



**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)<sup>1</sup>**  
**PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT**  
**TYPE OF TRUST FUND: MULTI-TRUST FUND**

**PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION**

<b>Project Title: <i>Climate Change Adaptation to Reduce Land Degradation in Fragile Micro-Watersheds located in the municipalities of Texistepeque and Candelaria de la Frontera</i></b>			
<b>Country(ies):</b>	El Salvador	<b>GEF Project ID:<sup>2</sup></b>	4616
<b>GEF Agency(ies):</b>	FAO	<b>GEF Agency Project ID:</b>	614715
<b>Other Executing Partner(s):</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG)	<b>Submission Date:</b>	26 September, 2011
<b>GEF Focal Area (s):</b>	MULTI-FOCAL AREA	<b>Project Duration (months):</b>	36
<b>Name of parent program (if applicable):</b> • For SFM <input type="checkbox"/>		<b>Agency Fee:</b>	152,130

**A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK<sup>3</sup>:**

<b>Focal Area Objectives</b>	<b>Expected FA Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected FA Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Indicative Grant Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Indicative Co-Financing<sup>a</sup></b>
CCA-1	Outcome 1.2: Reduced vulnerability to climate change in development sectors	Output 1.2.1: Vulnerable physical, natural and social assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability.	SCCF	325,000	700,000
CCA-1	Outcome 1.3: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people living in target area	Output 1.3.1: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability.	SCCF	325,000	1,200,000
CCA-2	Outcome 2.3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level.	Output 2.3.1: Targeted groups participate in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	SCCF	250,000	1,300,000
LD-1	Outcome 1.2: Improved agricultural management, (increased land area with sustained productivity and reduced vulnerability of communities to climate variability)	Output 1.2: Types of Innovative SL/WM practices introduced at field level.	GEFTF	140,370	1,400,000
LD-1	Outcome 1.3: Sustained flow of services in agro-ecosystems.	Output 1.3: Suitable SL/WM interventions to increase vegetation cover in agro-ecosystems.	GEFTF	200,000	400,000
LD-3	Outcome 3.2: Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities (application of integrated natural resource management (INRM) in the wider landscape).	Output 3.2: INRM tools and methodologies are developed and implemented.	GEFTF	181,000	700,000
Subtotal				1,421,370	5,700,000
Project Management Cost <sup>4</sup>				100,000	100,000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>				<b>1,521,370</b>	<b>5,800,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

<sup>2</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

<sup>3</sup> Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework when filling up the table in item A.

**B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK**

**Project Objective:** To mainstream climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into the Fragile Micro-Watersheds Management Plans, and to reduce land degradation and unsuitable land/water use, through the integrated management of natural resources (INRM) and the participation of small-scale rural producers - linked to the *Family Agriculture Plan (FAP)*-, in targeted micro-watersheds of the sub-basins: i) Atescatempa, Cusmapa, Guajoyo and Pampe (Municipality of Candelaria de la Frontera); and ii) Barranca Honda, El Palmo, Ipayo and San Jacinto (Municipality of Texistepeque).

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-Financing
					(\$ a)	(\$ b)
1. Institutional strengthening to design and implement Fragile Micro-Watershed Management Plans that increase adaptive capacities to the adverse impacts of CC, based on participation and gender approach.	TA	<p>1.1 Local institutions have capacities to integrate climate change adaptation (CCA) in watershed planning and management processes, based on intersectorial coordination and a bottom-up and gender-sensitive approach.</p> <p>1.2 50-75% of men and women and local authorities and institutions in target areas are aware of adverse impacts of CC, appropriate responses and affirming ownership of adaptation processes</p> <p>1.3 10% increase in food production and improvement in diet (children under-nourishment is reduced 2%) in targeted areas.</p>	<p>1.1.1 One (1) methodology and guidelines for developing cost-efficient Fragile Micro-Watershed Management Plan (FMWMP), building on a consensus between the Central Government, municipalities and local people.</p> <p>1.1.2 Five (5) government agencies are trained in 8 annual workshops and enhanced their capabilities for natural disaster prevention, response and recovery in the fragile micro-watersheds (storms, hurricanes, among others).</p> <p>1.2.1 Two (2) local management committees created in the municipalities of Texistepeque and Candelaria de la Frontera.</p> <p>1.2.2 Four (4) strategic alliances - including 5 local stakeholders and 5 development actors - are created to support the development and implementation of Fragile Micro-Watershed Management Plans (FMWMP) in the municipalities of Texistepeque and Candelaria de la Frontera</p> <p>1.2.3 Six (6) Fragile Micro-Watershed Management Plans (FMWMPs) have been developed in the municipalities of Texistepeque and Candelaria de la Frontera, through a participatory process involving departmental, municipal and local authorities in discussions of CC adverse impacts at local level to be addressed by CCA measures in the FMWMPs for the most vulnerable micro-watersheds.</p> <p>1.2.4 At least 750 people have been trained in CC impacts and vulnerability identification (e.g. causes, practices and context), and participate in risk reduction activities at local level</p> <p>1.3.1 1,500 households have climate resilient production systems and have enhanced their livelihood assets through productive activities (such as: basic grains, backyard birds, gardens, among others).</p>	SCCF	200,000	800,000

