



PROJECT PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAM INFORMATION

Project/Program Title: *Strengthening community resilience of rural populations in the arid zones of northwestern Argentina in the face of climate change by improving access to water and the application of sustainable land management practices.*

Country: Argentina

Thematic Focal Area: [Multisectoral](#)

Type of Implementing Entity: Regional IE.

Implementing Entity: Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF).

Executing Entity: Co - executors:
Secretariat of Tourism, Environment and Sports of the Government of Argentina
Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF)

Amount of financing requested: 10,000,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Project Formulation Grant Request (available to NIEs only): Yes ☐ No ☒

Amount of Requested financing for PFG: Not applicable (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

Letter of endorsement (LOE) signed: Yes ☒ No ☐

NOTE: The LOE must be signed by the Designated Authority (DA). The signing DA must be registered with the Adaptation Fund. For the Designated Authority, please refer to this page: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/designated-authorities>

Stage of Submission:

☒ This proposal has been submitted before, even at a different stage (concept, fully developed proposal).

☐ This is the first time the proposal has been submitted at any stage. In case of resubmission, enter the last submission date: Click or tap to enter a date.

In case of resubmission, enter the last submission date: 5 July 2024

Please note that fully developed proposal documents should not exceed 100 pages for the main document and 100 pages for annexes.

Content	
ACRONYMS:	4
Background and context of the project/program:	5
Project/Program Objectives:	14
Project/program components and financing:	15
Planned schedule:	16
PART II: PROJECT/PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION	17
A.Describe the project/programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience	17
Component 1: Improving access to water and promoting SLMP in rural populations of NOA Cuyo to reduce their vulnerability to climate change....	18
Component 2. Strengthening rural women and organizations and diversities for adaptation to climate change.....	39
Component 3. Financing and local added value.....	42
Component 4: Knowledge Management and Project Sustainability	47
B.Describe how the project/program provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project/program will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy.	48
C.Describe or provide a cost-effectiveness analysis of the proposed project/program.	55
D.Describe how the project/program is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where applicable, the national adaptation plan (NAP), national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.	58
E.Describe how the project/program complies with relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy.	60
F.Describe if there is duplication of the project/program with other funding sources, if applicable.	61
G.If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.	63
H.Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, carried out during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in accordance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy.	64
I.Justify the requested funding, focusing on the reasoning for the total cost of the adaptation.	68
J.Describe how the sustainability of project/program results has been taken into account when designing the project/program.	68
K.Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as relevant to the project/program.	69
PART III: IMPLEMENTING PROVISIONS	74
A. Implementation	arrangements
	74
B.Describe financial and project/program risk management measures.	77
C.Describe measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy.....	79
D.Describe monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted monitoring and evaluation plan, in accordance with the PES and the Adaptation Fund's gender policy.	80
E.Include a results framework for the project proposal, with milestones, targets and indicators, including one or more core results indicators from the Adaptation Fund's Results Framework, and in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Gender Policy.	83
F. Demonstrate how the project/program aligns with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework.	91
G. Include a detailed budget with budget notes, an estimate on the use of the Implementing Entity's management fees and an explanation and breakdown of implementation costs.....	94
Include a disbursement schedule with time milestones	100
PART IV: Endorsement by government and certification by the ImplementingEntity	101

Table Index

Table 1. Project components, outcomes, outputs and financing	15
Table 2. Planned timetable.....	16
Table 3. Components and location.....	17
Table 4. Number of direct beneficiaries of the project.....	17
Table 5. Efficient water management measures.....	21
Table 6. Provinces and rural population	49
Table 7. Provinces and total population (urban and rural).....	50
Table 8. National legislation in which the project is framed.....	60
Table 9. Provincial legislation applicable to the project.....	61
Table 10. Other projects or initiatives related to the project	62
Table 11. Summary consultation process in noa and cuyo selected areas	62
Table 12. Environmental and social safeguards throughout the project (summary table)	70
Table 13. Key stakeholders.....	77
Table 14. Risk management project measures.....	77
Table 15. Monitoring and evaluation provisions	82
Table 16. outcomes framework of the project proposal	83
Table 17. Project Alignment With The Adaptation Fund's outcome and output.....	91
Table 18. Detailed budget by project activity	94
Table 19. Budget notes	97
Table 20. Project execution costs.....	99
Table 21. Use of the Implementing Entity's management fee.....	99
Table 22. Disbursement schedule for project activities.....	100

Figure Index

Figure 1. Ecoregions, provinces and proposed areas of intervention and land degradation	5
Figure 2. Evolution of temperature and precipitation. Period 1960-2010	10
Figure 3. Stone retaining wall of the mini dams.....	21
Figure 4. Example of catchment, conduction, and storage systems	22
Figure 5. Unlined irrigation canals in Fiambalá, province of Catamarca. Example of a stone-lined canal, Jujuy Province	23
Figure 6. Example of well with solar pump for animal drinking trough.....	25
Figure 7. Cuevas, checalar and cienego wide.....	26
Figure 8. Irrigation system trunk piping for antinaco, catamarca	27
Figure 9. Improvement of the flow of the san miguel - el retamo aqueduct.....	29
Figure 10. Example of 16-thousand-liter plate tank.....	30
Figure 11 Plant nurseries.....	35

Annex

Annex N°1- Theory of Change

Annex N°2- Gender Assessment and Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan

Annex N°3- Systematization of the consultation process.

Annex N°4- Environmental and Social Management Plan

ACRONYMS:

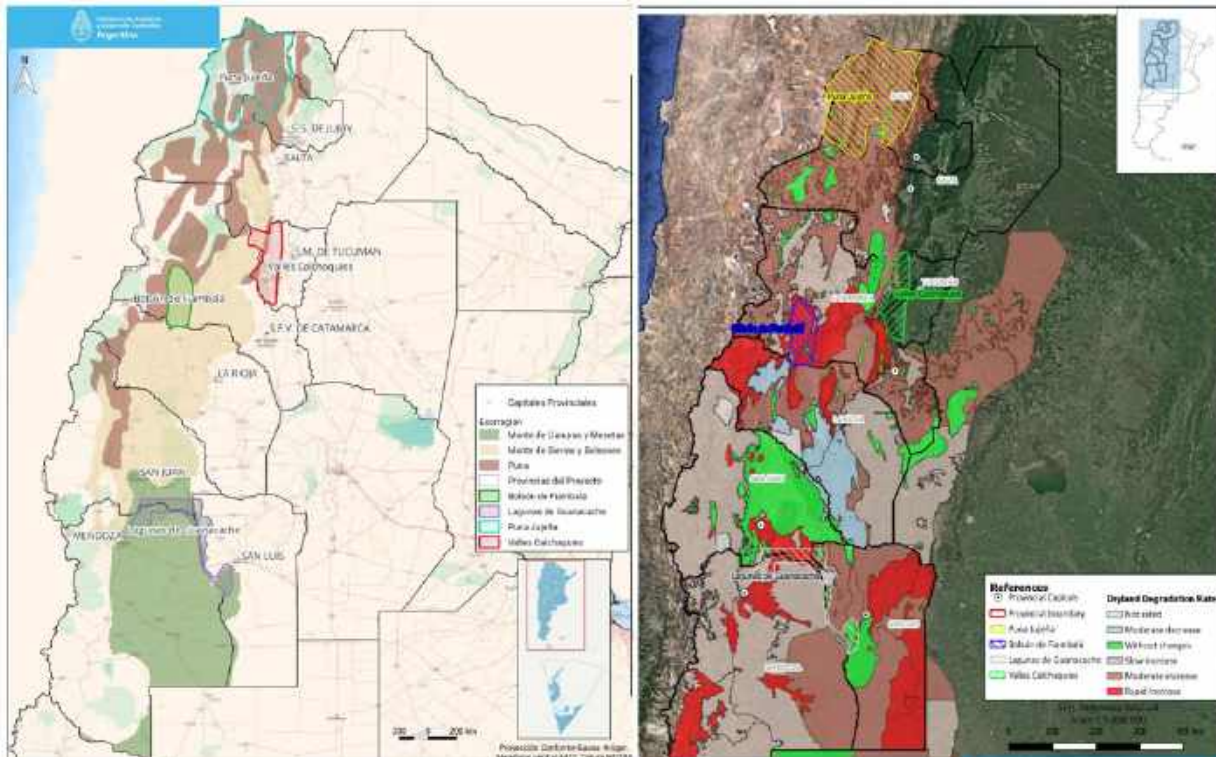
ACAMPA	Abaucán Peasant Association
APN	National Parks Administration
AU-UNT	Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism
BePe	Bienaventurados los Pobres
CbA	Community-Based Adaptation
CEA	Cost-effectiveness analysis
CER	Cost-Effectiveness Ratio
CGM	Complaints and Grievances Mechanism
DIPROSE	General Directorate of Sectoral and Special Programs and Projects
DN	National Directorates
EAPs	Agropecuary Exploitation
EbA	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation
ESIAs	Environmental and Social Impact Assessments
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GAP	Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHabSS	Healthy and Sustainable Habitat Group
GHG	Greenhouse gas
IADIZA	Argentine Research Institute for Arid Zones
IDR	Institute of Rural Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INA-CRAS	National Water Institute - Regional Groundwater Center
INAI	National Institute for Indigenous Affairs
IPAF	Institute for Research and Technological Development for Family Farming
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LDDD	Land Degradation, Desertification and Drought Mitigation
MAYDS	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
MSC	Multisectoral Committees
MST	Sustainable Land Management
NAP	National Action Plan
NDCs	Nationally Determined Communications
NOA	Northwest
PAP	Provincial Action Plan
PAPs	Provincial Action Programs
PEC	Project Executive Committee
PISEAR	Project for Socio-Economic Inclusion in Rural Areas
PPR	Project Progress Report
PROCANOR	Economic Insertion Program for Family Farmers in Northern Argentina
PRODECCA	The Goat Value Chain Development Programme
PRODERI	Inclusive Rural Development Program
REI	Regional Implementation Entity
SAF	Secretariat of Family Agriculture
SENASA	National Service of Agri-Food Health and Quality
SIEs	Specific Intervention Sites
SLMP	sustainable land management practices
SMC	Short Marketing Circuits
SP	Small Producers
SWS	Southwest South American
UBN	Unsatisfied Basic Needs
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Background and context of the project/program:

1. Project Programme Background and Context

1. Argentina is a country with a large territorial extension, with a topographic, temperature and precipitation gradient that determines highly varied climatic characteristics. Within this heterogeneity, which gives rise to 18 natural regions or ecoregions, 70 percent of the territory corresponds to drylands.
2. The arid diagonal crosses the Argentine territory from the Northwest to the Southeast, and there are five ecoregions found in these drylands: Puna, Monte de Sierras y Bolsones, Monte de Llanuras y Mesetas, Chaco Seco and Estepa Patagónica.
3. These ecoregions are particularly vulnerable to land degradation processes (mainly wind and water erosion) and to various impacts of climate change such as: the retreat of glaciers and permafrost with the consequent decrease in river flows; water erosion due to the increase in intensity and frequency of torrential rains; the shifting of vegetative floors due to changes in the ecological niches of the species; the lower efficiency in the use of water; the increase in desertification processes and the frequency of fires due to the greater amount of biomass accumulation and the increase in the probability of landslides and landslides due to the destabilization of the soil due to changes in the cycles of freezing and thawing of the soil; among others.
4. This project aims to cover eight provinces that contain three of these ecoregions and several specific areas where there is greater social vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. These areas and ecoregions are Puna Jujeña (Puna), Valles Calchaquíes and Bolsón de Fiambalá (Monte de Sierras y Bolsones) and Ramsar Site Lagunas de Guanacache, Desaguadero y Salinas del Bebedero (Monte de Llanuras y Mesetas).

FIGURE 1. ECOREGIONS, PROVINCES AND PROPOSED AREAS OF INTERVENTION AND LAND DEGRADATION



Source: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, 2023.

5. These specific areas of intervention within each of these ecoregions have been identified as promising because of a recently implemented project in the northwest and Cuyo region of Argentina:

"Sustainable Land Management in the Dry Zones of Northwest Argentina" - MST NOA-Cuyo (UNDP ARG 14 / G55). Especially considering that in an analysis of the Degradation Rate of the drylands and the areas of intervention proposed for the project, it is observed that these areas are mainly within rates of Rapid and Moderate increase, making them even more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change than they currently are.

6. It is evident that future climate changes will influence the type, intensity, recurrence and extent of desertification and land degradation processes that are already present in the project intervention areas today. These processes are strongly linked to the intrinsic climatic, geographical and edaphic characteristics of the drylands of northwestern Argentina and are often enhanced by unsustainable anthropic actions, which generate moderate impacts on the functioning of these fragile natural ecosystems.
7. The eight provinces involved in the project are Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán, Catamarca as the NOA (Northwest) region and La Rioja, San Juan, Mendoza and San Luis as the Cuyo region. The selected ecoregions have an area of 309,835 km², equivalent to 42% of the territory of these provinces and 8% of the national territory. They have one of the highest poverty rates nationwide; NOA had more than 15% of the population with unsatisfied basic needs and Cuyo provinces with 10 and 12% (INDEC, 2010). The population of these regions are dispersed with an approximate density of 9 inhabitants / km² (national average of 14.4 inhabitants / km²) and a total of 6.9 million people of which 1.3 million (19%) live in the rainfed agriculture, numerous the communities of native people that are present in these territories.
8. The rural population of these provinces is approximately 3.7%, totaling approximately 350,000 people and this number includes the poorest in the region with subsistence living standards.
9. Small producer farms are differentiated into Type 1: More capitalized producers in transition; Type 2: Producers that mainly live from their exploitation but do not manage to evolve and Type 3: Producers with fewer productive resources that cannot live exclusively from their exploitation. In the country, slightly more than half of the Small Producers (SP) Agropecuary Exploitation (EAPs) are Type 3, the poorest in terms of resources, since they are the ones with the lowest level of capitalization. They follow in relative weight those of Type 2, intermediate, with 27%. Finally, Type 1, with the highest level of capitalization¹
10. On the other hand, the participation of the rates in the total surface of the SP is inverse. Those with the highest level of capitalization (Type 1) cover almost 50% of the surface, while those with the lowest level (Type 3) have 25%. Type 2 SP shows a remarkable symmetry in their participation in the number of EAPs and in the surface area, which, in both cases, is 27%.
11. Producers with fewer resources (Type 3) show the highest percentages in the regions that make up the NOA (Puna, Valleys of the NOA, Subtropical Agriculture of the NOA), with more than 70% and 56% in Cuyo²

2. Social, economic, and environmental context of the project intervention areas.

2.1 Puna Jujeña - Province of Jujuy (Puna Ecoregion)

12. The Puna ecoregion is part of the Cordilleran Region (which also includes the High Andes and the Sierras and Bolsons Mountain ecoregions). The Cordilleran Region encompasses the areas of the Andes, its foothills, and the plains along six provinces from central to northern Argentina: Mendoza, San Juan, La Rioja, Catamarca, Salta, and Jujuy. Specifically, the area of intervention proposed for this project is the Puna Jujeña.

¹ Obschatko, Edith Scheinkerman de. 2007. Los pequeños productores en la República Argentina: importancia en la producción agropecuaria y en el empleo en base al censo nacional agropecuario 2002: 2da. Edición revisada y ampliada / Edith Scheinkerman de Obschatko; María del Pilar Foti; Marcela E. Román. - 2a ed. - Buenos Aires: Secretaría Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesca y Alimentos. Dirección de Desarrollo Agropecuario: Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura- Argentina, 2007. 127 p. + 1 CD ROM ; 30x21 cm. (Estudios e investigaciones ; 10) ISBN 978-987-9184-54-7

² (Obschatko, 2007).

13. Environmental context: The Puna has a high landscape, ecological and environmental value. It preserves among its deserts, mountains, salt flats and lagoons, varied species of birds, both seasonal and permanent. It includes, among others, the Laguna de Pozuelos and the Lagunas de Vilama complex (province of Jujuy), wetlands of great spatial and temporal variability and high ecological fragility, which are among the Ramsar Sites in Argentina. In general, wetlands are highly threatened by climate change, so their protection is part of their adaptation to it. Although there are no glaciers in this area, there is Andean permafrost with important freshwater reservoirs to supply the lowlands.
14. Social context: The Puna Jujeña area covers an area of 29,643.30 km² on a province of 53,219 km². Its population density is 1.33 inhabitants/km², a percentage strongly conditioned by its climatic and geographic characteristics. The altitude, geology and thermal amplitude determine a limited soil support for agricultural activities, a difficult accessibility -especially in rural areas- and an enormous complexity for the provision and support of infrastructure, transportation, and connectivity service.³
15. Diverse native communities inhabit the Puna Departments. The number of native communities of the Puna Jujeña is 124 and the ethnic groups that integrate them correspond to Kollas, Atacama and Toara.
16. The population of the Puna is highly mobile but with a return circuit, since its inhabitants leave in search of work but return later, both at different times of the year and at some point, in their life cycle. Migratory movements in the Puna are related to the search for better economic, cultural, and/or social possibilities offered by other localities in the province. As a result, migration takes place from less developed regions to those that are more developed in terms of sources of work, income levels, educational conditions, and quality of life in general.
17. There are sectors of the Puna population that still cannot access the services necessary to improve their quality of life, which is reflected in insufficient housing, work, health, and education conditions. A considerable proportion of the inhabitants are unable to cover their basic needs, a phenomenon that is observed in an average of 37.4% of households with Unsatisfied Basic Needs. This low quality of life is associated with the region's scarce productive alternatives and its relative economic, geographic, and sociocultural marginality, in addition to the consequent loss of young people through migration. Finally, there are no systematized studies of groundwater reserves or aquifer recharge. In various sectors, the water has distinct levels of salinization and natural presence of arsenic, boron, and other elements, which makes it unfit for consumption.
18. Economic context: In relative terms, economic activity in the Puna is the least developed in the province. The most important activities, in terms of employment and income generation, are mining, livestock, commerce and public administration. Although still at a low level of development, agriculture, tourism, and handicraft production have significant growth potential. The current economic condition can be considered subsistence.

2.2 Mountain ranges and Bolsones: Calchaquí Valleys (Tucumán) and Bolsón de Fiambalá (Catamarca)

19. Like the Puna Jujeña, it is part of the Cordillera Region. Its territory represents 2.22% of the country and extends parallel to the Andes Mountains, from Jujuy to the north of Mendoza. Within this ecoregion, the proposed intervention areas are Calchaquí Valleys (corresponding to the dryland zone with arid and semi-arid indices in the province of Tucumán) and Bolsón de Fiambalá (province of Catamarca).
20. Environmental context: It is a shrub steppe settled on intermountain valleys, pockets, and mountain slopes. These ecoregions have areas of high ecological value because their natural resources, such as glaciers, native forests, and endemic species, to name a few of the most important, provide a large number of ecosystem services that are crucial for the functioning and maintenance of the regional

³ MinPlan. Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services. 2015. Territorial Strategic Plan of the Puna Jujeña, Province of Jujuy. Territorial Strategic Plan. Avance III. [https://www.mininterior.gov.ar/planificacion/pdf/planes-reg/Plan-Estrategico-Territorial-Puna-Juje%C3%B1a-\(2015\).pdf](https://www.mininterior.gov.ar/planificacion/pdf/planes-reg/Plan-Estrategico-Territorial-Puna-Juje%C3%B1a-(2015).pdf). ISBN: 978-987-1797-25-7.

population.

21. In the Calchaquí Valleys, an area of approximately 1,440 km² (52% of the total surface area of the Department of Tafí del Valle), the climate is arid-dry sub-humid, with hot summers, annual rainfall of around 200 mm (concentrated between December and March) and an annual evapotranspiration of 700 to 800 mm, which determines a permanent annual water deficit (Provincial Action Plan (PAP) against Desertification and Drought in Tucumán 2021-2025). The soils, both in the valleys and on the slopes of the surrounding sierras, are incipiently developed. These fragile and low-productivity environments require special management standards not only for agricultural production, but also for the conservation of their ecosystem services.
22. Respect to the Bolsón de Fiambalá (also known as the Fiambalá Valley) is a depression in northwestern Argentina, located in the center-southwest of the province of Catamarca in the Tinogasta Department. This Department has an area of 23,582 km², 23,326 inhabitants⁴ and is administratively divided into thirteen districts.
23. The hydrographic basin of the Abaucán river that crosses the entire department and has a "Periodic Nival" hydrological regime (mountain thaws) stands out. Its waters are intensively used for crop irrigation, typical of an intense regional economy.
24. In the Bolsón de Fiambalá, the patches of degraded carob forest that extend discontinuously along the Abaucán River are very characteristic. They are part of the natural and cultural heritage of the region, with significant importance in the river's water dynamics, biodiversity, and soil protection. In addition, this forest species provides benefits such as soil cover, incorporation of nitrogen from the air, and production of organic matter. It is also the main source of timber in the region, while its fruits can be used to produce food products and animal fodder.
25. Social Context: In the Calchaquí Valleys are the rural communities of Amaicha del Valle and Colalao del Valle, between the Calchaquí peaks and the Sierras del Cajón or Quilmes, which concentrate 3,601 inhabitants (20% of the departmental total). The main challenges that the place poses to the local inhabitants are the water supply; the type of soil and drainage to which agricultural techniques must adapt to the generalized process of aridization and the impacts of the different anthropic activities that affect the dynamic stakeholders of the landscape.
26. According to the last National Census, corresponding to the period 2010, the province of Catamarca has an index of 3,994 Rural Households with Unsatisfied Basic Needs, of which 341 correspond to the Department of Tinogasta.
27. Economic context: In the Monte de Sierras y Bolsones ecoregion, economic activity depends to a large extent on the water provided by its rivers (for oasis irrigation) and reservoirs (hydroelectric production), especially permanent crops such as grapevines and fruit growing, which are of great economic importance. The problems of this region are characterized by their complexity, as they involve different conflicting aspects, on the one hand the challenges of reducing the impact on the natural environment, improving land productivity and generating more formal employment, and on the other hand, migration (especially young people) and the consequent depopulation of rural areas, the lack of consolidated productive organizations and the lack of infrastructure. This situation extends to all areas of the territory and to other non-agricultural activities⁵ that are the basis of the communities' supplementary income.
28. Some of the main problems in the region related to desertification and land degradation are the

4 National Institute of Statistics and Census - INDEC, 2021. National Agricultural Census 2018: final results / 1st ed. - Autonomous City of Buenos Aires.

⁵ Morandi, Jorge; Mirian Collantes; Federico Diblasi; y Leila González. 2020. Prospectiva ambiental y gobernanza territorial en la Comunidad Indígena Amaicha del Valle. Acta del II Congreso Virtual de Desarrollo Sustentable y desafíos ambientales. Soluciones ambientales en el marco de la emergencia climática: pp. 525 – 541. Disponible en <http://congresos.cebem.org/acta-del-segundo-congreso-virtual/>

following⁶: 1) the high pressure on the native forest through the extraction of firewood for different uses; 2) the livestock sector, in general, with lack of sustainable management -existing an unsatisfied demand and the possibility of developing fiber and leather products, these activities do not grow in the desired way due to poor commercial management, non-existent logistics for the transfer of products with added value to regions with higher demand and due to the lack of water provision infrastructure in breeding areas-; 3) the agricultural production structure, with a low scale of production and a high degree of informality; and 4) population growth in the area, which has increased in recent years, increasing the demand for drinking water to the detriment of agricultural activities.

29. In Bolsón de Fiambalá, according to the final data of the last National Agricultural Census conducted in 2018⁷, the province of Catamarca has 9,706 EAPs of which 1,344 are located in the Tinogasta department, where 960 (71%) are run by men and 349 (26%) by women (the remaining 3% without discrimination).
30. In the department of Tinogasta, the main production chain in the area is wine production. For this reason, since 2013 the Government of the Province has been developing the Viticulture Plan, which currently registers a participation of 90% of small Type 2 and 3 producers. They account for 70% of the vineyard area in the province, some 3,715 hectares. The second most important crop is olive groves, with 1,650 hectares planted. The cultivated area depends exclusively on irrigation.

2.3 Monte de Llanuras y Mesetas: Lagunas de Guanacache, Desaguadero and Salares del Bebedero Ramsar Site (San Luis, San Juan, and Mendoza Provinces)

31. This ecoregion comprises the driest strip of the country and covers 35,414,412 hectares (6.71% of the country). From Mendoza, the Monte heads east-southeast towards the Atlantic Ocean, passing between the Espinal and Patagonian Steppe ecoregions until it reaches the southernmost coast of the provinces of Buenos Aires, Río Negro and Chubut. Plains and stepped plateaus predominate.
32. Within this ecoregion, the Guanacache, Desaguadero and Bebedero Lagoons Ramsar Site is in central-western Argentina, at the foot of the Central Andes, in the border area of the provinces of San Juan, Mendoza and San Luis, fed by the Salado Desaguadero - Cuenca. The Lagunas de Guanacache Ramsar Site was designated on December 14, 1999, including 580,000 hectares in the provinces of Mendoza and San Juan. On June 5, 2007, it was expanded to be renamed Lagunas de Guanacache, Desaguadero and Bebedero, including 962,370 hectares in the provinces of Mendoza, San Juan and San Luis.
33. Environmental context: It is a system of chained lagoons and marshes, fed by the Mendoza and San Juan rivers and sporadically through the Bermejo drainage. Exoreic system that discharges through the Desaguadero River. It has a rich biological diversity associated with the wetland (more than 50 species of waterfowl with more than 20,000 individuals). The Lagunas de Guanacache Ramsar Site is valuable for biodiversity conservation and as a way of life for rural communities and indigenous peoples in the area, with strong cultural relevance and a strong sense of belonging.
34. Social context: The site is currently inhabited by about 4,500 people, including 12 Huarpe communities and Creole settlers (*laguneros*), who live by raising goats. Beginning in the 1950s, the Guanacache wetlands suffered a process of desiccation and other alterations due to natural and anthropogenic causes. The diversion of rivers to take advantage of water from productive oases upstream, coupled with extreme weather events, led to the drying up of the Guanacache lagoons, a situation that has been exacerbated since 2010. This scenario of water crisis and extreme drought threatens the survival of the Ramsar Site's inhabitants, who have no water for irrigation or livestock watering.

⁶ Gobierno de Tucumán. 2018. Proyecto de Manejo Sustentable de Tierras Secas (MST – NOA –Cuyo. Propuesta de creación de un Área de Trabajo Prioritaria (ATP) en la provincia de Tucumán. Ministerio de Desarrollo Productivo, Secretaría de Estado de Medioambiente (Inédito) https://www.indec.gov.ar/ftp/cuadros/economia/cna2018_resultados_definitivos.pdf

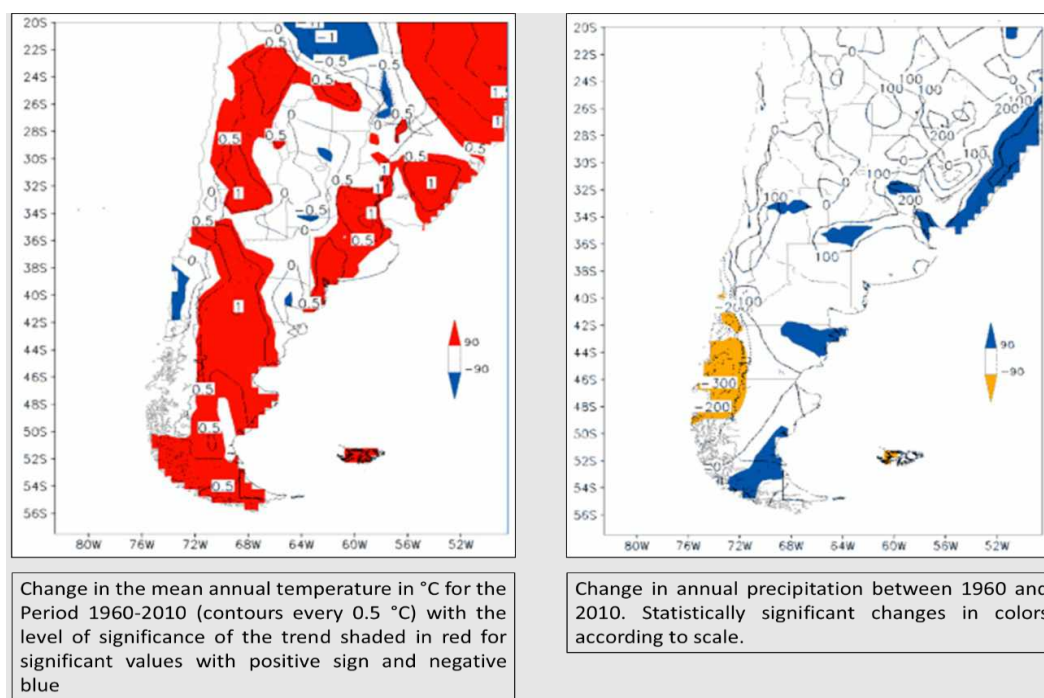
⁷ I.N.D.E.C.-National Institute of Statistics and Census - 2021. National Agricultural Census 2018: preliminary results. - 1st ed. - Autonomous City of Buenos Aires: National Institute of Statistics and Census. ISBN 978-950-896-556-1. Final results: https://www.indec.gov.ar/ftp/cuadros/economia/cna2018_resultados_definitivos.pdf

35. **Economic context:** In the past, the San Juan, Mendoza and Desaguadero rivers, with the Guanacache and the Desaguadero Lagoon, provided water for agricultural and livestock activities. Today the area is a desert because long years of drought contributed to the drying up of the water bodies, producers emigrated, and the region became depopulated. Currently, the main activities are goat raising, handicrafts, and the extraction of firewood and reeds to make brooms⁸The main livestock activity is goat raising, with more than 10,500 head. This is followed by cattle raising, with about 1,200 head. Among farm animals, pigs and poultry stand out. Production is mainly for self-consumption and the goats serve as petty cash to pay expenses. The breeding is carried out around the stables, each one composed of a house, a corral and a well; the land is communal and without fences.

3. Climate change in the project intervention areas:

36. The Argentine Republic is a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change according to Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, and according to Article 4, paragraph 8, of the UNFCCC, given that it has: low-lying coastal areas; arid and semi-arid areas; areas with forest cover and areas exposed to forest deterioration; areas prone to disasters; areas exposed to droughts and desertification; and areas of fragile ecosystems, including mountain ecosystems⁹.
37. Since the second half of the last century, changes in the country's climate have been observed which, according to climate model projections, will intensify or not reverse in this century. These changes have caused impacts on natural and human systems. In most of non-Patagonian Argentina, there was an increase in temperature of up to half a degree between 1960 and 2010, while average precipitation increased in most of the country, although with interannual and interdecadal variations¹⁰.

FIGURE 2. EVOLUTION OF TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION. PERIOD 1960-2010



Source: own elaboration based on the Third National Communication on Climate Change

⁸Morello J., Matteucci S., Rodriguez A. and Silva M. 2012. Argentine Ecoregions and Ecosystem Complexes. GEPAMA. FADU. Buenos Aires.

⁹MAYDS, 2020. Second Nationally Determined Contribution of the Argentine Republic. Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Argentine Republic.

¹⁰SAYDS. 2015. Third National Communication of the Argentine Republic to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development of the Nation.

38. Water deficit and seasonality of precipitation characterize the three ecoregions described and give rise to the need to manage water resources sustainably so that they are available for human consumption as well as for agricultural and industrial production. In the west, and especially in the north, winter dry periods have lengthened. This has led to problems in water availability for some populations and more favorable conditions for grassland fires and increased stress for livestock.
39. Climate projections have been made for Argentina according to the CMIP5 ensemble that includes 20th century simulations and projections of 21st century climate scenarios. The climate scenarios include the average of 42 experiments for two horizons: near future (2015-2039) and far future (2075-2099), long-term informative and for two scenarios of future greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations RCP4.5 and 8.4. These GHG concentration scenarios correspond in the first case to a moderate growth of emissions and in the second to a growth with current trends. For this project, the projections for the near future will be taken as they are the ones that are of interest for adaptation policies.
40. As a result, projections indicate that the average temperature would increase across the country.
41. According to climate projections for the 21st century, the Cordillera Region is the region of the country for which the greatest warming is projected. On the other hand, the projection of lower precipitation in the Cordillera strip would create a risk scenario for the water resources of the Cordillera foothill oases, which would also be reduced in the context of higher demand due to a strong and rapid warming of the climate. Soon, the average temperature increase would not depend much on the concentration scenario and would be higher than 1 °C in much of the region with a tongue of greater warming extending from the north and along the west.
42. Due to the warming of the region, an increase in the height of the 0°C isotherm is expected, continuing the trend observed in recent decades, which will cause an acceleration in the melting of permafrost and glaciers.
43. The height of the 0° C isotherm is a rough indicator of the lower level of glaciers and perennial snows. These water reserves feed the main rivers of the region, which support the foothills of the irrigated oases that allow agriculture and the settlement of towns and cities. The average altitude of the region is 3,950 m, being higher in the north than in the south and varying from 3,500 m in San Juan and Mendoza to more than 4,400 m in Salta and Jujuy. Consistent with the observed regional warming, the height of the 0° C isotherm has increased in the period 1960-2010, with a greater increase in the south (250 m) than in the north (100 m).
44. With these moderate temperature increases in the near future, and with the fluctuations typical of arid regions, precipitation would not change significantly. This configures a scenario of increasing water stress with moderate impacts on the functioning of natural ecosystems. In addition, there is a vulnerability of wetlands in the Cordillera region, since high temperatures will accentuate evaporation, reducing water bodies such as lagoons, and affecting physicochemical characteristics such as salinity, as well as exacerbating fragmentation processes by increasing the distances between patches. However, climatic signals such as temperature increase differentially affect different scales of wetlands. In the Puna, for example, the size of the lagoons largely determines their resilience to these temperature increases: those with smaller surface areas show radical changes in area and dry up completely for 1 or more years.
45. There will also be an increase in the number of days with heat waves in most regions of the country, which would be greater in the north and especially in the northwest, where it would increase by more than 60 days in the near future.¹²Being the NOA region of the country the one with the highest social vulnerability to disasters, it would be the one with the highest risk of social impacts due to heat waves.

¹¹ SAYS. 2015. Third National Communication of the Argentine Republic to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development of the Nation.

¹² SAYS. 2015. Third National Communication of the Argentine Republic to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development of the Nation.

Likewise, climate change is a new risk factor that, by affecting all economic activities, influences the world of work in general and more directly in those branches of activity sensitive to climate. Workers who work outdoors will see their occupational risks increase due to the greater frequency or intensity of extreme phenomena, greater exposure to high temperatures or the greater occurrence of vector-borne diseases. In these cases, the loss of workdays due to illness or injury can represent a significant loss of income. According to climate scenarios, these damages will be greater in the north of the country.

46. The latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Working Group I Report¹³ reinforces the prediction that climate change will increase in all regions in the coming decades. According to the report, with a global warming of 1.5 °C, heat waves will increase, warm seasons will lengthen, and cold seasons will shorten. Due to climate change, different regions are experiencing different changes, which will intensify if warming increases; in particular, changes in humidity and dryness, winds, snow and ice, coastal areas, and oceans. Specifically for the Southwest South American (SWS) region where this project is located, it is expected that:
 - The total area subject to increased frequency and severity of drought will increase (high confidence).
 - Projections of fire weather indicate an increased risk in the region (high confidence).
 - Increases in one or more aspects between drought, aridity, and fire weather (high confidence) will potentially affect a wide range of sectors (including agriculture, forestry, health and ecosystems).
 - Glacier volume loss and permafrost thaw are likely to continue in the Andes Mountains under all greenhouse gas emissions scenarios in this report, causing significant reductions in river flow and flooding from large glacial lake outburst floods.

4. Project goal, existing barriers and lessons learned.

47. The project contributes first and mainly to the Adaptation Fund framework and outcomes linked to: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas (Outcome 6), Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies (Outcome 8), Increase adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets (Outcome 4), and Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress (Outcome 5).
48. A conceptual map of the project or Theory of Change is presented in “Annex 1: Theory of Change” and allows visualizing the link between the problems identified in the NOA Cuyo Region of Argentina as priorities to be addressed in order to strengthen the community resilience of rural populations and communities originating from the intervention areas and the proposed actions. The project details the four components into which it is structured as “high-level change levers”, the expected results and the barriers to overcome, establishing a roadmap to achieve the expected impact at the end of the execution.
49. The project goal is to contribute to rural communities’ adaptation in the drylands of Northwestern and Cuyo, reducing their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. The key is to strengthen resilience through: 1) Improvement of access to water and SLMP, 2) Woman empowerment, 3) Financing and local add valuing, and 4) Knowledge management.
50. This goal will be feasible if the barriers that currently exist in the areas proposed for project implementation can be overcome. These barriers are:
 - A high percentage of people with Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN) that prevents them from improving their productive economic situation and continues to reproduce unsustainable production principally on the use of soil and water resources, marketing and consumption practices.
 - Productive structure with low production scale, high degree of informality and low effective

¹³ IPCC, 2021: Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S.L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M.I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J.B.R. Matthews, T.K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekçi, R. Yu, and B. Zhou (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press. In press.

- representation of the most vulnerable groups such as women and youth.
 - Productive activities do not grow as desired due to poor commercial management, non-existent logistics for the transfer of value-added products to the regions with the highest demand, and due to the lack of water supply infrastructure in the areas.
51. To overcome these barriers, Argentina has a solid reference scenario on which to build this project. During the 2015-2021 period, the Ministry of Environment of the Nation implemented the UNDP Project ARG 14G55 "Sustainable Land Management in Arid Zones of Northwest Argentina", which was funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). This project includes the four areas covered by this proposal: Puna (Jujuy), Valles Calchaquies (Tucumán), Bolsón de Fiambalá (Catamarca) and Ramsar Site Lagunas de Guanacache, Bebedero and Desaguadero (San Juan, Mendoza and San Luis). The actions were oriented to the implementation of sustainable land management practices (SLMP), the governance of drylands through the creation of Multisectoral Committees for the formulation of PAP to Combat Desertification, Drought and Land Degradation and the survey of the surface of bare land (devoid of vegetation) and of producers involved in the implementation of SLMP financed by the Project.
 52. UNDP Project ARG 14G55 financed forty-five subprojects to carry out SLMP, providing 1,551,000 USD, which were executed by community organizations of farmers and native peoples of the Kolla, Diaguita Calchaquí, Huarpe and Mapuche ethnic groups. The subprojects had a gender component. In addition, a specific call was made for Indigenous Peoples, with the intervention of the National Institute for Indigenous Affairs (INAI). A total of 1,443 families (8,086 people) benefited. Approximately 20 types of SLMP were implemented, 46% of which were linked to access to water for human consumption and production. Two hundred families from Jujuy, Catamarca, La Rioja and Mendoza benefited from the Revolving Funds designed in the Project, managed mainly by groups of women and young people, for the purchase of fodder, production inputs, agro-ecological production, livestock and small hydraulic works.
 53. Six Multisectoral Committees (MSC) were established and put into operation, including the provinces of Jujuy (Puna ecoregion), Tucumán (Valles Calchaquies), Catamarca (Bolsón de Fiambalá) and San Juan. They are made up of the MAyDS, government institutions in the areas of environment and production, and rural research and development institutions (National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) and the Secretariat of Family, Peasant, and Indigenous Farming), National Universities and peasant and Indigenous Peoples' organizations. The MSC formulated the PAP to Combat Desertification, Drought and Land Degradation, which contain specific lines of action referred to 1. Public policies and institutional articulation, 2. Financial and economic instruments, 3. Strengthening of capacities for implementation in the territory, 4. Education and awareness, 5. Science, technology, and knowledge.
 54. In this sense, it is worth mentioning the actions being implemented in the NOA and Cuyo regions aimed at avoiding, reducing, and/or reversing land degradation as a way of contributing to land degradation neutrality. In summary, the MST NOA-Cuyo project (UNDP ARG 14 / G55), produced as strategic results the elaboration of three Provincial Action Plans to Combat Land Degradation, Desertification and Drought Mitigation (LDDD); the strengthening of local governance with the constitution of six Multisectoral Committees (MSC); the implementation of two Infrastructures for the Prevention of Land Degradation, Desertification and Drought Mitigation in the NOA and Cuyo regions; the implementation of two Infrastructure Projects for the Prevention of Land Degradation, Desertification and Drought Mitigation in the NOA and Cuyo regions; the implementation of two Spatial Data Node Infrastructures - GIS-SD for monitoring degradation in arid zones and the identification and implementation of 20 sustainable land management practices (SLMP), covering 673,335 ha and 9,600 direct beneficiaries belonging to indigenous peoples and small family farmers.
 55. Finally, the MST NOA-Cuyo project has delivered many lessons to be learned and things to be done to continue overcoming the current existing barriers and strengthen the quality of life of the rural and Indigenous population of the drylands of northwestern Argentina, especially in the face of the impacts

of climate change.¹⁴ Another important document to consider is the Guide to Combat Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought¹⁵, elaborated within the framework of the National Action Program (NAP) to Combat Desertification and Drought.

56. In addition, there are two manuals on good grazing practices and wetland management in Laguna de los Pozuelos and Salinas Grandes prepared by the Wetlands Foundation, which address the problems and needs of the communities related to livestock, pastures and the lack of water available for animals and forage maintenance, with the participation of the National Parks Administration (APN), the INTA and the Secretariat of Family Agriculture (SAF). The manual indicates that the digging of water troughs down to the water table causes the loss of 2 to 2.5m³ of water per year by evaporation and can be a vector of diseases for livestock with inadequate management. It is recommended that rainwater be collected in surface water troughs. These manuals establish guidelines for the restoration of wetlands and high Andean grasslands.
57. Another important source of information and background is PROCANOR: Economic Insertion Program for Family Farmers in Northern Argentina of the General Directorate of Sectoral and Special Programs and Projects (DIPROSE). The main objective of the PROCANOR program is to improve the integration of family farmers into emerging and dynamic value chains under beneficial and sustainable conditions. These actions are based on well water collection and storage works, productive infrastructure for fencing and irrigation, irrigation systems through the improvement of conduction canals and the installation of drip irrigation systems, hydraulic works for the provision of water for agricultural use, drinking troughs, tanks and storage centers, and processing of raw materials. PROCANOR promotes the active participation of young people and indigenous communities, ensuring gender equity, care for the environment and adaptation to climate change. PROCANOR focuses on the ten provinces of Argentina's Norte Grande: Catamarca, Chaco, Corrientes, Formosa, Jujuy, Misiones, Santiago del Estero, and Tucumán.

Project/Program Objectives:

58. General Objective:

Contribute to the adaptation of rural communities in the arid zones of northwestern and Cuyo regions in Argentina reducing their vulnerability to climate change impacts.

59. The specific objectives of the project are:

- Increase the efficient use of water resources in all sectors and ensure the sustainability of freshwater extraction and supply to address water scarcity.
- Promote, among small and medium-scale producers, the adoption and implementation of SLMP to prevent, reduce and/or mitigate LDDD; revaluing cultural practices and strengthening the sustainable and resilient management of agroecosystems that contribute to the achievement of food security in the face of climate change impacts.
- Consolidate and enhance the capacities of local producer groups and organizations in priority ecoregions.
- Empower rural women living in the prioritized ecoregions to achieve their effective participation in territorial development processes and strengthen them in climate change adaptation actions.
- Develop and implement financing mechanisms and value chains managed by local producer organizations themselves that support the adoption of SLMPs and measures to improve access to water with an Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EbA) and Community-Based Adaptation (CbA) approach.
- Implement the Project in the priority ecoregions, in coordination with local partners, monitoring, evaluating, communicating, and disseminating its results.

