UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024

Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

Identification Table		GEF ID.: 5681	Umoja WBS: SB-006743
		SMA IPMR ID: 30723	Grant ID: S1-32CCL-000012
		Project Short Title: CityAdapt LAC	
Project Title		Building climate resilience of urban systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in Latin America and the Caribbean	
Duration months	Planned	48 months	
	Age	70 months	
Project Type		Full Sized Project	
Parent Programme if child project		N/A	
Project Scope		Regional	
Region		Latin America and Caribbean	
Countries		El Salvador, Jamaica and Mexico	
GEF Focal Area(s)		Climate Change Adaptation	
GEF financing amount		USD 6,000,000	
Co-financing amount		USD 29,893,223	
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval		October 21, 2016	
UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)		*Insert the date as per Decision Sheet (As per date on the project approval sheet signed by the Divisional Director approving the UNEP GEF Project)*	
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)		April 13, 2017	
Date of Inception Workshop, if available		October 2017	
Date of First Disbursement		N/A (internally executed project)	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024		N/A (internally executed project)	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2024		LACO: USD 5,862,561 CCAU: USD 92,083 Total: USD 5,954,644	
Midterm undertaken		Yes	
Actual Mid-Term Date		July 2022	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken		N/A	
Completion Date	*Planned – original PCA*	April 30, 2022	
	Revised – Current PCA	December 31, 2023	
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date		September 2024	
Expected Financial Closure Date		December 2024	

1.2. Project description

The overarching goal of this SCCF-financed project (referred to as the "CityAdapt" project) is to build the climate resilience of urban and peri-urban communities living in cities in the LAC region through the implementation of EbA approaches. The objective of the project is to increase the capacity of government and local communities living in three medium-sized LAC cities, namely San Salvador in El Salvador, Xalapa in Mexico and Kingston in Jamaica, to adapt to the effects of climate change through the integration of EbA into urban planning in the medium- to long-term.

The project, implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), builds on several baseline projects (both national and regional), and is executed by UNEP's Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC) in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) in El Salvador, the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC)[1] in Jamaica and the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) in Mexico.

Component 1 aims at mainstreaming urban Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) into medium- and long-term urban development planning. The activities under this component seek to propose revisions to relevant national and sub-national plans and strategies to incorporate urban EbA approaches, as well as to train local stakeholders to integrate climate change indicators in their planning processes. Through these lessons learnt, upscaling strategies are developed to extend the revised plans, strategies and successful experiences to other cities in the LAC region.

Component 2 aims at implementing urban EbA interventions to foster climate-resilient communities. These interventions: i) reduce runoff and enhance infiltration of rainfall at watershed scale by constructing vegetated infiltration ditches (in San Salvador and Xalapa) and restoring vegetation (in the three cities); ii) contribute to enhanced water storage capacity through wetland rehabilitation (in Kingston) and the creation of natural storage points for excess water (in San Salvador and Xalapa); iii) increase water quality and availability at household level for washing and irrigation of gardens by implementing a solid waste management system (in San Salvador and Jamaica) and; iv) implement rainwater harvesting schemes (in all three cities). This addresses urban communities' vulnerabilities identified during a vulnerability assessment conducted in each city, most of them related to flooding as a result of increased rainfall, and water shortages as a result of more frequent and prolonged droughts. Interventions are complemented by capacity building activities, including training on climate-resilient livelihoods, and the drafting of protocols to implement, monitor and maintain the EbA interventions.

Component 3 aims at acquiring knowledge and raising awareness of urban EbA throughout the LAC region. Through social media campaigns and tailored communication tools and materials (including educational toolkits, games, children and adults' guidebooks, webinars, videos and virtual tools etc.), the CityAdapt project increases the awareness of the urban communities on climate change and the benefits of EbA approaches to adapt to the effects of climate change. This knowledge component also includes the development of a long-term research programme with national research institutions to monitor the benefits of the implemented urban EbA interventions. The research institutions include the University of El Salvador and the Catholic University - UCA (San Salvador), the University of the West Indies (Kingston), and the Institute of Ecology, Universidad Veracruzana and the Superior Technology Institute of Xalapa (Xalapa).

1.3. Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Climate Change Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	N/A
Executing Agency(ies)	UNEP-LACO, MARN (El Salvador), MEGJC (Jamaica) and SEMARNAT (Mexico)
Names of Other Project Partners	Mexico: Fondo Golfo de México AC (FGM)

[1] Previously, Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change (MWLECC) and Ministry of Housing, Urban Renewal, Environment and Climate Change (MHURECC)

	Jamaica: Jamaica 4H Clubs, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the Forestry Department El Salvador: Fundación Salvadoreña de Desarrollo y –Vivienda Mínima (FUNDASAL); Asociación de Proyectos Comunales de El Salvador (PROCOMES) Regional: Wageningen Environmental Research (WENR), UN Women, Practical Action and Bioversity
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Jessica Troni
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Anna Kontorov
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Bwiza Wameyo-Odemba
UNEP Support/Assistants	Linda Chemutai Choge, Ruth Mutinda
EA Manager/Representative	Juan Bello
EA Project Manager	Marta Moneo
EA Finance Manager	Carolina Chiappara
EA Communications Lead, if relevant	Irati Durban Aguinagalde

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW and UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	Climate action
PoW Indicator(s)	**Strategic Objective 1**: "Climate stability". **PoW 2022-2023 Indicators:** (i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support (ii) Amounts provided and mobilized in $ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the $100 billion commitment through to 2025 with UNEP support (iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action **Strategic Objective 2**: "Living in harmony with nature". **PoW 2022-2023 Indicators:** (i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	Climate Change Subprogramme
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages	Mexico: UNDAF 2020-2025, Outcome 3: Green Economy and climate change – Direct effect 6: The Mexican State implements policies, strategies, and programs that allow us to move towards a green economy and promote the

	fight against climate change by strengthening the institutional framework, which considers sustainable cities. Result 6.7: Preservation of natural resources, ecosystems, and biodiversity. Result 6.12: Sustainable urban environments through the articulation of multisectoral policies linked to the instruments of territorial planning and urban development, promoting sustainability in the use of resources, management, and land use. – Direct effect 7: Adaptation and resilience to climate variability and change. Result 7.1: Strengthening institutional capacities, promoting inclusive alliances, citizen participation, and knowledge management for developing and providing climate services that favor inclusive decision-making based on evidence in terms of adaptation to climate change. Jamaica: UN-MSDF for the Caribbean 2017-2021 – Priority area 4: A Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean – Outcome 1: Policies and programmes for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and universal access to clean and sustainable energy in place El Salvador: UNSDCF 2022-2026, Effect 4: By 2026, people, particularly those in vulnerable situations, have greater opportunities to access decent, productive work and sustainable livelihoods, in an environment of inclusive, innovative, and sustainable economic transformation Product E4P4: Public, national and local institutions, private institutions and community organizations have improved capacities to formulate and implement public policies, regulatory frameworks and financing strategies based on evidence and social dialogue for the restoration of ecosystems and landscapes, the implementation of nature based solutions and the sustainable management of natural resources, including water resources, and their control and defence mechanisms.
Link to relevant SDG Goal(s)	**Goal 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts **Goal 11:** Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Link to relevant SDG Target(s)	Targets 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3 Targets 11.A and 11.B

2.2. GEF Core Indicators:

Indicators	**Targets – Expected Value**			**Materialized to date**
	Mid-term	**End-of-project**	**Total target**	
N/A (GEF-5 project)				

2.3. Implementation Status and Risk

	FY 2018	**FY 2019**	**FY 2020**	**FY 2021**	**FY 2022**	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**
PIR #	**1st PIR**	**2nd PIR**	**3rd PIR**	**4th PIR**	**5th PIR**	**6th PIR**	**7th PIR**
Rating towards **outcomes (DO)** (section 3.1)	MS	MS	S	S	S	S	HS
Rating towards **outputs (IP)** (section 3.2)	MS	MS	MS	S	S	S	S

Risk rating (section 4.2)	M	M	M	M	M	M	M

Rating towards outcomes: The rating towards outcomes is highly satisfactory, as the project has now finished its implementation, reaching its objectives and exceeding many of the outcome indicator targets, of which more than half are rated "highly satisfactory" (and the rest "satisfactory) (see Section 3.1). While activities had mainly been concluded in the last reporting period in Mexico and El Salvador, some last support was provided to the academic research and scaling up activities in both countries; in Jamaica, emphasis was given to finishing implementation, and completing pilot interventions, knowledge products, and capacity building. All project activities have now been completed in all three countries, while the project is under operational closure to finalize all outstanding payments and closing procedures.

The draft Terminal Review (TR) of the provides a similar rating of the project's achievements, rating the criterion of "effectiveness" as highly satisfactory, and specifically the achievement of outcomes also as highly satisfactory. The consultant team undertook its evaluation under this reporting period, with fields visit in Mexico and El Salvador in September 2023, and in Jamaica in December 2023.

Under **Component 1,** the finalization of the vulnerability assessments in Xalapa and San Salvador in previous reporting periods, and in Kingston under this reporting period, provided an opportunity to build institutional capacities and coordination: outreach materials were developed to disseminate these results and opportunities were identified to update the vulnerability assessments, such as the added climate change scenarios for San Salvador and the inclusion of this analysis in the national adaptation plan process being carried out in El Salvador and in Jamaica. Trainings of key decision-makers were previously expanded to other municipalities in all three countries to ensure capacity building and proper understanding of the content of these analyses; this includes contributions to a six-month training programme called the NbS accelerator, with 16 Mexican States. A regional technical guideline on NbS implementation was produced under previous reporting periods based on the trainings and lessons learnt from all three cities, as well as two regional policy briefs on the lessons learnt in terms of sustainable financing for NbS and mainstreaming of NbS into local planning that were translated and finalized under this reporting period. This complements the policy briefs elaborated and finalized in Xalapa, San Salvador and Kingston.

In this reporting period, a special emphasis was given to capacity building in Jamaica, with the finalization of all the training materials and the institutionalization of this training in diverse university and academic institutions of the country. The policy briefs were designed and published, while the guidelines provide a wide range of understanding of both water and land management in urban areas, through an NbS scope of Sustainable Urban Drainage System and urban planting. This also complemented ongoing upscaling efforts, with the finalization of the upscaling strategy in Jamaica and the follow-up and further development of the concept notes developed in the other two countries. The lessons learnt from Xalapa served in the expansion of the new CityAdapt 2.0 project proposal, that is currently being submitted to the GCF and that required consultations and participatory process in other Mexican cities, thus expanding the knowledge on urban adaptation. In El Salvador, with the approval of the pre-concept note for the regional project proposal to the Adaptation Fund (AF) in March 2023, the project team continued the drafting of the concept note, that obtained technical clearance in May 2024 – expecting its approval in the next board AF Board meeting (B-43).

Regarding EbA pilot interventions under **Component 2**, while they were temporarily halted or delayed due to COVID-19 related restrictions in previous reporting periods, their implementation was finalized in Xalapa and San Salvador under the previous reporting period, and in Kingston under this reporting period.

All three cities have finalized the reforestation and restoration activities. San Salvador restored close to 55,198 lineal meters of vegetated infiltration ditches and 1,161 hectares of coffee plantations and built 30 absorption wells, which increase vegetation cover in key areas for water and soil retention and improve surface water infiltration. This is in addition to the 489 fruit trees distributed to communities and the 5.1km of riparian restoration.

Xalapa finalized the ecological restoration of the Estropajo hill (6,361 plants of 42 species, as previously reported), which was executed with an upscaling strategy called "one tree per household" that led to the planting of more than 600 additional trees, adopted by families in the peri-urban area of Xalapa. This was complemented by the design and implementation of the training strategy in urban agroecology, which also

served as a sustainability strategy for the riparian restoration along the Papas urban river (3,706 plants sown, as previously reported). The environmental restoration and the construction of infiltration trails to improve the hydrological dynamics of the natural wetland within the Molino de San Roque Natural Protected Area was also implemented and finalized, along with a series of workshops to help strengthen the capacities of 24 municipalities in the states of Veracruz and Tlaxcala. The edible mushroom activity reached a total of 10 plots and was complemented by 16.8 hectares of land put under agrosilvopastoral management.

Kingston had previously completed the planting of 10,875 trees and the planting of 1,563 seedlings for the rehabilitation of 2.3 hectares in the upper watershed of the city. Additionally, 2 hectares of mangroves were restored in the Palisadoes Port Royal Protected Area and Ramsar Site, and 949 fruit trees were distributed to schools and communities. Alternative livelihoods were introduced to local communities through the distribution of 250 bee colonies (31 additional under this reporting period) along with equipment and trainings for their use.

At the urban landscape level, Xalapa installed 12, Kingston 6 and San Salvador 11 rainwater harvesting systems in public buildings and schools under previous reporting periods. In Xalapa, 5 infiltration gardens were installed: the soil infiltration capacity was measured as 200 mm of rain /m^2 /every 6h under previous reporting periods, reducing flooding in front of a hospital and a school and improving the conditions of more than 5,000 people per month waiting outside the hospital with adequate space and 6 miyawaki forests that invite reconnection with nature.

All three cities collaborated with schools and community centers to develop urban gardens: San Salvador installed 11, Xalapa 10 and Kingston 3, with 2 additional container gardens and 1 hydroponic infrastructure built under this reporting period in Jamaica. One agricultural start-up kit was distributed with each urban garden in Xalapa and in San Salvador. To support the piloting of the EbA measures, implementation protocols characterizing the interventions were developed in all three cities and in this reporting period compiled into a booklet of 20 protocols in Spanish and 10 in English. In addition, a compendium of 19 other NbS interventions that were not implemented by the project but could enhance urban resilience, was formulated, designed and launched.

Enhanced communication on the project results under **Component 3** has been one of the cornerstones of the project strategy since early 2020, with a focus on disseminating key messages on urban EbA measures not only to decision-makers or the three specific countries, but also to a wider regional audience. The monthly webinars initiative "*Wednesdays of CityAdapt*" continued under this reporting period, with 6 new webinars on urban NbS, and a special edition for the launching of a UNEP publication on urban NbS for LAC cities, that drew lessons learnt from the project. Under the previous reporting period, the project web platform had been merged with the Nature4Cities LAC initiative, one of CityAdapt's regional upscaling projects that started its implementation in 2021. This merge has proved successful, with an increase in online material uploaded and visibility of its content worldwide, ensuring a wider impact of the knowledge component of both projects and a sustainability to CityAdapt's products. The web platform obtained close to 49,000 new views under this reporting period, and the Youtube account gained 395 new subscribers. Additional content was developed and shared through social and digital networks, including several videos, guidelines and publications, with a clear increase in Jamaican content. Research partnerships were finalized with a total of 24 reports produced on urban NbS across the three cities (11 additional under this reporting period), demonstrating how long-term research strategies can generate scientific knowledge and evidence on the potential benefits of EbA in urban areas.

Rating towards outputs: The rating towards outputs remains satisfactory: challenges reported in the previous PIR were addressed, and while differences in execution rates resulted in an earlier conclusion of the project in Mexico and El Salvador, Jamaica successfully finished its implementation in this reporting period, reaching most of its targets and even exceeding some of them.

As previously reported, an adaptive management approach was adopted to make most of the limited resources and to maximize the relevance and efficient delivery of the project interventions. The delivery of some outputs has been combined under a single process, and the timelines and budgets were adjusted. This has included some changes from the original workplan, especially concerning certain planned interventions in Kingston that were no longer relevant or appropriate. As a result, some project targets and delivery dates were revised in the previous PIR.

One last technical advisory committee meeting took place under this reporting period in Kingston, to showcase the final results in December 2023. These committees had been put in place throughout project implementation, bringing together relevant institutions and stakeholders to ensure appropriate guidance and integration with ongoing initiatives and strategies, thus enforcing the created synergies between different sectors of the municipalities. They ensured the transfer of results from the project, local ownership and the use of these results for real transformation of city planning processes.

Overall risk rating: The risk rating for the project remains "medium".

In terms of the challenges posed by high staff turnover in implementing partner agencies, despite the change in municipal and national governments in all three countries under this reporting period, all the interventions were concluded. In Xalapa, the previously reported changes in the municipal office did result in a limited ownership, including the freeze of the 2% water mechanism developed in 2021; nonetheless, the Committee for Environmental Services is still in place and the municipal team demonstrated ownership of some EbA interventions, notably the restoration of the natural wetland Molino de San Roque. The national elections in June 2024 maintain the political colors at the national level, and the expected changes are being anticipated with the UNEP national office in Mexico. A similar situation was noted in El Salvador, where the presidential party was reelected in February 2024, and in Jamaica, that had local elections in February 2024 too. Challenges with the ownership of the project in Jamaica by the national counterpart and the municipality in Kingston have not been fully resolved by the end of the project, due to high turnover of staff within the Climate Change Division (CCD) of the MEGJC and the lack of participation of municipal staff, that limited the capacity building and engagement in the project's scope. Exchanges with the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) did indicate higher interest in project results, and their role in the development of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) places them as a key actor in climate change adaptation in the country.

On the other hand, while the overall project progress is good, there were significant differences in the capacity and engagement between the three countries, resulting in different levels of target achievement and quality of deliverables. Implementation was completed with a delay of 6 months in Jamaica compared to El Salvador and Mexico, and these two countries also achieved greater results in terms of impacts and sustainability, maintaining a higher level of ownership and delivery. The project in Jamaica also suffered greater impacts from administrative issues that caused significant delays in processing payments to the implementing partners and consultants under this reporting period – due to the combination of several financial challenges within the UNEP system. This had a direct implication on the closing of the project and its perception by local partners and beneficiaries.

Additionally, under this reporting period, extreme events posed a serious risk to the EbA interventions in all three countries. Less significantly, the droughts from El Niño resulted in delayed reforestation activities and increased mortality of plants, as well as additional maintenance needs; this was however mitigated with the support of the implementing partners (mainly PROCOMES in El Salvador and the Forestry Department in Jamaica). Nonetheless, the passage of hurricane Beryl in Jamaica in June-July 2024, the earliest Hurricane 5 of the season ever monitored in the Caribbean, poses a serious threat to the EbA measures that were implemented in Kingston. To this date, informal reports indicate a high level of damage to the beehives and the urban gardens and green infrastructure, while no monitoring has yet been conducted formally. The necessity to attend to the most-pressing impact of such an intense extreme event also results in less attention provided to the NbS interventions of the project, and the closure of CityAdapt means that all follow-up measures will solely depend on local actors and institutions, and on their capacity to provide monitoring and maintenance to the measures. Nonetheless, as all interventions had been concluded with the key beneficiaries, there is a good probability to recover the ones targeting restoration of natural areas with the Forestry Department and the ones providing additional livelihoods (mainly beehives) with the support of Jamaica 4H Clubs.

2.4. Co-financing

Planned Co-finance Total: USD 29,734,000	No additional co-financing is reported under this period.

Actual to date: USD 30,545,073 (103%), as of 30 June 2024	The co-financing presented by the government of **El Salvador** for this project is: i) the detention basin for USD 21,920,000; and ii) Master drainage plan for USD 651,537, for a total co-financing of USD 22,571,537. Both projects have finished, the first in 2020 and the second in 2019, and their impacts are being measured. CityAdapt's EbA interventions complement the detention basin by constructing infiltration ditches on the slope of the San Salvador volcano: the EbA measures increase water infiltration on the upper levels of the city and reduce the water runoff that arrives to the detention basin. A comparative analysis of these two infrastructures was done in 2020 and is available here. Additional green infrastructure implemented by CityAdapt, such as absorption wells and climate-resilient restoration interventions at the watershed scale contribute to the same objective as the detention pond and the drainage plan, which is to reduce the risk of flooding and landslides in the urban areas. Moreover, additional leveraged funding was identified in San Salvador through the financing of a water harvesting system by a cooperative, installed to complement the community garden built by the project, for a total of USD 4,336 (including co-financing). For the installation of the water harvesting system in San Isidro community, the support received from the community stands out through the mutual aid system, which collaborated with land clearing and unskilled labour for the construction of the storage tank. The established amount was USD 4,766. In the restoration of coffee plantations, coffee farmers received 118,500 coffee trees from the Ministry of Agriculture under a support program for the coffee sector in 2019. These trees, along with the trees provided by the project, were planted by the cooperatives at their own expense and with their own staff, adding to the commitment and ownership of these beneficiaries. According to the cost-benefit analysis for the planting of fruit trees, this corresponds to USD 2.83/plant (the amount includes land clearing, plant transfer, hollowing out, hauling and planting), making a total of USD 335,335 in co-financing. In the case of the city of Xalapa, **Mexico**, co-financing from Fernando Gutierrez Barrios stormwater collector, for USD 2,105,263, was finalized in 2017. This grey infrastructure is complemented by two CityAdapt interventions, which are the riparian restoration of the Papas River and the ecological restoration of the Estropajo Hill. Because these two measures are implemented in the same area and will also contribute to the increased water infiltration and decreased sedimentation, they should directly contribute to the objective of the water collector. More information on the monitoring plan for these measures can be found in section 3.2. The communication material and awareness raised on this topic in the neighborhood should also contribute to expanding the benefits and lifespan of the water collector. Three other sources of co-financing were identified in Xalapa during implementation: (1) Rainwater harvesting systems at public buildings from Xalapa city council for USD 92,760; (2) Rainwater harvesting systems at domestic level from the Gonzalo Río Arronte Foundation for a total of USD 100,000, and (3) the resources collected from the voluntary contribution of 2% in the water bills in the city, for a total USD 494,027 collected to date. Some of the resources from the voluntary contribution will serve to scale the interventions in the Papas River and in the Estropajo Hill, which contributes to reducing the amount of sediment that reaches the Gutierrez Barrios collector and represents savings in maintenance costs (for more information on M&E, see section 3.2). CityAdapt is collaborating with the city's sanitation operator to monitor these interventions: they are providing the collector's maintenance program to evaluate the economic benefits and to estimate the economic impact of the decrease in sediments in the long term. Finally, within the framework of the upscaling strategy, which aims at working with seven cities in Mexico, the Gonzalo Río Arronte Foundation has provided USD 200,000 for undertaking climate change vulnerability assessments in three of the CityAdapt 2.0 Initiative cities; in addition USD 20,000 were mobilized from GGGI and FMCN for initiating consultations within the cities.

