru, in terms of pilot adaptation projects in water resources and irrigation.

K. SCCF resources will support vulnerability and CC/CV impact characterization study on small-scale irrigation investment projects and estimates of the costs of CC/CV related damages on existing small-scale irrigation projects in Peru. The GEF will fund pilot small-scale irrigation Public Investment Projects (PIP), in Peru, which include appropriate considerations for CV/CC. Between 2-3 pilot small-scale irrigation Public

Investment Project-PIP that include CC/CV considerations will be designed in a participatory fashion (including adequate M&E systems), and implemented in project intervention areas. The GEF alternative also will support methodological instruments and relevant technical standards for the inclusion of CC/CV consideration in public investment projects in small-scale irrigation in Peru, and will specifically fund an Adapted CV/CC Guideline for small-scale irrigation projects, and sectorial technical regulation for small-scale irrigation that consider risk management in a CV/CC context.

L. Project funds will support activities to promote transfer of generated knowledge and capacity to all relevant stakeholders to create a better informed climate-smart constituent, and will include brochures, informative events, incorporation of CV/CC consideration in post-graduate curriculum, training in CV/CC to stakeholders in key sectors, and dissemination via social media. Knowledge Management and South-South collaboration as a strategic approach for ensuring regional level impacts, up-scaling, and sustainability will also be support by the GEF alternative. An Incremental Cost Matrix is presented in Annex 4 of the complete Project Document.

M. Consistent with the above, concrete adaptation benefits to be obtained from SCCF investments in Bolivia will include the control of rain water discharges and flooding in urban areas, the reduction of overflow of tributary rivers, reduction in the loss of vial platforms, and the avoidance of damage to water resources management infrastructure such as storm drainage systems, sewer systems, flood ponds, wastewater treatment plants, and sewage collectors, a reforestation project for protection of water sources, soil stabilization, and reduction of the impact of CO2 emissions, and ultimately, a reduction in the loss of life as a consequence of reduced vulnerability and increased resilience to the impacts of climate change.

N. Concrete adaptation benefits to be obtained from SCCF investments in Colombia will include enhanced modelling of CV/CC projections to provide required technical guidance in efforts to adapt to CV/CC, a better understanding of the vulnerability of relevant ecosystems in selected water basins to the impacts of CV/CC, assessments of water use efficiency in the principal agricultural production systems, the update of instruments for planning territorial, environmental, and agricultural development and investments inclusive of CC/CV considerations, enhanced climate monitoring, hydrological monitoring, reforestation and restoration of river banks, salvo-pastoral practices, recovering water recharge areas, improve productivity, and improved water efficiency. In Ecuador, concrete adaptation benefits resulting from SCCF investments will include increased resilience of the selected hydroelectric projects and improvement in their capacity to manage risks to climate extremes; flow and sediment control, flood management, monitoring of levels and flow rates, hydro-climatic monitoring, an early warning system (EWS) of extreme weather events resulting in reduced vulnerability of watersheds and fragile high-mountain ecosystems, increased resilience of water provision for the selected hydroelectric projects, transfer of generated knowledge and capacity to relevant stakeholders, including at least 20% women, and enhancing the adaptive capacities of technicians and decision makers to use and interpret climate studies and VC & CC impact modelling to respond timely and effectively to extreme weather events.

O. Adaptation benefits from SCCF resources in Peru will include vulnerability and CC/CV impact characterization study on small-scale irrigation, estimates of the costs of CC/CV related damages on existing small-scale irrigation, the inclusion of CV/CC in Irrigation Public Investment Projects, methodological instruments and technical standards for the inclusion of CC/CV considerations in public investment projects, CV/CC Guideline for small-scale irrigation projects, and sectorial technical regulation for small-scale irrigation that consider risk management in a CV/CC context.

P. The enhanced condition of the Andean ecosystems as a consequence of project interventions will increase its resilience to climate variability and climate change (for example, protection of water recharge areas and enhanced water production through the protection of Andean forests) and increase in the carbon stocks of Andean forests. Additionally, enhanced management of watersheds and protected areas, coupled to climate change impact modelling will reduce the vulnerability of Andean communities in Ecuador to climate variability and climate change, thus increasing their capacity to adapt, and will serve as experiences and lessons learned to inform climate change adaptation efforts elsewhere in the world.

A.6 **Risks,** including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks:

Project Design Risk: Given the complexity of the project design and ambitious objectives, in combination with budgetary and financial constraints with implications of implementation progress in each country, risks can be considered substantial. Investment in the field in the four countries is planned for areas vulnerable to climate change, therefore representing an additional element of risk.

Corresponding Risk Mitigation Action: There is an expectation that adequate employment compensation and benefits in accordance to project TORs for qualified personnel involved in implementation, will secure the right staff with the right skill set and project implementation experience to assertively identify potential risks and introduce strategies to mitigate their impacts through-out project implementation. The Project's Monitoring & Evaluation (M & E) Plan to be developed at Project Inception, will include provisions for quarterly identification of project implementation risks and the identification of mitigation options and actions to enhance opportunities and reduce threats to the project's objectives. The said M & E Plan will also assign 'responsibilities' for risk mitigation actions at 3 levels of project implementation: Project Focal Point & National Committee; CONDESAN, and CAF. The quarterly approach to the monitoring and control of risks on an ongoing basis through-out the life of the project will allow for a timely and dynamic evaluation of risk mitigations being implemented, and will allow for almost real time sharing of lessons learned in this regard with project partners in all 4 countries. Risk mitigation successes and lessons to be documented in Quarterly M & E Reports will provide the an informed basis upon which Project personnel will be able to develop and apply adaptive management approaches to complex project design challenges, in consultation with project beneficiaries and the GEF Implementing Agency. Risks from investments in areas vulnerable to climate change will be mitigated through the formal incorporation of CV/CC considerations into planning and management guidelines governing public investments in project intervention areas.

Stakeholders Risk: At the country level, changes in government at the national or regional level during project implementation constitute a risk in terms of essential project personnel from key government counterpart agencies not retained by new government.

Corresponding Risk Mitigation Action: This risk will be mitigated by strengthening project institutions and socializing communities to ensure long term commitment and involvement. The participation of local user groups and CSOs will help eliminate total dependence on government staff and guarantee project institutional memory, therefore mitigating this risk. Additional institutional memory to be acquired through systematic monitoring by CONDESAN and CAF will also be available to ensure smooth continuity of project activities.

Implementing Agency Risk: The lack of experience by CAF in implementing GEF projects may pose a moderate risk to timely and effective project implementation.

Corresponding Risk Mitigation Action: The oversight capacity of CAF is evidenced by numerous successfully implemented projects in many countries, including in the four countries participating in this project. The effective implementation of the Environmental and Social Safeguards Manual of CAF approved by the GEF will also help to ensure proper project implementation. The experience of CONDESAN in the region in executing GEF projects is expected to contribute to a smooth implementation, and CAF's robust due diligence assessment of CONDESAN will ensure maximum transparency and effectiveness.

Overall project implementation risk may be substantial given the complexity of the design, and the number of stakeholders involved.

Corresponding Risk Mitigation Action: Project design included substantial participation by a wide range of participants as evidenced elsewhere in this Project Document, thus guaranteeing a broad-base ownership of the project.

Additionally, though regional in scope, the country-specific projects to be supported by the project have strong counterpart support, as evidenced by the level of co-financing. Regional outputs will be secured through an appropriately structured Regional Steering Committee, which will ensure that regional up-scaling of national successes is embraced and systematized in regional knowledge management efforts to be supported by the project. Additionally, the Results Framework of the project contains specific indicators which can be used to determine the level to which regional outputs have been achieved. Besides, the combined capacity of CAF as GEF Implementing Agency and CONDESAN as the project's Executing Agency will minimize complexities and maximize adaptive approaches to project implementation.

Country by country risks and mitigation measures to be taken by the project are detailed in Annex 6 of the complete Project Document.

A.7. **Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives**. The proposed Project was built on the experience and lessons learnt primarily from the regional PRAA Project, which are valuable as many stakeholders in the proposed Project remain the same, while new players are being incorporated. In this respect, considering the lesson that careful, early-planned partnerships with key stakeholders increase the viability and chances of Project success, the Project is supporting Government priorities in sectors where alliances at different levels (national, sub-national, local) have already been formed and multi-sector planning activities are already on their way. The AICCA project will build on the success obtained by the PRAA Project and strengthen the involvement of key stakeholders including scientists, decision-makers, water utilities, farmers and community members. This project will continue the mainstreaming of climate change in the Andean region by complementing and expanding the use of satellite images, high-mountain monitoring stations and hydro-meteorological stations initiated by the PRAA; successes obtained by PRAA in addressing gender issues related to water supply, irrigation, and agricultural information for women will be embraced by AIICA to strengthen gender mainstreaming across all project intervention areas. Lessons learned from demonstrations by PRAA on how to use climate data to inform public investments will be fully embraced by AICCA, especially in irrigation investments in Peru, and in the incorporation of CV/CC into planning and management tools and guidelines in Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia; progress made in improved cattle ranching and enhanced páramos fire prevention in Ecuador will be the primary basis for informing up-scaling efforts of these successes under the AICCA project.

There are several GEF projects in the four project countries that are either approved for implementation or still at the concept approval stage. It is difficult to establish the relevance of said projects to the AICCA Project because the project intervention areas are different, the specific focus may be different, or sufficient information is not available as yet, due to the early stage of project development, except in the case of the first three (3) GEF projects listed below for Ecuador, with synergies clearly identified. Agencies involved in the implementation of the AICCA Project however, have a responsibility to be assertive in identifying opportunities for coordination and collaboration with other GEF funded projects, and as such, will be committed to keep abreast with developments in the GEF projects listed in numbers 4 to 7 as well, with a view to consolidate coordination and avoid duplication of efforts, if and when these should arise.

1. Promotion of Climate-smart Livestock Management Integrating Reversion of Land Degradation and Reduction of Desertification Risks in Vulnerable Provinces, the objective of which is to reduce soil degradation, increase adaptive capacity to climate change, and mitigate GHG emissions by implementing cross-sectorial policies and climate-smart livestock management, with emphasis in the vulnerable provinces. Adaptation measures considered by the AICCA project in the selected watersheds include sustainable livestock management, thus creating a natural opportunity for coordination and for replication and up-scaling to other watersheds.
2. Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Forests, Soil and Water to Achieve the Good Living (Buen Vivir/Sumac Kasay) in the Napo Province, the objective of which is to promote biodiversity conservation, sustainable management of soils, water and climate change mitigation through the strategic investment of public resources, participative environmental governance and incentive mechanisms in the Napo Province. This project complements AICCA's activities in the Victoria River micro-watershed, Province of Napo, as it promotes the conservation of biodiversity through the consolidation of governance and policy models at the provincial level, the development of incentive mechanisms for conservation, the implementation of sustainable agriculture and livestock practices and support to sustainable production chains to reduce deforestation in the province.

Coordinated between the two projects will maintain coherence and articulation of the AICCA's themes and actions in the plans and policies promoted at the provincial level by this Project. The AICCA project will participate in the governance model that is promoted and the adaptation/conservation measures being implemented in the Upper Napo Basin will be complemented and strengthened.

