

Concept Note

Project/Programme Title: Sustainable Integrated Water Resources Management to Build Resilience to Climate Change in the Water Sector of Paraguay

Country(ies): Paraguay

National Designated Authority(ies) (NDA): MADES (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development)

Accredited Entity(ies) (AE): Water Resources Department

Date of first submission/
version number: [YYYY-MM-DD] [V.0]

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version number: [YYYY-MM-DD] [V.0]



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Notes

- The maximum number of pages should **not exceed 12 pages**, excluding annexes. Proposals exceeding the prescribed length will not be assessed within the indicative service standard time of 30 days.
- As per the Information Disclosure Policy, the concept note, and additional documents provided to the Secretariat can be disclosed unless marked by the Accredited Entity(ies) (or NDAs) as confidential.
- The relevant National Designated Authority(ies) will be informed by the Secretariat of the concept note upon receipt.
- NDA can also submit the concept note directly with or without an identified accredited entity at this stage. In this case, they can leave blank the section related to the accredited entity. The Secretariat will inform the accredited entity(ies) nominated by the NDA, if any.
- Accredited Entities and/or NDAs are encouraged to submit a Concept Note before making a request for project preparation support from the Project Preparation Facility (PPF).
- Further information on GCF concept note preparation can be found on GCF website [Funding Projects Fine Print](#).

A. Project/Programme Summary (max. 1 page)			
A.1. Project or programme	<input type="checkbox"/> Project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programme	A.2. Public or private sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector
A.3. Is the CN submitted in response to an RFP?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If yes, specify the RFP: _____	A.4. Confidentiality¹	<input type="checkbox"/> Confidential <input type="checkbox"/> Not confidential
A.5. Indicate the result areas for the project/programme	<p>Mitigation: Reduced emissions from:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation <input type="checkbox"/> Low emission transport <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities and industries and appliances <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use <p>Adaptation: Increased resilience of:</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Most vulnerable people and communities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health and well-being, and food and water security <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem and ecosystem services		
A.6. Estimated mitigation impact (tCO₂eq over lifespan)	N/A	A.7. Estimated adaptation impact (number of direct beneficiaries and % of population)	4.987.510 (74 %)
A.8. Indicative total project cost (GCF + co-finance)	Amount: USD 3,470.000	A.9. Indicative GCF funding requested	Amount: USD _____
A.10. Mark the type of financial instrument requested for the GCF funding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Reimbursable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Guarantees <input type="checkbox"/> Equity <input type="checkbox"/> Subordinated loan <input type="checkbox"/> Senior Loan <input type="checkbox"/> Other: specify _____		
A.11. Estimated duration of project/ programme:	a) disbursement period: 5 years b) repayment period, if applicable: _____	A.12. Estimated project/ Programme lifespan	5 years, with the possibility of scaling up
A.13. Is funding from the Project Preparation Facility requested?²	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other support received <input type="checkbox"/> If so, by who: _____	A.14. ESS category³	<input type="checkbox"/> A or I-1 <input type="checkbox"/> B or I-2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C or I-3
A.15. Is the CN aligned with your accreditation standard?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	A.16. Has the CN been shared with the NDA?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
A.17. AMA signed (if submitted by AE)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If no, specify the status of AMA negotiations and expected date of signing: _____	A.18. Is the CN included in the Entity Work Programme?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
A.19. Project/Programme rationale, objectives and approach of programme/project (max 100 words)	Given the high vulnerability of Paraguay to climate change, adaptation constitutes a priority national approach. The country currently faces serious challenges with managing its water resources efficiently. The programme's approach to increase the resilience of the country's inhabitants lies in the deployment of hydrometeorological monitoring technology on a national level and IWRM in six pilot river basins that have been identified as particularly vulnerable to climate change. The concept note has been developed during the last stage of Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) and Technology Action Plan for Paraguay (PAT).		

¹ Concept notes (or sections of) not marked as confidential may be published in accordance with the Information Disclosure Policy ([Decision B.12/35](#)) and the Review of the Initial Proposal Approval Process ([Decision B.17/18](#)).