¹⁴ MAYS-UNDP, 2022. Sustainable Land Management / UNDP ARG/14/G55 Argentine Republic. Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, 2023

¹⁵ MAYS. (2023). Guide of tools to combat desertification, land degradation and drought. Ministry of Environment. Available in: https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/guia_desertificacion.pdf

Project/program components and financing:

TABLE 1. PROJECT COMPONENTS, OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS AND FINANCING

Project components	Expected outcomes	Expected concrete outputs	Amount (US\$)
1. Improving access to water and promoting SLMP in rural populations of NOA Cuyo to reduce their vulnerability to climate change.	1.1 Efficient use of water resources is increased in all sectors ensuring sustainability of freshwater withdrawal and supply to address water scarcity.	1.1.1 Local population trained with access to material and technical assistance for the efficient use of water resources with Ecosystem and Community Based Adaptation.	US\$ 125,000
		1.1.2 Financing of investments necessary to achieve sustainable water extraction and supply.	US\$ 2,282,608
	1.2 Small and medium producers adopt and implement ESMPs to prevent, reduce and/or mitigate DLDD, revaluing their cultural practices and strengthening the sustainable and resilient management of agroecosystems that contribute to achieving food security in the face of climate change impacts.	1.2.1 Development and/or updating of guidelines and/or protocols for SLMP implementation at the local level in the selected ecoregions and critical areas. 1.2.2 Technical support for the development of local capacities for the adoption and implementation of the SLMP. 1.2.3 Financing of investments required for SLMP implementation.	US\$ 50,100
			US\$ 87,840
			US\$ 1,510,050
		Total:	
2. Strengthening rural women and organizations and diversities for adaptation to climate change	2.1 The capacities of local producer groups and organizations in the prioritized ecoregions are consolidated and strengthened.	2.1.1 Legal, administrative, institutional and communicational/informational strengthening of social organizations present in the areas of intervention with gender equity and diversities with an intersectional approach.	US\$483,170
		2.2.1 Exchange of experiences, articulation of goods, services, knowledge and know-how facilitated; both among the beneficiary social organizations and between them and other institutions linked to the Project.	USD\$185,500
	2.2 Rural women living in the prioritized ecoregions are empowered to achieve their effective participation in territorial development processes and strengthened in climate change adaptation actions.	2.3.1: The role of women and diversities in local rural groups or organizations is strengthened through training and support in the exercise of leadership roles.	USD\$64,000
			Total:
3. Financing and local added value	3.1 Local and regional markets are promoted as product marketing centers and the development of actions and investments aimed at	3.1.1 Goods, services, and resources available to local producer organizations for marketing and local added value.	US\$ 1,717,230

Project components	Expected outcomes	Expected concrete outputs	Amount (US\$)
	adding value to production associated with SWM and the efficient use of water resources with an EbA and CbA approach is strengthened.		
		3.1.2 Differentiation strategies incorporated to value or promote local and traditional practices.	US\$ 176,251
		3.1.3 Locally managed financing mechanisms available to SMEs and local producer organizations.	US\$ 1,169,320
Total:			US\$ 3,062,807
4. Knowledge management and project sustainability	4.1 Traditional and ancestral knowledge provides information to better understand climate variability at the local level and strengthen the generational transfer of knowledge.	4.1.1 Space for dialogue of knowledge where the exchange of lessons learned is promoted and the systematization of experiences, and to consolidate local knowledge as an important useful tool for project planning and evaluation.	US\$ 373,453
	4.2 A Regional Knowledge Exchange Platform for Adaptation is established to improve the resilience to climate change of rural communities in Northwest Argentina.	4.2.1 Networking, communication products and capacity development, facilitate the implementation and exchange of adaptation to climate change experiences and lessons learned among the communities of the four intervention areas.	US\$136,532
Total:			US\$ 509,985
5. Total project components / activities cost			US\$ 8,361,060
6. Cost of project execution			855,940
7. Total project cost			9,217,000
8. Project Cycle Management Fee charged by the Executing Agency (if applicable)			783,000
Amount of financing requested			10,000,000 USD

Planned schedule:

TABLE 2. PLANNED TIMETABLE

Milestones	Planned dates
Start of project implementation	June 2025
Mid-term review (if planned)	September 2027
Project/Closing	June 2029
Terminal evaluation	Dec 2029

PART II: PROJECT/PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

A. Describe the project/programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience

60. The project will be developed in four components through different products/activities to achieve the different objectives and in the ecoregions that cover the 8 (eight) provinces of NOA and Cuyo and the Specific Intervention Sites. These components are summarized below:

TABLE 3. COMPONENTS AND LOCATION

COMPONENT	Location
1. Improving access to water and promoting SLMP in rural populations of NOA Cuyo to reduce their vulnerability to climate change.	SIEs
2. Strengthening rural women and organizations and diversities for adaptation to climate change	8 provinces
3. Financing and local added value	8 provinces
4. Knowledge management and project sustainability	8 provinces

61. Specific Intervention Sites (SIEs)

These sites are defined as the areas where water investments and SLMP will be developed. These correspond to Puna Jujena, Bolsón de Fiambalá, Valles Calchaquies in Tucumán and Lagunas de Guanacache. Within these areas and in conjunction with local institutions and the consultation process, the communities where the main activities of the project will be concentrated were defined.

62. Puna Jujena: The communities were defined according to the areas of work that can currently be addressed by INTA Abra Pampa-Puna, given the considerable number of indigenous communities in the site.
63. Bolsón de Fiambalá: Initial work will be conducted in the communities covered by the Abaucán. Peasant Association (ACAMPA), which brings together producers from Fiambalá.
64. Calchaquí Valleys: The intervention area will be defined by the Directorate of Water Resources of the province of Tucumán. This corresponds to the upper east basin of the Santa María River where the Indigenous communities of Amaicha and Quilmes are located.
65. Guanacache Lagoons: Rural settlements and Huarpe indigenous communities located within the lagoon area were taken into account.
66. Under these considerations, the SIEs comprise the following number of population/direct beneficiaries of the project:

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES OF THE PROJECT

Province	Departments/ Rural settlements	Direct Beneficiaries (CNPYV 2010, rural population)
----------	--------------------------------	---

Puna, Jujuy	Departments Yavi, Santa Catalina, Susques, Rinconada, Cochinoca/Rural settlements selected by INTA- Abra Pampa	7,166 (3,654 Women / 3,512 Men)
Calchaquí Valleys, Tucumán	Department Tafi del Valle, rural settlements: Amaicha, Quilmes, Tio Punco, el Bañado, Colalao del Valle, El Pichao	2,959 (1,482 women/1,477 men)
Bolsón de Fiambalá, Catamarca	Department of Tinogasta, rural settlements: Medanitos, Palo Blanco, Saujil, Punta de Agua, Antinaco, Tatón, El Puesto	3,596 (1,869 women /1,727 men)
Guanacache Areas: San Juan, San Luis, Mendoza	Sarmiento Department -San Juan Lavalle -Mendoza Department La Capital and Belgrano San Luis Department / Rural settlements within the Guanacache lagoon area.	1,398 San Juan 2,104 Mendoza 1,246 San Luis 4,748 Total (2,326 women/2,422 men)
TOTAL		18,469 (9,331 women/9,138 men)

67. Rural settlements in Puna:

- **Communities in the Department of Yavi:** Casti, Yavi Barrios, El Condor, Escobar, Tres Cerritos, Corral Blanco Suripujio, Quirquinchos Larcas, Inticancha.
- **Communities Santa Catalina Dept.:** Oratorio, Cieneguillas.
- **Communities of Rinconada:** Lagunillas Del Farallón.
- **Communities and Institutions Cochinoca Dept.:** Queta, Tusaquillas, Rinconadillas, Alfarcito -. Sausalito, Santa Ana De La Puna, Aguas Blancas -. Sanctuary of Tres Pozos. Barrancas, Quera - Agua Caliente.
- **Communities of Susques:** Susques, Olaroz Chico, El Toro, Coranzuli, Catua, Puesto Sey, San Juan de Quillaques.

68. Rural Settlements in Guanacache

- **In San Juan Province:** Department of 25 de Mayo: Livestock breeders located in different points of the area of Encón and its surroundings gathered in the Civil Association of Livestock Breeders of 25 de Mayo. Huarpe Clara Rosa Guakinchay; Huarpe Community Salvador Talquenca; Huarpe Community Pinkanta; Sarmiento Department: Huarpe Sawa Community. Aguas Verdes Community.
- **In Mendoza Province:** Department of Lavalle: El Forzudo, El Retamo, Gustavo André.
- **In San Luis Province:** La Tranca.

Component 1: Improving access to water and promoting SLMP in rural populations of NOA Cuyo to reduce their vulnerability to climate change.

69. Trends in climate variability and change will deepen in the future the soil degradation and desertification processes currently present in the Northern and Cuyo ecoregions. Therefore, the adoption and implementation of SLMP aimed at reducing and mitigating these impacts will be addressed. Likewise, actions for the efficient use of water resources in family production are key to ensure the sustainability of freshwater extraction and supply and to address water scarcity. These two strategies will be implemented in collective and intra-farm family management proposals, considering that many of the SLMP are simultaneously efficient water use practices.
70. The implementation of SLMP becomes a measure of adaptation to climate change because they increase the resilience of production and fragile and degraded ecosystems, arid-semiarid and exposed to drought or desertification, thus contributing to a comprehensive approach to climate risk

management. On the other hand, the promotion of the commercialization and enhancement of the value of products from sustainable land practices conducted by indigenous farmers and the integration of women's leadership is part of the virtuous circle that this project seeks to promote.

71. While there are multiple approaches and criteria for determining which are SLMPs based on the characteristics of each ecoregion, in general terms, for a land use or management practice to be considered "sustainable," it must provide the following benefits:
- preserve the physicochemical properties and fertility of the soil.
 - preserving water quality and aiming at hydrological regulation.
 - biodiversity conservation.
 - to fix greenhouse gas emissions.
 - contribute to the diversification and beauty of the landscape.
 - preserve cultural identity.
 - avoid contamination.
72. The practices to be promoted will be, initially, those already evaluated and validated in the execution of the NOA-Cuyo MST project to reinforce their effective implementation and which, together with other practices, have already been documented in the NOA and Cuyo Good Practice Guides. Additionally, during the consultation process, the different water and land management measures have been validated by the different INTA agencies working in the territory with the community. Finally, monitoring and implementation will allow for further adjustment of the practices already identified and the generation of innovations.

Outcome 1.1. Efficient use of water resources is increased in all sectors ensuring sustainability of freshwater withdrawal and supply to address water scarcity.

Actions to train communities and build infrastructure for efficient access to water are proposed to achieve this outcome.

Output 1.1.1. Local population trained with access to material and technical assistance for the efficient use of water resources with Ecosystem and Community Based Adaptation.

73. The preparation of the communities for the efficient use of water will be conducted through training and technical assistance in conjunction with the implementation of family/predial and community water technologies. At the same time, the possibility of training Community Water Promoters will be offered.

Activity 1.1.1.1. Technical assistance, training and education in water management for family farmers in NOA and Cuyo.

a) Training and assistance to producers in constructing and maintaining community and home waterworks.

74. Technical assistance and training will be provided at the SIEs in conjunction with the implementation of the different community measures and the application of technologies at the farm-family scale. In the rest of the provinces, specific training will be developed according to the requirements of the site to be agreed upon.
75. For this activity, there will be national and provincial institutions with already installed capacities, which will provide their knowledge to the communities in practical instances of implementation of water projects. These are the Institute for Research and Technological Development for Family Farming (IPAF) NOA Region and the Directorate of Water Resources of Tucumán for the SIEs of Calchaquies Valleys.
76. On the part of the province of Tucumán, together with the Ministry of Education of the same province, it is proposed to conduct training sessions (at least once a year) on water resource management for teachers and young people in schools in the communities within the SIEs.

b) Community Water Promoters – Training

77. The objective of the training is to train peasant and indigenous organizations in the design, planning and implementation of technologies and/or water systems for consumption and/or production in semi-arid areas.
78. The methodology includes a didactic-educational space with an exhibition of different water technologies, a team of technicians and a training modality by thematic modules. In addition, this experience includes an educational instance, a co-design of a water plan or project by community, where the territorial organizations develop their water works and their local management strategy in their communities and, finally, receive on-site technical visits for monitoring and adjustments of the local projects.
79. With this training within the project, the aim is to install human capacities through the preparation of technicians available in the territory, with knowledge in water management and who will provide the service to the community.
80. It is estimated to be a complete process, with 6 to 8 modules, with participants from different regions of Cuyo and NOA, which may be complemented with on-line classes to speed up the course.
81. The training will be conducted by the IPAF NOA Region, which already has documented successful experiences in this area¹⁶.

Location of the activity: The 8 (eight) provinces of the project will receive training. Technical assistance will be provided at the SIEs. At least one training will be provided throughout the course of the project for the communities of the SIEs.

Quantity: at least 2 trainings/technical assistance per year in water management in the 4 EISs (8 per year x 5 years) 42 trainings. One edition of the Water Promoter training.

Beneficiaries: Training of at least 2,000 producers (500 per year), 30% of them women. Training of at least 50 people.

Performance period: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th year

Institutions/stakeholders involved: IPAF NOA Region and Water Resources Directorate of the province of Tucumán.

Output 1.1.2. Financing of investments necessary to achieve sustainable water extraction and supply.

82. Description: In the northwestern region of Argentina, the high Andean populations settled in the mountains are characterized by being dispersed throughout the territory. Households are very distant from each other and are always linked to a water source, be it surface or subway. In these situations, it is common to find water pipelines of 5 to 15 kilometers in length that involve only a few distant dwellings. In situations of strong geographic isolation, there are also single-family water supply systems. In some cases, households and crop plots are relatively grouped together, which makes it possible to develop simpler piping systems with a single pipeline from the catchment, without intermediate distribution, which takes the water directly to a strategically established storage area and then distributes it over short distances to the various users¹⁷.
83. In the case of Cuyo, in the Guanacache Lagoons, surface catchment is currently non-existent. Therefore, it is necessary to use subway water sources and pipelines of several kilometers to supply populations that are far from water sources.
84. Within this context, a series of water management subprojects have been defined in the SIEs, which were identified by institutions, municipalities, producers' associations, and indigenous communities as the most necessary and efficient for the climatic and geomorphological conditions of the implementation territories, both for human and animal consumption and irrigation. These measures are distinguished between collective and farm or family scale, as shown in the following table:

¹⁶ IPAF NOA (2012) INTA Expone: Parque del Agua. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2w7jFgCgajg>

Semi árido vivo, 2023: Parque Hídrico - Centro Demostrativo De Tecnologías Para La Agricultura Familiar Del Noroeste Argentino
Link documento: https://semiaridovivo.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/DAKI_GCA_7_Parque-Hidrico_ESP_vf1.pdf

¹⁷ IPAF, INTA, 2013: Sistemas de Conducción de Agua para la Región Alto Andina. Colección Agricultura Familiar.

TABLE 5. EFFICIENT WATER MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Collective	Family members
Mini dams	Water harvesters
Reservoirs	Cisterns
Animal watering troughs	Drip or sprinkler irrigation
Wells with conduction and distribution	
Channels	
Australian tank	

85. For the construction of all the technologies, especially the collective ones, the different stages of design, construction, operation and maintenance will be validated within the **local Technical-Community Committees** (See Implementation Section III) established for this project. These Committees will have technical assistance from INTA, provincial technicians related to water management, peasant civil society organizations, NGOs, and indigenous communities.

Activity 1.1.2.1 Mini-dams for natural community water storage and conveyance systems (Puna and Fiambalá)

86. Description: This activity consists of the construction of mini-dams, a water storage management practice in the arid zones of northwestern Argentina. These are built with locally available stones that intercept runoff in sloping mountainside areas and retain surface runoff from the mountain. In general, gabions constructed with woven wire are used, so the cost of materials is low. A geo-membrane is incorporated to waterproof it and prevent infiltration. In this case the costs are higher. It is constructed along with mini with spillway channels to avoid rupture in rainy periods. In addition, a conduction system is made to allow the connection for irrigation of the producer families.
87. The layout of the constructions depends on the concentration of the flows, the maximum precipitation and its recurrence time, the slopes of the terrain and its topographic complexity and the type of soil and/or surface material. In some cases, it is recommended to make these drainage ways in zigzag to reduce runoff velocity. The tasks for their realization are:
- For its design and implementation, a previous survey will be conducted in situ with a technician trained in the field to dimension the work.
 - The works of these mini dams should ensure the conduction to community irrigation systems with a substantial number of producers organized under some figure such as Consortiums or Irrigation Boards, manage water through agreements, rights and irrigation obligations.

FIGURE 3. STONE RETAINING WALL OF THE MINI DAMS



Source: Community of Aparzo, Puna, Jujuy, INTA Abra Pampa¹⁸

¹⁸ INTA Abra Pampa, Abril 2024 Agua que Mejora la Vida Rural en Aparzo – Mini Represa
https://www.facebook.com/INTAAbraPampa/videos/810421717778511/?locale=fi_FI

Location: In Jujuy province at least 4 mini dams with geo-membrane are expected to be built, in each department of the Puna (Yavi, Cochinoca, Rinconada and Susques) and in Catamarca province at least 2 mini dams with geo-membrane (or geo-textile) in the town of Tatón.

Number: 4 in Jujuy and 2 in Catamarca.

Beneficiaries: At least 50 families are expected to benefit in Puna, Jujuy, given its dispersed population, and 70 families in Fiambalá, Catamarca.

Period of performance: 1st, 2nd and 3rd year

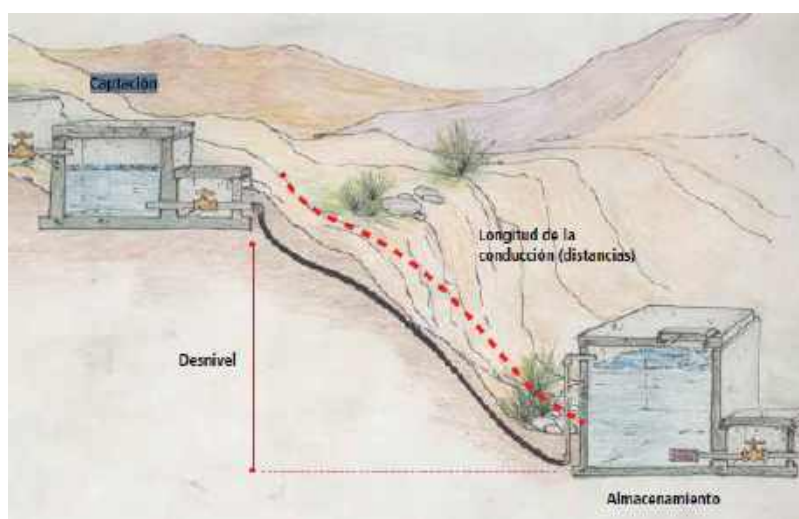
Institutions/stakeholders involved: In Jujuy, INTA Abra Pampa and indigenous communities. In Catamarca, the government of the province and the ACAMPA.

Activity 1.1.2.2 Collection, conduction, and storage for integral community use of water for irrigation and human consumption in Valles Calchaquíes (NOA).

88. Description: This activity consists of developing four integrated water use works. These consist of catchment of various tributaries, conduction, and storage for integral use, human and animal consumption and irrigation. These actions are located in the sub-eastern basin of the Santa María River in the Calchaquí Valleys, where the Amaicha and Quilmes indigenous communities are located. In the consultation and prioritization workshops, the communities indicated these projects as a priority in conjunction with the Water Resources Directorate of the Province of Tucumán. It should be noted that, at present, these families are supplied with tanker trucks provided by the Province for human consumption. These works are as follows:

- “El Arbolar” System in the Quilmes Indigenous Community: This is a water project consisting of an intake on the Mollar River with a telescopic hose, a reservoir and home water tanks. It will be used for irrigation and domestic consumption.
- “Los Chañares” System in the Quilmes Indigenous Community: this is a canalization with a sand trap, piping, and reservoir to increase the water capacity for irrigation. There is a preliminary project. They are producers of walnuts, peaches, quince, and pears.
- System in “Punco” Amaicha Community, consists of a system of water collection, treatment, storage, and conduction for integral use.
- “Pichao” system in the Amaicha Community, this system consists of an improvement in the intake point, the matrix desander lining, waterproofing of the water conduction systems.

FIGURE 4. EXAMPLE OF CATCHMENT, CONDUCTION, AND STORAGE SYSTEMS



Source: IPAF, INTA, 2013

89. This activity includes the rural communities of Amaicha, Colalao del Valle and Quilmes, which concentrate 2,959 inhabitants (20% of the departmental total) both in the headwaters of the communities and in various places and hamlets scattered in the eastern sub-basin of the Santa María River.

90. The executive project of these systems is foreseen for the first and second year and subsequent execution in the following years.
91. The Government of the Province of Tucumán, through the Directorate of Water Resources, proposes the creation of a Water Management Board for the participatory management of these integrated water uses together with the indigenous communities and their governing bodies: the Assembly of Communards, the Council of Elders and the Chiefs.

Location: In the province of Tucumán, Calchaquíes Valleys, east sub-basin of the Santa Maria River. Indigenous communities of Amaicha and Quilmes.

Quantity: 4 integral collection, conduction, and distribution systems.

Beneficiaries: approximately 2,000 people

Period of execution: 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th year

Institutions/stakeholders involved: Directorate of Water Resources of Tucumán and indigenous communities of Amaicha and Quilmes.

Activity 1.1.2.3 Conditioning and expansion of community canals and reservoirs in Bolsón de Fiambalá, Catamarca (NOA).

92. Description: This activity consists of the improvement of irrigation canals, reservoirs, and search for new water catchments.
93. It is proposed lining or waterproofing pre-existing earth channels or "acequias" in communities with local stones and cleaning them to obtain a better flow of water, increasing the number of liters of water to be delivered to the farms and with a shorter travel time, making them shorter and more effective.
94. The labor for the lining is provided by the community of producers, with technical advice and the provision of materials by the province.

FIGURE 5. UNLINED IRRIGATION CANALS IN FIAMBALÁ, PROVINCE OF CATAMARCA. EXAMPLE OF A STONE-LINED CANAL, JUJUY PROVINCE



Source: ACAMPA, Fiambalá and IPAF, INTA, 2013¹⁹

95. Depending on the locality, the following works will be conducted:
 Saujil:
 - Lining of canals (cement and stone-1,300 m. of canals) for 54 producers with vineyards and alfalfa (110 ha).
 - Improvement of the catchment and perimetral of a water source in Saujil.
 - Reservoir cleaning in Saujil.

¹⁹ IPAF, INTA, 2013: Sistemas de Conducción de Agua para la Región Alto Andina. Colección Agricultura Familiar.

Taton:

- Lining of irrigation ditches for the main canal 2,000 meters for 70 families.
- New catchment and storage in a new reservoir for the Tatón Gate for 25 farmers

Medanitos:

- Studies to improve catchment and reservoirs in Medanitos.

La Mesada, northern Chuquisaca and southern Chuquisaca, La Ciénaga:

- Piping and reservoirs to provide water for consumption in each livestock production post.
- Drinking water survey due to the lack of water for family consumption in La Ciénaga (10 families) and in La Mesada (23 families), where there are distribution problems.
- A new reservoir for a better use of the spring will benefit the stallholders and all the families in the Ciénaga, and in La Mesada (23 families) where there is only one pond (made of stones).
- Storage tank for human consumption in Chuquisaca (50 inhabitants) would benefit entrepreneurs, candy makers, weavers (to wash wool).

Punta del Agua:

- There are two unused well boreholes that need pumps and reservoirs with piping to benefit 56 families (160 inhabitants) of Punta del Agua, small producers and livestock farmers (mainly goats, sheep and cattle).

96. As part of this activity, the community organization will be formalized in irrigation consortia or, where they have not yet been formed, to ensure the maintenance of the canals. This action will be carried out in conjunction with the Provincial Directorate of Irrigation Administration of the Ministry of Water, Energy and Environment of the Province of Catamarca, which is responsible for the distribution of surface water for the entire irrigation system, the management of reservoirs and the supervision of irrigation consortiums throughout the province, in accordance with the Provincial Water Law 2577/73.

Location: Municipality of Fiambalá and rural settlements.

Quantity: 3.300 meters of canals, 5 reservoirs, one solar pump and pipeline

Beneficiaries: At least 250 families are expected in Fiambalá, Catamarca.

Period of performance: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th year

Institutions/stakeholders involved: Municipality of Fiambalá, Ministry of Water, Energy and Environment of the Province of Catamarca, INTA Catamarca and ACAMPA.

Activity 1.1.2.4. Geo-electric studies for subway water wells and solar pumping for community water collection and distribution (NOA and CUYO).

97. Description: The objective of this activity is to carry out studies to detect groundwater and boreholes with solar water extraction pumps, according to the conditions of each territory.
98. These actions were repeatedly mentioned in the consultation workshops in the SIEs, both by the communities and by INTA technicians, in view of the urgent problem of water supply for irrigation and animal consumption and the scarcity of surface water resources.
99. Hydrogeological studies (geo-electric method) will allow finding groundwater, the estimation of its physicochemical quality, the approximate depth at which the water table is expected to be illuminated and the direction of groundwater flow. These studies will provide accurate information for the location of aquifers, and also facilitate the forecasting of construction conditions, such as the types of terrain to be crossed and possible variations in the water table.
100. For the distribution of community water, boreholes will be drilled in the places that were found to be appropriate by the studies according to the situation of each site in coordination with the technical institutions in the territory and with the placement of solar pumps. This type of technology allows the extraction of water in rural areas where it is not possible to connect electricity to supply the dispersed rural population. If possible, this extraction will be combined with conduction and storage systems to

supply as many nearby families as possible.

101. The sites to be explored will be:

- Palo Blanco and Tatón (Catamarca)
- Huarpe Community Guaquinchay Rosa and Pinkanta (San Juan, Cuyo)
- Amaicha del valle (Tucumán)
- Department of Yavi (Jujuy)

FIGURE 6. EXAMPLE OF WELL WITH SOLAR PUMP FOR ANIMAL DRINKING TROUGH



IPAF, INTA, 2013²⁰

Location: SIEs

Quantity: 7 boreholes, with solar pump, pipeline and reservoir

Beneficiaries: approximately 200 people.

Period of performance: 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year

Institutions/stakeholders involved: National Water Institute in Cuyo, INTA Abra Pampa in Jujuy, Provincial Irrigation Directorate in Catamarca, Water Resources Directorate in Tucumán.

Activity 1.1.2.5. Community Irrigation Projects in Ayni Atacama and Antinaco (NOA)

102. Description: This activity proposes to conduct works to complete two irrigation projects that due to lack of funding which are described below.

Ayni Atacama, Puna, Jujuy

103. The proposal consists of finalizing the Ayni Atacama project, expanding the distribution of the current water networks, incorporating annexed structures such as pressure chambers, bridges, and the installation of individual storage facilities to benefit 30 families, where the heads of household are mainly women.
104. In 2023, with financial support from The Goat Value Chain Development Programme (PRODECCA), the Ayni Atacama Project (Reciprocidad Atacama) was launched with the objective of boosting the family economy by strengthening goat farming. Water works were conducted in three sub-basins: Cuevas, Checalar and Cienego Ancho, which included catchment of springs or rivers and water storage and distribution to the properties of each family with 25 km of house. Although the project included all the water works, due to the price inflationary process, only approximately 60% of the planned materials could be covered. Priority was given to the execution of the catchment, storage, and main distribution branches, leaving the water pending to reach the headwaters of the properties.

²⁰ IPAF, INTA, 2013: Sistemas de Conducción de Agua para la Región Alto Andina. Colección Agricultura Familiar.

FIGURE 7. CUEVAS, CHECALAR AND CIENEGO WIDE



Source: PRODECCA²¹

Antinaco, Fiambalá, Catamarca

105. This project was conducted during the MST project (MST 1) with the participation of INTA Catamarca, the municipal delegation of Antinaco and the Municipality of Fiambalá.
106. The project takes advantage of the high slopes in the town of Antinaco to install a water conduction network for irrigation through naturally pressurized gravity pipes and at the same time connect pressurized irrigation equipment to the farms to increase the efficiency of irrigation water use. The network runs from the existing pond in the locality to the last farm, thus benefiting the entire population. The work will allow the completion of the irrigation system in Antinaco farms, benefiting 100 small vine, fruit and alfalfa growers (with farms of 2 hectares).
107. The system consists of a main branch of 1,400 m and two secondary branches of 1,800 m and 1,600 m, totaling 4,800 m in length. To complete the project, it remains to connect the tertiary branches that would reach the farms with approximately 6 km of piping and the installation of the system inside the farms. A total of 30 km of micro-sprinkler hoses are required, together with a bridge for the pipeline to cross the river, and the construction of another pressure regulating chamber. This is completed with fittings to join the tertiary pipelines and fittings inside the farms and install the irrigation systems.
108. In summary, it is required:
 - Secondary pipeline (4 km)
 - Perforation/pressure chamber
 - Hose bridge (80 m)
 - Valves
 - Micro-sprinkler and drip hoses for farms 30 km.

²¹ Programa de Desarrollo de la Cadena Caprina <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/economia/planificacion-del-desarrollo-y-la-competitividad-federal/prodecca>

FIGURE 8. IRRIGATION SYSTEM TRUNK PIPING FOR ANTINACO, CATAMARCA



Fuente: INTA, Catamarca

Location: Jujuy and Catamarca.

Quantity: Hoses for sprinkler irrigation 25 km for Any Atacama and 30 km for Antinaco; valves; hose bridge 80 meters; perforation pressure chamber and secondary pipeline 4 km.

Beneficiaries: 30 families in Ayni Atacama and 35 families in Antinaco

Period of execution: 1st, 2nd and 3rd year

Institutions/stakeholders involved: In Jujuy, INTA Abra Pampa and indigenous communities. INTA Tinogasta, the government of the province and the ACAMPA.

Activity 1.1.2.6. Studies for the provision of groundwater and aqueducts in the desert of Lagunas de Guanacache by the INA (CUYO).

107. Description: The objective of the study is to determine the water resource suitability of the Guanacache area with a focus on the areas of the main rural settlements and to validate the proposal for boreholes and water pipelines designed by the different municipalities, including the municipality of Lavalle (to be presented in the following Activity 1.1.2.7.).
108. The Guanacache Lagoons, a tripartite point between the three provinces of San Juan, Mendoza, and San Luis, are the historic territory of the Huarpe Indigenous Community, which is distributed in scattered rural localities. The scarcity of water resources has increased in the last 40 years. At present the lagoons are non-existent and only remain in the memory of the old settlers and in the toponymy of some places. In this climatic context, the communities of the Huarpe Indigenous Nation have fought for the right to access to water on various occasions. In 2019, Huarpe communities in the province of San Juan, have filed a lawsuit before the National Ombudsman's Office, to make transparent the inequity in the access to this resource. In that instance, a Judge of the Nation requested studies to the National Water Institute - Regional Groundwater Center (INA-CRAS), who put together a work plan with a series of studies that were subsequently not conducted, and the case did not move forward. Given this background, INA already has the knowledge to conduct comprehensive studies in this area within the framework of this project.
109. The INA Work Plan consists of the following steps:
- Kick-off meeting with stakeholders to prioritize the areas and water works proposed by the municipalities of Lavalle, Sarmiento and 25 de Mayo together with the indigenous communities. Among these proposals, validate the feasibility of a connection from the Nogolí Dam in the province of San Luis to the communities on the border of Mendoza and Las Quijadas National Park. As well as validate Activity 1.1.2.7, prioritized in the consultation

process.

- Compilation and analysis of hydrological, hydrogeological and hydrochemical data on the area of the Guanacache Lagoons and surrounding areas.
- Survey of surface and groundwater sources with priority given to the current wells that supply the communities.
- Planaltimetric studies of drainage network
- Sampling and hydrochemical analysis of surface and groundwater in existing streams and boreholes.
- Analysis of hydrogeological conditions by vertical electrical soundings.
- Evaluation of the quality and suitability of water for various uses (human consumption, irrigation, animal drinking, etc.).
- Hydrological evaluation indicating the possibility of exploitation of the water sources surveyed.
- Conclude the study with a proposal for the location of new boreholes or new catchments on surface water points based on the information collected and updated.
- Validate results with communities and municipalities.

Location: Ramsar Guanacache site/ Priority study areas will be defined.

Quantity: 1 study

Beneficiaries: Rural communities of the Ramsar Guanacache site in the provinces of San Juan, San Luis and Mendoza.

Execution period: 1st year.

Institutions/stakeholders involved: National Water Institute - Regional Groundwater Center, San Juan province, Huarpe communities of Guanacache, Las Quijadas National Park, San Luis. Municipality of Lavalle, Mendoza Province; Municipality of 25 de Mayo and Sarmiento in San Juan Province.

Activity 1.1.2.7. Improvements in water conduction for the communities of the Guanacache Desert: (Cuyo)

110. Description: This activity aims to improve access to water for the rural communities of Guanacache.

111. In the Department of Lavalle, province of Mendoza, the towns of El Forzudo and El Retamo belong to the core communities of the Huarpe Nation, with a total of 200 inhabitants. Given the scarcity of water, both subway and in the Desaguadero River, most of the families have a precarious water collection system using wells that supply water with high concentrations of salt and, in some cases, arsenic. Water for human consumption is provided by the Municipality of Lavalle through tanker trucks that discharge water into a community pool located in the central sector of the town, in the case of El Forzudo. To transport the water from the community pool to each stand or house, it is necessary to have a vehicle and containers to transport it. The scarcity of water in this area conditions livestock production and severely limits agricultural activity, including the existence of school orchards or gardens.

112. The Municipality of Lavalle in the province of Mendoza carried out a project known as "El Acueducto del Desierto" (The Desert Aqueduct), which brings drinking water to the communities of El Retamo and El Forzudo from a well located in the town of Gustavo André, which is approximately 150 km from the community of El Retamo. However, at the beginning of 2014, water began to reach this locality intermittently, a few days a week and a few hours a day, but it still does not reach the houses that are far enough from the aqueduct route; and although there is a water connection between El Retamo and El Forzudo, the flow only allows them to pump water to El Forzudo one day a week (Thursdays) so that on that day the families are committed to fill all the available containers.

FIGURE 9. IMPROVEMENT OF THE FLOW OF THE SAN MIGUEL - EL RETAMO AQUEDUCT



Source: Las Quijadas National Park. (2023). Report on the Program of Transfers to Municipalities Linked to National Protected Areas and their Buffer Zones.

113. The water pressure and flow of the existing aqueduct between the towns of San Miguel and El Retamo is insufficient for the water to be transported in sufficient quantity and frequency to the town of El Forzudo. This is due to the fact that between these towns there are more supply points (other families, fields and small towns) that generate a drop in water pressure such that it is not possible to transport it to El Forzudo continuously, for this reason the frequency is organized by the water cooperatives that manage the pumping system.
114. The objective of this project is to install the necessary infrastructure to improve the drinking water supply services of the pipeline that comes from the town of San Miguel to El Retamo so that, from the pumping station located there, they can supply the necessary amount of water to the El Forzudo area, located 18 km away. That is why they need:
 - 25 kilometers of 60 mm diameter (2" ½ inch) water transport pipe.
 - Accessories for installation - connection.
 - Machinery and tools for underground.
115. In addition to the pipeline work, it includes the enlargement and geo-membrane lining of the reservoir used for animal watering.
116. This project was presented during the first consultation process by the Las Quijadas National Park Administration, as part of the Program of Transfers to Municipalities Linked to National Protected Areas. Subsequently, during the consultation process with the communities, it was one of the priority issues pointed out by the workshop participants.
117. A feasibility review of the project by the National Water Institute - Regional Groundwater Center is foreseen (See Activity 1.1.2.6).

Location: Localities of El Retamo and El Forzudo, Department of Lavalle, Mendoza province.

Quantity: 25,000 meters of pipe to improve conduction. Lining the reservoir with geo-membrane.

Beneficiaries: 200 people

Period of execution: 2nd and 3rd year

Institutions/stakeholders involved: Municipality of Lavalle, Mendoza Province. Irrigation Directorate of the province of Mendoza. Las Quijadas National Park.

Activity 1.1.2.8. Cisterns for El Forzudo and El Retamo (Cuyo).

118. Description: This activity aims to address the problem of water access in the area in the communities of El Forzudo and El Retamo. Most of the families in both communities have elevated levels of UBN,

and some families have been migrating to other localities due to the lack of basic services, especially access to drinking water and formal education. Those who still live in the territory are engaged in extensive livestock raising, especially goats and cattle, and some artisanal production, such as milk and goat cheese. This situation conditions local development due to the lack of water and educational and employment opportunities, especially for young people, aggravated by the poor condition of roads and means of connectivity (communications). Water is scarce, of poor quality (saline) and/or irregular supply for human consumption, as well as limited supply for livestock consumption.

119. The scarce amount of available water that can be managed in any way comes from rainwater, so it will try to be used by collecting it from roofs and eaves and then piping it to household storage cisterns.
120. This strategy is designed to provide partial solutions to the water shortage issue, providing technology to guarantee water collection, storage, and conservation for year-round consumption.
121. It is proposed to build 22 cisterns with a storage capacity of 16,000 liters each; each cistern will be built on the property of the respective families, directly benefiting approximately 100 people in both communities.
122. For the construction of the cisterns, specific training and the formation of 2 work groups are proposed to guarantee the timely completion of the cisterns, since basic masonry skills are required for the construction of the cisterns.
123. To guarantee water quality, the project will conduct bacteriological analyses in different areas at the beginning and end of the project. This information will make it possible to know the state of the water consumed by families and to strengthen water care practices through training.

FIGURE 10. EXAMPLE OF 16-THOUSAND-LITER PLATE TANK



Source: PISEAR, Water Plan for Family Farming

Location: El Forzudo and El Retamo

Quantity: 22; 16,000-liter plate cisterns

Beneficiaries: 40 families

Execution period: 2nd and 3rd

Institutions/stakeholders involved: Local communities, Las Quijadas National Park, INTA Technical Assistance, Municipality of Lavalle.

Activity 1.1.2.9. Catchment, storage and efficient irrigation technologies in the farm - Open call for family farmers in NOA and CUYO.

124. Description: This activity proposes to replicate and improve the Water Plan for Family Farming, Project for Socio-Economic Inclusion in Rural Areas (PISEAR) that operated on a National scale until 2023, due to the request from the communities and INTA in the different consultation workshops.

125. It is proposed to make available to small producers and organizations the necessary investments for the acquisition and use of appropriate water technologies for the collection, harvesting and storage of water at the farm level. These will enable efficient management of the resource, storing water in periods of surplus for later use in periods of deficit.
126. These tools will be selected according to their proven efficiency, with the necessary modifications based on the particularities of each intervention area, the productive systems, and the socio-cultural profile of the beneficiary group. The technologies are:

1.a. Roof water harvesters
1b. Rainwater harvesting systems by means of 16,000-liter cisterns with distribution network / battery of tanks as reservoirs for human and animal consumption / "Water Bags".
2. Shallow well and tank with distribution network.
3.a. Sprinkler irrigation system (¼ ha to ½ ha per Producer).
3.b. Drip irrigation system (¼ ha to ½ ha per Producer).

127. 1a. Water harvesters for roofs: Among the rainwater harvesting systems in rural areas is the conditioning of roofs. In this case the installation consists of gutters, downspouts, and tanks for the collection of rainwater captured on the roofs of houses to use for irrigation, conversion into drinking water or for animal consumption. The latter, usually in rural areas, can be made of geo-membrane or reinforced concrete depending on the conditions of the environment. Regardless of the application, it should always be considered that it should be protected from the sun under a wooden and/or zinc shed. It is necessary to know the level of precipitation in the area and its intensity to calculate the area and materials necessary for the construction of the catchment site. A minimum slope of 2% must be guaranteed to generate runoff and, prior to entering the storage pond, some type of filter (sand or granulated material) must be used to guarantee the conservation of the characteristics of the water.
128. 1b. Collection by cisterns/battery of tanks/waterbag: The use of meteoric water consists of the collection of rainwater through a surface prepared for this purpose; a conduction and filtering or sedimentation system; a storage system through reservoirs, sized according to the family or community demand; and its distribution to homes and places of use. Based on previous public policy experiences, the 16,000-liter plate cistern as a reference for household supply is a technological alternative that offers a certain guarantee of water quality, and the volumes captured make it possible to improve the supply for domestic use and productive activities. It is made of concrete slabs and can store 16,000 liters, ensuring water for family consumption. The construction is low cost in relation to the volume stored, simple and easily appropriated by the builders. Other technologies for capturing and reserving water are tank batteries and waterbags, whose application will be evaluated according to the site.
129. Shallow wells and tank with distribution network: The implementation of shallow wells and boreholes of up to 25-30 meters, constitutes another alternative in the territories for access to water in adequate quantity and quality according to productive needs. Shallow wells are characterized by obtaining water from the first water table, often recharged with rainwater. The most appropriate technology for this module will be defined according to the technique best suited to local conditions. The wells will be accompanied by a pumping system according to the local reality (solar, electric or manual pumping with a pump can be incorporated), a storage tank, a 100-meter distribution network and a drinking trough. These wells may be complementary to the rainwater harvesting modules to provide families with a larger volume of water for domestic, animal and irrigation use. This technological model will be complemented with two strategies for water quality analysis. In this type of subproject, a complete quantitative physical-chemical and microbiological analysis will also be conducted 6 months after the end of the project.
130. Irrigation: The main irrigation strategies or systems with greater water efficiency include pressurized irrigation, where water is conveyed by pressure through pipes to the plant and then applied by sprinkler, drip or adjusted subsurface emitters. These technologies make it possible to automate

irrigation to program, measure and control the schedules and water flows for different sections of the property.

- Sprinkler irrigation: irrigation system that conducts water through pipes and expels water droplets through diffusers simulating a fine rain. There are systems at ground level or micro-sprinkler systems, and systems in tall pyramidal structures for higher crops, called pivots.
- Drip irrigation consists of a distribution network that applies drops of water to the soil very close to the plant slowly and frequently by means of emitters or drippers of different types.
- Subsurface irrigation: Same as drip irrigation, but the supply is below the soil closer to the plant and protected from evaporation.
- The adoption of new irrigation practices along with new agricultural practices decreases the volumes of water used for a crop by decreasing conduction losses and losses in supplying water to the plant. Sprinkler irrigation has an efficiency of 75%, while drip irrigation is 90% (compared to surface irrigation which is 60%).

131. **Prioritization criteria for the selection of beneficiaries:** To grant the above-mentioned technologies, a call for applications will be opened with priority beneficiaries:

- Families with a female head or female leader of the organization (50% of the quota).
- Young people seeking to live in rural areas.
- That they come from indigenous peoples.

Location: In all SIEs.

Quantity: 180 of the above-mentioned technologies will be available.

Beneficiaries: At least 180 families are expected to benefit.

Period of execution: 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year.

Institutions/stakeholders involved: In Jujuy, INTA Abra Pampa and indigenous communities. In Catamarca, INTA Catamarca and the ACAMPA. In Tucumán, the Directorate of Water Resources and indigenous communities. In the Guanacache area it will be conducted by INTA, National Parks and indigenous communities.

Outcome 1.2 Small and medium producers adopt and implement SLMP to prevent, reduce and/or mitigate DLDD, revaluing their cultural practices and strengthening the sustainable and resilient management of agroecosystems that contribute to achieving food security in the face of climate change impacts.

In order to achieve this outcome, actions related to producer training, infrastructure interventions and financing mechanisms are proposed.

Output 1.2.1 Development and/or updating of guidelines and/or protocols for SLMP implementation at the local level in the selected ecoregions and critical areas.

132. Activity 1.2.1.1. Guidelines and Protocols for Efficient Water Management and SLMP

Description: As an activity prior to the training sessions with the beneficiaries, a series of guides will be prepared with the necessary procedures for the development of activities related to water and land management. Paper printouts will be made for delivery at the training sessions with the communities, since many of them do not have internet access or computer devices.

- A Guide with a protocol for each type of water management practice will be prepared. For example, how to build and place water crops; how to set up cisterns; how to set up drip irrigation, etc.
- A Guide will be prepared with the procedures for each type of SLMP, for example: how to ted pastures, how to sow and rotate pastures, how to organize grazing with a solar cattle herder, etc.
- The IPAF INTA Water Management Manual will be updated and printed for delivery at the Water Promoters Training.

133. The guides or protocols will be considered to have a gender perspective. In turn, all the material will be published in the Knowledge Management Platform (Component 4).

Location: SIEs.

Quantity: at least one protocol will be performed for each practice implemented.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiary communities in SIEs.

Period of execution: 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year

Institutions/stakeholders involved: In Jujuy, INTA Abra Pampa. In Fiambalá, INTA Catamarca. In Guanacache, INTA Concarán San Luis. In Tucumán, INTA Cafayate and Directorate of Water Resources of the province.

1.2.2 Technical support for the development of local capacities for the adoption and implementation of the SLMP.

Activity 1.2.2.1: Training and Technical Assistance Workshops on SLMP

134. Description: This activity is performed as a preliminary step to the implementation of the SLMPs.
135. The training will take the form of a practical workshop and will include communication and dissemination materials specifically designed with a gender and diversity approach. Likewise, each case of proposed participation will be accompanied by guides and protocols (Activity 1.2.1.1.) developed to facilitate and strengthen the involvement of the different stakeholders in the implementation of this project, both in desk and field work.
136. The main problem faced by producers in the project intervention areas will be addressed in the training sessions, namely the increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme events, with periods of drought where access to water is a strong constraint for maintaining local livelihoods, and how the SLMP can contribute to adapting to this climate variability.
137. At least one training per SLMP is estimated. Subsequently, there will be a follow-up and monitoring of producers who adopt the practices throughout the project, in the form of technical assistance.

Location: SIEs.

Quantity: at least 1 training for each practice implemented and subsequent follow-up.

Beneficiaries: at least 3,000 producers trained in the SIEs.

Period of execution: 1st 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year

Institutions/stakeholders involved: In Jujuy, INTA Abra Pampa. In Fiambalá, INTA Catamarca. In Guanacache, INTA Concarán San Luis. In Tucumán, INTA Cafayate and the Directorate of Water Resources of the province.

1.2.3 Financing of investments required for SLMP implementation.

138. Within this product, it is proposed to work on SLMP. According to the National Land Observatory²², these can have one or more orientations, among which are:
- Adaptation (A): This means that the state of soil degradation is "accepted", but land management is adapted to suit that reality (e.g., adapting to soil salinity by introducing salt tolerant plants).
 - Prevention (P): implies the use of non-structural measures, conservation, planning, institutional actions, which maintain natural resources and their environmental and productive functions that may be prone to degradation.
 - Mitigation (M): is the intervention aimed at reducing the degradation process. The main objective is to stop degradation and start the improvement of resources and their functions.
 - Rehabilitation (R): becomes necessary when land is degraded to the point where its original use is no longer possible or when the land has become unproductive.
 - Remediation (Re): task or set of tasks to be conducted on a contaminated site in order to eliminate or reduce contaminants, seeking to ensure the protection of human health and the integrity of ecosystems.
139. During the development of this project, SLMP actions will be mainly focused on adaptation, prevention, mitigation and land rehabilitation. The focus will always be on Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) to climate change.
140. Innovation of practices, adjustment, validation, and adoption of appropriate technologies will be promoted under a participatory approach together with the communities. In addition, its approach will incorporate research and development, transfer, information, and communication.

²² <http://www.desertificacion.gob.ar/manejo-sostenible-de-tierras/noa/>

Activity 1.2.3.1. Participatory restoration of Queñoa forests in Andean environments (NOA).

