

Simplified Approval Process

Annex 2a: Logical framework



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK TEMPLATE

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
<p><i>This section refers to the project/programme's logical framework in accordance with the GCF's Integrated Results Management Framework to which the project/programme contributes as a whole, including in respect of any co-financing.</i></p>				
<p>1. GCF Impact level: Paradigm shift potential (max. 300 words)</p>				
<p><i>This section of the logical framework is meant to help a project/programme monitor and assess how it contributes to the paradigm shift described in section D.2 above by applying three assessment dimensions - scale, replicability, and sustainability.</i></p> <p><i>Accordingly, for each assessment dimension (see the definition per assessment in the accompanying guidance note), describe the current state (baseline) and the potential scenario (target) and rate the current state (baseline) by using the three-point-scale rating (low, medium, and high) provided in the guidance note. Also describe how the project/programme will contribute to that shift/ transformation under respective assessment dimensions (scale, replicability and sustainability). In doing so, please refer to section D.2 (paradigm shift potential).</i></p>				
Assessment Dimension	Current state (Baseline)		Potential target scenario (Description)	How the project/programme will contribute (Description)
	Description	Rating		
Scale	<p>Groundwater and climate monitoring in the Barada and Awaj basin is very limited, with only a few monitoring sites operational. There is currently no groundwater flow model or integrated data system for the basin, and participatory planning informed by climate data is extremely limited.</p> <p>Govt. has limited access to climate finance.</p> <p>Adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices and water harvesting measures in Eastern Ghouta remain extremely limited.</p>	<p><u>Low</u></p>	<p>The Barada and Awaj basin has an established integrated groundwater flow model, enabling climate and data-informed decisions.</p> <p>Govt. can access private and public finance to support adaptation.</p> <p>Demand-side adaptation measures demonstrated across farming communities, generating practical evidence that supports wider adoption and integration into water demand management strategies.</p>	<p>The project strengthens groundwater monitoring, establishes modelling at basin level and participatory planning tools at community level, creating scalable systems that can be extended through institutional adoption and future investments.</p> <p>Govt. is supported with a pipeline of climate finance projects.</p> <p>Piloted climate-smart agriculture, water harvesting, and ecosystem-based recharge measures demonstrate scalable approaches to reducing water demand and improving groundwater sustainability, which can be expanded to additional farmers and communities.</p>

<p>Replicability</p>	<p>Climate-informed water governance tools and participatory planning approaches are not standardised for transfer to other basins.</p> <p>Local water governance structures and participatory approaches are underdeveloped.</p> <p>Climate-smart agricultural practices and ecosystem-based adaptation measures are piloted in a few locations but are not documented or structured for replication in other regions.</p>	<p><u>Low</u></p>	<p>Documented transferable institutional model for locally led climate informed water management provides model for replication in other basins.</p> <p>Infrastructure optimisation, O&M, and cost-recovery approaches provide reference for other utilities and regions.</p> <p>Documented lessons from piloted climate-smart agriculture and ecosystem-based adaptation packages provide guidance for replication in similar agro-climatic contexts.</p>	<p>The project will document best practice and lessons learnt on inclusive, locally led water governance in Eastern Ghouta and disseminate them through multi-stakeholder forums. Paired with rehabilitation and expansion of monitoring networks and establishment of the groundwater flow model at Barada and Awaj level, this will create transferable frameworks for other basins and institutions.</p> <p>The project will strengthen NDA and national-level capacity to develop business cases for climate-resilient water and agricultural investments to enable replication in additional water scarce regions.</p> <p>Demonstrated technical and operational solutions, coupled with cost-recovery and O&M models, provide replicable approaches for other networks beyond Barada and Awaj basin.</p> <p>Demonstration plots, ToT training for extension services, and farmer association engagement, combined with documented best practices, allow other regions to adopt climate-smart agriculture and ecosystem-based recharge measures.</p>
<p>Sustainability</p>	<p>Limited operational monitoring, absence of a groundwater model, and underdeveloped national knowledge and financing mechanisms constrain the embedding of climate-informed practices into routine institutional operations.</p> <p>Water services face challenges in sustaining infrastructure performance due to limited O&M capacity, lack of cost-recovery mechanisms, and constrained financial resources.</p>	<p><u>Low</u></p>	<p>Utilization of monitoring systems, groundwater modelling, as well as inclusive governance structures, and accountability mechanisms are embedded in institutional mandates, ensuring routine climate-informed decision-making.</p> <p>NDA-supported knowledge-sharing platforms, business cases, and financing mechanisms create structural support for long-term sustainability.</p> <p>Improved O&M, reduced water losses, cost-recovery frameworks,</p>	<p>The project strengthens institutional capacity and formal governance mechanisms to ensure continued use of climate data beyond project completion.</p> <p>O&M improvements, cost-recovery mechanisms, and climate-resilient infrastructure ensure continued operation and service efficiency of climate – proofed infrastructure in Eastern Ghouta.</p> <p>Structured extension support, farmer association capacity-building, and cost-sharing grants and revolving funds provide access to finance.</p>

	Sustained adoption of climate-smart practices in Eastern Ghouta is slowed by limited capacity of the extension services, local financing mechanisms, and low integration of water demand into community water planning.		and climate-proof infrastructure ensure the continued efficiency and sustainability of water services in the targeted communities in Eastern Ghouta. Farmer associations disseminate climate-smart agriculture and ecosystem-based adaptation practices. Farmers have access to finance.	
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2.1. GCF Outcome level: Reduced emissions and increased resilience (IRMF core indicators 1-4, quantitative indicators)

Select appropriate IRMF core and supplementary indicators to monitor project/programme progress. More than one IRMF (core and or supplementary) indicators may be selected as applicable for each GCF results area and project/programme outcome (as defined in the table in section B.2.2). If IRMF indicators are unable to measure any given project/programme outcomes, project/programme-specific indicators should be developed under section 3 ("Project/programme specific indicators").

GCF Result Area	IRMF Core Indicators (1-4) ¹	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final ²	
ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary database (disaggregated by sex), Training attendance sheets, WUA membership lists, and participation records Household surveys and institutional staff surveys KIs with institutions, utilities, WUAs, and community representatives 	0	<p>Total direct beneficiaries: 81,434</p> <p>Men: 40,717 Women: 40,717</p> <p>Total indirect beneficiaries: 615,000 individuals</p>	<p>Total direct beneficiaries: 198,620</p> <p>Men: 99,310 Women: 99,310</p> <p>Total indirect beneficiaries: 1.5 million individuals</p>	<p>Data sources and methodologies applied for estimating baseline and targets:</p> <p>Direct beneficiary figures are based on official beneficiary estimates provided by MoLAE, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture. It includes government officials, participants in project-supported water-governance and accountability activities, households that directly benefit from improved access to drinking water services, water-efficient household fixtures, greywater reuse systems, participants in project-supported agricultural training, financing mechanisms and ecosystem-based services.</p>

¹ The IRMF Indicators are set out in the [Integrated Results Management Framework](#)

² The final target means the target at the end of project/programme implementation period. However, for core indicator 1 (GHG emission reduction), please also provide the target value at the end of the total lifespan period which is defined as the maximum number of years over which the impacts of the investment are expected to be effective.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS mapping, service coverage maps, and official population estimates, Activity completion and periodical project implementation progress reports 				<p>Indirect beneficiary numbers include individuals residing within the Barada and Awaj basin who rely on groundwater resources and public water systems influenced by basin-wide groundwater modelling, climate-informed planning, and strengthened water governance supported by the project. This estimate is based on government population data for the basin and applies a conservative assumption that a portion of basin residents experience indirect benefits during the project period through improved water allocation, reduced groundwater depletion risks, and strengthened institutional capacity, rather than assuming full basin-wide coverage. To obtain the number of beneficiaries, the household figure was multiplied by six, that represents the average number of persons per household in Rural Damascus governorate.</p> <p>Mid - term: Direct: 41% of components 1&2&3 Indirect: 41% of target.</p> <p>Assumptions: Community members selected for workshops, training, and accountability mechanisms attend and actively engage in the planned activities.</p> <p>Women, youth, and vulnerable groups are able to participate without barriers (mobility, time constraints, cultural restrictions).</p> <p>No major security disruptions prevent access to project sites.</p> <p>Climate events (drought, extreme rainfall) do not exceed the resilience capacity of project interventions during the</p>
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						<p>implementation period.</p> <p>Project interventions are maintained and operate effectively, ensuring sustainable improvements in water access, agricultural resilience, and governance.</p> <p>'Do-No-Harm' principles are upheld, ensuring safe, inclusive, and culturally appropriate participation for women, youth, and other vulnerable groups.</p>
ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security	Supplementary 2.3: Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline, midline, endline household surveys,(disaggregated by sex) • Activity completion reports • Installation and handover records for household and community water systems • Technical monitoring reports, meter readings, and water-quality test results • KIs with water utility technical and management staff • GIS/service coverage maps and geo-referenced infrastructure records 	0	<p>Total direct beneficiaries: 67,200</p> <p>Men: 33,600</p> <p>Women: 33,600</p>	<p>Total direct beneficiaries: 168,000</p> <p>Men: 84,000</p> <p>Women: 84,000</p>	<p>All assumptions mentioned above in indicator 1.</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries are calculated based on the following assumptions:</p> <p>Project implementation follows a phased, rollout, therefore by midline, approximately 40% of planned direct beneficiaries under component 2 will have been reached.</p> <p>Direct beneficiary estimates for water supply interventions assume that all individuals residing within the service coverage area of rehabilitated or climate-proofed drinking water boreholes and associated networks directly benefit from improved water availability and reliability. Service population figures are based on official estimates provided by the relevant water authorities and reflect the population that should be regularly served by each borehole and network if the systems were functional.</p>
ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security	Supplementary 2.5: Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting innovations that strengthen climate change resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline, midline, endline household surveys (disaggregated by sex) • Activity completion reports 	0	<p>Total direct beneficiaries: 4,944</p> <p>Men: 2,472</p> <p>Women: 2,472</p>	<p>Total direct beneficiaries: 12,360</p> <p>Men: 6,180</p> <p>Women: 6,180</p>	<p>All assumptions mentioned above in indicator 1.</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries are calculated based on the following assumptions:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant and on-grant records, including disbursement files Post-disbursement and technical verification reports Farm observation checklists and geo-tagged photos Training attendance records 				<p>Project implementation follows a phased, rollout, therefore by midline, approximately 40% of planned direct beneficiaries under component 3 will have been reached.</p> <p>This indicator applies to direct beneficiaries receiving project-supported grants or on-grants under Component 3 to adopt climate-resilient agricultural and ecosystem-based practices.</p> <p>Adoption is defined as the effective use of climate-resilient innovations financed through the project, such as climate-smart agricultural practices, drought-resilient inputs, soil and water conservation measures, efficient irrigation technologies, or ecosystem-based adaptation measures.</p> <p>Beneficiary counts are based on verified grant and on-grant disbursement records and post-disbursement monitoring, ensuring conservative and evidence-based reporting.</p>
<u>ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security</u>	<u>Core 3: Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement and expenditure records Asset inventory and handover documents Technical completion / site inspection reports Progress reports and APRs and PCR 	0	4,424,237.2 USD Asset status: A1. Existing assets rehabilitated / improved / strengthened: 3,030,119.35 USD A2. Newly built/installed/distributed:	10,790,882.50 USD Asset status ³ : A1. Existing assets rehabilitated / improved / strengthened: 7,390,535.00 USD A2. Newly built/installed/distributed:	<p>Baseline is zero as this indicator measures the value of GCF-funded support to physical assets during project implementation, not the pre-existing market value of infrastructure or equipment.</p> <p>Disaggregation⁴: by asset status. and by type of physical asset.</p> <p>Mid term target: Value of eligible physical assets supported by the project/programme equivalent to 41% of the final target value (USD), based on</p>