3. Multiplying environmental and carbon benefits in high Andean ecosystems, the objective of which is to contribute to the conservation and enhancement of globally important biodiversity and carbon benefits embracing sustainable land and forest management at multiple scales. The AICCA project will be able to replicate the restoration practices promoted by the project, while the project's monitoring tools will be useful for ecosystem vulnerability studies. The AICCA can complement the activities of this project through the validation of the impact of restoration practices on the provision of water resources, while the project's experience in articulating climate change issues in management plans will be important for advocacy efforts in AICCA planning in watersheds.
4. Integrated Management of Water Resources of the Mira-Mataje and Carchi-Guaitara, Colombia–Ecuador Bi-national Basins, the objective of which is to promote the integrated water resources management (IWRM) in the Mira-Mataje and Carchi-Guaitara river basins shared by Colombia and Ecuador, by strengthening the institutional and managerial capacities at the regional, local and community levels for achieving environmental and socio-economic benefits.
5. Adapting irrigated agriculture for climate change in the Pacific basins of Peru, the aim of which is to assess the impacts of climate change on water resources and the possible measures for adaptation with emphasis on the irrigated agriculture located in the Pacific basin of Peru.
6. Integrated Water Resources Management in the Titicaca-Desaguadero-Poopó-Salar de Coipasa System (TDPS), with the objective to promote the conservation and sustainable use of water resources in the Titicaca - Desaguadero – Poopó - Salar de Coipasa (TDPS) transboundary system, through the updating the Global Bi-national Master Plan.
7. Advancing Landscape Approaches in Ecuador's National Protected Area System to Improve Conservation of Globally Endangered Wildlife, the objective of which is for Ecuador's Protected Area System to apply landscape approaches to increase its effectiveness for conservation of globally important wildlife.

B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation. The identification and engagement c during project preparation was guided by those who could have the most relevant and direct impact on project activ outcomes, as well as those who will be direct project beneficiaries. Specifically identified were different levels of g (e.g., ministries of environment, relevant sectorial ministries, regional and municipal governments), relevant sectori (e.g., basin management committees), research and academic institutions (e.g., University of Cuenca), service provi electricity and potable water companies), and individuals (e.g., local communities in Cochabamba, rural farmers in Specific beneficiaries will be identified once the specific areas of intervention are determined according to the prior of each country. Table 1 in the complete project document attempts to illustrate the results of a stakeholder mapping conducted to identify key project stakeholders, their present relevance or role in the project's area of influence, and impact they may have during and beyond project implementation. While one Ministry of Government will be the ke Point Ministry, the cross sector nature of the proposed project activities will require that the project liaise with othe well where appropriate, in cases where the role of said ministries will be key to the delivery project outputs.

The inclusion and engagement of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), indigenous peoples, and the public in the implementation of the AIICA project will be ensured via their direct participation in the governance and decision-making bodies of the project. Existing watershed-level and municipal level committees or councils will be invited to form part of the project's technical and consultative bodies. Special effort will be made to ensure that CSOs and indigenous people active or present in the area of influence of the project are represented in project decision-making and in interventions which may affect their interests. Of note is the fact that CSOs are already represented on watershed councils and other user group committees with which the AICCA Project will have key partnerships. For example, these include the 'Consejo de Cuencas' or Watershed Councils and sector interest groups such as

CORPOICA in the case of agricultural activities in the area of influence of the project in Colombia, and CORPOBAYACA as a key partner for incorporating CV/CC considerations into POMCA and PMATs at the municipal and watershed level in Colombia. Similar arrangements are in place in other countries such as the Federations of Neighbourhood Groups and Watershed Councils in Bolivia, and the Irrigation Users Organizations and Watershed Councils in Peru and Ecuador. There will also be key partnerships with other civil society groups including several educational institutions in Bolivia and in Ecuador. Additionally, it must be emphasized that in all instances, the standards and guidelines of the Environmental and Social Safeguards for CAF/GEF Projects Manual applies, including safeguards addressing indigenous peoples. The AICCA project will seek to institutionalize gender mainstreaming at all levels of intervention and operation of the project in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, through the development and implementation of country-specific Gender Mainstreaming Action Plans, which will follow the Gender Analysis Approach, Guidelines and Procedures described in Section XIII of the Environmental and Social Safeguards for CAF/GEF Projects Manual, with particular attention to the potential roles, benefits, impacts and risks for women and men to ensure meaningful participation and the equitable distribution of benefits among women and men to be derived from project interventions. The said country-specific plans will also address social vulnerability and the limited capacity to adapt to climate change and the challenges that often limit the participation of women in the agriculture, irrigation, and water resource governance systems. To this end, the Project will build on progress and efforts being made in project countries to consolidate gender mainstreaming and institutionalization, and will embrace the lessons learned and opportunities provided by women participation in institutional structures such as Water Users Organizations in Peru, the mainstreaming of gender through the Quota Law in Colombia, the Women's Platform of Cochabamba and the Departmental Association of Council Women in Bolivia, and the role of women in Watershed and Departmental Councils in Ecuador. In consultation and with the participation of women at the levels of relevant government ministries, regional governments, and operational governance structures of the Project, special efforts will be made to ensure that gender equity concerns are voiced during project consultations at all levels, in all policy, program, administrative and financial activities and procedures of the project, thereby contributing to a profound organizational transformation in all entities directly involved in the Project; gender training for both men and women in all opportunities provided by the Project; increasing women's access to opportunities for continued personal growth, increasing their leadership, and their capacity as agents of change to disseminate adaptive measures through the communities in which they live; and empowerment of women by their participation in water and climate change management–related planning processes.

In terms of the integration of gender considerations into specific project activities and outputs, the AICCA project will ensure that budgetary resources are allocated to incorporate gender analysis and gender concerns into all aspects of policy development, procedures, guidelines, projects, and monitoring systems of the Project, as part of the process to 'institutionalize' gender mainstreaming in climate change adaptation initiatives in project countries, and particularly, in the governance of water resources in the watersheds and municipalities targeted by the project. To this end, watershed-level and municipal level committees and councils deciding on project interventions will have guaranteed spaces reserved for women participation in said processes, and similarly, all project training and consultation opportunities shall reserve no less than twenty percent (20%) of all spaces for women, either as individuals with a legitimate interest in water resources or as representatives of Women's Organizations in the project intervention areas. Project activities to promote transfer of generated knowledge and capacity to all relevant stakeholders to create a better informed climate-smart constituent will include the introduction of information and communication technologies, which are critical tools for women's education, empowerment, economic productivity, and participation, thus contributing in a systematic manner to improvements in the overall livelihood of women.

B.2 Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF): Amongst the expected benefits can be included, for local populations: increased water security, increased income security from lessened climate risks to vulnerable agricultural practices, and decreased risk of exposure to flooding events and landslides, enhanced capacities in new technologies for sustainable drainage, reduction in damage to property and loss of human life, reduced risk of power shortages generated by hydroelectric plants, reduced vulnerability of farmers and users of irrigation systems for agricultural production, water efficiency in irrigation systems resulting in stability in agricultural production and sustained livelihoods for farmers in mountainous regions; for governments, an increased capacity and skill set to integrate best practices to address CC/CV considerations into protection and management of water resources; for service providers, stronger management and decision-making skills for integrated basin management and increased resilience of water-dependent services to CC/CV. The introduction of best practice management plans for multiple landscapes and the incorporation of CC/CV into watershed management plans and protected areas management plans will help to arrest the anthropogenic threats to biodiversity and ecosystems of global importance, while increasing the resilience of high mountain communities to climate variability and change.

B.3. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

The logic for choosing project activities included the selection of intervention areas through the application of a multi-criteria method and the characterization of socioeconomic and environmental conditions in the selected intervention areas. Based on the understanding of the socio-economic and environmental conditions of the intervention areas and on the circumstances surrounding the participation and management of the various social and institutional actors in the area, the portfolio of possible measures to adapt to climate change was defined, grouped by typologies that respond to two major groups: i) measures to reduce vulnerability and (ii) measures to increase resilience. The purification of the portfolio of measures was done through technical reasoning (use of criteria such as predominant ecosystem types, conservation status of ecosystems, magnitude of works, general state of human intervention in the basin, type of human systems settled in the basin , presence of other uses and users of water in the basins, presence of organizational structures for watershed management in the intervention areas, existence of protected areas, availability of hydro-climatic information, etc.) and knowledge based on previous experiences of adaptation to climate change in the region. The process was based on the best understanding and the experience of the governing body of climate change in the country and other invited institutions. The measures were chosen based on a qualitative analysis of their feasibility and not necessarily on individual costs, probable execution times, availability of favourable frameworks (in the legal, institutional and environmental aspects), and the estimated time for their design and implementation. Those measures that were estimated can be implemented in relatively short times, have the highest probability of co-financing, and those that are most likely to consolidate alliances, were favoured.

Firstly, the project is expected to be cost-effective by complementing the baseline investments defined under the 'GEF Alternative'. Secondly, the project is expected to be cost-effective as a result of its ability to bring together various partners from national economic development sectors such as environment, agriculture, water, forestry, and hydro-electric sectors. Additionally, project activities will contribute to the achievement of more resilience and sustainability of High-Andean ecosystem and enhanced biodiversity management in selected production landscapes in Ecuador, directly addressing threats to globally important biodiversity, while at the same time addressing resilience to climate change, under one project. In this way, and with the relatively limited resources available, a far-reaching impact is anticipated, since management/policy instruments affecting multiple sectors will be developed and embraced. Investments at the level of individual countries, in the generation and exchange of knowledge, technology transfer, institutional strengthening; mainstreaming of climate change considerations into policies, strategies and programs; and the design and implementation of adaptation measures in priority sectors will

provide opportunities for South-South transboundary collaboration, while achieving tangible economy of scale in knowledge management through the maximization of experiences and lessons learned.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN:

The project will be monitored through the following M& E activities. The M& E budget is presented below. A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start to produce the project's Annual Work Plan & Budget, discuss and finalize Required Monitoring & Evaluation Plan based on project's Tracking Tool **and inclusive of Risk Monitoring and Control considerations**; discuss the Project Operations Manual; discuss roles, responsibilities, and decision-making structures such as the Regional Advisory Committee, National Committees, and National Project Focal Points; and discuss Financial Reporting and Project Progress Reporting. Participants at this workshop will include at a minimum, representatives from CAF, CONDESAN, the Regional Coordinator, Climate Change Specialist, Procurement & Financial Specialist, and National Project Focal Points from each country.

During this workshop, special emphasis will be made on the project's monitoring and evaluation plan, to ensure consistency with the project's Results Framework and the GEF Tracking Tools, inclusive of a final vetting of indicators and means of verification. The Terms of Reference for project staff will be reviewed as necessary and the format, content and timeliness of project reports will be discussed. Meeting schedules of the Regional Advisory Committee and the National Committees will be developed and agreed to. It is expected that the first meeting of the Regional Advisory Committee should take place within the first 4 months of project start-up. It will be a crucial necessity to develop the Inception Workshop Report during the workshop, so all decisions and agreements made can be vetted and signed off on by all parties. This report will be a very useful roadmap and reference to be used through-out project implementation.