141. Description: The objective of this activity is to identify key sites with environmental degradation and carry out interventions for their recovery. The intervention will have different stages:
- Stage 1- Identification with local inhabitants of the site to be intervened
 - Step 2- Identification of key plant species
 - Stage 3- Physical intervention. When delimiting the area, it is expected to make fences that allow the recovery of plant species, preventing the access of animals, especially livestock. It is also expected to carry out small works in order to reduce soil erosion and promote water conservation.
 - Stage 4- Reintroduction of native species and facilitator species. In order to favor the reestablishment of the site, faster-growing species will be used to provide protection and shelter to slower-growing species (considered facilitator species for ecosystem restoration). At the same time, slower growing species (queñoa, cactus) will be propagated under controlled conditions and reintroduced.
 - Stage 5- Monitoring. The site and the evolution of spontaneous, reintroduced and facilitator species (the latter may eventually be used or removed) will be monitored.
142. In the Puna Jujeña there are sites that are reservoirs of biodiversity and are the few environments where larger plant species grow. These ecosystems (meadows, wetlands, ravine bottoms) in many cases have been deteriorated for environmental reasons or as a result of anthropogenic activities. The socio-environmental value of these spaces is very relevant and therefore the recovery work includes working with the local inhabitants.
143. The plantation of the native species Queñoa (*Polylepis Tomatela*) is used to conserve local humidity, prevent soil erosion, and regulate the water cycle, in addition to being part of the Puna's heritage. Currently the groves are very degraded.

Location: 4 sites are proposed in Puna: Muñarita (37km from Abra Pampa); Lagunillas de Farrallón; Susques; Agua Caliente.

Quantity: at least 4 sites and a total of 20,000 seedlings will be introduced into the ecosystem.

Beneficiaries: Indigenous communities of Puna and Andean ecosystems.

Period of execution: 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year

Institutions/stakeholders involved: In Jujuy, INTA Abra Pampa and Indigenous communities. The activity could be extended to Tucumán and Catamarca with INTA.

Activity 1.2.3.2. Forest curtains and dune fixation (NOA and Cuyo)

144. Description: This activity proposes actions related to forest curtains, dune fixation and reforestation with native species.
145. a) *Forest curtains:* This practice is carried out with forest species placed in the form of barriers perpendicular to the direction of the prevailing winds, on the perimeter of plots or farms where agriculture or livestock is practiced. The curtains also serve as a refuge for the local avifauna. A particular modality in the northern zone of the Bolsón de Fiambalá is the planting of fruit trees, such as quince, peach and apple, in agroforestry systems, combined with cattle grazing, which favors the reduction of wind inside the plots. They also provide fruit for direct consumption or to produce sweets. In the farms of producers in the Bolsón de Fiambalá, Catamarca, which have forest curtains, silvicultural practices of pruning and cutting are carried out to preserve the quality of the wood obtained and to avoid damage to neighboring crops. In the Bolsón de Fiambalá (Catamarca) it replaces the use of carob, chañar and jarilla, while in the Puna Jujeña it reduces the pressure on churqui, queñoa and tola, native species.
146. b) *Dune fixation:* This practice is urgent due to the advance of dunes in Fiambalá, where its advance is close to reach the downtown area of the towns of Medanitos and in Fiambalá it has already buried an entire neighborhood of houses and vineyards. It is a soil mitigation and remediation practice, whose objective is to stop the outbreaks of live sand dunes so that they do not advance on other neighboring steppes, losing quality and quantity of land available for grazing. The first step of the fixation consists of fencing the perimeter of the active dune to prevent the entry of animals and then it is recommended to sow weeping grass (a species of proven effectiveness in the area) to accelerate the stabilization of the dune. It requires fencing and maintenance. The efficiency of the implementation of this practice

depends on the occurrence of rainfall (or irrigation) after the dune is closed and planted.

147. *c) Reforestation of native species* to halt land degradation and erosion, reforestation is a mitigation and remediation practice. For example, in Fiambalá, carob trees have historically been subject to logging for firewood, causing a sustained decline in existing populations. The recommended practice being implemented on a pilot scale is the reforestation, with sweet carob, of degraded carob forests in a region of tourist and religious importance, through direct sowing of seeds using a novel and very low-cost technology. Other valuable species are Chañar and Taco de Zorro.
148. For all these practices, at the time of implementation, it will be necessary to delimit the intervention areas and provide tree seedlings and/or seeds. It will be implemented in a participatory manner with the communities, especially involving young people and women.

Location: Puna, Fiambalá and Guanacache.

Quantity: at least 25,000 seedlings will be introduced into the ecosystem.

Beneficiaries: Communities and native ecosystems.

Period of execution: 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year

Institutions/stakeholders involved: Articulation with the National Directorate of Native Forests. In Jujuy, INTA Abra Pampa and indigenous communities. In Fiambalá, INTA, the municipality and farmers. In Guanacache with the communities, municipalities, provinces and Las Quijadas National Park.

Activity 1.2.3.3. Construction of community plant nurseries with participatory management (NOA and Cuyo)

149. Description: This activity proposes the construction of nurseries and greenhouses for family self-sufficiency through the provision of seeds and seedlings of edible vegetable garden species; seedlings for reforestation activities with native forest species and fruit trees. This activity aims to protect seeds and seedlings from drought periods, ensure food sovereignty of communities and increase their climate resilience.
150. The proposed model greenhouse will be 25 x 8 m² or Andean type model, with the necessary tools to fully equip it: pointed shovels, small gardening shovels, wheelbarrows, rakes, watering cans, thermometers, pots, scissors, shelves for organization, drip irrigation system, etc.
151. It is proposed that these greenhouses will be for community use, with regulations for their use and volunteers for their care and maintenance.
152. They will also be used as training centers for gardening and gardening activities. Their use will be encouraged, especially for women and young people.

FIGURE 11 PLANT NURSERIES.



Source: Andean greenhouse, INTA Salta

Location: SIEs.

Quantity: 4 greenhouses in Puna (one per department); 1 greenhouse in Valles Calchaquíes, community of Encalilla; 1 greenhouse in Fiambalá and 1 in Tatón; 3 greenhouses in Guanacache: 1 in La Tranca and 1 in El Retamo and 1 in El Encon.

Beneficiaries: at least 200 producers between NOA and Cuyo.

Period of execution: 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year

Institutions/stakeholders involved: In Jujuy, INTA Abra Pampa and indigenous communities will be in

charge of construction, preparation and care. In Valles Calchaquies, the greenhouse will be under the responsibility of the Directorate of Agriculture, Undersecretary of Productive Development of the Government of the Province of Tucumán, and the women's group Wallpa Warmi will be in charge of its care, with the objective of training and economically strengthening women producers of sweets. In Fiambalá through INTA and ACAMPA. In Guanacache, through INTA, municipalities, and communities.

Activity 1.2.3.4. Management of grazing in pastures using the electric cattle herder buoy (NOA and Cuyo).

153. Description: This activity consists of installing solar or electric cattle drives as a practice that allows for efficient livestock management, limiting grazing areas, and thus reserving areas with a greater amount of pasture for times of higher requirements, such as during droughts. The adoption of the electric cattle herder implies a change in livestock management in an area where ancestrally the management has been in open fields and the adoption of this practice has allowed to obtain pastures in the short term. It can be used for rotational grazing, i.e., the pasture is made to yield more, and the animal is forced to use more intensively the available pasture.
154. The operation of the electric cattle herder buoy is that the equipment sends high voltage pulses of short duration to the wire or fence. When this wire is touched by the animal, the electric current passes through it and enters the ground through its four legs, closing the circuit with the ground connection of the electrifier. This passage of current produces in the animal an electric shock that forces it to withdraw immediately. Electric shocks from equipment designed to modify an animal's behavior do not cause physical harm. In most cases, the device's current can be adjusted according to the situation, ensuring the shock is no stronger than necessary. Using this technique does not compromise the safety of the animals²³.
155. The buoy requires low-cost maintenance, can be sustainable over time and can be replicated in similar environments. It is a practice of easy construction, requires little labor, and is inexpensive to maintain.
156. A solar panel is used to operate the buoy in an autonomous and automated way. Other materials used are: wooden poles, three to five strands of wire or other conductive material.

Location: in the SIEs.

Quantity: at least 200 cattle boxes, pasture seed for 200 plots and water troughs for animals.

Beneficiaries: 200 producers.

Period of execution: 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year

Institutions/stakeholders involved: INTA and communities.

Activity 1.2.3.5. Planting of pasture for silage and haymaking to conserve forage for drought periods (NOA).

157. Description: This activity consists of strengthening forage conservation techniques for drought periods through the use of silo bags and pasture implantation. The aim is to strengthen and expand the network of forage species trials for the Puna region and extend it to other SIEs of the project, as well as to create a space where the concerns of producers, municipal managers and technicians involved in the validation of practices and technologies for the implementation and conservation of different forage species can converge.
158. In the context of climate change and its implications on the availability of forage resources since 2016, INTA Abra Pampa in Puna, has been researching and implementing the adoption of technologies related to the production, use and conservation of forage resources in different areas of the intervention area of the Experimental Station Abra Pampa. This involves using silo-bags to hay and conserve pastures for animal feed. They have carried out research with quinoa crops and adaptation trials of numerous pastures with forage potential for the region (barley, oats, alfalfa, vetch, triticale, mallow, quinoa, spurge) for animal supplementation in different categories. These studies made it possible to determine those species with the greatest productive potential, achieving their evaluation under a

²³ VKM, Cecilie Marie Mejdell, Dean Basic, Knut Egil Bøe (2017). A review on the use of electric devices to modify animal behaviour and the impact on animal welfare. Opinion of the Panel on Animal Health and Welfare of the Norwegian Scientific Committee for Food and Environment. VKM report 2017:31, ISBN: 978-82-8259-288-8, ISSN: 2535-4019. Norwegian Scientific Committee for Food and Environment (VKM), Oslo, Norway.

cultivation system conserved through silage and destined for animal feed. The nutritional characteristics of the silage were auspicious to consider it as an alternative for multi-species supplementation (sheep, llamas and goats) during the time of scarcity of natural pasture.

159. It is proposed to extend the practice to various departments in Puna and it is hoped to be able to transfer this practice to other provinces. The purchase of a chipper to cut the forage before ensiling and rolls of silo bags should be included. The practice is accompanied by drip irrigation for the implanted pasture.

Location: SIEs.

Quantity: 17 demonstration plots of one-quarter ha per department in Puna; pasture seeds; one chipper per department in Puna; silo bag rolls and drip irrigation.

Beneficiaries: at least 100 producers are expected to be reached by extending the practice to other provinces.

Period of execution: 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year.

Institutions/stakeholders involved: INTA Abra Pampa and indigenous communities. Other INTAs of the SIEs.

Activity 1.2.3.6. Planting of native crops with drip irrigation, soil improvement with guano.

160. Description: This practice aims to contribute to climate resilience and food sovereignty of the communities by strengthening family production spaces for self-consumption and horticultural production for commercialization. It seeks to promote native crops such as quinoa and Andean potato, beans and other vegetables, already belonging to the ecosystems where they are implanted. It also seeks to strengthen and make the production of chili peppers and grapevines in Tucumán and Catamarca and other local productions climate resilient.

161. The soil will be improved with the introduction of compost and guano and drip irrigation.

162. Technical assistance and training will be provided. It is complemented by the Plant-Nursery and Compost Management Activity.

Location: SIEs.

Quantity: Seedlings, seeds, drip irrigation in quarter ha plots per grower.

Beneficiaries: at least 100 producers are to be reached among all the SIEs.

Period of execution: 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year

Institutions/stakeholders involved: INTA of the SIEs and communities.

Activity 1.2.3.7. Rational Grazing and Soil Rotation and Interplanting

163. Description: This activity consists of performing natural grassland management and increasing its resilience to climate.

164. It is proposed to start with a diagnosis of the selected plots, which may be especially community lands where restoration and rehabilitation is needed. Then, natural pastures will be enriched with key native species, i.e., desirable forage species for the ecosystem and incorporating seeds by sowing, through methods such as vertical tillage (these tools will be provided in the SLMP Toolkit Activities), and controlled or rational grazing will be carried out on these environments, rotating the stocking rate and the periods of time that the animals remain in each environment according to the characteristics and growing seasons of the main forage species of the pasture.

165. Technical assistance and training will be provided. It will be complemented with the Activity of Electric Cattle Raising and Forage Silage Making.

Location: SIEs.

Quantity: Seedlings, seeds, drip irrigation per ½ hectare.

Beneficiaries: at least 200 producers are expected to be reached among all the SIEs.

Period of execution: 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year

Institutions/stakeholders involved: INTA of the SIEs and communities.

Activity 1.2.3.8. Manure Management and Composting (NOA and Cuyo):

166. Description: This activity consists of installing the practice of composting as a fertilizer for production, reusing organic material and guano to strengthen soil nutrients and improving its resilience to climate.
167. This practice is based on accelerating the decomposition process of organic waste to obtain compost. The type of materials for the construction of the compost bin and the size depends on the possibilities and requirements of each producer. The compost obtained after the composting process is used by incorporating it into the soil for crops such as quinoa, beans, Andean potatoes, and different types of vegetables. As a by-product of the composting process, organic liquid fertilizers can be obtained from the leachates.
168. Training will be conducted with the provision of inputs. This practice will be accompanied by the development of nurseries and the planting of crops.

Location: SIEs.

Quantity: one compost bin per producer and one per nursery.

Beneficiaries: at least 50 producers are to be reached among all the SIEs.

Period of execution: 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year

Institutions/stakeholders involved: INTA of the SIEs and communities.

Activity 1.2.3.9 Sustainable Technological Systems for Cooking (NOA and Cuyo)

169. Description: This activity consists of training and construction of non-conventional cookstoves with rational use of energy. The objective is to train producers in the habitability and healthiness of spaces for cooking activities; in affordable cooking systems (stoves and ovens) with rational use of energy and alternative energies; in solar dryers for fruits and herbs; in systems for the rational use and reuse of water; in water heating systems with rational use of energy and alternative energies. In this way, through theoretical and practical training and the accompaniment of professionals in the area, participants will be able to build non-conventional stoves (solar stoves, integrated kitchen-oven unit with water heating-UICHE CCA-), solar dryers for fruits and aromatic herbs, ecological tanks for toilets and thus use these technologies in homes and productive activities (e.g. production of sweets).
170. Training on habitability and healthiness of spaces for cooking activities, construction and use of: non-conventional stoves (solar stoves, integrated kitchen-oven unit with water heating-UICHE CCA-), solar dryers for fruits and aromatic herbs, ecological tank for toilets.

Location: SIEs.

Quantity: 8 workshops with materials for construction.

Beneficiaries: At least 150 producers.

Period of execution: 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year

Institutions/stakeholders involved: Healthy and Sustainable Habitat Group (GHabSS) belonging to the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism (FAU-UNT).

Activity 1.2.3.10. SLMP Tool Kit

171. Description: For the development of the different SLMP, during the consultation process, the need for the necessary tools in the communities was verified. Given that the producers expressed the limited availability of these elements. Some of these tools include Chisel for plowing; Vibro cultivator; Tractor; Edger for "tracing, edging, plowing"; Draught harrow; Land leveler; Drag shovel; Tractor pump; Trencher for making ditches, canals.
172. It is proposed that the different INTA Experimental Agencies or Communities and/or organizations manage these tools under a regulation of use and maintenance.

Location: SIEs.

Quantity: 2 Tool Kits for each SIE (8 eight Kits in total)

Beneficiaries: At least 300 producers.

Period of execution: 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year

Institutions/stakeholders involved: INTA Abra Pampa and indigenous communities; INTA and ACAMPA in Fiambalá; Secretariat of Production in the province of Tucumán and the indigenous communities; INTA and indigenous communities in Guanacache.

Component 2. Strengthening rural women and organizations and diversities for adaptation to climate change

173. In a first gender analysis based on existing data (national statistics, academic field research and evaluation of participation in projects similar or previous to MST NOA Cuyo), some results for rural women in the NOA are: 1) Decrease in female population; 2) Young rural women between 15 and 34 years old had, on average, 1.63 children compared to urban women who had 1.15 children between 2001 and 2010; 3) Female-headed households increased in the same period; 4) Young rural women reached higher educational levels; 5) The number of employed rural women increased from 39.9% in 2001 to 45.6% in 2010, 6) Rural women performed various tasks: they had domestic chores within their household, worked in agriculture within the family farm and also outside the home as a salaried worker. 7) Society and often women did not recognize the daily value of women's work unless it yielded money; 8) The gap in accessibility to health services, education and technology between rural and urban women implied a lower standard of living; 9) Some public policies made it possible for women to access new social positions outside the home by developing new skills for themselves and their families.
174. The UBN was higher in the dispersed rural area of the NOA, due to deficiencies in the infrastructure for the provision and distribution of water to households. The decrease in rural poverty in this region could be related to some improvements in household water infrastructure, to the higher educational level of the heads of household and, in the case of female-headed households, to their greater labor insertion and, therefore, to the perception of better income.
175. The gradual provision of electricity and water services in the dispersed rural areas in the last decade improved the quality of life of the entire population of these localities, but especially that of women, since it alleviated the tasks assigned to the female role. These changes in the situation of rural women possibly influenced their position within the household. A growing percentage of women in rural areas of the NOA no longer live in a situation of subordination to a male household head. This was recorded by the sources consulted for young rural women and in concentrated rural areas.
176. The implementation of this component seeks to strengthen the capacities of local producer groups and organizations and, fundamentally, of women producers living in the prioritized ecoregions, to achieve their effective participation in territorial development processes and in LDDD prevention and mitigation actions and the sustainable use of water for adaptation to climate change.
177. Technical support and accompaniment for the consolidation of local groups and organizations, through their formalization and legal and/or tax regularization, is essential for community strengthening. This increases the institutional sustainability of local groups and their capacity for action, reducing the vulnerability of their members to climate change.
178. Efforts will also be made to promote rural roots, identifying, and addressing the specific needs of women and young women and men through inclusive and gender-sensitive training and education.
179. **Outcome 2.1. The capacities of local producer groups and organizations in the prioritized ecoregions are consolidated and strengthened.**

Output 2.1.1. Legal, administrative, institutional, and communicational/informational strengthening of the social organizations present in the areas of intervention with gender equity and diversities with an intersectional approach.

180. To strengthen producer organizations and families legally and institutionally, first of all, it is proposed to carry out a diagnosis of the status of organizations with a gender and diversity perspective by NOA and Cuyo regions. Subsequently, a gender-differentiated strategy will be designed - program and methodology appropriate to address these issues - to strengthen male and female leaders with an intercultural and intersectional approach. In addition, gaps and limiting conditions that restrict the integration of these leaders in decision-making processes will be identified.

Activity 2.1.1.1. Institutional evaluation with a gender and diversity perspective.

181. Description: This activity proposes an assessment at the regional level to identify areas of interest and need for strengthening, which will favor the full use of the competencies available in the organizations and associative groups and encourage the development of new competencies on the part of men and women. It will also make it possible to determine the existence of biases and barriers, both cultural and organizational, that interfere in the full use of the competencies available in the organization, as well as in the development of these competencies by men and women.
182. This study will make it possible to assess the status of local rural organizations in terms of their installed capacity and functioning, and to characterize local leadership by identifying the role of men, women and other priority groups in management positions.

Location: NOA and Cuyo regional scale.

Quantity: 2 Evaluations.

Beneficiaries: Farming families of NOA and Cuyo.

Period of execution: 1st year.

Institutions/stakeholders involved: Project Gender Specialist.

Activity 2.1.1.2: Institutional and management strengthening program for social organizations/associative groups in the Project provinces.

183. Description: Based on its evaluation results, a strengthening program will be developed with the purpose of consolidating and strengthening organizations and associative groups, women, youth, and native communities. The structures of the organizations and groups will be strengthened so that they adopt and consolidate forms of participatory management.
184. In principle, the thematic areas of training will include: i) promotion for participation, ii) structure and functioning of organizations and associative groups, iii) gender and diversity rights; iv) institutional regularization; v) valorization of potential and identification of development opportunities, vi) planning, programming and formulation of plans and projects, vii) self-management for resource management and service provision (marketing/dissemination); viii) leadership training and management roles, ix) resource management (e.g. craft fairs, digital marketing channels).
185. Training in financial education is one of the relevant aspects to be covered with training, which may be provided either to all members of the organizations/associative groups, or to the persons responsible within the organization for training members (trainer of trainers), covering topics such as: i) financial management on a farm; ii) financial planning, banking, iii) electronic media and channels, iv) savings and other financial products.
186. In this context, the "WOMEK, entrepreneurs of the Gran Chaco"²⁴ project implemented by the Gran Chaco Foundation with the support of UN Women and Google.org has been identified as a good experience, with the objective of strengthening the economy and the economic empowerment of women through the development of digital and business skills that allow them to access financing and strengthen their businesses.
187. It is also valuable to replicate for this project the training opportunities provided by INTA, such as the "Job Training in Strategies for Digital Commerce in Family Farming"²⁵ for young people and women entrepreneurs, which combines virtual and face-to-face training.
188. We propose the articulation with organizations; with the Bienaventurados los Pobres (BePe) Foundation, which has a vast experience of territorial work in the Bolsón de Fiambalá (Tinogasta Department), in popular education, agroecology, social and solidarity economy, and gender equality. Also, Proyungas Foundation in Salta, Jujuy and Tucumán. In the Guanacache area, the Universidad Nacional de San Luis also provides training.

²⁴ "WOMEK, entrepreneurs of the Gran Chaco" <https://lac.unwomen.org/es/stories/noticia/2023/08/mas-de-2500-mujeres-del-gran-chaco-mejoran-sus-habilidades-digitales-y-financieras>

²⁵ "Job Training in Strategies for Digital Commerce in Family Farming" <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/entrenamiento-laboral-en-estrategias-para-el-comercio-digital-en-la-agricultura-familiar>

189. Finally, in order to address the knowledge gaps on climate change adaptation and gender within the sector of people who hold positions in the public sector and have responsibility for the design and implementation of public policies, which were identified in the gender assessment, it is proposed to implement an awareness and training program on climate change with a gender, diversity and intersectionality perspective that will make the gaps visible and thus be able to address them. The training/technical assistance actions will be aimed at people with managerial positions at the governmental level and local organizations involved in the management of the Project to reduce knowledge gaps directly linked to the design, implementation and evaluation of strategies and public policies on climate change and gender-diversity.

Location: 8 project provinces.

Number: 14 trainings are expected to be carried out in the eight (8) provinces with a gender perspective.

Beneficiaries: At least 800 people trained/assisted (at least 30% women and youth and 30% indigenous peoples).

Period of performance: 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year.

Institutions/stakeholders involved: INTA, Fundación Gran Chaco, BePe, Proyungas, Las Quijadas National Park, Universidad Nacional de San Luis.

Outcome 2.2 Rural women living in the prioritized ecoregions are empowered to achieve their effective participation in territorial development processes and strengthened in climate change adaptation actions

Output 2.2.1: Exchange of experiences, articulation of goods, services, knowledge and know-how provided, both among beneficiary social organizations and between them and other institutions linked to the Project.

Activity 2.2.1.1: Actions for socialization, dissemination, coordination and exchange of experiences, goods, services, knowledge and know-how among beneficiary organizations and other institutions of interest.

190. Description: Within the framework of the Institutional Strengthening Program, activities, socialization events, dissemination, articulation and exchange of experiences, goods, services, knowledge and know-how will be carried out among beneficiary organizations and other institutions of interest, which contribute to enhance their capabilities and opportunities for improvement.

The exchange of experiences among peers will facilitate the transmission of practices and knowledge, while the possibility of articulating actions and taking advantage of synergies will contribute to strengthening local organizations and increasing their capacity for action to face the challenges of climate change.

191. As a result of these meetings, it is proposed to systematize and share experiences and disseminate successful cases developed by women's organizations or groups in terms of adaptation to climate change, use and management of water resources and sustainable land management. This dissemination will take place within the framework of Component 4 on Management and Knowledge, where it is expected to generate a Knowledge Sharing Platform for Adaptation to Climate Change in NOA and Cuyo.
192. It is also proposed to carry out activities among young and older people in their communities with the purpose of rescuing this ancestral knowledge about the environment, and share it through discussions, digital content, content for radio programs, etc., which will allow them to approach the generations and enhance this knowledge in sustainable practices.
193. An example of this is the experience "la Indiada Lagunera" of the EPD School N°16 Xumuc Pe²⁶, where young people, guided by their teachers, made a documentary based on interviews and records of experiences and stories with relatives from their communities. It is worth mentioning that the school is attended by young people from 4 communities in 3 provinces, ENCON (San Juan), El Retamo (Mendoza), and La Tranca (San Luis). The school is a community meeting place; therefore it could be

²⁶ <https://www.facebook.com/vocesdelcuyum/>

an institution from which to leverage projects in different provinces, including virtual and face-to-face exchange spaces.

194. Thus, for example, projects of Itinerant Encounters with Youth in the Territory, including theoretical and practical workshops where community practices are recovered through the collection of stories, tales, and memories of the territory. To then acquire knowledge and tools for the production of content, crafts and digital materials.
195. For the development of these meetings, we propose the articulation with institutions and organizations with territorial reach such as INTA Abra Pampa in the Puna; Fundación Be Pe (Bienaventurados los Pobres) and ACAMPA (Asociación de Campesinos del Abaucán) in Bolsón de Fiambalá; Fundación Proyungas in Salta, Jujuy and Tucumán; Las Quijadas National Park in San Luis, whose park rangers have held several meetings with women producers for the villages of Guanacache.

Location: 8 project provinces

Number: 32 events are expected to be held in the eight (8) provinces with a gender perspective.

Beneficiaries: At least 1,600 will share these events (at least 40% women and young people, 40% indigenous peoples).

Period of performance: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year.

Institutions/stakeholders involved: INTA, Fundación Gran Chaco, BePe, Proyungas, Las Quijadas National Park.

Output 2.3.1: Strengthening the role of women and vulnerable groups in local rural organizations, through training and support in the exercise of management and leadership roles.

196. The project has actions to strengthen the leadership role of women in a cross-cutting manner in the various activities. This is promoted in the Component 1 and 3 calls for proposals for the presentation of projects especially aimed at women and women's organizations; in technical assistance and financing for the implementation of marketing subprojects led by women and women's groups; and in the promotion of the exchange of experiences among women and women's organizations with collective mapping of experiences, practices, difficulties and problems related to the organization of production, sustainable land management and their participation in the activities carried out.
197. This activity proposes training especially for management and leadership roles.

Activity 2.3.1.1. Training and support for rural women in the exercise of management roles

198. Description: Within the framework of the Institutional Strengthening Program, training and accompaniment of women and diversities in leadership, decision-making, conflict resolution, management and information management will be promoted. Likewise, technical support for the consolidation of local groups and organizations formed and led by women will be a priority in the implementation of the project. The mainstreaming of the gender and diversity perspective in the project's actions requires a specific space in which the perspective of women and other diversities is explicitly highlighted, and training, dissemination and education modalities linked to the target population are planned accordingly, in order to guarantee effective and equitable access to the goods and services provided by the project.
199. The leadership training provided by the NGO Rural Women may be useful for this project activity, together with other NGOs working with women, which have already been mentioned: Fundación Gran Chaco, Pro Yungas, BePe.

Location: 8 project provinces.

Number: 14 trainings are expected to be carried out in the eight (8) provinces with a gender perspective.

Beneficiaries: At least 700 women trained/assisted (at least 40% of young women 40% of indigenous peoples).

Period of performance: 2nd, 3rd year, 4th and 5th year.

Institutions/stakeholders involved: NGO Rural Women, Fundación Gran Chaco, Pro Yungas, Be Pe.

Component 3. Financing and local added value.

200. This component is expected to promote local and regional markets as product marketing centers and strengthen the development of actions and investments aimed at adding value to production associated with SLMP and the efficient use of water resources with an EbA and CbA approach. Specifically, it seeks to:

- Develop capacities at the community and organization levels to manage resources for commercialization and local or origin value addition.
- Provide technical support for the design, execution, and management of projects of producer organizations that develop SLMP subprojects to value or promote local and traditional knowledge and practices.
- It will finance the creation of revolving credit funds and monitor their execution.

Systematize learning and best practices on the management of revolving funds that can be used to replicate successful experiences and/or disseminate lessons learned.

Outcome 3.1 Local and regional markets are promoted as product marketing centers and the development of actions and investments aimed at adding value to production associated with SWM and the efficient use of water resources with an EbA and CbA approach is strengthened.

Output 3.1.1. Goods, services and resources available to farming families and local producer organizations for commercialization and local value addition.

201. Access to financing is one of the main barriers to the adoption and continuity of SLMP and other investments needed to sustain production and marketing by small family farmers. At the same time, the management of financial resources by local organizations strengthens their management capacity and enhances their ability to generate positive impacts on community welfare. To achieve this result, the project will provide families and local producer organizations with financing and support for the implementation of projects that provide goods, services, and resources to improve access to local and regional markets, incorporate new or improved processes and/or move up the value chain. Value addition and local commercialization increase the appropriation of benefits by rural families in such a way as to increase the economic performance of family units, thereby increasing their resilience to the adverse effects of climate change.
202. Within this framework, support will be provided for the creation of short marketing circuits in local and regional markets for production associated with SLMP, as well as the development of locally integrated value chains, supply systems or local or regional chains.

Activity 3.1.1.1. Implementation of marketing subprojects, local value addition and short circuits.

203. Description: In the specialized literature, there are numerous definitions of Short Marketing Circuits (SMC). However, there is a consensus about their main characteristics: low or no intermediation; geographic proximity; trust and strengthening of social capital. A definition provided by CEPAL (2014), is that proximity or short circuits are a form of trade based on the direct sale of fresh or seasonal products without intermediary -or at the minimum- between producers and consumers, they encourage human treatment, and their products, not being transported over long distances or packaged, generate a lower environmental impact. It is mainly in this environmental and social sense that SMC become community adaptation strategies in the face of climate change.
204. The rise of SMC as a form of trade is mainly due to a growing demand from consumers, who are looking for local, authentic, healthy and seasonal products. Producers aim to capture greater value from their production, save on other segments of the chain (transport, packaging, etc.) and create value from intangible assets (brands, territorial anchorage, authenticity, social ties). Indeed, short circuits help to create new social ties, promote fairness in trade, encourage social participation and contribute to greater autonomy of the stakeholders and contribute to food security and sovereignty, with the integration of regional and community economies into trade, while respecting the environment.
205. The purpose of this activity is to promote projects related to short marketing circuits, commercial alliances and value addition for production associated with the SLMP. In the consultation processes, circuits were identified for the production and processing of:
- Wool and yarn: llama, vicuña, guanaco, etc.
 - Processed foodstuffs: cheeses, sweets, wines, sauces, syrup, etc.

- Meat and meat products: llama, goat, vicuña, etc.
- Cultivation and harvesting of native fruits: quinoa, potato, carob, chañar, chili peppers, etc.
- Rural tourism and handicrafts: ceramics, leather, basketry, weaving, etc.

206. In this regard, during the consultation process, subprojects have been preliminarily identified for consideration for implementation:

- *Maquiwan - Set up own spinning mill, Puna (\$35,000 USD)*

Collective brand of textile artisans of the Puna Jujuy, from various networks, micro-networks and peasant-indigenous organizations, which brings together 250 women weavers. They are organized under the slogan of "fair prices". They own the spinning machines, but they have to run them and prepare the space for production.

- *Andean Crop Conditioning and Packaging Plant in the Indigenous Community of Casti (\$25,000 USD)*

This plant is managed by the indigenous community of Casti and is part of the *Mesa Quinoera agroecológica de la Puna*. Although the plant was inaugurated in January 2024, it still needs to be equipped to complete all the processes for commercialization.

- *Improvement of slaughterhouse and spinning room - INTA Abra Pampa (\$75,000 USD)*

INTA Abra Pampa's slaughterhouse provides services to local llama and goat meat producers, facilitating the marketing of meat to various indigenous communities in the Puna. This is also the case with the spinning room.

- *Community kitchens- ACAMPA, Fiambalá (\$50,000 USD)*

The ACAMPA is seeking the installation of two community kitchens for women producers of sweets and sausages. These kitchens will have the necessary equipment to commercialize with bromatology permits by SENASA.

- *"Wise Hands of the Desert" Guanacache*

It is a group of women from the Huarpe people of Guanacache, who seek to place their products in local markets, and given its inaccessible location it has been difficult to implement. At the moment their products are only sold among neighbors and some are offered for sale in Las Quijadas National Park.

207. The call, evaluation and selection of the subprojects will take place within the framework of the National Advisory Commission, since this activity will be carried out in the 8 provinces and will also be evaluated with the Local Advisory Committees in the case of the SIEs. National Service of Agri-Food Health and Quality (SENASA), National Industrial Technology Institute (INTI) will be convened in this instance.

208. At least 28 subprojects (minimum 3 projects per province) are expected to be financed at a cost of approximately US\$10,000 to US\$70,000 per subproject. These are non-reimbursable funds.

209. Among the eligibility criteria for SMC subprojects will be:

- It must be developed by organizations, cooperatives, civil associations and have an impact as a generator of employment with at least 10 families.
- Encourage women's leadership, the inclusion of indigenous peoples and youth (at least 40% of the quota).
- Under SLMP and efficient water management and animal welfare (mainly agroecological production or in transition).

210. The selection of subprojects may be accompanied by training tasks to enhance the activity. In addition, it will be accompanied by consultancies (Activity 3.1.2.1).

Location: NOA and Cuyo.

Quantity: At least 28 subprojects.

Beneficiaries: at least 280 producer families.

Participating institutions: INTA, SENASA, INTI, indigenous communities, producer associations and NGOs.

Output 3.1.2 Differentiation strategies incorporated to value or promote local and traditional knowledge and practices.

211. The rescue of local practices and knowledge will run through the entire project, adopting a CbA approach. Studies will identify and develop opportunities to value practices and knowledge based on product differentiation, favoring community strategies such as participatory systems of certification at origin, agroecological production certification, seals, collective brands, etc.

Activity 3.1.2.1. Studies and specialized advisory services for product differentiation and characterization of local markets.

212. Description: This activity will develop studies for the characterization of the different markets to know the supply, demand and how producers could insert themselves and generate strategies for commercialization.
213. During the consultation process, producers have repeatedly identified the following needs for the enhancement of production, culture and marketing:
- Register in the National Sanitary Registry of Agricultural Producers (RENSPA) by SENASA is a need commented by several producers.
 - The high costs of organic production registrations and certification.
 - The presence of artisan centers, stalls or craft fairs for local artisans to market their products.
 - The promotion of tourist routes or circuits that recover the identity of the communities as cultural heritage. For example: chañar and carob tree harvesting and production routes; the Chivo route; weaving routes, etc.
214. Studies will be conducted to address the above issues and generate marketing strategies.
215. At the same time, specialized technical support will be provided for the incorporation of differentiation strategies based on practices and characterization.

Location: SIEs.

Quantity: 16 technical accompaniments (2 per province and subproject).

Beneficiaries: At least 280 producer families.

Participating institutions: INTA, SENASA, INTI, indigenous communities, producer associations and NGOs.

Activity 3.1.2.2. Exchange visits to local markets, farmer's markets or the Central Market.

216. Description: As part of the development of marketing activities and strategies, it is proposed to visit different fairs and markets to learn about supply, demand and how producers could be inserted. It is expected that during the visits there will be an exchange of knowledge between communities and projects. The visits are expected to be carried out with the beneficiaries of the marketing subprojects.

Location: NOA and Cuyo.

Quantity: 9 visits.

Beneficiaries: At least 280 producer families.

Participating institutions: INTA, SENASA, INTI, indigenous communities, producer associations and NGOs.

Output 3.1.3 Locally managed financing mechanisms available to families and local producer organizations.

217. Argentina has experience in the implementation of Revolving Funds, especially in project areas, such as in the provinces of Jujuy and Catamarca. Some of these experiences can be found in the INTA, in the DIPROSE of the National Ministry of Agriculture for six different programs and in the NOA CUYO project of the MST. The results of these implementations show that: In the short term, 55% of the organizations indicate that the Revolving Funds contributed to improve the quantity and quality of production, while 30% of the organizations express that the Funds helped significantly in the commercialization of the products. Of all the organizations consulted, 64% positively valued the contribution of the Revolving Funds in generating participation, self-management, commitment, collective growth and productive autonomy. Finally, most of the experiences (88%) revealed that the Revolving Funds strengthened the family economy.
218. The creation of revolving funds together with local organizations through microcredits aimed at the rural population of the prioritized areas are mechanisms that have already been successfully applied in the region through the MST NOA-Cuyo project (UNDP ARG 14 / G55), and there is a high demand for the usefulness of this tool.

Activity 3.1.3.1. Revolving Funds for small family producers, cooperatives and farmer organizations.

219. Description: This activity proposes the creation of a Revolving Fund mechanism for small producers, cooperatives and farmer organizations.

220. The promotion and promotion of the SLMP within the project will be carried out both through non-reimbursable financial contributions, such as those that will be provided in Component 1, as well as revolving funds. The beneficiaries of these mechanisms will be mainly families or groups (producers and land managers) of family agriculture and communities of indigenous peoples and will also include family producers of medium capitalization and SMEs with the possibility of forming local value chains that integrate small producers and/or expand the scale of impact.
221. A Revolving Fund is a resource management tool for organizations that have limited access to financing. It functions as a "fund of resources" that an organization manages and that "circulate", or "rotate", between it and its partners in the form of credits. These credits, whether in cash or in products or inputs, are mainly used to finance the productive activities of the organization's members. When they repay the credits, the resources are returned to the fund so that they can be lent again to other members of the group. The scale of use of these resources is "local" in the sense that their recipients share the same territorially based productive system, i.e., they share the same socioeconomic activity and the same daily articulations in the same territory.
222. What is returned to the Fund does not stay there; part of it is used to cover operating expenses and another part, called "rota", is on-lent to other producers. The latter constitutes the solidarity component of a Revolving Fund: its return implies the possibility for others to have access to the resource. Management seeks to be participatory, involving those who coexist on a daily basis with local problems that can only be identified through the participation of its protagonists.
223. The Revolving Funds proposed in this project will be a financial tool managed by organizations and destined to finance productive development projects and SMC that seek to solve local and/or regional needs related to the reduction of desertification and drought in the territory and promoting the SLMP with the objective of improving the quality of life of its population.
224. The beneficiaries of the Revolving Funds will be producers, organizations and rural indigenous communities, with a quota of at least 30% for women producers who are beneficiaries of these funds.
225. At the time of execution, it is recommended to follow the "Methodological Guide for the Implementation of Revolving Funds" of the former UCAR. The organization managing the Revolving Funds must form a Revolving Fund Management Committee, which will be in charge of receiving applications, approving credits and keeping the fund accounts, among other functions. These decisions are established through collective agreements that are embodied in written Operating Regulations, drawn up and agreed upon by the members of the Organization. The existence of these regulations makes it possible to depersonalize conflicts and establish solutions to any problems that may arise. Its repayment plans (installments, terms, amounts) and guarantee mechanisms (individual or by solidarity group), seek to adapt to the characteristics of the producer, his income, condition, activity, etc.
226. The Revolving Funds will be accompanied by other non-financial resources of the organization, such as training, technical assistance, support to producers, etc. Training will be conducted in the 8 (eight) provinces in relation to the Revolving Funds for potential beneficiaries. Eighteen seed funds of US\$43,000 thousand are proposed for each organization and/or state institution, which will be able to provide approximately US\$1,000 on a case-by-case basis.
227. Among the background of Revolving Funds implementation in the provinces of the project, there are different situations. Jujuy is the province with the largest number of organizations managing Revolving Funds, both from the governmental sphere and from civil associations. Also, although in smaller numbers, there are Revolving Funds in Catamarca and Tucumán from government offices and organizations. In the case of Cuyo, management from the communities has not been so present and will be a topic to be explored. By way of summary, some examples are given in each province:
228. In Jujuy, there is the Secretariat of Popular Economy of the province. There are also Revolving Funds self-managed by the communities. For example: "*el banquito de la buena fe*"; Revolving Funds of the indigenous Community of Quitacara; FR of Comunidad Indígena del Moreno; FR of Asociación las Vicuñitas; Revolving Funds of Comunidad Indígena de Rinconadillas. Revolving Funds for the

collection of llama fiber in Pumahuasi and Cangrejillos of the Inclusive Rural Development Program (PRODERI).

229. In Tucumán, the Ministry of Production of the province, in coordination with the Program (PRODERI), signed an agreement with the indigenous community of Amaicha for the transfer of FR for the expansion of the Los Amaicha community winery.

230. In Catamarca, the Revolving Funds were managed through the Ministry of Production and Development of the Province of Catamarca, through the Provincial Coordination of PRODERI, for horticultural producers in San Isidro Labrador. In the case of Fiambalá, the Asociación de Campesinos ACAMPA self-manages revolving funds among its members.

231. In Mendoza, Revolving Funds management has its antecedents in the Institute of Rural Development (IDR). It is a mixed public-private foundation, without state dependence, which executes the public policies of the government of the province of Mendoza in agricultural matters.

Location: NOA and Cuyo, in the 8 provinces.

Beneficiaries: at least 774 producers

Participating institutions: INTA, provincial governments, indigenous communities, producer associations and NGOs.

Component 4: Knowledge Management and Project Sustainability

232. This component foresees the participation of the community through a space for dialogue of knowledge where the exchange of lessons learned is promoted. With a CbA approach, the systematization of local knowledge will also be considered as a useful tool for decision-making processes, since traditional and ancestral knowledge provides information for a better understanding of climate variability at the local level and strengthens the generational renewal of knowledge.

233. Knowledge management is sought as a tool for capacity building and as a fundamental strategy for project sustainability. In this context, specialized technical assistance in strengthening local organizations, in marketing, local value added and short circuits, and in the design and implementation of revolving funds will be provided throughout the project cycle. Training in climate change adaptation, SLMP and efficient water use are also considered capacity building strategies.

Outcome 4.1 Traditional and ancestral knowledge provides information to better understand climate variability at the local level and strengthen the generational transfer of knowledge.

Output 4.1.1 Space for dialogue of knowledge where the exchange of lessons learned is promoted and the systematization of experiences, and to consolidate local knowledge as an important useful tool for project planning and evaluation.

Activity 4.1.1.1. Workshops, Communication and dissemination material on the experiences and exchanges arising from the project.

234. Description: As part of the sustainability of the project, the project will seek to promote joint work networks and exchange of experiences between the different SIEs and the other provinces. These exchanges or networking will be promoted by the producers themselves, as well as by the technical specialists who will accompany the assistance and training.

235. 12 workshops will be held for the exchange of experiences in each SIEs, the transmission of lessons learned, and new proposals to improve land management practices. All exchanges and experiences will be systematized in documents or workbooks on a biannual basis.

236. Project dissemination materials (printed and audiovisual), results and lessons learned will be developed and published under this component, designed to be appropriate for the target population.

Location: SIEs.

Quantity: at least 12 workshops and 6 pieces of communication systematizing exchanges and experiences.

Beneficiaries: Project communities and accompanying scientific and technical institutions.

Period of performance: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year.

Institutions/stakeholders involved: Project Advisory and Executing Committee and Local Project Advisory Committees.

Output 4.2.1 Networking, communication products and capacity building, facilitating the implementation and sharing of climate change adaptation experiences and lessons learned communities in the four intervention areas.

237. Activity 4.2.1.1 Design and start-up of a Knowledge Platform Shared for the Adaptation to Climate Change in NOA and CUYO

238. For this management, the development of a Knowledge Sharing Platform for Climate Change Adaptation is proposed. This is a virtual space that will provide a place for the exchange of knowledge and dissemination of experiences, as well as communications of project progress through social networks (Instagram, Facebook, etc.) and a repository or virtual library of training materials, protocols and guides. It will disseminate SLMP; plans for learning from relevant projects, programs, initiatives and evaluations; and processes for capturing, accessing and documenting information, which can be routinely updated throughout and after project implementation. It will also have a gender and diversity toolbox that includes communication materials reflecting results and lessons learned with a gender, diversity and intersectionality perspective. In this regard, the National Observatory of Arid Zones and Desertification will play a key role in the evaluation and monitoring of the project, with special emphasis on Component 1 (one) activities.

239. As part of the dialogue space, radio actions will be carried out, since many communities do not have internet connection and are informed by radio. These SLMP radio programs will also be incorporated into the Platform as a repository of available podcasts.

240. A good example to consider, replicate and exchange ideas is the Gran Chaco Adaptive Innovation Platform PROADAPT, which has created an innovation network for the development of family agriculture in the Gran Chaco Americano in the context of climate change, to strengthen the technical, organizational and institutional capacities of the region and improve the generation and use of knowledge for adaptation to climate change.

Location: 8 project provinces.

Quantity: One Web platform.

Beneficiaries: Project communities and accompanying scientific and technical institutions.

Period of performance: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year.

Institutions/stakeholders involved: Project Advisory Committee and Project Executor

B. Describe how the project/program provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project/program will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy.

239. Considerations and contributions to gender and vulnerable groups assessment

240. People engaged in agriculture face challenges such as the effects of climate variability and change, which cause a decrease in productivity and crop yields, problems of access to water, soil degradation, loss of animals, seeds, and food, among others. The IPCC has pointed out that climate change affects women more, especially rural and indigenous women. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, states that if rural women had the same access to agricultural and financial resources as men, agricultural yields could increase by 20-30%, which would help

reduce the number of food insecure people by 12-17%²⁷. Women also tend to play several roles: historically, they have a reproductive role with responsibilities in domestic and care tasks (unpaid work) to ensure food, health and emotional support for family members. Secondly, as farmers, artisans and/or beekeepers they have the role of adding value to production in cooperative work or through their participation in the management of natural resources. Finally, women have a socio-community role that includes all activities carried out in the community to improve the living conditions of its members such as, for example, the transmission of knowledge and cultural practices²⁸.