³ Each eligible asset is classified once only under this dimension according to whether project support upgrades an existing asset or creates/provides a new one.

				<p>1,394,142.48 USD</p> <p>By type of physical asset:</p> <p>B1. Fixed infrastructure: 1,485,035.38 USD</p> <p>B2. Machinery, equipment and tools: 2,939,226.45 USD</p> <p>B3: Movable infrastructure: 0 USD</p>	<p>3,400,347.50 USD</p> <p>By type of physical asset:</p> <p>B1. Fixed infrastructure: 3,622,037.50 USD</p> <p>B2. Machinery, equipment and tools: 7,168,845 USD</p> <p>B3: Movable infrastructure: 0 USD</p>	<p>projected implementation progress by mid-term.</p> <p>Final target: USD equivalent value of all completed eligible physical assets supported by the project/programme by completion.</p> <p>Measurement: Total value reported (USD) = Σ (number of completed units \times eligible unit cost in USD)</p> <p>Assumptions: Project-supported physical assets are procured, installed, rehabilitated, or completed as planned and meet minimum technical standards.</p> <p>Cost estimates for eligible physical assets remain sufficiently stable and are not significantly affected by inflation, exchange-rate fluctuations, procurement delays, or market disruptions beyond planned contingencies.</p> <p>Security and access conditions allow construction, rehabilitation, delivery, installation, verification, and handover of physical assets.</p> <p>No major administrative or supply-chain disruptions delay procurement, transport, installation, or certification of the supported assets.</p> <p>Supported assets remain operational at the point of reporting and are handed over or used for their intended climate-resilience purpose.</p> <p>Only eligible physical asset costs are counted; operation, maintenance, staffing,</p>
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						<p>training, and other non-asset costs are excluded.</p> <p>In cases where the cost of one asset is incurred over more than one reporting period, the asset value is reported only once the support to that unit is completed, to avoid double counting.</p>
<p><u>ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security</u></p>	<p><u>Core Indicator 4: Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low emission and/or climate resilient management practices</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmer training attendance sheets and registration records Nursery records and quantities of seeds / seedlings sold or distributed Beneficiary registration data for locally driven financing support Activity completion reports Site visit and technical verification reports Maps / location records of targeted agricultural plots and infiltration catchments Progress reports, APRs and PCR 	<p>0</p>	<p>989.1 Ha</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: 82 Ha</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3: 410 Ha</p> <p>Activity 3.1.4: 374.1 Ha</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1: 123 Ha</p>	<p>2,412.5 Ha</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: 200 Ha⁵</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3: 1000 Ha⁶</p> <p>Activity 3.1.4: 912.5 Ha⁷</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1: 300 Ha⁸</p>	<p>Baseline is zero as this indicator measures the area newly brought under improved climate-resilient management practices with support from the project during implementation, rather than areas already under such practices before project start.</p> <p>Disaggregation is by activity.</p> <p>Measurement: Total hectares reported = sum of distinct hectares newly brought under eligible improved climate-resilient management practices with project support.</p> <p>For this project, hectares will be counted only where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> farmers have received project-supported training on climate-adapted agricultural practices and the corresponding cultivated land is under those supported practices; farmers access drought-resistant seeds / seedlings supplied through supported public nurseries and the

⁵ Calculation estimate: 2,000 farmers × 2 dunums each = 4,000 dunums, equivalent to 400 ha. However, as approximately 50% of the farmers can overlap with beneficiaries under Activity 3.1.4, the target is reduced by 200 ha to avoid double counting.

⁶ Calculation estimate: 5,000 farmers × 2 dunums each = 10,000 dunums, equivalent to 1,000 ha. There is a potential level of duplication with Activity 3.1.2 and 3.1.4. The final target for this activity will be reviewed and, if needed, revised during the inception phase.

⁷ Calculation estimate: 1,150 micro farmers, each cultivating on average 2 dunums, and 910 small/medium farmers, each cultivating on average 7.5 dunums. This equals 2,300 dunums + 6,825 dunums = 9,125 dunums, equivalent to 912.5 ha.

⁸ Calculation estimate: 50 catchments × 6 ha each = 300 ha.

						<p>corresponding cultivated land is brought under climate-resilient production practices;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • farmers benefiting from the locally driven financing models apply supported climate-resilient agricultural investments or practices on their land; and/or • infiltration catchments / trenches have been completed and verified as functioning according to the agreed technical standard. <p>To avoid double counting, the same hectare of land will be counted only once under this indicator even if it benefits from more than one supported practice. Areas reported under Supplementary Indicator 4.1 for restoration are excluded from this indicator to avoid overlap.</p> <p>Mid-term target: The mid-term target represents approximately 41% of the final target, in line with projected implementation progress by mid-term.</p> <p>Final target: Total hectares of eligible natural resource areas newly brought under improved climate-resilient management practices by project completion.</p> <p>Assumptions: Trained farmers adopt and apply the promoted climate-adapted agricultural practices on the land area reported.</p> <p>Farmers receiving drought-resistant seeds / seedlings from supported public nurseries cultivate the reported area using these climate-resilient inputs.</p>
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						<p>Security and access conditions allow training delivery, field follow-up, technical verification, and site monitoring.</p> <p>Construction / rehabilitation of infiltration structures is completed as planned and meets the agreed technical specifications.</p> <p>Climatic, hydrological, and environmental conditions remain suitable for the supported management practices to function as intended.</p> <p>No major administrative, procurement, or supply-chain disruptions significantly delay implementation or verification.</p> <p>Adequate measures are in place to prevent double counting across activities and reporting periods.</p> <p>The extent of overlap between Activities 3.1.2, 3.1.3 and 3.1.4 will be reviewed during the inception phase and the target revised if needed based on verified beneficiary and land-use data.</p>
<p><u>ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security</u></p>	<p><u>Supplementary Indicator 4.1: Hectares of terrestrial-forest, terrestrial non forest, freshwater and coastal-marine areas brought under restoration and or improved ecosystems</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of number of planted seedlings Worker daily planting / revegetation records Restoration completion reports Site inspection and technical verification reports Site maps, coordinates, and/or 	0	246 Ha	600 Ha ⁹ (Activity 3.2.2)	<p>Baseline is zero as this indicator measures the area of natural resources newly brought under restoration and/or improved ecosystem management through GCF-supported activities during the implementation period, rather than areas already under restoration or ecosystem protection before project start.</p> <p>Disaggregation is by activity.</p>

⁹ Calculation estimate: With 350 workers each planting 20 seedlings per day, daily output is 7,000 seedlings, equivalent to 10 ha/day. Over 20 working days across 3 planting rounds: $10 \times 20 \times 3 = 600$ ha.