	In **Jamaica**, co-financing of USD 4,000,000 was linked to the World Bank *Integrated Community Development* Project (ICDP), implemented by the Jamaica Social Investment Fund, which ended in May 2021. The ICDP aimed to promote public safety and transformation through the delivery of basic infrastructure and social services in 18 communities across Jamaica, two of which are a part of the CityAdapt Kingston Project site, namely Tivoli Gardens and Greenwich Town. Activities implemented by this project, such as greening of communities, alternative livelihood training for youth as well as improvement in solid waste management and infrastructure, benefitted the projected outcomes of CityAdapt, as the activities were implemented with the same potential target beneficiaries as CityAdapt interventions. The sensitization and public awareness component of the ICDP provided a foundation for the CityAdapt project to engage stakeholders in the project site. Project implementation partner, the Forestry Department, also provided in-kind support for the project, valued at USD 17,056. The co-financing comprised technical and administrative support, the facilitation and attendance of public meetings and trainings by staff, as well as the use of office/laboratory space for project activities, specifically the verification of the seedlings selected for use in the silviculture plan. The other implementing partner, TNC, also provided co-financing to two of the activities implemented under their agreement: (i) after the success of the EbA training, a second cohort was organized and financed by TNC for USD 3,750; and (ii) to ensure a stronger result of the upscaling strategy activity, TNC added USD 4,500 of its budget. At the **regional** level, co-financing of USD 250,000 from the REGATTA programme (Regional getaway for technology transfer and climate change) was reached in 2020, focused on promoting knowledge sharing of climate change technologies and experiences for climate resilient development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Contribution from UNEP senior management staff time for a total of USD 228,000 was also achieved in early reporting periods. Additional financing was leverages from the EU Programme Euroclima+ and Norway bilateral funds (NFL) in 2020 through the Contribution to the online course Financing and Climate Action in Cities: Nature-based Solutions as a mechanism for adaptation in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2020 for a total of USD 48,000. In 2022, both initiatives also contributed to the elaboration of a publication on NbS in the LAC region for a total of USD 43,327. Both knowledge management initiatives directly contributed to the objective of this project and to the activities under outcome 1 and 3 of the CityAdapt; they include key messages and lessons learnt from the project implementation, ensuring a wider impact at the regional level. Additional co-financing was identified in 2023 through the Climate Change Adaptation Unit for three activities. The first one was the launch of the new CityAdapt web platform and the adding of the new features and tools for urban NbS – this represented USD 15,000 from bilateral funding from Japan government. The second one consisted of the development of three case studies on lessons learnt on CityAdapt, focusing: (i) Financing Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Cities (México); (ii) Gender-responsive Ecosystem-based Adaptation (El Salvador); and (iii) A Watershed Approach in Ecosystem-based Adaptation (Regional scope). The total co-financing for these case studies was of USD 7,200 from SIDA bilateral funding. Finally, a video and UNEP news article was also launched under this reporting period on Xalapa's Rainwater Harvesting Systems and Ecosystem restoration approach, that was produced for USD 15,000.
Progress	Original co-finance had already been accounted for under previous reporting periods. Under this reporting period, no additional co-finance was identified.

2.5. Stakeholder engagement

Date of project steering committee meeting	Xalapa: 7 Technical committee meetings were held, all reports are available here: • March 28th, 2018 • April 19th, 2019 • January 20th, 2020 • August 18th, 2020 • March 16th, 2021 • December 14th, 2021 • July 14th, 2022 • July 27th, 2023 Kingston: 3 Technical Committee meetings were held, all reports are available here: • February 22nd, 2018 • December 2nd, 2022 • July 13th, 2023 • November 29th, 2023 San Salvador: 6 Technical Committee meetings were held, all reports are available here: • June 14th, 2018 • March 14th, 2019 • August 12th, 2021 • June 9th, 2022 • November 21st, 2022 • June 13th, 2023
Stakeholder engagement	The project was implemented with the support of national organizations (CSOs) as a means to ensure sustainability of results and ownership of the process. The situation was different depending on the country and the existing capacities – one NGO supported the implementation in Mexico, two in El Salvador and three in Jamaica. Moreover, the project reached a wide variety of actors – from decision-makers to civil society, as well as academia, private sector and more. Engagement is targeted to each group to ensure greater impact of activities. Lessons learnt from implementation enabled the detailing of the actor mapping exercise and the adapting of the stakeholder engagement strategy to the different activities and goals. The complex and integrated approach of the project, as well as the large number of actors involved in urban development, was a challenge for stakeholders' involvement in the project, requiring a constant follow-up with existing partners and engagement of new ones based on the activities' needs and the political context. National stakeholders were engaged in Jamaica to enhance awareness and understanding of project activities and key concepts, especially PIOJ and the Ministry of Public Works, to consolidate sustainability of project interventions. This includes national government, NGOs and CSOs, as was also suggested under recommendations 8.3.3, 8.4 and 8.5 of the project's MTR. In Mexico and El Salvador, as implementation concluded, an emphasis was given to reinforcing engagement with communities and beneficiaries involved in the project. This was noticed during the special Wednesday of CityAdapt webinar, where representatives from local communities, public bodies and counterparts were invited to share lessons learned and discuss upscaling potential and sustainability of project interventions. Capacity building exercises continued with local organizations in Jamaica, focused mainly on the maintenance of the EbA interventions, as well as the integration of climate change in urban planning and scaling up strategies for EbA measures in all countries. The collaboration with the University of Wageningen (WENR) ended under previous reporting periods (September 2021), but their support in strengthening the technical capacities of the stakeholders involved was key.

	In Mexico, as part of the up-scaling and dissemination strategy for the Ecosystem-based Adaptation approach, 152 local government officials (65 women) were trained in previous reporting period through courses and workshops on decision-making tools, climate-resilient communities, cost-benefit analysis, and public policies for recruitment. In addition, more than 900 people (434 women) were informed about the experience and lessons learned from CityAdapt (academics, local governments of other cities, decision-makers, and citizens) through forums such as one on urban forests organized by FAO and a regional meeting on vulnerability to climate change organized by SEMARNAT and INECC, among others. In Jamaica, an Urban EbA training component was developed under previous reporting period, with over 85 government and private sector stakeholders trained in Urban EbA. The feedback and results from this cohort was such that a second cohort was organized and financed by TNC. Under this reporting period, the training was institutionalized with other organization in Jamaica, ensuring the manual training could be further used and mainstreamed in other curricula. In El Salvador, the community garden located in La Reforma Community obtained general engagement with the different beneficiaries. Several “champions”, representative of specific interventions, where invited to participate in global events and podcasts, demonstrating their comprehension of the concept and their new role as ambassadors of urban NbS. In terms of partnerships with local CSOs, in **Mexico**, one NGO led the execution of project activities: Fondo Golfo de Mexico (FGM), an organization with years of experience on environmental and climate change projects in the region. It is linked to a larger national organization, Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (FMCN), that has been engaged since 2021 to develop a CityAdapt 2.0 project for GCF funding, involving seven mid-sized cities in Mexico to improve resilience to climate change and reduce water stress and vulnerability to extreme hydrometeorological events through NbS, integrating green and grey infrastructure, and strengthening technical, institutional, participatory, and financial capacities. Within this upscaling strategy to other cities in Mexico, CityAdapt participated in previous reporting period with World Resources Institute (WRI) in the project called "NbS Accelerator" funded by the UK Pact, training more than 80 officials from 16 sub-national governments to accelerate the adoption of Nature-based Solutions in urban planning. The training, built on CityAdapt's experience, addressed aspects such as vulnerability to climate change, Nature-based Solutions for cities, Monitoring and Evaluation, and the design of a national and international financing roadmap. Partnerships with the universities and research centers involved in the project, namely Universidad Veracruzana, Tecnológico de Xalapa and Instituto de Ecología, AC, were strengthened with the MSc research projects. Regarding rainwater harvesting systems, many actors were involved in the scaling up of these measures: mainly the civil association Sendas, AC, and two actors that provided co-financing to replicate the measure and ensure long-term monitoring: the city council of Xalapa and the Gonzalo Río Arronte Foundation. During the implementation process, CityAdapt has convened different actors, among which local government officials, organized civil society, academia, private sector, and interested citizens. Consultations, awareness-raising workshops, interviews and surveys were undertaken to understand the population's perception of the actions, achieving good social acceptance and involvement of key actors, including the vulnerable communities. As part of the strategy for involvement of key stakeholders and adoption of the EbA and NbS approaches to climate change, CityAdapt participated in two governance and decision-making mechanisms at the local and subnational level, with the ability to express opinions and the right to vote. It was part of the Environmental Services Council whose purpose is to recommend, advise and promote the conservation of the Pixquiac watershed and the integrated management of water resources from a perspective of the conservation of ecosystems and the services they provide to the city. It also participated in the state council for mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change, which brings together the entire

	structure of the state government and aims at the coordination of all agencies to channel efforts and actions to face the negative effects of climate change in the state of Veracruz. Through these councils CityAdapt disseminated actions, made public policy recommendations and shared tools for decision-making based on experience. It also organized tours with counsellors to experience the project interventions carried out at the level of the urban landscape and local communities with the objective to raise awareness and demonstrate the multiple benefits that this type of solution can bring to a city like Xalapa. In **Jamaica**, three partners were engaged, which increased the rate of project implementation over the last two reporting periods. The Forestry Department which is the agency responsible for the management of forest resources in Jamaica and has decades of experience in reforestation, agroforestry and wetland rehabilitation, has been conducting all related activities. They have been engaging local stakeholders to assist with the implementation of activities and have also been working closely with the University of the West Indies, Mona Campus to rehabilitate wetlands in the Port Royal community in Kingston. The Forestry Department will also be conducting maintenance of interventions with the project end, given the mandate of the entity. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) led the policy-related activities, the training, as well as the development of the vulnerability assessment and upscaling strategy. TNC has valuable experience in these particular areas, having conducted projects with similar expected outcomes in Jamaica. The third collaboration is with Jamaica 4-H Clubs, which promotes agriculture training among young population as a means to maintain the link between citizens and the rural environment. It is crucially important to build the capacity of these organizations on climate change adaptation, so this approach can be incorporated into their activities and disseminated at the national level. Partnership with these organizations also provides an opportunity to disseminate results from the project at a much wider level. Capacity building was enhanced through a training programme developed by TNC and provided to a range of actors, including the municipal corporation, and alternative livelihood trainings are being provided at the community level by 4-H Clubs. Community members were trained in beekeeping based on the bee colonies distributed to support livelihood start-up. Community members, school students and staff were also engaged in rainwater harvesting and urban gardening training for maintenance. The project also worked with the Abilities Foundation, an organization for teenage students (age ranging from 14 to 17) of different types of physical and mental disabilities, which directly participate in the school's agricultural programme, and thus benefit from the activities related to the urban gardens that are irrigated with the water collected from this intervention. In **El Salvador**, the project engaged two national organizations. FUNDASAL has expertise in rural and urban housing, neighbourhood improvement, and risk mitigation in urban and rural neighbourhoods. The institutional methodological basis of FUNDASAL is community-focused learning-by-doing and mutual aid. They also have presence in various departments of El Salvador. Thanks to lessons learnt from this project and with the support of the UNEP national team, FUNDASAL developed a new environmental and climate justice policy, to include climate change considerations in its long-term strategy and management. PROCOMES, on the other hand, has experience in urban communities in the metropolitan area of San Salvador. They have previously developed projects with the participation of civil society on topics such as risk reduction, food and nutrition security, basic sanitation and environment. One of their main lines of work is to improve the productive value chains, specifically coffee and urban agriculture. Thanks to learnings from this project, PROCOMES started a regional program with a Honduran academic institution to promote scholarships in agricultural sciences with special emphasis on preparation for climate change adaptation, taking into account the implemented NbS interventions and their impact measurement process. The collaboration with the metropolitan area of San Salvador's Planning Office (OPAMSS) was a key highlight of the project. While CityAdapt focused its interventions in the Arenal Monserrat micro-watershed, made up of 3 municipalities (Santa Tecla, Antiguo Cuscatlán and San Salvador), upscaling and replication opportunities were identified with the OPAMSS. This technical entity supports the municipalities of the San Salvador Metropolitan Area (AMSS) in urban planning and is a key partner to mainstream EbA into territorial planning. In

	that regard, after a large landslide occurred in an AMSS municipality in 2020, the municipality of Nejapa was engaged and invited to participate in the training sessions. Entry points to the project were identified under previous reporting period, with several capacity building sessions organized with the technical staff of the municipality of Nejapa. As a result of these trainings, four plans were elaborated that integrate NbS into urban planning. Progress was also achieved with the research projects with the National and the Central American (UCA) universities, to show the benefits of EbA. Under this line of work, CityAdapt developed a collaboration between the Faculty of Agronomic Sciences of the National University and a private company – Sigma Q, that financed a research programme through equipment and sponsorship. Using the i-Tree platform, the study proposes a method for the restoration of the Bicentenario Park, a 90-hectares protected natural area within the micro-watershed of Arenal Monserrat where CityAdapt interventions were implemented. Based on this positive experience with the private sector, a new strategy was initiated under the last reporting periods to engage a wider variety of private actors, targeting mainly the construction sector, as well as food and plastic production, to integrate adaptation to climate change in their portfolio. In addition, other research were carried out with the National University on the impact of NbS on coffee forests in the micro-watershed and on the measurement of water quality of the water harvesting and biogardening systems, 5 of which were finalized under this reporting period. On the other hand, EbA interventions require the participation of the beneficiary communities. Students, teachers and parents are directly responsible for the installation and maintenance of school gardens. At the community level, the communities selected the variety of vegetables and fruit trees to be planted in the urban gardens and in the restored areas, and participated voluntarily in planting them. The involvement of coffee cooperatives in the training sessions and the implementation of sustainable agriculture practices and EbA measures has also been crucial in this project. Finally, at the **regional** level, stakeholders from the entire region were continuously engaged in the project through the webinar initiative "*Wednesdays of CityAdapt*" and trimestral newsletters. The webinars are viewed by a large variety of actors and stakeholders, including public officials, technicians from NGOs and international organizations, researchers, students, etc. The web platform joined efforts with the Nature4Cities LAC Readiness project, also implemented by UNEP, to increase visibility and support the dissemination of urban NbS material. Under this reporting period, new features were added to the platform (engagement with the private sector and open calls for financing, for instance), and new tools will be added in the coming months (a MOOC to be launched in Q3 2024). This ensures long-term sustainability of the knowledge material and outreach to a wide scale of audiences. The project collaborated with the EU-funded Euroclima+ program to disseminate its content and strengthen its network. This partnership was also key in the development of the course *"Climate action and financing in cities: Nature-based solutions as a mechanism for adaptation in Latin America and the Caribbean"* in 2020, and the elaboration of a UNEP publication "*Nature-based Solutions for climate change resilient cities - perspectives and experiences from Latin America*". Both initiatives benefited from the support of the NGO Practical Action and provided key alliances with tutors and students. Through these initiatives, the CityAdapt website became a reference platform for the region on Nature-based Solutions for adaptation in urban areas, being quoted in a variety of publications and urban planning instruments, including the latest guideline for the implementation of Nature-based Solutions in Quito, Ecuador.

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	No

Gender mainstreaming	At the initial stage of the project, a partnership was established between UNEP and UN Women to incorporate gender mainstreaming throughout the project implementation cycle, including the development and implementation of a Gender Action Plan and gendered results frameworks in El Salvador and Mexico. The approach implied incorporating and validating gender-based elements to the existing project work plan and its correspondingly allocated funds, going beyond the gender-disaggregated indicators included in the validated Project Document. Following this partnership, the case studies from San Salvador and Xalapa were included in the 2020 UN Women-UNDP-UNEP publication "*From words to action"* (see full publication here and the project's case study here). Under this reporting period, a story on CityAdapt's gender focus was published on UNEP LAC climate change platform (see here). In Xalapa, 70% of the residents involved in the comprehensive intervention in the Molino de San Roque natural protected area were women. This intervention included the construction of 1,000m of infiltration trails and actions to support the recovery of the natural wetland, such as removing invasive species and recovering the water level and revegetation with species natives (See video here). Also, within the framework of the exit strategy and during the maintenance stage of the most significant interventions, women were involved in training processes to strengthen resilient livelihoods, such as in Cerro del Estropajo (see report here). Finally, through the Environmental Services Council, workshops were held for 30 operating personnel (14 of them women) of the Xalapa drinking water and sanitation commission, on the design and installation of rainwater harvesting systems and on the importance of adopting coexistence schemes with nature and conservation of ecosystems that provide, in addition to water, their income source. The vulnerability assessment developed under previous reporting period also considered a set of gender-sensitive indicators, thus resulting in the identification of the most gender sensitive vulnerability zones in the city. In Xalapa, these areas are precisely where the project interventions were implemented: one of them, the edible mushroom livelihood diversification activities was implemented with a new gender-sensitive approach in 2019 and 2020, training the beneficiaries in gender equity, women's empowerment, and access to local markets (see manual here). Under the previous reporting period, the riparian restoration project of an urban stream also promoted the participation of female heads of households and neighbourhood community. They were trained to lead the reforestation teams and created the *River guardians* identity, an initiative that brings together people interested in collaborating in training and reforestation (70% are women), who were trained in the different stages of the activity and are responsible for the maintenance and monitoring of the actions. This initiative was supported by the head of the community management center, the Municipal Institute of Women of Xalapa, and the Deputy Director of Youth of the city council, achieving the engagement of 10 groups of women. In late 2021, the ecological restoration of the Estropajo hill and the agrosilvopastoral interventions also maintained a gender perspective in their training components. Out of the 27 women trained (48%), two got a fixed contract with one of the CSOs working in the project, thus providing an alternative and sustainable livelihood related to reforestation and community involvement. In Jamaica, the beekeeping initiative has targeted 60% involvement of women. The Nature Conservancy trained 85 persons in urban EbA, 62% of which are women. The vulnerability assessment also includes a socioeconomic assessment with gender-focused data collection. Gender considerations were also included throughout project implementation, adapting training programmes to fit women's daily tasks, supporting them with day care responsibilities and providing additional transport to ensure their participation in the different project activities. Gender indicators were also incorporated in several of the project's activities. In San Salvador, methodological gaps were revealed during the production of the vulnerability assessment, which led to the elaboration of a new protocol for the collection of socioeconomic and environmental data with gender-sensitive indicators, tested in an urban community, Colonia IVU (see here). Gender-focused activities have also taken place

	during the implementation of the restoration of coffee plantations, the elaboration of infiltration ditches and agroecological practices in the El Espino coffee growers' cooperative. Indeed, the women's group *Ahorradoras* ("savers", responsible for the finances of the cooperative), took new initiatives based on the training sessions on climate change and EbA measures proposed by CityAdapt. The group requested the installation of a community garden that would serve not only to supply the community but also as a source of income from these additional livelihoods. Together with the project team, the garden was built with a drip irrigation system, to make more efficient use of water, and the cooperative installed a rainwater collecting system on the roof. Inaugurated in April 2021, the community garden is 500 square meters in size, with 16 varieties of vegetables and aromatic herbs and is maintained by 22 people, of which 78% are women and the rest are youth from the community (see video here). In the previous reporting period, this group of women and young people participated in training on how to sow, harvest and make cocoa products, since the project also supported them in a plot to plant cocoa plants and thus improve their agricultural diversity. Under this reporting period, the cooperative was selected by the Global Commission of Adaptation for the Local Adaptation Champions Awards in the **Women in Leadership category** (see here the GCA article and the video made for the final selection here), and a case study on *Gender-responsive Ecosystem-based Adaptation* was published in UNEP's website.

2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	Was the project classified as **moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage**? No If yes, what specific **safeguard risks** were identified in the SRIF/ESERN? N/A.
New social and/or environmental risks	No
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts (to be filled in by TM and EA)	Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period? No
Environmental and social safeguards management	In the Environmental and Social Safeguards Screening undertaken during the project preparation phase in 2016, no specific safeguard areas of concern were identified. UNEP's standards are applied in this project and almost all local partner supporting local implementation also have their own policy of E&S safeguards (FGM's can be found here, PROCOMES' here, FUNDASAL's here and TNC's here). These standards match a majority of GEF's requirements, with the exception of Indigenous peoples, Conflict resolution and Displacement and resettlement, that are not relevant in this project's context. Concerning **Environmental and Social Assessment, Management and Monitoring (MS1)**, the project's interventions were designed to ensure that no environmental or social negative impacts would result from its activities. The EbA measures are site-specific, with minimum risk associated and do not involve major impacts to surrounding environment or stakeholders. The finalization of vulnerability assessments in Kingston, San Salvador and Xalapa, ensured that the EbA interventions were selected according to identified climate risks and with social approval. These evaluations were conducted through a participative process, involving both decision makers and representatives from civil society and local communities. Terms of references for partners also included considerations of safeguards

	risks, and guidelines for EbA interventions, to prevent or reduce negative environmental or social impacts, and to ensure that reforestation activities in particular involved local stakeholders in the selection of indigenous species to avoid any invasive plantation or detrimental activity. The project aimed at ensuring the sustainable management of ecosystems to strengthen the cities' resilience to climate change, thus working towards **Biodiversity Conservation and the Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources (MS3)**. The project included activities to restore degraded ecosystems in all three cities and to reduce climate change vulnerability. The project contributed to reducing flooding within the cities through water storage, infiltration and harvesting techniques through Nature-based Solutions. Reforestation in Jamaica and El Salvador also contributed to the reduction of soil erosion and water run-off from peri-urban watersheds. In San Salvador, restoration activities were implemented in a buffer zone around a protected area. This was done with native species and with approaches to ensure there were no negative impacts on the protected area. An inventory of native species present in the area was carried out, as well as seed collection and the installation of a nursery with the collected seeds, from which plants were sown in the area. In Xalapa, regarding the participation in the ecosystem services board, the local authorities advised by the members of the council managed to register more than 1,564 hectares to a tripartite agreement made up of the national forestry commission, the state government and the Xalapa city council that allocated resources for paying compensation for environmental services (see agreement here). Additional areas were identified for conservation purposes that would be financed by local authorities. Other actions in Xalapa were implemented at different scales, in watersheds, urban landscapes, and local communities. Actions included ecological restoration of riparian zones, soil conservation strategies, best practices in agroforestry, and silvopastoral management. These activities were focused on the conservation of ecosystems and environmental services of the watershed that provides water for the city (Pixquiac river), in addition to promoting connectivity between two natural protected areas (Cerro de la galaxia and the archipelago of forests and jungles of the capital region of Xalapa). In Jamaica. the rehabilitated wetland required environmental permits and this was processed with national authorities. Reforestation activities also contributed to the improvement in the cities' air quality, thus contributing to pollution reduction, while the project presented no additional risk of pollution. Given the lack of air quality monitoring stations in El Salvador, the project developed an air quality measurement methodology by visualizing lichens on trees. This measurement, also known as Lichen Biodiversity, is a key indicator of air quality and its monitoring provided regular information of pollution (see protocol here). The activity was carried out in one of the areas that was reforested with fruit trees and riparian vegetation. More information on this monitoring scheme is provided in section 3.2. The activities at the watershed level strengthen water filtration and, coupled with the rainwater harvesting systems, contributed to improvement in water quality. Additionally, the urban school gardens and coffee planting restoration activities were developed with agroecological methods, using organic pesticides and fertilizers to avoid further use of chemical products. The coffee farms' training also included organic plague management, thus tackling soil **pollution prevention (MS7).** The trainings with coffee farmers in El Salvador have somewhat interfered with traditional production practices, as was described in the 2019 PIR. Indeed, by promoting agroecological measures and the use of infiltration ditches, the project provided alternatives to the "*encajuelado*" and "*ahoyado*" tradition[2]. Nevertheless, during the previous reporting periods, the beneficial aspects of EbA measures have been demonstrated, understood and integrated. Contrary to what was expected in the project

[2] The "*encajuelado*" or "*ahoyado*" is a coffee plantation practice, that consists of making holes of 30x30x30 cm next to the coffee plant, whose only benefit is to maintain the humidity of the plant. By showing alternatives of infiltration ditches of 30x40x50 cm, other benefits were demonstrated to the farmers, such as soil moisture retention, nutrient retention, erosion regulation, and soil formation.

	design, **Cultural Heritage (MS6),** in the form of traditional activities, was thus somewhat affected by this project. In Xalapa, this was observed during the edible mushroom activities, that assisted women that depended on certain traditional corn production (*maiz criollo*) to gain an alternative income, which supports the maintenance of their ancestral practices, called *Nixtamalización*. Capacity trainings on women's empowerment and accessibility of local markets for trained local producers also contributed to positive **Labor and Working Conditions (MS8)**. The project provided trainings and professional opportunities to support or improve social and economic activities, with the alternative climate-resilient livelihood activities promoting new ways to add value to farmers' products, thus gaining appreciable income and strengthening the communities' climate resilience. Finally, **Community Health, Safety and Security (MS9)** was addressed through the scope of water and food security. The installation of rainwater harvesting systems in schools and public buildings in all three countries improved water availability and storage capacity. The organic food produced by urban gardens in Kingston and San Salvador has also been served in school canteens and contributed to students' healthy and safe diet.