241. As highlighted in the study "Climate Change and Family Farming with a Gender Lens", women and men experience the world differently due to their gender roles, which influences: the way they interact with the environment, access to and control of resources, distribution of household and productive tasks, participation in decision-making, access to training and extension services, and financing. Within this framework, it is important to understand the gender approach, not as a synonym for women, but as an approach to the analysis of male-female relations that makes visible the gaps and inequalities between women and men in terms of exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity and risk in the face of climatic events or trends.
242. Consideration of these aspects during climate risk analysis can lead to the identification and selection of different adaptation measures for men and women in order to address these differences and, based on programmatic actions, intervene with the clear objective of reducing exposure or sensitivity and increasing adaptive capacity to climate events. From this approach it is important to understand that gender is not the only element that conditions the level of vulnerability of a person to climate change, it is also necessary to consider ethnicity, socioeconomic class, age, among other key stakeholders, depending on the territory and community, i.e., the multiple overlapping inequalities that increase the gaps (intersectional approach). Therefore, the unequal impacts of climate change from a gender perspective are strongly linked to socioeconomic inequality and the persistence of poverty in the context of exclusionary and unsustainable growth²⁹.
243. The objective of the project is to contribute to the adaptation of rural communities in the arid zones of the Northwest and Cuyo regions of Argentina, reducing their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. This vulnerability is evidenced both in the intrinsic susceptibility of the agri-food systems conditioned by the altitude, geology and geomorphology of these drylands, and in the vulnerability of the rural and indigenous populations that inhabit them in conditions that often fail to meet their basic needs.
244. The rural population of these provinces is approximately 205,978 people, of which 87% (179,886) are individuals and unregistered domestic partners, including the poorest sectors of the region with subsistence living standards. Considering this population, 42% are women, 58% are men and 0.12% are people with no gender or age discrimination. The agricultural holdings of small farmers with fewer resources (Type 3: with fewer productive resources who cannot live exclusively from their farm), present the highest percentages in the regions that make up the northwest of Argentina, representing more than 70%.

TABLE 6. PROVINCES AND RURAL POPULATION

Province	Rural population							Total
	Individuals and unregistered companies				Other legal types			
	Total Women	Total Men	Without discrimination of sex or age	Subtotal	Total Women	Total Men	Without discrimination of sex or age	
NOA								
Jujuy	12,700	13,978	62	26,740	283	638	921	27,661
Salta	9.348	12.835	52	22.235	1.518	2.470	3.988	26.223

²⁷ Euroclima : Guía Cambio Climático y agricultura familiar con lentes de género. Proyecto: Producción resiliente de alimentos en sistemas hortícolas-ganaderos de la Agricultura Familiar

²⁸ National Institute of Family, Peasant, and Indigenous Agriculture INAFCI (2023). REPORT 2021/2022 of the Registry on the productive role, opportunities for technological innovation and decisions for women in Family, Peasant and Indigenous Agriculture targeted by the Comprehensive Plan "In Our Hands".

²⁹ ECLAC (2022) : Women's autonomy and gender equality at the centre of climate action in Latin America and the Caribbean. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Tucumán	3,442	5,424	6	8,872	421	1,180	1,601	10,473
Catamarca	9,772	13,845	17	23,634	43	353	396	24,030
CUYO								
La Rioja	4,342	7,362	26	11,730	108	262	370	12,100
St. Louis	2,742	5,356	9	8,107	282	1,272	1,554	9,661
San Juan	6,009	8,621	5	14,635	931	1,392	2,323	16,958
Mendoza	27,004	36,855	54	63,913	6,088	8,871	14,959	78,872
Subtotal	75,359	104,276	231		9,674	16,438		
Total	179,866				26,112			205,978

Source: National Agricultural Census 2018, INDEC 2021.

245. The indigenous peoples in Argentina, preferably called "original peoples", are recognized by the National Constitution of the Republic as ethnically and culturally pre-existent to the Nation (article 75, paragraph 17); and are legally defined by Law N° 23.302 of Indigenous Policy and Support to the Aboriginal Communities (B. O. 08/11/1985), as "the family groups that are recognized as such for descending from populations that inhabited the national territory at the time of the conquest or colonization and indigenous or Indians". O. 08/11/1985), as "the groups of families that are recognized as such by descent from populations that inhabited the national territory at the time of the conquest or colonization and indigenous or Indians to the members of said community" and as "indigenous or Indians" to the members of said community (art. 2). These groups are at a crossroads that has been aggravated by the drastic changes their environment has undergone in recent years: the loss of biological diversity is eroding their material basis for survival and the loss of cultural traditions is weakening their value base and social structures.
246. Statistics indicate that 2.4% of the Argentine population consider themselves to be descendants of indigenous peoples³⁰. In general, the different aboriginal groups are located in areas where there are native forests. For example, the Kolla communities are located in the west of northwestern Argentina (NOA), particularly in three areas: the Puna, whose altitude exceeds 4,000 m.a.s.l., with an arid Andean climate characterized by dryness, cold and strong winds; the Quebrada de Humahuaca, with altitudes between 600 and 2,000 m.; and the high Andean valleys. According to information from the provinces where the project will be implemented, of the 218,910 people belonging to indigenous peoples (49% are women and 51% are men), 76,224 live in rural areas.

TABLE 7. PROVINCES AND TOTAL POPULATION (URBAN AND RURAL)

Province	Total IP population	Total Women	Total Men	% in rural areas	Total IP population in rural areas	% in urban area	Percentage Provincial population Total
Jujuy	52,545	26,199	26,346	33.1%	17,392	66,9%	7.8%
Salta	79,204	38,785	40,419	42.6%	33,741	57,4%	6.5%
Tucumán	19,317	9,330	9,987	42.1%	8,132	57,9%	1.3%
Catamarca	6,927	3,303	3,624	36.3%	2,515	67,3%	1.9%
La Rioja	3,935	1,766	2,169	11.2%	440	88,8%	1.2%
San Juan	7,962	3,946	4,016	23.5%	1,871	76,5%	1.2%
Mendoza	41,026	20,438	20,588	27.1%	11,118	72,9%	2.4%
St. Louis	7,994	4,085	3,909	12.7%	1,015	87,3%	1.8%
Total	135,771	67,301	68,470		42,043		

Source: National Census of Population, Homes and Housing 2010: Bicentennial Census. Pueblos originarios: región Cuyo y NOA - 1st ed. - Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires: Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos - INDEC, 2015.

247. Given that each community/town/target social group has its own characteristics and socio-cultural dynamics, the integration of the gender perspective requires considering that roles are mediated by other social categories: ethnicity, social class, religion, income level, educational level, age or generation, nationality, among others. It is also essential to recover knowledge on the use and

³⁰ I.N.D.E.C.-National Institute of Statistics and Census - 2021. National Agricultural Census 2018: preliminary results. - 1st ed. - Autonomous City of Buenos Aires: National Institute of Statistics and Census. ISBN 978-950-896-556-1. Final results: https://www.indec.gob.ar/ftp/cuadros/economia/cna2018_resultados_definitivos.pdf

integral exploitation of ecosystems in each region, such as intergenerational relations and family economy.

248. In the rural context, the sexual and social division of labor usually places women in charge of reproductive work (biological, social and daily) within the household, to which productive work is added, concentrating a large part of their available time. This includes not only the care and feeding of children and dependents, but also the organization and maintenance of the household, education and transmission of values and traditions, and community activities that women assume in local institutions. In terms of productive work, they tend to participate in agricultural activities (care of small animals, grazing, care of orchards and farms, etc.), production for self-consumption and sale (handicrafts, spinning, cheese, sweets, bread) and, when possible, marketing of surplus production for self-consumption. In this regard, it is worth mentioning that, although support initiatives have been developed in recent years, women often face difficulties in marketing their products related to the existence of or access to markets, the ability to establish prices and promote their products, among others. In relation to forestry activities, women may be involved in various activities such as hauling and stacking firewood and branches, taking care of charcoal burning and, especially, tree planting and irrigation activities. In some cases, women also work off-farm on a seasonal or permanent basis. In this regard, labor relations tend to be precarious, with no contributions and comparatively lower wages than those of men.
249. The impacts of climate change may deepen the sexual division of labor and the unjust social organization of care. Climate change has direct impacts on natural resources essential for daily life, such as water, fishery resources, availability of energy sources and biodiversity. The scarcity or difficulty of access to these resources can have serious implications from a gender and time-use perspective. Women, especially rural, indigenous and peasant women, are primarily responsible for feeding the family, as well as for the collection of basic resources for household subsistence, such as water and firewood. These culturally assigned responsibilities correspond to unpaid work performed by girls and women, and the scarcity of these essential resources can increase the time they must dedicate to them, resulting in the deepening of the structural nodes of inequality³¹
250. Women's rights to access to land are an aspect of particular relevance in terms of gender gaps in rural contexts, as well as in land decision-making. Although Argentine regulations are egalitarian in terms of women's rights to inherit, there is a very evident process of male concentration of land in the rural context of the country, which is probably due to family practices of use and control of inherited land.
251. In accordance with the principle of Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups of the FA ESP document, these populations have limited access to government technical assistance and economic development programs, which is why they require greater technical assistance and economic support to strengthen and diversify their productive activities.

252. Consultation process

Based on the participatory process carried out between 2023 and 2024 (Annex 3. Systematization of the consultation process), together with the contributions found in the documentary review for the preparation of the gender, diversity and interculturality assessment, with an intersectional approach, the following findings stand out to be considered by the present project:

- 90% of the organizations consider that there is a differentiated impact of the problems faced by men, women and vulnerable groups (National Strategy for Gender, Diversity and Climate Change).
- There is an overload of tasks related to reproductive work (domestic and care work) that limits women's equal participation in the productive space. Women dedicate an average of 3 hours more per day than men to these activities. In this context, care services are essential to facilitate women's participation.
- There are significant gaps in access, use and control of agricultural production technologies. For example, only 13.1% of the women have an irrigation system and 56.8% of them operate it; 2.5% have a milking machine and 50% of them operate it. Access to and management of water is one of the main demands of the communities consulted. Although water is a scarce resource, the main

³¹ ECLAC (2022) : Women's autonomy and gender equality at the centre of climate action in Latin America and the Caribbean. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

problem lies in who controls its distribution. In most cases, it is the men who have control and make decisions about its use. Regarding land management, there is a need to promote other productive developments that allow the generation of family productive enterprises and not only large developments linked to monocultures.

- Income generation gap: Most of the women's income comes from small-scale production (sweets, handicrafts, etc.) conducted within the family, on an individual basis, "own production". This income is complemented by programs such as "Potenciar Trabajo", AUH. The production of large livestock (cattle) is in the hands of men.
 - Women's participation in decision-making spaces is underrepresented: Women's participation in decision-making in the productive sphere is limited. In general, they are not part of the organizations' management positions, for example, in irrigation/water consortiums.
 - Climate change influences their productive activities and habits: droughts, heat waves, floods, storms and hail affect the ways of doing work and in many cases, it is women, children and young people who are most affected.
 - The need for an intercultural perspective that considers ethnic diversity has been expressed, both by recognizing traditional and ancestral knowledge and practices in the management of goods and resources, and by considering linguistic diversity when carrying out campaigns, workshops, training and capacity building.
 - Lack of access to financing, which limits women's ability to develop sustainable productive enterprises that generate income and improve their quality of life.
 - Gaps in the possession and use of means of transportation: Women have greater difficulties in moving from their homes to productive and participatory spaces, both due to lack of means (vehicles) and lack of time.
 - Limited indicators and data disaggregated by gender/diversity: at present, many of the studies and reports present unified data, which prevents the identification of existing barriers in order to design adequate strategies to effectively address gender and diversity gaps.
 - Persistence of gender stereotypes, gender roles and traditional roles: Gender stereotypes and traditional roles are still present and are even more pronounced in rural areas. These stereotypes permeate society, i.e., individuals, institutions, professional teams and institutional officials reproduce them. The macho culture (patriarchal power) persists in many areas.
 - Lack of collective work among women. There are not many experiences of associative work and joint commercialization circuits that allow for greater profitability for the work done.
 - Schools, irrigation consortiums, social organizations and cooperatives are existing spaces with high potential for developing local projects, aimed at strengthening and promoting the articulated work between national, provincial, and local agencies to generate local governance instances that are sustainable over time, overcoming the challenges of government changes and cyclical issues.
257. During the face-to-face workshops held in the four ecoregions of the project, women's roundtables were formed to specifically collect their views on water management, land and marketing circuits. The main results are systematized in Annex 2 Gender Assessment and Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan, among which the following stand out: access to and management of water, the inclusion of women in decision-making and the promotion of more inclusive participatory processes.
258. It was also considered key to consider strategies for child care and guarantee logistics in workshops and training, promote collective organization for the marketing of products, and strengthen women's technical and leadership capacities for sustainable and inclusive management.
259. Based on the documentary analysis and the findings identified in the consultation process, the gender and social inclusion action plan (Annex 2. Gender Assessment and Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan) has been prepared under the following premises:
- Guarantee the gender perspective, intersectionality and interculturality in a cross-cutting manner in all proposed actions.
 - Planning and budgeting with a gender and diversity perspective: The Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan and budget designation are key to ensure that the proposed actions can be effectively implemented within the project.
 - Generation of data disaggregated by gender/diversity.
 - Incorporate at least one Social Professional and a Gender and Diversity Specialist with participation throughout the project cycle.

- Evaluate and monitor the impact of the proposed actions from a gender and diversity perspective. The development of indicators with data disaggregated by gender will make it possible to evaluate and monitor the contribution of the proposed actions in the elimination or reduction of existing gaps.
260. In this way, the project will contribute to strengthening the community resilience of rural populations in arid areas, paying special attention to the most vulnerable.
261. For this purpose, the project is essential to strengthen the community resilience of rural populations in arid areas, paying special attention to the most vulnerable.
262. Environmental benefits
- Contribute to the efficient use of water resources, ensuring the sustainability of freshwater extraction and supply to address scarcity and the adoption and implementation of SLMP to prevent, reduce and/or mitigate LDDD, revaluing sustainable cultural practices and strengthening the sustainable and resilient management of agroecosystems that contribute to achieving food security in the face of the impacts of climate change. This will result directly in the reduction of the pressure that is currently generated in drylands by the unsustainable use of drylands; also reducing the anthropic processes of degradation and, therefore, the synergistic effects that occur with the climatic trend of the region. To achieve these benefits, the project will provide training with access to informative materials, guidelines and protocols for the adoption and implementation of the SLMP and permanent technical assistance, both within social organizations and with producers in the territory (with special attention to reaching the most vulnerable groups). It is estimated that 3,000 people will be reached, of which at least 30% are women and/or priority vulnerable groups.
 - Strengthening national, provincial and local MST organizations will contribute to generating governance bodies to address climate policies from a gender and diversity perspective, through the implementation of a training and technical assistance program. It is estimated that 7 workshops will be conducted in each intervention area, and at least 3,000 producers and technicians will be trained in the implementation of SLMP.
 - Awareness and training in gender and climate change are aspects that have essential tools to raise awareness and make gender gaps visible and thus be able to address them. To this end, the project, through the Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan (PAG), proposes implementing a training and technical assistance program for institutional strengthening with a gender, diversity and intersectionality perspective. It is proposed to carry out at least 10 trainings and/or technical assistance for the promotion of governance and decision making (e.g., management roles of rural women), where at least 30% of women and youth 30% of Indigenous peoples trained out of the total population, strengthening capacities in the project's ecoregions.
 - To address the knowledge gaps in climate change adaptation and gender within the sector of people who occupy public positions and have responsibility for the design and implementation of public policies, it is proposed to implement a training program on climate change with a gender, diversity and intersectionality perspective aimed at people with managerial positions at the governmental level and local organizations involved in the management of the project to reduce knowledge gaps directly linked to the design, implementation and evaluation of strategies and public policies on climate change and gender-diversity. It is estimated that 6 guidelines/protocols for gender mainstreaming in the efficient use of water resources and SLM practices will be adopted, indirectly benefiting around 80% of the rural population of the departments prioritized in the project.
 - A permanent space for dialogue of knowledge will be fostered to promote the exchange of lessons learned and the systematization of consolidated local knowledge as a useful tool to generate new knowledge, replicate actions that may be successful and/or avoid mistakes in future interventions in similar contexts, for which it is proposed:
 - Rescue local and intercultural practices and knowledge (traditional and ancestral knowledge and practices in the management of goods and resources) in order to increase opportunities for resource management.
 - Promote continuous learning by documenting and disseminating experiences and lessons

learned at the institutional level and in terms of gender, diversity and climate change (with data disaggregated by gender, age and ethnicity).

- Facilitate the exchange of experiences among communities to learn from success stories where women and vulnerable groups are protagonists and leaders in water resource management and SLMP practices.

Social Benefits

- The access and appropriation of good practices on sustainable water management by women and vulnerable groups will result in improvements in their quality of life and in the use of time.
- The promotion of actions for the representation of women and vulnerable groups in all areas of participation within the framework of the activities proposed by the project, considering a gender, intersectionality and human rights approach that guarantees equal opportunities.
- The formation of multi-sectoral and key stakeholder committees will be an institutionalized space for dialogue, reflection, and decision-making on SLMP.
- Strengthening the capacities of local producer groups and organizations, both in the adoption and implementation of SLMPs to obtain more and better products without compromising the system's capacity, and in their subsequent marketing.
- The project will seek to generate, capture and analyze gender-sensitive information and communication through the generation of gender-disaggregated data, improving the sector's strategies and public policies. Through component 2, specific actions will be designed and implemented to reduce existing gender gaps.
- The strengthening of national, provincial and local MST organizations will contribute to generate governance instances to address climate policies from a gender and diversity perspective.
- Access to competitive funds for infrastructure financing and the implementation of the SLMP will contemplate equitable participation, trying not to reproduce gender stereotypes and reducing gaps in terms of ownership, use and control of resources. For instance, as explained in section II. A, by supporting the Maquiwan network of textile artisans in the installation of their own spinning mill, 250 peasant-indigenous women weavers will directly benefit from their economic autonomy, improving the quality of their products and their income levels, although a specific figure cannot be estimated Empowerment of women and rural diversities that inhabit the prioritized ecoregions to achieve their effective participation in territorial development processes, among other proposed adaptation measures.
- In order to promote equal participation in decision-making spaces, the Project contemplates prioritizing organizations with representation of women and vulnerable groups in management positions. It is expected that at least 28 subprojects will be financed through non-reimbursable funds, where the eligibility criteria establish that they must have an impact as a generator of employment with at least 10 families, and at least 40% must be initiatives led by women, indigenous peoples and young people, in order to promote their participation and empowerment.
- The project will seek to ensure that all information, communication, verbal or written announcements consider neutrality and inclusion in matters of equity and gender equality.

263. Economic benefits

264. The project will provide the necessary financing for infrastructure and measures to improve access to water and the implementation of the SLMP; revolving funds and investments aimed at adding value to production associated with the SLMP and the efficient use of water resources with an EbA and CbA approach..

265. Measures to avoid or mitigate negative impacts in accordance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund

266. To avoid and mitigate negative environmental and social impacts, the Project contemplates the implementation of a gender-sensitive environmental and social assessment in the Project intervention areas and the development of a monitoring and evaluation plan that includes the gender-sensitive indicators proposed in the Results Matrix to ensure the implementation of the activities.

267. In particular, the following actions are proposed, which are included in the gender action plan, in

order to address the gaps and barriers identified in the gender assessment, grouped under the following strategic axes:

- A preliminary assessment with a gender and diversity perspective will be carried out in order to identify the possible existence of biases and barriers, both cultural and organizational, that interfere in the full use of the competencies available in the organization, as well as in the development of these competencies by men and women.
- An institutional and management strengthening program will be developed and implemented (considering legal, administrative, institutional, communication and information aspects, and others considered relevant) for social organizations in the Project's areas of intervention, with a gender, diversity and intersectionality perspective.
- Actions for socialization, dissemination, articulation and exchange of experiences, goods, services, knowledge and know-how will be carried out among the beneficiary organizations and other institutions of interest, which will contribute to strengthen their capacities and opportunities for improvement.
- A strategy will be defined to ensure the participation of women, young people and indigenous peoples in marketing circuits in local and regional markets and the development of value chains.
- The training and sensitization spaces will contemplate gender aspects (access to the place, schedules, care services, access and use of computer technologies - taking into account that in some places ICTs are an integrating tool and in others they become an obstacle due to lack of connectivity, lack of knowledge of their use or lack of access to technology -) to address the limitations and overloads faced by women.
- A Complaints and Grievances Mechanism (CGM) will be designed and implemented with specific complaint channels that effectively address and report situations of violence, exploitation, harassment and sexual abuse in a people-centered and gender-sensitive manner, in addition to other environmental and social impacts of the activities financed (Physical Autonomy).
- Promote and sign agreements and/or cooperation and specialized technical assistance agreements on gender equity and equality, human rights and climate change with national and international organizations for training and specialization. Local organizations such as Red de Mujeres Rurales, Fundación Gran Chaco, Dirección de Desarrollo de Comunidades Indígenas. Coordination of NOA and NEA, ACAMPA, INTA, among others.

C. Describe or provide a cost-effectiveness analysis of the proposed project/program.

268. Unfortunately, due to the lack of information and periodic statistics at the level of productive units and especially small and medium producers in the project area, it is not possible to perform an in-depth economic analysis, either cost-benefit and/or cost-effectiveness. Therefore, this section provides an overall cost-effectiveness analysis based on the description of the project results chain (i.e. activities, outputs and outcomes), incorporating some figures available from secondary sources, as well as the direct costs of the project.
269. Considering the effectiveness in terms of reduction or avoidance of economic losses, given the lack of information mentioned above, first an explanation of the overall impact of the project in terms of avoided losses will be presented below, using information from specialized secondary sources and then a partial cost-effectiveness analysis using only the information considered most accurate to fulfill this purpose.
270. In the current situation, it should be noted that the declaration of Agricultural Emergency or Disaster implies that producers in these areas may have lost more than 50% or 80% of their crops (agricultural emergency and disaster, respectively). If only bovine production is considered, in 2020 the reference departments concentrated 39,409 heads³², which according to the efficiency indexes in the corresponding provinces³³ would generate an annual productivity of approximately 5,932 heads with an estimated standing value of US\$2,473,000/year. Recurrent emergencies and agricultural disasters caused by drought and extreme hydrological events would put at risk at least

³² Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca, 2021 En : <https://www.magyp.gob.ar/datosabiertos/>

³³ Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca, 2021 En : <https://www.magyp.gob.ar/datosabiertos/>

half of this productivity, or more than US\$1.2 million/year. The cost could be higher, since these adverse situations frequently cause the death of the productive stock, which is much more expensive and difficult to recover.

271. As for the wine industry, the north of Mendoza, Catamarca and the NOA regions (which include the project's intervention areas) generated exports of USD 42,164,000 in 2020. On the other hand, the area with vineyards in the departments relevant to the project represents 15% of the national total. According to a study conducted by the Argentine Wine Corporation and the Argentine Wine Observatory (2018), the wine chain contributes 0.4% of the GDP of the Argentine Republic (USD 2,574 million in 2017) and generates 373,000 direct and indirect jobs. Assuming a share proportional to the surface area, it means that wine production in the project implementation area generates an annual added value of US\$386,000,000 and 56,000 jobs. Beyond the effects, the medium and long-term climate scenarios place wine production and other production based in the irrigated valleys of Cuyo and the NOA in a highly vulnerable situation due to the effects of climate change on glacier retreat and the expected hydrological changes, which could compromise a substantial part of production.
272. In terms of compensation, the main and most direct policy of the National Government in the face of the adverse effects caused by climatic contingencies is Law No. 26509 on Agricultural Emergency. It establishes a fixed annual fund of 500 million pesos, currently equivalent to US\$4.7 million, to compensate affected producers in delimited areas throughout the country and to rebuild damaged infrastructure. The law also provides for tax deferral and exemption measures, as well as credits with a 25% reduction in interest rates. The provincial states, in turn, replicate the same type of aid. All this is onerous for the National and Provincial States and adds to the loss of production and economic activity. Furthermore, access to and adaptation of this type of instruments for small producers has been questioned.
273. A project cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA) evaluates the economic efficiency of different projects or interventions by comparing their costs and effectiveness in achieving desired outcomes. The main elements and figures involved in conducting a CEA include: i) costs, in this case all costs associated with the project, and ii) effectiveness, quantifiable indicators that reflect the success of the project in achieving its objectives, in this case, assumptions of avoided or reduced losses in the event of a climate event.
274. In terms of cost efficiency, this project proposes to develop capacities, knowledge and material investments to reduce vulnerability to climate change instead of trying to unsuccessfully compensate for its adverse effects. In economic terms, in case of facing a climate event impacting the project area, according to the figures explained above, the cost of the project will be more than proportionally compensated by the avoided production losses and offsets. Otherwise, i.e., if no overt climatic events occur, the project cost will be offset by improved resource use (land, water and production technology) and cultural practices by producers, which in turn will have a positive impact on productivity and production volume.
275. With this information, if available, it is possible to calculate the Cost-Effectiveness Ratio (CER). The result obtained is a key metric used to evaluate the efficiency of a project or intervention in terms of its costs and effectiveness. A low CER indicates that the project achieves a given level of effectiveness at a lower cost, which means it is more cost-effective. The calculation formula is: $CER = \text{total project cost} / \text{total effectiveness}$.
276. The total cost of the project amounts to US\$10,000,000, distributed by components as follows: Component 1 "Improvement of access to water and promotion of Sustainable Land Management Practices" US \$ 4,055,598; Component 2 "Strengthening organizations and rural women and diversities for adaptation to CC" US \$ 732,670; Component 3 "Financing and added local value" US \$ 3,062,807; Component 4 "Knowledge management and project sustainability" US \$509,985 and finally execution costs US \$ 855,940.
277. The proposed actions will directly benefit approximately **4,617** families in territories exposed to potential and important climate events due to climate change. The project will provide the tools, the infrastructure works, the risk transfer mechanisms and the training they have been demanding. In addition to the direct beneficiaries, and bearing in mind replicability, one of the largest indirect

impacts expected from the implementation is the development of capacities at of local producer groups and organizations that inhabit the prioritized ecoregions.

278. The beneficiaries supported by the project will, after its execution, be able to: i) increase the efficient use of water resources, ii) adopt SLMP to prevent, reduce and / or mitigate LDDD, and iii) revalue cultural practices that contribute to the achievement of their food security in the face of the impacts of climate change. Besides that, the project aims to: consolidate and enhance the capacities of local producer groups and organizations that inhabit the prioritized ecoregions, empower rural women and develop and implement financing mechanisms and value chains managed by the local producer organizations.
279. The project aims at providing specific solutions to the negative impacts of climate change and its variability to rural communities in the drylands of northwestern Argentina, a population of small-scale agricultural producers who live in one of the most socially, economically and environmentally vulnerable areas. It is also aimed at a particularly vulnerable population and region, and will use a participatory and inclusive approach, guaranteeing the appropriation of actions and the empowerment of local actors to plan and carry out new initiatives in the future.
280. The calculation of the cost-effectiveness ratio assumes that of the total estimated beneficiaries for the project, 80% of beneficiaries will be livestock producers and 20% will be wine producers, who will be affected by at least one climatic event (drought, the most likely). Then, assuming the implementation of the project, we have the following assumptions:
 - 20% losses avoided in wine production taking as data the added value generated in the project area: US \$ 15,835,680.
 - 20% losses avoided in livestock production in the project area: US \$ 395,680.
 - Total losses avoided: US \$ 16,231,360.

$$CER_{with\ project} = \frac{US\ \$\ 10,000,000}{US\ \$\ 16,231,360} = US\ \$\ 0.62$$

281. As mentioned, a low cost-effectiveness ratio indicates a cost-efficient project in the sense of achieving the proposed objective at low cost. In this case, this ratio shows that each dollar of loss avoided due to project implementation costs US\$0.62, besides, this figure would be significantly lower (that is, the project would be better in terms of cost effectiveness) if the avoided social and environmental losses were also valued. On the other hand, the result achieved, assuming the implementation of the project is economically better in terms of cost-effectiveness than in the current scenario with an agricultural emergency as shown below. The numerator of the quotient estimates the potential annual losses due to external climatic events that could affect up to 80% of the value of livestock production (US \$ 2,473,000) and wine exports in the project area (US \$ 42,164,000), as mentioned in paragraphs 259 and 260, with data from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAGyP) for the years 2019 and 2021. On the other hand, the denominator includes the annual cost incurred by the national government to compensate affected producers in delimited areas throughout the country and to rebuild damaged infrastructure, as indicated in paragraph 261.

$$CER\ without\ project = \frac{US\ \$\ 35,709,600}{US\ \$\ 4,700,000} = US\ \$\ 7.6$$

282. It is concluded that, under the established assumptions, the implementation of the project is recommended, because its associated costs are lower than those that the national administration could currently face in the event of a climate event in the project area.
283. Therefore and as explained, the continuity over time of the current situation, that is, the cost of inaction not only entails all the economics consequences of climate change explained above, but the migration of the most vulnerable populations to the poverty belts in the urban outskirts characteristic of the developing countries, and it may also lead to an increase of mortality in the region given the deprived conditions of a large part of its population. All this would have an elevated social and political cost if this reality were to be left unaddressed.

D. Describe how the project/program is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where applicable, the national adaptation plan (NAP), national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

284. The Argentine Republic has actively and uninterruptedly participated in international negotiations on environmental matters in general, and in those related to climate change in particular. In this sense, through
285. Law No. 24,295, enacted in December 1993, our country acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as a non-Annex I country. In the same sense, - Law No. 25,438 of June 2001 approved the Kyoto Protocol, as well as the Paris Agreement through - Law No. 27,270 of September 2016.
286. Finally, in December 2019, the Argentine Republic ratified its political commitment in the fight against climate change through the enactment of Law No. 27,520 on Minimum Budgets for Adaptation and Mitigation to Global Climate Change (Climate Change Law) and its Regulatory Decree No. 1030/202039. This law reaffirms and regulates the international commitments assumed, and strengthens national climate policy and subnational planning, establishing minimum environmental protection budgets to guarantee adequate actions, instruments and strategies for adaptation and mitigation to climate change throughout the national territory.
287. In compliance with the commitments assumed within the framework of the UNFCCC, Argentina has submitted to date: three National Communications (1997, with the 1990 and 1994 greenhouse gas inventories; 2008, with the 2000 inventory and 2015, with the 2012 GHG inventory); three Biennial Update Reports (BURs 2015, 2017 and 2019); two Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), one in 2015 and another in 2020 and the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan approved by Resolution No. 146/2023, which takes into account the actions and guidelines established in the National Plan for the Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change. 146/2023, which takes into account the actions and guidelines established in the National Plan.
288. 1) National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan and its adhesion in the provinces.
289. The Plan promotes different measures aimed at developing livelihood alternatives for vulnerable communities and improving access to water with water collection, conduction and storage infrastructure for agricultural and livestock producing families, with a focus on family, peasant and indigenous agriculture, recognizing that women and children are also affected.
290. In this sense, this project prioritizes the needs of social groups in conditions of greater vulnerability to climate change, such as rural and indigenous communities in the arid zones of northwestern Argentina. In addition, the project places special emphasis on mainstreaming the gender and diversity perspective by planning activities through access to material, educational, informational, training, financial and technological resources and building strategic alliances to strengthen their role as agents of change in the processes of adaptation to climate change.
291. In the provinces that make up the project, although there is still no legislation on climate change that adheres to the National Law, most of them have plans or working groups.
 - Jujuy: Provincial Climate Change Response Plan. Presented in November 2024.
 - Tucumán: Decree 2025/9 MDP (23/08/21) created the Provincial Climate Change Board.
 - Catamarca: Climate Change Plan. Year 2021
 - Mendoza, San Juan and San Luis: All of them have a Provincial Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Response Plan. The province of Mendoza is also moving forward with its own legislation.
292. 2) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and Soil Conservation Law.
293. The adoption and implementation of the LDDD and measures to improve access to water contribute, first, to the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security, contributing to the reduction of poverty, hunger and the vulnerability of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change. Secondly, they help to prevent, reduce and/or reverse LDDD processes; contributing to the country's public policies framed in the commitments assumed with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) such as the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought Mitigation (National Law No. 24,701 and Resolution S AyDS 70/2019); the Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality Targets and the Provincial Action Plans to Combat LDDD.

294. Another law related with the Convention is No. 22,428 on the Promotion of Soil Conservation. It is a law that seeks to protect the soil as a natural resource and promote its conservation. Some of the actions contemplated in these laws are: Prevent soil degradation, Recover degraded soils, Promote conservationist education, Establish programs to promote soil conservation, Establish administrative requirements for soil conservation plans. All the provinces have a soil conservation law in harmony with the national law.
295. This project accompanies in its various PMST actions the soil conservation legislation of each province and the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought Mitigation.
296. 3) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Forest Law.
297. The CBD was adopted in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 and ratified by Argentina through Law No. 24375. Argentina, in compliance with the objectives of the CBD, adopts its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan by Resolution 151E/2017, whose validity is extended by Resolution 356/2022 for the period 2021-2024.
298. Part of the Biodiversity Strategy is promoted by Argentina's Native Forest Law (Law 26.331) regulates the protection, restoration, management and use of native forests. This law establishes management tools, responsibilities and funds for the national state and the provinces.
299. The Forest Law aims to: protect forests, regulate the expansion of the agricultural frontier, control the decline of forests, and consider the interests of indigenous communities. Each province must carry out a Territorial Management Plan of Native Forests (OTBN) to classify the forests. This management must be updated every five years.
300. In line with these plans and strategies, the project proposes reforestation with native tree species and accompanying regulations, enhancing areas that require conservation and regenerating degraded areas.
301. 4) Water management law, irrigation and provincial water codes.
302. The National Constitution imposes the autonomous regulation of each provincial jurisdiction on the use of water in general and on the use for irrigation in particular. That is why each province has its own legislation or water code. This regulation will be taken into account in the project for the construction of water infrastructure works (See Annex N°4 EPSM). At the national level, the Environmental Water Management Law No. 22,428 defines the possible uses of water and how to proceed in interjurisdictional matters between provinces, where basin committees must be formed and consulted.
303. The National Water Plan, its latest version of 2017, is based on the Guiding Principles of National Water Policy that promotes provincial strategic plans in order to consolidate sectorial and intersectorial water management at the provincial level. It promotes the development of productive potential (agricultural, forestry, industrial livestock) through the use of irrigation in its various forms. Finally, another important element is the Public Irrigation Strategy (November 2023), which defines that an efficient irrigation system should aim to strengthen the institutional frameworks that link the government and civil society to solve conflicts related to water access and use, maintain and expand works and promote technification in its use.
304. In summary, the water management proposed in the project is well within the conducive uses for national plans and strategies and provincial laws and encourages irrigation governance and efficiency to increase production.
305. 5) Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean Known as "the Escazú Agreement".
306. This Agreement was adopted in Escazú, Costa Rica in March 2018. Argentina ratified it through Law No. 27566. It aims to guarantee, in Latin America and the Caribbean, the full and effective implementation of the rights of access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision-making processes and access to justice in environmental matters, as well as the creation and strengthening of capacities and cooperation, contributing to the protection of the right of every person, of present and future generations, to live in a healthy environment and to sustainable development (UN, 2018).
307. Participation and access to information are other of the pillars on which the project has been developed according to the instances foreseen for training, communication and dissemination and the exchange of experiences among social organizations as fundamental measures of knowledge management.

E. Describe how the project/program complies with relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy.

308. The project will comply with all applicable local and national regulations regarding environmental and social analysis, assessment, and monitoring, including requirements for public participation, consultation, and access to information. It will also comply with CAF and AF environmental and social policies, and an environmental and social management tool will be developed for all project implementation and administration. The Project will also consider national and local laws regarding technical standards, public procurement, NPP, land management, building codes, among others.

TABLE 8. NATIONAL LEGISLATION IN WHICH THE PROJECT IS FRAMED

SUBJECT	LEGISLATION	DESCRIPTION
General regulatory framework	National Constitution	Art.41: All inhabitants enjoy the right to a healthy, balanced environment, suitable for human development and for productive activities to satisfy present needs without compromising those of future generations, and have the duty to preserve it. Environmental damage shall give priority to the obligation to repair it, as established by law. Art. 121: The provinces retain all the power not delegated by this Constitution to the Federal Government, and that which they have expressly reserved for themselves by special agreements at the time of their constitution.
Environment	Law No. 25,831	It establishes minimum environmental protection budgets to guarantee the right of access to environmental information held by the State.
	Law No. 25,675	General Environmental Law. It establishes the minimum requirements for the achievement of a sustainable and adequate management of the environment, the preservation and protection of biological diversity and the implementation of sustainable development.
Biodiversity	Law No. 24,375	Accession to the agreement on the protection of biological diversity.
	Law No. 19,282	Approves the accession of the Argentine Republic to the "Convenio para la Conservación de la Vicuña".
	Law No. 25,861	The breeding of the guanaco (<i>Lama guanicoe</i>) is declared of national interest throughout the Nation's territory.
	Law No. 22,421	Wildlife protection and conservation.
	Law No. 23,918	Approves the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.
	Law No. 26,331	Law of Minimum Budgets for the Environmental Protection of Native Forests. It establishes the minimum environmental protection budgets for the enrichment, restoration, conservation, exploitation and sustainable management of native forests.
Heritage	Law No. 21,836	Approves the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage - UNESCO.
Protected areas	Law No. 22,351	Parks, National Reserves and Natural Monuments.
Wetlands	Law No. 23,919	Approves the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat.
Glaciers	Law No. 26,639	Minimum Budget Regime for the Preservation of Glaciers and the Periglacial Environment.
Climate change	Law No. 24,295	Approves the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
	Law No. 25,438	Approves the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
	Law No. 27,270	Approves the Paris Agreement
	Law No. 27,520	Minimum budgets for adaptation and mitigation of global climate change.
Soil	Law No. 22,428	Legal regime for the promotion of private and public actions aimed at the conservation and recovery of the productive capacity of the soil.
	Law No. 24,701	Approves the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought, Desertification and Land Degradation.
Water	Law No. 25,688	Environmental water management
Fire	Law No. 26,815	Minimum budgets for fire management
Indigenous peoples	Law No. 24,071	Approval of Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries.
	Law No. 26,160	Declared an emergency regarding the possession and ownership of the lands traditionally occupied by the native indigenous communities of the country with legal status registered in the National Registry of Indigenous Communities, in the competent provincial organization or in pre-existing ones.
	Law No. 26,994	Approved the reform of the National Civil and Commercial Code in which the rights of indigenous peoples and their communities are mentioned in the following articles: 14, 18, 225 and 240.
	Resolution 328/2010	Created the National Registry of Indigenous Peoples' Organizations (Re.No.Pi.).
	Law No. 27,118	Declares family, peasant and indigenous agriculture to be of public interest.
Gender	Law No. 26,485	Comprehensive Protection to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women in the Environments in which they Develop their Interpersonal Relationships
	Law 26,743	Gender Identity

SUBJECT	LEGISLATION	DESCRIPTION
	Law 26.061	Integral Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents

TABLE 9. PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION APPLICABLE TO THE PROJECT

SUBJECT	LEGISLATION	PROVINCES								Main link to the project
		Jujuy	Salta	Tucumán	Catamarca	La Rioja	San Juan	St. Louis	Mendoza	
General regulatory framework	Provincial Constitution	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	The entire project
Water	Water Code	Law No. 161	Law No. 8,871	Law No. 7,139	Law No. 2,577	Law No. 7,017	Law No. 4,392	Law nº VI-159-2004	Law No. 1,920	Component 1
Soil	Provincial legislation	Law No. 3,785	Law No. 5,973	Law No. 5,294	Law No. 2,480	Law No. 10,393	Law No. 260	Law No. IX-315-2004	Law No. 4,597	Component 1
	Other related laws: arid and drylands, land degradation and desertification	Y/N	s/d	Law No. 8,865 Law No. 6,290 Law No. 6,290	Y/N	Law No. 10,393	Law No. 820	Y/N	Y/N	
Environment	General Legislation	Law No. 5,063	Law No. 7,070	Law No. 6,253	Y/N	Law No. 7,861	Law No. 6,634	Y/N	Law No. 5,961	The entire project
	Environmental impact assessment		Law No. 7,070		Y/N	Law No. 8,355/08	Law No. 6,571	Law No. IX-0876-2013		Component 1
Biodiversity	Native forests	Law No. 6,097	Law No. 6,986	Law No. 8,304	Law No. 5,311	Law No. 9,188	Law No. 1,439-L	Law No. IX-0697-2009	Law No. 8,195	Component 1
Climate change	There is no specific legislation at the provincial level									
Glaciers	Y/N	Law No. 6,218	Law No. 7,625	Y/N	Y/N	Law No. 8,773	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	
Fire	Y/N	Law No. 5,018	Decree Nº3,421	Y/N	Y/N	Law No. 6,937	Y/N	Law No. IX-0328-2004	Y/N	Component 1

309. The project will be implemented by national agencies and counterpart provincial authorities in charge of enforcing national and provincial laws and regulations on production, environmental protection, regulatory frameworks on climate change, with a focus on poverty reduction and social inclusion, pillars of the National Government's scheme.
310. Another important point is that all the activities involved in this project will be guided by the guidelines of the free, informed and consensual consultation processes established by national protocols. In particular for the approach to work with the native population, which constitutes an important part of the target population of this proposal, the project will be conducted following the guidelines established by the national and international legislation in force on the matter, paying special attention to the appropriate use of forms and language to guarantee the participation of the communities, and the incorporation of their visions in the implementation of the subprojects.
311. The project also recognizes the background of activities carried out by various institutions such as INTA and Argentine Research Institute for Arid Zones (IADIZA) and by a series of previously executed projects such as LADA and the UNDP project Arg / 14 / G / 55. The strategies, results, goals and activities were designed based on the systematization and lessons learned from these experiences.

F. Describe if there is duplication of the project/program with other funding sources, if applicable.

312. There is no duplication with other sources of financing. Although different initiatives have been and/or are being implemented in the project's area of intervention, none of them has as its central axis the contribution to the adaptation of rural communities in the arid zones of northwestern Argentina, reducing their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.
313. On the other hand, the integrated approach to the territory, simultaneously addressing the synergy

between LDDD and the impacts of climate change, taking as strategic axes the improvement of access to water and the implementation of the SUMP through the organized and empowered community, represents an innovative approach that seeks to respond to different aspects of the same problem.

314. Financial support from the Adaptation Fund is essential to carry out measures that would otherwise not be feasible, substantially delaying much-needed actions that would allow small producers to improve their quality of life and protect their livelihoods, which are strongly threatened by the adverse effects of climate change in an intrinsically very vulnerable region such as the arid zones.
315. The implementation of this project is intended to complement other initiatives that were underway in the territory by the MAyDS and respond to existing shortcomings, to accelerate the processes of adaptation to climate change.

TABLE 10. OTHER PROJECTS OR INITIATIVES RELATED TO THE PROJECT

Initiative/program/project	Financing	Synergizes/and Lesson Learned	Status
Sustainable Land Management in the Arid Zones of Northwest Argentina Project (GEF/UNDP ARG/14/G55)	GEF	Reinforces. The present project represents the continuity, expansion and updating of this previous initiative within the framework of climate change adaptation. Many lessons learned have been considered in the present project.	Finalized 2021
Increasing climate resilience and improving sustainable land management in southwestern Buenos Aires province (IBRD-TF 015041-AR / P125804).	FA	Complements. This project will contribute to the projects previously implemented by the AF, with information on new territories and lessons learned in terms of adaptation to CC, and in turn, will benefit from the knowledge acquired for efficient management and administration of funding and achievement of objectives.	Finalized 2021
Adaptation and resilience of family farming in Northeastern Argentina (NEA) to the impact of climate change and variability	FA	Complements. This project will contribute to the projects previously implemented by the AF, with information on new territories and lessons learned in terms of adaptation to CC, and in turn, will benefit from the knowledge acquired for efficient management and administration of funding and achievement of objectives.	Finalized 2020
Decision support for the integration and scaling up of sustainable land management FAO - GCP/GLO/337/GFF	GEF	This project is complementary. Lessons learned relate to the integration of SLMP as a fundamental tool in local development plans. Knowledge of SLMP practices in key decision-making processes of territorial planning and financing will be increased, and strategies for integrating and scaling up these measures will be developed.	Finalized 2024
Incorporation of the sustainable use of biodiversity in the productive practices of small producers for the protection of biodiversity in forests of high conservation value in the Atlantic Forest, Yungas and Chaco Ecoregions" (Sustainable Use of Biodiversity Project -USUBI- / GEF N°5338 - UNDP ARG/15/G53).	GEF	This project is complementary. Lessons learned: Incorporation of sustainable use of biodiversity into smallholder production practices to protect biodiversity in high conservation value forests. Development of markets and financial mechanisms for the sustainable use of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) from native forests.	Finalized 2020
Program for Inclusive Rural Development (PRODERI) FIDA 848-AR, period 2012-2020	National	Among the lessons learned during the implementation of PRODERI, the following stand out: -Periodic meetings with the participation of members of the associative entities contribute to transparency in decision-making and to the effective commitment of members to the organization. -The achievement of productive benefits and improvements in income has encouraged the participation of young people, as well as small changes in the marketing strategy, which have led to greater participation by women. -Keeping records of the processes and establishing indicators, monitoring their evolution, benefits on the one hand the organization that establishes them, but also enhances the possibility of communicating the experience. -Microcredit is a good nucleus for the development of solidarity and improvements in production standards to the extent that the revolving funds have a minimum of organization, positive leadership, and the existence of a base of mutual trust. -The holding of fiduciary workshops to train and assist the different actors involved in the acquisition process – beneficiaries, technicians, suppliers – is an important factor in facilitating purchases and ensuring that they are carried out in an efficient and effective manner, in a timely manner.	Finalized 2020
Project for Socio-Economic Inclusion in Rural Areas (PISEAR)	Agroindustry Ministry	Small-scale investments were financed, such as the rehabilitation or construction of rural community infrastructure, the provision of technical and financial support to improve agricultural production and marketing, and the implementation of food security activities. Many of these practices and lessons learned will be replicated in this project.	Finalized 2023
National Plan for Forest Management with Integrated Livestock (MBGI)	MAyDS	This project will contribute to PMST by proposing the conservation of the native forest and its biodiversity based on the adoption of low	Ongoing since 2023

Initiative/program/project	Financing	Synergizes/and Lesson Learned	Status
		environmental impact technologies. Joint Resolution 3/2023 - National Plan for Forest Management with Integrated Livestock (MBGI).	
Incorporating biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management (SLM) in development planning: operationalizing Environmental Land Planning in Argentina / OAR ARG / 19/G24*.	GEF	At the ecoregional level it is complemented in Puna (Province of Jujuy) and Monte de Llanuras y Mesetas (Province of Mendoza) through the development of a system of policies, governance mechanisms and technical, economic and financial instruments to ensure that land economic and financial instruments so that the Environmental Land Management incorporates environmental and socioeconomic assessment of ecosystem goods and services in decision making at different sectors and levels of government.	Ongoing since 2024
Sustainable Livestock Management in the Chaqueño Park through Forest Management with Integrated Livestock Management (MBGI) - GEF Project Integrated Food System Programs	GEF 8/ FAO	This project will be part of the MBGI Plan. Among other aspects, it will prepare the export market for products from deforestation-free areas in line with the "Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing on the Union market and the export from the Union of certain commodities and derived products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No. 995/2010". Finally, it should be noted that this program will complement the actions of the REDD+ Argentina 2014-2016 Results-Based Payments Project, approved by the Green Climate Fund.	Pro Doc in process
Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in three priority forest regions with high conservation value and environmental restoration needs - USUBI II	GEF / PNUD	The objective of the project would be to strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through the valuation of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and ecological restoration, in the face of the adverse effects of ecosystem degradation and climate change. ecosystems and climate change. Project Components: - Sustainable management of native forest in areas of high biodiversity value and in degraded areas. - Development of markets and financial mechanisms for the sustainable use of native forest NTFPs. Strengthening of the national and provincial governance framework for the sustainable management of native forest NTFPs at a landscape scale.	Pro Doc in process
Recovery of the Sustainability of Ecosystems affected by Drought in Northeastern Argentina.	GEF 8- PNUD	This project will be complementary. The objective of the project is to strengthen the sustainable management of degraded ecosystems in accordance with the LDN in drought-affected areas in northeastern Argentina. The GEF investment will reduce threats to native ecosystems and land in three landscapes affected by drought and desertification. The brief analysis of how climate projections to 2050 will affect rainfall and temperatures in drylands also contributed to the comprehensive context underpinning degradation and deforestation in northern Argentina.	Pro Doc in process
Climate adaptation of agricultural value chains in Argentina's Norte Grande: promoting holistic agroecosystem management	GCF – Readiness – CAF	This project will be complementary. Family farming systems have been prioritized in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), given their high vulnerability to climate change and their importance in sustaining the livelihoods of farming families and communities whose livelihoods depend largely on agricultural production. In addition, family farming systems play a crucial role in sustaining economically important agricultural chain values. However, agricultural value chain actors in the Norte Grande of Argentina, especially family farmers and agricultural MSMEs, have limited capacity to address climate change impacts such as reduced water availability and land degradation.... The project will be implemented in a complementary region to that of the Noa Cuyo project and with complementary good management practices and value chains.	Approved 2024

G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.