		<p>GIS-based area calculations for restored land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports, APRs and PCR 				<p>Measurement</p> <p>Total hectares reported = Σ distinct hectares of eligible degraded natural resource areas brought under restoration and/or improved ecosystem management through project support.</p> <p>For this project, hectares will be counted where degraded public land has been revegetated with native plants and the restored area has been completed and verified through planting records, site inspections, and mapped area measurements.</p> <p>Only actual restored area achieved at the time of reporting will be reported. Hectares reported in earlier reporting periods will only be reported again in later periods where additional restoration or ecosystem improvement activities are implemented on that same area, in line with GCF guidance.</p> <p>Mid-term target: Hectares of eligible degraded terrestrial-non-forest areas brought under restoration and/or improved ecosystems equivalent to 41% of the final target, based on projected implementation progress by mid-term.</p> <p>Final target: Total hectares of degraded public land restored through revegetation with native plants and verified through project monitoring data by project completion.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Restoration sites are correctly identified as eligible degraded natural resource areas and fall within the terrestrial-non-forest category.</p>
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						<p>Sufficient quantities of seedlings, labour, and site inputs are available to implement the planned revegetation works.</p> <p>Security and access conditions allow planting, supervision, monitoring, and technical verification of restored areas.</p> <p>Required land access, public permissions, and institutional approvals remain in place throughout implementation.</p> <p>Restoration completion and area measurements can be verified through project monitoring records and mapped site data.</p> <p>Double counting within the indicator is avoided by counting each restored hectare once unless additional restoration or ecosystem improvement work is subsequently implemented and reported in line with GCF guidance.</p> <p>Areas used for productive purposes under improved management are reported under Core Indicator 4; however, where the same area is both restored/improved ecologically and brought under improved management practices, the same area may be reported under both indicators in line with the GCF methodology.</p>
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2.2. GCF Outcome level: Enabling environment (IRMF core indicators 5-8 as applicable)

Select at least two relevant IRMF core (enabling environment) indicators to monitor and elaborate the baseline context and project/programme's targeted outcome against the respective indicators. Rate the current state (baseline) vis-à-vis the target scenario and select the geographical scope of the outcome to be assessed. Describe how the project/programme will contribute towards the target scenario. Refer to a case example in the accompanying guidance to complete this section.

IRMF Core Indicators (5-8) ¹⁰	Baseline context (Description)	Rating for current state (Baseline)	Target scenario (Description)	How the project will contribute	Coverage
Core Indicator 6: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to technology deployment, dissemination, development or transfer and innovation	<p>Limited deployment and routine use of integrated groundwater monitoring, modelling, and decision-support tools across national and basin institutions.</p> <p>Uneven availability of digital platforms and operational protocols for climate-informed groundwater management (monitoring coverage, data management, early warning, dashboards).</p> <p>Limited practical capacity at governorate/district level to apply diagnostics and operational tools (e.g., pumping tests, leak detection, metering) to improve performance under climate stress.</p>	low	<p>Integrated groundwater and hydro-climatic monitoring networks, data platforms, and modelling tools are operational and routinely used for planning and allocation.</p> <p>Water utilities and technical departments apply standardised diagnostics and optimisation tools (pumping tests, leak detection, metering, dashboards) to manage demand and reduce losses without increasing abstraction.</p> <p>Climate-resilient water technologies (solarisation, efficiency fixtures, greywater reuse, recharge measures) are deployed and maintained with clear O&M arrangements.</p>	<p>Establish and equip groundwater and hydro-climatic monitoring networks and strengthen cloud-based data systems (Outputs 1.1).</p> <p>Develop and hand over climate-informed groundwater flow models and GIS dashboards with protocols and training (Activity 1.1.2).</p> <p>Deploy and institutionalise operational tools for utilities (pumping test equipment/guidelines, leak detection systems, metering SOPs) (Output 2.1–2.2).</p> <p>Implement climate-proofing and demand management measures (solarisation, network maintenance, fixtures, greywater systems, recharge assets) with O&M guidance and</p>	Single sub-national area within a country

¹⁰ The IRMF Indicators are set out in the [Integrated Results Management Framework](#)

				capacity building (Components 2–3).	
<p><u>Core indicator 8: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to effective knowledge generation and learning processes, and use of good practices, methodologies and standards</u></p>	<p>Limited institutionalised learning and knowledge sharing between national institutions and local actors on climate-informed water governance and adaptation.</p> <p>Limited documentation and dissemination of evidence from local adaptation practices and service optimisation.</p> <p>Limited structured platforms linking technical evidence (monitoring/modelling outputs) with decision-making, regulatory review, and investment planning.</p>	<p><u>low</u></p>	<p>Regular knowledge generation and learning mechanisms exist and are used by institutions and stakeholders to improve climate-resilient water management.</p> <p>Evidence (data, models, lessons, good practices) is consolidated and shared through formal platforms and informs policy, planning, and investment pipelines.</p> <p>Good practices and standards (e.g., monitoring protocols, model update procedures, O&M guidance, participatory governance and accountability approaches) are documented and adopted beyond project sites.</p>	<p>Produce integrated datasets, monitoring protocols, model outputs, and operational manuals (Outputs 1.1–1.2).</p> <p>Establish structured multi-stakeholder learning platforms (national forums; preparatory technical workshops) led by MoLAE (Activity 1.3.1).</p> <p>Generate and disseminate policy briefs, guidance notes, and regulatory recommendations informed by climate data and local lessons (Activity 1.2.3; Activity 1.3.1).</p> <p>Embed learning loops through community accountability mechanisms (Activity 1.2.2) and demonstration-based training systems (extension centres, demo plots) (Output 3.1).</p> <p>Consolidate business cases and lessons to inform pipeline development and replication (Activity 1.3.1–1.3.2).</p>	<p><u>Single sub-national area within a country</u></p>

3. Project/programme specific indicators (project outcomes and outputs)

This section should list out project/programme-specific performance indicators (outcomes and outputs) that are not covered in sections above (1-2). List down tailored indicators to monitor /track progress against relevant project/programme results (outcomes/outputs). AEs have the freedom to decide against which outcomes they would like to set project/programme specific indicators. If any co-benefits are identified in sections B.2.2, and D.3, AEs are encouraged to add and monitor co-benefit indicators under the “Project/programme co-benefit indicators” section in table below. Add rows as needed.

Please number each outcome and output as shown below to indicate association of outputs to the contributing outcome. The numbering for outputs under this section should correspond to the output numbering in annex 3 (budget plan that provides breakdown by type of expense).

Project/programme results (outcomes/ outputs)	Project/programme specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final	
Outcome 1 Strengthening institutional capacities for climate-resilient water management (Barada and Awaj basin)	% of surveyed institutional users reporting improved capacity to plan and manage water resources under climate variability	MOV: Institutional staff survey datasets; Acted MEAL database; KII notes with trained users, minutes of annual joint data-review and reflection sessions. Method: Acted/MoLAE will conduct structured surveys with trained staff from GCWR, WRIC, DRD-WRD, MoLAE and other relevant institutions to assess changes in their self-reported capacity to use groundwater and climate information for water-resource planning and climate adaptation. Respondents will be asked whether their ability to analyse data, understand climate risks, and support water-allocation and drought-management decisions	0%	40%	75%	GCWR, WRIC and DRD-WRD, MoLAE remain functional and continue to issue formal water-management decisions. Monitoring infrastructure and data transmission systems remain operational. Government institutions allow technical documentation of decisions for MEAL verification. Climate shocks do not force emergency decisions that bypass formal data-based procedures.

		<p>has improved compared to before the project.</p> <p>The indicator will be calculated as:</p> $\% = (\text{Number of institutional users reporting improved capacity} \div \text{Total institutional users surveyed}) \times 100$ <p>Data will be collected at baseline, midline, and endline to track change over time. In addition to structured surveys, annual multi-stakeholder reflection sessions will be conducted with GCWR, WRIC, DRD-WRD, and MoLAE to review groundwater monitoring data, modelling outputs, and dashboard results. These sessions will document institutional feedback, lessons identified, and any adaptive adjustments to water allocation planning, drought response measures, or modelling assumptions, ensuring that monitoring findings inform adaptive management and institutional learning.</p> <p>Linked to activities: 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.1</p>				
	% of WUAs meeting minimum standards for inclusive and	MOV: WUA membership lists (gender-disaggregated), meeting	To be established	50%	75%	Committees remain functional

	accountable governance	<p>attendance logs, WUA self-assessment governance scorecards; governance reflection workshop minutes; documented corrective action plans.</p> <p>Method: MEAL will apply a standard Governance Scorecard annually covering: (1) women's representation, (2) meeting regularity, (3) grievance handling, (4) data use in decisions. Committees scoring $\geq 70\%$ are counted as compliant.</p> <p>The Governance Scorecard will be applied through a participatory self-assessment process facilitated with WUA members. Results will be discussed in structured reflection meetings, where committees identify strengths, governance gaps, and corrective actions. MEAL will validate the findings while ensuring WUAs retain ownership of performance tracking and improvement planning.</p> <p>The indicator will be calculated as:</p> <p>$\% = \text{compliant committees} \div \text{total committees}$</p> <p>Linked to activity 1.2.2</p>				Political space for participation remains open
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	# of climate adaptation or mitigation project proposals submitted by MoLAE to international climate-finance mechanisms	<p>MOV: GCF and climate-fund submission records, MoLAE pipeline tracker, Concept notes and full proposals, Climate Project Task Team minutes.</p> <p>Method: A proposal is counted when MoLAE formally submits it to GCF or another recognised climate-finance mechanism using project-supported templates, data, or processes.</p> <p>Linked to activity 1.3.3</p>	0	1	2	<p>Climate-finance windows remain open to Syrian proposals</p> <p>MoLAE retains its NDA mandate</p> <p>Inter-ministerial coordination remains functional</p> <p>At least 50% concept notes developed through this project will be submitted to international climate-finance mechanisms.</p>
<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Integrated data systems for measuring, monitoring, and modelling groundwater resources (Barada and Awaj basin)</p>	# of priority groundwater and water-demand datasets consolidated, validated and integrated into the Barada and Awaj basin baseline	<p>MOV: Basin baseline datasets and reports, pumping-test and water-quality databases, geophysical survey outputs, validation workshop minutes.</p> <p>Method: A dataset checklist will be established (e.g. land-use maps, borehole inventory, pumping tests, water-quality layers, socio-economic water-use data, geophysical layers). Each dataset will be counted once it has been:</p> <p>generated or compiled from primary and secondary sources, quality-checked and geo-referenced where applicable, and formally integrated into the</p>	0	0	1	<p>Government institutions provide access to existing datasets</p> <p>Satellite imagery and field access remain available</p> <p>Stakeholders participate in validation</p>