2.8. Knowledge management

Knowledge activities and products	Within the exit strategy of the project, the project's communication and knowledge-sharing activities were consolidated. Results from project activities have been compiled in a series of new materials, and the project's website has continued to be used as a key tool disseminate the project's lessons learnt and key results. Please visit www.CityAdapt.com for more information. A new version of the web platform was launched in December 2022, based on the joint efforts with the Nature4Cities project. The platform is composed of a series of tools for the implementation of NbS measures and includes new features added in this reporting period, such as the private sector page and the community of practice. Other existing tools, such as the publications, news, or the visualization one geo-localizing the pilot NbS measures in the three cities and linking them to all relevant material (guidelines, protocols, videos, etc), were continuously updated. Communication materials have taken several formats: interactive guidelines, interactive maps and websites per country were uploaded to illustrate NbS in each of the pilot cities. Three case studies have also been finalized and launched under this reporting period: (1) Financing ecosystem-based adaptation: A case study from Xalapa, Mexico; (2) Gender Justice and resilience of peri-urban female coffee farmers in El Salvador through ecosystem-based adaptation; and (3) EbA solutions for watershed resiliency in urban and peri-urban areas: A case of Latin America and the Caribbean. In the current reporting period, there have been close to 34,100 **new** users accessing the website, from all 6 regions of the world. The Youtube account has also had an increasing number of subscribers, reaching more than 1,462 subscribers and more than 70,200 different viewers in total. The "*Wednesdays of CityAdapt*", virtual seminars to discuss key topics on NbS for urban adaptation, have also continued during the reporting period, coupled with city-level training. The project has been invited to several global events in the current reporting period, including the Smart City Expo in Curitiba (2nd largest after the one in Barcelona) and the Nature of Cities Festival 2024. Other events from previous years include the Gobeshona Global Conference, COP27, the World Forestry Congress organized by FAO and UNEP, and the Urban Wetlands events ("A solution for sustainable cities" organized by the University of Los Andes), a G20 session, The Nature of Cities Festival, the 15th International Conference on Community-based Adaptation (CBA) to climate change and the LAC Climate Weeks.

Main learning during the period	The compilation of all project results, including guidelines, protocols, maps of the vulnerability assessments, etc., into the web platform is key for the project sustainability. A dedicated tab was designed for each city, referencing all the different sections of the web platform, and allows the local audience to easily refer to the needed material.

2.9. Stories to be shared

Stories to be shared	In October 2023, the CityAdapt LAC project won the Kipepeo Award from UN Environment Programme at the global level. Launched in 2021, the Kipepeo Awards recognize teams and projects that have demonstrated exceptional performance and dedication to achieving UNEP's objectives, the Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) 2022-2025 and the objectives of the Secretariat's Multilateral Environmental Agreements. It has three categories: innovation, collaborative team, and environmental impact, and it is in this latter group that CityAdapt, together with Shade for Life, stood out among the 16 nominations. The UNEP Kipepeo Awards are inclusive and open to all types of UNEP projects and initiatives. The finalists and winners are selected by three panels that review the nominations under each category. The various aspects of a project are scored with a matrix and points system, and the evaluation panel presents a short list of three candidates for the Executive Director's consideration. Among all projects implemented by UNEP, CityAdapt LAC won this third edition of the Kipepeo Awards under the environmental impact category, demonstrating its outstanding impact in advancing the environmental agenda at the local, national and regional level, and demonstrating its sustainability and scalability in the region. In May 2024, the Kipepeo Awards themselves were then recognized at the global level, among all UN agencies, winning the Secretary-General Award for 2023 in the category "Staff Recognition and Rewards." The team received the most votes from across the UN Secretariat (see the congratulatory message from the Secretary-General on iSeek).

3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

*Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager**[3] will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:*
(i) Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1
(ii) Implementation progress – see section 3.2

Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)	Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
Objective[6] To reduce the vulnerability of communities living in three medium-sized Latin American and Caribbean cities to the effects of climate change through the integration of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) into urban planning in the medium- to long-term.	1.Total number of direct beneficiaries from the project and % of which are women	Zero	N/A	At least 98,590 people benefitting from the project (of which at least 50% are women). México: 36,590 people in the Carneros watershed, of which 53% women. Jamaica: - 8,000 residents (2,500 households, of which ~60% are headed by women) in	Overall progress towards the Objective target stands at 133%. The figures break down as follows: Country / Target / Achievement **Overall:** **98,590** **131,133** Achievement Percentage 133% Additional since last PIR 0 **Mexico:** **36,590** **41,009** Achievement Percentage 112% Additional since last PIR 0 **Jamaica** **42,000** **70,025** Achievement Percentage 167% Additional since last PIR 0 **El Salvador** **20,000** **20,099** Achievement Percentage 100.5% Additional since last PIR 0	Mexico has reached 112% (55% women) of the direct and indirect beneficiaries. Jamaica has reached 167% of its original target population through the restoration and reforestation activities as well as other interventions being conducted in communities and schools. This number includes 990 direct beneficiaries (55.7% women) from training and research activities, and 70,035 indirect beneficiaries (58.3% women), i.e. the inhabitants of the restored areas and school students. El Salvador has reached 100.5% (51% women) of direct and indirect beneficiaries. A monitoring plan was put in place for all EbA pilot interventions, to assess the impact of the measures. Vulnerability reduction was achieved both through:	HS

[3] For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.
[4] Some projects are adopting/planning to adopt milestones for tracking the achievement of outcomes. Add the corresponding milestones in this column when applicable to inform the rating. Milestones are optional and may substitute for Mid-Term Target.
[5] Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system (GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01): Highly Satisfactory (**HS**), Satisfactory (**S**), Marginally Satisfactory (**MS**), Marginally Unsatisfactory (**MU**), Unsatisfactory (**U**), and Highly Unsatisfactory (**HU**)
[6] Add rows if your objective has more than 3 outcome indicators. Same applies for the number of outcomes.

<table>
<tr><th>Project objective and Outcomes</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Baseline level</th><th>Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]</th><th>End of Project Target</th><th>Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)</th><th>Observations/ justification on rating</th><th>Progress rating [5]</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Greenwich Town.
- 6,000 students at 4 schools, of which ~55% are women.
- 28,000 people in Petersfield district, of which ~60% women.

El Salvador: 20,000 people of direct beneficiaries in the Arenal-Monserrat watershed, of which~53% are women.</td><td></td><td>1. Increased adaptive capacity with additional knowledge and skills acquired through training and awareness-raising activities on climate change and NbS multiple-benefits; and
2. Decreased sensitivity through pilot interventions implemented to provide alternative livelihoods such as urban gardens and edible mushrooms plots, to attenuate the impacts of extreme climate events such as absorption wells and infiltration ditches, and to improve water availability through rainwater harvesting systems, among others.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Outcome 1:
Technical capacity of government stakeholders from urban development and natural resource management ministries to integrate EbA into planning, policies and regulations strengthened</td><td>1. Number of relevant government staff within each targeted national and local institution with improved technical capacity to identify, prioritise, plan and implement urban EbA (disaggregat</td><td>Zero</td><td>N/A</td><td>By project end-point, at least 190 relevant government staff (of which at least 50% are women) within targeted institutions have increased technical capacity to identify, prioritize, plan and implement urban EbA.

México: At least 50 people are</td><td>Overall progress towards Outcome indicator 1.1 target stands at 428%.

<table>
<tr><th>Country</th><th>Target</th><th>Achievement</th></tr>
<tr><td>Overall:</td><td>190</td><td>814</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Percentage of women</td><td>51.9%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Additional since last PIR</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mexico:</td><td>50</td><td>439</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Percentage of women</td><td>49.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Additional since last PIR</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Jamaica</td><td>100</td><td>57</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Percentage of women</td><td>50%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Additional since last PIR</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>El Salvador</td><td>40</td><td>318</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Percentage of women</td><td>54%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Additional since last PIR</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td><td>With a total of 814 technicians trained, of which 52% are women, the target has been exceeded regionally, although the target was not reached locally in Jamaica.

The capacity of government staff has increased in understanding of EbA concepts and interventions, as well as in the undertaking of vulnerability assessments, and the planning and implementation of NbS for cities.

Beneficiaries included public servants also from other municipalities, where the project upscaling strategies are being developed.

<u>In México,</u> the target was achieved under the previous reporting periods, including a set of capacity building workshops and baseline assessments in several cities in 2022 and the</td><td>HS</td></tr>
</table>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)	Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
	ed by gender).			trained, of which 50% are women. Jamaica: At least 100 people are trained, of which ~50% are women. El Salvador: At least 40 people are trained, of which ~40% are women.		"NbS accelerator" initiative with the Mexican Climate Community, WRI and WWF with 16 subnational teams made up of between 4 and 5 decision-makers each in 2021. In Jamaica, 4 additional persons were trained by the Jamaica 4H Clubs, reaching 21 persons trained by that institution, added to the 36 trained in urban EbA by TNC in the previous reporting period. Due to the difficulty of engaging national and local authorities in Jamaica, only a limited number of government staff have been trained and the target was not achieved in that country. However, following the TNC course, a training institutionalization process was carried out with four postgraduate institutions in Kingston, for them to integrate the topic in their core curricula: UWI, the University of Technology, the Management Institute of National Development (MIND) and the Caribbean Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD). Under this reporting period, this was successfully carried out in MIND and UWI-Mona (see training modules and report here). In El Salvador, workshops were held with municipalities and decision-makers for the mainstreaming of NbS in urban planning (San Salvador, Nejapa and OPAMSS), with a total of 19 participants in this reporting period. These capacities were built mainly among government officials, decision-makers and municipalities through activities under Output 1.3: *Training provided to local government authorities and relevant private sector stakeholders (…) on implementing urban EbA*, and Output 1.4: *Strategies developed to upscale and sustain EbA interventions*.	

<table>
<tr><th>Project objective and Outcomes</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Baseline level</th><th>Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]</th><th>End of Project Target</th><th>Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)</th><th>Observations/ justification on rating</th><th>Progress rating [5]</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>2. Number of technical guidelines developed on urban EbA.</td><td>Zero</td><td>N/A</td><td>At least three sets technical guidelines developed for each city to plan, implement and monitor urban EbA (nine in total).</td><td>Overall progress towards Outcome indicator 1.2 target stands at 211%.

<table><tr><th>Country</th><th>Target</th><th>Achievement</th></tr><tr><td>Overall:</td><td>9</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Additional since last PIR</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Mexico:</td><td>3</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Additional since last PIR</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Jamaica</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Additional since last PIR</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>El Salvador</td><td>3</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Additional since last PIR</td><td>0</td></tr></table></td><td>Governments and key stakeholders have better access to tools and methodologies to improve their urban planning processes and mainstream EbA in their urban development plans and policies.

These guides focus on the best practices for urban and peri-urban ecosystems restoration and alternative livelihoods. They are also being used to build capacities in citizens and project beneficiaries through the community centres in the cities.

Three additional technical guidelines were developed in Jamaica. The ones developed are:

• Nature-based Solutions – sustainable urban drainage design guidelines (see here)
• Guidelines on urban and peri-urban forestry (see here)
• Training manual on urban EbA (see here)

Previously developed guidelines are:

For Mexico:

• Technical guidelines on edible mushroom production (see here).
• Guideline for the restoration, conservation and sustainable development (see here).
• Guideline on riparian restoration (see here).
• Guideline of ecologic restoration as a complementary strategy to agroforestry (see here)
• Practical guide on mountain silvopastoral livestock (see here)</td><td>HS</td></tr>
</table>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)	Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
						• Guideline of agriculture with fruit trees – in agroecological systems to adapt to climate chance (see here) • Guidelines on climate change adaptation in coffee plantation, better agricultural practices (see here) For El Salvador: • Crop guide for home gardens (see here) • Guide to the establishment and management of sustainable agriculture. Adapting coffee cultivation to climate change (see here) • Guide for the municipal planner. Integrating nature-based solutions in the city (see here) • Compendium of NbS measures for urban areas (see here). • A second version of the EbA measures implementation guide (see here) • Species guide for riparian vegetation restoration (see here). This version already has the ISBN registration code. • Guide to native tree species identified in the buffer zone of the El Boquerón protected area (see here) • Guide to native tree species identified in the San Salvador volcano (see here) • Species guide for biogardeners (see here). This version already has the ISBN registration code. In addition to the country-specific ones, a regional guideline on the identification, implementation, financing and replication of NbS was developed in 2021 (see here).	
	3. Number of policy briefs	Zero	N/A	At least one set of policy briefs,	Overall progress towards Outcome indicator 1.3 stands at 366%.	Policy and regulations development at the local level has been strengthened through the	HS

<table>
<tr><th>Project objective and Outcomes</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Baseline level</th><th>Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]</th><th>End of Project Target</th><th>Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)</th><th>Observations/ justification on rating</th><th>Progress rating [5]</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>developed with relevant government stakeholders outlining recommendations for revisions to policies/strategies/plans to integrate EbA</td><td></td><td></td><td>developed with relevant government stakeholders, produced for each country to guide revision of national and city policies, strategies and plans (in total).</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Country</th><th>Target</th><th>Achievement</th></tr>
<tr><td>Overall:</td><td>3</td><td>11</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Additional since last PIR</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mexico:</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Additional since last PIR</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Jamaica</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Additional since last PIR</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>El Salvador</td><td>1</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Additional since last PIR</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>provision of concrete recommendations derived from the project in the form of the policy briefs.

The policy briefs were elaborated with the support and participation of local authorities through consultation processes, ensuring ownership of their content. They are being used to generate interest to scale the project's interventions and increase awareness. They are also being shared with a global community: the building urban resilience project in Asia for instance has used one of Xalapa's policy briefs as a case study.

A regional policy brief was finalized under this reporting period:
• Institutional Capacity for Adaptation to Climate Change in Three cities in Latin America and The Caribbean (see here)

Previously-developed policy briefs were:
<u>Mexico</u>
• "Adapting to climate change in mountain cities: Lessons from Xalapa", in collaboration with the Leeds University, published in: WRI initiative Coalition for Urban Transitions, February 2021 (from Mexico, see here).
• "Rain harvesting systems: The case of Xalapa City", finalized in early 2021 (from Mexico, see here).
• Financing Mechanism for Ecosystem Conservation and the Adoption of Nature-Based Solutions: Xalapa Mexico (previously named "Integrated water resource management for water supply in basins around Xalapa, Veracruz") (here)</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)	Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
						• "Climate Resilient Cities in Latin America" policy brief for Xalapa city (here). Jamaica • Delivering on the Promise of Sustainable Jamaican Cities: The Case for Urban EbA as a Policy Priority for Achieving National Adaptation & Sustainability Goals (see here) • Kingston: A City of Wood and Water. Practical Approaches to Using Urban EbA to Enhance Urban Adaptivity and Resilience (see here) El Salvador • Lessons learnt and results from CityAdapt project El Salvador (see here) • A story map on the impacts of the Amanda and Cristobal tropical storms that hit San Salvador in May 2020, providing a comparative analysis of the grey infrastructure (detention pond) and green NbS measures implemented by the project (see here). Neighbouring municipalities have shown interest in enhancing their land planning processes, as a result of information derived from this policy brief. • Barriers and opportunities for integrating EbA into policy and regulatory instruments (see here). • Input from CityAdapt to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) (here). • "Soluciones basadas en la Naturaleza: un ejemplo en la ciudad de San Salvador" was published in Revista	

<table>
<tr><th>Project objective and Outcomes</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Baseline level</th><th>Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]</th><th>End of Project Target</th><th>Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)</th><th>Observations/ justification on rating</th><th>Progress rating [5]</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Labverde of Sao Paulo University of Brazil in December 2021 (here).</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>4. Number of draft upscaling strategies developed for urban EbA</td><td>Zero</td><td>N/A</td><td>One urban EbA upscaling strategy developed in each country (three in total).</td><td>Overall progress towards Outcome indicator 1.4 target stands at 100%.
<table><tr><th colspan="2">Target</th><th>Achievement</th></tr><tr><td>Overall:</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Additional since last PIR</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Mexico:</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Additional since last PIR</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Jamaica</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Additional since last PIR</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>El Salvador</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Additional since last PIR</td><td>0</td></tr></table></td><td>The project's replication and sustainability focused on the elaboration of upscaling strategies at different scales. The elaboration of new project proposals seeks to involve new municipalities in these processes, integrating the lessons learnt from the project to mainstream climate change adaptation, and EbA approaches in particular, in urban areas beyond the three CityAdapt cities.

At the regional level, a proposal based on the CityAdapt project's lessons learnt (Nature4Cities) was approved by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in January 2021 and is being implemented in 13 cities in Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras and the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Panama and Uruguay. The Nature4Cities project follows methodologies elaborated by this project, such as the vulnerability assessments, and aims at identifying NbS opportunities and key actors to strengthen selected Latin American cities' climate resilience. The project includes activities that will also benefit cities in El Salvador, Jamaica and Mexico in 2024, such as a MOOC on NbS in urban areas that will be disseminated to CityAdapt's key stakeholders.

In Mexico, the concept note "CityAdapt 2.0" was developed for submission to the GCF. The proposal involves 10 cities in Mexico that suffer hydrological stress. The concept note was approved internally in UNEP and is foreseen to be submitted to the GCF with a project preparation funding request once the new government in Mexico takes office (October 2024 onwards). The secured co-financing from the Rio Arronte Foundation (around USD</td><td>S</td></tr>
</table>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)	Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
						200,000) is being channelled to develop the climate risk assessments of some of the additional cities (see article). In Jamaica, The Nature Conservancy has submitted an upscaling strategy in this reporting period, which can be seen here. In El Salvador, several upscaling strategies were carried out. The first one consisted of supporting four municipalities in developing their adaptation planning and identifying NbS measures for adaptation. Capacity building and technical support workshops were held in July 2022 with San Salvador and Nejapa, resulting in plans that integrate NbS into urban planning: see the ones for Antiguo Cuscatlán, San Salvador, Santa Tecla and Nejapa. It is important to note that Nejapa was not included in the project design (no EbA intervention was piloted there), but its inclusion in the process is aligned with recommendation 5.2 of the MTR, on identifying areas of "greatest possible impact", which Nejapa is considering the interest from local authorities to join the initiative after the 2020 landslide previously reported. The team prepared a series of 6 methodological sheets for the implementation of the upscaling activities, which were used in these 4 workshops on the integration of NbS measures in urban planning (see annexes of the plan here). In addition to the above, the project team also supported the formulation of a proposal "San Salvador in development ... of heat?" submitted with the San Salvador metropolitan area planning office (OPAMSS) for the IADB Cities Laboratory Challenge "Cities for All". The proposal was selected under the previous period	

<table>
<tr><th>Project objective and Outcomes</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Baseline level</th><th>Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]</th><th>End of Project Target</th><th>Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)</th><th>Observations/ justification on rating</th><th>Progress rating [5]</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>to support funding research on the use of mosses and other species to reduce temperature and improve air quality in San Salvador, thus giving continuity to some of the NbS interventions implemented in the city (see plan here).

Finally, under this reporting period, a regional upscaling project was developed for Adaptation Fund financing, together with Guatemala and Honduras – “Building Resilience of Urban Communities in Central America by Leveraging Nature-based Solutions (NbS) for Adaptation”. The proposal builds on the lessons learnt from CityAdapt, planning to upscale its work in San Miguel, La Libertad, and two new municipalities of the San Salvador Metropolitan Area – Soyapango and Ilopango. The preconcept note was approved in March 2023 during AF B-40 and the concept note obtained technical clearance on May 20th 2024, with the expected approval in the AF B-43 (October 2024).</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Outcome 2: Demonstration of EbA in San Salvador, Kingston and Xalapa to increase the capacity of urban and peri-urban communities to adapt to the effects of climate change.</td><td>1. Number of hectares and kilometres restored by the project using EbA interventions</td><td>Zero</td><td>N/A</td><td>Mexico:
- 3.46 km of riparian corridor restored with 3,640 trees.