² See [here](#) for access to project preparation support request template and guidelines

³ Refer to the Fund's environmental and social safeguards ([Decision B.07/02](#))

B. Project/Programme Information (max. 8 pages)

B.1. Context and baseline (max. 2 pages)

Given the country's high vulnerability to climate change, exacerbated by its status as a landlocked country, adaptation is a national priority approach. According to the scientific study "State of the Climate in Paraguay", 2019 was the hottest year in the country's history, with +1.5 and +1.7 °C compared to the average temperature in 1961-1990.

For this reason and in order to comply with the international commitments assumed by the country, specifically under Art. 7 of the Paris Agreement, the First Adaptation Communication is reported, which establishes a total of 25 objectives, with their lines of action, gaps and needs to 2030, in 7 prioritized sectors, including Water Resources.

The Adaptation Communication is aligned with other policies such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention to Combat Desertification, the Sendai Framework, the Warsaw Mechanism for Loss and Damage, and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance.

Related to Integrated Water Resources Management, the Objective 20 of the updated NDC's aim to "Strengthen public policy instruments for water resource management to provide informed responses to the challenges inherent to water supply and demand", and the Objective 22 aims to "Establish a culture of conservation and sustainable water use through multilevel and multi-stakeholder management.

The objective 22 establishes the following gaps and needs to be addressed by 2030:

1. Promote the development of initiatives that make it possible to identify and quantify the demand generated by social and economic activities, ecosystems, as well as hydrological processes of the country.
2. To make efforts to define watersheds and micro-watersheds and their associated risks with climate variability and present projected climate change for supply planning (availability).
3. Promote institutional strengthening, based on aspects such as effectiveness (training, coherence between policies, appropriate scales for basin systems, clear roles and responsibilities), efficiency and participation.
4. Promote the incorporation of water resources plans into regulations, conduct analysis of vulnerability and water resources, and analysis of vulnerability and risks associated with climate variability and change and its approach through adaptation strategies and/or measures.
5. Promote the updating of the Surface Water Balance and generate projects that make it possible to know the hydrological conditions of aquifers in Paraguay and other aquifers of national interest for their conservation.

The objective 20 establishes the following gaps and needs to be addressed by 2030:

1. Promote studies to identify and address existing capacity gaps for the implementation of integrated water resources management, particularly in planning, protection, control, conflict resolution, and financing related to water resource management needs.
2. Gradually promote the operationalization of a water resources management administration through cooperation and coordination between basin councils.
3. Ensure the development of basin management plans with actions based on mandated management plans with actions based on clear mandates consistent with national and sectoral policies, local conditions and other applicable regulations.
4. Promote the creation of monitoring systems for surface water and aquifer quality, that allow for the collection, exchange and dissemination of data and information to promote coordination and sectors to support the effective management of the resource.

Furthermore, in the Nationally Determined Commitments document (2021), the development and transfer of technology has been identified as key facilitating factor for adaptation. It is mentioned that Paraguay, in its NDC, sets out adaptation objectives that require a strong development, adoption and transfer of technologies. As a result of the TNA and TAP process, Water Resources Information System (WRIS) has been prioritized in order to harmonize the country's development towards a transition that contributes to achieving the objectives of the NDC in a viable, efficient and innovative manner.

Paraguay is a country endowed with its natural resources, particularly abundant water, energy, and land exploited for agriculture. However, even though Paraguay poses abundant watered reservoirs, these resources are not managed in an efficient and integrated way and the country still faces challenges with access to safe and drinkable water, and the lack of knowledge about water parameters (lack of monitoring facilities at a national level), among others.

The growing population in Paraguay represents a significant challenge for the provision of water supply and sanitation services. While more than 80% of the population in urban areas is served by a water connection network, almost half have similar access in rural areas. Meanwhile, only 15% of urban residents have access to a sewerage connection (Source: World Bank).

In rural areas, the challenge of intermittent water shortages during certain seasons, has impacted the different social strata of the region and has been a constant concern among farmers, fishermen and rice producers (case of Tebicuary river basin). When the flow of the river fluctuates, it affects the livelihoods of farmers (to produce crops), fisherman (fish die during the dry cycle), and villagers (rivers are sources of drinking water). Among other challenges in many Paraguay's river basins is the lack of current data on water availability and use in order to regulate water pumping. Currently, there is monitoring in the Tebicuary basin, but the good practices should be strengthened and replicated in other identified river basins facing serious social, climate and other environmental challenges.