<p>2. Soil quality enhancement based on the increase of vegetation cover, INRM, suitable land-use and gender-sensitive management, recovering flow of agro-ecosystem services in fragile micro-watersheds.</p>	<p>INV</p>	<p>2.1 40% of land area have increased vegetative cover (fruit trees, forest, grass, and bush, among others) for soil/water protection and conservation</p> <p>2.2 At least 40% hectares of land in targeted area is covered by INRM in wider landscape resulting in sustained agricultural productivity and reduced community vulnerability (measured by applying the GEF LD PMAT scores)</p>	<p>2.1.1 Demand of vegetative material for soil/water protection and conservation (living barriers, living hedges, gully control) has been identified and supplied through establishment and strengthening of agro-forestry nurseries at household, community and municipal level, in targeted micro-watersheds (\$ 80,000 invested).</p> <p>2.2.1 Six (6) Farmer Field School (FFS) are established by the 36<sup>th</sup> month of the project implementation, in order to delivered capacity-building for INRM, soil conservation and protection. Target group: 240 local households including at least 30% female led households (small-scale rural producers) in targeted micro-watersheds.</p> <p>2.2.2 128 technical demonstration households have been trained in techniques and best practices and have disseminated INRM and good agricultural practices (GAPs) among 80% of small-scale rural producers of targeted micro-watersheds (technology and GAP adoption will be monitored applying gender-disaggregation)</p>	<p>GEF TF</p>	<p>521,370</p>	<p>2,000,000</p>
<p>3. Increasing water quality and quantity to diversify livelihoods and income sources of vulnerable sectors in targeted micro-watersheds, enhancing participatory and gender-sensitive management.</p>	<p>INV</p>	<p>3.1 At least 9,500 m3 increase in water availability through building of catchment and water conveyance systems, and protection of water sources</p> <p>3.2 households and communities have more secure access to livelihood assets (measured by applying the LDCF/SCCF AMAT score disaggregated by men and women led household)</p>	<p>3.1.1 25% of households in the targeted micro watersheds have been involved in the protection of 10 water sources.</p> <p>3.1.2 375 households have been trained in shared decision-making, construction, management and maintenance of rainwater catchment systems for multiple uses (irrigation and human consumption) in communities located in the targeted micro watersheds with FAO technical support.</p> <p>3.2.1 15 water catchment systems built and 25% of participating households have benefited from the increase in water resource availability.</p> <p>3.2.2 Six (6) water conveyance systems for productive use have been established in targeted micro-watersheds.</p>	<p>SCCF</p>	<p>400,000</p>	<p>2,200,000</p>
<p>4. Improving disaster risk management to increase adaptive capacity to CC, in vulnerable sectors living in targeted micro-watersheds</p>		<p>4.1 50% of target population have moderate to high awareness (as defined in the SCCF/LDCF AMAT disaggregated by gender) of predicted adverse impacts of CC and appropriate response measures</p>	<p>4.1.1 50% of rural households and small-scale rural producers living in targeted micro-watersheds have been involved in disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery, including contingency planning, and enhancing gender-sensitive management including: a) Relevant, clear and user-friendly information related to CC local threats, has been disseminated to</p>	<p>SCCF</p>	<p>300,000</p>	<p>700,000</p>

		<p>by one monitor and surveillance system is implemented in each targeted micro-watershed, to disseminate risk information on a timely basis;</p> <p>c) Information on extreme weather events and climate-induced risks has been collected and disseminated in coordination with the National System of Territorial Studies, in order to build risk maps based on a participatory approach;</p> <p>d) One response mechanism has been designed and implemented in two vulnerable municipalities, to improve the response to natural and weather emergencies. This mechanism has been coordinated between small-scale rural producers, local government, national authorities and departmental cabinets.</p>		
	<p>4.2 Vulnerability and risk perception index disaggregated by gender has increased from 1/2 (extreme/high vulnerability) to 3/4 (medium/low vulnerability) in targeted micro watershed</p>	<p>4.2.2 Six communities of targeted micro-watersheds have designed their climate, biophysical and social risk maps covering the entire population and identified signposted and conditioned local safe places to protect themselves in case of emergency.</p> <p>4.3.2 Local communities (70-100 % of the population of targeted micro-watersheds) have been integrated in municipal and departmental networks and structures for rapid respond to extreme weather events.</p> <p>4.3 Local and departmental governments have taken the lead on reducing vulnerability to CC through the design and implementation of Action Plans for coping with natural disasters and weather emergencies, and to reduce climate-induced economic losses in 2 piloting areas (one in Texistepeque, and another one in Candelaria de la Frontera).</p>		
Sub-total			1,421,370	5,700,000
Project Management Cost			100,000	100,000
<b>Total Project Costs*</b>			<b>1,521,370</b>	<b>5,800,000</b>

**C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)**

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National government and GEF Agency	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) Family Agriculture Plan (FAP) ( <i>Programa de Agricultura Familiar (PAF)</i> ) implemented through FAO (UTF/ELS/011/ELS )	Grant	5,700,000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	100,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>5,800,000</b>

## D. GEF/LCDF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY<sup>1</sup>

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Funds	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				Project amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c=a+b
FAO	SCCF		El Salvador	1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
FAO	GEF TF	Land Degradation	El Salvador	521,370	52,130	573,500
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				<b>1,521,370</b>	<b>152,130</b>	<b>1,673,500</b>

<sup>1</sup> In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

## PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

### A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

#### A.1.1. THE GEF FOCAL AREA STRATEGIES:

The project will contribute to the implementation of the GEF Land Degradation (LD) Focal Area strategy. Component 2 will support the objectives of LD-1 and LD-3 by: i) increasing vegetative cover while enhancing soil quality in piloting micro-watersheds; ii) applying the integrated natural resource management approach (including conservation areas) to improve soil fertility; iii) fostering suitable land uses to recover flows of agro-ecosystem services in fragile ecosystems. The expected outcomes and outputs of Component 2 are detailed below in item B1. Piloting areas will be selected within the municipalities of Texistepeque and Candelaria de la Frontera. Technical justification for the selection of these areas are also provided in B1.

#### A.1.2. FOR PROJECTS FUNDED FROM LDCF/SCCF: THE LDCF/SCCF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES:

El Salvador is a signatory to the UNFCCC as a non-Annex I country. This project is consistent with SCCF eligibility criteria since it addresses key priorities identified in El Salvador's First National Communication (FNC) to UNFCCC, 2000 (see A.2). Component 1, 2 and 4 of the proposed project will contribute to the implementation of SCCF strategies in targeted fragile micro-watersheds of the municipalities of Texistepeque and Candelaria de la Frontera (see technical justification in B.1). Component 1 will address the objective CCA-2 outcome 2.3 by strengthening national and local institutions that will develop and implement Fragile Micro-Watershed Management Plans (FMWPs). The project will also support the development and implementation of the FMWPs based on participatory and gender-sensitive approaches. FMWPs will broaden adaptive capacities for disaster risk reduction (DRR) to reduce vulnerability in targeted rural areas that are highly exposed to impacts of CC and variability. In addition, Component 3 will address objective CCA-1 outcomes 1.2 and 1.3 by increasing water quality/quantity to diversify livelihoods and income sources for vulnerable sectors in piloting micro-watersheds. This component will include agro-forestry practices, water sources protection, and the establishment of rainwater collection and water harvesting systems. Last, Component 4 will focus on objective CCA-1 outcome 1.2 and objective CCA-2 outcome 2.3 by: i) disseminating risk management practices through planned, consensual, integrated and participative processes, to reduce risk conditions and ensure sustainable development in front of threats posed by natural disasters and extreme weather events; ii) encouraging alliances between local stakeholders, development agents, municipalities and departmental cabinets (*Gabinetes Departamentales*) to develop these processes; and iii) raising awareness to disseminate successful strategies and lessons learned in piloting areas, which might be replicated in the wider region by local and national authorities.