- 10 hectares of soil restoration and conservation measures undertaken on Estropajo hill, including slope stabilization, and elaboration of terraces and living fences.</td><td>Overall progress towards Outcome indicator 2.1 targets stands at 111%.
<table>
<tr><th>Target</th><th>Additional since last PIR</th><th>Total Achievement</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Mexico</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.46 km riparian corridor restored</td><td>0</td><td>3.46 km</td></tr>
<tr><td>10 ha of soil restoration and conservation</td><td>0</td><td>10 ha, including 6,361 trees and plants</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Demonstrations of EbA interventions in all three cities have increased the capacity of urban and peri-urban communities to adapt to the effects of climate change. All measures were implemented with the participation of local communities and key stakeholders: their early involvement guaranteed ownership of the interventions and ensured long-term maintenance and monitoring.

Monitoring plans were put in place for all interventions, as detailed in section 3.2, to measure the impact of the interventions in the face of floods, landslides and other climate hazards.

Some interventions proved effective in the face of extreme climate events, such as the infiltration ditches and dead barriers in El Salvador, that</td><td>HS</td></tr>
</table>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)			Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
				- 7 hectares of best practices for agroforestry implemented on the Estropajo hill, including interspersed crops with fruit trees, mixed forest plantations for enrichment with native species, and shade for coffee, with 4,625 trees planted. - 1 set of infiltration gardens established. - 1 km of permeable infiltration trails established. Jamaica: - 7,500 trees planted across 12 hectares to contribute to restoration in the Hope watershed. - 2 hectares of the wetland in Port Royal rehabilitated.			and 400 m of live barriers to prevent erosion	withstood the heavy rains of a tropical storm during the previous reporting period. Humidity and erosion and sedimentation rate measurements were developed, proving the effectiveness of the soil conservation practices used. In Xalapa, the restoration of riparian areas proved effective to prevent damages due to the impact of hurricane Grace in August 2021. Together with the implementation of bamboo barriers and the design of crops following contour lines, these interventions avoided erosion and reduced losses in the orchards implemented on Estropajo hill. In México, completed in last reporting period, the final interventions included one additional infiltration garden at the Architecture faculty of Universidad Veracruzana (see the report here). 1,000m of infiltration pathways were completed in the Molino de San Roque Natural Protected Area, which included the revegetation with native species, slope stabilization through miyawaki methodology and actions to improve hydraulic dynamics on the natural wetland (see video here). See the mayor's recent celebration of the restoration of the wetland here. In Jamaica, the 2 ha of wetland restoration was completed under this reporting period by the Forestry Department and UWI at the Palisadoes Port Royal Protected Area and Ramsar Site (PPRPA) at Gallows Point in Kingston, with 2,582 seedlings planted. The 10,875 trees were planted across 9.17 ha of two Forest Reserves: Newton and Good Hope. See final report of both activities here. In El Salvador, the restoration of 150 ha of critical ecosystem was completed in the last reporting period. Executing this required a study of the flora present in said ecosystem, seed	
					7 ha of agroforestry interventions	0	8.2 ha, including 1,638 native trees, a tree buffer with 625 trees, and 2,000 plants for the family orchards		
					1 infiltration garden	0	A set of 5 infiltration gardens		
					1 km permeable infiltration trails	0	1km		
					Jamaica				
					7,500 trees	0	10,875 trees		
					400 mixed seedlings (ornamental, fruit and timber) within agreed sites in Kingston & St. Andrew	0	712		
					2 ha of wetland restored	0	2 ha		

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)			Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
				- 400 mixed seedlings (ornamental, fruit and timber) planted within agreed sites in Kingston & St. Andrew. - 2.3 hectares rehabilitated in lower-income communities within project site (1,400 mixed tree seedlings) El Salvador: - 1,000 hectares of sustainable agriculture in the Arenal-Monserrat watershed, which includes the vegetated infiltration ditches on the slope of the San Salvador volcano. - 5 kilometres of riparian forest restored. - 3 roundabouts renaturalized - 3 rain gardens - 150 hectares of critical ecosystems restored.	2.3 hectares rehabilitated in lower-income communities within project site (1,400 mixed tree seedlings)	0	1,563 seedlings on 2.3 ha	collection and establishment of a nursery. The revegetation of 3 roundabouts, the construction of 3 rain gardens and tree planting in an urban neighbourhood were previously completed. The infiltration area of these interventions is 101.5 m^2.	
					El Salvador				
					1,000 ha of sustain-able agriculture	0	1,161 ha		
					Infiltration ditches	0	55,198 m		
					5 km of riparian forest restored	0	5.1 km		
					3 round-abouts revegetated	0	3 round-abouts		
					3 rain gardens	0	3 rain gardens		
					150 ha restored	0	153 ha		

<table>
<tr><th>Project objective and Outcomes</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Baseline level</th><th>Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]</th><th>End of Project Target</th><th>Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)</th><th>Observations/ justification on rating</th><th>Progress rating [5]</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>2. Number of protocols developed to guide implementation of EbA in San Salvador, Kingston and Xalapa</td><td>Zero</td><td>N/A</td><td>At least one set of EbA protocols developed for each pilot city (three in total)</td><td>Overall progress towards Outcome indicator 2.2 target stands at 100%.
<table><tr><th>Country</th><th>Target</th><th>Additional since last PIR</th><th>Achievement</th></tr><tr><td>Overall:</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Mexico:</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1 set (8 protocols)</td></tr><tr><td>Jamaica</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1 set (6 protocols)</td></tr><tr><td>El Salvador</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1 set (13 protocols, 4 translated to English)</td></tr></table></td><td>The technical information gathered during the on-the-ground pilot EbA interventions are compiled in a set of protocols. They are used by the beneficiaries (farmers and community members mainly) during implementation, as they were developed based on identified needs of providing appropriate materials for the EbA implementation. They increase adaptive capacity of project stakeholders, providing technical information on how to implement each EbA intervention, how to measure its impact and how to assess its links with ecosystem services and climate change adaptation. In addition, the protocols support the replication and upscaling of the piloted EbA interventions.

The protocols produced based on the CityAdapt interventions were harmonized and compiled into a set of 20 protocols in Spanish and 10 in English. They are also uploaded in the webportal with specific NbS tabs that contain a series of technical information on the measures (see here). This standardization ensures urban and peri-urban communities and planners in other municipalities have access to technical information on EbA options.

In parallel, in this reporting period, a new series of NbS measures for adaptation in urban settings were listed into a Compendium for NbS in urban areas with a watershed approach, to produce a regional manual detailing the main characteristics of these interventions, that will be used beyond the direct beneficiaries of this project. This document includes NbS that were not implemented by the project, bringing complementary and additional information to the project insights.

In México, a set of 8 protocols were developed under previous reporting period. See the</td><td>S</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Project objective and Outcomes</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Baseline level</th><th>Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]</th><th>End of Project Target</th><th>Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)</th><th>Observations/ justification on rating</th><th>Progress rating [5]</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>complete set here – all of which are available online (apply the Mexico filter here).

In Jamaica, 6 protocols were finalized and designed under this reporting period: two from interventions implemented by the Forestry Department (Reforestation with tree seedlings and mangrove rehabilitation) and four from ones implemented by Jamaica 4H Clubs (Hydroponics, Container gardens, Beekeeping, and Greenhouse) – all of which are available online (apply the Jamaica filter here).

In El Salvador, 3 new protocols were finalized under this reporting periods, resulting in a total of:

• 6 fully completed and designed in Spanish, 4 of which are also available in English, and the other 2 are being translated.
• 7 are currently under graphic design and translation.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>3. Number of water storage and management systems established through the project</td><td>Zero</td><td>N/A</td><td>Mexico:
- 1 artificial wetland at the Instituto Tecnológico de Xalapa.
- 10 rainwater harvesting systems on the roof tops of 8 schools and 2 public buildings.

Jamaica:
- 6 rainwater harvesting systems</td><td>Overall progress towards Outcome indicator 2.3 target stands at 104%.

<table><tr><th>Country</th><th>Target</th><th>Additional since last PIR</th><th>Achievement</th></tr><tr><td>Mexico</td><td>1 artificial wetland</td><td>0</td><td>A set of 3 artificial wetlands</td></tr><tr><td>Mexico</td><td>10 RWH systems</td><td>0</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Jamaica</td><td>6 RWH systems</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>El Salvador</td><td>30 water storage facilities</td><td>0</td><td>30</td></tr></table></td><td>The project interventions related to water storage and management systems have increased the beneficiaries' resilience by improving sanitation and providing water security in the face of water shortages. Their installation in public buildings such as schools and community spaces have also provided local ownership of the measures and increased awareness of these interventions' multiple benefits, as all of them were implemented with accompanying awareness-raising materials and appropriate training for their maintenance.

The rainwater harvesting systems implemented in all three cities supported the treatment of rainwater caught on building roofs, which is filtered and provided as drinking water for</td><td>HS</td></tr>
</table>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)	Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
				installed at schools and community buildings. El Salvador: - 30 infiltration wells. - 10 rainwater harvesting systems for selected schools. - 1 rainwater harvesting system for 1 selected community.	El Salvador: 11 RWH systems; 0; 11	human consumption in areas of high vulnerability. In Mexico, a total of 12 rainwater harvesting systems were installed in previous reporting periods (see report here). In Mexico, a set of three artificial wetlands was also completed (see construction report here and operating and maintenance manual here). In Jamaica, 6 were rainwater harvesting systems were installed in previous reporting periods, including drip irrigation in Tivoli Gardens High School, Camperdown High and Kingston Technical High and Rainwater Harvesting systems at Abilities Foundation, Kingston Technical, Greenwich Town and Camperdown High (see report here). In previous reporting periods, 11 rainwater harvesting systems were installed in El Salvador (see report here), equipping schools, educational institutions and communities with additional water sources. In Jamaica and El Salvador, these have also been used for irrigation of school and community gardens. This provides a potential income source, and increases food in addition to water security. As for the absorption wells (water storage facilities) built in El Salvador, 30 were built in previous reporting periods (see report here). Their monitoring has shown their efficiency and capacity to withstand a period of heavy rain.	
	4. Number of waste management systems implemented	Zero	N/A	El Salvador: 2 ecological sanitation systems at 2 schools to improve	100% Completed in previous reporting periods.	The construction of the two ecological sanitation systems (*biojardinera*) were finalized in two schools in San Salvador under previous reporting periods (see report here). The aim is to improve the water quality and sewage system of	S

<table>
<tr><th>Project objective and Outcomes</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Baseline level</th><th>Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]</th><th>End of Project Target</th><th>Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)</th><th>Observations/ justification on rating</th><th>Progress rating [5]</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>in El Salvador.</td><td></td><td></td><td>management of grey water and sewage.</td><td></td><td>the identified schools, thus enhancing their resilience to external hazards.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>5. Number of climate resilient alternative livelihoods demonstrated at intervention sites through providing equipment, training and technical support.</td><td>Zero</td><td>N/A</td><td>Mexico:
- At least 10 food gardens to demonstrate potential climate-resilient livelihoods.
- 10 demonstration plots for commercial mushroom production
- 10 agricultural start-up kits at 10 schools
- 15 hectares under agrosilvopastoral management.

Jamaica:
- 1 urban garden per school for 3 schools.
- 1 container garden
- 1 hydroponic infrastructure
- 400 trees in schools
- 250 beekeeping colonies.

El Salvador:</td><td>Overall progress towards Outcome indicator 2.5 target stands at 106%.

<table><tr><th>Target</th><th>Additional since last PIR</th><th>Achievement</th></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Mexico</td></tr><tr><td>10 food gardens</td><td>0</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>10 mushroom plots</td><td>0</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>10 agricultural start-up kits</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>15 ha under agrosilvopastoral management</td><td>0 ha</td><td>16.8 ha</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Jamaica</td></tr><tr><td>3 food gardens</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>1 container gardens</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1 hydroponic infrastructure</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>400 trees in schools</td><td>0</td><td>949</td></tr><tr><td>250 beekeeping colonies</td><td>31</td><td>250</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">El Salvador</td></tr><tr><td>10 food gardens</td><td>0</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>10 agricultural start-up kits</td><td>0</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>450 fruit trees in communities</td><td>0</td><td>489</td></tr></table></td><td>Climate-resilient livelihoods provide beneficiaries with tools to adapt their activities in the face of climate change. Sustainable agriculture practices, such as edible mushrooms plots, beekeeping or coffee restoration, provide alternative productive activities, increase income and promote the diversification of crops so as to increase the crops’ resilience.

Urban gardens installed in all three cities provide food security and also additional resources and incomes. In Jamaica, three food gardens (including drip irrigation and a post harvesting shed) were installed in Tivoli Gardens High School, Camperdown High and Kingston Technical High, two container gardens were installed at Kingston Technical High School and the St Andrew Technical High School, and one hydroponics system was installed at Tivoli Gardens High School (see report).

Mexico also reached all targets in food gardens, and El Salvador exceeded them with an additional one. After the pandemic, some urban gardens installed prior to 2020 needed additional support to recover in El Salvador particularly, where a rehabilitation strategy was developed for 4 of the first 5 school gardens. Impacts from the pandemic were lower in Mexico and Jamaica, although the consequent economic crisis had an impact on materials’ purchase and availability of local staff in all three countries.

Agricultural start-up kits were delivered with capacity building exercises in most schools in previous reporting periods, with 10 agricultural startup kits delivered in 10 school orchards in selected schools of Xalapa (see video here) and</td><td>HS</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Project objective and Outcomes</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Baseline level</th><th>Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]</th><th>End of Project Target</th><th>Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)</th><th>Observations/ justification on rating</th><th>Progress rating [5]</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>- 10 urban gardens in 10 schools.
- 10 agricultural start-up kits at 10 schools in the Arenal Monserrat area.
- 450 fruits trees planted in urban communities and coffee plantations.</td><td></td><td>11 in San Salvador. In addition, an urban agricultural capacity-building strategy was developed in Xalapa together with the Estate Public Education Secretary (See report here). The promoted ownership has led to increased local initiatives, such as in El Salvador, where a community garden run by women from a coffee cooperative was established based on CityAdapt's support. This cooperative was even selected by the Global Commission of Adaptation (GCA) for the Local Adaptation Champions Awards in the Women in Leadership category (see here the GCA article and the video made for the final selection here). This gender-positive initiative is promoted by CityAdapt's actions at the local scale.

These interventions are also being monitored to assess agricultural adaptation. The cocoa plants for instance, which grow under specific conditions (under 900 meters above sea level), are used to monitor changes in climate conditions (some of the selected plantations are 1,100 meters above sea level).

In Jamaica, 31 additional bee colonies were delivered, reaching the planned total of 250.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>6. Number of people trained on implementing and maintaining the EbA interventions and climate resilient livelihoods.</td><td>Zero</td><td>N/A</td><td>Mexico:
At least 50 students (of which at least 50% women) per school from 10 schools will be trained on using agricultural start-up kits as well as development and</td><td>Weighted progress towards Outcome indicator 2.6 target stands at 178%.

<table><tr><th>Country</th><th>Target</th><th>Additional since last PIR</th><th>Achievement</th></tr><tr><td>Mexico</td><td>500</td><td>0</td><td>512</td></tr><tr><td>% women</td><td></td><td></td><td>66%</td></tr><tr><td>Jamaica</td><td>240</td><td>175</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>% women</td><td></td><td></td><td>63.5%</td></tr><tr><td>El Salvador</td><td>500</td><td>0</td><td>1,494</td></tr></table></td><td>In Mexico, with the implementation of ten urban school orchards, 237 people were trained in urban agriculture and orchard management in previous reporting periods. The purpose of working with graduated students is to involve a solid network of engaged persons who can maintain and come back to the school beyond school schedules. As part of the inclusion strategy and social safeguards, CityAdapt worked with multiple centers that offer education to persons with disabilities to provide alternatives for livelihoods and social inclusion (see report here).</td><td>HS</td></tr>
</table>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)	Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
				maintenance of the urban gardens Jamaica: At least 50 students (of which at least 50% women) per school from 4 schools will be trained on the development and maintenance of the urban gardens. At least 40 people are trained on bee-keeping. El Salvador: Al least 50 students (of which 50% women) per school for 10 schools will be trained on using agricultural start-up kits as well as development and maintenance of the urban gardens.	% women 50%	Additionally, trained beneficiaries in Xalapa included 37 community members from urban and peri urban areas involved in the interventions and 238 basic level students who were trained in EbA, native species, composting, rainwater harvesting systems, and sustainable agriculture practices by using educational toolkits. These beneficiaries have improved their knowledge on climatic risks they are exposed to, and the possible solutions that they can employ to adapt to climate change, giving them better decision-making opportunities to manage their livelihoods as well. In Jamaica, under this reporting period 11 persons were trained in container garden management (91% women) and 67 participants in urban EbA from all the targeted schools (57% women), added to the previously reported 37 persons trained in the maintenance of RWHs (78% women) and 25 trained in the maintenance of irrigation systems (76% women). In addition, 25 university students of architecture were involved in a training on EbA (see report here). As for the beekeeping target, 10 additional persons were trained, reaching a total of 35 (56% women). In El Salvador, in previous reporting periods, students and local government members from the agroecology department acquired knowledge on best practices, benefits and co-benefits of urban food gardens and water harvesting systems. Capacities have also been enhanced on the implementation of urban gardens, infiltration ditches and absorption wells with local cooperative members and farmers from coffee plantations. In times of the pandemic, due to the closure of schools, the 5 orchards installed in 2019 were abandoned. The project developed a	

<table>
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<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>rehabilitation strategy, consulting again with the educational community. 4 of these schools agreed to participate with new students in the recovery of the school garden through training. This recovery was made in Q3 and Q4 2022.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Outcome 3

Knowledge and awareness of urban EbA interventions strengthened in El Salvador, Jamaica and Mexico, and throughout the LAC region</td><td>1. Number of communication strategies for urban EbA developed.</td><td>Zero</td><td>N/A</td><td>One communication strategy developed for each city (three in total) with specific guidelines for targeting different groups.</td><td>Overall progress towards Outcome indicator 3.1 target stands at 100%.

<table>
<tr><th>Country</th><th>Target</th><th>Additional since last PIR</th><th>Achievement</th></tr>
<tr><td>Overall:</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total people reached through social media</td><td></td><td>~10,916</td><td>~110,232</td></tr>
<tr><td>People reached through regional website</td><td></td><td>~49,000 new users</td><td>~110,000 total users</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mexico:</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>People reached through social media</td><td></td><td>N/A</td><td>~32,960</td></tr>
<tr><td>Facebook</td><td></td><td>N/A</td><td>70%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Twitter</td><td></td><td>N/A</td><td>24%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Instagram</td><td></td><td>N/A</td><td>6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Jamaica</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>People reached through social media</td><td></td><td>~10,916</td><td>~10,916</td></tr>
<tr><td>People reached through newspapers</td><td></td><td>~334,950</td><td>~334,950</td></tr>
<tr><td>El Salvador</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>People reached</td><td></td><td>N/A</td><td>39,935</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>In this reporting period, knowledge and awareness on urban EbA were consolidated at the regional level and had a particular impact in Jamaica through the implementation of the national communication strategy. In Kingston, the installation of demonstration signs at each pilot intervention (see report), the elaboration of project brochures with the different partners (see here) and collaboration with the social media of each implementing partner served to expand the visibility of the project in its last months of implementation. Participation in TV programmes and publication of articles in the national newspaper The Gleaner also ensured a wider audience reach (see report on project visibility in Jamaica here).

The project continued to increase its regional impact through the ever-ongoing development of its web platform, with quality products such as the NbS guidelines, thematic webinars and technical publications, being consulted and downloaded from across the LAC region, as highlighted by recommendation 6 of the MTR. Under this reporting period, one tab was created in the project website for each country of implementation, to serve as a repository of the main deliverables produced at the local level – see the tabs for El Salvador, Mexico and Jamaica.
This is in addition to the material uploaded in the different sections of the web platform.

In previous reporting periods, the regional communication strategy was completed, with the</td><td>S</td></tr>
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<table>
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<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><table>
<tr><td>through social media</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Facebook</td><td>N/A</td><td>75.6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Twitter</td><td>N/A</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Instagram</td><td>N/A</td><td>24.4%</td></tr>
</table></td><td>national strategies of Mexico (here) and El Salvador (here), and Jamaica (here). Specific communication strategies were put in place for each intervention. Promotional materials (water bottles, t-shirts, caps, rain jackets, pens, magnets) delivered during implementation are also key in raising awareness on urban EbA – 1,200 people have been reached through this approach in El Salvador (200 additional since last reporting period). This approach was also implemented in Jamaica, reaching 875 beneficiaries with the distribution of notepads, notebooks, water bottles, drawstrings bags and press kits, and also reaching some 2,333 beneficiaries in previous reporting periods in Mexico with similar materials.

These knowledge campaigns are elaborated with the support of local actors and governmental bodies, such as INECC in Mexico, ensuring a wider reach and a long-term use of the produced material. In Jamaica, a series of lessons learnt from the project were compiled to serve as recommendations for the national climate change communication strategy of the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation, that aims at improving public awareness and education (see here).</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>2. Number of communication tools developed and implemented – with specific focus on different groups (e.g. men,</td><td>Zero</td><td>N/A</td><td>At least 15 tools developed in total.

Mexico:
At least 12 tools developed (including flyers, better practices manuals, short films, etc.), at least 1 of which</td><td>Overall progress towards Outcome indicator 3.2 target stands at 827%.

<table>
<tr><th>Country</th><th>Target</th><th>Additional since last PIR</th><th>Achievement</th></tr>
<tr><td>Overall</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>124</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mexico</td><td>12</td><td>0</td><td>52</td></tr>
<tr><td>Jamaica</td><td>4</td><td>16</td><td>16</td></tr>
<tr><td>El Salvador</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>56</td></tr>
</table></td><td>The development of communication tools ensures comprehension of EbA concepts and interventions and diffuses the results to a wider audience.