A Global Project Work Plan (GPWP) will be developed by the project team for ratification by the Regional Advisory Committee, and will be based on the implementation schedule presented in Annex 3. The GPWP will outline the general timeframe for completion of key project outputs and achievement of outcomes. It will map and guide project activity from inception to completion and will be a key monitoring tool. Quarterly monitoring will be conducted by CONDESAN and CAF with special attention to the identification and management of risks, based on the country by country risks identified in Annex 6 of the complete project document, and to the identification of compliance with Environmental and Social Safeguards. Biannual Project Reports will be prepared as per the format agreed during the Inception Workshop, and will serve as primary inputs to Annual Project report to be prepared by CAF. At a minimum, biannual progress reports must address delivery of planned outputs and outcomes, compliance with GEF focal area tracking tools, analysis of variance, the delivery of performance indicators, difficulties in project implementation, lessons learned, recommendations, and description of activities for the next reporting period. Project Progress reports will be due within 30 days of the completed semester. Project site visits will be conducted by CONDESAN and CAF at least twice per year, and findings of said visits will be shared with the Project Team and the National Project Focal Points within one month of said visits.

The project will be audited at least once annually in accordance with the CAF's Procurement and Financial Regulations. Quarterly requests for advances, Statement of Expenses (SOEs) and Financial Reports in biannual Project Progress Reports will form an important basis for project auditing, in addition to the Project Operations Manual.

An independent Mid-Term Review of project implementation will be conducted to determine progress being toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify correction actions and adjustments if needed. The review methodology will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization and terms of reference of the mid-term review will be drafted by CONDESAN for ratification by CAF, to ensure a level of robustness that is consistent with CAF's evaluation processes and relevance to the GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools. An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final Regional advisory Committee meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with CAF and GEF guidance. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term review, if any such correction took place). The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to

capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The TOR for this evaluation will be prepared by CAF based on guidance from the Regional Advisory Committee and CONDESAN. The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the final evaluation.

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems encountered and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replication of the project's results.

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums on a national and regional scale across all four countries, and in accordance with the project's overall knowledge management strategy, with the guidance of CAF. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in technical exchanges, scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, systematize, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Finally, there will be a bi-directional exchange of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus, especially those funded by the GEF as listed above.

M & E Activity	Responsibility	Estimated Budget (US$) (Excluding Staff Time)	Time Frame
Regional Inception Workshop to produce: Annual Work Plan; Discuss and finalize Required Monitoring & Evaluation Plan based on project's Tracking Tool, **and inclusive of Risk Monitoring and Control considerations;** Discuss Project Operations Manual; **Discuss Country-specific Gender Mainstreaming Action Plans**; Discuss Roles, Responsibilities, and Decision-making Structures; and Discuss Financial Reporting and Project Progress Reporting	• CAF • RCU/Regional Coordinator • Project Team • Consultant to assist with planning, facilitation and reporting	Indicative Cost: 50,000	Within first **three** months of project start-up
Develop long-term M&E Plan	• Regional Coordinator and Climate Change Specialist will develop TORs to be vetted by CAF • Consultant hired to assist with development of long-term M&E Plan.	Indicative Cost: 70,630 (Consultant's cost plus costs associated with vetting of means of verification in the field through-out project implementation)	To be developed at start up, and applied at start-up, mid-term and end of project, **except for Risk Monitoring & Control to be developed at least quarterly.**

Application of GEF Tracking Tools (Biodiversity and Climate Change)	• CAF • RCU • Project Team	Indicative Cost: 30,000	Annually
Regional Advisory Committee Meetings (with formally prepared minutes and resolutions)	• CAF • RCU	Indicative Cost: 80,000	One physical meeting per year and at least one virtual meeting per year
Quarterly Financial Reports & SOEs	• RCU • Project Team	Indicative Cost: 20,000	Within 30 days of each completed quarter
Project Progress Reports	• RCU • Project Team • National Project Focal Points • National Committees	Indicative Cost: 20,000	At least every 6 months and due within 30 days of each completed semester.
Publication of Project Progress Reports and other informative materials	• RCU • Project Team	Indicative Cost: 20,000	Every semester (bi-annually)
External Mid-Term Review	• CAF • RCU • Project Team • International Consultants (2) • National Consultants (4)	Indicative Cost: 00,000 (Professional Fees and logistical costs for 2 International Consultants and 4 National Consultants)	Within 90 days of completion of the project's mid-term
External Final Evaluation	• CAF • RCU • Project Team • International Consultants (2) • National Consultants (4)	Indicative Cost: 00,000 (Professional Fees and logistical costs for 2 International Consultants and 4 National Consultants)	At the end of project implementation
Terminal Report	• RCU • Project Team • Consultant	Indicative Cost: 30,000	At least one month before the end of the project
Audits	• RCU develops TORs to be vetted by CAF • Audit Firm to be hired by	Indicative Cost: 40,000	At least annually CAF reserves the right to request a partial or complete

	RCU, after no objection from CAF		audit at any time
Knowledge Management & Lessons Learned	• RCU • CAF • Project Team • Consultant	Indicative Cost: 79,397 (Productions of Videos, Systematization of lessons, experiences and best practices; regional end of project event)	Continuously through-out project + End of Project Knowledge Management Event
Monitoring Visits to Project Sites in 4 countries	• RCU • CAF • Project Team	Indicative Cost: 30,000 (cost of CAF travel to be charged to GEF IA Fees)	At least yearly
TOTAL INDICATIVE COST, EXCLUDING STAFF TIME AND CAF STAFF TRAVEL		**US$470,027**	

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this form. For SGP, use this OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
His Excellency Gonzalo Rodriguez Camara	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment and Water, Bolivia	APRIL 8TH, 2013
Ms. Claudia Vásquez MARAZZANI	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Colombia	APRIL 18TH, 2013
Dr. Daniel ORTEGA	GEF Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, ECUADOR	APRIL 9TH, 2013
Mr. José Antonio GONZALEZ NORRIS	GEF Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, PERU	APRIL 10TH, 2013

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date *(Month, day, year)*	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Development Bank of Latin America		June 27th, 2016	Rene Gomez-Garcia	+5117108530	rgomez@caf.com

(CAF)			Palao		

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Annex 1: Results Framework and Monitoring

Country: Andean Countries

Project Name: Adaptation to the Impact of Climate Change in Water Resources Project (CAF01/GEF5384)

Results Framework

Project Development Objectives

PDO Statement:

To generate and share data, information and experiences relevant for adaptation to climate variability and change, and useful for formulation of policies in selected sectors, and to pilot investments in priority areas in the four Andean countries.

These results are at	Project Level

Project Development Objective (Outcome) Indicators

Indicator (Outcome) Name	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values				
		YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	End Target

Knowledge products generated provide inputs for the incorporation of pertinent considerations of adaptation to the impacts of climate variability and change on water security into management instruments in the selected sectors (number).	0	6	7	2	1	**16**
Key actors are better prepared to incorporate climate variability and change (CV/CC) considerations for water security, in water systems, water management and water use within the sectors involved (number).	0	15	30	45	45	**135**
Pilot adaptation measures in the field have allowed validating the importance of inclusion of CV/CC considerations on water security in the selected sectors and the information generated is used to amend management instruments.	0	0	3	6	4	**13**
New tools[5] about the impact of CV/CC on water security in each participating country are shared and discussed with the same sector actors from the other three countries and explored (number of tools shared).	0	0	2	2	4	**8**
Identify, share and explore common denominators[6] regarding adaptation to impacts of CV/CC for water security in management instruments (public and private) at regional level (number of denominators).	0	0	2	2	3	**7**

[5] E.g. concepts, experiences, learnings, instruments and management models
[6] For example, methodologies or systems of technical assistance, environmental and social implications, etc.

PROJECT OUTPUT INDICATORS

Component 1: Generation and exchange of knowledge, technology transfer and institutional strengthening

Component Result: Knowledge and capacity has been generated, strengthened, and transferred in relation to water security in the context of vulnerability to climate variability and change on water resources in selected sectors

Output indicator	Baseline	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Target	Frequency	Verification Source	Responsibility
1.1 Relevant studies to help understand the vulnerability of water resources to the impacts of CV/CC are generated.	0 0	1 (Col) 1 (Bol)	1 (Col) 1 (Bol)	0	0	**Colombia**: IDEAM's hydrological cycle and water balance models for Lake Tota basin include CV/CC projections. 2 participatory assessments to compare the water use efficiency in the principal agricultural production system (onion and potatoes) under traditional and adaptive practices. **Bolivia**: Study of low risk scenarios CC / VC in Cochabamba, through two-dimensional modeling to identify risk areas for flooding and landslides in watersheds of Cochabamba. Guidance for determining	Progress reported in biannual progress reports Progress reported in biannual progress reports	Models available and producing data Data on water footprint for both crops (Col) Studies available (Bol, Ec, Pe)	National Coordinators with inputs from relevant members of each country's National Committees National Coordinators with inputs from relevant stakeholders: CIAT (Col), National Committee (Bol, Ec)

	0 0	2(EC) 2 (Pe)	2(EC)	2(EC)	1(EC)	maximum floods and delimitation of safety zones in rivers incorporating CV / CC factors. **Ecuador**: studies on climate vulnerability for each of the two selected hydroelectric projects, and modelling of the CC/CV impacts on both projects as well. 2 Gap Analyses, 2 Workshops and, 2 Technical Meetings on Sustainable Management of Andean ecosystems. 1 Impact Model, 2 Environmental Management Plan, 2 Local Development Strategies, 2 Land Use Plans, 2 Sector Policies, 1 Enhanced Regulatory Framework. **Peru**: vulnerability and CC/CV impact characterization			

						study on small-scale irrigation investment projects; study to estimate the costs of CC/CV related damages on existing small-scale irrigation projects.			
1.2 Studies to help understand the vulnerability of relevant ecosystems in selected water basins to the impacts of CV/CC are generated.	0	0	1 (Col)	0	0	**Colombia**: Updated analysis of territorial vulnerability, and ecological structure based on ecosystem services.	Progress reported in biannual progress reports	Map of ecological structure, and vulnerability diagnosis and risk map Progress report	C: Corpoboyaca
1.3 Activities to promote transfer of generated knowledge and capacity to relevant stakeholders take place, including at least 20% women	0 0	Inclusión of CC/CV in curriculum / 1 event	2 (Col) 15 beneficiaries / 1 event (Bol)	0 2 events (Bol)	2 events (Bol)	**Colombia**: (i) 2 brochures on: hydrological cycle and CV/CC projections, and Ecological structure, ecosystem services and vulnerability; (ii) 4 events to disseminate agro-climatological management of production systems to service providers of technical assistance. **Bolivia**: Curriculum content on the CC	Progress reported in biannual progress reports	Booklet, Report of events (Col, Ec, Pe) Curriculum content, reports of training modules; reports of meetings/events (Bol, Pe)	National Coordinators with inputs from relevant members of each country's National Committees or relevant stakeholders

	0 0	(Bol) 4 (Ec)	3 (Ec) TM ready and implemented / 1 event / 1 dis. space (Pe)	3 (Ec) TM implemented / 1 event / 1 dis. space (Pe)	3 (Ec) TM implemented / 1 event / 1 dis. space (Pe)	/ CV impacts as part of postgraduate training programs incorporating factors affecting threats (hydrological and hydraulic models), risk management, management of urban runoff with SUDS (UMSS / UMSA research agreement); at least 15 professionals trained formally; at least 6 events for information exchange on the project between the relevant stakeholders. **Ecuador**: strategy to disseminate project knowledge generation including at least 13 dissemination events. **Peru**: Training module for on CC/CV impacts and risk mgmt. in small-scale irrigation projects incorporated in the MEF training program to SNIP operators and other professionals. At least 3 knowledge-			

						sharing events, and 3 information dissemination spaces established (e.g., web sites that present project information).			