#### A.2 NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS UNDER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS, IF APPLICABLE, I.E. NAPAS, NBSAPS, NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, TNAS, NIPS, PRSPs, NPFE, ETC.:

As mentioned above, the proposed project is consistent with the El Salvador's FNC to UNCCD. The FNC recognizes that: i) average annual temperature augmented in the last three decades; ii) the *canicula* (or "dog days", referring to the hottest and most sultry days of summer in the northern hemisphere, usually between early July and early September) got worse, affecting food production and water resources utilization; iii) soil quality and quantity degradation impact on basic grains productivity and food security. Given that, the FNC strongly recommends the adoption of policy measures to increase adaptation to CC and variability in El Salvador, such as: a) better water supply and irrigation systems, to reduce the effects of seasonality on the production while preventing soil moisture losses; b) land with added vegetative cover, to keep soil humidity and reduce water erosion; c) early warning systems, including weather forecasting technology; d) technical and financial assistance to support rural producers; e) best agricultural practices, to preserve biodiversity and natural resources; f) strengthened institutions, to promote human development and reduce food insecurity. The

priorities like poverty alleviation and food security for rural people. Each project component is aimed to respond to the CCA adaptation measures suggested by the FNC. Component 1 will address measure “f”); while component 2 will be focused on measures “b)”, “d)”, and “e)”; component 3 will implement measure “a)”, and component 4 will concentrate on measure “c)”.

The project is also consistent with the Third National Report (TNR) to UNCCD, submitted by El Salvador in 2006. The TNR assesses the country situation and informs that: i) its agricultural lands are highly eroded as a result of unsustainable land uses; ii) its watersheds and natural forests are severely under pressure; iii) raising awareness among its decision-makers and people is crucial to deal with droughts; iv) projects and activities aimed to enhance socio-environmental conditions in areas affected by droughts, are needed; v) participatory and consensual process should be encouraged to create capacities and institutional development that will contribute to the implementation of Action Programs, based on the *National Action Program to Combat Desertification and Drought in El Salvador* (PANSAL). Component 2 will address the needs detected by the TNR, by enhancing soil quality in severely degraded micro-watersheds, providing technical support and inputs to increase vegetative cover, and promoting the participatory approach in decision-making processes. All components of the proposed projects will include priorities and perspectives adopted by the PANSAL, such as conserving and sustainable using natural resources, rehabilitating degraded lands, improving understanding about how to combat desertification; and identifying and controlling severe drought and desertification effects.

## **B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:**

### **B.1. DESCRIBE THE BASELINE PROJECT AND THE PROBLEM THAT IT SEEKS TO ADDRESS:**

El Salvador is the smallest country of Central America. It is bordered by the Pacific Ocean, Guatemala and Honduras. Its relief is composed by low central plateau (400 to 800 m) cut by river valleys and covered with numerous volcanoes, some of which are still active. The highest part of the country is located in the North, the massif of *Monte Cristo* (2418 m). The narrow coastal strip bordering the Pacific Ocean has a maximum width of 25 km. The Lempa River, which is partially navigable, is the main river in the country. The climate of El Salvador is tropical with a dry season (November to April) and a wet season (May to October). In altitudes under 800 m, the land is *tierras calientes* (“hot lands”), term used in Latin America to describe land with a distinctly tropical climate, where agriculture activities are concentrated on the cultivation of tropical crops, such as bananas and cherries. There are also temperate lands (800-1800 m) and cold lands (>1800 m).

El Salvador is a fragile environment that is exposed to rapid soil and water degradation. Most territory is mountainous. Many areas have suffered deforestation and are highly vulnerable to land erosion. At present, forest land is scarce: only 12% of land is covered by forests, and 2 % is natural forest. Annual temperature variation is small, with maximum temperatures in April (32 C) and minimum values in December-January (18 C). On the contrary, rainfalls are varying monthly depending on seasonality, and annual average rainfall is 1.823 mm (standard deviation: 172,4 mm). However, total rainfall values have decreased and annual average temperature has increased in the last three decades, caused potentially by global warming. The critical period known as *canicula* brings together these two climatic phenomena (absence of rain and intense heat) and usually affects El Salvador during 7-25 days in late July-early August.

Extreme weather events have repeatedly hit the country in the last two decades, such as chronic droughts, hurricanes (1994 and 2008) and El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) - which had heavy impacts and caused unusual droughts. Rainfall time series 1960-2007 show that 60% of grave precipitation events occurred between 1994 and 2007 (Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources -MARN, 2007). Cold fronts, frost and heat waves have also been recurrent and have affected agriculture. In the last 10 years, natural disasters have increased and created major socio-economic losses to the country's population. Future climate scenarios foresee that these phenomena will worsen: annual average temperature is estimated to rise in 2020 (+0.8° C to +1.1° C) and 2100 (+2.5° C to +3.7° C), while average annual precipitation might decrease (-18% to -40%) (FNC, 2000). It is expected that CC causes: further droughts - in particular when the ENSO is intense-; changing rainfall patterns; rising sea levels and subsequent flooding; increased salinity; loss of farmland and soil erosion; contamination of groundwater; socio-economic impacts caused by infrastructure losses; lives and property losses; and will reduce sources of employment (MARN, 2010).

El Salvador's socio-economic context heavily affects natural resources (NR) and land degradation (LD). Demographic pressure, unequal land tenure and civil war have compelled farmers to cultivate on the slopes of the mountains. Worsening the situation, local communities widely apply traditional agricultural practices (mainly, burning) in the mountainsides, leaving them without vegetative cover in early rainy seasons. These

practices end in increasing people's vulnerability to natural disasters (floods and landslides), and lead to water mismanagement, water shortages in the dry season, lower water quality, sedimentation, and pressures on downstream ecosystems. This is a crucial problem since hillsides represent 65% of the total country territory, and only 46% of the country's land (965,860 has.) is suitable for agriculture production, while 17% could be cultivated with intensive practices. In addition, soil is generally shallow (less than 50 cm) with variable internal stoniness that limit the fully growth of plant-root systems and reduce water storage capacity (CENTA-FAO-Netherlands, 2000). As a result, the hillside-based agriculture makes rural production economically and environmentally risky, even if the average soil fertility is still medium-high. The combination of climate variability, fragile watersheds and soil conditions may create production losses of 10 tons/year (in lands sloped less than 15%) and up to 30 tons/year (in lands sloped 35-50%) (*El Salvador Forestal*). Furthermore, land use change (LUC) and rainfall patterns are affecting water balance in the East and Northwest of the country, where the level of water availability *per capita* is low. Water for human consumption is also a risky issue, since 29,2% of water resources comes from abroad (Guatemala and Honduras), 62% comes from groundwater, and only the remaining 8.2% is shallow water. In addition, many unsuitable water management practices are used and impact directly on water pollution (90% of the country's rivers are contaminated), posing additional challenges for sustainable development in the country (UNDP, 2006). Soil degradation is also worsened by severe NR degradation, land over-exploitation (61% of land/soil exceeded), and pressures from competing land uses (e.g. human settlements) (CENTA-FAO 1997, et al).