The collaboration of local authorities has been consolidated through the process, as well as the involvement of other actors that have been key in disseminating the ecosystem-based approach in academia and civil society. For instance, in Xalapa, the set of educational games developed</td><td>HS</td></tr>
</table>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)	Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
	women, the youth, the elderly, persons with disabilities) – to increase awareness of government staff and urban communities on the benefits of EbA.			focused specially on women. Jamaica: At least 4 tools developed, at least 1 of which is focused specifically on women. El Salvador: At least 3 tools developed, at least 1 of which is focused specifically on women.		were widely accepted and implemented in online class programs during the COVID-19 lockdown. These tools are elaborated for different target groups specifically for training sessions with children, youth and adults. In Mexico, a total of 52 communication tools were developed: • A set of four videos regarding the conservation of natural urban wetlands (here), social appropriation of the intervention (here), natural urban wetland recovery (here), and a brief video of the whole intervention (here) • A brief of the urban school orchards implementation process (here) • A video of the Xalapa water paradox together with the communications unit of Nairobi (see final version here), with the news article that was published during COP28 (see here) • Infographics of urban school orchards management: – Compost guide (here) – A set of (5) food preparation (here). – Integrated resources management (here) – Waste reduction (here) – Waste separation (here) – School orchard management (here) • A set of 11 infographics of family orchards management: biofertilizers, compost, soil conservation, etc. See the complete set (here) • An EbA Factsheet (here) • Two infographic sheets on rain harvesting systems and edible mushroom production EbA measures (here) • CityAdapt Xalapa timeline infographics (here)	

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)	Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
						• CityAdapt project executive brief (here) • A set of 10 templates developed to show the results of the project on social networks (here) • A set of 14 short videos developed, that can be found on Youtube • Story Map on rain harvesting systems: the case of Xalapa City (see here) • Video of urban restoration (see here) • Press note on the Xalapa water paradox (see here) • Riparian restoration implementation process video (see here) • Set of 16 didactic games for basic school climate change training (here) • A technical video for designing agroforestry and ecological restoration measures (see here) • A technical video on techniques for agroforestry (here) • Climate change communication colloquium with students (see here) • Infiltration gardens brief animation (video, here) • Infiltration gardens implementation (video, here) • Artificial wetlands animation (see here) • Animation on the importance of collaboration for climate mobilization (see here) • Two interviews with key beneficiaries produced for COP26 (see here) In Jamaica, a total of 16 communication tools were developed under this reporting period: • 3 brochures on the work carried out with each implementing partner (see the ones for the Forestry Department, Jamaica 4H Clubs and TNC)	

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)	Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
						• An article was drafted and published in UNEP's core website during the 4th international conference for SIDS (see here) • One video as a full documentary of the final project implementation (see here) • 2 videos of *bees stories* – Willie Brown, bee entrepreneur and Profiles in Resilience and success, uploaded both with English and Spanish subtitles • 1 video of the Urban forestry and tree-planting that took place in Rockfort, East Kingston (see here) • 1 video recounting the City Schools' conference that took place in November 2023 (see here) • 2 videos for Builders and Real Estate Developers in Jamaica – "Stemming The Flood" and "Building Better To Build The Heat" • 5 articles published in the national newspaper The Gleaner: – Kingston benefits from US$1.5 m in nature-based interventions (see here) – UNEP CityAdapt partners with 4-H on nature-based interventions (see here) – East Kingston excited by urban forestry programme (see here) – City students learn the art of climate-smart container gardening (see here) – High school students gain insights at advocacy conference for nature-based solutions (see here) In El Salvador, a total of 56 communication tools were developed: • A set of 7 methodological videos about restoration of critical area, biogardening, cocoa farming, coffee restoration, resilient gardens, water harvesting systems and absorption wells (see here)	

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)	Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
						• A set of 7 final videos about lessons learned and results of CityAdapt project in San Salvador: a long video and segmented into 6 short videos (see here) • 2 interviews with the main beneficiaries (see here) • An interview of Luis Roberto Hernández and Leyla Zelaya in Brújula Sonora (podcast) • A poster about CityAdapt project in San Salvador (see here) • Master lecture at the award ceremony for the best graduation projects and best professors in the engineering and architecture career 2022, delivered by the Salvadoran Association of Engineers and Architects (October 2022) • Participation in the International symposium Metropolis for governance San Salvador, El Salvador, organized by Planning Office of Metropolitan Area of San Salvador (May 19th, 2023) • A video about vulnerability assessment (see here) • 4 tutorial videos for the construction of orchards and to make bioferments, repellents and seeds (see here) • 2 interviews with the main beneficiaries produced for COP26 (see here) • 6 brochures on the impacts of EbA measures (see here) • A set of 6 postcards about school and community gardens (here) • A set of 6 infographics about EbA interventions (here) • An interview about migration and climate change for Caminos - an audiovisual magazine run by IOM	

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)	Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
						• An interview of one of the beneficiaries of the project, the coffee producer Hector Velasquez, from the BBC (here) • An interview about women and climate change in the TV Program De mujer a mujer, Channel 33 • Inclusion of CityAdapt in the Global Repository of Good practices, elaborated by Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) (here) • An article in 1st Edition of Revista de Sostenibilidad empresarial by Fundación Empresarial para la Acción Social (FUNDEMAS) (here) • Participation in the International symposium Metropolis for governance San Salvador, El Salvador, organized by Planning Office of Metropolitan Area of San Salvador (June 16th, 2022) • Participation in the Arboriculture symposium, organized by AES - energy distribution company of El Salvador (June 23rd, 2022). • Evening meeting for celebrating world environment day, organized by Salvadoran association of engineers and architects, June 23rd, 2022. • Plot signs and labels added along the path of a demonstration plot located in a park within one of the participating farms to raise awareness on the EbA interventions • A video on San Salvador as “a sponge city” was launched (in English and in Spanish) • An article on the same topic was also published (in English and in Spanish) • An article on the field visit of officials from the municipalities and Ministry of the Environment of the community garden was inaugurated on Environment Day (see article)	

<table>
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<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>A video on the community garden (see here)
A short video on the project explaining EbA interventions in San Salvador (see here)
A video on the impact of extreme climate events, mainly storms Amanda and Cristóbal (here)
Communication materials like a brochure, banners and workshop notebooks (see here)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>3. Number of MSc research reports developed on the benefits of urban EbA with a particular focus on gender.</td><td>Zero</td><td>N/A</td><td>At least 6 reports, 3 of which include specific reference to gender-specific aspects of urban EbA

Mexico: 2 reports

Jamaica: 2 reports

El Salvador: 2 reports</td><td>Overall progress towards Outcome indicator 3.2 target stands at 350%.

<table><tr><th>Country</th><th>Target</th><th>Additional since last PIR</th><th>Achievement</th></tr><tr><td>Overall</td><td>6</td><td>9</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>Mexico</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Jamaica</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>El Salvador</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>12</td></tr></table></td><td>MSc research projects were developed with local universities, to provide additional scientific evidence and long-term monitoring schemes to implemented EbA interventions. They help to demonstrate scientifically the benefits and co-benefits of the project’s interventions, creating knowledge on nature’s potential and its role in reducing the vulnerability of cities. For instance, one of the research programmes in San Salvador measures the infiltration capacity of the absorption wells, and its results will allow to adjust the current and future wells.

The research programmes use innovative tools, such as the i-Tree initiative: in this specific case, the results are developed in collaboration with the local authorities in San Salvador and Xalapa, who will use the results on forest cover as a baseline for their urban planning.

In Mexico, the reports finalized during this reporting period are:
Feasibility proposal for a water fund through an economic analysis for the conservation of the cloud forest of Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico (here)
Environmental Education in Cerro del Estropajo, Tlalnelhuayocan, Veracruz: contributing to its conservation (here)</td><td>S</td></tr>
</table>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)	Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
						The one previously planned on the comparative analysis of urban woodland using i-Tree canopy was not carried out. Previously reported research projects included: – "Economic and social analysis of the production of edible mushrooms as an EbA strategy: Case of "Manos Mágicas", a women's group" (Mexico, see here) – Nature-based Solutions as a strategy to reduce climate vulnerability in urban areas in Mexico – Human settlements and natural protected areas: challenges around the sustainable development goals (see here) – Situational diagnosis of green infrastructure in the primary roads of Xalapa (see here) – Case study: Building climate resilience in Xalapa, Veracruz (CityAdapt project) with FLACSO (here) In Jamaica, due to time constraint, the project strategized to support MSc thesis reports. Three research topics were supported by the project through a collaboration with the University of West Indies (UWI): - Assessment of Ecosystem Services in a Jamaican Special Fishery Conservation Area (see here) - Assessment of tourism earnings from Jamaican coral reefs and the potential for a sustainable Jamaican blue economy (see here) - Growth of mangrove seedlings in Sargassum compost (SC) generated from floating, recently beached (gold) and beach dried (dark brown) sargassum (see here)	

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)	Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
						In El Salvador, the reports finalized during this reporting period are: – Contribution of coffee farms in the control of surface runoff: analysis of the effect of interception and NbS with the University of El Salvador (see here) – Effect of NbS on moisture front behaviour and soil erosion in coffee farms with the University of El Salvador (see here) – Water quality monitoring of rainwater harvesting systems and bio-gardeners with the University of El Salvador (see here) – Water quality determination of rainwater harvesting systems and bio-gardeners with the University of El Salvador (see here) Previously reported research projects included: • Analysis of rain information collected in the period 2018-2022 in a group of stations located in San Salvador (see here) • Composition, structure and ecosystem services of the trees in the recovery zone, Bicentenario-Los Pericos park, using the I-Tree programme (see here) • Survey of qualitative analysis of water harvesting systems (WHS) (see here) • Simulation of Parque Bicentenario and development of an environmental educational tool using Minecraft (see here) • Demonstration project for rainwater harvesting. Elaboration of proposal and evaluation of sites to carry it out (see here) • Characterization, ecosystem services of trees and general guidelines for tree planting on sidewalks in the city of San Salvador (see here)	

<table>
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<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Determination of the composition, structure and ecosystem services of trees in Maquilishuat Park, San Salvador (see report here)
Proposal for the management of sediments affecting the absorption wells located in the El Espino cooperative in San Salvador (see here)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>4. Number of educational toolkits – for primary and secondary schools – developed on best EbA practices.</td><td>Zero</td><td>N/A</td><td>At least 7 educational toolkits developed in total.

Mexico:
4 toolkits developed

Jamaica:
2 toolkits developed

El Salvador:
1 toolkit developed</td><td>Progress towards Outcome indicator 3.4 target stands at 171%.

<table><tr><th>Country</th><th>Target</th><th>Additional since last PIR</th><th>Achievement</th></tr><tr><td>Overall</td><td>7</td><td>4</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Mexico</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Jamaica</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>El Salvador</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr></table></td><td>The educational tools have been developed both for schools and community centers. They are made in simple language for an easy understanding of the EbA concept by a young and diverse audience. Most of these toolkits have been uploaded in a dedicated page for kids in the web platform: https://cityadapt.com/kids/

In El Salvador, the documents are used in schools and communities to raise awareness about solid waste management and the implementation of food gardens, while in Mexico, they are focused on water services and climate change adaptation and in Jamaica they provide guidance to teachers on climate change related topics and exercises. Their main purpose is to raise awareness of local authorities and school staff, such as water services and climate change groups from the Ministry of Education in Mexico. With this knowledge and material, these actors were able to start the replication of the rainwater harvesting systems intervention in another municipality’s school.

In Mexico, the previously reported education toolkits include:
A play-based climate change learning toolkit designed for elementary school students (see here).
Educational toolkit focused on rainwater harvesting (see here).
Vulnerability assessment storymap (see here).</td><td>S</td></tr>
</table>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)	Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
						4. A comic book of EbA and climate change (see here). In Jamaica, four educational toolkits were developed under this reporting period, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. They were distributed at different schools and were made based on different age groups: • Toolkits for grade 1-3 (see here) • Toolkits for grade 4-6 (see here) • Toolkits for grade 7-9 (see here) • Toolkits for grade 10-11 (see here) In El Salvador, Minecraft (a popular game among young people and children) has been adapted with information from the Bicentenario park, an urban protected natural area, for the application of NbS measures. Its launch faced technical difficulties, and is now expected for September 2024. Previous educational toolkits developed are: 1. A popular version of the waste management guide for children in El Salvador (here). 2. An urban garden manual in El Salvador (here). 3. A technical waste management guide (in El Salvador, see here).	
	5. Number of knowledge-sharing products/events supported by the project to share lessons learned using existing	Zero	N/A	At least three knowledge-sharing reports/events to share lessons learned through implementing EbA disseminated through regional networks	666%	With the CityAdapt web platform (launched in 2019, see here) and because the pandemic required a shift to more virtual events, a large number of online knowledge-sharing events have been organised since 2019. More than 26 regional online webinars have been organized, exceeding the target. The webinars gather a growing audience from across Latin America and the Caribbean, providing tools and knowledge on different elements of urban adaptation in the region.	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)	Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
	regional and global networks.			(including REGATTA).		The series of webinars *Wednesdays of CityAdapt* continued with 6 additional webinars between July 2023 and June 2024, that gathered more than 6,800 viewers on the Youtube platform. All webinars are available on this playlist. • Scientific research on adaptation to climate change • Cities' Race to Climate Resilience: Boosting NbS Financing • CityAdapt Special - Lessons learned from the project in Mexico and El Salvador • New publication launch: NbS for Climate-Resilient Cities • Nature-based solutions and green jobs • Empowering women to enhance climate resilient livelihoods At the regional level, participation in 4 key events at the international level allowed to share lessons learnt from the project: • Regional LAC climate week in October 2023 (see track events and side-events here) • GEF adaptation workshop for SIDS in March 2024 (see mission report here) • SmartCity Expo in Curitiba in March 2024 (see here) • Barcelona Conexus conference in May 2024 (see mission report here) This is in addition to previously reported events at the regional level, including: • 20 webinars from *Wednesdays of CityAdapt* (here) • The participation in a COP26 side event (see recording here),showcasing the lessons learnt from the project	

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)	Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
						• UNEP's three-day online workshop *Adaptation Action Days* held in February 2022 (see Report) and presented the project's key results during the final open session "Adaptation in Latin America and the Caribbean: Lessons Learned and Opportunities" (over 528 views under this reporting period) • The 3 webinars held for the launch of the 6th IPCC report Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability from Working Group 2, a special series of events were organized with three sessions, attended by ~6,000 people: – Implications for Central and South America of the IPCC Report: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability (here) – IPCC: Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability for Small Islands in the Caribbean (here) – IPCC: Resilient Climate Development and the Role of NbS in Central and South America (here) In Mexico, the national coordinator participated in: • Generation Restoration Fresh Water in Cities Event on June 13th 2024. Previously reported events include: • Local webinar in Mexico: "Cities with a watershed focus" (see here), attended by 70 participants, In Jamaica, the project team participated in:	

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)	Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
						• Engagement Session with Students and Lecturers at the Caribbean School of Architecture (CSA) at the University of Technology (UTECH) (see report here) Previously reported events include: • The Caribbean Sustainable Cities Conference, held in Montego Bay Jamaica, in November 2022. See conference report here. In El Salvador, the project team participated in: • The Nature of Cities Festival – Water from the Volcano, on April 23rd 2024 (see here) Previously reported events include: • The CityAdapt team also participated in UNEP's second three-day online workshop *Adaptation Action Days II* held in October 2022 (see Report). The three open events held online have more than 1,160 views under this reporting period • A face-to-face workshop was also held in Panama in May 2023. The final report of the Adaptation Action Week is available here • NbS initiatives with a watershed approach in Water Integrated Management course, organized by FUNCAGUA (September, 2022) • Multifunctional design of NbS in Mainstreaming NbS in urban planning course, organized by HTM Group - Colombia (November, 2022) • Gobeshona Global Conference, organized by International Center for Climate Change and Development (March, 2023). CityAdapt El Salvador	

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[4]	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry)	Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [5]
						was represented by Héctor Velásquez, a Salvadoran coffee farmer • NbS, gender and adaptation to climate change, organized by IFAD (April, 2023) • Local webinar on climate change scenarios in El Salvador, attended by 110 participants (here) • Local webinar on scaling up EbA in San Salvador (here) • Local webinar in El Salvador celebrating Cities Day in 2020, attended by 30 participants (see webinar video)	

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Outputs 7	**Expected completion date** 8	**Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)**	**Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)**	**Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay**	Pro-gress rating
Outcome 1: Technical capacity of government stakeholders from urban development and natural resource management ministries to integrate EbA into planning, policies and regulations strengthened					
Output 1.1: *Policy briefs developed to outline recommendations for revisions to policies, strategies and plans – including budget allocations – to integrate EbA into urban planning and management of natural resources*	Q3 2023	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 85 El Salvador: 100	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 100 El Salvador: 100	**Regional:** 2 policy briefs were previously reported: • The policy brief on "Sustainable Financing of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) in Latin American and Caribbean cities - Lessons learnt from CityAdapt" (here). • The policy brief on "Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) in Latin American cities - From pilot measures to the integration into planning" was finalized in May 2022. **Mexico**: 1 policy brief was finalized under this reporting period: • Institutional Capacity for Adaptation to Climate Change in Three cities in Latin America and The Caribbean (see here). 4 policy briefs were previously reported: • The case study on "Integrated water resource management for water supply in basins around Xalapa, Veracruz" was finished, based on the experience by the local government of Xalapa for developing the financing mechanism to conserve ecosystem services and promote Nature-based Solutions. It is going to be published as a part of the weekly supplement of a local newspaper (see first part already published here) • A policy was brief on "Adapting to climate change in mountain cities: Lessons from Xalapa" (accessible here). • A policy brief on the upscaling strategy of rain-harvesting systems at Xalapa City (see here and StoryMap here). • The "Climate Resilient Cities in Latin America" policy brief for Xalapa (here). Moreover, as a result of the participation of the CityAdapt team in the environmental services council of the city of Xalapa and derived from the recommendations made in the policy briefs, the city signed a collaboration and financing agreement to benefit 1,564 hectares of the watershed that supplies water to the city and to thus offer compensation for hydrological ecosystem services (see agreement here).	S

[7] Outputs and activities as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision.
[8] As per latest workplan (latest project revision)
[9] As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g. access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

Outputs 7	Expected completion date 8	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Pro-gress rating
				Jamaica: Through the SSFA with The Nature Conservancy (TNC), two policy briefs were drafted: • Delivering on the Promise of Sustainable Jamaican Cities: The Case for Urban EbA as a Policy Priority for Achieving National Adaptation & Sustainability Goals (see here, currently under graphic design) • Kingston: A City of Wood and Water. Practical Approaches to Using Urban EbA to Enhance Urban Adaptivity and Resilience (see here, currently under graphic design) **El Salvador**: 5 policy briefs were previously reported: • Lessons learnt and results from CityAdapt project El Salvador (see here) • A policy brief on "Soluciones basadas en la Naturaleza: un ejemplo en la ciudad de San Salvador" was published in Revista Labverde of Sao Paulo University of Brazil in December 2021 (here) • "Inputs from CityAdapt to National Determined Contributions of El Salvador" (here) • A policy brief on barriers and opportunities for integrating EbA into policy and regulatory instruments (here) • A story map on the impacts of the Amanda and Cristobal tropical storms that hit San Salvador (here); and key actor identification document (here).	
Output 1.2: *Technical guidelines on planning and implementing EbA in urban areas developed for relevant government stakeholders, private*	Q4 2023	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 25 El Salvador: 100	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 100 El Salvador: 100	**Regional**: The regional methodological guideline on urban Nature-based Solutions for Latin American and the Caribbean cities was finalized under previous reporting periods (Spanish version here and translated English version see here). **Mexico:** 7 guidelines were elaborated in previous reporting period: • Green infrastructure introduction (see here) - this guide is a preliminary version, to be completed in Q3 2023 • Ecological restoration guide as a complementary strategy to agroforestry (see here). • Mountain silvopastoral livestock guide (see here) • Practical guide: milpa interspersed with fruit trees in agroecological systems (see here) • Riparian restoration technical guidelines (see here) • Ecosystem restoration, conservation and sustainable management technical guidelines (see here) • Technical guidelines on edible mushroom production (from Mexico, see here) **Jamaica**: 3 technical guidelines were developed in Jamaica under this reporting period:	S

Outputs 7	Expected completion date 8	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Pro-gress rating
sector and targeted communities				• Nature-based Solutions – sustainable urban drainage design guidelines (see here) • Guidelines on urban and peri-urban forestry (see here) • Training manual on urban EbA (see here), to serve as guide for the training institutionalization of the topics among different Jamaican universities. **El Salvador**: 9 guidelines were elaborated in previous reporting period: • Crop guide for home gardens (see here) • Guide to the establishment and management of sustainable agriculture. Adapting coffee cultivation to climate change (see here) • Guide for the municipal planner. Integrating nature-based solutions in the city (see here) • Compendium of NbS measures for urban areas (see here). • A second version of the EbA measures implementation guide (see here) • Species guide for riparian vegetation restoration (see here). This version already has the ISBN registration code. • Guide to native tree species identified in the buffer zone of the El Boquerón protected area (see here) • Guide to native tree species identified in the San Salvador volcano (see here) • Species guide for biogardeners (see here). This version already has the ISBN registration code.	
Output 1.3: *Training provided to local government authorities and relevant private sector stakeholders in San Salvador,*	Q2 2023	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 40 El Salvador: 100	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 100 El Salvador: 100	**Mexico**: As part of the dissemination of successful actions and learned lessons, a series of workshops were held in 2022 and 2023 to strengthen the capacity building of local governments: • Public policies, opportunities and challenges (See report here). • Cost-benefit analysis of EbA measures with local authorities (See report here). • Communication strategies for Ecosystems-based Actions (See report here). • Training of key actors in climate resilient communities (See report here) As part of the efforts to offer tools for decision-making and disseminate successful actions, as well as collect experiences and lessons learned from the project, a series of face-to-face seminars were held in 2021-2022. Through participatory mechanisms, it was possible to establish a baseline and identify actions to adapt to climate change through lessons learned from CityAdapt in Xalapa (see report here). The workshops included (see report here): • a workshop on vulnerability to climate change, challenges, and solutions, with the participation of 8 municipalities in conurbation with Xalapa, • a workshop of lessons learned on Urban EbA in which 24 municipalities of the state of Tlaxcala participated,	S