Component 2: Mainstreaming of climate change considerations into policies, strategies, programs, and other relevant management instruments									
Component Result: CC/CV considerations have been included in a series of relevant management instruments for the selected sector in each country									
Output indicator	**Baseline**	**Y1**	**Y2**	**Y3**	**Y4**	**Target**	**Frequency**	**Verification Source**	**Responsibility**
2.1 National & Municipal level instruments that take into account CC/CV considerations for Storm Drainage Management in Bolivia.	Historical diagnosis of ENSO events on the Water and sanitation sector. Technical specifications for storm drainage National diagnosis of solid waste management in Bolivia Technical regulation for urban storm drainage w/o CV/CC in Cochabamba	Scope and content of documents Scope and content of documents Scope and content of documents at municipal level - Cochabamba	0	Prepared National doc Prepared Municipal doc Prepared	Socialized National doc Socialized Municipal doc Socialized	Technical Regulation upgrade for the design of storm sewer systems that incorporate CC / CV in the preparation of public investment in storm drain projects. 1 solid waste management guide that incorporates mechanisms for storm drain cleaning 1 industrial solid waste management guide in the field of civil construction (rubble) Storm water drainage Master Plan for the metropolitan area of Cochabamba	Progress reported in biannual progress reports	Guideline for Vice Ministry (VASP) consideration. Technical reference report for consideration of VAPS. Plan and regulatory/operational instruments updates for Municipality consideration	Bolivia's National Coordinator with input from VAPS Bolivia's National Focal Point with input from GAMCbba.
2.2 Instruments for planning territorial, environmental, and agricultural development and investments include CC/CV considerations in Colombia	0	0	2 guides Tota's	1 guide	1 guide	Guidelines for the preparation of at least 4 instruments have been updated: POMCA (zoning and hydrological basins mgmt. plan), PGAT (technical assistance mgmt. plan), POT (territorial zoning plan), and PUEAA (program for the	Progress reported in biannual progress reports	Respective guidelines with CC/CV considerations	Colombia's National Coordinator with input from MADS for guidelines, and Corpoboyaca for Tota's instrumets

		Tota's POMCA Tota's 3 PGATs	PMAP Tota's PUEA A			efficient use and saving of water) Updated POMCA for Tota 3 PGATs prepared for Tota PMAP (Environmental Mgmt. plans for Paramos) for Tota			
2.3 Design and Management instruments relevant for the hydroelectric sector and for the conservation of watersheds and fragile ecosystems incorporate CC/CV considerations in Ecuador.	0 0	Identified Identified 0	2 3	1 2	1 2	4 technical procedures and/or administrative processes of hydroelectric sector entities (e.g., operators, controllers) include CC/CV considerations. Strategies/plans/programs relevant for the hydroelectric sector, or for basin and fragile ecosystem's management, which are aligned to development and zoning plans, are prepared or updated so as to include CC/CV considerations. 3 Technical Workshops, 2 Watershed Management Plan and 1 Protected Areas Management Plan incorporate Technical Standards and Guidelines, 2 landscapes with enhanced sustainable management practices 3 methodological guidelines or similar instruments for the	Progress reported in biannual progress reports	Selected technical/administrative procedures have been established. Selected strategies, plans or programs have been prepared or updated. Selected technical/administrative procedures have been established. Selected strategies, plans or programs have been prepared or updated.	Ecuador's National Focal Point with input from relevant members of the National Committee

	0	1	1	1	1	inclusion of CC/CV in the design of hydroelectric projects are prepared. Availability of 4 new or updated guidelines/technical regulations that allow for the inclusion of CC/CV considerations in the design phase of hydroelectric projects, including issues on water security, conservations and management of basin and ecosystems that supply water for hydroelectric projects.			
2.4 Methodological instruments and relevant technical standards for the inclusion of CC/CV consideration in public investment projects on small-scale irrigation in Peru.	General Guidance for identification, formulation and social evaluation of public investment projects – incorporating risk mgmt. in a context of CC.	0 0	1 0	0 1	0 0	Adapted Guidance for small-scale irrigation projects prepared. Sectoral technical regulation for small-scale irrigation that considers risk management in a context of CC/CV prepared.	Progress reported in biannual progress reports. Availability of documents in MEF and MINAGRI's web site	Selected technical/administrative procedures have been established. Selected strategies, plans or programs have been prepared or updated.	Peru's National Coordinator with and project's National Committee

Component 3: Design and implementation of adaptation measures in priority sectors

Component Result: Pilot CV/CC adaptation measures and investments validated and implemented in the drinking water and basic sanitation sector, the environment and agriculture sector, the hydroelectric sector, the minor irrigation sector, and in watersheds and fragile ecosystems in one or more of the project countries.

Output indicator	Baseline	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Target	Frequency	Verification Source	Responsibility
3.1 Adaptation investment projects to protect water recharge areas, and to increase the resilience of storm drainage in the selected micro basins in Cochabamba, Bolivia.	Final design of flow canalization infrastructure in Cochabamba (PROASRED)	Design of 1 pilot	50% implementation of one pilot	75% implementation of pilot	100% implementation of 1 pilot	A pilot adaptation project with at least 30% participation by women, designed and implemented to contribute to the control of flow of storm water drainage in each one of the two selected areas in Cochabamba (including adequate M&E systems).	consultant/works contracts delivered;	Approval reports of final designs. Pilot implemented; consultant/works contracts delivered.	Bolivia's National Coordinator with inputs from local technical specialists, GADGAM Cochabamba, and VAPSB
	0	Design	Implementation in 5% of the population	Implementation in 10% of the population	Implementation in 15% of the population	Reforestation project as river management technique for protection of water sources, soil stabilization, reduction of the impact of CO2 emissions.	Progress reported in biannual progress reports.	50,000 planted trees	
	National diagnosis of solid waste management in Bolivia; environmental education guide in integrated solid waste management	Design	Implementation in 5% of the population	Implementation in 10% of the population	Implementation in 15% of the population	Project strengthening resilience through education and awareness about integrated solid waste	Progress reported in biannual progress reports.	Register of groups trained	

						management with a focus on storm water drains Systematization, editing and printing of experiences and learning from AICCA-Bolivia project			
3.2 Adaptive practices that increase the resilience of agricultural productive systems designed and implemented in Colombia.	0 0	TBD 60 families on WP 225 families on AMP	TBD 180 families on WP 685 families on AMP	TBD 240 families on WP 800 families on AMP	TBD 240 families on WP 800 families on AMP	Adaptation activities (number to be determined) to improve the resilience of agricultural productive systems have been designed, implemented and validated (including adequate M&E systems). These may include: activities to promote transparency and accountability at the community level; activities to protect watersheds (e.g., monitoring climate and hydrology, reforestation and	Progress reported in biannual progress reports.	Measures implemented; consultant/works contracts delivered; goods delivered, installed, and operational, etc. Register of groups trained	Colombia's National Coordinator with inputs from Corpoboyaca and IDEAM

						restoration of river banks, silvopastoral practices, recovering water recharge areas, etc.); adaptive activities in the management of agriculture production (e.g., to improve productivity, water efficiency). Families in the Tota area trained on validated practices (720 on watershed protection-WP, and 2,510 on agricultural practices-AMP).			
3.3Adaptation activities that contribute to increasing the resilience of the selected hydroelectric projects in Ecuador and improve their capacity to manage risks to climate extremes	0 0	Identified Identified	2 1	2 1	1 0	5 pilot activities to increase the resilience and response capacity of selected hydroelectric systems to climate extremes been designed and implemented (including adequate M&E systems). These may include: flow and sediment control, flood	Progress reported in biannual progress reports.	Measures implemented; consultant/works contracts delivered; goods delivered, installed, and operational, etc. Implemented EWS systems.	Ecuador's National Coordinator with inputs from consultants, contractors, members of the National Committee.

						management activities, monitoring of levels and flow rates, and hydro-climatic monitoring among others. An early warning systems (EWS) of extreme weather events in supply basins of each selected hydroelectric project,			
3.4 Adaptation activities that contribute to reducing the vulnerability of watersheds and fragile high-mountain ecosystems, and to increasing the resilience of water provision for the selected hydroelectric projects in Ecuador.	0	Identified	2	4	2	8 adaptation measures to contribute to the conservation, protection, restoration and recovery of watersheds and fragile high-mountain ecosystems These may include: improved agricultural practices, improved cattle ranching practices, fire prevention plans and protocols for paramos, etc. Activities will at least include two measures in protected areas	Progress reported in biannual progress reports.	Measures implemented; community agreements; consultant/works contracts delivered; goods delivered, installed, and operational, etc.	Ecuador's National Coordinator with inputs from consultants, contractors, members of the National Committee.

						(Cayambe Coca National Park) 2 Technical workshops to develop sector best practices; 2 ecosystems restored; 30% of cattle moved from páramos; best practices applied in at least 2 productive sectors in the project intervention áreas; 2 Fire Prevention Plans; 2 Fire Brigades formed, trained and equipped.			
3.5 Pilot small-scale irrigation Public Investment Project (PIP) designed and implemented in Peru	Existing PIPs (to be selected) without CC/CV considerations	2-3 selected PIPs-	1 PIP designed	1 PIP designed 1 PIP implemented	1 PIP designed 2 PIPs implemented	2-3 pilot small-scale irrigation Public Investment Project-PIP that include CC/CV considerations have been designed in a participatory fashion (including adequate M&E systems), and implemented in selected areas.	Progress reported in biannual progress reports.	Report on selected PIPs in selected areas. Feasibility declaration of PIPs by OPI MINAGRI. Institutions involved and direct beneficiaries have signed off Works.	Peru's National Coordinator with inputs from consultants, OPI, implementation unit of PIPs.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

COMMENTS	RESPONSE	REFERENCE
GEF SECRETARIAT N/A – No pending issues.		
STAP The proposed project targets an important climate-sensitive region, and seeks to develop a regional approach towards climate resilience, building on past interventions in the area. While these are all welcome features of the project, the concept note is unfortunately lacking the detail required to reasonably assess its feasibility and effectiveness at this stage. The problem statement itself is not fully specified. Glacial retreat will certainly have implications for downstream hydrology. But what are the expected implications? Will there be greater variability in streamflow? A rather sketchy description is provided in the section on sectoral and institutional context, which unfortunately does not capture the range of climate change outcomes to which adaptation is required. Furthermore, it would be useful to strengthen this section further by providing data based on model projections of climate change in the tropical Andes, identifying possible implications for water resources. Perhaps literature used for the development and implementation of the PRAA also could	The implications of climate change and variability impose critical threats to local ecosystems and economies, especially in countries and regions with less capacity to adapt their economies, institutions and population to the challenges lying ahead. Climate change will increase the El Niño phenomenon, intensifying precipitation and flood likelihood, jeopardizing the ability of current systems to drain storm water (e.g. Bolivia). Likewise, increased aridity and drought conditions will negatively impact hydropower generation (e.g. Ecuador). The water cycle is changing, with glaciers receding dramatically on the Andean cordillera (a 20%+ loss on glacier surface area is a commonly quoted figure for Andean tropical glaciers over the past 30 years)[7], more severe downpours followed by longer dry seasons, and varying evapotranspiration conditions, all of which alter the water balance of any given basin and challenge the economies and ecosystems that are built around them. The likelihood and intensity of water-related extreme weather events is also increasing in the region, for example, droughts and devastating wildfires in Ecuador 2012, severe floods in Colombia 2010-2011, floods and landslides in the Cuzco region of Peru 2011, or intense floods in Bolivia 2013. As reported in the PRAA Project Appraisal Document (World Bank, 2007), glacier retreat results in a temporary increase in runoff, severely	PRODOC Section 1A, pg. 12-14 PRODOC Section 1B, pg. 15