El Salvador has the uppermost population density in Central America (273 inhabitants / km<sup>2</sup>) (Population and Housing Census 2007). Future scenarios indicate that population growth will be duplicated in 1995-2020, and will double up again by 2100. This demographic pressure will increase demand for food in the same proportion (FNC, 2000). Maize, rice, and beans are the staple diet of the population and, therefore, the main source of protein and calories, contributing to over 50% of the daily calorie intake *per capita*, especially in rural areas. Subsistence farmers are the main growers of corn and beans, generally in marginal lands, with poor access to technology and high vulnerability to CC. In addition, urban population depends heavily on corn and beans produced by those farmers (FNC, 2000). In this context, national basic grain production is usually insufficient to supply the domestic market, even in the absence of the CC. The CC aggravates food deficits already present in the baseline scenario. Climate oscillations and grass losses (*poaceae/ gramineae*) directly affect GDP, which largest share is agricultural GDP (made of basic grains production). That's why national GDP (in values of 2007) may go down by -2% to -8% in the near future, and cumulatively decrease around -2% to -4% by 2100, depending on the severity of climate variability (ECLAC, 2010). The social impacts of CC include reduced crop productivity, impacting on health, nutrition, education and poverty levels. Droughts and *canicula* reduce severely household subsistence incomes and food security – even before mentioning the affect on formal employment that is marginal in the country - because they impact directly on the staple food basket and inflation rate (*consumer price index*), depreciating real wages, and reducing purchasing power. In addition, changes in diet heavily influence the levels of mortality, morbidity and life expectancy (FNC, 2000).

To sum up, El Salvador is a vulnerable country that is conscious of its need of developing and implementing CCA policies to face CC and variability adverse impacts. Moreover, soil degradation worsens the effects of extreme weather events, which periodically hits the country. El Salvador has little influence on global GHG emissions, and its mitigation potential is almost irrelevant while, on the contrary, CC adverse impacts in its territory are expected to be high reflecting a disproportionate relationship between the countries contributions to CC and its need for CCA (MARN, Bouli, HD and Gerardi, AS 2001).

### **Baseline projects and programmes providing co-financing to the proposed project**

The Government of El Salvador (GoELS) is developing various actions to support the adaptation to climate change and rehabilitation of degraded land including reforestation programmes and programmes for improved land and water management. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) has released new varieties of draught, flooding and high temperature tolerant seeds for food crops. The GoELS has also developed different studies and proposals for fund raising including the *Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation for the Rural Population in the Central Costal Area of El Salvador*. In addition, the American Initiative Fund (*Fondo de la Iniciativa para las Américas*, FIAES) is financing the project "*Integration of risks and opportunities of climate change into national development and country programming*", which uses climate risk assessment tools in targeted countries such as El Salvador. In 2010-2011, the *paraje Galán*, which is a biological corridor located between Texistepeque and Candelaria de la Frontera, was selected to host a project for climate change adaptation in protected areas, implementing CCA measures like fire prevention, water resources and biodiversity conservation, and sustainable agriculture with communities living in buffer areas.

The GoELS launched in 2010 the *Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP) 2010-2014 (Plan Quinquenal de Desarrollo)*, which is focused on sustainable food production for the domestic market and reducing sectorial imbalances. The *Family Agriculture Plan 2010-2014 (FAP)* was created in the framework of the FYDP, and is led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG). The FAP follows an integrated natural resources management (INRM) approach, focused on watersheds and territoriality, and it is operationally organized as follows:

1. The National Supply Program for Food Security and Nutrition (*Programa de Abastecimiento Nacional para la Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional*), which includes two Sub-Programs: i) the Food Production and Income Generation Subprogram (*Subprograma de Producción de Alimentos y Generación de Ingresos*), implemented by FAO; and ii) the Supply Subprogram.
2. The Family Farming Program for the Production Chain (*Programa de Agricultura Familiar para el Encadenamiento Productivo*)
3. The Liaison Program with Industry and Trade (*Programa de Enlace con la Industria y el Comercio*)
4. The Program for Agricultural Innovation (*Programa para la Innovación Agropecuaria*)

The FAP budget is \$269,68 million to be executed in 4 years (2010-2014). The Food Production and Income Generation Subprogram (FPIGS) - mentioned above in item 1.i) – is implemented by FAO in coordination with the MAG, through an unilateral trust fund (UTF) project, and has a budget of \$38 million for 4 years (2010-2014). The FPIGS-FAP is beginning in the second half of 2011 with an annual average of \$10 million. The MAG will allocate FPIGS-FAP resources through the FAO project UTF/ELS/011/ELS of which \$5.7 million will be set aside to co-finance this proposed project, and complement incremental and adaptation costs funded by SCCF and GEFTF.

The FAP's overall goal is to contribute to the reduction of rural poverty levels and to enhance food security and nutrition of households living in areas prioritized by the Government of El Salvador (GoELS). The FAP is expected to deliver two outputs through the Food Production and Income Generation Subprogram (FPIGS), which are Output 1 (*participating households have improved and diversified their production systems and adopted good agricultural practices*), and Output 3 (*participating households have adopted good practices of sustainable natural resources management and climate change adaptation*). Output 1 will be measured through two indicators: a) 15,000-30,000 participating households increase their productive capital and diversify their production, by year; and b) at least 80% of participating households have adopted good agricultural practices (GAPs). Output 3 will be also assessed through two indicators: a) at least 80% of participating households know and apply practices of sustainable land and water management (SLWM), soil/water conservation and climate change adaptation (CCA); b) at least 2,000 participating household implement improvement work for land and water management, by year.

The FAP/FPIGS's outputs 1 and 3 deal with rural vulnerabilities to CC, along with sustainable rural development challenges, by stimulating crop diversification and disseminating best practices of natural resources management among vulnerable rural sectors.

As described above (see first part of item B.1) extreme climate events and natural disasters have heavily impacted on the agricultural sector of this country, in the last decades. And it is expected to continue affecting it, due to global warming. Since El Salvador is a country highly exposed to food and nutrition insecurity, climate change and variability impact directly on rural livelihoods and poverty levels, and destroy efforts done for sustainable development (i.e. infrastructure), creating undesired effects such as the unsustainable use of natural resources for subsistence reasons (i.e. deforestation for selling wood when agricultural productivity decreases). Thus, three inter-linked variables have influence on the FAP's expected achievements – and indirectly on the FYDP's ones: 1) the lack of agriculture reactivation and modernization; 2) the increased vulnerability to natural disasters and extreme weather events; and 3) the reduction of agro-ecosystem services as a result of land degradation increases. In this context, the adverse impact of CC/variability and LD might reduce the achievement of the FAP's goals named *rural poverty reduction* and *food security improvement* for households living in priority areas.