Furthermore, environmental problems related to water resources in Paraguay are the effects of erosion caused by the deforestation of watersheds, the introduction of pesticides, pollution from domestic and industrial waste, and the environmental effects of hydroelectric dams (Source: Salas Dueña, Fundación Moisés Bertoni).

On the other hand, there is an erroneous social perception about the availability and quality of water resources, in terms of their inexhaustibility, in some cases generating recent social conflicts over resources and their unsustainable overexploitation. In terms of regional differences and cultural patterns, in the eastern region, the behaviour around water has obeyed a culture of abundance of the resource, while in the western region there are problems of scarcity, a fact that has not facilitated the generation of a social culture of water.

Until recently, the country has been facing deficiencies in the design and application of water administration and conservation models and difficulties in implementing decentralization guidelines, struggling with the deployment of watershed management, which goes beyond political and jurisdictional limits. However, the ongoing monitoring efforts of Tebicuary basin and ongoing work of MADES with the Sustainable Development Goal -6.5. Water and sanitation (Global Water Partnership), together with the active participation of the key stakeholders and institutions of the country during the TNA and TAP process has shown the willingness and the ownership of the proposed programme addressing the current challenges described above.

The programme will address water resources management at national and regional levels. For the implementation of the IWRM at the national level, monitoring technology is required: a Water Resources Information System (WRIS), with a platform that has hydrometeorological data from monitoring stations, flow measurement, quality stations and piezometric levels and aquifer yields; record extractions and consumption. A WRIS is required at a national level.

To apply the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) participatory approach, it will be applied in 6 pilot river basins proposed during the TNA validation meetings: i) Ypacaraí basins, with the Patiño aquifer, due to their human activity and industry; ii) Tebicuary basin, for the exploitation of rice, (and to reinforce the existing monitoring); iii) two basins of the Central Chaco (to reproduce rainwater harvesting models and learn about water extraction); iv) the Acaray basin, to monitor land use and the amount of sediment in the lake that could reduce energy production; v) Jejuí basin, to analyze the impact of agriculture, particularly soybeans and agrochemicals, on the quality of the basin, through water quality.

The analysis done in each of the pilot basins will establish the baseline for IWRM that will be replicated and scaled up at the national level.

This water management approach is based on technical knowledge of the resource and then on the dialogue of the different water users, who based on this information, conceive the importance of the sustainable use of the resource by each of the users while respecting the other users and above all the natural ecosystem. In addition, the monitoring system is capable of alerting users when critical water levels are about to occur in the basin.

B.2. Project/Programme description (max. 3 pages)

Components and activities of the programme:

Component 1: Water Resources Information System (WRIS)

Activity 1.1. Establishment of a Steering Committee.

Activity 1.2. Verification of the current state of climate technologies used in the country and design of the platform with agreed climate and environmental metrics needed.

Activity 1.3. Installation and deployment of 150 monitoring stations in prioritized river basins.

Activity 1.4. Deployment of supply and demand registration platform for water consumption.

Activity 1.5. Digitize, compile, and centralize existing water quality information from different institutions.

Activity 1.6. Improve the MADES water quality laboratory, through equipment, supplies for sample analysis, mobilization for sample collection, and laboratory personnel.

Activity 1.7. Definition of methodologies to collect data and periodic measurements of consumption.

Activity 1.8. Monitoring of wetlands in relation to biodiversity present.

Activity 1.9. Multitemporal analysis of wetland surface changes.

Activity 1.10. Delimitation, characterization and analysis of springs.

Component 2: River basin councils

- Activity 2.1. Institutional strengthening and knowledge transfer, through workshops and capacity building.
- Activity 2.2. Development of an IWRM Plan for each pilot river basin, with the identification of stakeholders.
- Activity 2.3. Deployment of an IWRM Plan for each pilot river basin.

Component 3: Capacity building in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) with a focus on climate change adaptation

- Activity 3.1. Allocation of water resources according to use and climate scenarios.
- Activity 3.2. Estimation of the supply of the resource considering climate change scenarios.
Estimation of demand per user.
- Activity 3.3. Definition of parameters to include a gender and intercultural approach.

The Theory of Change diagram illustrates how the programme will address the identified barriers through activities and resultant outputs to achieve the planned goal and envisaged outcome. The theory of change diagram also indicates the inputs in terms of national climate change priorities. The theory of change diagram also lists key assumptions and risks associated with the programme.