		<p>Barada–Awaj Basin baseline package and validated through technical review meetings with GCWR and WRIC.</p> <p>% = datasets completed ÷ datasets planned.</p> <p>Linked to sub-activities 1.1.1.1</p>				
	# of groundwater, water quality and hydro-climatic monitoring points installed and transmitting data to WRIC	<p>MOV: WRIC monitoring station registry, Data-transmission logs (time-stamped), Acted & GCWR installation and verification reports.</p> <p>Method: A station is counted when: (1) monitoring equipment is installed on a government borehole or climate site; (2) it is geo-referenced in WRIC; and (3) it is transmitting data for at least two consecutive reporting periods. Totals are verified quarterly by GCWR and Acted.</p> <p>Linked to Sub-Activity 1.1.1.2</p>	0	70	70	<p>Government boreholes remain accessible</p> <p>Solar power and telemetry remain operational</p> <p>Security conditions allow site visits</p>
	# of climate-informed groundwater flow models validated and operational at WRIC	<p>MOV: Model files, model validation reports, WRIC handover and training records.</p> <p>Method: The model will be counted once a) the conceptual and numerical models are completed, b) climate and abstraction scenarios can be run, and</p>	0	1 conceptual model validated	1 full model operational	<p>Software licenses and computing infrastructure remain functional</p> <p>Government technical staff remain assigned to WRIC</p>

		<p>c) WRIC staff can independently operate and update the model as verified through a functionality test.</p> <p>Method: Linked to Sub-Activity 1.1.2.1</p>				
	# of active cloud-based groundwater and climate data management systems	<p>MOV: System screenshots or access records; Acted technical verification notes; KII records with trained government users.</p> <p>Method: The system will be counted when a centralized cloud database is operational, contains project groundwater and climate data, and can be accessed by trained government users. Acted will verify this through system checks and KIIs.</p> <p>Linked to Sub-Activity: 1.1.2.2</p>	0	1	1	<p>Connectivity and power remain available.</p> <p>Government IT systems remain accessible</p> <p>Data-sharing agreements are respected</p>
<p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder capacity strengthening for climate-informed water management (Eastern Ghouta)</p>	% of WUA members, and DRD-WRD staff demonstrating improved knowledge of climate-informed water governance and planning	<p>MOV: Pre- and post-training knowledge tests (disaggregated by sex and WUA members vs DRD WRD staff), Training attendance lists (WUA members & DRD-WRD staff).</p> <p>Method: Participants complete a standardised knowledge assessment before and after training, covering: roles and responsibilities in water</p>	20%	60%	85%	<p>Trained WUA members and DRD-WRD staff remain active in their roles</p> <p>Training content reflects real decision-making responsibilities</p> <p>Staff have opportunities to apply skills through water-planning and dashboard use</p>

		<p>governance, climate and drought risks, use of groundwater and climate data, principles of water allocation and demand management</p> <p>% = (Number of participants scoring $\geq 70\%$ in post-test AND showing $\geq 20\%$ improvement from baseline) \div (Total participants assessed) \times 100</p> <p>Linked to Sub-Activity 1.2.1.1, 1.2.2.1</p>				
	# of GIS dashboards developed	<p>MOV: Dashboard screenshots or access records; Acted technical verification notes; KII records with trained users.</p> <p>Method: The dashboard will be counted when it is operational, linked to the central database, and used by trained staff to view groundwater and climate data. ACTED will verify this through system checks and KIIs.</p> <p>Linked to Sub-Activity: 1.2.1.1.</p>	0	1	1	<p>Internet and power (incl. solar) remain available</p> <p>Government IT systems remain accessible</p> <p>Data-sharing agreements are respected</p>
	# of IWMP developed	<p>MOV: Final approved IWMP documents; ACTED verification records</p> <p>Method: An IWMP will be counted when a district-level water management</p>	0	0	1	<p>District water authorities remain engaged in the planning process.</p> <p>WUAs are able to participate and provide community</p>

		<p>plan is finalized, formally endorsed by WRD, and incorporates climate-related water scarcity scenarios and community inputs. Acted will verify this through document review</p> <p>Linked to sub-activities 1.2.1.2</p>				<p>inputs.</p> <p>Basin and dashboard data are available to inform the plans.</p>
	# of community structure facilitated community water-feedback mechanisms	<p>MOV: Community structures facilitation agreements; workshop and meeting attendance lists.</p> <p>Method: Each feedback mechanism will be counted when a community structure facilitated community water-resilience workshop is completed and documented. Acted will verify this through review of workshop reports and attendance records.</p> <p>Linked to Sub-Activity 1.2.2.2</p>	0	3	5	<p>Community structures remain operational</p> <p>Communities are able to meet</p> <p>Authorities allow community feedback to be shared</p>

	# of community participatory monitoring tools developed	<p>MOV: community monitoring tools and guidelines; Acted verification notes.</p> <p>Method: Indicator will be counted when a community monitoring tool is developed and used to collect feedback with community members. Acted will verify this through document review.</p> <p>Linked to Sub-Activity 1.2.2.3</p>	0	1	1	<p>Community structures and community representatives are able to engage in tool development and use.</p> <p>Community members are willing to provide feedback and participate in monitoring.</p> <p>The project continues to provide facilitation and technical support.</p>
<p>Output 1.3</p> <p>Knowledge sharing and financing for sustained water resilience (national)</p>	# of policy briefs or guidance developed	<p>MOV: Policy brief documents or guidance notes.</p> <p>Method: A policy brief will be counted once it has been technically validated, formally approved by the project, and disseminated to relevant local and/or national authorities through workshops or official communication channels.</p> <p>Linked to Sub-Activity 1.3.1.2</p>	0	1	2	<p>Sufficient climate, groundwater, and governance data are available from Output 1.1 and stakeholder consultations to inform policy development.</p> <p>No major regulatory or political disruptions prevent policy engagement and dissemination.</p>
	# business cases for priority climate-resilient water investments formally validated through multi-stakeholder processes	<p>MOV: Final business-case documents, validation-workshop minutes, stakeholder attendance lists.</p> <p>Method: A business case</p>	0	0	At least 1	<p>Line ministries and utilities remain engaged</p> <p>Climate and groundwater data from Component 1, 2</p>

		is counted once it has been technically completed and formally endorsed or acknowledged by MoLAE or a relevant line ministry. Linked to Sub-Activity 1.3.2.1				and 3 is available No political restrictions on investment dialogue
	# of multi-stakeholder knowledge sharing events conducted to support climate-resilient water planning and financing	MOV: Event agendas; participant lists; policy briefs or event reports. Method: An event will be counted when a national-level climate–water dialogue is held, convened by MoLAE, and brings together government, technical experts, and other stakeholders to discuss climate-resilient water planning and financing. Acted will verify this through review of event documentation and outputs. Linked to Sub-Activity 1.3.2.2	0	2	5	MoLAE and key institutions remain willing and able to convene the events. Stakeholders are able to participate in national-level dialogues. Security, access, and logistics allow events to take place.
	# of institutional climate-finance tools, guidelines or standard operating procedures (SOPs) developed and adopted by MoLAE	MOV: Final approved tools, guidelines or SOPs, MoLAE endorsement or adoption records. Method: A tool, guideline, or SOP will be counted when it is formally developed with MoLAE and approved or endorsed by the ministry. Acted will verify this through document review.	0	1	2	MoLAE and relevant line ministries remain engaged in the capacity-building process. Trained staff remain in post and apply the tools developed.

		Linked to Sub-Activity 1.3.3.1				
	# of climate adaptation and/or mitigation projects developed	<p>MOV: MoLAE pipeline tracker, submission preparation files.</p> <p>Method: A project is counted when it is registered in MoLAE's official pipeline using the standardised templates and reviewed by the Climate Project Task Team.</p> <p>Linked to Sub-Activity 1.3.3.2</p>	0	2	4	<p>MoLAE maintains an active NDA function</p> <p>Sector ministries continue contributing data</p>
<p>Outcome 2</p> <p>Improving community water infrastructure and re-use systems (Eastern Ghouta)</p>	% of households served by maintained boreholes and networks reporting improved drinking water services	<p>MOV: Acted MEAL Household level surveys.</p> <p>Method: Acted will conduct household surveys in communities served by the maintained boreholes and networks. Households will be asked whether drinking-water availability, continuity, and adequacy during the dry season have improved compared to before the project.</p> <p>The indicator will be calculated as:</p> <p>$\% = (\text{Number of households reporting improved drinking-water services during the dry season} \div \text{Total households surveyed in the targeted areas}) \times 100$</p> <p>Data will be collected at</p>	To be established	40%	70%	<p>Power and security allow infrastructure to operate.</p> <p>Households remain in the targeted service areas.</p> <p>Households are willing and able to participate in surveys and provide accurate information.</p> <p>Climate events (drought or extreme rainfall) do not exceed the resilience capacity of the maintained systems.</p>

		baseline, midline, and endline to track change over time. Linked to activity 2.1.1				
	% of reported reduction in non-revenue water (NRW) in targeted network	<p>MOV: Acted and utility technical monitoring reports, Acted MEAL KIIs with water utility technical and management staff.</p> <p>Method: Acted/MoLAE will conduct KIIs with water utility technical and management staff to collect reported estimates of changes in non-revenue water in the targeted networks compared to baseline conditions. Reported changes will be cross-checked through technical field observations. Data will be collected at baseline, midline, and endline for the same zones to track percentage change over time.</p> <p>Non-revenue water is defined as the amount of water lost without generating any income.</p> <p>Linked to activity 2.1.2</p>	0	15%	30%	<p>Bulk and customer meters remain functional and readable.</p> <p>Illegal connections do not increase significantly.</p> <p>Population in the zone remains broadly stable.</p>
	% of supported household with a reduction in per-capita potable water use	<p>MOV: Household and institutional meter readings; billing data.</p> <p>Method: Water consumption will be measured using meter</p>	0	25%	50%	<p>Meters and fixtures remain installed and functional.</p> <p>Household size does not change significantly.</p>