In light of this, the SCCF components of the proposed project will complement the adaptation measures included in the baseline project Food Production and Income Generation Subprogram (FPIGS)-FAP, as follows:



- i) Component 1 will help strengthen institutional and individual capacities to prevent, respond and recover from the effects of climate variability and climate change, with a gender focus. Institutional capacities will be strengthened by the creation of two local committees to understand and critically analyze the vulnerability of the area and support the development of adaptation strategies, as well as through awareness raising and capacity building at central, departmental, municipal and local government institutions. Individual capacities will be strengthened through training and direct technical assistance to 750 people on the topic of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation of livelihoods and productive activities.
- ii) Component 3 will contribute to reducing vulnerability through diversification of livelihoods and sources of production, and the establishment of rainwater collection systems for multiple uses (irrigation and human consumption).

Further details about how the proposed project will complement baseline project activities are provided in item B.2 below.

Watershed as the territorial and organizational NR planning and management unit has proven to be effective to achieve reductions in soil degradation. This project will adopt the watershed approach to reinforce resilience and generate adaptation capacities to CC, while ensuring sustainability in production systems and livelihoods. It aims to mainstream climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) into the Fragile Micro-Watersheds Management Plans (FMWMPs), and to reduce LD and unsuitable land/water use, through INRM and the participation of small-scale rural producers - linked to the FAP-, in targeted micro-watersheds in the municipalities of Candelaria de la Frontera and Texistepeque. The proposed project is divided into 4 components, which expected outcomes and outputs will be achieved in targeted micro-watersheds. Replicability criteria have been considered in the selection of targeted area. The proposed project will adopt information developed by the FAP (i.e.: farm and community assessments). The design of the FMWMPs in piloting areas will be financed by SCCF resources, since they are adaptation measures at institutional level. The project is expected to strengthen the involvement of PAF in natural resource management in micro-watersheds.

Piloting areas will be located in fragile micro-watersheds of the following sub-basins: Atescatempa, Cusmapa, Guajoyo and Pampe (Municipality of *Candelaria de la Frontera*); and Barranca Honda, El Palmo, Ipayo and San Jacinto (Municipality of *Texistepeque*). These areas have been selected on the basis of their hydro, topographic, and socio-economic features. *Texistepeque* has a population of 18.143 people (2245 in urban areas, and 15.898 in rural areas). There are 2691 rural producers, of which 2334 are small-scale, and 357 have access to the market. 2575 rural producers cultivate basic grains. Extreme poverty rate is at 21.6%, and 13.6% of children under 5 are undernourished. *Candelaria de la Frontera* has 24.042 inhabitants (6.307 in urban areas, and 17.735 in rural areas). There are 2633 rural producers, of which 2138 are small-scale and the remaining 496 are trade-oriented. 2444 rural producers grow basic grains. Extreme poverty rate is at 19.8%, and 14.6% of children under 5 are undernourished (Population and Housing Census 2008, Agriculture Census 2007-2008, and UNDP 2009). Both areas have economies based on the basic grain production, which is the main income source for rural households (i.e.: food consumption, food sale and job generation). They are also well-connected to municipal food markets and have influence on local food security. They are highly threatened by climate variability and inflation (WFP, 2011). As in the broader context, climate risks here are linked to excess or deficit rainfalls, longer *caniculas*, floods and frequent droughts, while social risks are related to food and input prices increases. Recent economic losses have been created mainly by droughts (30.9%), plagues (29%), floods (26.6%), and others (13.5%). Local households have responded to these climatic events by doing nothing (40.9%), working in another economic activity (33.7%), saving in food purchases (17.5%), being helped by friends/relatives (6.1%), and selling land/animals (1.8%) (Agriculture Census 2010). Vulnerable households in these areas typically react to climate events by changing habits like selling food reserves and livestock, diminishing meal times, informal trade, and migrating to search new jobs. Some of these responses are against their own food security and might reduce their capacity to face climate-induced crises in the future.

**B.2 INCREMENTAL REASONING: DESCRIBE THE INCREMENTAL ACTIVITIES REQUESTED FOR GEF FINANCING AND THE ASSOCIATED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT:**

With the incremental financing from the GEF 1F, the proposed project component 2 will carry out pilot activities to reduce soil erosion and unsuitable land use through: i) identifying demands of vegetative material for soil/water protection and conservation (living barriers, living hedges, gully control) and supporting the supply through establishment and strengthening of agro-forestry nurseries at household, community and municipal level, in targeted micro-watersheds (\$ 80,000 invested); ii) establishing six Farmer Field School (FFS) through which capacity-building for INRM, soil conservation and protection will be delivered in targeted micro-watersheds (target group: 240 local households of small-scale rural producers including at least 30% female led households); iii) disseminating INRM and good agricultural practices (GAPs) among 80% of small-scale rural producers of targeted micro-watersheds through 128 technical demonstration households supported by FAO technical assistance and training in specific techniques and best practices in climate-smart production, agro-forestry systems, and soil management (technology and GAPs adoption rate will be monitored applying gender-desegregation).

**Global environmental benefits (GEBs).** The beneficiaries (600 households), after being trained on SLM to reduce LD and receiving materials to increase vegetative cover, will help deliver the following GEBs: a) 40% of land area have increased vegetative cover (fruit trees, forest, grass, and bush, among others) for soil/water protection and conservation; and b) at least 30% hectares of land in targeted area is covered by INRM in wider landscape resulting in sustained agricultural productivity and reduced community vulnerability (measured by applying the GEF LD PMAT scores)

**B.2.2. FOR PROJECTS FUNDED FROM LDCF/SCCF: ADDITIONAL COST REASONING: DESCRIBE THE ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES REQUESTED FOR LDCF/SCCF FINANCING AND THE ASSOCIATED ADAPTATION BENEFITS, TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT:**

The FYDP selected three target areas to work on CCA: disaster risk management, climate threats for most vulnerable population, and critical ecosystem restoration. They are managed through the implementation of regional and sectorial strategies for sustainable water management, sustainable agriculture production, and biodiversity conservation and use. The Food Production and Income Generation Subprogram (FPIGS)-FAP is part of the FYDP.