316. The project includes a specific section on knowledge management within Component 4, whose objective is to generate spaces for dialogue of knowledge to promote the exchange of lessons learned and the systematization of local knowledge, consolidating them as a strategic tool for decision-making processes. In addition, due to the synergy produced in these intersectional spaces

for knowledge exchange and co-production, the project's impacts are maximized.

317. Likewise, knowledge management has elements in each component of the project to strengthen the capacities of producers in the NOA and Cuyo regions of Argentina in relation to climate variability and change and their impacts, as well as the synergy produced between them and the LDDD.
318. In this context, the development of specific activities is foreseen to rescue the knowledge and perspectives of the beneficiary population and their diversities, with a gender and CbA approach, for: the prioritization and design of training materials and activities (guides and protocols of good practices); the systematization of experiences and lessons learned; the monitoring and evaluation of actions; and the systematization of experiences and lessons learned, as well as the development of appropriate dissemination materials for distribution among the various stakeholders.
319. These reports, in turn, are the input for the "triple loop" learning mechanism, as they systematize progress, identify achievements and allow for analysis and review of the adjustments needed for the remaining stages of the project.

H. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, carried out during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in accordance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Adaptation Fund Gender Policy.

320. Between April 12 and May 31, 2024, the process of socialization and consultation of the project started in 2023 continued, through the development of interviews with key stakeholders and consultative workshops in the territories of the specific areas identified for the implementation of adaptation measures: Puna, Calchaquí Valleys, Bolsón de Fiambalá (Monte de Sierras y Bolsones) and Ramsar Site Lagunas de Guanacache, Desaguadero and Del Bebedero, (Monte de Llanuras y Mesetas) (See Annex 3. Systematization of the consultation process). Representatives from different sectors were consulted, including environmental, productive and social institutions at the national and provincial levels, research institutes, universities, civil society organizations, producers' organizations and indigenous communities.
321. Initially, interviews were conducted with the relevant stakeholders previously identified (Annex 3. Systematization of the consultation process, pp. 12-19). Of the fifteen (15) interviews, the INAI Community Development and Territorial Approach area; the experimental stations of the INTA Abra Pampa, INTA Catamarca and INTA Cafayate and the INTA Tinogasta agency were consulted: INTA Abra Pampa, INTA Catamarca and INTA Cafayate and the INTA Tinogasta agency; the NOA ecoregional technician in the Calchaquí Valleys area of the MST I Project and the CUYO ecoregional technician in the RAMSAR site Lagunas de Guanacache, Desaguadero and Bebedero; the park ranger of the Sierra de las Quijadas National Park of the National Parks Administration; the referent of the Encalilla Producers Group (Amaicha del Valle); the intercultural and Huarpe Guanacache community teacher; the BePe; research teachers from the Universidad Nacional de Jujuy (UNJU-CONICET); the Dirección de Cambio Climático de San Juan; the Ministries of the Environment of the provinces of Jujuy and Mendoza; and the Dirección de Recursos Hídricos de la Provincia de Tucumán. (See Annex 3. Systematization of the consultation process, Table 1 pp. 4).
322. Subsequently, workshops were held. These were of a consultative nature and were located in the areas selected for the implementation of measures in the corresponding ecoregions. Thus, four (4) workshops were held: in Abra Pampa (Puna de Jujuy) (Annex 3. Systematization of the consultation process, pp. 20); in Amaicha del Valle (Valles Calchaquíes, Tucumán) (Annex 3. Systematization of the consultation process, pp. 23); and in the Sierra de Las Quijadas National Park (RAMSAR site Lagunas de Guanacache, Desaguadero and Bebedero, which includes the provinces of Mendoza, San Juan and San Luis) (Annex 3, Systematization of the consultation process pp. 25) and in Medanitos (Bolsón de Fiambalá, Catamarca) (Annex 3. Systematization of the consultation process, pp. 27). The institutional call was in charge of the National Undersecretariat of the Environment through the Directorate of Territorial Environmental Management. It considered guidelines with a gender approach, promoting the equal participation of men and women, and reinforced the

importance of the participation of young people, together with people belonging to native communities, most of them recipients of productive projects, while the same stakeholders of the territory collaborated in the invitation by making the call via WhatsApp. A limit of seventy (70) people was set for each workshop considering the available spaces and the feasibility of group work.

323. **The workshops were able to represent a great cultural diversity in that 53% of the total number of participants in the working groups stated that they belonged to an indigenous people.** (For more context information from NOA and CUYO indigenous see Annex 2. Gender Assessment and Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan, pp.17-21).In the Abra Pampa consultative workshop, the peoples represented were the Kolla people; the Chicha people (and the Atacama people. The Amaicha del Valle consultative workshop was attended by peoples of the Diaguita Nation. In the Sierra de Las Quijadas National Park workshop, the communities of the Huarpe people participated. In the case of Bolsón de Fiambalá, the participants are not organized in indigenous communities and do not recognize themselves as belonging to any of the native peoples of the region. It should be noted that the population there is represented by municipal delegations and organized in associations of producers and artisans.
324. With respect to the age groups represented in the participation of the working groups, the majority correspond to the 30-59 age group. The distribution of the age groups indicated that 9% corresponded to the 15-29 age group, 70% to the 30-59 age group and 21% to the 60 and over age group. (See next Table 9).
325. Finally, in line with the gender guidelines of the Adaptation Fund, **the workshops had a significant representation insofar as 48% of the participants stated that they identified with the female gender and 52% with the male gender.**
326. The work methodology was framed within the requirements of the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund (see Annex 4. Environmental and Social Management Plan, pp. 9). The objectives of the consultations were to identify problems related to water and soil management, as well as marketing circuits, previous actions carried out at the sites, the type of measures needed, their location and their level of priority considering climate and social vulnerability, and the collective benefit from a gender and diversity perspective. Within this framework, mixed working groups and other specific women's working groups were formed to generate spaces for women to express their opinions, demands, and prioritize problems and action measures from the information gathered in the consultation process, the following are the main measures for each strategic line of the project for each site:
327. For the Puna Workshop, INTA Abra Pampa offered the facilities of the Miraflores Experimental Station (Jujuy), which has the appropriate infrastructure to carry out a workshop with work tables. INTA collaborated with the transportation of a bus that made the round trip from the town of Abra Pampa to the Experimental Station, where 37 people (17 women and 20 men) participated.
328. In the Valles Calchaquíes workshop, it was the community, through the cacique, who offered the space and took care of the invitations to the community members of Amaicha del Valle as well as the Community of Quilmes. The workshop was opened with a ceremony to the Pachamama, respecting the customs of each place, where 51 people participated (21 women and 30 men).
329. The workshop at the RAMSAR site Lagunas de Guanacache, Desaguadero and Bebedero was facilitated by the park rangers of the Sierras de las Quijadas National Park (San Luis), a site bordering the provinces of San Juan and Mendoza. The park administration provided a pickup truck to facilitate the transfer of the most remote communities. Community representatives, officials and technicians from the three provinces of the Cuyo area attended the meeting, which was attended by a total of 73 people (31 women and 42 men).
330. 305. Fifty-five people (22 women and 33 men) participated in the Bolsón de Fiambalá workshop. For this site it were the association ACAMPA and Be.Pe Foundation, who offered the space. The following table shows the stakeholders that participated in the four consultative workshops for the NOA and CUYO areas.

TABLE 11 SUMMARY CONSULTATION PROCESS IN NOA AND CUYO SELECTED AREAS

Strategic Lines	Water Management Plan	Land Management Plan	Marketing circuits
NOA	ABRA PAMPA, Puna de Jujuy – May 14th 9 am in INTA Experimental Station Miraflores		
Stakeholders: 37 (N° of women 17 & N° of male 20)	Type of measures		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INTA • APN Laguna de Los Pozuelos • CPI Rinconada-Chichas • INAI • Ministry of Environment of Jujuy. • Climate Change • Secretariat of Indigenous Peoples, Jujuy • IPAF NOA • UNSA • Organization Abraitaite • Indigenous communities of Jujuy: Sausalito; Santa Ana; Escobar; El Condor; El Moreno; Santuario; Rumi Cruz; Casti; Inti Cancha; Queta; Cholacor; San José de Miraflores; Suripujo; Agua Chica; Pórtico de los Andes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water catchment, water conveyance and storage, irrigation systems • Improve and strengthen current measures • Water reservoirs (case of the community of Yavi) • Water governance in mining activity areas and sustainability of water projects. • Studies and measures for the treatment of arsenic-contaminated water in La Rinconadilla • Priorize electric water pumps and generators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation of queñás (native species) • Tola cutters • Soil rotation • Capturing to change the measures • Forage conservation • Greenhouses • Community nurseries • Land management training • Composting • Wire fences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slaughterhouse for the communities of Abra Pampa (mobile slaughterhouses) • Revolving funds • Solar equipment • Solar dehydrators • Training for women and youth • Truck for animal transport • Meat transport truck • Commercialization of llama and vicuña fiber • Support to producers for commercialization • Rural community and intercultural tourism
Strategic Lines	Water Management Plan	Land Management Plan	Marketing circuits
NOA	AMAICHA DEL VALLE, Valles Calchaquies Tucumán – May 6th 9 am in “Albergue La Colonia”		
Stakeholders: 51 (N° of women 21 & N° of male 30)	Type of measures		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous communities: Comunidad de Quilmes, de Amaicha del Valle, Ingamana • Ministry of Economy and Production of Tucumán • Ministry of Production of Tucumán • Ministry of Environment of Tucumán • Soil Management (Tucumán) • Water Resources Directorate • INTA • Programa ProHuerta • UNT University of Tucuman • CONICET Instituto de Ecología Regional (IER) • INAI • Bodega comunitaria • Organization Encalilla • Centro vecinal El Pichao • Centro vecinal Ampimpa • Delegación comunitaria El Carmen (Quilmes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-site and virtual training (by technicians, engineers, architects, and specialists in the subject). It is suggested to use the available digital points. • Optimal water management commission led by women and young people • Water pumps with solar panels • Home reservoirs • Household cisterns and training in their construction and maintenance • Registration and management of water use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforestation/control • Waste treatment • Fertilizer production • Training in agroecology, production of natural fertilizers, • Liaison with institutions • Use of pruning: fertilizer and firewood • Land use for construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union of interested groups • Exchange with groups of women producers (to make productive projects (e.g., rural tourism) visible) • Product development training • Value added • Guarantee stock of products • Marketing • Label and packaging • Incorporation of young people in digital communication
Strategic Lines	Water Management Plan	Land Management Plan	Marketing circuits
NOA	MEDANITOS, Bolsón de Fiambalá Catamarca – May 31th 9 am in ACAMPA		
Stakeholders: 55 (N° of women 22 & N° of male 33)	Type of measures		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water and Environment. Catamarca Fiambalá Municipality (Tinogasta Department). Secretary of Production of the Municipality of Fiambalá Antinaco Municipal Delegation, Medanitos Municipal Delegation Delegation of Tatón Fiambalá Municipal Winery INTA E.E. Catamarca INTA Extensión Rural INTA Agencia Tinogasta Blessed are the Poor Foundation Asociación Campesinos del Abaucán (ACAMPA) Asociación ACOPAH Municipal Winery of Fiambalá Producers and artisans from Saujil, Medanitos, Tatón, Palo Blanco, Antinaco, Chuquisaca, Mesada de Zárate, La Ciénaga, Puntal del Agua. Radio Horizonte Medanitos Club Inter Tatón 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis and proposal of improvements Leveling dike for water to flow down the irrigation ditches Community pond, cistern, community cisterns. Irrigation commission with mixed and regulated participation Participatory environmental impact analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reforestation of native species, carob tree, chañar, etc. Forest curtains (retaining walls) Dune fixation plants Pest management (fruit flies). Training for the strengthening of local producers with an agroecological approach Promotion of technological innovation, connectivity. Waste management and handling (containers and separation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the production process and value addition (Training): community kitchen Logistics circuits (improve systems for transporting people to points of sale, e.g., plazas, fairs). Creation of work groups (cooperatives) Revolving funds (purchase of inputs) and financial and administrative training with a gender perspective Strengthening of the social economy law Elaboration of a municipal ordinance Obtain labels and registration of products with provincial authorizations.
Strategic Lines	Water Management Plan	Land Management Plan	Marketing circuits
CUYO	National Park Sierra de las Quijadas, San Luis		
	RAMSAR Site Guanacache, Desaguadero and Bebedero Lagoons - May, 21th 9am		
Stakeholders: 73 (N° of women 31 & N° of male 42)	Type of measures		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Park Sierra de las Quijadas UNSL Faculty of Tourism and Urbanism UNSL- CONICET INTA San Luis; Mercedes and Concarán. Indigenous communities huarpe: Pinkanta (SL); J.R. Guanquinchay El Forzudo; Santos Guayama; Elías Guanquinchay; Juan Manuel Villegas y San José Lavalle (MZA); Tres Lomas; Bermejo; Comunidad Che Taya'Ko; La Tranca (SJ) Community diaguita Clara Calpanchay Secretariat of Environment MZA Directorate of Natural Protected Areas (Telteca Reserve, MZA). Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development of SJ Climate Change Directorate, SJ Ministry of Environment of SL San Luis Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development Ministry of Tourism & Culture SL Directorate of Public Works of the Municipality of Lavalle (MZA) Local Development of the Municipality of Lavalle (MZA) Drinking Water Association MZA Técnico MST NOA CUYO I. High School Encon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aqueduct Rainwater harvesting Dam and new dam release and new Training on the use of harnessing Wetland restoration and ecological flows Functioning of the inter-institutional water roundtable (in San Juan there is one) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native restoration Management of small livestock Conservation and afforestation of native forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carob production improvement, beekeeping SENASA Authorizations Processing room allocations Commercialization circuit of local products (marketing and value added). Rural community-based tourism Community communication Development and registration of local knowledge (youth and immigrant exchange spaces)

I. Justify the requested funding, focusing on the reasoning for the total cost of the adaptation.

331. The drylands of the NOA and Cuyo regions of Argentina have an intrinsic ecosystemic vulnerability due to the marked water deficit; fragile soils of incipient development and low productivity; conditioning stakeholders due to altitude, geomorphology and geology; among other aspects.
332. This translates into a high susceptibility of these systems to LDDD processes (especially to water and wind erosion), which end up having a strong impact on the low-scale agricultural productive structure and on the high degree of informality that characterizes the rural and indigenous communities that inhabit these regions. These communities, which often live in conditions in which they are unable to meet their basic needs, are thus at a disadvantage in the face of the challenges posed by climate change.
333. This synergy between LDDD and the current and future impacts of climate change on the agrifood systems of arid zones, deepening the vulnerability of rural communities, has not been addressed in a comprehensive manner in the past. Although there are policies aimed at highly vulnerable producers, they were not developed considering the effects that climate change and climate variability may have on the production processes of this particular social segment.
334. Through the implementation of this project, we will work with a rural territorial development approach to contribute to the adaptation of rural communities in the arid zones of northwestern Argentina, reducing their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.
335. In this sense, the requested funding will complement the interventions being carried out in the territories of the proposed intervention areas; it will strengthen the proven successful actions carried out in the framework of other previous projects to enhance their impacts and, fundamentally, it will comprehensively address the needs of climate adaptation in NOA Cuyo from a comprehensive approach.
336. The actions foreseen to be implemented in the project fully respond to this need and, through their execution, are sufficient to achieve the proposed general adaptation objective of strengthening the community resilience of rural populations in arid areas of the NOA Cuyo region of Argentina, without the need for the contribution of other donors.

J. Describe how the sustainability of project/program results has been taken into account when designing the project/program.

337. The sustainability of the project has been considered in 4 aspects:
338. 1) Environmental:
Climate change and desertification: The proposal has been developed within the framework of the national climate change strategies in conjunction with those of LDDD, so that its implementation and subsequent sustainability are directly linked to the commitments assumed by the country before the UNFCCC and the UNCCD. This ensures that, strategically, the implementation and follow-up of the activities contemplated in the project beyond its execution horizon is guaranteed by the participation of national and provincial public agencies that respond to long-term plans such as:
- a.- For Climate Change: the three National Communications; the three Biennial Update Reports; the two Nationally Determined Contributions and the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan (RESOL N° 146/2023).
- b.- For LDDD: the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought Mitigation; the National Voluntary Targets for Land Degradation Neutrality and the Provincial Action Plans to Combat LDDD of the Northwest and Cuyo Provinces.

Sustainable use of resources: The project will promote the efficient use of water resources and drylands

in NOA and Cuyo, ensuring the sustainability of both resources to prevent, reduce and/or mitigate desertification, and strengthen the sustainable and resilient management of agroecosystems that contribute to food security in the face of the impacts of climate change.

2) Social:

Community strengthening: The purpose of the training workshops, knowledge sharing meetings and technical advisory activities throughout the project implementation cycle is to empower producer groups - especially women-, promote associativism and consolidate existing social organizations. These actions will provide new knowledge and strengthen Community-Based Adaptation (CBA), which will enable the sustainability of project results.

Indigenous people: All activities involved in this project will be guided by the guidelines for free, informed and consensual consultation processes established by national protocols. In particular for the approach to working with the native population, which constitutes an important part of the target population of this proposal. The project will be carried out following the guidelines established by the national, provincial and international legislation in force, considering, in turn, the provincial authorities on indigenous rights, paying special attention to the appropriate use of forms and language to guarantee the participation of the communities, and the incorporation of their visions in the implementation of the different actions foreseen.

Gender and diversity perspective with an intersectional approach: the project guarantees this approach throughout the development of the project, which is central to ensure its sustainability. In this sense, component 4 contemplates the incorporation of local knowledge in knowledge management and monitoring processes.

3) Economic:

Economic empowerment: the project seeks to contribute (economic autonomy) and financial access for women and vulnerable groups through access to and management of resources (water, land, revolving funds, marketing circuits), training, technology and opportunities for better working conditions. Generate actions aimed at increasing confidence and development of financial capabilities in women, youth and native peoples in order to achieve greater understanding in the management of revolving funds.

Maintenance of infrastructure, equipment and interventions: The project plans to allocate 70% of the funds to material investments to improve access to water, implement PMST, develop local value chains and locally managed financing mechanisms. Most of these infrastructure and capital investments will increase the incomes of rural households and communities, due to higher productivity, value added and increased investment capacity. This same increase in the productivity and income of families, together with the strengthening of associations and communities, will make it possible to consolidate existing mechanisms for the operation and maintenance of infrastructure, guaranteeing long-term governance. This is mainly the case of water management work. For this purpose, there are irrigation consortiums in the indigenous communities of La Puna, Jujuy, together with the municipalities; in Fiambalá, the peasant organization ACAMPA together with the Directorate of Irrigation Administration of Catamarca Province; in Guanacache, the municipality of General Lavalle, together with the Huarpe communities organized as a cooperative to maintain investments; in Los Valles Calchaquies, the Water Resources Directorate of the province of Tucumán, together with the indigenous communities.

4) Institutional

The articulation with institutions present in the territory and the history of joint work with the communities, as is the case of INTA, facilitate project implementation and make it possible to face possible changes in the political-institutional scenario. Joint work with the provincial jurisdictions is fundamental in this process; the provinces are providers of management tools, as is the case in the areas of water resources, irrigation, production and economy.

The participatory approach will be applied throughout project implementation, helping to strengthen project beneficiaries in their ownership, which is expected to reinforce the sustainability of results and the long-term impact of project investments.

K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as relevant to the project/program.

339. The following is a preliminary analysis of the impacts and risks of the Project according to the Environmental and Social Principles of the Adaptation Fund in compliance with the Fund's Environmental and Social Policy. Overall, the Project has been classified as a Category B project according to the AF E&SP, as the potential impacts are few, small scale and not extremely widespread, reversible or easily mitigated.

TABLE 11. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT (SUMMARY TABLE)

List of environmental and social principles	No further assessment is required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks: additional assessment and management required for compliance.
<i>E&SP 1. Compliance with the law</i>	Additional evaluation required	<p>The project acknowledges potential risks that could arise during its implementation and outlines strategies to address them effectively. One significant risk involves the absence of required permits, such as planning permission, environmental permits, building permits, and those related to water abstraction, emissions, or the use, production, or storage of hazardous substances. Another identified risk pertains to non-compliance with environmental and social safeguards beyond those mandated by the Adaptation Fund.</p> <p>The project incorporates robust mitigation measures to ensure environmental and social safeguards are upheld throughout its implementation. Key actions include obtaining all necessary permits prior to project initiation, regular monitoring to ensure compliance with environmental regulations, and adherence to national environmental and social legislation in Argentina. Specific training will be provided to project personnel on these safeguards to enhance awareness and accountability. Additionally, a structured system of monitoring and evaluation will be established to ensure ongoing compliance and the effectiveness of these measures.</p> <p>Aligned with national regulations, the project addresses critical areas such as soil conservation, water resource management, biodiversity protection, climate change mitigation, land degradation, and fire prevention, as outlined in Tables 8 and 9. Furthermore, the project aligns with the principles and objectives of international frameworks like the UNCCD and UNFCCC, reinforcing its commitment to promoting sustainable land and soil conservation practices.</p>
<i>E&SP 2. Access and equity</i>	Additional evaluation required	<p>The project identifies marginalized and vulnerable groups, including Indigenous communities and rural inhabitants, particularly women, as key beneficiaries. These groups face heightened vulnerability to climate change due to limited access to resources, restricted rights, and exclusion from decision-making processes.</p> <p>Key risks include potential decreases in agricultural productivity and crop loss due to climate change and land degradation, which threaten food security and the right to food. Additional risks involve reduced water availability for irrigation, hydropower, and industries such as mining, as well as a lack of detailed mechanisms for the equitable allocation and distribution of project benefits. Addressing these risks is essential to ensure the project's effectiveness and inclusivity.</p> <p>The project will establish a mechanism to allocate and distribute benefits equitably, ensuring inclusion and safety for all, particularly marginalized and vulnerable groups. Design considerations, such as improved accessibility and safety features, will facilitate easier access to the site for diverse stakeholders.</p> <p>Key interventions include developing social programs for the most vulnerable communities, implementing sustainable water management practices, and promoting the efficient use of water resources.</p> <p>Additionally, the project seeks to provide equitable access of different groups to productive resources, services and markets; for example, by strengthening the participation of women and diversities in decision-making and social organizations in the beneficiary communities, thus ensuring that all stakeholders benefit equally from the project's interventions and that inequality is not reinforced or perpetuated.</p>
<i>E&SP 3. Marginalized and</i>	Additional evaluation required	<p>The project identified marginalized and vulnerable groups among the potential project beneficiaries. These groups include indigenous communities and rural inhabitants, especially women.</p>

List of environmental and social principles	No further assessment is required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks: additional assessment and management required for compliance.
<i>vulnerable groups</i>		<p>Marginalized and vulnerable groups are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to their limited access to resources, restrictions on their rights, and exclusion from decision-making processes.</p> <p>The project acknowledges risks related to the exclusion of marginalized or vulnerable groups, including limited access to consultation processes and insufficient empowerment to address their specific needs and challenges. These gaps could hinder equitable participation and benefit distribution.</p> <p>To mitigate these risks, the project will implement measures to prevent injustices and social conflicts stemming from perceived inequities in benefit distribution. Efforts will also focus on building trust among communities, creating opportunities for vulnerable groups, and reducing the potential for increased poverty and social exclusion. These strategies aim to foster inclusivity and ensure the project's benefits are shared equitably across all stakeholders.</p>
<i>E&SP 4. Human rights</i>	No additional evaluation required	<p>The proposed project actively supports fundamental human rights through activities designed to raise awareness and build the capacity of rural populations, small producers, and other vulnerable stakeholders within the intervention area. By prioritizing these efforts, the project aims to empower rights holders, enabling them to claim and exercise their rights effectively. Importantly, the project has been designed to avoid any negative impact on human rights, ensuring that its implementation aligns with principles of equity and justice.</p> <p>Specific measures will be adopted to strengthen the capacities of local communities and organizations, thereby fostering an environment where rights holders can participate meaningfully in decision-making processes. Notably, the project emphasizes the promotion of Indigenous peoples' rights. This commitment ensures that Indigenous stakeholders have both the capacity and opportunity to assert their rights and engage in decisions affecting their lives. Far from harming human rights, the project underscores respect and inclusion, highlighting its dedication to safeguarding and advancing the rights of all key stakeholders.</p>
<i>E&SP 5. Gender equality and women's empowerment</i>	Additional evaluation required	<p>The country has made significant progress in the enactment of laws that protect the rights of women and diversities (Law 26,485), as well as in the promotion of gender mainstreaming in public policies (Law 27,499). However, gender gaps persist, particularly related to income, working conditions, participation in decision-making, among others, so the project incorporates the gender and diversities perspective in each Component with different products and specific activities sensitive to gender and diversity. In addition, a gender evaluation has been carried out. For more details see annex 2. Gender Assessment and Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan.</p> <p>The project identifies significant gender inequalities in the supported area, particularly challenges faced by rural women. These include barriers to product development and marketing, limited experience with credit management, restricted land tenure, and inadequate access to potable water. Rural women often shoulder multiple responsibilities—household duties, family agriculture, and external salaried work—yet their contributions are frequently unrecognized unless they generate income. Additionally, gaps in access to health services, education, and technology between rural and urban women exacerbate their vulnerability and reduce their quality of life, particularly in the context of climate change.</p> <p>To address these inequalities, the project incorporates gender and diversity-sensitive approaches, promoting the active participation of women and diverse groups in consultations and decision-making processes. Training in leadership, conflict resolution, decision-making, and resource management will be provided to strengthen their representation and voice. Mitigation measures ensure that at least 30% of beneficiaries in water access and PMST initiatives, as well as short marketing circuits and revolving funds, are women or Indigenous peoples, particularly in leadership or household management roles. Additionally, all training and events will incorporate gender, diversity, and intercultural perspectives to foster inclusivity and equitable</p>

List of environmental and social principles	No further assessment is required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks: additional assessment and management required for compliance.
		benefit distribution.
<i>E&SP 6. Fundamental labor rights</i>	Additional evaluation required	<p>The project currently lacks specific information regarding common labor arrangements in the sectors where it will operate, including considerations of child labor and forced labor. This gap presents a risk of insufficient attention to potential labor exploitation within the project's scope.</p> <p>To mitigate this risk, the project will include a detailed description of labor arrangements to ensure transparency and accountability. Additionally, measures will be implemented to prevent all forms of labor exploitation, including child labor and forced labor. These actions aim to promote ethical labor practices and align the project with national and international labor standards.</p>
<i>E&SP 7. Indigenous peoples</i>	Additional evaluation required	<p>The project acknowledges the risk of insufficient recognition and respect for the rights of Indigenous peoples, particularly in relation to their territorial and cultural rights. While the project has not yet established a formal free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) process, it is important to note that 90% of the beneficiaries are Indigenous peoples, underscoring the critical need to address their rights and concerns in the project's development.</p> <p>To mitigate this risk, the project will promote actions that recognize and respect the rights of Indigenous peoples throughout its planning, development, and closure. Consultation processes have been conducted with the active participation of Indigenous peoples, ensuring that their worldviews are considered and integrated into the project design to maximize local effectiveness and benefit delivery. No complaints or opposition were raised during these consultations. These efforts are in line with current national regulations, constitutional norms, ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous peoples' rights, and Law 27118 on Family Agriculture for peasants and other communities.</p>
<i>E&SP 8. Involuntary resettlement</i>	No additional evaluation required	The project does not foresee relocation activities for groups, individuals and/or communities. The project is not expected to hurt existing communities in the intervention areas. On the contrary, it seeks to improve the living conditions of the communities and strengthen their access to water and the sustainable management of natural resources.
<i>E&SP 9. Protection of natural habitats</i>	Additional evaluation required	<p>The project acknowledges the risk of ecosystem alteration, particularly in areas with sensitive natural habitats. However, the project has been designed in such a way that it does not have a negative impact on existing natural habitats in the project intervention areas. On the contrary, the project addresses the critical environmental particularities inherent to the arid lands of northwestern Argentina, which increase the vulnerability of these natural systems to climate change.</p> <p>To mitigate the risk of ecosystem degradation, the project identifies and recognizes all sites that have a legal conservation status, whether at the local, provincial, national or international level, or are recognized as protected by local traditional or indigenous communities.</p> <p>Also, the project emphasizes the protection and restoration of critical natural ecosystems. These ecosystems will be further safeguarded through the implementation of the SLMP and improvements in access to water in communities strengthened from the social and economic-productive point of view.</p>
<i>E&SP 10. Conservation of biological diversity</i>	Additional evaluation required	<p>The project will be developed within the conceptual framework of EbA and CbA. Therefore, all proposed interventions consider the sustainable use of biodiversity. This is relevant within the framework of the commitments assumed by the Argentine Republic in relation to the Convention on Biological Diversity (ratified by national law in 1996); and in accordance with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action developed by the country to specifically plan the sustainable use of biodiversity.</p> <p>To mitigate the identified risk of failing to recognize the specific vulnerabilities of biodiversity elements, the project will implement mechanisms for identifying and addressing biodiversity vulnerabilities. Additionally, the project ensures that no known invasive species will be introduced, either intentionally or accidentally, and it will not promote the use of genetically modified organisms resulting from modern</p>

List of environmental and social principles	No further assessment is required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks: additional assessment and management required for compliance.
		biotechnology, safeguarding the integrity of local ecosystems.
<i>E&SP 11. Climate change</i>	No additional evaluation required	<p>Argentina has Law 27,520 on Minimum Budgets for Adaptation and Mitigation of Global Climate Change, which also creates the National Climate Change Cabinet and a subnational structure. It has an NDC and sectoral plans for climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>All activities envisaged in the project are a priori in line with the above regulations and the Adaptation Fund safeguard, as none of the proposed interventions tend "to a significant or unjustified increase in greenhouse gas emissions or other drivers of climate change." GHG emissions are not expected to increase during project implementation.</p> <p>The project has no risks or impacts associated with carbon capture and sequestration capacity. On the contrary, it is expected that the ecosystem rehabilitation actions will be positive about these services.</p> <p>The project will implement activities related to the sustainable use of biodiversity, sustainable land management, access to water, agroecological production, and value-added production and marketing at the community level.</p>
<i>E&SP 12. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency</i>	No additional evaluation required	<p>The project aims to promote the sustainable use of natural resources by minimizing (through appropriate techniques and the incorporation of technology) the use of natural resources, the production of waste and the emission of pollutants. The activities will not produce preventable waste or pollution.</p> <p>The project seeks to promote the sustainable use of natural resources, minimizing the production of waste and the emission of pollutants through the incorporation of appropriate technology and techniques.</p> <p>In addition, the project seeks to promote pollution prevention and efficiency in the use of resources, which implies the implementation of sustainable land management and soil conservation practices. These practices are aimed at reducing soil erosion, improving water quality, and minimizing soil and water pollution.</p>
<i>E&SP 13. Public health</i>	No additional evaluation required	<p>The project promotes improved access to water, which is an important factor in improving hygiene and food conditions, which is expected to contribute to improving the health conditions of the communities involved. By addressing water-related challenges, the project seeks to reduce diseases such as diarrheal illnesses, respiratory infections, and vector-borne diseases. Additionally, improved water availability supports agricultural production, benefiting both crops and livestock, which contributes to greater food security and enhances the quality and diversity of diets within these communities. Through these efforts, the project promotes healthier and more resilient communities.</p> <p>The project hasn't identified any potentially significant and negative public health impacts generated.</p>
<i>E&SP 14. Physical and cultural heritage</i>	No additional evaluation required	Project actions are not expected to impact archaeological sites and areas of heritage interest. The project promotes the enhancement of cultural heritage as a key strategy for strengthening community identity and adding value to local production. None of the elements on the List of World Heritage in Danger are located in the area of influence of the project.
<i>E&SP 15. Land and soil conservation</i>	No additional evaluation required	<p>The project will not implement activities that may lead to land degradation or that could result in the loss of otherwise non-fragile soil.</p> <p>This project is framed within the principles and objectives of the UNCCD, and the UNFCCC and the agreements and commitments assumed by the Argentine Republic in this context. The adoption and implementation of the SLMPs that this project seeks to promote are framed within the National Action Plan (NAP) and the Provincial Action Programs (PAPs) and are also validated mostly by institutional and scientific mechanisms and by projects already implemented in the NOA Cuyo region of Argentina. All these practices are aimed at avoiding land degradation, recovering soil productivity and making sustainable use of water resources.</p>

340. Overall risk rating: Based on the above assessment, the majority of project activities are low risk, with the potential for medium risk through specific activities in Components 1 and 2. Environmental and social impacts that can be readily addressed through mitigation measures have been provided for in Annex 4. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Additional site-specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) will ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are taken to meet the standards for some activities. Therefore, the overall risk level of the project is rated as **medium risk (category B)**. To mitigate the risk, an ESMP has been developed. For more details, see the Annex 4. Environmental and Social Management Plan.

PART III: IMPLEMENTING PROVISIONS

A. Implementation arrangements

341. To carry out the implementation of the Project, the flow of benefits from the Project management level to the local beneficiaries will be managed through three functional frameworks: a Political-Institutional Framework, the Technical-Operational Framework and a Local Management Framework. The details of this management structure, its composition and its main roles and responsibilities are described below.
342. The **Regional Implementation Entity (RIE)** for the project is the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF), accredited to the Adaptation Fund in 2014 as the first RIE for Latin America. It will fulfill the functions that correspond to an RIE in accordance with the fiduciary and operational standards required at the time of its accreditation.
343. CAF and the Secretariat of Tourism, Environment, and Sports are **co-executing entities** of the project, responsible for its implementation and for working alongside relevant agencies and counterparts to ensure effective execution with proper technical and financial management. A **Project Management Unit (PMU)** will be established with dedicated personnel to oversee the implementation of all components and activities in accordance with the project design. The PMU will liaise with the monitoring and evaluation activities to ensure that all expected outcomes are achieved on time and within budget.

The Government of Argentina requires support due to the complexity and lengthy processes of national procurement, which can impact timely project execution. As a co-executing entity, CAF provides technical and financial expertise to streamline procurement, ensuring compliance, efficiency, and effective implementation.

344. The PMU will be responsible for ensuring that project implementation progresses smoothly through well-prepared work plans, Terms of Reference, and meticulously designed administrative arrangements that meet CAF and AF requirements. The responsibilities of the PMU include the following tasks:
- Monitor the achievement of project results, products, and objectives.
 - Monitor financial progress and balance of the project.
 - Plan and monitor technical aspects, including field visits and periodic reports.
 - Manage day-to-day project implementation in line with CAF/AF rules and procedures.
 - Provide general administration as an impartial guarantor of cooperation and information exchange.
 - Ensure subcontracting of tasks to suitable suppliers or consultants through competitive bidding, developing bidding documents and monitoring progress.
 - Ensure funds are used according to agreed work plans and budget.
 - Manage and maintain budgets, tracking commitments, expenditures, and planned expenditures.
 - Prepare and adjust commitments and expenditures, ensuring timely disbursements, financial recording, and reporting.
 - Coordinate with stakeholders and relevant regional programs alongside CAF.
 - Maintain regular and professional communication with project stakeholders.
 - Convene Project Implementation Meetings with CAF to review work plan progress.

- Organize project-level meetings and workshops.
 - Offer technical input as needed.
 - Facilitate personnel hiring and procurement processes.
 - Prepare general project reports to stakeholders, CAF, and AF
345. The **General Management** of the project will be in charge of the Undersecretariat of Environment of the Secretariat of Tourism, Environment and Sports of the Nation and will have as technical anchor the National Directorate of Planning and Environmental Management of the Territory. Under the orbit of the SSA are the three main areas related to the different environmental conventions as National Directorates (DN): (i) DN Natural Resources (Focal Point of the UNCCD and implementation of the CBD and Forests), (ii) DN Sustainable Development and Climate Management (implementation of the UNFCCC); (iii) General Directorate of Projects with External Financing and International Cooperation, (Operational Focal Point before the AF). This institutional organization facilitates the implementation of an integrated approach to project execution.
346. A **Project Executive Committee (PEC)** will be created to take decisions in a coordinated manner between the Implementer, the Executor, the General Management and the Project Coordination. The PEC will be responsible for coordinating project activities, leading a rigorous and participatory monitoring and control process, developing and analyzing reports, as well as managing disbursements and controlling their proper application.
347. PEC's actions will be accompanied by the **National Advisory Technical Committee**, which will be formed AD-HOC by national institutions such as: the INTA; the scientific network of the National Observatory of Drylands and Desertification; the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs; and other National Institutes whose knowledge can contribute to the project's objectives. They will act as technical advisors providing methodological and technical support to the PEC.
348. The PEC will appoint an **Executive Coordinator** who will be responsible, together with the Executive Committee team, for organizing the day-to-day operations of the project. In this regard, his functions will be: supervising the implementation of the different components, drafting the evaluation reports and coordinating, monitoring and supporting the various activities related to the implementation of the project. He/she will coordinate activities with the four **Local supervisory technical and the Monitoring and Evaluation and Safeguards and Gender Consultants** (See section D on Monitoring).
349. The Local supervisory technical will have the function of direct supervision of field activities and inter-sectoral and inter-institutional liaison with the provinces and will report to the Executive Coordinator. They will be located in the area of influence of the four Specific Intervention Sites.
350. The coordination will be accompanied by a specialist in Safeguards and Gender, who will be in charge of carrying out the Gender Action Plan and the Environmental and Social Action Plan. Also, a specialist in Monitoring and Evaluation, for the supervision and follow-up of the activities.
351. The project will support the creation of four **Local Advisory Committees**, whose role is to accompany the implementation of the project in the territory. They will be made up of the representatives of the ecoregions, provinces, municipalities and **SI**Es. They will be made up of national government institutions with a provincial seat, such as INTA Experimental Stations, National Water Institute, National Parks Administration, among others, together with the provincial counterparts for environmental issues and especially the provincial areas referring to water and agricultural issues for actions related to water and soil management, as indicated in the provincial regulations. Indigenous community organizations, farmers' associations and NGOs that work together with family farmers will also take part.
352. **The Executive Committee has as its specific role:**
- Review and approve the Annual Operating Plan. Evaluate and approve the Annual Procurement Plan. Review and approve the PPR – Project Progress Report to the Adaptation Fund.
 - Approve changes to project procurement plans, with possible variations in procurement among project deliverables, for amounts greater than 10% (in accordance with the Fund's

rules, this is 10% of the total project reduction of both the recipient and the recipient). Changes in procurement plans for amounts below this threshold will be approved by CAF and reported to the Committee at each meeting.

- Evaluate project performance. Review and approve interim and final project evaluations and provide comments and recommendations.
- Arbitrate conflicts that may arise during execution.
- Receive reports from the project coordination on a semi-annual and annual basis during its sessions, as well as be informed of the progress of the annual report to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund.
- Verify compliance with project implementation.
- Provide strategic guidance aligned with national climate change policy and local actions.

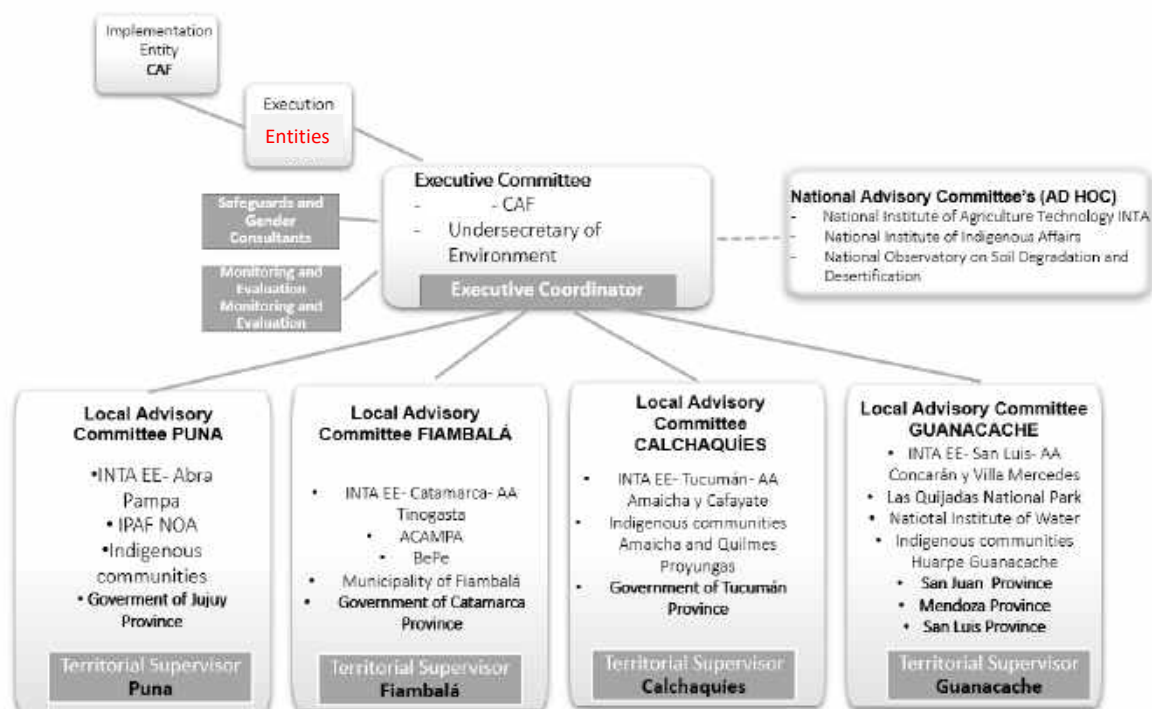
353. **The National Technical Advisory Committee has as its specific role:**

- Advising the Executive Committee on the technical aspects of the project activities in terms of their content related to SLWMPs and water management.
- Provide technical opinions on project implementation and monitoring issues.

354. **The Local Advisory Committees have a specific role:**

- Create a space for dialogue between institutions and communities in the implementation of activities.
- They can propose technical and operational measures to the PEC in order to improve the project activities.

FIGURE 12. IMPLEMENTATION AND EXECUTING STRUCTURE



Key stakeholders

355. The general scope of work agreed with the participating institutions in relation to each component is described in the table below, which presents the connection between the institutions and the Project components and their results.

TABLE 12. KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Participating Institutions	Relationship to the project
National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA). Experimental Stations: Abra Pampa- Jujuy Tinogasta, Catamarca Tafí del Valle, Tucumán Villa Mercedes and Concarán, San Luis	It will provide technical assistance and training for the SLMPs in Component 1, 2 and 3. They have qualified human resources, vehicles for transportation in the territory, contact with existing local institutions and communities. Drafting of guides and manuals
Center for Research and Technological Development for Family Farming (IPAF), of INTA	Provide technical assistance and training, mainly in water management, in component 1.
Provincial Governments	The provincial authorities are the ones who coordinate and endorse the execution of project tasks in the provincial territory and will provide technical assistance in the execution of water projects, ensuring compliance with provincial regulations.
Municipalities: Community members from various rural localities in Puna, Jujuy Municipality of Fiambalá, Catamarca Lavalle Municipality in Mendoza	Local authorities, accompany with local regulations, coordinate activities with the communities, provide space for meetings, exhibitions and workshops.
National Institute of Indigenous Affairs	Provide support in decision-making with respect to all activities involving indigenous peoples in the territory. Convene the Provincial Indigenous Committees.
National Observatory on Soil Degradation and Desertification	It will provide technical assistance for component 4, in the systematization of experiences and best practices. Accompanies the National Advisory Committee
APN Las Quijadas and Los Pozuelos	They will provide trained personnel to work with the community, territorial support for activities, workshops, meetings, field surveys. Support mainly in component 1 and 2
National Water Institute	Technical advice and diagnosis will be provided for groundwater issues in Guanacache's SIEs.
NGO BE.PE	They will provide physical space and territorial support for transportation and community meetings in Catamarca. Participation in component 2 and 3 with Revolving Funds and commercialization.
ProYungas Foundation	They will provide physical space and territorial support for transportation and community meetings in Jujuy, Catamarca and Tucumán. Participation in Component 2 and 3 with Revolving Funds and marketing.