Goal: Develop and deploy national Water Resources Information System (WRIS) and the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) participatory approach in 6 pilot river basins to increase country's resilience to climate change



Goal Statement: If Paraguay can develop and deploy the WRIS and IWRM participatory approach THAN Paraguay will be able to manage its water resources more efficiently and meet its NDC adaptation commitments (Objective 20 and 22) BECAUSE monitoring system will be established, institutions will be strengthened, local capacity will be built and GCF financing would be available.



<p>Outcome 1 The adequate climate technology (WRIS) has been developed and deployed at a national level.</p>	<p>Outcomes 2 Institutions have been strengthened and IWRM plans have been developed for the selected pilot river basins.</p>	<p>Outcomes 3 Relevant country stakeholders have established adequate capacity, system and network to support and scale up the IWRM.</p>
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<p>Outputs 1.1. Steering Committee established and operationalized. 1.2. Collaboration was established to design the metrics of the platform. 1.3. Monitoring stations installed and operationalized. 1.4. Monitoring platform designed and deployed at a national level. 1.5. Information digitalized and centralized. 1.6. Laboratory for water quality improved. 1.7. Methodology to collect data defined. 1.8. Monitoring of wetlands in relation to the biodiversity present in place. 1.9. Multi-temporal analysis of surface changes in wetlands carried out.</p>	<p>Outputs 2.1. Institutions strengthened. 2.2. IWRM Plan for each pilot river basin developed. 2.3. IWRM Plan for each pilot river basin deployed.</p>	<p>Outputs 3.1. Water resources allocated. 3.2. Water supply and demand estimated. 3.3. Gender and intercultural approach defined.</p>
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1.10. Springs delimited and analyzed.		
Inputs A monitoring system of water resources at a national level with centralized information does not exist in a country.	Inputs The IWRM has never been successfully implemented due to lack of institutional strength.	Inputs No local capacity to scale up the IWRM.



Barriers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absence of monitoring system of water resources in a national level - Lack of information available to manage efficiently water resources - Absence of institutional capacity - Absence of transformational and integrated management of water resources to prevent the impacts of climate change - Lack of financial resources 	Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operational - Political - Financial - Environmental - Social
Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population growth rate remains at 1 - 2% per year - Temperatures are likely to surge to record levels in the next five years 	

The proposed programme is consistent with the new decree 7017/2022 which regulates Law 3239/07 on Water Resources. It allows the water authority, which is the DGPCRH of MADES to define many actions, measures, methodologies, which are not defined in the law. This new decree is aimed also in supporting the execution and sustainability of the programme. (Source: MADES)

The law 3239/07 highlights the need of preparing a National Water Resources Plan by the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES), as well as other obligations that fall on this agency, including the preparation of the National Water Inventory and the National Water Resources Registry. Wetlands are recognized as ecosystems of great importance for society, for the hydrological and ecological processes that occur in them and the biological diversity they support, and rules on wetlands of national and international importance are incorporated. The remaining norms regulate the granting of permits and concessions for the use and exploitation of water resources; the granting of certificates of availability for extraction and productive use; and cases of state of emergency declared by law, among other matters. (Source: FAO)

The General Directorate for the Protection and Conservation of Water Resources (DGPCRH of MADES) is well placed to undertake the planned activities as it oversees water resources management in MADES. The Directorate has the function according to Art. 25 of Law No. 1561/00 to formulate, coordinate and evaluate policies for the maintenance and conservation of water resources and their basins, ensuring the renewal process, the maintenance of the basic flows of water currents, the recharge capacity of aquifers, the care of the different uses and exploitation of water resources, preserving the economic balance.

The DGPCRH has two thematic directorates; Hydrology and Hydrogeology Directorate, which oversees carrying out the hydrological monitoring process (quantity and quality) at the national level in coordination with other state institutions. The Hydrographic Basin Management Directorate oversees coordinating the participation of users, national and local governments at the hydrographic basin level for the sustainable water resources management in the basins of the national territory.

Through Article 3 of Law No. 6123/18 "Which elevates the Secretary of the Environment to the rank of Ministry and renames it the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development", MADES becomes the Authority of Application of Law No. 3239/07 "On the Water Resources of Paraguay".