The FPIGS-FAP is developing the following activities in the geographical area of the proposed project: i) promoting the management of crop stubble in field surface; ii) developing agroforestry systems; iii) planting permanent crops; iv) disseminating practices for improving water infiltration into soil; and v) protecting water sources. These good agricultural practices (GAPs) will strengthen individual and community livelihoods in relation to CC and variability impacts, in line with CCA-1 FA. In addition, the FPIGS is promoting the increase of productive capital and crop diversification among small-scale farmers, which will reduce their vulnerability to CC and will diversify and strengthen their livelihoods and sources of income, corresponding to CCA-1 FA. Moreover, the FPIGS is supporting the dissemination of knowledge among rural subsistence households on SLWM, water conservation and CC adaptation, setting the basis for adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities that will be developed by the proposed project in accordance with CCA-2 FA. These activities are benefiting 500 households and have a budget of \$2500/household/year. The FPIGS-FAP has set-aside resources from its 2010-2014 budget for \$5.7 million (2500\*500\*4 plus project management and supplementary costs). Targeted area is 400has, where infiltration water into the soil will reach 2.5 million m<sup>3</sup>. The FPIGS-FAP will co-finance the proposed project (both SCCF and LD components).

**The additional financing from the SCCF** will in **component 1** of the proposed project focus at the development and strengthening of the institutional framework for CCA by: i) training government agencies in natural disaster prevention, response and recovery in the fragile micro-watersheds in relation to extreme climate events (storms, hurricanes, droughts, etc.) and in participatory and gender-sensitive design and implementation of FMWMPs; ii) supporting the creation of two local management committees in the municipalities of Texistepeque and Candelaria de la Frontera and four strategic alliances - including 5 local stakeholders and 5 development actors - to support the development and implementation of the FMWMP; iii) providing technical assistance for the development and implementation of 6 FMWMPs through participatory and gender-sensitive processes involving departmental, municipal and local authorities in discussions of CC adverse impacts at local level to be addressed by CCA measures in the FMWMPs for the most vulnerable micro-watersheds; iv) training and providing technical assistance to at least 750 households in CC impacts and vulnerability identification (e.g. causes, practices and context), and facilitating their participate in risk reduction activities at local level; and v) promoting climate resilient production systems among at least 1,500 households to enhanced their livelihood assets through productive activities (such as: basic grains, backyard birds, gardens, among others).

The additional financing from SCCF will through **Component 3** increase water quality and quantity to diversify livelihoods and income sources of vulnerable sectors in targeted micro-watersheds by: i) involving at least 25% of households in the targeted micro watersheds in the protection of 10 water sources; ii) training of 375 households in shared decision-making, construction, management and maintenance of rainwater catchment systems for multiple uses (irrigation and human consumption) in communities located in the targeted micro watersheds with FAO technical support; iii) construction of 15 water catchment systems benefiting 25% of participating households from the increase in water resource availability; iii) establishment of six water conveyance systems for productive use in targeted micro-watersheds.

Last, the additional financing from SCCF will through **Component 4** strengthen ownership and awareness process by: i) involving 50% of rural households and small-scale rural producers living in targeted micro-watersheds in disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery, including contingency planning, and enhancing gender-sensitive management including: a) dissemination to local stakeholders of relevant, clear and user-friendly information related to CC local threats; b) implementation of one monitor and surveillance system in each targeted micro-watershed disseminating risk information on a timely basis; c) collection and dissemination of information on extreme weather events and climate-induced risks in coordination with the National System of Territorial Studies, in order to build risk maps based on a participatory approach; and d) design and implementation of one response mechanism in each target municipality, to improve the response to natural and weather emergencies in coordination between small-scale rural producers, local government, national authorities and departmental cabinets; ii) providing technical assistance to six communities of targeted micro-watersheds in the process of designing their climate, biophysical and social risk maps covering the entire population and identifying signposted and conditioned local safe places to protect themselves in case of emergency; iii) promoting the integration of local communities (70-100 % of the population of targeted micro-watersheds) in municipal and departmental networks and structures for rapid respond to extreme weather events; and iv) supporting local and departmental governments in taking the lead on reducing vulnerability to CC through the design and implementation of Action Plans for coping with natural disasters and weather emergencies, and to reduce climate-induced economic losses in 2 piloting areas (one in Texistepeque, and another one in Candelaria de la Frontera).

**Adaptation benefits:** a) Local institutions have capacities to integrate climate change adaptation (CCA) in watershed planning and management processes, based on intersectorial coordination and a bottom-up and gender-sensitive approach; b) 50-75% of men and women and local authorities and institutions in target areas are aware of adverse impacts of CC, appropriate responses and affirming ownership of adaptation processes; c) 10% increase in food production and improvement in diet (children under-nourishment is reduced 2%) in targeted areas; d) 10,000 m<sup>3</sup> increase in water availability through building of catchment and water conveyance systems, and protection of water sources; e) households and communities have more secure access to livelihood assets (measured by applying the LDCF/SCCF AMAT score disaggregated by men and women led household); f) 50% of target population have moderate to high awareness (as defined in the SCCF/LDCF AMAT disaggregated by gender) of predicted adverse impacts of CC and appropriate response measures; and g) Vulnerability and risk perception index disaggregated by gender has increased from 1/2 (extreme/high vulnerability) to 3/4 (medium/low vulnerability) in targeted micro watershed

**B.3. DESCRIBE THE SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF GENDER DIMENSIONS, AND HOW THESE WILL SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT BENEFITS(GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF). AS A BACKGROUND INFORMATION, READ MAINSTREAMING GENDER AT THE GEF.":**

The proposed project will benefit 500-600 rural households, living in the micro-watersheds in the municipalities of Candelaria de la Frontera and Texistepeque. The beneficiaries are small-scale farmers that practice traditional household farming. At socioeconomic level, they are highly vulnerable households, exposed to environmental and social risks. They own 60% of the land with an average of 0.7 ha per household, but during the dry season they have to sell their labor to subsist. Only 56.7% have access to piped water and the average life expectancy is 59.

Small-scale farmers in this area are both indigenous and non-indigenous. The project will select 240 targeted

demonstration households (see outputs 2.2.2), and small-scale rural producers for DRR activities (output 7.1.1) under the criteria as follows: i) social recognition of their leadership and their skills and interest to transfer technology to other families that have similar features; ii) easiness of social networking with households to enhance organizational processes; iii) potentiality to implement training processes and knowledge dissemination; and iv) capacity to promote shared responsibility, community-based NRM, and to involve local governments in the NRM at territorial level (*Methodology of Irradiated and Demonstration Households-FAO*).

The beneficiaries (600 households) will be trained on SLM to reduce land degradation, both directly – if selected as demonstrating households – and indirectly – if receive technical knowledge as irradiated households.

The proposed project will generate socio-economic benefits to rural vulnerable sectors by mainstreaming CCA and LD into participative process to: i) reduce their economic and livelihood losses; iii) improve their access to drinking water, diminishing undernourishment as well as infectious and respiratory diseases; and iv) stabilize their agricultural production – by ensuring the access to irrigation water and technical assistance– , alleviating poverty, generating jobs and incomes, stopping basic grains price increases, and thus, improving their food security.