B. Describe financial and project/program risk management measures.

TABLE 13. RISK MANAGEMENT PROJECT MEASURES

RISK	LEVEL	RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Institutional changes at national and/or provincial level	MEDIUM	<p>Even with the change of Government at the end of last year and beyond the political differences, the participation of the technical and even national and provincial decision-making bodies has shown a clear commitment at both levels with the possibility of executing the project in the communities and provinces, which has been made visible in the socialization process during the design of this Full Proposal.</p> <p>All the activities proposed in the project related to communication, intersectoral participation and exchange of knowledge and experiences, among others; will play a key role in maintaining the link between the rest of the key local stakeholders (assisted by the RIE, the Executing Entity and the Territorial Coordination), contributing to the articulation and maintenance of the activities during periods of change of authorities.</p> <p>In the case of major public institutional changes, the AE and Executing Entity will inform the Adaptation Fund about the new organization of the Executive Power and the measures that will be taken in agreement with</p>

		the assigned government counterpart.
Complexity in the project's financial management procedures that could delay its implementation and administrative management within the institutions in charge of implementation.	MEDIUM	To mitigate any possible risk of delay in administrative management within the responsible institutions for implementation, the project foresees the incorporation of professionals specialized in accounting, administrative and legal support.
The Government has adopted economic stabilization measures; however, the oscillation of economic fundamentals continues to be a latent risk, mainly in the levels of inflation and the exchange rate.	MEDIUM	Simultaneous variations in inflation and exchange rate variations could negatively impact the costs/prices on acquisition of goods and provision of services, even more so when, due to regulations, transactions such as payment to consultants or contracting of infrastructure works among others, are carried out in local currency. Considering the nature of the executing entity as an international organization and in accordance with its and Argentina's guidelines, the corresponding actions will be designed and taken, in coordination with the RIE, to mitigate this risk, with the intention of safeguarding the purchasing capacity of the funds, ensuring as possible the sustainability of the actions planned therein. Payments in foreign currency cannot be ad hoc guaranteed and must be contractually enforced case by case. In the event that, during execution, exchange variations and inflation impacts exceed manageable levels of loss of value of the funds received, the IE and the executing entity will take coordinated actions with the Adaptation Fund to adjust the scope and goals of the project, based on the real economic conditions of the country, safeguarding its objectives. An inflation forecast has been included in the budget for the years of project execution, in accordance with International Monetary Fund (IMF) projections.
Implementing partners may be affected by their operational capacity in the territory.	LOW	It may happen that some institutions or organizations may be affected, for various reasons, on their operational capacity in the territory. To mitigate any possible impact that this may have on project execution times, institutional arrangements have been thought out and designed to allow the RIE and the EE to move forward with the territorial coordinators independently, while the implementing partners resolve their situation.
Climate variability	MEDIUM	The changing and/or seasonal climatic conditions characteristic of the project intervention areas could affect the success of certain adaptation measures implemented during its life cycle. In this regard, partner institutions with a strong territorial presence such as INTA, which can provide information from the monitoring and early warning systems, as well as all the technical advisory work in the territory covered by the project, are particularly relevant in the implementation of the project. If necessary, the Argentine government has special assistance programs for agricultural emergencies and disasters.
Resistance on the part of local communities and products to changes or the introduction of new technologies and measures proposed in the project.	LOW	To mitigate the risk of acceptance in the implementation of new technologies for the sustainable management of water and soil resources, several interviews and consultation workshops have been carried out in the intervention sites. The objective was to involve local communities and producers from the beginning of the project design through community participation, ensuring participatory consultations and workshops that would allow the proposed technologies to respond to their needs and concerns. Likewise, these spaces sought to identify and empower local leaders to act as promoters and advocates of the new technologies, generating trust, facilitating adoption and ensuring that the process is led from within the community itself. In addition, the project envisages the delivery of training that includes practical demonstrations, educational materials and visits to demonstration sites to illustrate the proper use and benefits of these technologies. The technologies and practices are considered to be culturally sensitive and respectful of local traditions, thus achieving a cultural adaptation that facilitates compatibility with existing practices and cultural preferences.

C. Describe measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy.

356. Measures have been identified to mitigate the environmental and social risk of the project activities, whose overall categorization is medium risk (category B). These measures have been developed for this report without being directly linked to permitting requirements. Accurate identification of these risks and implementation of appropriate mitigation measures are essential to minimize adverse impacts and ensure compliance with established environmental and social standards. Thus, the identification and management of environmental and social risks by activity provides a detailed framework for addressing the potential environmental and social impacts of project activities in the event the risk materializes, thereby minimizing and/or avoiding the negative impact of the project. As a result, a total of 18 risks have been identified for the following environmental and social principles:

- E&SP 1 Law Enforcement
 - 1.1: Lack of prior permits, such as planning permission, environmental permits, building permits, permits for water abstraction, emissions, and use or production or storage of harmful substances
 - 1.2: Non-compliance with environmental and social safeguards additional to the Adaptation Fund
- E&SP 2 Access and equity
 - 2.1: Insufficient access to basic services such as housing, labor, health and education, especially in the most vulnerable sectors of the population.
 - 2.2: Lack of systematic studies on groundwater reserves and aquifer recharge, which may affect access to drinking water.
 - 2.3: Low quality of life and lack of satisfaction of basic needs in a significant percentage of households.
 - 2.4: Salinization of the water and presence of elements such as arsenic and boron, which makes the water unsuitable for consumption.
 - 2.5: Decrease in agricultural productivity and crop loss due to climate change and land degradation, affecting the right to food and food security.
 - 2.6: Vulnerability in human health due to the spread of vectors and new diseases.
 - 2.7: Risk of forest fires in rural and interface areas, which can have negative impacts on human health and ecosystems.
 - 2.8: Risk of decreased water availability for crop irrigation, hydropower generation, and other industries, such as mining.
 - 2.9: Lack of detailed description of the mechanism for the allocation and distribution of project benefits.
- E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group
 - 3.1: Lack of access to and/or participation in project consultation and development in relation to marginalized or vulnerable groups
 - 3.2: Lack of empowerment of marginalized or vulnerable groups in participating in the project to address their needs and challenges for equitable benefit
- E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment
 - 5.1: Lack of access and/or participation in project consultation and development with respect to gender to address barriers that limit their participation in decision making and their access to basic services, such as education and health care.
- E&SP 6 Fundamental labor rights
 - 6.1: Lack of specific information on whether the project has described the common labor arrangements in the sector(s) in which the project will operate, paying particular attention to all forms of child labor and forced labor.
- E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples
 - 7.1: Lack of recognition and respect for the rights of indigenous peoples
- E&SP 9 Protection of natural habitats
 - 9.1: Ecosystem alteration
- E&SP 10 Conservation of biological diversity
 - 10.1: Failure to identify mechanisms by which each identified biodiversity element is particularly vulnerable

357. The proposed mitigation measures are designed to comprehensively address the identified environmental and social risks, ensuring compliance with project principles and minimizing negative impacts. These measures are then analyzed and linked to the specific risks, highlighting their crucial role in project management.
358. To comply with the principles of legal compliance (E&SP 1), the importance of obtaining all necessary permits and following environmental rules and regulations is emphasized. In addition, training of project personnel in environmental and social safeguards is emphasized, along with constant monitoring to ensure compliance.
359. In terms of access and equity (E&SP 2), mitigation measures focus on improving the quality of life and ensuring equitable access to basic resources and services. They include the development of social programs for the most vulnerable communities and the implementation of public participation and consultation measures. For water management, the efficient and sustainable use of the resource is promoted, in addition to treating salinization and eliminating harmful elements. Sustainable agricultural practices are encouraged to ensure productivity and food security, and hygiene and sanitation measures are implemented along with training on disease prevention. Preventing forest fires by training local communities and designing a transparent and equitable benefit-sharing mechanism are also essential to ensure that all groups benefit from the project in a fair manner.
360. In addition, measures for the inclusion of marginalized groups (E&SP 3) focus on ensuring equitable participation and empowerment of these groups within the project. To address social injustices and conflicts arising from perceived inequity in the distribution of benefits, a transparent and equitable mechanism for benefit distribution will be implemented, with consultation and participation of local communities. To combat the lack of opportunities and the potential increase in poverty and social exclusion, empowerment activities aimed at marginalized and vulnerable groups will be promoted, ensuring their inclusion in project consultation and decision making.
361. Finally, the measures for gender equality (E&SP 5) and the protection of labor rights (E&SP 6) highlight the promotion of empowerment activities, consultation and participation of local communities and the implementation of measures to prevent labor exploitation, respectively. These actions ensure inclusive participation and the protection of fundamental rights.
362. The protection and restoration of critical natural ecosystems and the implementation of the biodiversity vulnerability identification mechanism are essential for biodiversity conservation (E&SP 9 and E&SP 10), ensuring that projects are environmentally sustainable. These mitigation measures are fundamental to minimize negative impacts and ensure compliance with established environmental and social standards.
363. For a more detailed description of the mitigation measures for the environmental and social risks identified, review Annex 4. Environmental and Social Management Plan. This annex outlines the environmental and social safeguards for the project, with a focus on ensuring compliance with regulatory frameworks and principles related to environmental and social risks. It includes an analysis of the benefits, risks, and impacts associated with the project, along with the corresponding mitigation measures. The document also details the Environmental and Social Grievance Redress Mechanism (ESGRM) and guidelines for implementing a participatory strategy. Monitoring, evaluation, and compliance with the Adaptation Fund's safeguards are covered, and a budget for the implementation of these environmental and social safeguards is provided. The aim is to ensure that the project adheres to the necessary legal and ethical standards while addressing both environmental and social concerns.

D. Describe monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted monitoring and evaluation plan, in accordance with the PES and the Adaptation Fund's gender policy.

364. Monitoring and evaluation actions are foreseen for the Project Implementation Cost and the Executing Entity's Share and include participatory processes with a gender and diversity perspective.

365. For project monitoring and evaluation, a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will be hired under the supervision of the Project Coordinator and in close collaboration with the Executing Entity and the Implementing Entity.
366. The Monitoring and Evaluation specialist will ensure the proper implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan, including the design of appropriate data collection tools, construction of databases to capture and process information, as well as training and accompanying local authorities and technical teams in the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan to strengthen monitoring actions in the territory from a participatory, inclusive approach that takes into account the gender and diversity perspective.
367. During the first months of work, coinciding with the initial stage of the project, it will be in charge of updating the mapping of stakeholders and detecting needs related to the strengthening of the organizations involved and other short-term demands considered relevant by the executing entity. These tasks will be carried out in close collaboration with local supervisors and partner institutions. Will oversee quarterly data collection to monitor the progress of activities, at the output and outcome level.
368. In addition, an Environmental and Social Specialist will be responsible for monitoring and implementing the mitigation measures identified in the environmental and social management plan in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy. In addition, a Gender Specialist will be hired to execute and monitor the activities of the Gender Action Plan in line with the Gender Policy. With the support of the Gender Specialist, the collection and analysis of data disaggregated by gender, ethnicity and age will be ensured throughout the monitoring and evaluation of activities and results. The Gender Specialist will also oversee the monitoring of indicators and targets included in the Gender Action Plan. It will also oversee the monitoring of the indicators and targets included in the results framework with the support of the territorial coordinators and the Executing Unit team.
369. The Environmental and Social and Gender specialists will provide information on the status of implementation of the environmental and social management plans and gender action plan, respectively, for the annual PPR meeting, including corrective actions that could have been taken if applicable.
370. In addition, the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will coordinate with the CAF Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist. In this regard, he/she will collect all necessary inputs to complete the annual PPR and ensure compliance with the definitions of impact and outcome indicators and the Adaptation Fund Evaluation Framework, as well as reporting requirements. The CAF Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will track progress against the indicators and compare it to the planned targets in the results framework, sharing recommended actions with the Project Executing Unit (PIU) and all relevant stakeholders.
371. The CAF Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will also ensure timely reporting to detect deviations from planned objectives and make recommendations to the PMU General Coordinator for corrective actions.
372. A mid-term evaluation and a final evaluation will be conducted by an independent external consultant, complying with the evaluation framework and guidelines of the Adaptation Fund, as well as the Guidelines for Final Project Evaluation. Results data collection for monitoring and reporting purposes will be carried out annually, and the Monitoring and Evaluation specialist will develop appropriate tools and instruments for data collection in accordance with the results framework. Data collection will also involve the participation of the population in the pilot sites and technicians from the intendancies, who will collaborate with the monitoring needs of the project system.

TABLE 14. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROVISIONS

Monitoring and Evaluation Activity	Responsible	Frequency	Budget USD
1. Inception workshop.	CAF/ Secretary of environment	Two months after the start of the project.	\$22,500
2. Inception report	CAF/ Secretary of environment	Two months after the start of the workshop. The initial report will include a brief description of the kick off workshop and the activities planned for the following period.	\$10,000
3. Final workshop	CAF/ Secretary of environment	In the last month of project execution.	\$22,500
4. Final project report	CAF/ Secretary of environment	Last month prior to project closure	\$10,000
5. Monitoring of outcome and output indicators	Executing Unit	A part-time monitoring and evaluation specialist will be hired throughout the five (5) years of the project.	\$54,000
6. Monitoring activities for environmental, social, and gender aspects	Executing Unit/ Secretary of environment	A part-time environmental and social specialist will be hired throughout the five (5) years of the project.	\$ 78,000
7. Independent mid-term review	CAF	Mid-term of implementation of activities and funding (third year).	\$ 40,000
8. Independent final project evaluation	CAF	2 months before the end of the project.	\$ 40,000
9. Project Performance Report (PPR)/ Baseline data report	CAF	The PPR shall be submitted annually (no later than two months after the end of the year). The first PPR shall be submitted one year after the start of project implementation (date of the initial workshop). The final PPR shall be submitted no later than two months after the last year.	\$ 50,000
10. AF Environmental and Social Policy fulfilment overview by CAF	CAF	A full-time environmental and social specialist will be hired throughout the five (5) years of the project.	\$ 40,000
11. Gender Policy fulfilment overview by CAF	CAF	A full-time gender specialist will be hired throughout the five (5) years of the project.	\$ 40,000
12. Project monitoring missions	Executing Unit	Two monthly flights are considered for the coordinator and the environmental and social specialist from the UEP location in one of the provinces to Buenos Aires throughout the five (5) years of the project. Two (2) visits per month are considered during the 5 years with two days of van rental and a total of 400 km per visit.	\$ 469,200
13. Project supervision by the Government / Technical support to verify the quality of the deliverables.	Argentina's Government	Includes two visits at year 2-5 for independent evaluations. Each visit costs \$25,000. Total: 4 visits	\$100,000
14. Oversight of government projects / Technical support to oversee independent evaluations.	Argentina's Government	It includes four visits for quality verification of deliverables for year 2-5. Each visit costs \$15,000. Total: 2 visits	\$30,000
15. Audits	External auditor	With annual frequency. Annual cost USD1,500.	\$7,500
16. Spanish translation	CAF	On an annual basis. The estimated cost is USD 3,000 per year, except for years 3 and 5, which are estimated to cost USD 9,000 and USD 10,000, respectively.	\$28,000
Total	\$1,041,700		

E. Include a results framework for the project proposal, with milestones, targets and indicators, including one or more core results indicators from the Adaptation Fund's Results Framework, and in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Gender Policy.

TABLE 16. OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK OF THE PROJECT PROPOSAL

Outcomes	Indicators	Base Line	Target	Means of verification	Responsibility	Frequency	Risk and Assumptions
Objective: Contribute to the adaptation of rural communities in the drylands of northwestern Argentina, reducing their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	Number of direct beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender	2,883 families have been reached by the implementation of the MST 1 Project ³⁴ (an estimated 11,532 people).	By the end of the project, at least 4,617 families, or 18,469 ³⁵ people (9,331 women and 9,138 men) will have benefited from project activities by reducing their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	Semiannual reports Follow-up missions	CAF Project Coordinator MEL Specialist Social, Environmental and Gender Specialist	Annual	The total number of direct beneficiaries was estimated considering the guidelines of the AF core indicators , which are <i>targeted</i> and with a high intensity of support. For indirect beneficiaries, the estimate was made considering whether or not they are <i>targeted</i> with a medium intensity of support.
	Number of Indirect beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender	0	At least 62,148 ³⁶ people (31,695 women and 30,453 men) will benefit indirectly from the Project.				
	Natural assets protected or rehabilitated (Number of planted native trees)	0	Target 45.000 native seedling	Semiannual reports Follow-up missions	CAF Project Coordinator MEL Specialist Social, Environmental and Gender Specialist	Annual	It is considered the biological assets to be rehabilitated as a core indicator : 20.000 seedling in 4 sites are proposed by INTA in Puna. The plantation of the native species Queñoa (Polylepis Tomatela) Another 25.000 seedling in areas selected of Puna, Fiambalá and Guanacache. It will be implemented in a participatory manner with the communities, especially involving young people and women. It will be necessary to delimit the intervention areas and provide native tree seedlings and/or seeds (such as Algarroba in Fiambalá an Guanacache).

³⁴ Information based on the Final Evaluation Report of the Project "Manejo Sustentable de Tierras en las Zonas Secas del Noroeste Argentino", November 24, 2021.

³⁵ Direct beneficiary population, based on information from the National Population and Housing Census 2010, corresponding to rural population of the rural departments/settlements of the Project intervention areas: 1) Puna- Jujuy: Department (Dept.) Yavi, Santa Catalina, Susques, Rinconada, Cochinoca (settlements selected for each dept. by INTA- Abra Pampa); 2) Valles Calchaquies- Tucumán: Dept. Tafí del Valle/ Amaicha, Quilmes, Tio Punco, el Bañado, Colalao del Valle, El Pichao; 3) Bolsón de Fiambalá -Catamarca: Depto. Tinogasta/ Medanos, Palo Blanco, Saujil, Punta de Agua, Antinaco, Tatón, El Puesto; 4) Areas of Guanacache- San Juan, San Luis, Mendoza: Depto. Sarmiento -San Juan Department Lavalle -Mendoza Department La Capital and Belgrano San Luis/ Rural settlements within the area of Guanacache lagoons.

³⁶ Indirect beneficiary population, based on information from the 2010 National Population and Housing Census, corresponding to the rural population of the rest of the departments.

Outcomes	Indicators	Base Line	Target	Means of verification	Responsibility	Frequency	Risk and Assumptions
	Assets produced, developed, improved, or strengthened	0	80 investments produced and strengthened	Semiannual reports Follow-up missions	CAF Project Coordinator MEL Specialist Social, Environmental and Gender Specialist	Annual	The assets were estimated considering the guidelines of the AF core indicators. At least 72 assets will be produced. It assumes the physical asset does not exist at the start of the intervention At least 8 assets will be strengthened. It assumes the physical asset already exists but its capacity will be improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability more effectively
Component 1: Improving access to water and promoting SLMP in rural populations of NOA Cuyo to reduce their vulnerability to climate change.							
Outcome 1.1 Efficient use of water resources is increased in all sectors ensuring sustainability of freshwater abstraction and supply to address water scarcity.	# of target population with efficient use of water resources and sustainable, climate-resilient alternative livelihoods, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups Percentage of target population with efficient use of water resources and sustainable and climate-resilient alternative livelihoods, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups.	2,883 families have benefited from activities to improve their livelihoods and CC resilience through the implementation of the SLM Project 1. ³⁷	At least 3,000 families will be able to make efficient use of water resources and sustainable, climate-resilient alternative livelihoods. It is estimated that there will be approximately 12,000 people (6,000 women and 6,000 men). At least 65% of the target population	Stakeholder interviews/surveys Technical and budgetary documentary review (annual reports, follow-up and evaluation reports)	External Consultant (Mid-term and Final Evaluation) Project Coordinator MEL Specialist Social, Environmental and Gender Specialist	2026 2029 Annual	
Output 1.1.1 Local population trained with access to material and technical assistance for the efficient use of water resources with Ecosystem and Community Based Adaptation	# of trainings carried out both in workshops and in the field.	0 trainings	At least 2 training or field workshops per year conducted in each intervention area (40 in total).	Training program Training materials for the efficient use of water resources with an EbA and CBA approach.	Territorial supervisors Social, Environmental and Gender Specialist	Semiannual x 5 years	
	# of attendees broken down by gender and vulnerable groups.	3,000 people have been trained in the efficient use of water resources in the implementation of the SWM 1 ³⁸	At least 3,000 people trained with access to materials and technical assistance for the efficient use of water resources. At least 30% of the people trained are women and/or vulnerable groups.	Registration of attendees (disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups)			

³⁷ Information based on the Final Evaluation Report of the Project "Manejo Sustentable de Tierras en las Zonas Secas del Noroeste Argentino", November 24, 2021.

³⁸ Information based on the Final Evaluation Report of the Project "Manejo Sustentable de Tierras en las Zonas Secas del Noroeste Argentino", November 24, 2021.

Outcomes	Indicators	Base Line	Target	Means of verification	Responsibility	Frequency	Risk and Assumptions
Output 1.1.2 Financing of investments necessary to achieve sustainable water extraction and supply.	# investments made to achieve sustainability from water abstraction and supply financed by the project	0 investments made.	At least 22 community investments financed by the project.	Disbursements made for each investment.	Executing Unit (administration) MEL Specialist	Semiannual x 5 years	
	# of holders of the Line of Technologies for water management through open call broken down by gender and vulnerable groups.	0 producers benefited.	220 producers are benefited. 50% of the investments must be made by women and/or vulnerable groups.	Photographic record of the technology applied in the territory. List of investment holders (disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups)			
Outcome 1.2 Small and medium producers adopt and implement SLMP to prevent, reduce and/or mitigate LDDD, revaluing their cultural practices and strengthening the sustainable and resilient management of agroecosystems that contribute to the achievement of food security in the face of climate change impacts.	# of target population adopting and implementing SLMPs, sustainable and climate-resilient alternative livelihoods, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups Percentage of target population adopting and implementing SLMPs, sustained alternative livelihoods and climate resilient livelihoods, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups.	2,800 farmers were trained in SLMP during the implementation of the MST Project ³⁹ .	At least 5,500 producers will adopt SLMPs, sustainable and climate-resilient alternative livelihoods. At least 30% of the target population will adopt and implement SLMP.	Stakeholder interviews/surveys Technical and budgetary documentary review (annual reports, follow-up and evaluation reports)	External Consultant (Mid-term and Final Evaluation) Project Coordinator MEL Specialist Social, Environmental and Gender Specialist	2026 2029 Annual	
Output 1.2.1 Development and/or updating of guidelines and/or protocols for the implementation of SLWMPs at the local level in selected ecoregions and critical areas.	# guidelines and protocols developed and disseminated	0 guidelines and protocols developed	At least 1 protocol and/or guideline developed and disseminated per management practice (at least 10).	Published guidelines and protocols	Executing Unit Territorial supervisors	Annual x 3 years	
Output 1.2.2 Technical support for local capacity building for the adoption and implementation of the SLMP.	# of trainings carried out in workshops and in the field	0 identification of the number of trainings carried out.	At least 7 workshops or field training activities conducted in each intervention area (28 in total).	Training program Training materials for the adoption and	Territorial supervisors MEL Specialist	Semiannual x 5 years	

³⁹ Information based on the Final Evaluation Report of the Project "Manejo Sustentable de Tierras en las Zonas Secas del Noroeste Argentino", November 24, 2021.

Outcomes	Indicators	Base Line	Target	Means of verification	Responsibility	Frequency	Risk and Assumptions
	# of attendees broken down by gender and vulnerable groups	2,800 producers and technicians were trained in the implementation of SLMP during the MST 1 Project. ⁴⁰	At least 3,000 producers and technicians trained in the implementation of SLMP.	implementation of the SLMP. Registration of attendees (disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups)			
Output 1.2.3 Financing of investments required for SLMP implementation.	# investments made for the implementation of the SLMP financed by the project	0 investments made.	At least 30 project-financed investments made in intervention area (30 in total).	Disbursements made for each investment. Photographic record of the technology applied in the territory.	Territorial supervisors MEL Specialist	Semiannual x 5 years	
	# of beneficiaries broken down by gender and vulnerable groups	0 beneficiaries/as of investments for SLMP implementation	At least 2,500 producers will benefit from investments for the implementation of SLMP. 50% of investments must be made by women and/or vulnerable groups.	List of investment holders (disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups)			
	Number of planted native trees (natural assests)	0 native trees planted	45.000 seedling planted				
Component 2: Strengthening rural women and organizations and diversities for adaptation to climate change.							
Outcome 2.1 The capacities of local producer groups and organizations in the prioritized ecoregions are consolidated and strengthened.	Number of target population with strengthened capacities and sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups.	0 There is no record of individuals, groups or organizations that have been trained in local capacity building.	At least 2,000 people belonging to local organizations or associative groups will have their capacities strengthened.	Stakeholder interviews/surveys Technical and budgetary documentary review (annual reports, follow-up and evaluation reports)	External Consultant (Mid-term and Final Evaluation) Project Coordinator MEL Specialist	2026 2029 Annually	
Output 2.1.1 Legal, administrative, institutional and communicational/informational strengthening of social organizations present in the areas of intervention with gender equity and diversities	# diagnosis of the status of social organizations / associative groups in each region (NOA and Cuyo).	0 diagnosis of the identification of the needs of organizations and target groups	At least 2 situation diagnoses carried out, one for each region.	Training programs Training material Registration of attendees (disaggregated by gender and	Territorial supervisors MEL Specialist	Semiannual x 5 years	

⁴⁰ Information based on the Final Evaluation Report of the Project "Manejo Sustentable de Tierras en las Zonas Secas del Noroeste Argentino", November 24, 2021.

Outcomes	Indicators	Base Line	Target	Means of verification	Responsibility	Frequency	Risk and Assumptions
with an intersectional approach.	# of trainings provided to strengthen social organizations/ Associative groups with a gender, diversity and intersectionality perspective	0 record of training provided for the strengthening of organizations.	At least 14 trainings/technical assistance to social organizations/associative groups that promote gender equity and social inclusion.	vulnerable groups)			
	# of attendees broken down by gender and vulnerable groups	0	At least 800 people trained/assisted (at least 40% of women and young people 40% of indigenous peoples)				
Output 2.2.1 Exchange of experiences, articulation of goods, services, knowledge and know-how provided, both among beneficiary social organizations and between them and other institutions linked to the Project.	# actions of socialization, dissemination, articulation and/or exchange of experiences, goods, services, knowledge and/or know-how among the beneficiary organizations and other institutions of interest carried out.	0 record of socialization, articulation and/or exchange actions.	At least 32 socializations, dissemination, articulation and/or exchange actions carried out.	Agenda of each meeting (32)	Territorial supervisors MEL Specialist	Semiannual x 5 years	
	# of attendees broken down by gender and vulnerable groups	0	At least 1,600 participants, with at least 40% women and 40% from indigenous peoples.	Minutes of each meeting (32) Registration of attendees (disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups)			
Outcome 2.2 Rural women living in the prioritized ecoregions are empowered to achieve their effective participation in territorial development processes and strengthened in climate change adaptation actions.	# of target population-empowered to achieve their effective participation in development processes in the territory with sustainable and climate resilient alternative livelihoods, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups. Percentage of target population empowered to achieve effective participation in territorial development processes with sustainable and climate-resilient alternative livelihoods, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups.	0 registration of targeted rural women who have been employed in the territory.	At least 950 women will be empowered to improve their participation in development processes in the territory. At least 10% of the women in the target population will be empowered to improve their participation in the development processes of the territory.	Stakeholder interviews/surveys Technical and budgetary documentary review (annual reports, follow-up and evaluation reports)	External Consultant (Mid-term and Final Evaluation) Project Coordinator MEL Specialist Social, Environmental and Gender Specialist	2026 2029 Annually	
Output 2.3.1: Strengthening the role of women and vulnerable groups in local rural organizations, through training and support in the	# Diagnosis of the status of the organizations/associative groups	0 No diagnoses of the status of the target organizations are recorded.	2 diagnoses, one for each region (NOA, CUYO) prepared.	Diagnosis of the situation in each region	Territorial supervisors MEL Specialist	Semiannual x 5 years	

Outcomes	Indicators	Base Line	Target	Means of verification	Responsibility	Frequency	Risk and Assumptions
exercise of management and leadership roles	# Training and support for rural women in the exercise of managerial roles	0 There is no record of training in management roles in the target population.	At least 14 training workshops conducted.	Agenda of each workshop (14) Minutes of each meeting (14)	Social, Environmental and Gender Specialist		
	# of attendees broken down by gender and vulnerable groups	0	At least 700 women trained/assisted (at least 40% of young women 40% of indigenous peoples)	Registration of attendees (disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups)			
Component 3: Financing and local value-added							
Outcome 3.1 Local and regional markets are promoted as product marketing centers and the development of actions and investments aimed at adding value to production associated with SLMPs and the efficient use of water resources is strengthened with an EbA and CBA approach.	Number of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled up and/or replicated.	There is no record of practices, tools and/or technologies that have been accelerated, expanded and/or replicated for the Project's target population in terms of financing and value addition.	At least 25 innovative practices, tools and technologies will be accelerated, scaled up and/or replicated.	Stakeholder interviews/surveys Technical and budgetary documentary review (annual reports, follow-up and evaluation reports)	External Consultant (Mid-term and Final Evaluation) Project Coordinator MEL Specialist Social, Environmental and Gender Specialist	2026 2029 Annually	
Output 3.1.1 Goods, services, and resources available to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and local producer organizations for marketing and local value added.	# investments made for marketing and local value addition.	0 There is no record of investments made in marketing and local value addition for the Project's target population.	At least 28 investments will be financed by the Project.	Disbursements made for each investment. Photographic record of the technology applied in the territory.	Territorial supervisors MEL Specialist Social, Environmental and Gender Specialist	Semiannual x 3 years	
	# of beneficiaries of the Commercialization Line broken down by gender and vulnerable groups	0 of people benefiting from the Commercialization Line	At least 280 producers benefited from the Marketing Line. 40% of investments must be made by women and/or vulnerable groups.	List of beneficiaries of investments (disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups).			

Outcomes	Indicators	Base Line	Target	Means of verification	Responsibility	Frequency	Risk and Assumptions
Output 3.1.2 Incorporated differentiation strategies to value or promote local and traditional practices and knowledge to combat LDDD to strengthen adaptation to CC.	# of strategies (certifications, seals, collective brands, appellations of origin) developed and incorporated.	0 There is no record of strategies developed and incorporated for the Project's target population.	At least 2 strategies developed and incorporated in each of the 8 provinces (16 in total).	Certificates, seals, collective marks, denomination of origin Calendar of events (9)	Territorial supervisors MEL Specialist	Semiannual, x 5 years	
	# of knowledge exchange events held. .	0 No record of events held with the target population.	At least 9 knowledge-sharing and knowledge exchange events held	Programs of knowledge exchange events/projects (9)			
Output 3.1.3 Locally administered financing mechanisms available to SMEs and local producer organizations.	# of locally administered financing mechanisms in operation	9 Revolving Funds in Jujuy	At least 18 funding mechanisms in place in the 8 provinces.	Financing agreement signed.	Territorial supervisors MEL Specialist	Semiannual, x 3 years	
	# of revolving fund management trainings	0 No record of training in revolving fund management in the target territory.	At least 48 training sessions carried out	Training programs List of participants broken down by gender and vulnerable groups	Social, Environmental and Gender Specialist		
Component 4: Knowledge Management and Project Sustainability							
Outcome 4.1 Traditional and ancestral knowledge provides information for a better understanding of climate variability at the local level and for strengthening the generational transfer of knowledge.	Percentage of target population aware of expected adverse climate change impacts and appropriate responses, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups.	The baseline is the direct beneficiary population of the project: 18,469 people (9,331 women and 9,138 men).	70% of the target population is aware of the expected adverse impacts of climate change and of appropriate responses.	Stakeholder interviews/surveys Technical and budgetary documentary review (annual reports, follow-up and evaluation reports)	External Consultant (Mid-term and Final Evaluation) Project Coordinator MEL Specialist Social, Environmental and Gender Specialist	2026 2029 Annually	
	Modification of the behavior of the target population		At least 6 modified behaviors in the Project's target population identified.				
Output 4.1.1 Space for knowledge dialogue to promote the exchange of lessons learned and the systematization of experiences, and to consolidate local knowledge as a useful tool for project planning and evaluation.	# of trainings/technical assistance specialized in strengthening local organizations	0 No record of the number of training/technical assistance activities in capacity building for local organizations targeted by the Project.	At least 16 training/technical assistance sessions conducted.	Agenda for each training/technical assistance Minutes of each activity (Systematization of experiences and best practices.	Territorial supervisors MEL Specialist Social, Environmental and Gender Specialist	Semiannual x 5 years	

Outcomes	Indicators	Base Line	Target	Means of verification	Responsibility	Frequency	Risk and Assumptions
	# of attendees broken down by gender and vulnerable groups	0 No record.	At least 30% of counseling participants are women and/or vulnerable groups.	Registration of attendees (disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups)			
Outcome 4.2. A Regional Platform for Knowledge Exchange and Adaptation is established to improve the resilience to climate change of rural communities in Northwest Argentina.	Regional Platform for Knowledge Sharing and Online Adaptation.	0 The Regional Knowledge Sharing and Adaptation Platform has not been developed.	Platform available and active at least from the second year of project execution.	Technical and budgetary documentation review (annual reports, monitoring and evaluation reports)	External Consultant (Mid-term and Final Evaluation) Project Coordinator MEL Specialist Social, Environmental and Gender Specialist	2026 2029 Annually	
4.2.1 Networking, communication products and capacity building, facilitating the implementation and sharing of climate change adaptation experiences and lessons learned among communities in the four intervention areas	# of communication pieces reflecting the results and lessons learned elaborated and disseminated.	0 Communication pieces have not been developed.	At least 6 communication pieces developed and disseminated (one per year).	Communication pieces	MEL Specialist Territorial supervisors	Annual x 5 years	
	# of consultancies for the start-up of the Regional Platform	0 No consulting services have been provided	8 consulting studies performed.	Systematization of experiences			
	# of networking initiatives among the beneficiary organizations supported by the Project	0 No record of networking initiatives.	At least 2 networking initiatives among beneficiary organizations supported.	Studies in computer science, communication and social networks. Consultant contracts.			
	# of people benefiting from the initiatives, broken down by gender and vulnerable groups	0 No record of beneficiaries	At least 40% of the beneficiaries of the initiatives are women and/or vulnerable groups.	Follow-up reports Registry of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups)			

F. Demonstrate how the project/program aligns with the Adaptation Fund Results Framework.

TABLE 17. PROJECT ALIGNMENT WITH THE ADAPTATION FUND'S

Objective(s)	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Contribute to the adaptation of rural communities in the arid zones of northwestern Argentina, reducing their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	Number of direct beneficiaries (direct and indirect), disaggregated by gender	Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership climate risk reduction processes at local level local level	Outcome Indicator 3.1. Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of the appropriate responses	US\$ 509,985
	Number of Assets produced, developed, improved, or strengthened	Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets	Outcome Indicator 4.2. Physical infrastructure improved to withstand climate change and variability-induced stress	US\$ 2,407,608
	Natural assets protected or rehabilitated. (Number of planted native trees)	Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability induced stress	Outcome Indicator 5. Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress	\$ 1,647,990
	Number of direct beneficiaries (direct and indirect), disaggregated by gender	Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	Outcome Indicator 6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustainable and climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	US\$ 3,795,477
Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount *USD)
Outcome 1.1 Efficient use of water resources is increased in all sectors ensuring sustainability of freshwater withdrawal and supply to address water scarcity.	Number of target population with efficient use of water resources and sustainable, climate-resilient alternative livelihoods, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups.	Output 6: Targeted individual and communities livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	6.1.1.No. and type of adaptive assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in to support of individual or community livelihood strategies.	US\$ 2,407,608
	Percentage of target population with efficient use of water resources and sustainable and climate-resilient alternative livelihoods, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups.	Output 4: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	6.1.2. Type of income sources income households generated under the climate change scenario 4.1.1. No. and type of development sector services modified to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale) 4.1.2. No. of physical assets strengthened or constructed to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale)	

Outcome 1.2 Small and medium producers adopt and implement ESMPs to prevent, reduce and/or mitigate DLDD; revaluing their cultural practices and strengthening the sustainable and resilient management of agroecosystems that contribute to achieving food security in the face of climate change impacts.	Number of target population adopting and implementing SLMPs, sustainable and climate-resilient alternative livelihoods, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups Percentage of target population adopting and implementing SLMPs, sustainable and climate-resilient alternative livelihoods, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups.	Output 6: Targeted individual and communities livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	6.1.1.No. and type of adaptation assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies. 6.1.2. Type of income sources for households generated under the climate change scenario	\$ 1,647,990
	Number of Assets produced, developed, improved, or strengthened.	Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	5.1. No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by type and scale)	
		Output 4: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	4.1.1. No. and type of development sector services modified to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale) 4.1.2. No. physical assets strengthened or constructed to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale)	
Outcome 2.1 The capacities of local producer groups and organizations in the prioritized ecoregions are consolidated and strengthened	Number of target population empowered in their capacities and with sustained and climate-resilient alternative livelihoods, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups	Output 6: Targeted individual and communities of livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	6.1.1.No. and type of adaptation assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies	US\$ 483,170
Outcome 2.2 Rural women and vulnerable groups living in the prioritized ecoregions are empowered to achieve their effective participation in territorial development processes and strengthened in climate change adaptation actions	Number of target population empowered to achieve their effective participation in development processes in the territory with sustainable and climate-resilient alternative livelihoods, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups. Percentage of target population empowered to achieve effective participation in territorial development processes with sustainable and climate-resilient alternative livelihoods, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups	Output 6: Targeted individual and communities livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	6.1.1.No. and type of adaptive assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies.	US\$ 249,500

Outcome 3.1 Local and regional markets are promoted as product marketing centers and the development of actions and investments aimed at adding value to production associated with SLM and the efficient use of water resources with an EbA and CbA approach is strengthened	Number of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled up and/or replicated	Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out and scaled up encouraged and/or accelerated.	8.1. No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated	US\$ 3,062,807
Outcome 4.1 Traditional and ancestral knowledge provides information to better understand climate variability at the local scale and strengthen the generational transfer of knowledge	Percentage of target population aware of expected adverse climate change impacts and appropriate responses, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups.	Output 3.1 Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities.	3.1.1 No. of news outlets in the local press and media that have covered the topic.	US\$ 373,453
		Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning.	3.2.2 No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders	
Outcome 4.2 A Regional Adaptation Platform for Knowledge Exchange is established to improve the resilience to climate change of rural communities in northwestern Argentina.	Number of communication pieces reflecting the results and lessons learned elaborated and disseminated. Number of networking initiatives among the beneficiary organizations supported by the Project	Output 3.1 Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities.	3.1.1 No. of news outlets in the local press and media that have covered the topic.	US\$ 136,532
		Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning.	3.2.2 No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders	

G. Include a detailed budget with budget notes, an estimate on the use of the Implementing Entity's management fees and an explanation and breakdown of implementation costs.

373. The following table presents the detailed project budget by activity.

TABLE 18. DETAILED BUDGET BY PROJECT ACTIVITY

Output	Activity	Type of deliverable	Unit	Average Unit Cost	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total cost
Component 1. Improving access to water and promoting SLMP in rural populations of NOA Cuyo to reduce their vulnerability to climate change.										
Outcome 1.1. Efficient use of water resources is increased in all sectors ensuring sustainability of freshwater withdrawal and supply to address water scarcity.										
1.1.1. Local population trained with access to material and technical assistance for the efficient use of water resources with Ecosystem and Community Based Adaptation	1.1.1.1 Technical assistance, training and education in water management for family farmers in NOA and Cuyo.	Training and training with a gender focus	43	\$ 2,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 57,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 125,000
1.1.2. Financing of investments necessary to achieve sustainable water extraction and supply.	1.1.2.1 Mini-dams for natural community water storage and conveyance systems (Puna and Fiambalá)	Equipment and technologies for water access management	9 actividades	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 456,522	\$ 456,522	\$ 456,522	\$ 456,522	\$ 456,522	\$ 2,282,608
	1.1.2.2. Collection, conduction, and storage for integral community use of water for irrigation and human consumption in Valles Calchaquies (NOA).			\$ 380,000.00						
	1.1.2.3. Conditioning and expansion of community canals and reservoirs in Bolsón de Fiambalá, Catamarca (NOA).			\$ 160,000.00						
	1.1.2.4. Geo-electric studies for subway water wells and solar pumping for community water collection and distribution (NOA and CUYO).			\$ 210,000.00						
	1.1.2.5. Community Irrigation Projects in Ayni Atacama and Antinaco (NOA)			\$ 65,000.00						
	1.1.2.6. Studies for the provision of groundwater and aqueducts in the desert of Lagunas de Guanacache by the INA (CUYO).			\$ 25,000.00						
	1.1.2.7. Improvements in water conduction for the communities of the Guanacache Desert: (Cuyo)			\$ 400,000.00						
	1.1.2.8. Cisterns for El Forzudo and El Retamo (Cuyo).			\$ 40,000.00						
	1.1.2.9. Catchment, storage and efficient irrigation technologies in the farm - Open call for family farmers in NOA and CUYO			\$ 454,608.00						
	Outcome 1.2. Small and medium producers adopt and implement ESMPs to prevent, reduce and/or mitigate DLDD; revaluing their cultural practices and strengthening the sustainable and resilient management of agroecosystems that contribute to achieving food security in the face of climate change impacts.									

1.2.1 Development and/or updating of guidelines and/or protocols for SLMP implementation at the local level in the selected ecoregions and critical areas.	1.2.1.1. Guidelines and Protocols for Efficient Water Management and SLMP	Water and soil management guidelines and/or protocols	4	\$ 12,525	\$ 25,050	\$ 25,050				\$ 50,100
1.2.2 Technical support for the development of local capacities for the adoption and implementation of the SLMP.	1.2.2.1: Training and Technical Assistance Workshops on SLMP	SLMP training with a gender focus	40	\$ 2,196	\$ 17,568	\$ 17,568	\$ 17,568	\$ 17,568	\$ 17,568	\$ 87,840
1.2.3 Financing of investments required for SLMP implementation.	1.2.3.1. Participatory restoration of queñoa forests in Andean environments (NOA).	Equipment and technologies for sustainable land management	10 activities	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 302,010	\$ 302,010	\$ 302,010	\$ 302,010	\$ 302,010	\$ 1,510,050
	1.2.3.2. Forest curtains and dune fixation (NOA and Cuyo)			\$ 200,000.00						
	1.2.3.3. Construction of community nurseries with participatory management (NOA and Cuyo).			\$ 155,000.00						
	1.2.3.4. Management of grazing in pastures using the electric cattle herder (NOA and Cuyo).			\$ 150,000.00						
	1.2.3.5. Planting of pasture for silage and haymaking to conserve forage for drought periods (NOA).			\$ 150,000.00						
	1.2.3.6. Planting of native crops with drip irrigation, soil improvement with guano.			\$ 186,400.00						
	1.2.3.7. Rational Grazing and Soil Rotation and Interplanting			\$ 100,000.00						
	1.2.3.8. Manure Management and Composting (NOA and Cuyo)			\$ 50,000.00						
	1.2.3.9 Sustainable Technological Systems for Cooking (NOA and Cuyo)			\$ 95,650.00						
	1.2.3.10. SLMP Tool Kit			\$ 150,000.00						
TOTAL COMPONENT 1					\$ 817,150	\$ 858,150	\$ 796,100	\$ 792,100	\$ 792,100	\$ 4,055,598
Component 2. Strengthening rural women and organizations and diversities for adaptation to climate change										
Outcome 2.1 The capacities of local producer groups and organizations in the prioritized ecoregions are consolidated and strengthened.										
2.1.1. Legal, administrative, institutional, and communicational/informational strengthening of the social organizations present in the areas of intervention with gender equity and diversities with an intersectional approach	2.1.1.1. Institutional evaluation with a gender and diversity perspective	Legal, accounting and administrative training and advice	16	\$ 10,183	\$ 30,549	\$ 30,549	\$ 30,549	\$ 30,549	\$ 40,732	\$ 162,930
	2.1.1.2.: Institutional and management strengthening program for social organizations/associative groups in the Project provinces		16	\$ 15,515	\$ 46,545	\$ 46,545	\$ 62,060	\$ 46,545	\$ 46,545	\$ 248,240
			Fees	1	\$ 14,400	\$ 14,400	\$ 14,400	\$ 14,400	\$ 14,400	\$ 14,400
Outcome 2.2 Rural women and vulnerable groups living in the prioritized ecoregions are empowered to achieve their effective participation in territorial development processes and strengthened in climate change adaptation actions.										
2.2.1.: Exchange of experiences, articulation of goods, services, knowledge and know-how provided, both among beneficiary social	2.2.1.1. Actions for socialization, dissemination, coordination and exchange of experiences, goods, services, knowledge and know-how	Exchange of experiences, articulation of goods, services, knowledge	32	\$ 5,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 55,500	\$ 35,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 185,500

organizations and between them and other institutions linked to the Project	among beneficiary organizations and other institutions of interest.	and knowledge provided								
2.3.1.: Strengthening the role of women and vulnerable groups in local rural organizations, through training and support in the exercise of management and leadership roles	2.3.1.1. Training and support for rural women in the exercise of management roles	Training with a gender focus and diagnoses of the state of affairs of rural organizations with respect to their installed capacities	16	\$ 2,500	\$ 9,500	\$ 12,500	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 64,000
TOTAL COMPONENT 2					\$ 130,994	\$ 138,994	\$ 177,509	\$ 141,494	\$ 143,677	\$ 732,670
Component 3. Financing and local value added										
Outcome 3.1 Local and regional markets are promoted as product marketing centers and the development of actions and investments aimed at adding value to production associated with SLM and the efficient use of water resources with an EbA and CbA approach is strengthened.										
3.1.1. Goods, services and resources available to farming families and local producer organizations for commercialization and local value addition	3.1.1.1. Implementation of marketing subprojects, local value addition and short circuits	Disbursements made for each investment. List of investment holders (disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups)	28	\$ 60,000	\$ 0	\$ 540,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 540,000	\$ 0	\$ 1,680,000
		Advice on marketing, local value addition and short circuits	2	\$ 18,618	\$ 0	\$ 18,618	\$ 18,618	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 37,236
3.1.2 Differentiation strategies incorporated to value or promote local and traditional knowledge and practices	3.1.2.1. Studies and specialized advisory services for product differentiation and characterization of local markets.	Exchange visits to local markets, farmers' fairs or the Central Market	16	\$ 7,828	\$ 23,485	\$ 23,485	\$ 31,313	\$ 23,485	\$ 23,485	\$ 125,251
	3.1.2.2. Exchange visits to local markets, farmer's markets or the Central Market	Exchange visits to local markets, farmers' fairs or the Central Market	9	\$ 5,333	\$ 0	\$ 11,167	\$ 28,667	\$ 11,167	\$ 0	\$ 51,000
3.1.3 Locally managed financing mechanisms available to families and local producer organizations.	3.1.3.1. Revolving Funds for small family producers, cooperatives and farmer organizations.	Disbursements made for each investment. List of investment holders (disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups)	18	\$ 43,306	\$ 0	\$ 216,528	\$ 346,444	\$ 216,528	\$ 0	\$ 779,500
		Revolving fund trainings	48	\$ 1,250	\$ 0	\$ 16,000	\$ 32,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 0	\$ 64,000
		Recruitment Specialist Innovative financing mechanisms	4	\$ 19,395	\$ 19,395	\$ 19,395	\$ 19,395	\$ 19,395	\$ 0	\$ 77,580
		Advice on the design and implementation of revolving funds	16	\$ 15,515	\$ 46,545	\$ 46,545	\$ 62,060	\$ 46,545	\$ 46,545	\$ 248,240
TOTAL COMPONENT 3					\$ 89,425	\$ 891,737	\$ 1,138,497	\$ 873,119	\$ 70,030	\$ 3,062,807
Component 4. Knowledge Management and Project Sustainability										
Outcome 4.1. Traditional and ancestral knowledge provides information to better understand climate variability at the local scale and strengthen the generational transfer of knowledge.										