Outputs 7	Expected completion date 8	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Pro-gress rating
Kingston and Xalapa on implementing urban EbA.				• a workshop to discuss the usefulness of the implementation protocols of nature-based solutions with 24 municipalities of the state of Tlaxcala. Other workshops in 2020 also included the participation to the NbS accelerator done in partnership with WRI, EEF and the Mexican Climate Community (video for session 1 preparatory course here, materials for session 2 NbS Standards here, and materials for session 3 Governance here). **Jamaica**: A series of trainings were organized under this and previous reporting periods: • Jamaica 4H Clubs held a series of trainings on the implementation and maintenance of the EbA interventions implemented in schools, including 11 persons trained in Container Garden management (91% women) under this reporting period, and previously reported 37 persons trained in the maintenance of RWHs (78% women) and 25 trained in the maintenance of irrigation systems (76% women). As for the beekeeping target, 10 additional persons were trained, reaching a total of 35 (56% women). • 67 persons from all the targeted primary schools and community centers participated in a day-long workshop on urban EbA (57% women), learning on key aspects of EbA in October 2023. • Under this reporting period, 25 university students of architecture were involved in a training on EbA with the support of TNC and the communication team (see report here). • 85 persons were trained in the two cohorts previously reported and organized by TNC, of which 36 were government staff from 13 different institutions, and 62% of which were female. The training report can be found here and the training recordings were uploaded online to serve as a future learning centre (see here). • A consultant was contracted to institutionalise the training and four institutions were approached: UWI, the University of Technology, the Management Institute of National Development (MIND) and the Caribbean Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD). Under this reporting period, this was successfully carried out in MIND and UWI-Mona (see training modules and report here). **El Salvador**: The previously reported trainings include: • A series of 3 trainings: one with 15 technicians from the municipality of San Salvador, another with 5 technicians from the municipality of Nejapa, and the last one, supported with OPAMSS and GIZ, with 40 government representatives within a private sector workshop. • A master lecture on NbS in the engineering and architecture 2022 graduation, delivered by the Association of Engineers and Architects of El Salvador (ASIA) in October 26th 2022 and attended by 143 participants. • 3 additional online training workshops on upscaling and replication of NbS in the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador. This is in alignment with recommendation 8.4 of the	

Outputs 7	Expected completion date 8	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Pro-gress rating
				MTR, aiming at reinforcing linkages with these different local and national governments for the long-term sustainability of the project. • 5 online training workshops and 1 face-to-face training session on NbS mainstreaming, held with Santa Tecla, Antiguo Cuscatlán and San Salvador • A training on the use of the i-Tree platform of the United States Forest Service (USFS) by USFS-Mexico for university students and professors, municipal technicians and the project team.	
Output 1.4: *Strategies developed to upscale and sustain EbA interventions in El Salvador, Jamaica and Mexico*	Q4 2023	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 0 El Salvador: 100	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 100 El Salvador: 100	**Regional:** From previous reporting period, the GCF Readiness proposal "Nature4Cities LatAm - Increasing resilience through Nature-based Solutions in Latin American cities" was approved in January 2021 and its amendment in May 2022 to increase urban resilience through NbS in Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panamá, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay. This readiness proposal is a direct upscaling strategy of CityAdapt and several exchanges have been organized between the two projects. **Mexico**: Under this reporting period: • CityAdapt 2.0 project preparation facility document was updated and approved internally at UNEP. It will be sent to the GCF once the new Government of Mexico takes office (see package here) From previous reporting periods: • An interagency concept note of the project "Approach, raise awareness, and endorse the human security approach: hydric stress in Mexico's vulnerable urban and peri-urban communities the cities of La Paz and Mazatlan" was concluded (see document here), thus aligning with recommendation 5.2 of the MTR. **Jamaica**: The Nature Conservancy has submitted an upscaling strategy which can be seen here. This strategy was shared with the Planning Institute of Jamaica as a key beneficiary, as well as the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation, and the National Environment Planning Agency, for their further use. **El Salvador**: The previously reported preconcept note on "Building resilience of urban communities in Central America by leveraging Nature-based Solutions (NbS) for adaptation" for El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras was approved by the Adaptation Fund in March 2023 during B-40. The project concept note was then submitted under this reporting period and received technical clearance in May 2024, expecting a full approval at AF B-43 (October 2024).	S

Outputs 7	Expected completion date 8	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Pro-gress rating
				From previous reporting periods: • A proposal submitted to the CTCN entitled "Generate a science-based analysis of the opportunities for NbS for adaptation to climate change in the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador" was also prepared, although not accepted under the last reporting period. It will be potentially submitted to other funds by the MARN. • As a result of the workshops carried out in June 2022 with 4 municipalities to integrate NbS into urban planning, 4 plans were prepared for that mainstreaming (see here), ensuring long-term integration of this concept in municipal plans. • Following the selection of the proposal "San Salvador in development... of heat?" sent to the cities laboratory of IADB, work sessions have been held for the design of the implementation together with OPAMSS, UDB, technicians from municipalities and private sector. • A water quality profile of the principal ravine of the Arenal Monserrat watershed was carried out during the rainy season and a comparative analysis between the results in the dry season and in the rainy season has been carried out and is being validated (see draft report). • The selection of the farms where a demonstration plot will be implemented, showing the EbA interventions that are carried out, will also be included in the document (here) and the monitoring of the installed mini meteorological stations, which allow more precise data in the area (here). • A series of 6 methodological sheets were prepared for the implementation of the upscaling strategy (here).	
Outcome 2: Demonstration of urban EbA interventions in selected cities to enhance climate-resilience					
Output 2.1: *Assessments of climate change hazards, adaptation needs, and scenario maps of resource availability*	Q3 2023	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 80 El Salvador: 100	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 100 El Salvador: 100	**Mexico**: The vulnerability assessments and maps were developed and validated by stakeholders in 2019 (see final version here). In the previous reporting periods, inputs from the vulnerability assessment were included in Xalapa's Urban Development Planning Strategy for the 2022-2032 period (available here), thus integrating EbA approaches in its planification, in alignment with recommendation 4.1 of the MTR that suggested inputs from the vulnerability assessment be mainstreamed for upscaling and sustainability purposes. **Jamaica**: The vulnerability assessment was carried out in 2022, through a technical and participatory approach to foster ownership and catalyze action, as recommended by the MTR (recommendation 4.3). The assessment can be found here, and all the developed maps here. **El Salvador**:	S

Outputs 7	**Expected completion date** 8	**Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)**	**Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)**	**Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay**	Pro-gress rating
produced for each pilot city.				Vulnerability assessment and maps were produced, finalized and validated by stakeholders in early 2020 (here). In previous reporting periods, an update of the climate scenario component of the vulnerability analysis of the Arenal Monserrat micro-watershed was prepared. Likewise, these analyses were extended to the 3 municipalities that make up the micro-watershed (here), as indicated by recommendation 4.2 of the MTR.	
Output 2.2: *Protocols for city-specific EbA interventions developed*	Q4 2023	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 40 El Salvador: 100	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 100 El Salvador: 100	**Regional**: Under this reporting period, two documents containing the compiled protocols were released to facilitate the referencing: • A set in Spanish of the 20 protocols implemented in Mexico and El Salvador • A set in English of the 10 protocols implemented in Jamaica (including some translated from the ones implemented in El Salvador) Under previous reporting periods, all implemented NbS were referenced in a specific tab of the web platform that contains a series of technical information on the measures, including tutorial videos and the located interventions georeferenced. This was updated under this reporting period (see here). **Mexico**: Eight protocols were produced under previous reporting period: • Urban Agroforestry (see here) • Riparian Restoration (see here) • Mountain Agrosilvopastoral Systems (see here) • Rain gardens - Green infrastructure for water infiltration and urban flood control (here) • Urban food gardens (here) • Rain harvesting systems (here) • Edible mushroom plots (here) • Artificial wetlands restoration (here) **Jamaica**: Six protocols were finalized and designed under this reporting period: • Reforestation (here) • Mangrove rehabilitation in wetlands (here) • Hydroponics (see here) • Container gardens (see here) • Beekeeping (see here) • Greenhouse (see here) **El Salvador**: Thirteen protocols were elaborated and previously reported:	S

Outputs 7	**Expected completion date** 8	**Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)**	**Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)**	**Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay**	Pro-gress rating
				• Tree planting of sidewalks (see here) • Rain garden (see here) • Revegetation of roundabouts (see here) • Resilient gardens for (a) schools and (b) communities (see here) • Absorption wells (see here) • Rainwater harvesting system (Spanish and English) • Ecological sanitation system (see here) • Critical area restoration (see in Spanish and in English here) • Coffee nursery (see here) • Vegetated infiltration ditches (see here) • Fruit tree harvest (see here - also available in English) • Coffee plantation restoration (see here), and • Riparian forest restoration (see here).	
Output 2.3: *Relevant urban EbA interventions demonstrated in San Salvador, Kingston and Xalapa at the household, urban landscape and urban catchment scale using the developed*	Q4 2023	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 95 El Salvador: 100	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 100 El Salvador: 100	**Mexico**: This output was completed under previous reporting periods. Land • 1,000m of infiltrating ditches, revegetation with native species, a green wall to prevent landslides, and actions to enhance hydraulic dynamics of the natural wetland at Molino de San Roque natural protected area were finalized (See the report here). • Ecological restoration of the Estropajo hill: the maintenance strategy was developed to improve knowledge of family orchard management (See the report here). • Riparian restoration of 3.46 km with 3,706 trees at urban rivers completed under this reporting period (see final report here). No changes under this reporting period. • Ecological restoration of the Estropajo hill: 4,698 trees and 1,663 aromatic and spicebush species were planted. Family orchards were established with more than 2,000 plants of different species. In addition, 1,638 trees were planted to enrich the native germplasm in a successional system, 625 trees in a buffer zone as a result of “a tree per household” initiative, and more than 400m of natural barriers to prevent erosion were installed. For the care of the identified springs, 28 miyawaki modules (pocket forests) were installed. (see final report here). No changes under this reporting period. Water • An additional infiltration garden was installed at the architecture faculty of the Universidad Veracruzana (See report here). • Infiltration gardens: the maintenance strategy to improve the public space and ensure the sustainability of the interventions by revegetating the gardens was continued, installing urban furniture and trash cans (See the report here).	S

Outputs 7	Expected completion date 8	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Pro-gress rating
EbA protocols				• Artificial wetlands: The maintenance strategy to enhance the functionality and demonstrate how to recover substrate capabilities to treat water was implemented (See the report here) • Rainwater harvesting systems maintenance programme was also continued (See report here) and two additional rainwater harvesting systems were installed in Xalapa schools during this reporting period (see here), reaching a total of 12. • Ten (10) rainwater harvesting systems installed in Xalapa schools was reached during the previous reporting periods (see here). • The implementation of an artificial wetland at the Higher Technological Institute of Xalapa was completed. This facility can treat 16,000 litres of grey water every four days. The treated water meets the official standards and requirements for treated water, so it is used to irrigate the soccer field and represents savings of USD 500/month. (see video here). No changes under this reporting period. • A set of 4 infiltrating gardens to support flood reduction was completed. The infiltration gardens can infiltrate up to 228mm of rain per hour in each rain event, keeping the streets free from puddles. They also represent a rest space (green waiting room) for more than 5,000 people per month who wait for their sick relatives in front of the hospital. (see final video here). No changes under this reporting period. **Jamaica**: Land In previous reporting period, the Forestry Department, the implementing partner responsible for tree planting, successfully planted over 10,875 seedlings in the upper Hope Watershed and across Kingston (report can be viewed here and here), as follows: • 6,100 mixed seedlings planted within the Hope Watershed (which serves Kingston and St. Andrew), and 2,500 seedlings were planted in the Petersfield Forest, exceeding the 7,500 mixed seedlings target. • 712 mixed seedlings across 10 sites in urban areas, exceeding the 400 mixed seedlings target. • 1,563 mixed seedlings in a low-income urban community area (Seaview Gardens Community), within the 2.3 ha rehabilitation target. Water • The Forestry Department engaged the Centre for Marine Sciences (CMS) at the University of the West Indies, to carry out **wetland rehabilitation** within the Port Royal Mangroves. This activity was completed, with the planting of 2,582 seedlings within an area of approximately 2 ha. The rehabilitation exercise also involved restoration of hydrology (water flow) within the mangrove island, by widening existing channels, and the removal of debris. This report can be viewed here.	

Outputs 7	Expected completion date 8	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Pro-gress rating
				• The Jamaica 4-H Clubs have **completed the installation of rainwater harvesting systems under this reporting period** in the Abilities Foundation, Kingston Technical, Greenwich Town Community Centre and Camperdown High. The filtered water is mostly being used on the farms. See report here. **El Salvador:** This output was completed under previous reporting periods. Land • 1,161 hectares were restored within a coffee plantation, including 55,198 lineal meters of ditches (see report here). • Other interventions undertaken in the coffee plantations, in previous reporting periods, include planting fruit trees for shade, construction of dead barriers (made of stones and sticks) and live barriers (made of special grass), making organic fertilizers and maintenance of the coffee nursery. To showcase the EbA interventions that are implemented in the area, a demonstration plot has been developed in one of the farms. It contains infiltration ditches, living barriers, dead barriers, and cocoa and coffee cultivation. (see here) • 5,183 lineal meters of riparian forest were restored in 2023. The 4,565 trees planted in 2019 were monitored in 2023 (see report here). In addition, a structural connectivity model was developed, for which an urban neighbourhood with a park, green areas and ravine was identified. • 3 roundabouts were revegetated, 3 rain gardens were built and trees were planted with a catchment area of 101.5 m^2. Because these interventions took place in public spaces, authorization was required from the mayor's office, as well as coordination with the residents (see report here). • The restoration of 153 ha of critical ecosystems was completed, which included the inventory of native species, the collection of seeds, the implementation of the nursery and the identification of the areas to be restored (see here). The entire buffer zone of the El Boquerón protected area has coffee farms. Therefore, the objective of planting native species, identified by the beneficiaries themselves, was to provide shade for the coffee plantations and to serve as a fence, and the former were planted at distances of 15 to 20 meters and the latter at 8 to 10 meters (see report here). Water • 30 absorption wells were built and are in operation (see report here). • 10 water harvesting systems were built in schools in previous reporting periods. • Two ecological sanitation systems were built in schools in previous reporting period (here). • 1 water harvesting system was built in a community of 180 families in previous reporting periods (San Isidro in Santa Tecla) (see report here).	

Outputs 7	**Expected completion date** 8	**Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)**	**Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)**	**Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay**	Pro-gress rating
Output 2.4: *Additional climate-resilient livelihoods from EbA promoted through training and demonstration in community spaces*	Q4 2023	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 60 El Salvador: 100	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 100 El Salvador: 100	**Mexico**: This output was completed under previous reporting periods: • 10 school gardens were implemented in primary schools and schools for children and adolescents with different abilities to provide livelihood alternatives and inclusion for work. This action included the implementation and the provision of a starter kit for the gardens (see report here). • 15 agrosilvopastoral systems (around 1 ha each) for integrated watershed management in the context of climate change were completed, with 16.8 hectares under silvopastoral management. Seven training workshops were organized for ranchers, on the following topics: i) rational grazing, ii) milpa interspersed with fruit trees, iii) soil and water conservation works, iv) livestock management with an electrified fence, v) Preparation of bio preparations, vi) Ecological planning of the territory, and vii) Dairy quality standards for linking with the market (see final report here). No changes under this reporting period. • Installation of the 10 plots of edible mushroom production at the peri-urban area of Xalapa was finished in early 2020 (here). **Jamaica**: This activity was completed under this reporting period: • 712 additional seedlings were planted under this reporting period in 6 communities, including Rockfort, Rose Town and Rae town, for a total of 1,661 tree seedlings planted, including the 949 previously reported planted in six (6) schools in the Rockfort area, with the support of the Forestry Department. They will serve as a potential livelihood opportunity for community members, who may be able to sell the fruits once the trees mature. • The beekeeping initiative was carried out as a form of alternative livelihoods, with the distribution of 250 beehives and their respective equipment and supplies, in urban and peri-urban spaces in and around Kingston. • 3 food gardens (including drip irrigation and a post harvesting shed) were installed in Tivoli Gardens High School, Camperdown High and Kingston Technical High. • 2 container gardens were installed at Kingston Technical High School and the St Andrew Technical High School. • 1 hydroponics system was installed at Tivoli Gardens High School. **El Salvador:** The activity was concluded under previous reporting periods: • The 5 schools where 5 urban gardens were implemented in 2019 were visited in 2022, and a follow-up report was produced (here). During this period, 4 of these schools had their cultivation spaces reconditioned and seeds were delivered for the reactivation of the urban gardens, in those where they again committed to follow-up. In the other 5 selected schools, the urban gardens implementation start-up kits were delivered, also in 2022. In total, there	S

Outputs 7	Expected completion date 8	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Pro-gress rating
				are 11 urban gardens and start-up kits in place: 10 in schools (here) and 1 in a community (here). • Another intervention was the implementation of a coffee-cocoa association in the El Espino cooperative in previous reporting periods, as an example of the implementation of the benefits-sharing strategy developed. Furthermore, 1,647 square meters with 489 fruit trees were planted in 3 urban communities and 3 coffee plantations. These sites were visited in 2022 to produce the follow-up report (here). • Although it is not an EbA intervention, a solid waste diagnosis and a management proposal were developed in previous reporting periods in the same community where the community WHS was built (San Isidro in Santa Tecla). The objective of this activity was to respond to the waste management problem, because the population links urban flooding with poor waste management (see here).	
Outcome 3: Knowledge of urban EbA interventions strengthened in El Salvador, Jamaica and Mexico as well as throughout the LAC region					
Output 3.1: *Communication strategies developed to collate and disseminate knowledge on urban EbA*	Q2 2023	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 100 El Salvador: 100	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 100 El Salvador: 100	A **regional** communication strategy is being implemented since 2019, with the project logo, website and identity manual (accessible here), and a standardized brand book (see here). A new version of the CityAdapt platform was launched in December 2023 (see event here), to combine results from the Nature4Cities project and include new products, features and tools. During this reporting period, there were 49,000 new users accessing the website and 110,000 recurrent ones. **Mexico**: A compilation of local (report here) and regional communication (report here) was developed to identify lessons learned and recommendations to improve the communication strategies in future projects. As part of the communication strategy, outreach materials were advertised on social networks, and media monitoring of the journalistic notes that mention the project´s interventions and results (see example here) and publications was carried out, as well as appearances on radio (hear program here) and television (see report here). In previous reporting periods, a communication strategy was established for artificial wetland (here), infiltration gardens (here), agrosilvopastoral systems (here), riparian restoration (previously reported - see here and here) and the Estropajo hill restoration (previously reported – see here, here, and here). This is in addition to the national communication strategy developed in early 2020 (see here), and dissemination work (CityAdapt webpage hosted within the Municipalities' website (see here) and other social media campaign examples here). **Jamaica**: The communication strategy was elaborated by a Communication Specialist under the previous reporting period (see here). A series of communications tools were elaborated, including lessons	S

Outputs 7	Expected completion date 8	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Pro-gress rating
				learnt from the project that served as recommendations for the national climate change communication strategy of the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (see here) and a report compiling the impact and visibility of the communications campaigns carried out (see here). **El Salvador**: In previous reporting period, a national communication strategy was developed and finalized. See the report results to date (here)	

Output 3.2: *Public awareness communication materials developed and shared with decision-makers, community members and identified stakeholders*	Q4 2023	Mexico: 98
		
		Jamaica: 15
		
		El Salvador: 100
			Mexico: 100
			
			Jamaica: 100
			
			El Salvador: 100
				Regional:
				Under this reporting period, the regional coordination team participated in the organization of:
				• 3 case studies compiling some key messages and lessons learnt from the project:
				  ○ From México: Financing Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Cities
				  ○ From El Salvador: Gender-responsive Ecosystem-based Adaptation
				  ○ At the LAC regional level: A Watershed Approach in Ecosystem-based Adaptation
				• One of the featured case studies of UNEP Policy brief on the Decade of Ecosystem-based Adaptation: Lessons from the United Nations Environment Programme (see here)
				
				From previous reporting periods, the regional coordination team had participated in a series of key international events:
				• A side-event of the COP27, in collaboration with the Euroclima+ pavilion. The event, focusing on local financing for adaptation, was organized in coordination with ICLEI LAC. The session aimed at discussing the political, institutional and economic factors necessary to mobilize financing for adaptation at different levels of governance, with a focus on local governments. The event identified funding gaps, shared experiences of creating enabling conditions for resource mobilization in LAC and highlighted innovative mechanisms for financing urban adaptation and scaling up Nature-based Solutions.
				• A side-event webinar in the framework of COP26 with the support of the EU programme Euroclima+ and the government of Panamá on NbS for urban areas in Latin America and the Caribbean (see recording here)
				• 4 interviews prepared with local beneficiaries from the project to showcase lessons learnt from the project. The four interviews are available here.
				• A case study in the Panorama publication – *SOLUTIONS IN FOCUS - Key Themes for Ecosystem-based Adaptation* (here) and in the Urban Nature Atlas, by Naturvation and The British Academy (here).
				