Local organizations will also benefit from the project, as they will lead INRM in pilot micro-watersheds, improving their image in front of other institutions. INRM will be implemented through territory-based committees integrated by households, institutions and watershed protectors. Shared decision-making processes will be encouraged, mainly by mainstreaming gender and participatory approaches in INRM, at all household, community and territorial levels. Project outcomes and outputs will incorporate tools which in their design consider gender disaggregated perceptions, experiences and demands in El Salvador. The project will also contribute to reinforce governance and sustainable development, since it will focus on both conserving and rehabilitating the quality and increasing resilience of agro-ecosystems. Improved governance will stimulate job generation and thus, will facilitate the reduction of rural-urban migrations.

**B.4 INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE, PROPOSE MITIGATION MEASURES THAT WILL BE FURTHER DEVELOPED DURING THE PROJECT DESIGN:**

Risk	Rating	Mitigation measure
<b>Local climate risk in targeted area:</b> high-probability of occurrence of extreme natural and weather events, which may de-capitalize households and increase food/nutritional insecurity	H	The proposed project will mitigate this risk by supporting the implementation of CCA measures and inducing coordination to support emergency responses.
<b>Local climate risk in targeted area:</b> high-probability of and high country vulnerability to natural events, which may cause contingencies and emergencies in affected areas.	H	The proposed project will mitigate this risk by setting emergency response planning, and micro-watersheds protection and management plans.
<b>Institutional risks:</b> the high-probability of absence of contingency plans to cope with extreme natural events, which may create non-coordinated and unsuitable responses.	M	The project will mitigate this risk by emergency planning, coordinating DRR with key stakeholders, fostering mechanisms for sustainable natural resources management and ecosystems recovery, and CCA&M measures
Decrease in <b>project ownership and support</b> from the government.	L	The government has been fully behind the development of this concept and all concerned government insitutions will be fully involved in full Project preparation and implementation supported by technical assistance from FAO. The project design will take into consideration the need of achieve results in the short term to show the importance of the objectives and activities of the project.
<b>Conflicts and differences among political</b>	M	Continues awareness raising among all actors of

Risk	Rating	Mitigation measure
parties might affect the implementation of the project.		the importance of the objectives of the project beyond political differences and the close involvement of local government through Project agreements. Project implementation might start with an awareness campaign at all political levels including representatives of political parties, churches, community associations, with the aim of explaining and raising awareness about the objectives and scope of the project content, and therefore about its political neutrality in the effective of environmental and socioeconomic benefits. This might be achieved through interviews with leaders and women leaders, sensitization workshops and awareness campaigns.

A further risk analysis will be conducted and mitigation measures identified to be considered in project design during the full project preparation.

**B.5. IDENTIFY KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT INCLUDING THE PRIVATE SECTOR, NGOS, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES, AS APPLICABLE:**

The MAG and FAO will be the main co-partners for project execution. The project will work closely with Central Government Agencies such as the National Center for Agricultural and Forestry Technology (CENTA-MAG), the National Service of Territorial Studies (MARN), the Ministry of Education (MINED) and the Ministry of Public Health (MINSAL); Departmental Governments (1 representative for each Head of Department); Cabinet of the Department of Santa Ana (1 representative from each Departmental Agency); and local governments (Municipalities of Texistepeque and Candelaria de la Frontera). As well, it will include the *Social Investment Fund for Local Development* (FISDL) and the *Programme for Reconstruction and Rural Modernization* (PREMODER) led by the MAG and IFAD.

Civil society will be integrated through: i) the Community Development Associations (ADESCOs), already present in pilot municipalities; ii) local committees for micro-watershed management, composed of agricultural households, local institutions and micro-watershed protectors; iii) local communities, and strategic alliances between local stakeholders and development agents; and iv) small-scale farm households living in the micro-watersheds in the municipalities of Candelaria de la Frontera and Texistepeque, which are both indigenous and non-indigenous population. The proposed project adopts a territorial approach (from upstream to downstream), as the FAP does, including a bottom-up approach (from families to communities and municipalities, from the field to the concepts, from territory to sectorial production), in order to build CC resilience and better land and water practices through participatory institutionality. In this context, indigenous people are integrated along with other poor rural households in the search of increased livelihoods, improved agro-productivity and participatory governance. It is worth clarifying that no community-based land tenure is present in project target areas.

**Execution/implementation arrangements**

The project will be implemented by the MAG, in coordination with other government agencies, CSOs, NGOs, and FIAES, with the technical support of FAO. Project activities will be developed through agency agreements, public-private agreements and letters of agreement (LoAs), as detailed below:

Component	Partners	Implementation tools
1	Local governments MARN, MINSAL, MINED Local organizations	Agency agreements LoAs
2	Local organizations	Public-private agreements LoAs

Component	Partners	Implementation tools
	National NGOs ADESCOs MINED	Agency agreements
3	Related MAG projects FIAES Water Boards Local organizations Municipalities	LoAs Public-private agreements Agency agreements
4	Municipalities Regional Governments Local Emergency Committee Local organizations MARN Observatory	Agency agreements LoAs Public-private agreements

The execution arrangement will be further analyzed and detailed during full project preparation.

#### **B.6. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:**

The proposed project will consider lessons learnt from the “*Project of Sustainable Agriculture in Slope Areas - Phase I and II*”, carried out by FAO-MAG in 41 micro-watersheds of El Salvador (1994-2003). It will also coordinate actions with the project “*Support to Rehabilitation and Sustainable Production of Micro-watersheds in consequence of Hurricane Stan and the eruption of Ilamatepec Vulcan, in the Department of Ahuachapán*” (FAO-MAG, 2007-2011), which is under implementation in seven municipalities of Ahuachapán, to create mechanisms of disaster response, and implement CCA measures in 12 micro-watersheds of Ahuachapán. In addition, the project will be integrated into the FAP, in line with the *National Strategy for Productive Development*, the *Comprehensive Care Programme to Small- Scale Production Settlements*, and the *National Policy on Food Security and Nutrition*. It will also be inter-linked with the *Food Security and Diversification of Action Aid*; the *Program of the Millennium Challenge Account* in North El Salvador; and the above mentioned PREMODER.

The project will also adopt concepts defined in the *Institutional Gender Policy* (MAG), which includes the equitable access to institutional services, the creation of gender expertise, and the register of gender-disaggregated statistics.

#### **C. DESCRIBE YOUR AGENCY’S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:**

FAO has cooperated with the GoELS for natural resources conservation, rural development, and food and nutritional security, since 1978. Since 1994, FAO has joined forces with MAG and CENTA to implement projects for micro-watershed management. These experiences generated findings that are currently applied to the above mentioned project “*Support to Rehabilitation and Sustainable Production of Micro-watersheds in consequence of Hurricane Stan and the eruption of Ilamatepec Vulcan, in the Department of Ahuachapán*”. In this context, FAO has developed expertise and validate working models that are replicable throughout the country and the wider region.