4.1.1 Space for dialogue of knowledge where the exchange of lessons learned is promoted and the systematization of experiences, and to consolidate local knowledge as an important useful tool for project planning and evaluation	4.1.1.1. Workshops, Communication and dissemination material on the experiences and exchanges arising from the project	Guides or protocols on revolving fund management, PMST, water resource efficiency actions and climate change adaptation	8	\$ 15,515	\$ 15,515	\$ 31,030	\$ 31,030	\$ 31,030	\$ 15,515	\$ 124,120
		Guides or protocols on revolving fund management, PMST, water resource efficiency actions and climate change adaptation	6	\$ 2,667	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,667	\$ 5,333	\$ 8,000	\$ 16,000
		Workshops	12	\$ 19,444	\$ 46,667	\$ 46,667	\$ 46,667	\$ 46,667	\$ 46,667	\$ 233,333
Outcome 4.2 A Regional Adaptation Platform for Knowledge Exchange is established to improve the resilience to climate change of rural communities in northwestern Argentina.										
4.2.1 Networking, communication products and capacity building, facilitating the implementation and sharing of climate change adaptation experiences and lessons learned communities in the four intervention areas.	4.2.1.1. Design and start-up of a Knowledge Platform Shared for the Adaptation to Climate Change in NOA and CUYO	Regional Knowledge-Sharing Platform for Climate Change Adaptation	8	\$ 17,067	\$ 34,133	\$ 34,133	\$ 34,133	\$ 17,067	\$ 17,067	\$ 136,532
TOTAL COMPONENT 4					\$ 96,315	\$ 111,830	\$ 114,496	\$ 100,097	\$ 87,248	\$ 509,985
Total project components / activities cost					US\$ 8,361,060					
Cost of project execution					855,940					
Total project cost					9,217,000					
Project Cycle Management Fee charged by the Executing Agency (if applicable)					783,000					
Amount of financing requested					10,000,000 USD					

TABLE 19. BUDGET NOTES

Activity	Notes and assumptions
1.1.1.1.	It is estimated that 42 water management trainings are carried out 2 per year in the 4 sites, 8 each year except for the third year when 10 will be held. It is estimated 2 thousand USD per training. Included are the hours of the trainer, refreshments, materials, transfers, space rental, and childcare service. The service is distributed over 5 years and is considered 4 hours per day at a cost of USD 100/training/2 days. In addition, a training in Community Water Promoters (one edition) in the second year is considered at a cost of USD 41,000. The training and training will have a gender, diversity and interculturality perspective. At least 30% of women and young people are expected to participate, and 30% of indigenous peoples (information disaggregated by gender and age).
1.1.2.1.	1.1.2.1. 6 mini dams of maximum, approximately 12 meters in diameter, covered with stone and geo-membrane (or geo-textile) USD 55,000 each; Survey and design, construction machinery and tools USD 90,000 in total. Community Labor
1.1.2.2.	1.1.2.2 4 integral water systems: Catchment with grid, conduction with 110 mm telescopic hose from 500 to 1,000 meters, a reservoir, sand trap and water tanks in the home. Average USD 98,000 each. Includes executive project, construction machinery and tools. Community labor.
1.1.2.3.	1.1.2.3. 3,300 meters lining with canal stones. USD 90,000 Deepening and lining of 5 (five) reservoirs USD 50,000. 2 solar pumps USD 5,000. Machinery USD 15,000. Community labor.
1.1.2.4.	1.1.2.4. The geo-electrical study in the area to be determined, drilling of each well and solar pump USD 30,000 x 7 wells
1.1.2.5.	1.1.2.5. Drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. In Antinaco: 4 km drip irrigation conduction pipes, valves and sprinkler system. USD 40,000. In Ayni Atacama: complete irrigation system, USD 25,000
1.1.2.6.	1.1.2.6. Cabinet studies, laboratory, field survey. Materials and fees. USD 25,000
1.1.2.7.	1.1.2.7. 25 kilometers of 60 mm diameter (2" 1/2 inch) water transport pipe. Accessories and Machinery for burial
1.1.2.8.	1.1.2.8. 16 thousand liter plate cisterns quantity 22 to USD 1,820 each
1.1.2.9.	1.1.2.9. Technologies for water management in family farms of USD 2,500, can be a cistern, roof water harvester, drip or sprinkler irrigation 1/2 ha, or shallow well

Activity	Notes and assumptions
	Fees of 4 part-time local supervisors are considered. Each supervisor is considered to have a fee of USD 1,000/month for part-time. Per year, 4 local supervisors are hired for a period of 5 months. USD 200/month of fuel and maintenance expenses is also considered for each supervisor for the 5 years.
1.2.1.1.	At least 1 water and soil management protocol and/or guide developed and implemented per intervention area. 6 months of consulting in years 1 and 2 for the assembly of the Guides/Manuals/Protocols. Guidelines or protocols will be considered to consider a gender perspective.
1.2.2.1.	It is estimated that 2 trainings/technical assistance per PMST project/activity are estimated at the 4 sites, giving a total of 8 per year. USD2,196 per training. Included are the hours of the trainer, refreshments, materials, transfers, space rental, and childcare service. The service is distributed over 5 years and is considered 4 hours per day at a cost of USD 100/training/2 days. The trainings will have a gender, diversity and interculturality perspective. At least 30% of women and young people are expected to participate, and 30% of indigenous peoples (information disaggregated by gender and age).
1.2.3.1.	1.2.3.1. 24,000 Queñoas seedlings at USD 5 each. Transfers to the sites USD 5,000
1.2.3.2.	1.2.3.2. 30,000 carob seedlings, fox tacos, fruit trees. 5 to 8 USD each. Materials for fixing dunes USD 15,000. Transfers and machinery USD 10,000
1.2.3.3.	1.2.3.3. Construction of 6 Andean-type nurseries: USD 15,000 each. 4 conventional nurseries USD 10,000 each. Equipment, irrigation system, seedlings. \$25,000 total
1.2.3.4.	1.2.3.1.4 Solar cattle herds USD 600 each and solar pumps for animal drinking troughs USD 650 each for 120 producers
1.2.3.5.	1.2.3.5. 5 chippers to cut forage USD 3,000 each (one per department). 10 silo rolls bags USD 800 each: 4 USD 8,000. Drip irrigation USD 2,500 per 1/2ha. Forage seeds, USD 2,000 per bag. For 50 producers.
1.2.3.6.	1.2.3.6. Seedlings, fertilizer and irrigation for a fourth hectare at USD 1,000 for 180 producers, materials USD 6,400
1.2.3.7.	1.2.3.7. Seedlings, seeds, drip irrigation per 1/2 hectare. 200 producers each USD 1,000
1.2.3.8.	1.2.3.8. Compost bins and inputs for 50 producers
1.2.3.9.	1.2.3.9. 8 workshops with construction materials. US\$11,875/workshop for 150 farmers
1.2.3.10.	1.2.3.10. 4 tractors of USD 20,000 each for each site, tools USD 50,000 in total Each supervisor is considered to have a fee of USD 1,000/month for part-time. Per year, 4 local supervisors are hired for a period of 5 months. USD 200/month of fuel and maintenance expenses per supervisor for the 5 years.
2.1.1.1. and 2.1.1.2.	It is estimated that 1 strengthening specialist will be hired per ecoregion in order to enhance the capacities of local producer groups and organizations. The profile of the technician can cover different areas of knowledge and will assist in the regularization and formalization of organizations, financial statements, balance sheets, etc. It is expected to carry out 14 trainings in the eight (8) provinces with a gender perspective during the 5 years and 2 counseling sessions per region: NOA and CUYO in the last year. The fees of 4 consultants are considered for the 5 years Full-time gender consultant fees of \$1,200/month are considered
2.2.1.1.	It is estimated that 32 events will be held in the eight (8) provinces. At least 60 people are expected to participate, with 40% of women and young people, and 40% of indigenous peoples (information disaggregated by gender and age). Included are the hours of the trainer, refreshments, materials, transfers, space rental, and childcare service. The service is distributed over 5 years and is considered 4 hours per day at a cost of USD 100/training/2 days. Fees of 4 part-time local supervisors are also considered. Each supervisor is considered to have a fee of USD 1000/month for part-time. Per year, 4 local supervisors are hired for a period of 1 month.
2.3.1.1.	At least 2 diagnoses of the state of the situation of rural organizations with respect to their installed capacities (year 1) are estimated. The 14 trainings are expected to start from year 2-5, with 40% participation of women and youth, and 40% of indigenous peoples (information disaggregated by gender and age). Included are the hours of the trainer, refreshments, materials, transfers, space rental, and childcare service. The service is distributed over 5 years and is considered 4 hours per day at a cost of USD 100/training/2 days. Fees of 4 part-time local supervisors are also considered. Each supervisor is considered to have a fee of USD 1000/month for part-time. Per year, 4 local supervisors are hired for a period of 1 month.
3.1.1.1.	It is estimated that at least 28 subprojects have been implemented by the 8 provinces, related to short marketing circuits, commercial alliances and value addition for productions associated with the MST in the eight (8) provinces. The cost of the sub-project can vary between \$10,000-\$70,000 per project. Local and regional markets are promoted as marketing centers for products and the development of actions and investments aimed at adding value for production associated with PMSTs and the efficient use of water resources with an EbA approach is strengthened. The participation of 30% of women and young people, and 30% of indigenous peoples, is expected. 1 consultant's fees are considered for years 2 and 3
3.1.2.1.	16 specialized technical accompaniments for the incorporation of differentiation strategies based on practices and characterization of local markets, peasant fairs and traditional markets in the eight (8) provinces. The characterization of the different markets seeks to know the supply, demand and how producers could insert themselves. It is expected that the beneficiaries will be 30% women and youth, and 30% of indigenous peoples.
3.1.2.2.	At least nine (9) exchange visits to local markets, farmers' fairs, or the Central Market in the eight (8) provinces between years 2 and 4. One visit per project. The characterization of the different markets seeks to know the supply, demand and how producers could insert themselves. It is expected that the events will include the exchange of knowledge and knowledge of the native peoples. A participation of 30% of women and young people, and 30% of indigenous peoples, is expected. Childcare service is included and 4 hours per day is considered at a cost of USD 100/training/2 days.

Activity	Notes and assumptions
3.1.3.1.	At least 18 Revolving Funds are constituted in the eight (8) provinces. 43 microcredits approx. granted with the initial fund for each FFRR of US\$ 1,000 each approx. It is expected that 30% of the revolving funds, 30% of women and youth will be holders, and 30% of indigenous peoples will be owners.
	48 trainings in the eight (8) provinces, 1,250 USD per training. Trainer hours, refreshments, materials, transfers, space rental, and childcare service are included and 4 hours per day is considered at a cost of USD 100/training/2 days. A participation of 30% of women and young people, and 30% of indigenous peoples, is expected.
	12 months of fees per year are considered
	The fees of 4 consultants are considered for the 5 years
4.1.1.1.	The fees of 2 consultants are considered for the 5 years for the preparation of guides and protocols. It is expected to include a gender-sensitive approach and contributes to making visible the role of women and men on equal terms.
	A cost for the publication of products by area of intervention is estimated to be obtained from the third year of implementation of the project. It is expected to include a gender-sensitive approach and contributes to making visible the role of women and men on equal terms.
	It is expected to carry out 12 workshops, each with an approximate cost of \$19,944, during the 5 years of execution of the project. At least 60 people are expected to participate, with 40% of women and young people, and 40% of indigenous peoples (information disaggregated by gender and age). Included are the hours of the trainer, refreshments, materials, transfers, space rental, and childcare service.
4.2.1.1.	The fees of 2 consultants are considered for the first 3 years and 1 consultant for the last 2 years. A computer scientist, a communication specialist and a community manager are proposed

TABLE 20 PROJECT EXECUTION COSTS

Costs	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	TOTAL	Assumptions and estimates
General coordination of the Project Execution Unit (UEP) (full time)	\$ 33,600	\$ 33,600	\$ 33,600	\$ 33,600	\$ 33,600	\$ 168,000	A general coordinator for the UEP is considered an honorarium of USD 2,800/month on a full-time basis.
Administrative support to the UEP (full time)	\$ 7,200	\$ 7,200	\$ 7,200	\$ 7,200	\$ 7,200	\$ 36,000	A full-time UEP administrative support fee of USD 600/month is considered.
Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (part-time)	\$ 8,400	\$ 8,400	\$ 8,400	\$ 8,400	\$ 8,400	\$ 42,000	Part-time consultant fee for the entire duration of the project: USD 700 per month.
Environmental and Social Specialist (part-time)	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000	An Environmental and Social Specialist fee is considered for USD 1,100/month full time
Monitoring and Tracking	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 110,000	Tracking system, reporting, logistics, and operational supervision. Includes digital tools for control, transparency, and efficiency in project implementation
Management and operation of the UEP (travel)	\$ 1,920	\$ 1,920	\$ 1,920	\$ 1,920	\$ 1,920	\$ 9,600	Six (6) flights per year are considered for the coordinator and the environmental and social specialist from the UEP location in one of the provinces to Buenos Aires. A cost of USD 160 round trip is considered.
Management and operation of the UEP (travel expenses)	\$ 3,840	\$ 3,840	\$ 3,840	\$ 3,840	\$ 3,840	\$ 19,200	Six (6) flights per year are considered for the coordinator and the environmental and social specialist from the UEP location in one of the provinces to Buenos Aires. A cost of USD 160 round trip is considered. 2 days of travel per trip are considered.
Management and operation of the UEP (mobility)	\$ 6,180	\$ 6,180	\$ 6,180	\$ 6,180	\$ 6,180	\$ 30,900	Six (6) visits per year are considered during the 5 years with two (2) days of van rental and a total of 200 km per visit. A van rental cost of USD 500 per day and a fuel expense of USD 0.15 per km are assumed.
Audits and Financial reporting	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 50,000	An auditor's fees are considered for the management of the project expense of USD 1200/year.
Services, Supplies & equipment	\$ 37,000	\$ 37,000	\$ 37,000	\$ 37,000	\$ 37,000	\$ 185,000	Technological equipment, software, licenses, office supplies, maintenance, connectivity, and support services to ensure project operations (including three (3) laptops for a cost of USD 700 per laptop, with expenses of USD 200 per laptop per year)
Banking Expenses /Administratives	\$ 940	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100	\$ 5,240	
Costs of the Execution Entities to execute the project	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 125,000	Costs of the execution for CAF (1.5%)
Total project costs	\$ 106,140	\$ 106,140	\$ 111,140	\$ 106,140	\$ 111,140	\$ 855,940	

TABLE 21. USE OF THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY'S MANAGEMENT FEE

Activities	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Budget	Assumptions and estimates
Inception/closure workshop	\$ 22,500	-	-	-	-	\$ 22,500	The total estimated cost is \$22,500 , covering venue rental, catering, transportation, speaker fees, and training materials.
Final workshop	-	-	-	-	\$ 22,500	\$ 22,500	The total estimated cost is \$22,500 , covering venue rental, catering, transportation, speaker fees, and training materials.
Financial administration of project funds and accounting services	\$ 16,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 80,000	It is considered administrative costs. USD 16,000 per year.
CAF AF Corporate cost*	\$ 32,000	\$ 32,000	\$ 32,000	\$ 32,000	\$ 32,000	\$ 160,000	Covers general administrative costs related to the Adaptation Fund, including participation in AF activities, capacity building, project cycle management, administrative contracts, information systems, ESS activities, and travel.
Ensure compliance with audit requirements	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 25,000	It is considered administrative audit costs. USD 25,000 per year.
Translations	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 23,000	1 consultant's fees are considered. A cost of USD 3,000 per year is estimated with the exception of years 3 and 5 which are considered to cost USD 9,000 and USD 10,000, respectively.
Project oversight. Include visits to project sites to verify quality of deliverables, and overseeing independent evaluations	\$ 30,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 190,000	Visits to project sites to verify quality of deliverables, and overseeing independent evaluations
Monitoring & Evaluation activities, including independent reviews, project reporting, and compliance assessments.	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$70,000	\$40,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 260,000	M&E Specialist, Independent Mid Term Review, Independent Final Project Evaluation, Inception Report, Final Project Report, annual reports to the AF (PPR, AF Environmental, Social and Gender Policy fulfilment overview by CAF)
	\$ 138,500	\$ 121,000	\$ 174,000	\$ 131,000	\$ 218,500	\$ 783,000	

* CAF AF Corporate cost: Includes costs related to overall AF CAF related activities; including CAF AF country engagement and/or capacity building; activities related to CAF AF project cycles, including proposal originations; CAF AF overall administrative staff contracts and information management systems; overall CAF AF ESS activities; participation in AF activities, including travels

Include a disbursement schedule with time milestones.

TABLE 22 DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE FOR PROJECT ACTIVITIES

	One Year after Project Start a)	Year 2 b)	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Scheduled date	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	-
Project Funds	\$1,337,663	\$2,163,751	\$2,389,642	\$2,069,849	\$1,256,095	\$9,217,000
Implementing Entity Fees	\$131,500	\$124,000	\$ 185,000	\$124,000	\$ 218,500	\$ 783,000
Total	\$1,469,163	\$2,287,751	\$2,574,642	\$2,193,849	\$1,474,595	\$10,000,000

- a) Use projected start date to approximate first year disbursement
b) Subsequent dates will follow the year anniversary of project start

PART IV: Endorsement by government and certification by the Implementing Entity

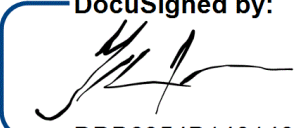
A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government

Project “Strengthening community resilience of rural populations in the drylands of northwestern Argentina facing climate change, improving access to water and the implementation of sustainable land management practices”.

<p><i>Signed in the next page</i></p> <p>Name: Mrs. Ana María Vidal de Lamas</p> <p>Position: Undersecretary of Environment</p> <p>Ministry: Under Secretary of Environment of the Secretary of Tourism, Environment and Sports of the Chief of Cabinet of Ministers of the Nation</p>	<p>Date: July 5th, 2024</p>
---	---

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

B. Implementing Entity certification *Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address.*

<p>I certify that the national project proposal "Strengthening community resilience of rural populations in the drylands of northwestern Argentina facing climate change, improving access to water and the implementation of sustainable land management practices" has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project.</p>	
<p>DocuSigned by:</p>  <p>DDB6954B1401403...</p> <p>Ignacio Lorenzo Arana <i>Director of Technical Advisory on Biodiversity and Climate – CAF</i> Implementing Entity Coordinator</p>	
<p>Date: July 5th, 2024</p>	<p>Tel.: +598 29173211 E-mail: ilorenzo@caf.com</p>
<p>Project Contact Person: Miguel Alejandro Guzmán Mendoza / Oscar Javier Guevara Arévalo Tel.: +598 29173211 Email: mguzman@caf.com / oquevara@caf.com</p>	



ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government

**Government of the Republic of Argentina
Under Secretary of Environment of the Secretary of Tourism, Environment and Sports**

September 23th, 2024

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement of the Full Proposal ***“Strengthening community resilience of rural populations in the drylands of northwestern Argentina facing climate change, improving access to water and the implementation of sustainable land management practices”***

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Argentina, I confirm that the above national Full Proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the Republic of Argentina.

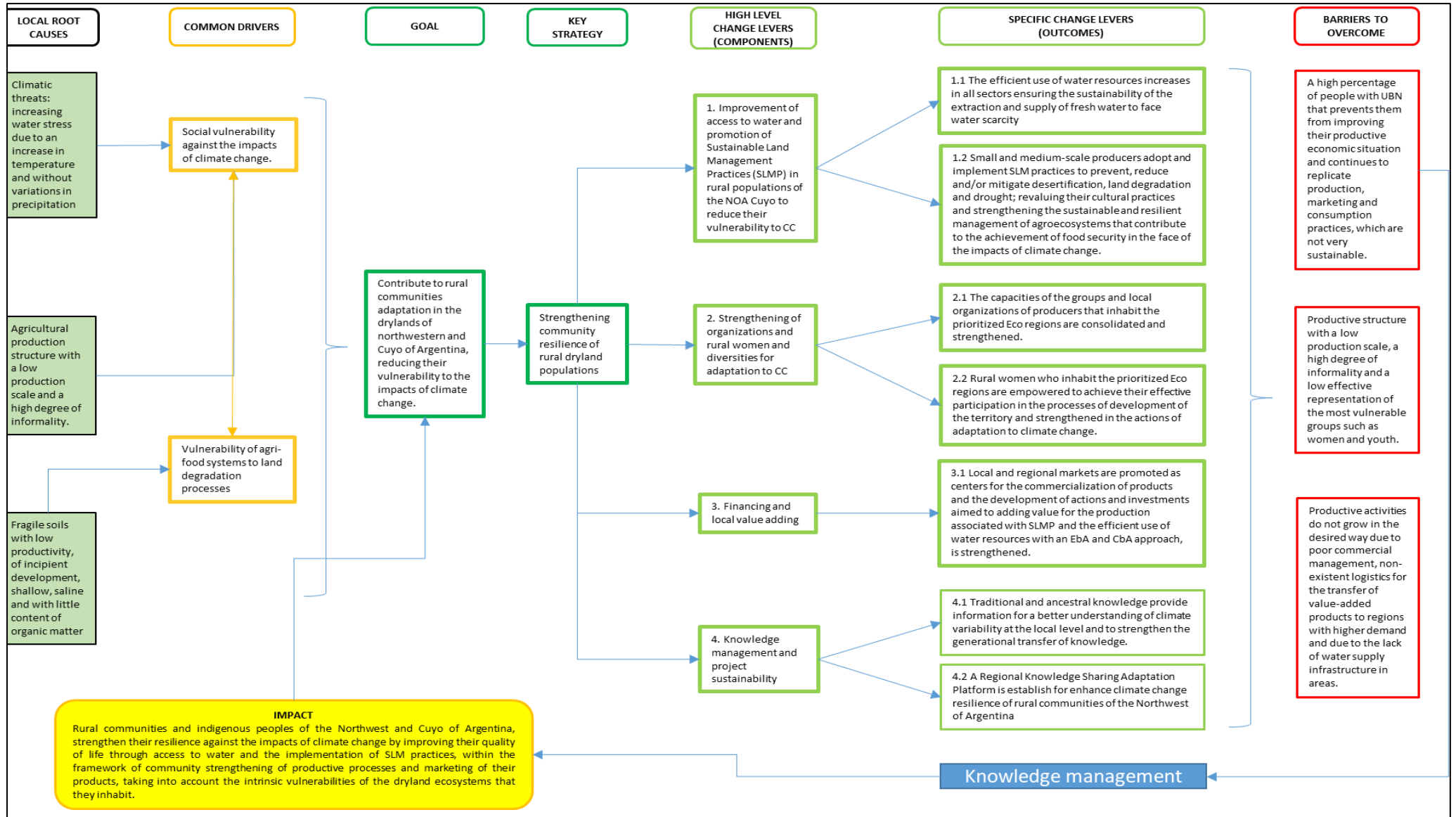
Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above Full Proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by CAF Latin American Development Bank (Corporación Andina de Fomento).

Sincerely,

Ms. Ana María, VIDAL de LAMAS

Undersecretary of Environment of the Under Secretary of Environment of the Secretary of Tourism, Environment and Sports of the Chief of Cabinet of Ministers of the Nation

ANNEX 1: THEORY OF CHANGE



ANNEX Nº2

Gender Assessment and Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan

Project: "Strengthening community resilience of rural populations in the drylands of the Northwest and Cuyo regions of Argentina in the face of climate change, improving access to water and the implementation of sustainable land management practices - Argentina".

June 2024

1. Introduction

This document includes the "Gender Assessment" and the Gender and Inclusion Action Plan. The purpose of the Gender Assessment is to provide a diagnosis of the general situation of Argentina in relation to the policies and actions carried out in the area of gender equality, which are mainly based on the commitments assumed by the country. Argentina is a state party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and its optional protocol (CEDAW), the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda, which is part of Argentina's deep commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This assessment will also serve as a general framework for addressing gender issues in the implementation of the framework project **"Strengthening community resilience of rural populations in the drylands of the Northwest and Cuyo regions of Argentina in the face of climate change, improving access to water and the implementation of sustainable land management practices"**. This tool will help promote entry points and policies relevant to gender, diversity and vulnerable groups and identify opportunities to improve gender equality in the project.

The information gathered from the gender assessment will be considered at all stages of the project cycle: design, formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

It should be noted that the gender approach incorporates the intersectional perspective. This perspective makes it possible to make visible all the systems of domination and, therefore, the oppressions that people are subjected to. Thus, it is not enough to incorporate a gender perspective isolated from ethnic or class differences; it is necessary to integrate and sharpen these perspectives in order to understand the specific repercussions that these oppressions have on people's lives. This simultaneity and integrality are a challenge to be met by public policies that seek to recognize this web of identities. The challenge of the intersectional view is to ensure comprehensiveness, noting the articulated impacts of the different axes of discrimination and not just a watertight analysis of the "addition" of oppressions (INADI, 2020¹).

Based on the gender assessment, the Gender Action Plan (GAP) and social inclusion plan was developed with strategic lines to ensure equality between men and women in terms of distribution and control of resources, access to economic and social opportunities and full participation in decision-making spaces.

2. Methodology

In order for the project to incorporate the gender perspective and the intersectional approach from the preparation stage through the evaluation and monitoring phases, it is necessary to assess the realities of women and vulnerable groups to understand the cultural and social background that created any inequalities or barriers identified. Planning should be intentional and have a strategic approach aimed at addressing existing inequalities and improving people's living conditions.

In this sense, a mixed data and information collection methodology was defined to allow for a comprehensive collection of information from diverse sources for a detailed and evidence-based gender assessment. The evaluation focused on two main sources of data collection: i) desk research and analysis of available secondary sources and ii) consultation and participation with stakeholders through semi-structured interviews and face-to-face consultations.

2.1 Research and documentary analysis of secondary sources

The first method used, the study and documentary analysis of secondary sources, involved a search and review of the regulatory framework, policies, reports, working documents, relevant studies and research at the governmental and institutional levels at the local, national and international levels in order to arrive at a thorough understanding of the critical aspects of the gender context in the rural populations of the drylands of the Argentine regions of the Northwest and Cuyo (See more details in bibliographic reference).

2.2 Spaces for stakeholder consultation and participation

Adaptation, as a tool to reduce vulnerabilities and strengthen resilience, requires participatory mechanisms that allow for the identification of the demands, needs, experiences and knowledge of the interested parties. For this reason, a representative participation strategy was designed in terms of geography, type of organization, age group, ethnicity, and gender in all participation instances. This strategy included inclusive planning, accessible dissemination and consultations with a focus on diversity, intergenerationally inclusive manner and with a gender and diversity perspective, guaranteeing culturally appropriate spaces without exclusion.

¹ INADI, Inclusive Magazine, Number 2, Year I (2020) "Gender and intersectionality in employment policies" Cecilia Levit, Silvana Mochi. [Online Link](#)

During 2023, during the Concept Note preparation stage, consultations were held with key stakeholders, including local institutions, indigenous peoples' organizations, and groups of women producers, whose territorial knowledge enriched the process. These activities continued in 2024 with face-to-face interviews and workshops in the areas of intervention, promoting an equitable call between genders, generations, and indigenous communities, prioritizing recipients of productive projects.

The workshops had a high participation of women, community leaders, council of elders, young people, teachers, and professionals from various institutions. Mixed and specific working tables were organized for women, guaranteeing spaces to express demands and encourage inclusive interaction, thus enriching contributions jointly.

For more information, see the Annex 2. Systematization of the consultation process

3. Legal and regulatory framework on gender and human rights in Argentina

As mentioned in the proposal, this project seeks to include a gender perspective throughout its implementation process. It will also contemplate measures that promote the inclusion of other vulnerable groups identified in the diagnostic and formulation stages. The normative framework linked to the project is presented below.

3.1 Relevant international protocols and frameworks ratified by Argentina

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- American Convention on Human Rights (Pact of San José, Costa Rica)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women defines gender equality and stipulates principles for achieving it. It recognizes women's rights and a program to guarantee them.
- The Beijing World Conference on Women (1995), in view of the limited impact achieved up to that time by policies and programs focused on the incorporation of women into development strategies (MED approach), two complementary strategies were promoted to advance in the transformation of unequal power relations between men and women and the achievement of gender equality: the gender mainstreaming and empowerment strategies.
- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- International Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
- Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others
- Convention on the Political Rights of Women
- Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery
- The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification is the only legally binding international agreement on land degradation. It promotes the equal participation of women and men and highlights the key role played by women in regions affected by desertification or drought, particularly in rural areas of developing countries. It also stresses the importance of ensuring, at all levels, the full participation of men and women in programs to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.
- Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries
- Agreement Establishing the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean
- Convention No. 182 on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor
- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Civil Rights to Women
- Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Political Rights to Women
- Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights "Protocol of San Salvador".
- Inter-American Convention on International Traffic in Minors
- Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women - "Convention of Belem do Para".
- Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities
- Adoption of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted by resolution of the United Nations General Assembly.
- Agenda 21 (1992), calls for the adoption of government policies, guidelines, and national plans to ensure equity in all spheres of society, including the key participation of women in decision-making and environmental management.

- Convention on Biological Diversity, recognizes the critical role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, affirming the need for the full participation of women at all levels in the formulation and implementation of policies aimed at the conservation of biological diversity.
- The Hyogo Framework for Action states that "a gender perspective should be integrated into all disaster risk management policies, plans and decision-making processes, including those related to risk assessment, early warning, information management, and education and training". It also includes the need to "create early warning systems that are people-centered, especially on gender".
- Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement).

3.2 Relevant laws promoting women's physical, economic, and political autonomy

Laws associated with Economic Autonomy

Women's economic autonomy is promoted in Argentine legislation from two approaches: i) that of the social organization of care and ii) that of income distribution. Among the former, those related to the protection of persons with disabilities can be mentioned, namely:

- Universal Accessibility Law for Persons with Disabilities (Law No. 24.314 of 1994); Law No. 25.635 of 2002, which creates the Comprehensive Protection System for Persons with Disabilities.
- Family Allowances Law (Law No. 24,714), enacted in 1996, which consists of a non-remunerative monetary benefit paid for each child to only one of the parents/guardian.
- Shared Parental Power Law (Law No. 23.264 of 1985).

Regarding the laws involved in income distribution are:

- Law No. 20,744/1976 on the Labor Contract Regime, which regulates the individual relations of male and female workers in the private sector, establishing "no discrimination among workers on the basis of sex, race, nationality, religious, political, trade union or age" (Article 17) and equal treatment among workers, without distinction of sex, religion or race (Article 81).
- Special Regime of Employment Contract for Domestic Workers (Law No. 26,844/2013).
- Incorporation of Housewives to the Integrated Retirement and Pension System (Law No. 24,828 of 1997).

Laws associated with Political Autonomy

- Law Nº 13.010 or known as "Ley de Voto Femenino" (Women's Voting Law), passed in 1947. It is the oldest of all the laws currently in force that extend rights to women and grants women both the right to vote and the possibility of participating fully in the country's political activity.
- Women's Quota Law (Law No. 24,012/1991), which promotes a minimum mandatory participation of women in the lists of electoral candidates (30%).
- Reform of the National Constitution (1994) that incorporated real equality of opportunity between men and women for access to elective and partisan positions.
- Law No. 25,674, enacted in 2002, which established a female union quota (30%).
- Law No. 27,412 on Gender Parity in areas of political representation, enacted in 2017.
- Political Party Financing Law (Law No. 27,504 of 2019) which establishes that 30% of the amount allocated to party training, must be used for the training, promotion, and development of political leadership skills of women within the party (Art. 12).

Laws associated with Physical Autonomy

The most relevant laws are listed below in the chronological order of their enactment (not including laws on accession to conventions previously mentioned in this section):

- 1987 - Law Nº 23.515 - Divorce Law
- 1994 - Law Nº 24.417 - Protection against family violence. Possibility of requesting precautionary measures.
- 2002 - Law Nº 25.673 - Creates the National Program of Sexual Health and Responsible Procreation.
- 2004 - Law Nº 25.929 - Humanized Childbirth.
- 2005 - Law Nº 26.061 - On Integral Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents.
- 2008 - Law No. 26.364 - Prevention and Punishment of Trafficking in Persons and Assistance to its Victims.
- 2009 - Law No. 26.485 - On comprehensive protection to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women in the environments in which they develop their interpersonal relationships.
- 2009 - Law No. 26.618 - Equal Marriage.
- 2012 - Law No. 26.743 - Gender Identity.
- 2012 - Law No. 26.791 - Criminalizes the aggravated homicide of women. Incorporates the concept of femicide.

- 2015 - Law No. 27,210 - Creation of the Body of Lawyers for Victims of Gender Violence, within the scope of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of the Nation.
- 2016 - Law No. 27,234 - "Educate in Equality: Prevention and Eradication of Gender Violence" For all educational establishments in the country.
- 2017 - Law No. 27,352 - Amends the Criminal Code of the Nation in order to specify the actions that imply the crime of sexual abuse.
- 2017 - Law No. 27,363 - Deprivation of Parental Responsibility for convicted femicide.
- 2018 - Law No. 27,452 - Brisa Law - Regime of economic reparation for girls, boys and adolescents grants economic reparation for daughters and sons who are victims of femicide equivalent to a minimum retirement.
- 2018 - Law No. 27,455 - Abuse of minors. Modification of Art. 72 of the Criminal Code transforming child sexual abuse into a crime of public action.
- 2019 - Law No. 27,499 - "Micaela Law", of mandatory training on gender and violence against women for all persons who are part of the three branches of government at all levels and hierarchies.
- 2019 - Law No. 27,501-Incorporates Street harassment as a form of violence against women into Article 6° of Law No. 26,485. It creates a free hotline for victims of gender violence.
- 2019 - Law No. 27,533 - Law to typify political violence as gender violence. The amendment we submitted to Law No. 26,485 was approved, which incorporates political violence as another manifestation of gender violence.

Laws associated with Environmental Sustainability

- Law No. 25,675 - General Environmental Law, which establishes environmental education as one of its fundamental tools for the generation of awareness in the community.
- Law No. 27,520 - Law on Minimum Budgets for Adaptation and Mitigation of Global Climate Change.
- Law No. 27,592I - "Yolanda" Law on mandatory training in sustainable development and environment for those working in the public sector.
- Law No. 27,621 - Comprehensive Environmental Education Law, which establishes the National Strategy for Comprehensive Environmental Education.

3.3 Indigenous Peoples (IPs) in the Argentine legislation

There are more than 38 Indigenous Peoples and Nations in Argentina, as indicated in the Indigenous Peoples and Nations Booklet in Argentina. Each people is organized politically and territorially according to its own worldview and the relationship it establishes with the territory it inhabits.

They have their own traditional authorities, their own political, social, economic, legal and administrative institutions, their own language, art and traditional knowledge.

It is important to differentiate between the concepts of "People" and "Community". These concepts are not synonymous; on the contrary, the community is a constitutive part of a People, it is the organizational form that the Native Peoples have in their Territory, but the subject of collective rights is the Native People. The People relate to the Territory in which they develop socially, culturally and spiritually, and all communities share the same identity, the Territorial Identity of the People to which they belong.

In addition to the Territorial Organization of each town, a large part of the towns that live in Argentina have organized themselves in a space at the national level that they call the "National Meeting of Territorial Organizations of Indigenous Peoples (ENOTPO) (2009) ².

ENOTPO is a space made up of 45 organizations ³from 27 indigenous peoples and more than 1,000 communities, which meets periodically in a large Assembly made up of representatives of the different organizations with the objective of exchanging, debating and coordinating issues related to their territorial realities and developing public policy proposals to influence indigenous policy carried out by the State.

In article 75 of the National Constitution, paragraph 17, recognizes the "ethnic and cultural preexistence of the Argentine indigenous peoples, (...) the legal status of their communities, and the communal possession and ownership of the lands they traditionally occupy." It also recognizes their right to participate in the management of their natural resources and other interests that affect them." In the same article, paragraph 23, recognizes the right to equal opportunities and treatment: "Legislate and promote affirmative action measures that guarantee real equality of opportunities and treatment, and the full enjoyment and exercise of the rights recognized by this and current international treaties on human rights, particularly with respect to children, women, the elderly and people with disabilities."

In 2015, the amendment to the Civil and Commercial Code of the Nation also incorporated the rights of indigenous peoples through article 18, establishing that "...The recognized indigenous communities have the right to communal possession and ownership of the

²ENOTPO - National Meeting of Territorial Organizations of Indigenous Peoples. Booklet Indigenous Peoples - Nations in Argentina [Online Link](#)

³ENOTPO is made up of 45 organizations. [Online Link](#)

lands they traditionally occupy and of any other lands suitable and sufficient for human development as established by law, in accordance with the provisions of article 75, paragraph 17 of the National Constitution.”

Law No. 27,118, on Historical Repair of Family Farming for the Construction of a New Rurality in Argentina (2015). This law declares family, peasant and indigenous agriculture to be of public interest for its contribution to the food security and sovereignty of the people, for practicing and promoting life and production systems that preserve biodiversity and sustainable processes of productive transformation. Article 4 sets out the objectives of the law, which include gender considerations:

- Contribute to eliminating gender gaps and stereotypes, ensuring equal access between men and women to the rights and benefits enshrined in this law, adapting specific actions and implementing specific recognition policies in favor of women in family farming.
- Strengthen the organization and upward social mobility of family, peasant and indigenous agriculture, with special attention to the conditions and needs of rural women and youth.

Law No. 26,160, on Emergency Law on Land Possession and Ownership and Fund for Assistance to Indigenous Communities.

National Law 26,160 was passed at the end of 2006 for a period of four years, in order to respond to the territorial emergency situation of the country's Indigenous Communities, in accordance with Article 75, Paragraph 17, of the National Constitution and partially complying with Article 14, paragraph 2 of ILO Convention 169. It was extended three times: in 2009 by Law No. 26,554; in 2013 by Law No. 26,894, and in 2017 by Law No. 27,400, which extends its validity until November 2021. It is an emergency and public order law. Its objectives are:

- Declare a territorial emergency for the country's indigenous communities.
- Suspend the execution of sentences, procedural or administrative acts whose purpose is the eviction or vacancy of the lands occupied by them.
- Order a technical, legal and cadastral survey of the Indigenous Communities and, where applicable, of the lands currently, traditionally and publicly occupied by them.

The Indigenous Policy and Support for Aboriginal Communities Act (23.302) establishes as a matter of national interest the attention and support to the Aboriginals and indigenous communities existing in the country, and their defense and development for their full participation in the socioeconomic and cultural process of the Nation, respecting their values and modalities. Thus, the INAI, created by this national law, has indigenous participation.

Law on the Dissemination of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (25.607) establishes graphic, television and radio campaigns to disseminate the rights of indigenous peoples, with their direct participation.

However, during 2020 a study was carried out on the level of knowledge of C169 at INTA. The fieldwork included more than twenty interviews with key informants and 800 anonymous surveys carried out by extension and research agents. An interesting finding was that there is a general lack of knowledge about the regulations (national and international) relating to the rights of indigenous peoples. 57% responded that they did not know the specific national and international regulations, 64% did not know two of the most important national laws on indigenous rights, and 87% stated that they have never or almost never been asked to consult any specific content in relation to indigenous regulations. This study is referenced in the operational manual prepared by INTA, which is part of its institutional training strategy on the rights of indigenous peoples⁴.

According to the results of the 2022 Census⁵, the population in private homes that identifies as indigenous or descended from indigenous or native peoples amounts to 1,306,730, of which 674,455 are women and 632,275 are men. This figure corresponds to 2.9% of the total number of people in private homes in the country, while in the 2010 Census it represented 2.4%.

In general terms, there are no significant differences by sex between the total population and those who identify as indigenous. Likewise, the indigenous population between 18 and 64 years of age exceeds the same age group of the total population by 5 percentage points. Regarding the distribution of the indigenous population according to the jurisdiction of the country, the provinces of Jujuy and Salta are those with the highest proportion of indigenous population in relation to the total population in private homes.

4. National Context: Gender Policies in Argentina linked to rurality and Climate Change

In recent decades, Argentina has made important and considerable progress in public policies aimed at reducing historical gender gaps and promoting women's empowerment, with direct impacts on increasing women's educational level, increasing their economic income, developing new skills, and consolidating social and community relations.

4.1 Institutional framework

⁴Lance, Florencia; Sonsino, Ana Gabriela. ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous Peoples [Operational Manual for INTA](#), INTA Editions, 2022.

⁵National Population, Households and Housing Census 2022. [Final results Indigenous population or descendants of indigenous or native peoples](#) National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) Buenos Aires, March 2024.

Argentina ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1985, granting it constitutional status in 1994. This instrument, adopted by the UN in 1979 and ratified by 189 countries, establishes the obligation to take measures to protect the rights of women, including rural women, according to its Article 14. Furthermore, Argentina adhered to the Optional Protocol to CEDAW in 2007, which allows for reporting serious or systematic violations of rights to the CEDAW Committee when there is no effective protection in the country.

In 1992, Argentina created the National Council of Women to lead public policies against gender violence. In 2019, progress was made with the creation of the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity, whose objective was to guarantee rights and promote an egalitarian society, including the launch of the National Action Plan against Gender-Based Violence (2020-2022), structured in prevention, assistance, protection and access to justice ⁶. Since December 2023, this responsibility falls to the Undersecretariat for Protection against Gender Violence, within the Ministry of Human Capital, which develops inclusive and protective policies.

Despite having favorable indicators in the region, Argentina still faces significant gender gaps and cultural barriers. According to the Global Gender Gap Index (2022) of the World Economic Forum, the country is ranked 33rd, while in the UN Human Development Index (2021), it is ranked 47th, reflecting pending challenges to achieve full equality.

4.2 Gender violence

A significant advance against gender violence was the enactment in 2009 of Law 26,485 on Comprehensive Protection to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women in the environments in which they develop their interpersonal relationships (Regulatory Decree 1011/2010), which makes a qualitative leap in legislation, incorporating the mandates of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women and typifying all types of violence against women. The Argentine Parliament is currently discussing the incorporation into law of political violence, as another form of violence and discrimination against women.

The enactment of the Civil and Commercial Code of the Nation, which entered into force on August 1, 2015, as well as the enactment of the Criminal Procedural Code of the Nation (under Law No. 27,063 dated December 9, 2014), seek to reduce the timeframes in the processes and give greater prominence to the victims of gender violence. These norms are added to the set of laws against discrimination and in favor of the expansion of rights, such as the Gender Identity and Equal Marriage Law, the incorporation of the category of femicide in the legislation, the Special Regime of Work Contract for Domestic Workers, among others, which, together with public policies aimed at women, tend to respond to current inequalities.