[7] The World Bank. 2014. Turn Down the Heat: Confronting the New Climate Normal. Washington, DC: World Bank. Chapter 3: Latin America and the Caribbean.

be useful in this regard, as well as other recent published literature, such as: Vuille, M. et al. "Climate change and tropical Andean glaciers: Past, present and future. Earth Science Reviews (2008)79-96, Rabatel, A, "Current state of glaciers in the tropical Andes: a multi-century perspective on glacier evolution and climate change", Cryosphere 2013, Vol. 7 Issue 1, p81-102, 2013 and Seiler, C, "Climate Variability and Trends in Bolivia", Journal of Applied Meteorology & Climatology Jan2013, Vol. 52 Issue 1, p130-146, 2013. The relationship between the project objective and the SCCF strategy is not clear, particularly with regard to the additional cost reasoning. For example, the concept note specifies the project objective as: The proposed objective of this project is to generate tools and knowledge to enable governments to promote resilient management of their water resources through the inclusion of climate change impacts into policy, planning and on the ground investments on selected sectors, and to promote south-south learning, collaboration and technology transfer. While this objective is quite laudable, how is it related to the strategic objectives of the SCCF? It is certainly important to improve the base of scientific knowledge pertaining to future climate change. On the other hand, many uncertainties are not, and will not be fully resolved. In such a situation, what are the robust outcomes to which responses are warranted? How will the tools and knowledge generated contribute towards long-term adaptation and resilience enhancement?	affecting water availability. For large urban centers such as Quito in Ecuador (pop. 2.0 million) where glaciers (Antisana and Cotopaxi in particular) supply one-third of Quito's drinking water, or La Paz and El Alto in Bolivia (pop. 2.3 million) where the glaciers of the Cordillera Real have until recently supplied 30–40 percent of potable water, the changing circumstances can affect costs of supply and ultimately the ability of urban centers to maintain vibrant economies. According to Rabatel (2013), glacier retreat in the tropical Andes over the last three decades is unprecedented since the maximum extension of the Little Ice Age (LIA, mid-17th-early 18th century), with a negative trend in mass balance over the last 50 years, which exceed the average mass balance calculated on a global scale. Severe climate-related disasters are expected to increase in Bolivia, with droughts and La Niña-related floods can be expected in the lowlands, while increasing temperatures suggest higher risks of drought in the Andes (Seiler, et al., 2013). These concerns have been addressed under 'Project Rationale': The objective and proposed activities of the AICCA project are aligned with the programming priorities of the SCCF for Adaptation (SCCF-A), and specifically focused on water resources management (minor irrigation systems in Peru, water recharge areas in Ecuador and Bolivia, and water production and efficiency in the highlands of Colombia); land management (mountainous landscapes, watershed and protected areas in Ecuador, and land-use plans in Colombia); agriculture (water efficiency for agriculture in Colombia);	PRODOC Section II Part A, Pg 32-33

Component 3 of the project seeks to: finance climate adaptation investments, and it will include activities such as: (i) design and implementation of adaptation measures, on selected sectors, that incorporate technologies and approaches that have proven to work elsewhere and contribute to the increased resilience of the sector (which could include, inter alia, water supply, energy generation, food security, agriculture or biodiversity management). This is a rather broad and vague specification of the proposed interventions. What is the basis for selecting sectors? What kinds of adaptation measures are being considered? How will they be evaluated? In what way are they additional to the baseline activities in the region /countries?	Infrastructure development (hydroelectric plants in Ecuador); fragile ecosystems, including mountainous ecosystems (watershed, páramos, and elevated Andean forests in Ecuador, Colombia and Peru); and supporting capacity building, including institutional capacity, for preventive measures, planning, preparedness and management of disasters relating to climate change, including contingency planning, in particular for droughts and floods in areas prone to extreme weather events (applicable to activities in all 4 countries under the AICCA project). Furthermore, the AICCA project is aligned with the GEF Adaptation to Climate Change (LDCF/SCCF) Framework specifically in terms of **CCA-1** (Reducing Vulnerability), **CCA-2** (Increasing Adaptive Capacity) and **CCA-3** (Adaptation Technology Transfer). Activities in Ecuador are aligned with the GEF Biodiversity Results Framework and specifically with **BD-2** (Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors), in relation to updating watershed and protected areas management plans to better address anthropogenic threats to biodiversity emanating from cattle ranching, deforestation, and wildfires. The 'Sectorial and Regional Context' and the 'Project Rationale' of the PRODOC emphasized the need for the beneficiary countries to strengthen their adaptation capacity to cope with the increased impacts of climate variability and climate change on <u>water dependent economic sectors</u>. An explanation of adaptation measures were introduced in 'Project Rationale' (Pg. 34, No. 38 of the PRODOC), and further explained under 'Project Components', including the development of monitoring systems geared towards determining the efficiency and effectiveness of proposed adaptation measures. The addition of CV/CC considerations to the	PRODOC Section IA, Pg 14-20 PRODOC Section IIA, Pg 33-34 PRODOC Pg 34, No. 38 PRODOC Section IIB, Pg 36-38 PRODOC Section IIE, Pg 41-44
Additionally, STAP encourages the project developers to specify the following during the proposal development : i) define more precisely the target areas in each country; ii) describe the socio-economic characteristics of the communities in the target areas ; iii) describe what impact climate change is posing in the target region (at the catchment level) related to glacier melting and its possible effects on water resources by relying on scientific documents and/or unpublished rigorous sources including outputs from the PRAA; iv) define how each component will contribute to reducing the vulnerability of the communities to		PRODOC Section 1A, pg. 12-20

climate risks posed by glacier retreat to increase the sustainability of water resources for livelihood purposes (agriculture, water supply, food security), and for biodiversity conservation.	existing baseline in the countries (existing guidelines, instruments, planning tools, management plans and regulations) was clearly articulated in the 'Incremental Cost Reasoning' section of the PRODOC.	PRODOC Section IIB, Pg 36-38
	Extensive Technical Country Reports (*Informe Técnico de País*) were produced during project preparation with an abundance of details on the specific targeted areas in each country. The PRODOC seeks to capture the regional picture, but with a full understanding of the details in each country via the Technical Country Reports, which will be the most referenced technical document by the countries and the Project Team during project implementation.	PRODOC Annexes I, III & IV
Many of the key results are proposed to be measured through publications in scientific journals. STAP questions whether this is appropriate as a results indicator in the GEF context. In general, the specification of indicators could be strengthened.		PRODOC Annex I
In doing so, STAP further encourages the World Bank to define explicitly the adaptation benefits and the global environmental benefits. Currently, it appears the adaptation benefits are initially described in Annex 2 based on a preliminary description of the components. Their description can be further detailed (per component) during the proposal development. Additionally, STAP recommends defining indicators to estimate and monitor the expected adaptation benefits, including social and economic indicators reflecting livelihood strategies developed to reduce vulnerabilities caused by hydrological changes due to glacier recessions. It also would be valuable to define the methods used to measure these indicators. This information will be valuable to define further the additional cost reasoning, which presently also is described in a preliminary manner in Annex 2.	Impacts posed by climate change to project target areas were described in the 'Sectorial and Institutional Context' PRODOC, and each component describes the anticipated outcomes of project intervention in addressing the said impacts; this was further articulated and strengthened in the Incremental Cost Reasoning, summarized in the Results Framework Matrix (Annex 1), the Country by Country Implementation Schedule in Annex 3, and in the Incremental Cost Matrix (Annex 4). This has been addressed in the Results Framework.	PRODOC Section IIE, Pg 41-44
Similarly, STAP encourages providing a baseline detailing further biodiversity in the target regions, and how the biodiversity status has changed as a result of climate change and glacier melting. In this regard, STAP encourages the project developers to use data to demonstrate the type, and abundance of, biodiversity in the target areas. (At a glance, it appears the proposal will only target biodiversity conservation in Ecuador. If so, it would be useful to indicate	The narrative has been adjusted to reflect use of GEF Biodiversity Trust Fund in Ecuador only. Global environmental benefits from biodiversity conservation interventions by the project are included in the Project Rationale and the Incremental Cost Reasoning of the PRODOC and the CEO Endorsement Request. A detail project monitoring plan for national and regional	PRODOC Section IIE, Pg 41-44

this more clearly in the project framework and in the narrative.) Additionally, STAP recommends defining explicitly the global environmental benefits to complement the basic description provided in Annex 2. To monitor the global environmental outcomes on biodiversity conservation, STAP encourages the project developers to define appropriately indicators on biodiversity conservation, detailing what methods will be used to measure and track these indicators.	activities which is consistent with the GEF's Tracking Tools will be developed at the Project Inception Workshop, as mentioned in the Results Monitoring & Evaluation Section of the PRODOC. The biodiversity baseline in the project intervention area of Ecuador has been described in the PRODOC. The text below is an excerpt from the PRODOC: "The areas of intervention of the project in Ecuador include the Cayambe Coca National Park, and the Machángara River Basin and watershed within the Cajas National Park. The biodiversity in these areas are consistent with the upper broader Amazon watershed, and include páramo, wetlands and Andean forests. The Ecuadoran Amazon has 800 species of fish, including three types of piranhas, 350 Species of reptiles, more than 300 species of mammals, and thousands of species of plants and trees. It is believed that one acre of rainforest in the Ecuadoran Amazon may be home to 70,000 species of insect, asserting its recognition as one of the world's 17 megadiverse countries. The habitats in this part of the Amazon are also a fundamental part of the last habitats of emblematic endangered species such as the Andean condor (*Vulturgryphus*), the spectacled bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*) and the puma (*puma concolor*). The Coyambe Coca National Park itself is known to be home to 106 species of mammals, 395 species of birds, 70 species of reptiles, and 116 species of amphibians. The Cajas National Park is known to be home to 44 species of mammals including the endemic Cajas water mouse (*Chibchanomys orcesi*) and Tate's shrew opossum (*Caenolestes tatei*), and 17 species of amphibians. The biodiversity in the project intervention areas is also represented	PRODOC, Section 1A, paragraph No. 6, Pg 13-14