By Law 3239/07 "On the Water Resources of Paraguay", it is responsible for regulating the sustainable and comprehensive management of all waters and the territories that produce them, regardless of their location, physical state, or natural occurrence within the Paraguayan territory, in order to make it socially, economically and environmentally sustainable for the people who inhabit the territory of the Republic of Paraguay.

For this project there are no financial risks as happens in the case of regular loans or guarantees, because the requested funds are grants. In this case, the main financial risk is that the funds may not be provided in time and in the expected quantities, but this may not be the case.

On the other hand, operational risks appear because of flawed or failed processes, policies, systems, or events that may disrupt the IWRS operations. To mitigate these risks, the systems should be acquired from well known providers and the people that will be managing them should be extensively trained in the operation of the whole IWRS and in the possible contingencies that may occur (such as extreme weather conditions, flooding, droughts, etc.).

B.3. Expected project results aligned with the GCF investment criteria (max. 3 pages)

GCF Investment Criteria	Expected Results	Indicator
Impact Potential (Adaptation)	Increased resilience of water resources to climate extremes/stressors.	Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries and number of beneficiaries relative to total population (beneficiaries indirectly impacted by the deployment of the monitoring system; beneficiaries directly impacted in the 6 pilot river basins)

The project will increase the resilience of the water system and enhance water security by addressing the integrated management, supply, demand, distribution of water, access to water, and access to up-to-date climate data about water resources in Paraguay. This will be necessary to achieve the transformation required to increase resilience to the potentially disastrous impacts of climate change in the country.

GCF Investment Criteria	Expected Results	Indicator
Paradigm Shift	Deployment of new climate technology. Guarantee access to information for all the population of the country.	Water resources data/information digitalized and centralized at a national level in a single monitoring platform.
	Integrated Water resources management in place in a pilot river basin with a potential to scale-up.	Beneficiaries directly impacted in the 6 pilot river basins.
	Scaling up of the IWRM.	Integrated Water Resources Management to be scaled up to another 6 river basins in the period of 5 years.

The current water management systems of Paraguay lack comprehensive monitoring systems at a national level that would provide hydrometeorological data from monitoring stations, flow measurement, quality stations and piezometric levels and aquifer yields, record extractions and consumption, among other, in an accessible and centralized way. On the other hand, the country lacks integrated water resources management at river basins level, that is essential to convert the data available from the platform into meaningful information that will support the local inhabitant to take action and decision in relation to the water resources.

The project is seeking a paradigm shift when using and deploying new climate technology that could provide and administrate currently unavailable data. The establishment of basin council will support the scaling of the IWRM participatory approach and is necessary in order to shift the perceptions about how the people think about the water resources and how they behave. Therefore, the paradigm shift is met by combining the use of technology in an efficient way with the social component of institutional strengthening.

GCF Investment Criteria	Expected Results	Indicator
Sustainable Development	Increased access to safe and drinkable.	% of people with improved access to safe and drinkable water
	Ensuring water is available with least amount of cost increase to consumers many of whom are women, children and elderly.	% of women, children and vulnerable communities have access to water for more than 14 hours per day (during working hours);
	Guaranteed access and availability of water for farmers including livestock.	% contribution of agriculture to the total GDP

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. It means that access to enough safe water at an affordable price is necessary for everyone to have a healthy, dignified, and productive life; at the same time, maintaining healthy ecosystems that provide water is important for water security. This programme envisions to achieve this reality for the people of Paraguay.

GCF Investment Criteria	Expected Results	Indicator
Responsive to Recipient's needs	Reduced exposure of the population to water shortages.	% of people with access to water during climate-stressed events
	Regain economic growth lost due to extreme weather events.	Percentage contribution to total GDP for water related sectors (e.g. hotel, agriculture, etc.)
	More confident economic planning and projections of water resources by the General Directorate for the Protection and Conservation of Water Resources (DGPCRH of MADES)	Years over which water situation is projected and confidence level of projections

The NDC of Paraguay highlights the fact that for the country adaptation is a national priority, as it is extremely vulnerable to climate change. Paraguay is not able to fund large-scale climate change adaptation interventions using government revenue alone and it is dependent on receiving international support in the form of inter alia capacity building and financial resources, of which GCF has been identified as available source during the TNA and TAP process.