		<p>readings collected before installation and during follow-up periods. For households without pre-existing meters, baseline readings will be taken at installation. Per-capita consumption will be calculated using household size data and compared across time. Acted will verify this through MEAL observations at household level.</p> <p>Linked to activity 2.2.1</p>				No major supply interruptions distort consumption patterns.
	% of supported households safely reusing greywater for productive or domestic non potable water	<p>MOV: Household surveys (Baseline, midline and endline assessments disaggregated by sex). Greywater system inspection forms; photo documentation; training records.</p> <p>Method: Baseline, midline, and endline household surveys will record whether greywater is reused for gardens, fodder, or other non-potable uses. Technical staff will verify a sample of households through site visits to confirm systems are installed, functioning, and being used safely.</p> <p>Linked to activity 2.2.2</p>	5%	40%	80%	<p>Households accept reuse practices and maintain systems.</p> <p>No public health or regulatory restrictions prevent reuse.</p> <p>Seasonal water availability allows systems to operate.</p>
Output 2.1 Existing boreholes and	# of drinking-water boreholes maintained and equipped with	MOV: Borehole maintenance and solar	0	11	28	Boreholes remain operationally suitable

networks are climate-proofed and optimised (Eastern Ghouta)	climate-resilient technologies	<p>installation reports; pump and flow meter installation records; water-quality test results.</p> <p>Method: Acted/MoLAE and utility engineers will verify that boreholes are flushed, equipped (pumps, meters, solar), and producing water that meets drinking-water standards through technical site inspections and laboratory testing.</p> <p>Linked to Sub-Activity 2.1.1.1</p>				<p>for maintenance and equipment upgrading</p> <p>Solar and pump supply chains remain open</p>
	KM of drinking water network and storage infrastructure maintained and pressure regulated	<p>MOV: Work-completion certificates; hydrostatic test results; network maps and photos.</p> <p>Method: Rehabilitation works will be verified through engineering documentation and field inspections confirming pipe replacement, pressure regulation, tank waterproofing, and successful hydrostatic testing. The verified network length (km) will be calculated from the updated GIS maps and reported annually.</p> <p>Linked to Sub-Activity 2.1.1.2</p>	0 km	20 km	35 km	<p>Access to worksites remains possible</p> <p>Materials and skilled labour remain available</p>
	KM of network covered by an operational leak detection system	MOV: GIS maps; bulk-meter installation records, Aced and utility verification reports.	0 km	20km	35 km	<p>Utility IT and GIS remain operational</p> <p>Trained staff are</p>

		<p>Method: Network sections mapped in the utility GIS will be counted as “covered” if they have: at least one bulk meter installed at an inlet or outlet, active leak-detection data recorded for that section, and trained utility staff assigned to apply the leak-detection SOPs.</p> <p>The total length (km) of these verified network sections will be calculated from the GIS system and reported annually.</p> <p>Linked to Sub-Activity 2.1.2.1</p>				retained and assigned to leak detection
	# of community-based leak reporting mechanisms developed	<p>MOV: Records of established reporting channels; Acted verification reports; community–utility bi-annual review meeting minutes; feedback-loop tracking sheets documenting reported leaks and responses.</p> <p>Method: A reporting mechanism will be counted when a reporting channel is established, community members are informed about it, and at least one leak report has been recorded. Acted will verify this through KIs with community focal points.</p>	0	0	1	<p>Community members are willing and able to report leaks.</p> <p>Focal points or designated staff remain available to receive and record reports.</p> <p>Basic communication channels (phone, messaging, or paper-based systems) remain functional.</p>

		<p>Community focal points and utility staff will jointly review reported leaks on a quarterly basis. These participatory review sessions will analyse response times, identify operational bottlenecks, and inform adjustments to repair prioritisation or reporting protocols. Documentation of these sessions will support adaptive improvements in water system management and ensure that monitoring findings inform operational decision-making.</p> <p>Linked to activity 2.1.2.1 and 2.1.2.2</p>				
	% of planned operational plans and budgets developed and implemented in line with training guidance	<p>MOV: Approved O&M and cost-recovery plans; departmental budget documents; Acted KII and verification records.</p> <p>Method: Each plan or budget will be counted when it follows the structure and key elements introduced in the training and shows evidence of use during the reporting period. Acted will verify this through document review and KIIs.</p> <p>Linked to activity 2.1.3.1</p>	0	50%	80%	Utilities remain operational
	% of key local stakeholders that	MOV: Pre- and post-training competency	To be established	60%	80%	Trained staff remain in post long enough

	demonstrate improved knowledge on operational planning, O&M budgeting, revenue-performance linkages, and cost-recovery integration	<p>assessments, Training attendance and completion records</p> <p>Method: A standard competency framework (coordination, O&M planning, leak management, cost-recovery oversight) will be defined at baseline.</p> <p>All staff receiving training under: 2.1.1 (infrastructure operation), 2.1.2 (leak detection & response), and 2.1.3 (O&M and cost-recovery) will complete a short pre-and post-assessment.</p> <p>A staff member is counted as “improved” if their post-score increases by at least one competency level.</p> <p>Key stakeholders = Public Corporation for Drinking Water and Sanitation, WRD technical staff, network O&M teams, and relevant utility supervisors engaged under Activities 2.1.1–2.1.3, Linked to activities 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3</p>				<p>to apply skills</p> <p>Utilities allow staff to use new procedures and tools</p> <p>Security and power supply allow continued operation of upgraded systems</p>
	% of households aware of tariffs and their link to service sustainability	<p>MOV: Community surveys; campaign records</p> <p>Method: Knowledge-attitude surveys conducted before and</p>	To be established before conducting the awareness campaigns	50%	75%	Communities remain engaged and able to participate

		<p>after awareness campaigns.</p> <p>Linked to activity 2.1.3.3</p>				
	% of installed water meters that are operational and generating usable consumption data	<p>MOV: Acted KII's, technical inspection checklists, geotagged photos of installed meters and Acted meter reading forms.</p> <p>Method: A meter will be classified as "operational and generating usable data" when: it is physically installed and visible at the registered location; it can be read manually by Acted staff; and the household or institution confirms during KII's that the meter is being used and has produced a consumption reading during the reporting period.</p> <p>Meter status will be assessed through: KII's with households or institutions where meters are installed; and on-site technical visits by Acted staff to visually verify installation and meter readability.</p> <p>Acted will conduct random spot-checks to confirm physical condition, readability, and consistency between KII responses and field observations.</p>	0	60%	80%	<p>Households and institutions allow access for interviews and site verification.</p> <p>Meters are not systematically damaged, removed, or tampered with.</p> <p>Acted field teams are able to conduct regular monitoring visits.</p>

		Linked to activity 2.1.3.2				
Output 2.2 Improved water-use efficiency and re-use in vulnerable communities (Eastern Ghouta)	# of households with water efficient fixtures installed and in use	MOV: Installation and handover forms; geo-tagged photos; household registers. Method: Acted/MoLAE technical teams will verify installation and functionality of water efficient fixtures through household visits and geo-referenced documentation. Linked to activity 2.2.1.1	0	8,000	19,500	Supply chains for fixtures remain open. Households continue to occupy dwellings. Women are able to use fixtures without additional burden.
	# of households with installed and functional greywater recycling systems and reuse kits	MOV: Installation records; handover forms; geo-tagged photos; inventory of garden and hydroponic kits. Method: Acted/MoLAE technical teams will verify installations through household visits and geo-referenced documentation confirming that recycling units and associated reuse kits are in place. Linked to activity 2.2.2.2	0	200	400	Supply chains for tanks, filters, and kits remain functional Households continue to occupy their dwellings
	% of supported household with at least 1 member trained in safe operations and reuse of greywater systems	MOV: Training attendance sheets; gender-disaggregated participant lists; post-training follow-up records Method: Training records will be reviewed and spot-checked through household visits to	0	70%	100%	Household members are available to attend training. Low-literacy materials are effective. Women are able to participate without additional time burdens.

		confirm that trained household members (women and/or men) understand operation, maintenance, and safe reuse practices. Linked to activity 2.2.2.3				
	% of beneficiaries trained who are satisfied with the quality of the training provided under the project activity	MOV: Post-training feedback forms; mobile or paper surveys; focus group discussion summaries Method: Immediately after training and during follow-up visits, participants will complete a satisfaction survey. A random sample will be followed up through FGDs to validate responses and capture qualitative feedback. Linked to activity 2.2.2.3	0%	75%	85%	Participants feel safe providing honest feedback Training materials are adapted for low literacy and gendered roles
Outcome 3 Supporting climate resilient agriculture (Eastern Ghouta)	% of supported farmers reporting improved water-use efficiency in agricultural production	MOV: Household surveys (Baseline, Midline and Endline assessment disaggregated by sex); Acted technical monitoring reports. Method: A panel of supported farmers will be surveyed at baseline, midline, and endline to assess changes in irrigation practices and perceived water use per crop cycle. Where flow meters are installed, self-reported changes will be triangulated with	0%	45%	75%	Farmers maintain access to their land and irrigation systems. Flow meters and pumps remain operational. Rainfall variability does not fully offset efficiency gains.