	by more than one hundred endemic plants and twenty-six species of endemic birds, of great ecological, genetic, scientific, and bio-prospecting value. The Andean Páramo is an ecosystem that regulates water resources that are important for human consumption in Andean countries, providing over 60% of the water supply to these countries, and is responsible for the generation of 73% of the hydroelectric power in Colombia, 72% in Ecuador, and 81% in Peru. Services delivered by the Andean region's ecosystems, help to maintain production of food and fibre, deliver vital regulating services at the global and local level, support tourism and recreation and deliver other un-marketed cultural services, in addition to their role in regulating the global climate.	
JAPAN Please closely coordinate with the project of UNTFHS in Bolivia. WFP, FAO and UNICEF have been strengthening the Human Security of rural communities which are vulnerable to climate change since the end of 2011. Bolivia: Strengthening of Human Security of Rural communities through integral support to their resilience, response capacity and food security situation ($2,041,177)	Addressed in PRODOC	Section IID, Paragraph No. 58, pg 40
Also, in Peru, please utilize the lessons learnt by the project implemented by UNDP, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, PAHO and WHO through UNTFHS in 2006 in order to maximize synergy effect. Peru: Natural Disasters in Peru: from Damage Limitation to Risk Management and Prevention ($1,576,484.62)	Addressed in PRODOC	Section IID, Paragraph No. 58, pg 40
GERMANY Germany appreciates the attempt of addressing the resilience of vulnerable		

ecosystems in the Andean region across national borders which is an important yet challenging appointment. However, for successful implementation of the proposed activities, Germany recommends explaining how they build on national policies and plans, other projects and interventions and findings from the National Communications (baseline scenario). Germany further recommends elaborating on what kind of activities are already covered by those national plans and where additional activities start that are delivered by the GEF project (additional cost reasoning). Regarding the proposed activities, Germany recommends refining the activities and describing precisely how the activity is linked to the expected output and where exactly they will have an impact in the rather large area covered by the project. Calculating the amount of the fund per year and country, the project should focus on few watersheds. We would appreciate more information on which vulnerability assessment the selection of watersheds is based on, the target areas in each country including a description of the socioeconomic characteristics of the communities in the target areas, the climate change impacts in the target region as well as an indication how each component will contribute to reducing the vulnerability of the communities to the expected climate impacts. In addition, Germany, recommends better explaining how the special component for Ecuador fits into the project as also suggested in the STAP review. Germany appreciates that the SGCAN makes use of its expertise, core competency, its role and mandate given by the four countries in bringing the countries together and facilitating exchange as proposed in component 1. However, the allocation of funds seems disproportionate and might be reconsidered. Since the project endeavors to mainstream climate change into national policies and plans, Germany recommends identifying and advancing the cooperation with national	These comments are similar to those of the STAP already addressed above. The baseline and the GEF alternative are explained in the Incremental Cost Reasoning section of the PRODOC. Extensive Technical Country Reports (*Informe Técnico de País*) were produced during project preparation with an abundance of details on the specific targeted areas in each country. The PRODOC seeks to capture the regional picture, but with a full understanding of the details in each country via the Technical Country Reports, which will be the most referenced technical document by the countries and the Project Team during project implementation. Impacts posed by climate change to project target areas were described in the 'Sectorial and Institutional Context' PRODOC, and each component describes the anticipated outcomes of project intervention in addressing the said impacts; this was further articulated and strengthened in the Incremental Cost Reasoning, summarized in the Results Framework Matrix (Annex 1), the Country by Country Implementation Schedule in Annex 3, and in the Incremental Cost Matrix (Annex 4). This is no longer relevant since the SGCAN is no longer involved or associated with the AICCA Project. The project embraces broad participation of	PRODOC Section IIE, Pg 41-44 PRODOC Section 1A, pg. 12-20 PRODOC Section IIB, Pg 36-38 PRODOC Annexes I, III & IV NA

counterpart institutions. These counterparts should include several relevant line ministries and meteorological institutes. The latter once are also currently strengthened by the recently started project PRESDES, financed by the Finish Government, which can be a benefit for the proposed GEF project. As stated already in the comments from the GEF Secretariat, Germany would like to ask that the GEF fee policy is followed (point 11), that the links between the proposed project activities and objective of the SCCF-B are outlined (point 2) and that it should be outlined how gender dimensions are considered in the project (point 6). In addition, Germany shares the concerns of the STAP and recommends integrating the requests from the STAP review in the final project document. This applies particularly to a clearer outline of the projects activities, their outcomes and the SCCF strategy (point 3), and providing a context-appropriate and user-friendly solution for measuring key results (point 6).	relevant national institutions as evidenced in the Stakeholder Matrix in the PRODOC, with provisions for their participation in the National Project Committees, through the office of the National Project Focal Point. Partly addressed above. Gender mainstreaming addressed in PRODOC as per CAF's Environmental and Social Safeguards and the Environmental and Social Management Frameworks (ESMF) developed for each country within the preparation activities of this project. Addressed above.	PRODOC Section II1A, Pg 24-32 PRODOC Annex 5 PRODOC Section II Part A, Pg 32-33 PRODOC Section VIF, pg 51 PRODOC Annexes I, III & IV
U.S.A The United States requests to review this project again prior to CEO endorsement. We recognize the potential value of this project in addressing the impacts on water resources from climate change in the Andes Region. However, prior to CEO endorsement we ask for an explanation of how the concerns raised in the STAP's request for major revision have been addressed. In particular, we would appreciate more detail regarding the expected implications of climate change and glacial retreat in the Andes and the specific adaptation mechanisms envisioned in the project. We would also like to see indicators to estimate and monitor expected biodiversity and adaptation benefits associated with the project.	These concerns addressed above under the STAP comments/questions.	

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS[8]

A. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 200,000			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	**GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount ($)**		
	Budgeted Amount	**Amount Spent Todate**	**Amount Committed**
PPG activities by World Bank	200,000	200,000	0
Additional PPG activities by CAF	44,720	40,000	4,720
Total	244,720	240,000	4,720

[8] If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used**)**

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

NA

ANNEX E: Cofinancing Comfirmations Letter

Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia

MINISTERIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y AGUA

La Paz, 01 JUN 2016

MMAyA/DESPACHO Nº 1009 /2016

Señor
Rene Gómez Garcia
EJECUTIVO SÉNIOR (PUNTO FOCAL GEF-CAF)
BANCO DE DESARROLLO DE AMERICA LATINA
Presente.-

REF.: **COMPROMISO DE CONTRAPARTIDA AL PROYECTO REGIONAL "ADAPTACIÓN DEL CAMBIO CLIMATICO SOBRE EL AGUA" AICCA- PROYECTO GEF 5384**

De mi consideración:

Tengo el agrado de escribirle respecto al proyecto regional entre Bolivia, Ecuador, Perú y Colombia "Adaptación del Cambio Climático sobre el Agua" – AICCA proyecto GEF-5384, bajo el liderazgo del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia a través del Viceministerio de Agua Potable y Saneamiento Básico.

El citado proyecto, tiene la premisa de contribuir a la resiliencia climática y la seguridad hídrica en los diferentes sectores vinculados a los recursos hídricos a través de fondo de la ventana especial de transferencia tecnológica y cambio climático del Fondo Ambiental Global (GEF por sus siglas en inglés).

Consecuentemente, esta nota sirve para hacer constar la conformidad del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua con el proyecto y el compromiso de que las inversiones no financieras programadas por el VAPSB constituirán el cofinanciamiento nacional del MMAyA; equivalentes a un total $us 4´822.058,00 (CUATRO MILLONES OCHOCIENTOS VEINTIDÓS MIL CINCUENTA Y OCHO 00/100 Dólares Americanos) para el periodo comprendido desde enero del 2017 hasta diciembre del 2020, proyecto que está previsto para un periodo de 4 años.

Con este motivo, aprovecho la oportunidad para reiterar las seguridades de mi distinguida consideración.

Lic. Gonzalo Rodríguez Camara
VICEMINISTRO DE GESTIÓN AMBIENTE, BIODIVERSIDAD, CAMBIOS CLIMÁTICOS Y DE GESTIÓN Y DESARROLLO FORESTAL
MMAyA

cc. Archivo
RAME/JCA/BNR/mce

Calle Capitán Castrillo No. 434, Teléfono: 2115571 - Fax: 2115582, La Paz - Bolivia
¡La vida nos inspira!

La Paz, June 1st, 2016
MMAandA / DISPATCH No. 1009/2016

Mr.
René Gómez García

Senior Executive (FOCAL POINT GEF-CAF)

LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Present.-

REF: Commitment counterpart for the Regional Project "CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION ON WATER "AICCA- GEF PROJECT 5384

From my consideration:

I am pleased to write you about the regional project among Bolivia, Ecuador, Perú and Colombia "Climate Change Adaptation on Water" - AICCA GEF Project-5384, under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment and Water of the multinational country of Bolivia, by the Vice Ministry of Potable Water and Sanitation.

This project, contributes to climate adaptation and water security in different sectors linked to water resources through special technology transfer and climate change of the Global Environmental Fund (GEF- Spanish acronym).

Consequently, this letter serves to certify the conformity of the Ministry of Environment and Water with the Project and the commitment that no financial investments programmed by VAPSB constitute the national co-financing of MMA and A; equal to a total of $ US 4'822.058,00 dollars for the period from January, 2017 to December, 2020, project previewed for a period of 4 years.

For this reason, I take this opportunity to reiterate the assurances of my highest consideration.

Gonzalo Rodriguez Camara

TODOS POR UN NUEVO PAÍS
PAZ EQUIDAD EDUCACIÓN

MINAMBIENTE

Al contestar por favor cite estos datos:

Fecha: 17 de junio de 2016 16:58 Nº Reg. Salida: OAI-8150-E2-2016-014144
Folios: Anexos: 0

OAI-8150

Bogotá D.C.

Señor
Rene Gomez- Garcia
Punto Focal GEF
CAF

Referencia: Proyecto GEF AICCA - "Adaptación al Impacto del Cambio Climático sobre el Agua"

Estimado Director,

En mi calidad de Punto Focal Operativo del GEF, confirmo para el **Proyecto GEF AICCA - "Adaptación al Impacto del Cambio Climático sobre el Agua"** la siguiente contrapartida: USD 3.475.010.oo

Los recursos aportados en bienes y servicios, están representados en personal directivo y técnico del Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo sostenible, el IDEAM y el Convenio No. CCO 1020020 del 07 de abril de 2014, suscrito entre la Agencia Francesa de Desarrollo - AFD y el Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible – MADS sobre Cooperación para los planes estratégicos de Macrocuencas y ordenamiento del Lago de Tota.

Saludos cordiales,

Firmado por: MARIA VASQUEZ MARAZZANI
JEFE DE OFICINA 0137 GRADO 21 Fecha firma: 17/06/2016 16:58:13

CLAUDIA VÁSQUEZ MARAZZANI
Jefe Oficina de Asuntos Internacionales
Punto Focal GEF
Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible de Colombia

Copia a: Maria Laura Rojas Vallejo / GEF Political Focal Point – Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Pablo Vieira Samper / Viceminister of Environment and Sustainable Development
Rodrigo Suarez Castaño / Director of Climate Change- MADS
Omar Franco/ Director - IDEAM

Revisó: Laura Camila Bermúdez – Coordinación GEF
F-E-SIG-26-V1. Vigencia 09/02/2016

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www.minambiente.gov.co

When answering please cite this data:
Date: June 17th, 2016 16:58 Exit No. Reg. OAI-8150-E2-2016-014144
Folios: Attachments: 0

OAI-8150
Bogotá, D.C.