In addition, FAO is currently assisting the GoELS to design and implement a Platform / Inter-ministerial Coordination Group on Natural Resources and CC, in the framework of FAP and related initiatives. This Platform will be financially and technically supported by FAO with a TCP facility to strengthen the *National Strategy for Forestry Development in El Salvador*.

#### **C.1 INDICATE THE CO-FINANCING AMOUNT YOUR AGENCY IS BRINGING TO THE PROJECT:**

The GoELS will bring to the proposed project a fraction of the budget set in the *Food Production and Income Generation Subprogram* (FPIGS) of the FAP. The whole FPIGS-FAP has planned a four-year disbursement, beginning in the second half of 2011 for an estimated \$38 million with an annual average of \$10 million. The MAG will allocate the FPIGS-FAP resources through the FAO project UTF/ELS/011/ELS. In view of that, \$5.7 million will be set aside to co-finance this proposed project, and complement incremental and adaptation costs funded by SCCF and GEFTF (\$ 1.67 million, plus resources allocated for full project preparation). In addition, FAO will contribute with in-kind co-financing by \$100,000 for project implementation.

**C.2 HOW DOES THE PROJECT FIT INTO YOUR OWN AGENCY'S PROGRAM (REFLECTED IN DOCUMENTS SUCH AS UNDAF, CAS, ETC.) AND YOUR STAFF CAPACITY IN THE COUNTRY TO FOLLOW UP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:**

The proposed project is consistent with Component 5 "*Environmental Sustainability and DRR*" of the UNDAF 2012-2017 for El Salvador, which set as national priorities: i) integrated management of environmental risks, with long-term perspective; ii) rebuilding infrastructure; and iii) recovering social and production systems that have been damaged by natural phenomena and anthropic action; by stimulating the design and implementation of strategies, plans and mechanisms of DRR, sustainable NRM, ecosystem recovery and CCA, with an active role of the Central Government. Furthermore, this initiative fits into the FAO Country Priority Framework (CPF), which is focused on strategic areas such as risk management, emergency response, natural resources management and use, and CC. These areas are considered in all field side, normative production and institutional strengthening.

The FAO Representation in El Salvador (FAOELS) is staffed with technical experts that have implemented projects of sustainable agriculture in slope areas. FAOELS has also built up coordination mechanisms between both national projects and Central American initiatives, facilitating experts support, information exchange and dissemination of lessons learnt. In addition, it dialogues directly with ministries, NGOs, UN agencies, union agencies in the field, promoting and facilitating the inter-institutional project implementation as described herein. In addition, the proposed project will be supported and technically advised by the Climate, Energy and Tenure Division (NRC), from FAO Headquarters. NRC has been the lead technical unit of the project Ahuachapán (see item C), by designing integrated approaches for sustainable NRM and soil recovery through agro-forestry and vegetative cover upstream. FAOELS and NRC have worked together collecting lessons learnt in Ahuachapán, which will be very relevant for the proposed project implementation.


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

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the country endorsement letter(s) or regional endorsement letter(s) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Herman Rosa Chavez	GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES – EL SALVADOR	22 AUGUST, 2011

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

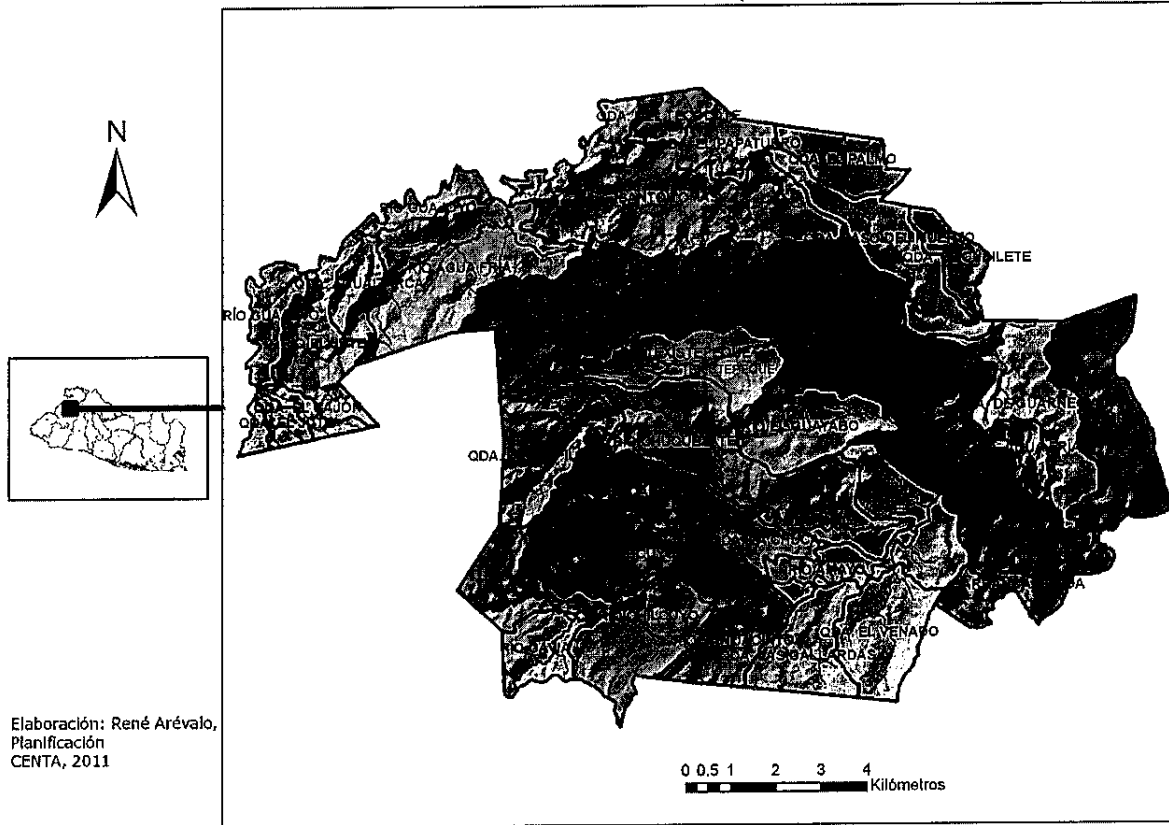
This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Charles Riemenschneider Director, Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation Department FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153, Rome, Italy		September 26, 2011	Tomas Lindemann, NRC	+39 0657056827	Tomas.Lindeman n@fao.org
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Municipio de Texistepeque, Santa Ana  
Microcuencas Principales



Elaboración: René Arévalo,  
Planificación  
CENTA, 2011