		<p>volumetric extraction data and irrigation schedules to validate trends in water use. Results will be analysed by comparing per-hectare water use or irrigation frequency between baseline and follow-up periods.</p> <p>Linked to activities 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.4. (farmers trained and/or financed)</p>				
	% of supported farmers adopting at least 1 climate-resilient agricultural practice	<p>MOV: Household surveys (Baseline, Midline and Endline assessment disaggregated by sex), Farm-level observation and verification checklists completed by extension workers, grant -supported investments (Activity 3.1.4), Acted technical and MEAL field verification reports.</p> <p>Method: Supported farmers will be surveyed at baseline, midline, and endline using a standardised practice-adoption module covering irrigation, soil management, water harvesting, crop and seed use. Adoption of each practice will be verified for a sample of households through on-farm observations and review of input and financing records, allowing triangulation between</p>	10%	40%	70%	<p>Target: 70% of farmers targeted who report adopting at least 1 climate-resilient agricultural practices within project duration.</p> <p>Climate-resilient inputs (seeds, irrigation equipment, soil amendments) remain available.</p> <p>Farmers have sufficient labour and financial capacity to implement practices.</p> <p>Extreme climate shocks or conflict-related displacement do not disrupt farming cycles</p>

		<p>reported and observed adoption. Farmers adopting three or more practices from the project's promoted package will be counted.</p> <p>Supported farmers are farmers who received at least one of: training (3.1.2), climate-adapted seed access (3.1.3), or grants (3.1.4).</p> <p>Linked to activities 3.1.2, 3.1.3 and 3.1.4.</p>				
	# of hectares of land with improved infiltration trenches	<p>MOV: completion reports, and site visit reports</p> <p>Method: Following completion of works, infiltration trenches upgraded or rehabilitated with geotextiles, gravel, and perforated pipes will be verified through site inspections.</p> <p>Improved infiltration trenches are infiltration trenches upgraded or rehabilitated to enhance infiltration and reduce runoff. They have appropriate geotextiles, gravel and perforated pipes to enhance the filtration to 5-127mm/hr.</p> <p>Only trenches meeting the technical standard for enhanced infiltration capacity (5-127 mm/hour) will be counted.</p> <p>Linked to activity 3.2.1</p>	0	150 Ha	300 Ha	<p>Seasonal rainfall occurs at levels comparable to baseline years</p> <p>Monitoring wells remain accessible and functional</p> <p>Recharge response is not masked by major upstream abstraction or pumping near the trenches</p>

	% of land covered by native vegetation in each grid	<p>MOV: visual site inspections, and photo documentation (every year), survival rate monitoring forms, MoA / BMDA planting and restoration registers; community-led vegetation monitoring forms; participatory site inspection reports.</p> <p>Method:</p> <p>Land within a grid is considered restored and vegetated when all of the following conditions are met: native seedlings are planted in line with approved technical designs, protection measures and watering arrangements are in place, vegetation survival rate exceeds 20% after the first growing season</p> <p>Annual site inspections will verify the total hectares of land that remain vegetated and function as infiltration-supporting areas. Visual checks will be used to validate vegetation cover over time.</p> <p>Community representatives will also participate in annual vegetation survival monitoring and site inspections. Findings will</p>	0	20%	50%	<p>Assumes grazing and woodcutting are controlled through local agreements</p> <p>Extreme drought or fire may reduce survival in some sites</p>
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		<p>be reviewed jointly with DRD-WRD and MoA counterparts to determine whether adaptive measures (such as replanting, reinforcement of fencing, or strengthened grazing control arrangements) are required.</p> <p>The indicator will be calculated as:</p> <p>% of land covered by native vegetation = area of land with verified native vegetation in the grid / total area of the grid</p> <p>Linked to activity 3.2.2</p>				
<p>Output 3.1</p> <p>Smallholder farmers are supported to improve water management (Eastern Ghouta)</p>	# of farmer associations strengthened	<p>MOV: Approved O&M plans; farmer association meeting minutes; water-use logbooks; attendance records from technical trainings; Acted and DRD-WRD technical verification reports; seasonal participatory irrigation review meeting minutes; updated irrigation schedules reflecting adaptive decisions</p> <p>Method: Acted/MoLAE and local water authorities will conduct bi-annual reviews of supported farmer associations. An association will be counted as strengthened</p>	0	5	10	<p>Farmer associations remain legally and operationally recognised.</p> <p>Association leadership and members, including women farmers, are able to attend meetings and participate in planning and management processes.</p> <p>Local water authorities continue to engage in technical backstopping and oversight.</p>

		<p>when an O&M plan is approved and used to guide water allocation, maintenance, and fee collection. Verification will be based on review of O&M plans, meeting records, and site visits.</p> <p>Bi-annual participatory review sessions will also be conducted with farmer associations to analyse irrigation logs, soil moisture data, rainfall variability, and groundwater extraction trends. During these sessions, associations will identify required adjustments to water allocation schedules and cropping strategies. These adaptive decisions will be documented and integrated into updated O&M plans, ensuring that monitoring data informs adaptive irrigation management.</p> <p>Linked to Sub-Activity 3.1.1.1, 3.1.1.2, 3.1.1.3</p>				
	# of households benefitting from climate-resilient agriculture training	<p>MOV: Training attendance registers, session reports from extension centres, Gender-disaggregated participant lists.</p> <p>Method: Administrative verification of attendance combined with spot-checks of training</p>	0	6,000	12,000	<p>Farmers can attend during cropping seasons. Women and smallholders are not excluded by timing or location.</p> <p>The target reflects household-level coverage, calculated using an average</p>

		<p>sessions by Acted MEAL and technical staff.</p> <p>Linked to Sub-Activity 3.1.2.3.</p>				household size of six persons.
	% of trained participants demonstrating improved knowledge of climate-resilient water and agricultural practices	<p>MOV: Pre- and post-training tests, Training attendance registers (sex- and institution-disaggregated), Acted MEAL training database</p> <p>Method: All participants will complete a short knowledge test before and after training.</p> <p>Tests will be adapted to each group (farmers, extension staff, GOSM staff) but aligned to the same climate-resilience learning objectives.</p> <p>% = Participants with $\geq 20\%$ score improvement \div Total trained participants</p> <p>Linked to sub-activities 3.1.2.3, 3.1.1.1, 3.1.3.2, and 3.1.4</p>	0	60%	80%	<p>Participants attend full training cycles</p> <p>Tests are delivered in accessible formats (low-literacy, practical where needed)</p> <p>Trainers deliver standardised curricula</p> <p>Seasonal farming pressures do not significantly reduce attendance</p>
	# of agricultural extension and research centres operational and delivering climate adaptation support	<p>MOV: Equipment and solar installation records, extension and research centre training calendars, Acted site-verification reports.</p> <p>Method: Acted/MoLAE will conduct bi-annual institutional verification visits to extension centers and agriculture research centre to confirm that:</p>	0	2	4	<p>Extension and research centres remain staffed and accessible. Power systems and equipment are maintained</p>

		centres are equipped, powered, and staffed, and services and trainings are delivered to farmers. Linked to Sub-Activity 3.1.2.1				
	# of public seed production facilities producing drought-resistant seed using upgraded equipment and trained staff	MOV: Equipment handover and installation records, GOSM and nursery production logs, Seed certification and quality-testing reports, Training completion records for technicians, Acted technical verification reports. Method: Acted/MoLAE technical staff will conduct annual institutional and production verification visits to supported facilities to verify that: laboratory and greenhouse equipment is installed and functional, trained staff are assigned to seed production and quality control, certified drought-resistant seed is being produced during the agricultural season Facilities meeting all three criteria will be counted. Linked to sub-activities 3.1.3.1 and 3.1.3.2	0	3	4	GOSM and MoA institutions remain operational. Climatic conditions allow at least one seed production cycle per year. Seed certification processes remain in place.
	# of households benefitting from climate	MOV: Grant files; on-grant registry.	0	4,944	12,360	Banking system remains functional.

	resilient grants or on-grants	Method: Administrative review of signed grant contracts and bank on-grant disbursement files. Linked to sub-activities 3.1.4.1 and 3.1.4.2				<p>Farmers meet eligibility and co-financing requirements.</p> <p>The target reflects household-level coverage, calculated using an average household size of six persons.</p> <p>Revolving-fund grant recipients repay instalments on time so that capital is recycled to finance second-cycle and subsequent beneficiaries.</p>
	% of financed investments verified as installed and used for climate resilient practices	<p>MOV: Technical verification visit reports; geo-tagged photos; beneficiary investment records.</p> <p>Method: Field-based verification visits conducted by Acted/MoLAE and technical teams prior to release of final grant instalments and during grant follow-up.</p> <p>Linked to sub-activities 3.1.4.1 and 3.1.4.2</p>	0	60%	100%	<p>Supply chains for equipment remain open.</p> <p>No widespread crop failure or conflict disrupts investment implementation,</p>
<p>Output 3.2</p> <p>Community level ecosystem-based adaptations to improve aquifer recharge</p>	# of recharge structures rehabilitated and operational	MOV: DRD-WRD mapping registry, Construction and rehabilitation completion reports, Geo-tagged photos, Acted technical	0	25	50	<p>Public land access remains available.</p> <p>Construction sites are not damaged or restricted</p>