Mr.
Rene Gómez-García
GEF Focal Point
CAF

Reference: AICCA- GEF Project "Adaptation to the Impact of Climate Change on Water"
Dear Director,

In my capacity of Operating Focal Point of GEF, I confirm for AICCA GEF Project - "Adaptation to the Impact of Climate Change on Water" the following consideration: USD 3.475.010.00

The resources provided in goods and services are represented by management and technical staff from the Environment and Sustainable Development Ministry, IDEAM and Agreement No. CCO 1020 02D of April 7th, 2014, signed by the French Development Agency-AFD and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development-MADS on cooperation for strategic plans and management of Macro basins and Lake Tola management.

Best regards,

CLAUDIA VASQUEZ Marazzani
Head Office of International Affairs
GEF Focal Point
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia

Attachment to: Maria Laura Rojas Vallejo / GEF Political Focal Point- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Pablo Vieira Samper / Vice minister of Environment and Sustainable Development
Rodrigo Suarez Brown / Director of Climate Change-MADS
Omar Franco / Direct-IDEAM

He revised by: Laura Camila Bermudez - GEF Coordination

Ministerio del Ambiente

GOBIERNO NACIONAL DE LA REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Oficio Nro. MAE-D-2016-0216

Quito, D.M., 02 de junio de 2016

Asunto: Cofinanciamiento MAE Proyecto GEF Adaptación al Impacto del Cambio Climático sobre el Agua (AICCA)

Señor
René Gómez - García Palao
Ejecutivo Senior / Ambiente y Cambio Climático
BANCO DE DESARROLLO DE AMÉRICA LATINA - CAF
En su Despacho

De mi consideración:

El Ministerio del Ambiente (MAE) como Autoridad Ambiental Nacional del Ecuador, está consciente de la trascendencia de lograr una efectiva y eficiente gestión de la adaptación al cambio climático, que se traduce en el incremento de la resiliencia de los sistemas humanos y naturales que permiten, a través de sus servicios y funciones, el desarrollo de los diferentes sectores y el mejoramiento de las condiciones ambientales, sociales y económicas de nuestro país.

En ese contexto, el MAE reconoce la importancia del Proyecto GEF **Adaptación al Impacto del Cambio Climático sobre el Agua (AICCA)**, iniciativa que se desarrolla en conjunto con Bolivia, Colombia y Perú y que cuenta con el apoyo del Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina (CAF) como agencia implementadora.

Al respecto, como parte de las actividades del mencionado Proyecto, en los próximos cuatro años el MAE tiene planificada una inversión estimada de US$. 157.169,80 valorada en especie, para el periodo comprendido entre el 1 de enero de 2017 y el 31 de diciembre de 2020, misma que se compone de los siguientes ítems:

Ítem	Monto (US$)
Servicios (varios)	8.400,00
Equipo, mobiliario y espacio de oficina	19.100,00
Salario de personal técnico MAE vinculado al Proyecto AICCA	129.667,20
Total	157.167,20

Adicional, puede encontrar, en calidad de adjunto, el desglose de estos montos para los fines pertinentes.

Por otro lado, cabe señalar que otras entidades emitirán cartas de cofinanciamiento para este proyecto, las mismas serán remitidas en los próximos días por esta Cartera de Estado.

Ministerio del Ambiente

GOBIERNO NACIONAL DE LA REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR

Oficio Nro. MAE-D-2016-0216

Quito, D.M., 02 de junio de 2016

Con sentimientos de distinguida consideración.

Atentamente,

Documento firmado electrónicamente

Dr. Daniel Vicente Ortega Pacheco
MINISTRO DEL AMBIENTE

Anexos:
- aportes_en_especies_mae_sicca_2017-2020.xls

Copia:
Señora Magíster
Verónica de las Mercedes Bohórquez Jácome
Coordinadora General de Planificación Ambiental

Señor Magíster
Diego Gustavo Guzman Figueroa
Director Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático

Señorita Licenciada
María Belen Moncayo Benalcazar
Asesor Depacho Ministerial

Señor Magíster
Jorge Rodrigo Nuñez Jara
Especialista en Vulnerabilidad y Adaptación - Proyecto Tercera Comunicación Nacional - PNUD

Señorita Licenciada
Valeska Soledad Yanez Bravo
Analista de Planificación 1

vyíxa

Papel Ecológico

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Código Postal: 170150
Teléfono: (593 2) 3 398 000
www.ambiente.gob.ec

* Documento generado por Quipux

Subject: Co-financing GEF Project MAE Adaptation to the Impact of Climate Change on Water (AICCA)

Mr.
René Gómez - García Palao
Senior Executive / Environment and Climate Change
DEVELOPMENT BANK OF LATIN AMERICA- CAF
At his office

Of my consideration:

The Ministry of Environment (MAE) as the National Environmental Authority of Ecuador, is aware of the importance of achieving an effective and efficient management of adaptation to climate change, which results in increasing the adaptation of human and natural systems that allow through its services and functions, the development of different sectors and improvement of environmental, social and economic conditions of our country.

In this context, MAE recognizes the importance of Project GEF Adaptation to the Impact of Climate Change on Water (AICCA), an initiative developed with Bolivia, Colombia and Perú with the support of the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) as the implementing agency.

In this regard, as part of the project's activities during the next four years, MFA has planned an estimated investment of US $ 157,169.80 valued in kind, for the period from January 1st, 2017 to December 31st, 2020, composed of the following items:

Item	Amount (US$)
Services (various)	8.400,00
Equipment, furniture and office area	19.100,00
Salary of technicians MAE related to Project AICCA	129.667,20
Total	157.167,20

Following, you can find as deputy, the breakdown of these amounts for the relevant purposes.

On the other hand, it should be noted that other entities will issue letters of co-funding for this project, they will be sent in the next days by this portfolio.

With sentiments of consideration.

Sincerely,

Document signed electronically
Dr. Daniel Vicente Ortega Pacheco
ENVIRONMENT MINISTER

Annexes:

- Contributions in kind_aicca_2017-2020.xls

Attached:
Mrs. MA
Veronica de las Mercedes Bohorquez Jacome
General Coordinator of Environmental Planning

Mr. MA
Diego Figueroa Gustavo Guzman
National Director of Climate Change Adaptation

Miss BS
Maria Belen Moncayo Benalcazar
Ministerial Advisory Office

Mr. MA
Jorge Nuñez Rodrigo Jara
Vulnerability and Adaptation Specialist – National Third Communication Project - UNDP

Miss BS
Valeska Yanez Soledad Bravo
Planning Analyst 1

vy / xs

Oficio Nro. EEGA-GG-2016-0142-OF

Cuenca, 02 de junio de 2016

Asunto: "Adaptación al Impacto del Cambio Climático sobre el Agua (AICCA)".

Señor
René Gómez - García Palao
Ejecutivo Senior / Ambiente y Cambio Climático
BANCO DE DESARROLLO DE AMÉRICA LATINA - CAF
En su Despacho

De mi consideración:

La empresa Electro Generadora del Austro ELECAUSTRO S.A., expresa su interés y compromiso con el Proyecto *"Adaptación al Impacto del Cambio Climático sobre el Agua (AICCA)"*, GEF Project ID145345, iniciativa a nivel regional que cuenta con el apoyo del Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina (CAF) como agencia implementadora del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial (GEF, por sus siglas en inglés), y que será ejecutado en Ecuador por el Ministerio del Ambiente.

Al respecto, me permito ratificar que las actividades/proyectos de ELECAUSTRO S.A. contribuyen a alcanzar los objetivos que busca la iniciativa-adaptación al impacto del cambio climático sobre el agua en la región andina y por tal motivo tengo a bien confirmar que las líneas de apoyo en co-financiamiento se distribuyen de la siguiente manera:

Inversiones pre-existentes y previstas hasta el 31 de diciembre de 2016, que contribuyen al logro de los objetivos del AICCA:

En efectivo o dinero presupuestado USD 45 362 000,00.

Nuevas inversiones previstas entre el 1 de enero de 2017 y el 31 de diciembre de 2020, que contribuirán al logro de los objetivos del AICCA:

En efectivo o dinero presupuestado USD 1 936 000,00.

En total el apoyo en co-financiamiento será de **USD 47 298 000,00** en efectivo (fondos administrados directamente por ELECAUSTRO S.A.). Un detalle de las inversiones señaladas se incluye en documento anexo.

Con sentimientos de distinguida consideración.

Dirección: Av. 12 de Abril y José Peralta, Edif.: Paseo del Puente / **Telf. Conm.:** 4 103 073 / Telefax: 4 103 023
e.mail: elecaustro@elecaustro.gob.ec / **Casilla Postal:** A01011984
CUENCA - ECUADOR

* Documento generado por Quipux

ELECTRO GENERADORA DEL AUSTRO S.A.

Oficio Nro. EEGA-GG-2016-0142-OF

Cuenca, 02 de junio de 2016

Atentamente,

Documento firmado electrónicamente

Ing. Antonio José Borrero Vega
GERENTE GENERAL

Anexos:
- anexo0935975001464890203.pdf

Copia:

Señora Magíster
Verónica de las Mercedes Bohórquez Jácome
Coordinadora General de Planificación Ambiental
MINISTERIO DEL AMBIENTE

Señorita Licenciada
María Belen Moncayo Benalcazar
Asesor Depacho Ministerial
MINISTERIO DEL AMBIENTE

Señorita Licenciada
Valeska Soledad Yanez Bravo
Analista de Planificación 1
MINISTERIO DEL AMBIENTE

Señor Magíster
Jorge Antonio Burbano Criollo
Subsecretario de Cambio Climático
MINISTERIO DEL AMBIENTE

Señor Magíster
Diego Gustavo Guzman Figueroa
Director Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático
MINISTERIO DEL AMBIENTE

Señor Magíster
Jorge Rodrigo Nuñez Jara
Especialista en Vulnerabilidad y Adaptación - Proyecto Tercera Comunicación Nacional - PNUD
MINISTERIO DEL AMBIENTE

Señor Ingeniero
Diego Benjamín Idrovo Murillo
Director de Ingeniería Civil y Medio Ambiente

Señora
Leticia Cecilia Viskosil Palacios
Secretaria Ejecutiva

Dirección: Av. 12 de Abril y José Peralta, Edif.: Paseo del Puente / **Telf. Conm.:** 4 103 073 / Telefax: 4 103 023
e.mail: elecaustro@elecaustro.gob.ec / **Casilla Postal:** A01011984
CUENCA - ECUADOR

* Documento generado por Quipux

Oficio Nro. EEGA-GG-2016-0142-OF

Cuenca, 02 de junio de 2016

Señora Psicóloga
Guicela Alexandra Valdiviezo Ramirez
Secretaria Ejecutiva

lf

Dirección: Av. 12 de Abril y José Peralta, Edif.: Paseo del Puente / **Telf. Conm.:** 4 103 073 / Telefax: 4 103 023
e.mail: elecaustro@elecaustro.gob.ec / **Casilla Postal:** A01011984
CUENCA - ECUADOR

Subject: "Adaptation to the Impact of Climate Change on Water (AICCA)".