				Mexico:
				Under this reporting period, the video of the Xalapa water paradox together with the communications unit of Nairobi was finalized (see here), and published with a news article that was published during COP28 (see here)
					S

Outputs 7	Expected completion date 8	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Pro-gress rating
				Previously reported materials include: • The communication strategy included radio shows with secretary of education (Radio show 1 here and 2 here) • Isabel García interview, here • Sergio Angon interview, here • Compost guide (see here) • Aromatic and medicinal plants guide (see here) • Food and flowers guide (see here) • Food and fruits guide (see here) • Food and green Leafs (see here) • Food and roots (see here) • Waste reduction guide (see here) • Waste separation and disposal guide (see here) • School garden care guide (see here) • A technical video for designing agroforestry and ecological restoration measures (see here) • A technical video on techniques for agroforestry (here) • Climate change communication colloquium with students (see here) • Infiltration gardens brief animation (video, here) • Infiltration gardens implementation (video, here) • Artificial wetlands animation (see here) • Animation on the importance of collaboration for climate mobilization (see here) • Two interviews with key beneficiaries produced for COP26 (see here) • TV Programs (here) • Educational toolkits streaming (here) • Tv reports (here and here) • Beneficiary reports (here) • Riparian restoration video (see here) • Estropajo hill restoration video (see here) • Story Map on rain harvesting systems: the case of Xalapa City (see here) • Video of urban restoration (see here) • Press note on the Xalapa water paradox (see here) • Riparian restoration implementation process video (see here) • Set of 16 didactic games for basic school climate change training (here) • Climate change communication colloquium with students (here) **Jamaica**: A series of communication materials and events were organized and launched under this reporting period	

Outputs 7	Expected completion date 8	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Pro-gress rating
				• Demonstration signs in each pilot interventions (see report), • 3 brochures on the work carried out with each implementing partner (see the ones for the Forestry Department, Jamaica 4H Clubs and TNC) • An article was drafted and published in UNEP's core website during the 4th international conference for SIDS (see here) • One video as a full documentary of the final project implementation (see here) • 2 videos of *bees stories* – Willie Brown, bee entrepreneur and Profiles in Resilience and success, uploaded both with English and Spanish subtitles • 1 video of the Urban forestry and tree-planting that took place in Rockfort, East Kingston (see here) • 1 video recounting the City Schools' conference that took plac in November 2023 (see here) • 2 videos for Builders and Real Estate Developers in Jamaica – "Stemming The Flood" and "Building Better To Build The Heat" • 5 articles published in the national newspaper The Gleaner: – Kingston benefits from US$1.5 m in nature-based interventions (see here) – UNEP CityAdapt partners with4-H on nature-based interventions (see here) – East Kingston excited by urban forestry programme (see here) – City students learn the art of climate-smart container gardening (see here) – High school students gain insights at advocacy conference for nature-based solutions (see here) **El Salvador**: This output was concluded under previous reporting period and includes videos, communication tools and promotional materials and activities produced by the project: • A set of 7 methodological videos about restoration of critical area, biogardening, cocoa farming, coffee restoration, resilient gardens, water harvesting systems and absorption wells (see here). • A set of 7 final videos about lessons learnt and results of CityAdapt project in El Salvador: a long video and segmented into 6 short videos (see here) • 2 interviews with the main beneficiaries (see here) • An interview of Luis Roberto Hernández and Leyla Zelaya in Brújula Sonora podcast (here) • A poster about CityAdapt project in San Salvador (here). • Participation in the International symposium Metropolis for governance San Salvador, El Salvador, organized by Planning Office of Metropolitan Area of San Salvador (May 19th, 2023) • An interview about migration and climate change for Caminos - an audiovisual magazine run by IOM. • An interview of one of the beneficiaries of the project, the coffee producer Hector Velasquez, from the BBC (here)	

Outputs 7	Expected completion date 8	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Pro-gress rating
				• An interview about women and climate change in the TV Program De mujer a mujer, Channel 33. • Inclusion of CityAdapt in the Global Repository of Good practices, elaborated by Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) (here). • An article in 1st Edition of Revista de Sostenibilidad empresarial by Fundación Empresarial para la Acción Social (FUNDEMAS) (here) • Participation in the International symposium Metropolis for governance San Salvador, El Salvador, organized by Planning Office of Metropolitan Area of San Salvador (June 16th, 2022) • Participation in the Arboriculture symposium, organized by AES - energy distribution company of El Salvador (June 23rd, 2022). • Evening meeting for celebrating World Environment Day, organized by Salvadoran association of engineers and architects, June 23rd, 2022. • A video about vulnerability assessment (see here) • 4 tutorial videos for the construction of orchards and to make bioferments, repellents and seeds (see here) • 2 interviews with the main beneficiaries produced for COP26 (see here) • 6 Brochures on the impacts of EbA measures (see here) • 6 postcards about school and community gardens (here) • 6 infographics about EbA interventions (here) • One 1-min video on the interventions in San Salvador, showing the benefits of being "a sponge city" produced in 2020 (available in English and in Spanish) was included among the material for module 3 of the online course Nature-based Solutions for Disaster and Climate Resilience, organized by the UNEP and the Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR) with support from the European Union, in collaboration with the SDG Academy and the EdX Platform. Plot signs and labels were added along the path of a demonstration plot located in a park within one of the participating farms to raise awareness on the EbA interventions; videos on the project were developed explaining EbA interventions in San Salvador, on community garden, on the impact of extreme climate events (mainly storms Amanda and Cristobal) and on the field visit of officials from municipalities and Ministry of the Environment to the demonstration plot and community garden.	
Output 3.3: *A long-term research program establishe*	Q4 2022	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 30 El Salvador: 100	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 100 El Salvador: 100	Long-term research programs with academic institutions: **Mexico**: The reports finalized during this reporting period are: – Feasibility proposal for a water fund through an economic analysis for the conservation of the cloud forest of Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico (here)	S

Outputs 7	Expected completion date 8	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Pro-gress rating
d on the benefits and cost-effectiveness of urban EbA interventions in the three pilot cities				– Environmental Education in Cerro del Estropajo, Tlalnelhuayocan, Veracruz: contributing to its conservation (here) Previously reported research projects included: – "Economic and social analysis of the production of edible mushrooms as an EbA strategy: Case of "Manos Mágicas", a women's group" (Mexico, see here). – Nature-based Solutions as a strategy to reduce climate vulnerability in urban areas in Mexico – Human settlements and natural protected areas: challenges around the sustainable development goals (see here) – Situational diagnosis of green infrastructure in the primary roads of Xalapa (see here) – Case study: Building climate resilience in Xalapa, Veracruz (CityAdapt project) with FLACSO (here) **Jamaica** Three research were supported by the project through a collaboration with the University of West Indies (UWI): - Assessment of Ecosystem Services in a Jamaican Special Fishery Conservation Area (see here) - Assessment of tourism earnings from Jamaican coral reefs and the potential for a sustainable Jamaican blue economy (see here) - Growth of mangrove seedlings in Sargassum compost (SC) generated from floating, recently beached (gold) and beach dried (dark brown) sargassum (see here) **El Salvador,** A long-term research program has been elaborated (see program here), considering the research carried out and establishing new collaborations with other institutions that will continue on the same topics. Three collaboration agreements have been signed: the first with the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences of the University of El Salvador (UES) (signed in October 2019), the second with the Department of Energy and Fluid Sciences of José Simeón Cañas Central American University (UCA) (signed in February 2022), and the third with Master's in water resources programme from the University of El Salvador (UES) (signed in July 2022). Under this reporting period, all the finalized research were under the UES agreement, to measure the impact of EbA interventions in the Arenal Monserrat micro-watershed: – Contribution of coffee farms in the control of surface runoff: analysis of the effect of interception and NbS with the University of El Salvador (see here) – Effect of NbS on moisture front behaviour and soil erosion in coffee farms with the University of El Salvador (see here) – Water quality monitoring of rainwater harvesting systems and bio-gardeners with the University of El Salvador (see here)	

Outputs 7	Expected completion date 8	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Pro-gress rating
				– Water quality determination of rainwater harvesting systems and bio-gardeners with the University of El Salvador (see here) Previously reported research projects included: • From the agreement with UCA: ○ Analysis of rain information collected in the period 2018-2022 in a group of stations located in San Salvador (see here). ○ Demonstration project for rainwater harvesting. Elaboration of proposal and evaluation of sites to carry it out (see here). ○ Survey of qualitative analysis of water harvesting systems (WHS) (see here) ○ Proposal for the management of sediments affecting the absorption wells located in the El Espino cooperative in San Salvador (see here). • From the agreement with UES: ○ Composition, structure and ecosystem services of the trees in the recovery zone, Bicentenario-Los Pericos park, using the I-Tree programme (see here) ○ Simulation of Parque Bicentenario and development of an environmental educational tool using Minecraft (see here) ○ Characterization, ecosystem services of trees and general guidelines for tree planting on sidewalks in the city of San Salvador (see here). ○ Determination of the composition, structure and ecosystem services of trees in Maquilishuat Park, San Salvador (see report here). Monitoring and Evaluation plans: **Mexico:** In the case of the interventions at Xalapa city, each activity carried out has its monitoring and evaluation framework. Indicators such as the plant take-off rate, the amount of sediment retained, and even the social involvement in the measures are evaluated. The project has prioritized participatory processes in the M&E framework build-up as a strategy of capacity building, also fostering the local authorities' and Civil Society Organizations' (CSOs) engagement. As recommended by the MTR (recommendation 7), a final M&E framework was concluded (here), as well as an information collection instruments annex (here). See domestic rainwater harvesting systems M&E draft report (here). An M&E campaign was developed under this reporting period for the 85 domestic rainwater harvesting systems installed with donations from the Gonzalo Río Arronte Foundation and Global Environment and Technology Foundation (GETF), including water quality, economical and social appropriation indicators (see framework here and information collection instruments annex here) **Jamaica**: An M&E plan and theory of change was developed in the previous reporting period by the M&E Specialist (see here). The plan was adjusted by the new M&E specialist hired under this reporting	

Outputs 7	Expected completion date 8	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Pro-gress rating
				period, who led regular monitoring visits to the project site, conducted a series of surveys and provided inputs to key technical documents, including the guidelines and the EbA protocols. See final report here. An exit strategy was also elaborated by the M&E specialist, in collaboration with the national team and the Jamaica 4H Clubs focal points, listing key lessons learnt from the project and recommendation for the sustainability of the project. See document here. **El Salvador**: For each of the EbA measures, the impact indicators to be monitored were established in previous reporting periods (see the protocols): • For EbA interventions in coffee plantations, an experimental zone has been established that measures the amount of sedimentation in 3 areas: one without measures, another with infiltration ditches and the last with live barriers. This is a process that will be monitored and measured until the end of the project (see here). Small hydrometeorological stations were also installed to have data within the area of influence (see here). • Infiltration measurements have been carried out in the infiltration ditches (here) and in the absorption wells (here) to establish the potential amount of water that infiltrates. This monitoring serves to track impact indicators, and to make improvements to the design of interventions to ensure greater efficiency. A study will begin to measure the efficiency of these wells. • On the water harvesting systems and ecological sanitation systems, the water quality tests have been undertaken, to guarantee sufficient quality of water for human consumption (here). • In addition, a methodology was demonstrated to communities that determines air quality with the visualization of lichens in the trees.	
Output 3.4: *Educational toolkits detailing lessons learned and good EbA practices developed and shared with local, sub-*	Q4 2023	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 0 El Salvador: 100	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 100 El Salvador: 100	**Regional**: Gathering results from the previously reported online course on NbS *"Climate action and financing in cities: Nature-based solutions as a mechanism for adaptation in Latin America and the Caribbean"* and CityAdapt's experience, a UNEP publication – "Nature-based Solutions for climate change resilient cities - perspectives and experiences from Latin America" was launched under this reporting period. It was elaborated with the support of key academic experts from the region and an MoU with the University of Sheffield. The publication counts more than 3,000 visits at the CityAdapt website and the launch event was 1,500 views on youtube in both languages combined. **Mexico**: This output concluded under the previous reporting period. With the materials developed under output 3.2 and within the framework of the strategy for disseminating climate change adaptation actions, awareness workshops were held with students, parents, and key stakeholders in the education sector on agroecology and adaptation to climate change, training more than 500 people, of which 274 were women. The play-based climate change learning toolkit (see here) was shared nationwide by using the SEMARNAT streaming platform (see video here), and will continue to be disseminated together with CONABIO.	S

Outputs 7	Expected completion date 8	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Pro-gress rating
national, national and regional authorities				**Jamaica**: In Jamaica, four educational toolkits were elaborated based on school ages. They contain both pedagogical information to include climate change topics in the curricula, and concrete exercise that can be done in class with students of different grades. They focus on STEM courses and can be found here: • Toolkits for grade 1-3 (see here) • Toolkits for grade 4-6 (see here) • Toolkits for grade 7-9 (see here) • Toolkits for grade 10-11 (see here) **El Salvador**: Minecraft, a popular game among young people and children, has been adapted with information from the Bicentenario park, an urban protected natural area, for the application of NbS measures that will be launched end of 2024. Previously reported: • A technical waste management guide was produced in June 2020 (see here). • Two toolkits: a popular version of the waste management guide for children (here) and an urban garden manual (here) were elaborated.	
Output 3.5: *Knowledge generated by the SCCF-financed project – including lessons learned – shared through web-based portals within the*	Q4 2023	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 20 El Salvador: 100	Mexico: 100 Jamaica: 100 El Salvador: 100	**Regional**: Under this reporting period, lessons learnt from CityAdapt were shared through the participation in the: • Regional LAC climate week in October 2023 (see track events and side-events here) • GEF adaptation workshop for SIDS in March 2024 (see mission report here) • SmartCity Expo in Curitiba in March 2024 (see here) • Barcelona Conexus conference in May 2024 (see mission report here) Moreover, the regional web platform was updated with new tabs, including one page pre country (https://cityadapt.com/cityadapt-jem/). Three newsletters were widely disseminated with key information from the project, and other tabs were updated, including the previously reported urban carbon footprint one, calls for opportunities, and private sector (from the Nature4Cities project). A Massive Open Online Course is expected in Q3 2024 to populate this website, also from the Nature4cities project, therefore ensuring this knowledge platform is still used by a wide audience and guarantees learning on urban NbS for the LAC region. The Nature4cities Community of Practice also showcased some key results from the CityAdapt project.	HS

Outputs 7	Expected completion date 8	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Pro-gress rating
Global Adaptation network, including REGATTA				As for the Youtube account, 40 new videos and 8 live events were uploaded during this reporting period. The Youtube account, where all videos and webinars are uploaded, reached 395 new subscribers (total of 1,462), with more than 34,100 new views (70,200 total views). In previous reporting periods, the team participated in: • A three-day online workshop *Adaptation Action Days II* was held in October 2022 (see Report). • The Adaptation Action Week, a face-to-face workshop, was held in Panama in May 2023 (report available here). • Adaptation in Latin America and the Caribbean: Lessons Learned and Opportunities, on February 17th, 2022 (see here) • CityAdapt in Asia and LAC. Knowledge sharing webinar, August 11th, 2021 • Side event at COP 26, November 2nd, 2021. • The Nature of Cities Festival (February 2021) with the seed session "*Nature-based Solutions for Latin American cities*" and with a video submitted as a *Microtalk* (see here). • LAC Climate Week (11-14 May 2021), through three sessions on urban environment. The recordings are available on this site. The LAC Climate Week had 5,000+ registered participants from 151 countries. **Mexico**: Under this reporting period, the national coordinator participated in: • Generation Restoration Fresh Water in Cities Event on June 13th 2024. This output concluded under the previous reporting periods, where the CityAdapt Mexican team participated in: • Local webinar in Mexico: "Cities with a watershed focus" (see here), attended by 70 participants, • International forum on urban forests, organized by FAO, focusing on urban green infrastructure and ecosystem services it provides to the city (see report here) with the participation of about 120 persons, where 63 were women. • National Forum on Vulnerability to Climate Change organized by SEMARNAT and INECC on nature-based solutions implemented in urban contexts (See report here). With the participation of 500 people where 206 were women. • State Forum for integrated watershed management and adaptation to climate change in the centre of Veracruz: (see report here) whit the participation of 100 people where 63 were women. • An online seminar called the Nature-Based Solutions Accelerator launched in conjunction with WRI, WWF, and the Mexican Climate Community (divided in 6 monthly modules) to build capacity in subnational governments (see module 1 video here, materials of module 2 here and module 3 here, module 4 here, module 5 here, module 6 here)	

Outputs 7	Expected completion date 8	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Pro-gress rating
				• The training course for the Costa Rica National Adaptation Plan initiative (see video here). • The Third National Meeting for Sustainable Development ENADES 2020 (see the presentation here) • The G20 Resilient, Smart and Sustainable Cities webinar "The power of Nature-based Solutions" in April 2021 (see note here) • A meeting with the CONAGUA (National Water Authority) on NbS for water management (see pptx here) in May 2021. • The launch of the Mexican Climate Community of the national association of state environmental authorities (see invitation here). • The Nature-based Solutions for Disaster and Climate Resilience MOOC launched by UNEP and PEDRR on the EDx-SDG Academy Platform: Xalapa was included as a case study on the 3rd module on "Applying Nature-based Solutions in cities, coastal areas and drylands. Part 2: Solutions". • Held the local webinar "Cities with a watershed focus" (see here). **Jamaica:** The output was completed under the previous reporting period: • Presentation during the Caribbean Sustainable Cities Conference, held in Montego Bay Jamaica, in November 2022. See conference report here. **El Salvador**: Under this reporting period, the project team participated in: • The Nature of Cities Festival – Water from the Volcano, on April 23rd 2024 (see here) Under the previous reporting periods, the CityAdapt El Salvador team participated in the following webinars: • NbS initiatives with a watershed approach in Water Integrated Management course, organized by FUNCAGUA (September, 2022). • Multifunctional design of NbS in Mainstreaming NbS in urban planning (November, 2022). • Gobeshona Global Conference, organized by International Center for Climate Change and Development (March, 2023). CityAdapt El Salvador was represented by Héctor Velásquez, a Salvadoran coffee farmer. • NbS, gender and adaptation to climate change, organized by IFAD (April, 2023). • San Salvador city adaptation: sponge city, using nature to fight floods, in World Forestry Congress, organized by FAO and UNEP, Korea, May 2nd, 2022. • Floods and resilient cities. Building NbS, organized by Catholic University of Chile, on October 13th, 2021 • Matching characteristics of Social EbA. Principles and criteria. Organized by IUCN, on October 28th, 2021.	

Outputs 7	**Expected completion date** 8	**Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)**	**Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)**	**Progress rating justification[9], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay**	Pro-gress rating
				• An interview about Climate Change in Central America, organized by La Voz de América - Washington D.C., on September 17th, 2021. • Ecosystem restoration in Costa Rica, organized by MINAE on June 4th, 2021. • Let's talk about water: El Salvador, first sponge city in Central America, organized by FuncaGua from Guatemala, on April 22nd, 2021. • Experiences in adaptation to climate change, organized by Environmental Engineering Students Association of the Technological Institute of Costa Rica, November 6th, 2020. • Event for the 2020 Cities Day (see webinar video).	

4. Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the **Risk Help Sheet** for more details on rating.

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1. Management structure – Roles and responsibilities	M	M
2. Governance structure – Oversight	L	L
3. Implementation schedule	M	M
4. Budget	L	L
5. Financial Management	L	L
6. Reporting	L	L
7. Capacity to deliver	M	M

4.2 Table B. Risk-Log

Risk	Risk affecting:			Variation respect to last rating							Justification
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	PIR 7	Δ	
1. National Coordinators and stakeholders at the national level have a limited overview of the overarching project objectives because of the project's multi-faceted, multi-country nature.	All outcomes & outputs	M	N/A	M	M	L	L	L	L	=	The last year of the project demonstrated a clear vision of the expected impacts and goal of the CityAdapt. Regional products such as the UNEP publication on urban NbS, the compendium, and the web platform helped to consolidate the regional approach. Regular coordination and exchange calls maintained the dialogue space between the different teams – both technical, communication and administrative.
2. Poor coordination among project stakeholders because of language and geographical barriers.	All outcomes & outputs	M	N/A	M	M	L	L	L	L	=	Formal and informal communication and reporting functions between national and regional committees are undertaken in both English and Spanish. The online web platform continues to serve as a key tool to share knowledge and experiences beyond project implementation.

Risk	Risk affecting:			Variation respect to last rating							Justification
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	PIR 7	Δ	
3. Natural disasters undermine the implementation of the EbA interventions (leading to economic loss and/or damage to the interventions).	Outcome 2	H	N/A	N/A	M	ML	M	M	S	↑	Landslides occurred in San Salvador in October and November 2020 but have not had direct impact on the project interventions. In 2021, new records of rainfall were reached in San Salvador (4mm/min), causing flooding, damages and economic losses in the city, but not directly to the project interventions. In Xalapa, in August 2021, hurricane Grace caused flooding and landslides, but did not have a direct impact on the project interventions. In 2023, with El Niño, drought hit all three countries, with delayed rainy seasons in El Salvador and reduced rainfall in Jamaica, that caused delayed in the reforestation activities and increased mortality of plants, as well as additional maintenance needs. The return of La Niña in 2024 meant increased rainfall. In Xalapa, this allowed to witness the proper functioning of the restored natural wetland (see here). However, the passage of hurricane Beryl in Jamaica, the earliest Hurricane 5 ever monitored in the Caribbean, that formed on June 28th 2024, is being anticipated as a source of destruction, with early reporting of floods of the bee hives distributed by the project and school gardens. Monitoring will have to determine whether the project interventions survive its passage.
4. Limited inter-sectoral data sharing.	All outcomes & outputs	M	N/A	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	The use of open data is being maximized to minimize problems with data sharing. All the maps from the climate risk assessments were uploaded in the project web platform to guarantee their availability beyond the project time frame.
5. High turnover of staff in implementing agencies (leading to reduced institutional memory resulting in disruptions or delays in project implementation and coordination).	All outcomes & outputs	H	N/A	N/A	M	S	S	S	M	↓	New elections took place in all three countries under this reporting period, implying some staff turnover at the local and national level. This was particularly felt in Mexico and Jamaica at the national level, where focal points in the ministries were replaced and contact was hard to

Risk	Risk affecting:			Variation respect to last rating							Justification
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	PIR 7	Δ	
											establish with the new teams. Closeness to the MARN in El Salvador mitigated this issue to a certain point. Support was sought from other agencies, such as the National Environmental and Planning Agency in Jamaica, who are part of the Technical Committee and the Forestry Department, an Agency of the Government that assisted with implementing some project interventions, as well as the state government in Mexico. With the end of the project, turnover in implementing partner staff, especially in FUNDASAL (El Salvador) and Jamaica 4H Clubs (Jamaica) also hindered ownership and delayed the finalization of project activities. All partners put in place mechanisms and mobilized other staff to ensure completion of products. Some activities' scope was however changed to reinforce capacity building and knowledge management and ensure the EbA interventions are properly implemented, monitored and produce expected and measurable impact. Despite the previous turnover in all three countries, that resulted in delay in implementation and loss of capacity and ownership of the issues, all activities were completed as planned.
6. Government will have insufficient funds to sustain the local structures[10], once the project ends (leading to limited upscaling of the urban EbA interventions).	All outcomes & outputs	M	N/A	N/A	M	ML	M	M	M	=	In Mexico, an exit strategy was developed that has managed to identify and direct funds for the continuity of the monitoring and evaluation process, as well as funds to scale up the project, see document here. This complements the previously reported additional funding leveraged for the installation of rainwater harvesting systems, and the development of a 2% voluntary contribution from the water bills to ensure maintenance and monitoring of the sites. The risk remains the same considering the mechanism was halted by the new mayor, some of the funds are still operational

[10] Local structures include for example the research programmes and EbA projects to be implemented under the existing climate change units/committees.

Risk	Risk affecting:			Variation respect to last rating							Justification
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	PIR 7	Δ	
											and the situation could change over the course of the next months. In El Salvador, the risk also remains the same, with limited Ministry of Environment budget that diminishes its follow-up capacity. In Jamaica, the Forestry Department had committed some of its own funding for maintenance of project sites for some years. The partnership with 4H Clubs also implies that the "club" network will continue to support certain beneficiaries (especially schools) beyond project implementation.
7. The implementation of the EbA interventions is undermined by social unrest within the target communities (leading to delays in project activities).	Outcome 2	M	N/A	N/A	L	L	M	L	L	=	No social unrest has been reported under this reporting period, and general ownership of the interventions has been accomplished in all three cities. While political change was followed by violent outbreaks and political tensions in El Salvador, that slowed the implementation of certain activities by the implementing partners in 2021, the situation has settled down since and no major violent outbreak is to be reported. In Jamaica, several interventions were implemented in low-income communities with general security issues. However, after the previously reported thefts of equipment and materials at some intervention sites, mitigation actions were taken, including obtaining more support from the school directors and changing some interventions sites. No major issue was reported under this reporting period. With the finalization of interventions in all three countries, the risk remains low.
8. Unsustainable land and natural resource use (leading to further degradation of ecosystems).	All outcomes & outputs	H	N/A	N/A	M	ML	M	M	L	↓	In Mexico, the water commission of Xalapa City signed an agreement to conserve 1,564 hectares of forest that provides water to the city under the previous reporting period. This agreement ensures the payment for ecosystem services until 2028.