(Eastern Ghouta)		<p>verification reports.</p> <p>Method: Acted/MoLAE and DRD-WRD will jointly maintain a geo-referenced asset register and conduct bi-annual field verification visits to confirm that each structure exists and is able to receive and infiltrate runoff.</p> <p>Linked to Sub-Activity 3.2.1.1</p>				
	% of operational recharge structures covered by approved O&M plans and trained management arrangements	<p>MOV: O&M plans approved by DRD-WRD and GCWR, institutional responsibility matrices, Acted and DRD-WRD verification reports.</p> <p>Method: Document review of O&M plans and spot-checks with responsible entities during joint verification visits to confirm roles, schedules, and maintenance arrangements are in place and understood.</p> <p>Linked to Sub-Activity 3.2.1.2</p>	0%	60%	90%	<p>DRD-WRD and local authorities continue to participate</p> <p>Staff turnover does not undermine institutional memory</p>
	# of public nurseries supported	<p>MOV: Equipment delivery and handover forms, Nursery asset inventories (tools, irrigation, solar, soil and water-testing equipment), Seed and seedling input distribution records, Nursery production and</p>	0	2	3	<p>MoA nurseries remain staffed and operational throughout the project.</p> <p>Land access and security conditions allow nursery</p>

		<p>maintenance logs, Acted and MoA verification visit reports.</p> <p>Method: A public nursery will be counted as “supported” when it has received and is using the comprehensive support package defined under Sub-Activity 3.2.2.1, including at minimum:</p> <p>production inputs (soil, sand, seeds, seedlings), irrigation and water-quality equipment, and energy or mechanisation support (e.g. solar systems, tractors or tools).</p> <p>Acted/MoLAE technical staff, together with MoA counterparts, will conduct verification visits to confirm delivery, installation, and use of the supported assets. Documentation will be cross-checked against asset inventories and nursery production records to ensure that support is operational, not only delivered.</p> <p>Linked to Sub-Activity 3.2.2.1</p>				<p>operations and monitoring.</p> <p>Water and basic inputs remain available for seedling production.</p>
	# of individuals benefiting from training and knowledge exchange at the sustainable land	MOV: Training attendance sheets, session reports, Gender-disaggregated participant lists.	0	250	500	The education site remains accessible and operational throughout the project period

	revegetation education site	<p>Method: Administrative verification of attendance combined with spot-checks of training sessions by Acted MEAL and technical staff.</p> <p>Linked to Sub-Activity 3.2.2.3</p>				<p>Target institutions and volunteers are available and willing to participate</p> <p>Training schedules align with institutional calendars and seasonal constraints</p> <p>No major security, climate, or access disruptions prevent regular training delivery</p>
Project/programme co-benefit indicators						
Co-benefit 1 Gender	% of targeted women who report meaningful participation in local water and agricultural decision-making structures	<p>MOV: Endline household survey (women), Focus Group Discussions with women in WUAs and farmer groups, WUA and local planning body attendance records</p> <p>Method: A representative sample of targeted women will be surveyed at baseline and endline.</p> <p>Women will be asked whether they: attend local water or agriculture decision-making meetings, speak or contribute to decisions, and feel their views are considered.</p> <p>The percentage answering "yes" to at least two of these will be reported.</p>	0	50%	75%	<p>Women are able to attend meetings safely</p> <p>WUAs and local planning bodies remain functional</p> <p>Social and institutional barriers do not prevent women's participation</p>

Co-benefit 2 Economic	% of supported households reporting improved economic resilience due to more reliable and efficient water access	<p>MOV: Household surveys (Baseline, Midline, Endline).</p> <p>Method: A representative sample of supported households will be surveyed at baseline and endline.</p> <p>Households will be asked whether project-supported water improvements (e.g. more reliable supply, irrigation efficiency, water reuse) have helped them: maintain or increase crop production, and/or reduce water-related costs, and/or protect income during drought or water shortages.</p> <p>Households answering "yes" to at least one will be counted as economically more resilient.</p>	To be established	30%	60%	<p>Economic resilience defined as the ability to maintain or increase agricultural production, reduce water-related costs, or protect income during climate stress</p> <p>Local agricultural markets and input supply chains remain functional</p> <p>Climate shocks do not exceed the project's adaptation envelope</p> <p>Water infrastructure and irrigation systems remain operational</p>

4. Project/programme activities and deliverables

All project activities should be listed here with a description and sub-activities. Significant deliverables should be also reflected in the project/programme Timetable (Annex 5). Add rows as needed.

Please number the activities as shown below to indicate association of activities to the related outputs provided above in section 5. Similarly, please number sub-activities as shown below to associate to the related activity.

Output	Activities	Description	Deliverables
Output 1.1 Integrated data systems for measuring, monitoring, and modelling groundwater resources (Barada and	Activity 1.1.1 Conduct integrated baseline assessments and establish groundwater monitoring networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basin-wide hydrological baseline consolidating groundwater, surface water, land use, demand, and climate data in the Barada Basin and Awaj Basin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated hydrological baseline assessment. Land use, water demand, borehole, and water quality maps.

Awaj basin)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water demand, borehole, and water quality mapping using GIS, remote sensing, and household surveys. • Non-invasive geophysical surveys to inform hydrogeological understanding. • Establishment of groundwater and hydro-climatic monitoring networks using existing boreholes. • Training and equipment provision to strengthen national data collection and analysis capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geophysical survey outputs. • Functional groundwater and hydro-climatic monitoring network. • Training attendance sheets and equipment handover records.
	<p>Activity 1.1.2</p> <p>Develop climate-informed groundwater flow models and decision-support tools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of climate-informed groundwater flow models for the Barada Basin and Awaj Basin, integrating hydrological, geological, monitoring, and climate data. • Simulation of abstraction, recharge, and climate variability scenarios to inform drought management and sustainable water allocation. • Development of GIS-based dashboards and decision-support tools for basin-level planning. • Strengthening of cloud-based groundwater and climate data management systems and protocols. • Training of national stakeholders on model use, updating, and interpretation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate-informed groundwater flow model and scenario analyses. • Conceptual and numerical groundwater modelling outputs. • GIS-based dashboards and decision-support tools. • Upgraded cloud-based groundwater and climate data management system. • Operational guidelines and training attendance sheets.
<p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder capacity strengthening for climate-informed water management (Easten Ghouta)</p>	<p>Activity 1.2.1</p> <p>Strengthening capacity of Damascus and Rural Damascus Water Resource Directorate and Environmental Directorate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping and assessment of existing local water governance structures and coordination mechanisms. • Capacity building of DRD-WRD and sub-district offices on climate- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established/strengthened. • Trained DRD-WRD staff and standardised planning tools. • District-level water management plans and dashboards.

		<p>informed water planning and digital tools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of district-level, climate-informed water management plans and simple planning dashboards. 	
	<p>Activity 1.2.2</p> <p>Build local water management accountability systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and strengthening of inclusive Water User Associations (WUAs). • Establishment of community structure-led community feedback and monitoring mechanisms complementing WUAs. • Facilitation of inclusive community water resilience workshops and quarterly feedback meetings. • Co-development and application of participatory community monitoring and feedback tools. • Systematic integration of community feedback into project and water governance decision-making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local water governance mapping and capacity assessment. • Functional and inclusive WUAs and community structure-led community accountability mechanism established. • Community workshops and quarterly feedback sessions conducted. • Participatory community monitoring tools applied. • Consolidated community feedback reports shared with WUAs and authorities.
<p>Output 1.3</p> <p>Knowledge sharing and financing for sustained water resilience (national)</p>	<p>Activity 1.3.1</p> <p>Participatory review and recommendations to the local water use regulatory framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory review of local water regulations using climate and groundwater data, including on greywater reuse. • Multi-stakeholder workshops to identify gaps and climate-responsive regulatory recommendations. • Development of practical guidance to support local and national uptake and alignment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of local water regulatory frameworks. • Climate-responsive regulatory recommendations and action points. • Policy briefs and guidance notes for local and national authorities.
	<p>Activity 1.3.2</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder forums for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of government-led platforms for climate-water knowledge exchange and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business cases for priority climate-resilient water investments.

	knowledge exchange and coordination of investments	<p>investment coordination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and validation of business cases for priority climate-resilient water investments. • Convening of annual national climate-water forums to inform policy dialogue and investment prioritisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National climate-water dialogue events conducted. • Policy briefs and investment recommendations aligned with national climate strategies.
	<p>Activity 1.3.3</p> <p>Strengthening of the NDAs capacity to catalyse climate financing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional capacity strengthening of MoLAE on climate finance programming and engagement with the GCF and other funds. • Inter-ministerial coordination to prioritise climate-resilient investment areas. • Development and pipelining of climate finance concept notes and project proposals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained MoLAE and line ministry staff on climate finance and proposal development. • Climate finance concept notes and project proposals developed and submitted. • Standardised project formulation tools and internal review processes established.
<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>Existing boreholes and networks are climate-proofed and optimised (Eastern Ghouta)</p>	<p>Activity 2.1.1</p> <p>Climate-proof and upgrade priority public drinking water infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate-proofing and upgrading of priority drinking water boreholes to ensure reliable abstraction under climate stress. • Installation of adaptive technologies, including energy-efficient pumps, solarisation, flow meters, and corrosion-resistant components. • Borehole maintenance, flushing, and water quality testing to restore performance and protect aquifers. • Targeted maintenance of small-scale drinking water networks and elevated tanks to reduce losses and improve service continuity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority drinking water boreholes upgraded and climate-proofed. • Renewable energy and efficiency technologies installed. • Borehole maintenance, flushing, and water quality tests completed. • Drinking water network sections and storage tanks rehabilitated and operational.