Mr
René Gómez - García Palao
Senior Executive / Environment and Climate Change
DEVELOPMENT BANK OF LATIN AMERICA - CAF
At his office

Of my consideration:

The company Electro Generadora del Austro ELECAUSTRO SA, expresses its interest and commitment with "Adaptation to the Impact of Climate Change on Water (AICCA)" project, GEF Project ID145345, a regional level initiative with the support of the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) as an implementing agency of the Global Environment Fund (GEF, abbreviation in English), which will be developed in Ecuador by the Ministry of Environment.

In this regard, I wish to confirm that the activities / projects of ELECAUSTRO S.A. contribute to achieve the objectives that seek the initiative; -adaptation to the impact of climate change on water in the Andean region and for this, I confirm that the lines of support in co-financing are distributed as follows:

Pre-existing and planned until December 31st, 2016, that contribute to the achievement of the objectives of AICCA:

Cash or money budgeted USD 45 362 000.00.

New investments planned between January 1st, 2017 and December 31st, 2020 which will contribute to achieve the objectives of AICCA:

Cash or money budgeted USD 1 936 000.00.

Total support in co - financing will be $ 47,298, 000.00 in cash (directly administered funds by ELECAUSTRO S.A.). A detail of the aforementioned investments is included in the attached document.

With sentiments of consideration.

Sincerely,
Document signed electronically
Eng. Antonio Jose Borrero Vega

GENERAL MANAGER

Attached:
- Attach 0935975001464890203.pdf

Attached to:

Mrs. MA
Veronica de las Mercedes Bohorquez Jacome
General Coordinator of Environmental Planning
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

Miss BS
Maria Belen Moncayo Benalcazar
Ministerial Advisory Office
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

Miss BS
Valeska Soledad Bravo Yanez
Planning Analyst 1
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

Mr. MA
Jorge Antonio Burbano Criollo
Climate Change Secretary
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

Diego Figueroa Gustavo Guzman
National Director of Climate Change Adaptation
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

Mr. MA
Jorge Nuñez Rodrigo Jara Vulnerability and Adaptation Specialist –
Third National Communication Project - UNDP
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

Mr. Eng.
Benjamin Idrovo Diego Murillo
Director of Civil Engineering and Environment

Mrs Cecilia Leticia Palacios Viskosil
Executive Secretary

"Decenio de las Personas con Discapacidad en el Perú"
"Año de la Consolidación del Mar de Grau"

San Isidro, 31 de mayo del 2016

CARTA N° 39 -2016-MINAM/DVMDERN/DGCCDRH

Señor
René Gómez-García
Ejecutivo Principal
Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)
Av, Enrique Canaval y Moreyra 380 – Edificio Torre Siglo XXI – Piso 13
San Isidro.-

Asunto: Co-financiamiento Proyecto "Adaptación al Impacto del Cambio Climático sobre el Agua" – AICCA

Por medio de la presente, me dirijo a usted para expresarle un cordial saludo y a la vez hacer de vuestro conocimiento que el Ministerio del Ambiente, reitera el interés en el Proyecto AICCA, actualmente en fase de elaboración del documento del proyecto, el cual asigna al Perú un monto de US$ 1.84 millones, proveniente del GEF-SCCF.

En ese sentido, se han realizado las coordinaciones del caso con el MEF y el MINAGRI, respecto al co-financiamiento para el citado Proyecto.

Al respecto, se señala que la contrapartida en especies a ser aportada por el país asciende a un monto de US$ 3.93 millones, durante el período de enero 2017 a diciembre 2020.

Sin otro particular, hago propicia la ocasión para expresarle mi consideración y estima personal.

Atentamente,

Eduardo Durand López-Hurtado
Director General de Cambio Climático,
Desertificación y Recursos Hídricos

www.minam.gob.pe | Av. Javier Prado Oeste 1440
San Isidro, Lima 27, Perú.
T: (511) 611-6000
F: (511) 611-1634

San Isidro, May 31st, 2016
Letter No. 39 -2016-MINAM / DVMDERN / DGCCDRH

Mr.
René Gómez-García
Chief Executive
Andean Development Corporation (CAF)

Av. Enrique Canaval y Moreyra 380 -. Building XXI Century Tower-Office 13
San Isidro

Subject: Co-financing project "Adaptation to Climate Change Impact on Water" - AICCA

The aim of this letter is to express my cordial greetings and to let you know that the Ministry of Environment, currently reaffirms its interest in the AICCA project now in preparation stage of the project's document, which assigns to Perú a total of US $ 1.84 million from GEF-SCCF.

In this regard, there have been coordinations with the MEF and MINAGRI, in relation to the co-financing of this project.

On that subject, it is noted that the consideration in kind to be provided by the country is the amount of US $ 3.93 million during the period January, 2017 to December 2020.

Without further ado, I take this opportunity to express my consideration and esteem.

Sincerely,

Eduardo Durand López-Hurtado
General Director of Climate Change, Desertification and Water Resources

Annex F. GEF Operational Focal Point Endorsement Letters

Ministerio del Ambiente

Ministry of Environment of Ecuador

Quito, April 9th, 2013

To: Ms. Karin Shepardson
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433

Subject: Endorsement for Andes Adaptation to the Impact of Climate Change in Water Resources (P145345).

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Ecuador, I confirm that the above project proposal is in accordance with my government's national priorities and our commitment to the relevant global environmental conventions; and was discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points.

I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of the World Bank. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by The Andean Community of Nations and the Environmental Ministries of Ecuador/Bolivia/Peru/Colombia. I request the World Bank to provide a copy of the project document before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

The total financing being requested for this project is US$10,000,000 from SCCF, and 1,370,000 from Ecuador GEFTF, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), and Agency fees for project cycle management services associated with the total GEF grant. The financing requested for the project, comprised of Ecuador, Bolivia, Perú and Colombia (for SCCF), and Ecuador (for GEFTF), is detailed in the table below.

Source of Funds	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Amount (in US$)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Fee	Total
SCCF	WB	CC	200,000	8,850,000	950,000	10,000,000
GEFTF	WB	BD	-	1,240,000	130,000	1,370,000
Total GEF Resources			200,000	10,090,000	1,080,000	11,370,000

1

Ministerio del Ambiente

I consent to the utilization of Ecuador's allocations in GEF-5 as defined in the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR).

Sincerely,

Mgs. Lorena Tapia
Minister of Environment
GEF Operational Focal Point – Ecuador

Rv/MCH/MH/EN

Copy to: Convention Focal Point for UNFCCC
Convention Focal Point for UNCBD
Convention Focal Point for UNCCD

2

Lima, April 10, 2013

Carta N° 015 -2013-OCNI-SG/MINAM

Ms. Karin Shepardson
Program Manager, GEF Executive Coordinator
World Bank (WB)

Subject: Endorsement for Project *"Andes Adaptation to the Impact of Climate Change in Water Resources" (P145345)*

Dear Ms. Shepardson,

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Peru, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with the government's national priorities and the conmitments made by Peru under the relevant global environmental conventions and (b) has been discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points, in accordance with GEF's policy on public involvement.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the suport of WB as GEF implementing agency. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by the Andean Community of Nations and the Ministry of Environment of Peru. I request WB to provide a copy of the project document for information of this office before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

I undestand that the total GEF financing being requested for this project is US $ 10,000,000 dollars from SCCF, including the project preparation grant (PPG), if any, and the Agency fee (9.5%) for project cycle management services associated with this project. The financing requested for the project, comprised of Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Colombia, is detailed en the table below:

Source of Funds	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Amount (in US$)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Fee	Total
SCCF	WB	CC	200,000	8,850,000	950,000	10,000,000
Total GEF Resources			200,000	8,850,000	950,000	10,000,000

Sincerely,

José Antonio González Norris
Peru GEF Operational Focal Point

Av. Javier Prado Oeste 1440
San Isidro, Lima 27, Perú
T. (511) 611-6000

Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia

Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua

MMAyA
Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua

La Paz, 08 ABR 2013
MMAyA-VMA 595 /2013

Ms. Karin Shepardson
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433

Ref. Aprobación para el proyecto de adaptación de los Andes al Impacto del Cambio Climático en los Recursos Hídricos (P145345).

En mi calidad de Punto Focal operacional del FMAM para el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, confirmo que la propuesta de proyecto de "Adaptación de los Andes al Impacto del Cambio Climático en los Recursos Hídricos (P145345)" está enmarcado en las prioridades de gobierno del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia y nuestro compromiso con los correspondientes convenios ambientales mundiales, y ha sido discutido con las organizaciones y partes interesadas.

En este sentido, tengo el agrado de apoyar la preparación de la propuesta del mencionado proyecto con el apoyo del Banco Mundial. Si es aprobada, la propuesta será elaborada y ejecutada por la Comunidad Andina de Naciones y el Ministerio de Ambiente y Agua del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia; por lo cual solicito al Banco Mundial proporcionar una copia del documento del proyecto antes de su presentación a la Secretaría del FMAM para su aprobación por el CEO.

La financiación total solicitada para este proyecto (del FECC) es de US$ 10.000.000,00 que incluye el monto de preparación del proyecto de subvención (PPG) y, en su caso, los honorarios de la Agencia de Servicios para Proyectos de gestión del ciclo asociados a la donación total del FMAM. La financiación solicitada para Ecuador, Bolivia, Perú y Colombia se detalla en la siguiente tabla.

Source of Funds	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Amount (in US$)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Fee	Total
SCCF	WB	CC	200.000	8.850.000	950.000	10.000.000
Total GEF Resources			200.000	8.850.000	950.000	10.000.000

Sinceramente,

Ing. For. Juan Pablo Cardoza Arnez
VICEMINISTRO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE, BIODIVERSIDAD, CAMBIOS CLIMÁTICOS Y DE GESTIÓN Y DESARROLLO FORESTAL
MMAyA

JPCA/est
Cc Arch.

Quinua 2013 Año Internacional

MinAmbiente
Ministerio de Ambiente
y Desarrollo Sostenible

PROSPERIDAD PARA TODOS

Bogotá DC, 18 April 2013

Ms. Karin Shepardson
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433

Subject: Endorsement for Andes Adaptation to the Impact of Climate Change in Water Resources (P145345).

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Colombia, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with my government's national priorities and our commitment to the relevant global environmental conventions; and (b) was discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points.

I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of the World Bank. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by The Andean Community Secretariat and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia. I request the World Bank to provide a copy of the project document before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

The total financing being requested for this project is US$10,000,000 from SCCF, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), and Agency fees for project cycle management services associated with the total GEF grant. The financing requested for the project, comprised of Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Colombia, is detailed in the table below.

Source of Funds	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Amount (in US$)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Fee	Total
SCCF	WB	CC	200,000	8,850,000	950,000	10,000,000
Total GEF Resources			200,000	8,850,000	950,000	10,000,000

Sincerely,

Alejandra Torres

ALEJANDRA TORRES DROMGOLD
Head, Office of International Affairs

CC: Paula Caballero, Directora de Asuntos Económicos, Sociales y Ambientales, MRE
Omar Franco, Director, IDEAM
Rodrigo Suarez, DCC, MADS

Elaboró: Luis Eduardo Quintero.
Fecha de Elaboración: Abril 17 de 2013

05/21/13
P145345

1 de 1