GCF Investment Criteria	Expected Results	Indicator
Country Ownership	Alignment of water projects with country's updated NDCs	Goals of the Objectives 20 and 22 met by 2030
	Increased local engagement in the water sector	Number of locals involved with conception, creation, and implementation of water sector transformation strategies

The project has strong country ownership, as evidenced by the alignment between the Objectives of the updated NDCs with the participatory TNA and TAP process that led to the prioritization of Integrated Water Resources Management.

GCF Investment Criteria	Expected Results	Indicator
Efficiency and Effectiveness	Improved cost-effectiveness of future water sector projects	Financial sustainability of the DGPCRH of MADES under projected climate scenarios

Project co-financing will be assessed and secured.

B.4. Engagement among the NDA, AE, and/or other relevant stakeholders in the country (max ½ page)

The engagement among the NDA and AE took place throughout the Technology Needs Assessment and the development of Technology Action Plan for Paraguay that culminated in June of 2023. First, the Steering Committee was established, including other key actors and stakeholders representing water resources. Next, the water resources sector was prioritized in Committee's validation meeting, and finally, the Technology Fiche for Integrated Water Resources ranked as a national priority during the multi-criteria analysis. During the development of Technology Action Plan for the sector, the Department of Water Resources of MADES cooperated actively to tailor the action plan according to the country's needs. The same cooperation and ownership are foreseen to take place during the development of the funding proposal. The hydrometeorological institute and the academia has been consulted during the process and will also take a crucial role in the development of the funding proposal and the deployment of the project.

C. Indicative Financing/Cost Information (max. 3 pages)

C.1. Financing by components (max ½ page)

Component/Output	Indicative cost (USD)	GCF financing		Co-financing		
		Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Name of Institutions

Component 1: Water Resources Information System (WRIS)	9,820.000					
Component 2: River basin councils	1,000.000					
Component 3: Capacity building in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) with a focus on climate change adaptation	400.000					
Indicative total cost (USD)	11,220.000					

C.2. Justification of GCF funding request (max. 1 page)

The project requires GCF financing because the national public sector does not have the necessary resources, especially MADES, which has a very limited budget. On the other hand, the project does not have a clear source of income and therefore does not generate much interest from the private sector. In reference to the relevance of the GCF funds, the project is part of the GCF's area of interest, and it is a project that contributes to the fulfilment of the GCF's goals (see the theory of change). The project further contributes to meeting national NDC targets as a climate change adaptation project. In addition, it generates a paradigm shift with respect to water resources management in the country. It also has the capacity for replicability in other areas of the national territory and the region.

Regarding the number of stations per country, the WMO recommends one station for every 2,000 km² to 10,000 km². Therefore, it is important to support financially Paraguay to meet the recommended standards.

Further, there are few alternative funds. Besides GCF, Euroclima funds appears among the most relevant ones. In relation to private funds, it is difficult to receive funding for such a project, as the WRIS can be considered as public good, and it is not lucrative for private donors.

C.3. Sustainability and replicability of the project (exit strategy) (max. 1 page)

Project sustainability will be ensured in the long run through three key measures. First, it is recommended that MADES takes into consideration the maintenance of the monitoring stations and the monitoring platform in the next budgets prepared to be administrated. Next, once the project is concluded, it is recommended to transfer the maintenance and monitoring activities to DINAC (Directorate of Meteorology and Hydrology, of the National Directorate of Civil Aeronautics). DINAC is recognized for its cooperation with both public and private sector and poses the capacity to assure the future sustainability of the project in the country. On the other hand, it is recommended that the Municipalities of the River Basin councils promote a culture of ownership and keep track of the activities implemented for future scaling of IWRM into other river basins.

D. Supporting documents submitted (OPTIONAL)

- Map indicating the location of the project/programme
- Diagram of the theory of change
- Economic and financial model with key assumptions and potential stressed scenarios
- Pre-feasibility study
- Evaluation report of previous project
- Results of environmental and social risk screening

Self-awareness check boxes

Are you aware that the full Funding Proposal and Annexes will require these documents? Yes No

- Feasibility Study
- Environmental and social impact assessment or environmental and social management framework
- Stakeholder consultations at national and project level implementation including with indigenous people if relevant
- Gender assessment and action plan
- Operations and maintenance plan if relevant
- Loan or grant operation manual as appropriate
- Co-financing commitment letters

Are you aware that a funding proposal from an accredited entity without a signed AMA will be reviewed but not sent to the Board for consideration? Yes No