	<p>Activity 2.1.2</p> <p>Establish a robust leak detection and response system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a fit-for-context leak detection system combining acoustic devices, bulk metering, and simple digital tools. • Capacity building of water utility staff on leak detection, GIS analysis, and system O&M. • Development of SOPs for leak detection, data validation, and repair prioritisation. • Establishment of community-based leak reporting mechanisms linked to utility dashboards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational leak detection and response system. • Trained utility staff and SOPs institutionalised. • Community-based leak reporting platform operational.
	<p>Activity 2.1.3</p> <p>Strengthen water resource directorate capacities for O&M and cost recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity strengthening of utilities on transparent cost-recovery mechanisms and O&M financing. • Development of a pilot performance monitoring and public reporting tools. • Community awareness activities on cost recovery, service reliability, and climate resilience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained water department staff on O&M and cost recovery. • Performance monitoring and reporting tools in use. • Community awareness materials and sessions conducted.
<p>Output 2.2</p> <p>Improved water-use efficiency and re-use in vulnerable communities (Eastern Ghouta)</p>	<p>Activity 2.2.1</p> <p>Installation of water efficient fixtures and metering</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of water-efficient fixtures in vulnerable households to reduce demand and promote conservation. • Installation of household- and institutional-level water meters to improve accountability and monitoring. • Training of utility staff on meter installation, operation, and data use, supported by community awareness activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water-efficient fixtures installed in targeted households. • Water meters installed and operational at household and institutional levels. • Trained utility staff and SOPs for meter management. • Community awareness sessions conducted.
	<p>Activity 2.2.2.</p> <p>Installation of small-scale greywater recycling systems for household reuse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of decentralised greywater recycling systems for non-potable household reuse. • Provision of complementary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household greywater recycling systems installed and operational. • Garden kits and/or

		inputs for safe reuse, including garden or fodder production kits. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and follow-up support to ensure safe operation, maintenance, and sustained reuse practices. 	hydroponic fodder kits distributed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries trained on system use and safe reuse practices. • Follow-up support visits conducted.
Output 3.1 Smallholder farmers are supported to improve water management (Eastern Ghouta)	Activity 3.1.1. Capacity-building for farmer associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical training for farmer associations on water demand and supply management and farm-level planning. • Provision of basic water management tools (soil moisture, salinity, and flow meters). • Integration of farm-level data into local water management plans. • Support for O&M planning and inclusive participation, including women farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmer associations trained on water management and planning. • Water monitoring tools distributed and operational. • Farm-level water data feeding into local management plans. • O&M plans for irrigation systems developed.
	Activity 3.1.2 Training on climate adapted agricultural practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of farmers, extension workers, and environmental staff on climate-resilient agricultural practices. • Establishment of demonstration plots linked to crop cycles. • Strengthening and equipping of agricultural extension centres to sustain knowledge transfer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers and extension staff trained on climate-adapted practices. • Demonstration plots established and operational. • Agricultural extension centres equipped and capacitated.
	Activity 3.1.3 Support to government nurseries for increased supply of drought resistant crop seeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional support to public nurseries and seed institutions to increase production of drought-resistant seeds. • Provision of laboratory, production, and greenhouse equipment. • Specialised training for staff on climate-adapted seed production and quality management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public nurseries and seed facilities equipped. • Drought-resistant seed production capacity strengthened. • Nursery and laboratory staff trained.
	Activity 3.1.4 Establish locally driven financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of cost-sharing grants for micro-farmers to adopt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost-sharing grants disbursed to micro-farmers.

	models	climate-resilient water and agricultural practices. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a revolving grant fund in partnership with a local financial institution. • Business training, mentoring, and monitoring to ensure sustainability and repayment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revolving grant fund established and operational. • Business plans developed and financed. • Monitoring and repayment mechanisms in place.
Output 3.2 Community level ecosystem-based adaptations to improve aquifer recharge (Eastern Ghouta)	Activity 3.2.1 Enhance natural infiltration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance and equipping of existing recharge wells to improve groundwater recharge. • Establishment of infiltration trenches on public land to enhance rainwater and runoff infiltration. • Development of O&M guidelines in coordination with DRD-WRD and GCWR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recharge wells maintained and equipped. • Infiltration trenches established on public land. • O&M guidelines for recharge infrastructure developed.
	Activity 3.2.2 Restore degraded public land through revegetation with native plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to MoA nurseries to increase production of native pasture and forest seedlings. • Provision of equipment, inputs, and renewable energy systems to strengthen nursery operations. • Implementation of revegetation campaigns on degraded public land with community engagement. • Establish an educational site showcasing locally appropriate species and techniques that support ecosystem restoration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoA nurseries equipped and operational. • Native seedlings produced and supplied. • Revegetation campaigns implemented and maintained. • Educational site is established and operational.

5. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements (max. 300 words)

Besides the arrangements (e.g. annual performance reports) laid out in Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA), please give a summary of the project/programme specific arrangements for monitoring, reporting and evaluation including a description of the monitoring and reporting system that will be used to assess the climate results of the proposed project/programme. Please also summarize the types of interim and final evaluations. Describe Accredited Entity (AE) project reporting relationships, including to the National Designated Authority (NDA)/Focal Point and between AE and Executing Entity (EE) as relevant, identifying reporting obligations from the EE to the AE.

External Evaluations:

The project will commission an external mid-term evaluation and a final external evaluation before the end of the project. The evaluations will be carried out

by a team of external independent experts at the mid-term in year 3 and at the final stage in year 5. The evaluations will assess the performance of the project against its paradigm shift induced with the project, outcomes and outputs, as well as the effectiveness of its implementation. Acted uses the six evaluation criteria of the

Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development for its evaluations and will also follow the guidelines and criteria of the GCF evaluation policy.

Monitoring conducted by AE:

Baseline:

Baseline data will be collected by the MEAL Unit at the outset of implementation through household-level surveys, focus group discussion, and key information interviews. The baseline data will then be compared to **midline and endline assessment** to account for behavioural change and practices accountable to the project. These will be disaggregated by sex, age, and vulnerability status to ensure inclusive representation.

Recognising gaps in quantitative baseline data, Year 1 will include a dedicated Gender and PSEAH baseline assessment integrated into the overall project baseline and workplan. This assessment will establish disaggregated baselines on women's participation in governance and project activities, empowerment and workload indicators, perceptions of women's participation, and SEAH risks and referral pathways. Based on the findings, GAP indicators and targets will be validated and adjusted as needed. The exercise will be led by the Gender & Safeguarding Specialist in collaboration with the MEAL Unit and implemented under existing MEAL and safeguarding budget allocations, ensuring alignment with GCF requirements.

Acted's MEAL Unit will also undertake additional targeted stakeholder consultations during the project inception phase to address inclusion gaps. These consultations will map and engage community-based organizations (CBOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), women-led CSOs/WLOs, disability-focused organizations, and other relevant intermediaries representing persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups. At the national level, targeted consultations with women-led CSOs/WLOs will also be conducted to complement the institutional inputs gathered through the ministry-led workshops and capture broader gender and inclusion perspectives relevant to national policy and governance. Where direct engagement with certain groups is constrained by contextual sensitivities, perspectives will be captured through trusted representative bodies or intermediaries.

Results-Based Monitoring (RBM):

Regular follow ups of outcome and output indicators of the logical framework to make sure the project is on track and adapt activities and/or methodologies depending on the context (Programme team). Results will be updated and shared monthly through the APRs. The MEAL Unit will complement this process through periodic field monitoring, including On-Site Monitoring (OSM), Household level surveys, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), to assess implementation quality and validate key assumptions. Monitoring and evaluation data will be collected, analysed, and reported on a bi-annual and annual basis to inform project progress reporting and support evidence-based recommendations for improved implementation.

Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning:

The project integrates a Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning approach across institutional, community, and farmer levels. Monitoring findings will be reviewed through structured joint reflection sessions involving Water User Associations, farmer associations, community structures, and national institutions. These sessions will identify what is functioning effectively and where adjustments are required. Documented feedback and adaptive decisions will be incorporated into planning cycles, operational procedures, and technical prioritisation, ensuring that monitoring results directly inform implementation adjustments and strengthen local ownership of project outcomes beyond project-level reporting requirements.

Findings from the inception-phase consultations will be systematically integrated into project implementation. Identified gaps will inform updates to the Gender

Action Plan (GAP) and relevant Logframe indicators to ensure that the perspectives of previously underrepresented vulnerable groups are embedded in project planning and results frameworks. The community engagement teams and workshops established under Activity 1.2.2 will ensure representation of vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, older persons, youth and returnees, so their perspectives remain reflected in community feedback and monitoring processes throughout implementation.

In addition, the participatory community monitoring tool developed under Activity 1.2.2.3 will incorporate disaggregated data collection to capture differentiated experiences and impacts of project interventions across vulnerable groups. Acted's MEAL Unit will also assess whether vulnerable groups are adequately represented in project activities and beneficiary targeting through ongoing monitoring, with findings informing adaptive management decisions through the Project Management Unit (PMU). During implementation, women-led CSOs/WLOs will also be engaged in national governance, advisory and knowledge-sharing processes under Outputs 1.2, 1.3, and 3.1.

Annual Progress Monitoring:

Engage the community directly in measuring and validating outcomes, ensuring ownership and relevance. Acted will present success stories to capture lived experience illustrating causal change accountable to the project and unanticipated outcomes. A mixed-methods approach will be applied, combining quantitative data collected at household level with qualitative evidence gathered through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with community leaders and local authorities, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with youth and women's groups, to ensure analytical rigour and depth.

Learning:

One structured learning session will be conducted annually, accompanied by the production and dissemination of learning briefs to capture and share key insights and lessons learned.

The M&E system is based on the following:

- Acted MEAL Handbook
- Acted MEAL Syria internal tools (including verification, data collection, analysis and reporting tools and database templates) adopted from the M&E systems of previous Acted Syria projects
- Project logical framework
- Procedures of national project partners
- GCF Annual Performance Report