Risk	Risk affecting:			Variation respect to last rating							Justification
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	PIR 7	Δ	
											In El Salvador, the close work with the OPAMSS (Planning Organization for the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador) has led to the mainstreaming of NbS in urban planning, as well as the drafting of specific plans for 4 of these municipalities, expecting that these results can diminish land and natural resources degradation on the long term. In Jamaica, the guideline on urban planting was elaborated in close collaboration with the Forestry Department, which included it as a new mandate of work in the city area. The sustainable drainage system guideline was also drafted with the Ministry of Public Works, expecting some collaboration to progressively include green or hybrid infrastructure in their plan of work. These are positive results that would encourage ecosystem restoration and rehabilitations. The risk remains low as the project ends and NbS have been implemented, although unsustainable use of natural resources, especially water-use planning without NbS focus, could never have been fully mitigated by the project.
9. Local zoning and land use plans compete with EbA interventions (undermining their efficacy).	All outcomes & outputs	H	N/A	N/A	M	L	L	L	L	=	National Steering Committees include municipal representative, and consultation processes conducted for the elaboration of the vulnerability assessments ensure coordination with authorities. EbA interventions were mainstreamed into urban development planning to avoid competition with other land use plans. The risk remains low.
10. Large-scale infrastructure development in the cities during implementation	All outcomes & outputs	M	N/A	N/A	L	L	L	L	L	=	Demonstration of EbA activities' benefits and co-benefits allows to limit possible large-scale grey infrastructure impact on the project, as was the case in San Salvador and in Kingston. In the long-run, the 2% voluntary contribution from the water bills in Xalapa also intends to diminish the investment in large-scale grey infrastructure, through the insights provided by the new commission and the interventions to be undertaken at the watershed-level

Risk	Risk affecting:			Variation respect to last rating							Justification
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	PIR 7	Δ	
											to conserve the ecosystems and the water provision. No major issues were reported on this risk under this reporting period.
11. Potentially significant delays in the implementation of certain project activities can be expected due to COVID-19 related restrictions on travel, social distancing / quarantine requirements, unavailability of partners and stakeholders, and delays in administrative (including procurement and permit/authorization) processes due to prioritization of COVID-19 response by the government and stakeholders.	All outcomes & outputs	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	M	M	L	L	=	Most countries went back to a "business as usual scenario" since 2023 with limited impact from COVID-19 to report on since 2022. Schools reopened for local activities, and rescheduling of project activities thanks to the second no-cost extension permitted to adapt project implementation schedule to these previous impacts.
12. There are large variations in capacity and engagement between the three countries / cities, which is reflected in different levels of progress between the three cities, and is likely to result in different levels of target achievement and quality.	All outcomes & outputs	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	M	M	M	L	↓	Mexico and El Salvador did complete most project implementation under the previous reporting period, but Jamaica also managed to finish all activities under this reporting period. Only 1 target was not met in Kingston, regarding the number of government staff trained, but this risk was identified and acknowledged since 2022, with other targets adjusted as required. While impacts vary greatly among the different cities, knowledge management and capacity building of the implemented activities was a priority and, under this reporting period, the project completed all activities as planned.
13. Administrative delays with legal agreements, registration of partners and long delays in processing payments to partners	All outcomes & outputs	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	M	L	L	M	↑	While implementation was completed in El Salvador and Mexico, and most activities in Jamaica were implemented, the 2nd payment under the Jamaica 4H Clubs was delayed by almost 7 months (requested in November 2023 and received by the partner in May 2024). This was due to two independent issues of cash replenishment and updates in the payment system (UMOJA), resulting in a high impact in Kingston. The partner has now received the payment and is finalizing all outstanding payments to close up the agreement. Only one last payment is due under the project to that partner, expected in Q3 2024, and the project is now under the operational closure period.

Risk	Risk affecting:			Variation respect to last rating							Justification
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	PIR 7	Δ	
14. The overarching project approaches are not fully understood or internalized by national or local stakeholders	All outcomes & outputs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	L	L	L	=	This challenge was mitigated in San Salvador and Xalapa through substantial increase in the level of coordination among institutions, data sharing and understanding of the concept of EbA. In Kingston, the project developed several trainings for different beneficiaries, targeting both decision-makers through TNC's scope of work, as well as academia, schools and direct beneficiaries under 4H Clubs' work. Capacity building on the role of EbA in adaptation in cities and learning-by-doing exercises are integral approaches in project implementation. The regional coordination team also supported extensive knowledge- and experience-sharing between the cities to help overcome the challenges encountered. With the closure of the project and most activities implemented, this risk is low.
Consolidated project risk		N/A	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	=	

4.3. Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR_{t-1}, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
3. Natural disasters undermine the implementation of the EbA interventions (leading to economic loss and/or damage to the interventions).	The reduced rainfall and drought situation in El Salvador and Jamaica in particular affected restoration and planting activities. In the case of El Salvador, a no-cost extension had to be signed with PROCOMES to ensure proper finalization of activities, while in Jamaica, the Forestry Department committed funding for additional planting and maintenance.	All restoration and reforestation activities were finalized in all three countries, and therefore no additional measures are required. In Mexico, see the exit strategy here with the list of the institutions in charge of the maintenance of the project's restoration and reforestation activities. In Jamaica, the Forestry Department is in charge of the maintenance of the project's restoration/reforestation activities.	Monitoring of the project interventions will be carried out by beneficiaries, implementing partners and government staff, using available resources to restore and maintain the implemented NbS.	Continuous	The implementing partners

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR$_{t-1}$, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
		In El Salvador, PROCOMES and the coffee cooperatives provide continuity to these activities.			
5. High turnover of staff in implementing agencies (leading to reduced institutional memory resulting in disruptions or delays in project implementation and coordination).	Representatives from the National counterparts participated in the final Steering Committee meetings to ensure institutional memory is kept and they have been engaged in the upscaling strategies in both countries. In Jamaica, to respond to the turnover in the Climate Change Division, support was sought from other agencies, such as the National Environmental and Planning Agency and the Forestry Department. The turnover in the IPs was mostly disruptive in FUNDASAL, TNC and 4H Clubs, resulting in some delays in activities while new staff were hired or mobilized from other parts of the organizations. Close accompaniment and support were provided to the new teams to ensure their comprehension of the project and its activities. In two cases, consultants were directly hired by UNEP and taken out of 4H's agreement. There was no major turnover to note in FGM, PROCOMES, or the Forestry Department.	Despite the turnovers in all three countries, all the project activities were concluded. In Jamaica, coordination with the Caribbean office, the new team from the Climate Change Division and the Planning Institute of Jamaica led to some constructive meetings until December 2023. The Jamaica 4H Clubs presidency was also mobilized to ensure continuity with the Ministry of Agriculture. The project web platform will serve as a repository for all project information, with 1 tab per country that includes all the information developed in each city, thus allowing access to future government staff to project results.	This final report will be shared with PIOJ and MEGJC in Jamaica. Coordination will continue through the UNEP Caribbean office in Kingston if need be.	Q3 2024 onwards	UNEP sub-regional office for the Caribbean and TNC
6. Government will have insufficient funds to sustain the local structures[11], once the project ends (leading to	In Mexico, the exit strategy identifies funds for the continuity of the monitoring and evaluation process, as well as funds to scale up the project. In Xalapa and San Salvador,	All activities were completed in all three countries. The exit strategies developed for all three cities identify possible sustainable pathways, and the upscaling strategies were drafted to include	Actors identified in the exit strategy and upscaling strategies of each country will be responsible for implementing the proposed	In the medium to long-term	Diverse range of actors identified in the exit strategies, mainly

[11] Local structures include for example the research programmes and EbA projects to be implemented under the existing climate change units/committees.

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR$_{t-1}$, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
limited upscaling of the urban EbA interventions).	clear roles were distributed to beneficiaries and project stakeholders to ensure most activities are maintained. In Jamaica, the Forestry Department committed some of its own funding for maintenance of project sites for some years.	continuity to the NbS implemented in all three cities. Trainings in Jamaica were performed to ensure local beneficiaries had the knowledge to maintain the interventions.	strategies to provide continuity to the interventions.		implementing partners of the project (NGOs) and local and national authorities
13. Administrative delays with legal agreements, registration of partners and long delays in processing payments to partners	At the UNEP regional office (EA), new administrative assistants were hired to support the team under previous reporting periods, in line with recommendation 10 of the MTR. No major delays have been reported during the current reporting period, but the issue remains a high priority for the coordination team.	Coordination with both UNON and NY was needed to tackle the issue with cash replenishment, that affected both the payment to Jamaica 4H Clubs and the payment to project consultants. Coordination with UNON was then sought to solve the second issue related to the 2nd payment to Jamaica 4H Clubs, that was linked to an error in the implementing partner's details in UMOJA. Constant communication with the local stakeholders in Jamaica was put in place to identify the impact.	Close coordination between UNEP LAC office and HQ office to follow up on payment issues. Close coordination with Jamaica 4H Clubs to ensure the last payment is disbursed in time.	Until end of 2024	UNEP finance team

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.
Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.
Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5. Project Minor Amendments

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendments

X	Results framework		Minor project objective change
	Components and cost		Safeguards
	Institutional and implementation arrangements		Risk analysis
	Financial management		Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
X	Implementation schedule		Co-financing
	Executing Entity	X	Location of project activity
	Executing Entity Category		Other

Minor amendments	**Minor amendments in previous reporting period:** **<u>Implementation schedule</u>** • Two no-cost extensions were requested by the Executing Agency, UNEP Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, for a total of 26 additional months and granted by the Implementing Agency, UNEP Ecosystems Division. Project duration was thus amended from October 2017 until December 2023. **<u>Location of project activities</u>** • In Mexico, the artificial wetland initially planned at the Telesecundaria School Rafael Hernández Ochoa, was installed at the Instituto Tecnológico Superior de Xalapa (Outcome 2, indicator 3). • **In Jamaica,** the wetlands rehabilitation target stipulated 2 ha to be rehabilitated in Greenwich town. Based on assessment by the FD there is no longer a need for the mangroves in the stated area to be restored, thus the target has been shifted to restoration of 2 ha in Port Royal, Kingston. • **In Jamaica**, the target of fruit trees planted in schools has been adjusted to reflect fruit trees planted in schools and *community spaces* based on the assessment of the FD. The schools are not able to accommodate all the trees; thus, some were also planted in other community spaces. **<u>Revisions made to the Results Framework</u>** **Objective** • **The target of beneficiaries in El Salvador** was reduced from 115,500 (the whole micro-watershed population) to 20,000 people, to reflect direct beneficiaries from project interventions.

	• As a result, the target for **total project beneficiaries** was reduced from 194,090 to 98,590. **Outcome 2. Indicator 1.** <u>El Salvador</u> • Two new targets were added: 3 roundabouts revegetated and 3 rain gardens installed. These are the proposed and approved alternatives to the decrease in riparian restoration target (from 16km to 5km) previously reported. • The target of 16 kilometres of riparian forest restored along 4 ravines (4 kilometres each) was revised to 5.22 km as a result of an assessment identifying only 5.2 km available for intervention. <u>Jamaica</u> • The permeable pavement activity was removed (2,500 square meters of permeable pavements in Kingston) due to capacity, time and budget constraints. Limited time for proper planning and implementation, as well as lack of a clear plan for impact measurement or avoidance of maladaptation from the project partner, coupled with the lack of clear engagement with potential beneficiaries resulted in the replacement of this activity by 1 additional urban garden, 1 container garden and 1 hydroponic infrastructure with schools and institutions already engaged in the project. • **Number of hectares to be restored** has been reduced from 44,000 hectares to a suggested 12 hectares. This is being suggested as the original target includes a corresponding 4,200 trees to be planted over the 44,000 hectares (the original target of 44,000 ha was erroneous). Based on reports from the Forestry Department (FD) for the purpose of reforestation of forests, 625 seedlings are planted per hectare. This would mean that 4,200 seedlings could cover only 6.72 hectares. According to the second progress report from the FD, 8.96 ha have been restored with 5,600 seedlings. Under the previous agreement with the Jamaica 4H clubs, 3.4 ha was also restored with 2,500 seedlings by the FD. Thus, a total of 7,500 trees over 12 hectares is being suggested as the new target. • For the **permeable pavements** target, it was written as 2,500 m, the Jamaica 4-H clubs suggested that this be adjusted to be 2,500 square metres as the intervention will cover a two-dimensional area. • 500 m of **dykes** have been removed – the need for same is not evident; any further interventions will be informed by the vulnerability assessment currently underway. • A target has been added to reflect the planting of **500 ornamental trees** in schools and community spaces. This was proposed and has been completed by the FD. <u>Mexico</u> • The targets of 2.8 km of infiltration ditches and 1.67 km of berms built were adjusted to 1 set of infiltration garden The targets of 0.20 km connectivity corridor between EbA action gardens built, 2 km of linear park, and 2 km of concentric circuits, one for cycling and one for walking, were revised to 10 ha of soil restoration in the Estropajo Hill, 7 ha of agroforestry best practices implemented **Outcome 2. Indicator 3.** <u>El Salvador</u> • The target of 30 water storage points was revised to 30 infiltration wells. <u>Jamaica</u> • **Detention ponds** have been removed – the need for same is not evident. Any further interventions will be informed by the vulnerability assessment currently underway. **Outcome 2. Indicator 5.** <u>El Salvador</u> • The following target was added: 450 fruit trees planted in urban communities <u>Jamaica</u> • Three new targets were added to implement 1 additional urban garden, 1 container garden and 1 hydroponic infrastructure.

	• The target of one **beekeeping** unit in a community garden was adjusted to include 250 beekeeping colonies. This change resulted from an assessment of land availability and consultations, in order to involve local farmers and increase the impact of this resilient livelihood alternative. The colonies will be implemented both in urban and rural areas, resulting in a comparative assessment of EbA interventions. • The target of 1 **community garden** has been removed based on assessment done by the 4H clubs, which does not see this target as sustainable and feasible. Alternative interventions are being considered (including a container garden) and will be selected based on information from the vulnerability assessment. <u>Mexico</u> • The mushroom plot activity was reduced from 20 to 10 as a result of an evaluation showcasing the lack of ownership from local stakeholders and the difficulty of edible mushrooms markets This was approved by the technical committee, redirecting the funds to the targets listed above. • The target of 8 agricultural start-up kits at 8 schools was increased to 10 agricultural start-up kits at 10 schools. • The target of 15 hectares under agrosilvopastoral management was added as an alternative livelihood activity.

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original legal instrument	ICA	13 April 2017	13 April 2017	30 April 2022	N/A
Amendment 1	Extension	29 June 2021	13 July 2021	30 June 2023	14 months no-cost extension
Amendment 2	Extension	22 July 2022	02 August 2022	31 December 2024	12 months no-cost extension

6. GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: https://coordinates-converter.com Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Mexico Elementary School (Rep. of several)	19.5723	-96.912575	Mexico		SCALL

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Zipor	19.50516389	-96.88255278	Mexico		Eco-Classroom for adaptation to climate change
Xalapa High Specialty	19.55141667	-96.93523611	Mexico		Infiltrating garden system
Xalapa Technical Institute	19.50217222	-96.88143333	Mexico		Artificial wetlands for wastewater treatment in urban environments
Bamboo Slope	19.56785306	-96.95061889	Mexico		Riparian restoration and reforestation
Outskirts of Xalapa - Finca Mr.Eugenio	19.88555556	-97.63527778	Mexico		Agrosilvopastoral practices
Road to the Haciendita	19.57553333	-96.92104444	Mexico		SCALL and Edible Mushroom Production
Insurgentes Colony	19.56857194	-96.94007806	Mexico		Riparian restoration
Tlalnelhuayocan City Council	19.56664167	-96.97561667	Mexico		SCALL and Edible Mushroom Production
Tlamanca	19.56485278	-96.98022222	Mexico		Edible Mushroom Production
Otilpan	19.55821389	-96.97558889	Mexico		Edible Mushroom Production
Cerro El Estropajo	19.56186861	-96.95948306	Mexico		Agroforestry systems/ soil restoration
Molino de San Roque	19.3314910	-96.5628150	Mexico	(Added under this reporting period)	Infiltration ditches, revegetation, hydrologic dynamics recovery actions.
Architecture Faculty	19.3159400	-96.5596400	Mexico	(Added under this reporting period)	Infiltration garden
San Jacinto Neighborhood- School Centers	13.69031	-89.1927	El Salvador		Resilient orchards
IVU Urban Center	13.68925244	-89.21102628	El Salvador		Restoration
IVU Urban Center-Colonia	13.68921235	-89.21098518	El Salvador		Planting fruit trees
Old Cuscallán- School Centers	13.67332947	-89.24235365	El Salvador		SCALL and resilient orchards
Residential San Felipe-School Centers	13.68226498	-89.3071688	El Salvador		SCALL and resilient orchards

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
San Antonio Neighborhood	13.67264044	-89.28041359	El Salvador		SCALL, resilient orchards and restoration
El Espino	13.694425	-89.27341944	El Salvador		Infiltration wells
Finca Cartridges	13.69350283	-89.259697	El Salvador		Afforestation
El Espino EcoPark	13.70433702	-89.26822846	El Salvador		Inflictive and restoration trenches
Canton Alvarez-School Center	13.7125868	-89.28008962	El Salvador		SCALL and Resilient Orchards
Canton El Carmen- La Mascota Ravine	13.69630397	-89.22657799	El Salvador		Riparian restoration
El Carmen Sur	13.70891722	-89.27223325	El Salvador		Planting fruit trees
Canton San Isidro Los Planes	13.71611111	-89.27277778	El Salvador		Infiltration and reforestation ditches
El Picacho Hill	13.74102778	-89.25880556	El Salvador		Afforestation
El Pacayal Farmhouse	13.74727778	-89.28544444	El Salvador		Infiltration and reforestation ditches
Munguia Farmhouse	13.75591667	-89.26836111	El Salvador		Afforestation
Finca El Roble	13.74102778	-89.25880556	El Salvador		Living barriers
Colonia Arcos de Santa Elena	13.66624155	-89.26051019	El Salvador		Connectivity between parks, avenues, green infrastructure
Abilities Foundation	18.0451647	-76.7972827	Jamaica	(Added under this reporting period)	Rain Water Harvesting/Water Management System; irrigation system
Camperdown High	17.9736	-76.7711	Jamaica		Rainwater harvesting system, greenhouse, irrigation
Greenwiich Town Community Centre	17.9837911	-76.8164447	Jamaica	(Added under this reporting period)	Rainwater Harvesting System
Vauxhall High School	17.97061667	-76.77416667	Jamaica		Tree planting and restoration
Seaview Gardens	18.00289167	-76.841825	Jamaica		Tree planting and restoration
Port Royal	17.97013333	-76.8411	Jamaica		Wetland restoration
Kingston Technical	17.97342778	-76.78851944	Jamaica		Urban garden, Rainwater harvesting system, greenhouse, irrigation

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
St Andrew Technical High	17.982488	-76.8138236	Jamaica	(Added under this reporting period)	Rainwater Harvesting System, greenhouse
Tivoli Gardens High School	17.9758008	-76.8074378	Jamaica	(Added under this reporting period)	Irrigation and post harvesting shed

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *
[Annex any linked geospatial file]

Please refer to the websites - https://cityadapt.com/soluciones-basadas-en-la-naturaleza/ and https://cityadapt.com/maps

THIS SECTION IS FOR INTERNAL PURPOSES ONLY AND WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE DISCLOSED PIR REPORT

7. INTERNAL EXECUTION

This section is pursuant to UNEP approved Accountability Framework for Directly Executed GEF Projects AND its Operational Guidelines.

7.1 Execution Details

Is this an internally executed project?	Yes
What internal execution modality?	Full internal execution
Legal Instrument	Internal Cooperation Agreement (ICA)
Name of Executing Unit, Branch, & Division or Regional Office	Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

7.2 Segregation of duties

Have there been any changes to the reporting lines of personnel at IA-EA functions (organigram)?	Yes
If yes, explain the changes clearly reflecting the roles and responsibilities within the division between IA and EA functions	The changes that occurred under previous reporting period are linked to UNEP's New Delivery Model and its distinct implications for the office for Latin America and the Caribbean. In terms of the technical team, it should be noted that: 1- Until 31st March 2023, the project regional coordinator's FRO was the Sub-programme Coordinator, that is the Climate Change coordinator for the LAC region, Gustavo Mañez. 2- All the technical project team, including the national coordinators and different technical staff, report to Marta Moneo, regional coordinator. 3- On January 1st 2023, Gustavo Mañez was temporarily appointed as Country Representative for the Brazil Office and his role was temporarily covered by Piedad Martín, Deputy and Regional Representative for the LAC Office. Piedad Martín was then appointed as Deputy to the PPD, leaving her position vacant. Juan Bello, Director and Regional Representative, is still in a temporary function under his role. 4- According to the New Delivery Model requirements, Marta Moneo's new reporting line should be shifted to the Ecosystem Division (Jessica Troni as Head of CCAU). 5- In this situation, both the Task Manager located at CCAU and the Project Manager located at LACO would have the same FRO. In terms of the financial team, it should be noted that: 6- The LACO FMO, María Carolina Chiappara, now has Sonja Leighton Kone from CSD as SRO. This shift was implemented on March 31st, 2023, as until then, both her FRO and SRO were in LACO.

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		IA	EA
Programme	**Task/Project Manager**	Anna Kontorov	Marta Moneo
	FRO	Jessica Troni	Gustavo Mañez (until 31/03/2023)
	SRO	Mirey Atallah	Piedad Martín (until 31/03/2023)
Finance	**FMO**	Bwiza Wameyo-Odemba	Maria Carolina Chiappara
	FRO	Paul Vrontamitis	Piedad Martín (until 31/03/2023)
	SRO	Annie Muchai	Sonja Leighton-Kone (until September 2023)

7.3 Reporting

Have all reports (finance and progress) been submitted to the GEF Unit?	Yes
If not, what reports have not been submitted and why?	