Another important milestone is that in 2016 the first National Action Plan for the Prevention, Assistance and Eradication of Violence against Women (2017-2019) was formed with a budget of 750 million pesos for the development of policies and programs led by the National Council of Women (currently the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversities), in articulation and coordination with more than 50 public institutions and agencies. In order to comply with the general objective of the Plan, 69 measures and 137 actions have been designed, distributed in 5 axes: prevention and integral attention (action axes) and training, institutional strengthening, monitoring and evaluation (transversal axes).

The Argentine State has a Human Rights Secretariat, under the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of the Presidency of the Nation, in charge of protecting and promoting the human rights of all persons living in the Argentine territory. In June 2015, a [Unit for the Registration, Systematization and Monitoring of femicides and gender aggravated homicides](#) was created.

Since 2015, the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation prepares a registry of statistical data of the judicial cases in which violent deaths of cis women and trans/transvestite women are investigated for gender reasons. To carry out this task, the Women's Office of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation (OM-CSJN), together with all the jurisdictions of the country, who provide information on court cases, victims and active subjects of femicide, build the National Registry of Femicides of the Argentine Justice (RNFJA by its acronym in Spanish) in a federal manner.

Despite the progress that Argentina has made in relation to gender violence, it can be noted that, on average in the country in 2022, there was a direct victim of femicide every 39 hours and a victim of lethal gender violence every 35 hours (also including victims of related femicide)⁷. Society has taken a leading role on this issue and has taken to the streets expressing the need to stop gender violence under the slogan "#Ni una Menos", a regional and global reference of women's movements.

4.3 Employment and gender

⁶ [Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity of the Nation in numbers](#). Information and figures on public policies that reached women and LGBTI+ in Argentina, 2022.

⁷ [National Registry of Femicides of the Argentine Justice](#), 2022 Edition. Women's Office, Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation.

In order to advance in equal rights in terms of employment and work, economic and social security of women, Argentina applied a Survey on Unpaid Work and Use of Time, implemented as a module of the Annual Urban Household Survey (EAHU by its acronym in Spanish) during the third quarter of 2013, with the aim of capturing information regarding the participation and time spent by people aged 18 and over on household chores, care of household members and volunteer work. It should be noted that the survey was not maintained continuously over time.

According to the results of this survey, in the 2013 quarter, 74.4% of the population aged 18 years and older performed unpaid domestic work (household chores, school support and care work). In all these activities, both in terms of participation and intensity of domestic work, there is a clear female predominance. Women dedicate an average of 3 hours more per day to these activities than men. This unequal distribution of unpaid domestic work is evidence of the persistence of cultural models and gender stereotypes.

Women's labour market integration is also not equal. They are less represented in management positions and receive lower salaries than men for equivalent work. In addition, family and domestic responsibilities significantly influence their participation in the labour market.

In 2013, the *Ellas Hacen* Program was created within the framework of the Social Income with Work Program, whose purpose is to improve the quality of life of the most vulnerable families and neighborhoods by promoting the development of personal and social skills through the formation of cooperatives, training and the creation of socio-occupational opportunities. The program is aimed at women with children, heads of households in situations of social vulnerability and/or violence. This program has benefited more than 100,000 women heads of household through the continuation and completion of formal studies, training in trades, access to health care through social security and access to cultural and recreational activities.

The Ministry of Labor has two structures linked to women's issues in its area: i) the Tripartite Commission for Equal Opportunities between Men and Women in the Workplace (CTIO) and ii) the Coordination of Gender Equity and Equal Opportunities in the Workplace (CEGIOT). The Ministry periodically compiles data and conducts research about women in the world of work.

Among the documentation and reports prepared by the teams of the Undersecretariat of Planning, Studies and Statistics of the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security in recent times, the following stand out: The "[Gender Module](#)" was applied within the framework of the Labor Indicators Survey in the months of October and November 2022 in companies with 10 or more employees in the private sector in the main agglomerates of the country. The module, which was organized in three thematic blocks, inquired about the actions taken by the companies in relation to good practices to guarantee non-discrimination and equal opportunities, support for family care and the provisions and types of devices to address and prevent cases of harassment and/or violence in the workplace for gender reasons; and the [labor production map](#), prepared jointly with the Center for Production Studies (CEP XXI) of the Ministry of Economy, is an interactive board where it is possible to choose a production sector and find out the spatial distribution of micro, small, medium and large companies and employment by gender throughout the country.

It is also worth mentioning that in 2008, more than 2 million people who had no contributions to the Argentine Pension System, mostly housewives, were granted access to a **minimum retirement pension**.

4.4 Main public policies with a gender perspective

Among the most significant policies are the following:

- **Universal Child Allowance (AUH):** Introduced in 2009, this monetary allowance economically recognizes care tasks, especially benefiting women, who make up 97% of the beneficiaries. It has a significant impact in the NOA and NEA regions, covering 34.5% and 40% of children and adolescents, respectively.
- **Pro Huerta Program:** Implemented since 2009 by the Ministry of Social Development and INTA, it promotes the agroecological self-production of food and the marketing of surpluses. In 2015, it was strengthened to benefit rural women in situations of violence, promoting their physical and economic autonomy. It covers 88% of municipalities, with more than 630 thousand gardens and 3.5 million beneficiaries.
- **Acompañar Program:** Created in 2020 by the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity, it supports women and LGBTI+ people at risk of gender-based violence, through financial assistance and strengthening of support networks.
- **[Sembrar Igualdad Program](#)** : Part of the National Plan for Equality in Diversity 2021-2023, it seeks to reduce economic, social and cultural inequalities in rural contexts, promoting the full development of women and LGBTI+ people and addressing gender violence.
- **Comprehensive Plan for Women in Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming:** Aimed at improving production conditions, added value and marketing for women in family farming, indigenous communities and artisanal fishing.
- **[Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Access Program](#)** : Developed by the Ministry of Public Works, this program addresses the historical deficit in access to basic services in dispersed rural areas, improving the quality of life of these communities.
- **Environmental policies with a gender perspective:** Promoted by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, they promote equitable environmental management and fair relations between women and men, integrating the gender perspective in environmental initiatives.

These policies reflect a commitment to gender equality and the strengthening of rural communities through inclusive and sustainable strategies.

4.5 Gender and Sustainable Development Goals

Argentina has included in its monitoring framework 34 of the 42 international goals (74%) that explicitly include cross-cutting issues related to vulnerable groups in their formulation. Those mentioned in the international proposal are: disability, Indigenous people, age, migratory status, gender, income, geographic level, origin, sex, race, religion, and marginalization.

4.6 The gender approach in the development of the National REDD Strategy (Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation).

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has generated a strong commitment to reduce gender gaps in all REDD+ instances, activities and results. The gender approach is a condition established by the UNFCCC (2010) at the Conference of the Parties (COP) 16. This program has developed environmental, social and governance safeguards to avoid negative impacts and promote the benefits of REDD+ in the territory⁸. Its gender approach pursues the following objectives: (a) ensure that the principles of gender equality and women's empowerment underpin and are fully integrated into the formulation, prioritization and implementation of policies and measures for REDD+; (b) comply with gender equality provisions contained in international agreements on REDD+, including REDD+ safeguards⁹; and (c) promote gender mainstreaming in REDD+ planning, implementation, monitoring and knowledge management activities in order to implement gender-responsive REDD+ measures and contribute to SDG 5.

4.7 Gender in rural areas

One of the instruments that Argentina has to obtain information on the basic characteristics of agricultural, livestock, forestry and bio industrial activities is the National Agricultural Census, and the last one was carried out in 2018 (CNA-18).

The statistical dossier "[Argentine Agricultural Women](#)" published in 2022 by INDEC⁹ on the occasion of the International Day of Rural Women, to be celebrated on October 15, 2022, presents new information on the presence of women in the agricultural sector, at the national and provincial levels.

The study "[The new generations of rural women as promoters of change](#)" (UCAR/IPE-UNESCO)¹⁰ makes an important contribution by making visible the conditions in which young women, as subjects of development, live and produce in rural areas, with special attention to their level of education, their forms of organization, their conditions of access to the world of work and their links with the new Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). It is important to note that the gaps between men and women in rural and urban areas in Argentina are very high and the fact that women have more education does not reverse situations of inequality in the labor sphere or in the generation of value. The activity rate of young urban women is 20% higher than that of rural women, according to data from the study. Another fact highlighted by the study is that there is a significant gap in the presence of computers in households headed by young women, with 18.1% in rural households and 44.2% in urban ones (2010). In the NEA and NOA areas, the percentages in rural areas are much lower than the national average, below 10%.

In March 2023, the "Report on the productive role, technological innovation opportunities and decisions for women in Indigenous Peasant Family Farming" was presented¹¹.

4.8 The gender approach in institutions relevant to rurality and climate change issues

Over the years, the General Directorate of Sectoral and Special Programs and Projects (DIPROSE by its acronym in Spanish) of the Ministry of Economy has been compiling and generating extensive information on the participation of men and women in rural areas. It should be noted that it is also making great progress in the generation and recording of data that allows to produce higher quality information. In all its actions, DIPROSE recognizes native peoples, women and young people as productive actors, subjects of rights and recipients of public investment in infrastructure and services for production. It is important to highlight the gender actions of other national institutions working in the field of family farming in Argentina:

- FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), based in Argentina since 2003, seeks to promote the commitment of the state to the creation of public policies focused on the leading role of women in food security.

⁸ [National Approach to REDD+ Safeguards in Argentina](#).

⁹ National Institute of Statistics and Census (INDEC) 2022. Statistical dossier Index of Argentine agricultural women. [Online link](#)

¹⁰ Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of the Nation. MAGyP., Unit for Rural Change, UCAR. (2015) The new generations of rural women as promoters of change. A quantitative-qualitative study of the situation of young rural women, their needs and opportunities in Argentina / Silvina Alegre; Patricia Lizárraga; Josette Brawerman; general coordination of Josette Brawerman. - 1st illustrated ed. - Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. [Online Link](#)

¹¹ National Institute of Family, Peasant and Indigenous Agriculture INAFCI (2023). 2021/2022 REPORT of the Registry on the productive role, opportunities for technological innovation and decisions for women in Family, Peasant and Indigenous Agriculture, recipients of the Comprehensive Plan "In Our Hands".

- The National Institute of Agricultural Technology has an [Institutional Strategic Plan 2015-2030 \(PEI 2015-2030\)](#), which establishes the guidelines that will govern the activities of the Institution in the next fifteen years within the framework of the public policies of the National Government. These include climate change, social inclusion and environmental sustainability.

4.9 Gender, rurality, and Climate Change (CC)

In 2015, IICA¹² conducted the "Regional study on gender, agriculture, and CC: status and perspectives from the institutional framework in Latin America"¹³ in which 18 Latin American countries participated, including Argentina.¹⁴ The purpose of this regional study on gender, CC and agriculture was to gain a better understanding of the knowledge, attitudes, practices and policies of organizations in the countries of Latin America (LA) in order to learn more about their management and strategies with regard to the inclusion of gender in strategies and actions for the agricultural sector that seek to address CC in LA. The most noteworthy is "the importance of promoting the integration of the gender perspective in public policy and at the institutional level in order to mainstream the issue, particularly because adaptation to CC through agriculture has the ability to be an engine of change to achieve the transformational changes required to have a Latin American agriculture that is competitive, inclusive and sustainable in the long term"¹⁵.

In December 2019, Law No. 27520 on Minimum Budgets for Adaptation and Mitigation to Global Climate Change was published to ensure adequate actions, instruments, and strategies for mitigation and adaptation to CC throughout the national territory.

In order to achieve the established objectives, Article 2 of this law creates the [National Climate Change Cabinet \(NCCC\)](#), whose purpose is to articulate between the different government areas of the National Public Administration, the Federal Environmental Council and different actors of the civil society, the design of agreed public policies, with a strategic view to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and generate coordinated responses for the adaptation of vulnerable sectors to the impacts of climate change. As a result of this articulation, the law establishes the development and implementation of the [National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan \(NCCAMP\)](#)¹⁶. The plan proposes the following lines of action in the area of gender and diversity: Institutionalization of policies and training in gender and diversity perspective, Planning and budgeting with a gender and diversity perspective, Mechanisms for the participation and decision making of women and diversities in the formulation of strategies, Technical-professional training and labor inclusion of women and LGBTI+ in strategic sectors, Financing of projects with a gender perspective.

Argentina is making progress in meeting its national and international climate commitments. Since the submission of its second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2020, the country has increased its climate ambition, recognizing the urgency of designing and implementing public policies on CC. As part of this, it has since worked to promote cross-cutting engagement through instrumental elements such as Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE).

Between 2022 and 2023, the formulation of the first National Action Strategy for Climate Empowerment (ENACE) was conducted through a broad, public, and federal participatory process. ENACE is an instrument that cuts across public policies for climate action with the purpose of generating and articulating capacities and skills that promote transformative action in the face of CC, one of the objectives of which is to drive transformations towards federal, fair, inclusive, equitable and resilient economic and social development.

The Secretariat of Tourism, Environment and Sports (former Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of the Nation) promotes a series of initiatives and programs aimed at mainstreaming the gender perspective in environmental policies. In the year 2023, the Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity (MMGyD) and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MAYDS by its acronym in Spanish) of the Nation have published a guide called ["Adaptation to Climate Change from a Gender and Diversity Perspective"](#)¹⁷ which aims to provide an introductory framework on the issue of CC from a gender and diversity perspective.

Among the causes that explain the greater impact of climate change on women and LGBTI+ people, we can mention: less access to schooling; fewer possibilities of accessing natural resources such as land and water and tools such as information and communication technologies; limited participation in decision-making and planning spaces for adaptation to climate change, in addition to low or no access to credit (UN, 2020). In this context, the guidelines for designing climate policies with a gender and diversity perspective are organized into the following proposals and key ideas: a) Incorporate the gender and diversity approach in climate policies, which involves analyzing the cultural aspects, roles, stereotypes and tasks that affect social development according to gender; b) Implement international climate policies through the Gender Action Plan agreed upon in the aforementioned Conventions at the national and subnational levels; c) Mainstreaming the gender approach in the design, execution and evaluation of national and subnational policies; d) Build data that considers the gender and diversity dimension along with the resulting socioeconomic gaps as mandatory indicators in

¹² Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)

¹³ European Union, IICA, (2015) Regional study on gender, agriculture and climate change: status and perspectives from the institutional framework in Latin America. San José: CR: IICA [Online Link](#)

¹⁴ The countries considered in this study were Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

¹⁵ To see the results, consult the document that can be found online at the Euroclima- IIC website, click on the following link: <https://repositorio.iica.int/bitstream/handle/11324/3043/BVE17068955e.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

¹⁶ Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of the Argentine Republic. (2022). National Plan for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change. [Online Link](#)

¹⁷ Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity. (2023). Adaptation to climate change from a gender and diversity perspective. [Online Link](#)

all action plans; e) Strengthen the participation of civil society and women's and LGBTI+ movements in the design of high-impact public policies, with short, medium and long-term visions.

The gender and diversity perspective runs through the three axes of action that recognize the rights of women and LGBTI+ as fundamental to achieving social, environmental and climate justice. These three axes are the following: **Sovereignty and autonomy, Care work, Habitability.**

The National Directorate of Climate Change has also developed six guides that present fundamental concepts and tools for mainstreaming the gender and diversity perspective in the planning of sectoral climate actions. They also identify the main gender gaps in the different sectors ([Agriculture and forests, Health, Industry, Energy, Transport, and Tourism](#)) and illustrate, through examples and recommendations, how to incorporate this approach in the design of measures.

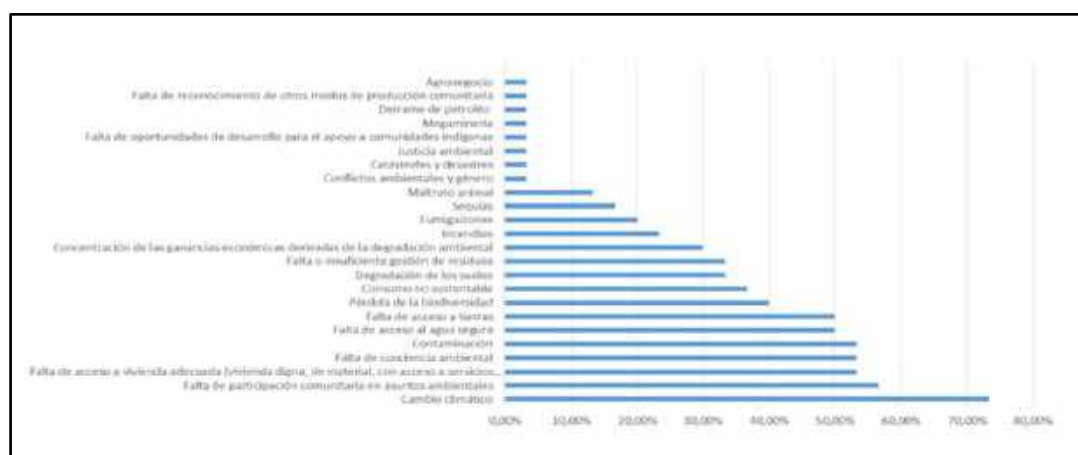
5. Studies and participatory processes carried out by national agencies in the areas of gender, diversity, indigenous peoples and climate change.

5.1 Argentina's National Strategy on Gender, Diversity and Climate Change

As part of the construction of the National Strategy on Gender Diversity and Climate Change (ENGdYCC by its acronym in Spanish) 2023-2030, two inclusive, broad, and federal participatory workshops¹⁸ have been carried out with the purpose of gathering qualitative data constructed in a participatory manner, compiled and validated by the group of organizations and collectives that were involved.

The Report of the participatory process (2023)¹⁹ shows that the most relevant issues of interest to the organizations are CC (73.3%), lack of community participation in environmental issues (56.7%), lack of access to adequate housing (decent housing, material, with access to basic services and necessary hygiene conditions) (53.3%), and pollution together with lack of environmental awareness, access to safe water and land (around 50%). 90% of the participating organizations consider that these issues affect men differently than women and LGBTI+ people.

Figure 1: Issues of interest of the organizations participating in the participatory space



Source: Report of the participatory process National Strategy for Gender, Diversity and Climate Change 2022-2030.

The analysis of the differentiated impact of climate change highlights historical inequalities that place women and diversities at a disadvantage, with fewer resources to face adversities. The lack of recognition of female leadership, their limited participation in decision-making and exclusion from advocacy spaces is highlighted. Women, the first to suffer the effects of climate change, are often the last to be considered for political actions and climate plans.

The participating organizations identify the main causes as the burden of care, job insecurity and unequal access to resources such as water, land, energy and housing. They also point out the absence of an intercultural perspective in legislation and the invisibility or criminalization of ancestral knowledge transmitted by women, in addition to the violence they face when defending their territories.

During the workshops, proposals were made to address these issues from a gender and diversity perspective:

- Awareness and training: Promote the issue as a priority and equalize access to information and job training.

¹⁸ The two virtual workshops were attended by 39 civil society organizations and collectives at the national and jurisdictional levels, specifically Indigenous and peasant organizations and communities, trade unions, cooperatives, grassroots, and territorial organizations, as well as academics, who were working on the intersections between gender and environment.

¹⁹ Report of the participatory process National Strategy on Gender, Diversity and Climate Change 2022-2030.

- Sectoral indicators: Create metrics with a gender focus.
- Intercultural perspective: Include consultations in indigenous languages and programs that value traditional knowledge.
- Participatory resource management: Empowering communities in the administration of common goods.
- Strengthening leadership: Provide financial support for the training of female leaders, especially indigenous and peasant ones.
- Local economies: Promoting agroecological gardens and local markets.

The main obstacles linked to gender inequalities identified are: the burden of care limits participation, restricted access to economic resources, mobility difficulties and the marginalization of the gender approach in public policies and financing.

Among the conclusions of the first stage of the participatory process for the construction of the ENGDCC are:

- Prioritize the care approach in the strategy and future actions.
- Incorporate an intercultural perspective that recognizes ancestral knowledge and respects linguistic diversity.
- Expand the survey of experiences and generation of indicators with a gender focus.
- Implement diversified participatory strategies: face-to-face meetings, public and virtual consultations.
- Strengthen provincial and local governance for climate policies with a focus on gender and diversity.

These lines of action seek to build an inclusive, equitable and effective strategy to address the challenges of climate change.

5.2 Gender gaps in rurality: women and LGBTI+ spend more hours in caregiving tasks than men

The Comprehensive Plan In Our Hands (ENM by its acronym in Spanish), created in the Secretariat of Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming, was launched on October 15, 2020 with the main objective of contributing to improve the conditions of access to technology and equipment for production, value addition and marketing of rural development projects of women in peasant and indigenous family farming and artisanal fishing. This was carried out with financing from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and articulated with organizations such as SENASA, INTA and DIPROSE, the plan addresses gender inequalities and economic violence in rural areas.

The ENM promotes projects that enhance the organization and association of rural women through three lines of action: i) Technologies for rural women; ii) Re-start: Post-pandemic assistance; and iii) More food: Agroecological production units for shelters for women victims of violence. Interviews were conducted to fully understand the reality of the target women, evaluating productive and care tasks, use of time, available technologies, and family and decision-making dynamics. The results allowed the preparation of a report on the productive role, technological opportunities, and proposals to reduce gender gaps in rural areas. The results indicate that 65.2% of the interviewees are married or living together, while 23.4% are single. In addition, a high rate of women with low educational levels was observed, with almost half having only completed primary school. The burden of care falls mainly on women, given that 65% live with children under 14, 12% with elderly people and nearly 20% with someone with a disability.

In terms of productive participation, women play a prominent role in the production of “small animals” such as poultry, pigs, goats and sheep (more than 90%), but their involvement decreases in the production of “large animals” such as cattle (71%) and horses (49%). In addition, direct sales and sales at fairs are highly feminized activities, being carried out by women in more than 80% of cases.

Regarding time use, women combine productive and care tasks, devoting an average of 6:23 hours to the former and 7:25 hours to the latter. In addition, 60% of the women interviewed perform simultaneous tasks, with an average of 4:13 hours per day dedicated to the execution of multiple activities. These data show the persistent gender inequalities and the overload of responsibilities faced by rural women.

Figure 2: Distribution of time use of the interviewees



Source: ENM Registry Report 2021-2022 (INAFCI)

In the productive sphere, activities are divided into three categories: own agricultural production and artisanal fishing, off-farm tasks not linked to own agricultural production, and activities in cooperatives and associations. These tasks reflect the diversity of productive work carried out by women in the rural sector.

Figure 3: Production technologies

Page 10 of 10



s in access to resources, decision-making and ac

Although women actively participate in decisions related to domestic and caregiving matters, their involvement decreases in productive and technological matters. Nearly 50% of women generate their own income through their production, but only 11% consider this income to be their main source of income, despite the fact that 68.8% receive support from social programs.

The participation of Indigenous Peoples in national climate change

These meetings were held during the months of July and November 2022, where four Intercultural Dialogues were held in workshop format (one per region), with representatives of each organization that makes up the Coordinating Committee of National Organizations of Indigenous Peoples of Argentina (CONAPIA by its acronym in Spanish) and the TICCA Network, the results of which were presented in a report per region, with the main conclusions:

Figure 4: Map of participation by province in the NOA region and Cuyo region.



In the **NOA region workshop**, comments alluded to the common problem of access to water; the lack of maintenance of alternative energy projects and the waste they generate (such as batteries); acid rains (associated with mining activity); the invasion of their territories by Creoles to carry out agricultural activities with intensive land exploitation methods, contrary to ancestral methods that diversify to renew and prevent wear and tear. It was mentioned on several occasions that this problem, in addition to constituting an encroachment on their collective rights, harms the balance provided by the sustainable use of natural resources and the care of mother earth.

The second instance was held on September 8 and 9, 2022 in the **Central region** in person in the city of Cordoba, province of Cordoba. Participants came from the provinces of San Juan, Mendoza, San Luis, Córdoba, La Pampa, and Buenos Aires, and were accompanied by participants from provinces in other regions such as Salta, Jujuy, Santiago del Estero (NOA region) and Entre Ríos (NEA region).

In the Central region workshop, comments alluded to the common problems of access to water; loss of biodiversity, fires, increased soil salinization, invasion of exotic species (reforestation with exotic species), proliferation of pests, deforestation and destruction of ecosystems, uprooting of the community, changes in the direction of rivers (due to dams and aqueducts), contamination of water, land and air (productive activities such as mining or agriculture and livestock).

The following are some of the proposals agreed upon in the regional workshops:

- Institutionalize the role of "Indigenous environmental guardians" formed by the organizations of Indigenous Peoples with specific functions, economic, technical, and material resources and tools.
- Include climate change from the perspective of Indigenous Peoples in national water access programs, civil defense, firefighters, health promoters, etc.
- Guarantee access to water in order to develop productive projects integrating the Indigenous agroecological system: a) Implementation of community infrastructure for adding value at origin; b) Strengthening the commercialization of indigenous production; c) Strengthening native seed banks, indigenous seed exchanges and the legal instruments that guarantee these practices.²⁰
- Access to climate information: i) Develop and implement the national platform on Indigenous peoples and CC; ii) Promote access to climate information tools (SIMARCC²¹, etc.).

For more information by region, you can access the final report and the regional reports where the problems and intervention proposals are detailed in an exhaustive manner: [Access link](#).

5.4 Knowledge gaps in climate change adaptation

The report "[Knowledge gaps in climate change adaptation](#)"²² (2018) identifies and analyzes some of the main knowledge gaps affecting the formulation and implementation of CC adaptation policy in Argentina. Based on a survey of public officials with responsibilities in this area, the results highlight critical gaps in information on social, economic and environmental dimensions of adaptation, as well as in technical aspects related to the design of public policies.

Among the main conclusions is a regional and sectoral asymmetry in the available studies: half of the works are concentrated in the Pampa region, and a third deals exclusively with the agricultural sector. In addition, there are significant deficiencies related to the planning and evaluation of adaptation policies, including cost-benefit analysis, effectiveness of measures, and financing, essential aspects for the development of solid public strategies.

One particular aspect is the knowledge gap on gender and climate change, which is relegated compared to other categories. This topic has the highest percentage of "don't know/no answer" responses, evidencing a significant lack of knowledge and misinformation in this area, which highlights the need to address these gaps in order to advance inclusive and equitable adaptation policies.

6. Regional/Provincial Context

In order to contextualize the situation of women, Indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups living in the rural areas of the project intervention zones, the following section presents a characterization of the participation of these vulnerable groups in the agricultural sector and describes the relevant problems and characteristics related to the population's vulnerability to CC.

They will be taken as a reference:

²⁰ ILO Convention 169. Nagoya Protocol-Convention on Biological Diversity. Law on Food Security and Sovereignty. Law 25.724. Law No. 27.118 Family, Peasant and Indigenous Agriculture. Historical Reparation Regime.

²¹ Climate Change Risk Mapping System.

²² Ryan, D., Scardamaglia, V., Canziani, P., 2018. Knowledge gaps in climate change adaptation. Diagnostic Report Argentina. Regional Network on Climate Change and Decision Making. UNESCO UNITWIN Program, LatinoAdapta Project. [Online Link](#)

Information from the 2022 National Population, Household and Housing Census, and in particular: i) Indicators by sex and age. Final results for each locality, department of the participating provinces²³; ii) Indigenous population or descendants of indigenous or native peoples²⁴. Final results, which indicate, for example, that 75.1% of the population in private homes who identified themselves as indigenous or descendants of the Diaguita people are concentrated in four provinces: Tucumán, Salta, Buenos Aires and Catamarca; and 78.1% who identified themselves as indigenous or descendants of the Kolla people are concentrated in two provinces in northwestern Argentina: Jujuy and Salta.

Information from the National Agricultural Census conducted in 2018²⁵ by INDEC, the statistical dossier "Argentine Agricultural Women" and agricultural risk management plans and provincial implementation plans prepared by the provinces in the framework of the management of various programs and projects such as: (i) Comprehensive Risk Management Program in the Rural Agro-industrial System (GIRSAR by its acronym in Spanish), which aims to strengthen the resilience of the agro-industrial system, reducing the vulnerability and exposure of producers to climate and market risks, especially among the most vulnerable stakeholders. In particular, it seeks to improve agricultural risk management by beneficiaries and selected sectoral institutions; ii) Project for socio-economic inclusion in rural areas (PISEAR by its acronym in Spanish), which aims to increase the socio-economic inclusion of poor rural families (small producers, indigenous peoples and rural workers) by: (a) strengthening their organization, planning and management capacity to achieve poverty reduction objectives; (b) improving their access to infrastructure and community services; and (c) piloting a model for sustainable market access.

6.1 NOA REGION

Indigenous peoples of the region affected by the Project²⁶:

- The **Diaguita people**, made up of more than 80 organized communities, inhabit various regions of central and northwestern Argentina, including Salta, Tucumán, Catamarca, and La Rioja, among others. Their social structure is organized territorially with mother and base communities, led by traditional and political authorities who make decisions in Community Assemblies. Their spirituality is centered on harmony with the vital elements of their territory, considered indivisible. Although their native language, Kakan, was prohibited during colonization, it still survives in names and expressions mixed with Spanish. Their traditional economy includes agriculture, livestock, crafts such as ceramics, textiles and basketry, and leather work. The communities retain the name Diaguita combined with other names, reflecting their cultural diversity.
- The **Kolla People**, made up of 36 communities, are located primarily in Yavi, Jujuy, and have roots in the Kolla kingdom of Kollasuyu, which spanned parts of Peru, Chile, and Bolivia. Their organization includes community councils and assemblies, and their worldview revolves around the veneration of Pachamama. Their economy combines livestock, agriculture, and crafts, such as textiles and ceramics. Although their native language is Kolla, many live in scattered rural settlements or near urban centers. Despite historical challenges, such as harassment and the fight for their ancestral lands, their cultural legacy remains a valuable heritage of Argentina and Latin America.
- The **Chichas people**, with two communities located in Yavi, Jujuy, and southern Bolivia, face challenges in their organizational and cultural development. Their political structure includes a referent and regular community assemblies, while their spirituality is centered on Pachamama and Tata Inti. Although their Quichua language faces risks from globalization, it remains an essential element of their identity. Their economy, based on agriculture and livestock for self-consumption, needs support to move towards sustainability. The cultural wealth of the people, such as the copla and the use of traditional instruments, strengthens their identity. Opportunities for development include cultural and natural tourism, as well as fair trade, which could boost their autonomy and sustainable development with adequate support.

PROVINCE OF JUJUY: According to the final data of the National Census of Population, Homes and Dwellings 2022, the province of Jujuy has a population of 811,611 people, of which 418,021 are women and 393,590 are men, and has a median age of 31 years. 10% of the population in private homes in the province of Jujuy is recognized as Indigenous or descendants of Indigenous or original peoples, with the departments of Dr. Manuel Belgrano, Humahuaca, and Cochinoca having the largest populations.

According to data from the 2018 agricultural census, of the 8,226 agricultural and livestock farms (EAP) with legal type human persons surveyed in the province of Jujuy, 3,425 (42%) were managed by women. These values place Jujuy as the province with the highest percentage of women leading the farms dedicated to agricultural activity in the country. It should be recalled that the national average is 20% of EAPs managed by women producers. Of the EAPs managed by women producers, 1,777 were with defined boundaries or

²³National Census of Population, Households and Housing 2022. Final results Demographic indicators, by sex and age, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) Buenos Aires, November 2023. [Online Link](#).

²⁴National Population, Households and Housing Census 2022. Final results Indigenous population or descendants of indigenous or native peoples National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) Buenos Aires, March 2024. [Online Link](#)

²⁵ National Institute of Statistics and Censuses - INDEC, 2021. National Agricultural Census 2018: final results / 1st ed. - Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. [Online Link](#)

²⁶ Other source consulted: Ethnic groups and indigenous communities of northern Argentina, Matilde García Moritán and Matilde Malizia. This book was produced within the framework of the "Pilcomayo Trinacional: Area of Shared Management" Project, implemented by ProYungas (Argentina) together with the Moisés Bertoni Foundation (Paraguay) and Nativa (Bolivia) and co-financed by the European Union, the French Fund for the Global Environment and The Nature Conservancy 2022 [Online Link](#)

mixed. Among these, the highest percentage share of extension in the scale, measured in EAPs, is observed in the range of up to 5 hectares, and was 41%. On the other hand, the highest percentage share measured in hectares was found in the 500 to 1,000 hectares range, with

PROVINCE OF SALTA: The province of Salta has a population of 1,441,351 people, of which 738,512 are women and 702,833 are men, and has a median age of 29. 10% of the population in private homes in the province of Salta is recognized as Indigenous or descendants of Indigenous or original peoples, being the departments of Gral. José de San Martín, Salta capital and Orán the ones with the highest population concentration.

According to data from the 2018 agricultural census, of the 7,954 EAPs with legal type human persons, 2,191 (28%) were managed by women. These values place Salta as the third province with the highest percentage of women leading the farms dedicated to agricultural activity in the country. Of the EAPs managed by women producers, 1,314 were with defined boundaries or mixed. Among these, the highest percentage share of extension in the scale, measured in EAPs, is observed in the range of up to 5 hectares, and was 54%. On the other hand, the highest percentage share measured in hectares was found in the range of 2,500 to 5,000 hectares, with 21%.

PROVINCE OF CATAMARCA: The province of Catamarca has a population of 429,562 people, of which 51% are women and 49% men, and has a median age of 31 years. 4.5% of the population in private homes in the province of Catamarca is recognized as Indigenous or descendants of Indigenous or original peoples, with the departments of Santa María, San Fernando del Valle de Catamarca and Belén having the largest populations.

According to data from the 2018 agricultural census, of the 9,706 EAPs with legal type human persons, 2,222 (23%) were managed by women. Of the EAPs managed by female producers, 1,777 were with defined boundaries or mixed. Among these, the highest percentage share of extension in scale, measured in EAPs, is observed in the range of up to 5 hectares, and was 41%. In contrast, the highest percentage share measured in hectares was found in the range of 500 to 1,000 hectares, with 25%.

PROVINCE OF TUCUMÁN: According to the National Census of Population, Homes and Housing 2022, the province of Tucumán has a population of 1,731,820 people, of which 891,800 are women and 840,020 are men, and has a median age of 30 years. 2% of the population in private homes in the province of Tucumán is recognized as Indigenous or descendants of Indigenous or original peoples, with the departments of Tafí del Valle, San Miguel de Tucumán, and Tafí Viejo having the largest populations.

According to data from the 2018 agricultural census, of the 3,279 EAPs with legal type human persons, 518 (16%) were managed by women. These values place Tucumán as one of the provinces with the lowest percentage of women leading the farms dedicated to agricultural activity in the country. Of the EAPs managed by women producers, 488 were with defined boundaries or mixed. Among these, the highest percentage share of extension in the scale, measured in EAPs, is observed in the range of up to 5 hectares, and was 31%. On the other hand, the highest percentage share measured in hectares is found in the range of 200 to 500 hectares, with 21%.

PROVINCE OF LA RIOJA: The province of La Rioja has a total population of 383,865 people, of which 51% are women and 49% are men, and has a median age of 30 years. Of the population in private homes in the province of La Rioja, 2.8% consider themselves to be Indigenous or descendants of Indigenous or original peoples, with the departments of La Rioja capital and Chilecito having the largest populations.

According to data from the 2018 agricultural census, of the 4,579 agricultural holdings (EAP by its acronym in Spanish) with legal type human persons surveyed in the province of La Rioja, 813 (13%) were managed by women. Of the EAPs managed by women producers, 723 were with defined boundaries or mixed. Among these, the highest percentage share of extension in scale, measured in EAPs, is observed in the range of up to 5 hectares, and was 47%. On the other hand, the highest percentage share measured in hectares was found in the range of 10,000 and more hectares, with 50%.

6.2 CUYO REGION

Indigenous Peoples of the region affected by the Project:

- The **Huarpe people**, composed of 10 communities, located in Caucete, 25 de mayo and Las Talas in San Juan, San Luis capital, Lavalle in Mendoza, and the department of Belgrano in San Luis. The political organization is based on the Council of Elders, who make the important decisions. The traditional authorities include the "Ompa", the Council of Elders, the Youth Council, the "Matichan" (Spokesman), the Health Authority, the Education Authority, and the Legal Affairs Authority. Their native language is "nanay ayen kayak'pa tumtaguay kuyium" and their economy is based on animal husbandry, mainly goats, and reed cutting. As for their ancestral cultural productions, they are known for their leather, reed, and loom handicrafts.

PROVINCE OF MENDOZA: The total population of the province of Mendoza amounts to 2,043,540 people, of which 1,053,962 are women and 989,578 are men, and has a median age of 32 years. 2.2% of the population in private homes in the province of Mendoza recognizes itself as Indigenous or descendants of Indigenous or original peoples, with the departments of Guaymallén, Las Heras and Lavalle having the largest populations.

According to data from the 2018 agricultural census, out of the 17,863 agricultural and livestock farms (EAP) in the province of Mendoza with legal entities classified as human persons, 3,352 (19%) were managed by women. Of the total planted area, 79% was dedicated to

fruit trees, and there were 49,580 head of goats and 22,986 head of cattle. Among the EAPs managed by producers, 3,091 had defined or mixed boundaries. The highest percentage of EAPs by size was in the range of up to 5 hectares, accounting for 43%. Conversely, the highest percentage of area by size, measured in hectares, was found in the range of 10,000 hectares and more, accounting for 30%.

PROVINCE OF SAN LUIS: The province of San Luis has a population of 542,069 people, of which 276,742 are women and 265,327 are men, and has a median age of 31. 1.5% of the population in private homes in the province of San Luis is recognized as Indigenous or descendants of Indigenous or original peoples, being the departments of Juan Martín de Pueyrredón, Gral. Pedernera and Junín the ones that concentrate the largest population.

According to data from the 2018 agricultural census, of the 3,514 EAPs with legal type human persons surveyed in the province of San Luis, 649 (18%) were managed by women. Of the EAPs managed by female producers, 536 were with defined boundaries or mixed. Among these, the highest percentage share of extension in scale, measured in EAP, is observed in the range between 200 and 500 hectares, and was 25%. On the other hand, the highest percentage share measured in hectares was found in the range of 2,500 to 5,000 hectares, with 23%.

PROVINCE OF SAN JUAN: According to data from the National Census of Population, Homes and Housing 2022, the province of San Juan has a total population of 822,853 people, of which 421,652 are women and 401,201 are men, and has a median age of 30 years. Two percent of the population in private homes in the province of San Juan recognizes itself as Indigenous or descendants of Indigenous or original peoples, with the departments of Sarmiento, San Juan capital, and Rawson having the largest populations.

According to data from the 2018 agricultural census, of the 4,578 EAPs with legal type human persons surveyed in the province of San Juan, 991 (21%) were managed by women. Of the EAPs managed by female producers, 930 were with defined boundaries or mixed. Among these, the highest percentage share of extension in scale, measured in EAPs, is observed in the range of up to 5 hectares, and was 52%. On the other hand, the highest percentage share measured in hectares was found in the range of 10,000 and more hectares, with 35%.

7. Inputs from the stakeholder consultation process

In terms of **gender and diversity**, a large number of institutions have been found in the territory that are working on the gender and diversity perspective at the institutional level as well as in their programs and projects. In addition, many of them have extensive and outstanding knowledge of gender and CC (use of time, gender and production chains, organization of care). They have experience in conducting training cycles, working in coordination with institutions, and mainstreaming the gender perspective in projects.

INTA Catamarca specifically mentions that in Palo Blanco there are many families in vulnerable situations, which, in addition to the scarcity of rainfall and therefore of water resources, limit the possibilities of developing sustainable productive enterprises over time.

The Rural Women's Network has a strong work with organizations in the territories and can contribute its experience in the methodology to mainstream the gender perspective in the implementation of the project. They have also worked with INTA, the Gran Chaco Collective Network, the World Bank, Proyungas, and universities. The issues that are of interest for their attention are: i) Women's access to financing: To look for investments and for women to participate more actively in other areas of the project. That is to say, to promote political participation, in decision-making spaces, so that there is gender balance; ii) Participation and decision-making mechanisms from the formulation of strategies and their implementation; iii) To have gender-sensitive data and indicators to be able to design specific strategies to reduce existing gaps; iv) To work with provincial and local agencies and generate governance instances at the provincial and local levels.

The **Indigenous Participation Council** (CPI by its acronym in Spanish) is the area within the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs (INAI by its acronym in Spanish) in charge of accompanying the consultation processes. In Argentina there are approximately 1,800 to 2,000 native communities, of which only 1,000 are georeferenced. Of these, 90 are in the Puna, 16 in the Calchaquí valleys (although it is worth considering that the Diaguitas in Tucumán have a different way of organizing themselves because a community has several base communities, therefore, it would be approximately 50 base communities). In the south of San Juan there are 4 identified communities (georeferences). In Catamarca there are no identified native communities. INAI has a framework cooperation agreement in force with the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) through which they are working on intercultural issues.

The issues of interest for their attention are: a) the need for an intercultural perspective that takes into account ethnic diversity, both by recognizing traditional and ancestral knowledge and practices in the management of goods and resources, and by taking into account linguistic diversity when carrying out campaigns, workshops, education and training; b) promoting rootedness in the territories and working with young people. The following were raised as limitations: land tenure and the issue of community ownership; overexploitation of aquifers; the need for technical, legal, and accounting assistance closer to the territories and the development of communication systems and new technologies adaptable to the socioeconomic reality of the communities.

The technical team of Mendoza's Undersecretary of the Environment highlights the work they have been doing with Huarpe communities where decisions are made with the communities. The province is advancing in the implementation of the Provincial Plan

for Forest Management with Integrated Cattle Ranching (MBGI), which has a double objective: on the one hand, to preserve native forests and, on the other, to encourage the growth of cattle ranching in Mendoza.

The consultation and socialization process highlighted the importance of considering **young people** (both men and women), linked to promoting the rooting and permanence of young people in rural areas by offering development opportunities, together with older adults, linked to the recognition of ancestral knowledge and practices.

In different spaces, the need to reinforce the participation of women referents in the communities was raised, since production is associated to men in terms of women to the "cattlemen with berets". The topics of interest for their attention are:

- Water access and management is one of the main demands of the communities in the territory: "If you manage the water, you manage the cattle". The availability of water opens the possibility of working with other pastures.
- There is a demand in relation to the need for local processes to be more participatory and for women to be included in decision-making in the different agricultural and livestock productions.
- It is difficult to sustain processes and projects when there are changes in local, provincial, or national authorities. Lack of permanent and specialized personnel to accompany the projects and difficulties in traveling to the intervention areas.

During the face-to-face workshops held in the four ecoregions of the project, women's roundtables were formed to specifically gather their views on the management of water, land, and marketing circuits. The main contributions of each of the working groups formed by women are described below:

Women's Group - Abra Pampa:

- Emphasize the importance of shelter schools and the need to open new schools with water wells. Many people have begun to migrate due to the lack of water and other services and only two shelter schools remain.
- In 2016/2017 there was a severe drought and the water wells dried up, as a solution they seek water from other areas through commissioners, but they charge them for fuel.
- A demand for the need for benefits to reach people living in rural areas is evident.
- Training for young people in technical schools in Abra Pampa to return and work in their communities (promotion of roots).
- Improve infrastructure such as firewood, connectivity, electricity, to encourage women to stay in the field and facilitate their work (promotion of rootedness and gender equity).
- Generate small enterprises and products (economic autonomy of women). The experience of an apple jam enterprise is shared among 5 families from the Abrolaite and Agua de Castilla area, where the organization has legal status and was able to manage the energy collectively. They emphasize the importance of collective rather than individual work. They presented a project to purchase cookstoves and other inputs at the national level, but it was not accepted.
- Registration of the beneficiaries so that they take responsibility for the materials they are given and make effective use of them.

Women's Group - AMAICHA del Valle

- Mention was made of a strong macho culture. There is a patriarchal power and naturalization of machismo. In these places it is more difficult for women to develop in productive spaces. This situation goes beyond the profession or area where women work.
- The women who work as technicians express the difficulties they experience as women when they must explain or teach a male producer, since men are the ones who have the "singing voice", i.e., they are the ones who decide and believe they have more knowledge.
- The importance of the role of women technicians in accompanying women producers is emphasized. To this end, it is essential that the people who make up the technical teams be sensitized to gender issues in order to facilitate these processes and break down gender stereotypes.
- It is important to make the barriers visible and to make the role of women in the water sector more visible.
- Few women participate in technical areas and in some cases showed difficulty collaborating with men.
- The women maintain that, in productive matters, it is first necessary to talk to the woman because she is the one who knows the real situation of her production. They are the motivators of their partners and children.
- In Amaicha del Valle the big problem is poor water distribution, not so much scarcity. The distribution and the decisions about how it is used are taken by men. There is no proper distribution and therefore there is no efficient use of water. Whoever is closest to the well is the owner of the water.
- It is considered important to train women on technical issues related to water resources, for example, how to fix water pipes.
- Promote ancestral knowledge and increased productivity in households with women's income from their enterprises.
- Training in family drip irrigation systems and training for women to develop their own vegetable gardens.
- The need to work together is emphasized, since it is more difficult to work individually, especially in the marketing of products.

Las Quijadas Women's and Youth Group

- In Mendoza, a project-based education approach is proposed in some schools such as Juan Carlos Navarro, Xumucpe rural school (Hijos del sol).
- In San Juan, one of the main problems is water distribution; drinking water does not reach them (linked to energy problems).
- The women have a history in the carob project, we could move forward with a seal of origin, move forward with protocols with the university and the Ministry of Production of San Juan.

- Virtual activities are not very convenient due to the lack of connectivity in the places where people live.
- There is a demand to work with children to generate other productions. Schools are the meeting and exchange place. The work with young people is central in order to bet on the rooting and that they can finish their studies and thus have more opportunities to improve their lives.
- Having water is the first condition to be able to think about other productive projects.
- They have experience in rural/ethnic tourism in Asunción, Mendoza, and consider it an opportunity to take that experience to San Luis and San Juan.
- There is social organization of the communities and ancestral use of the forest for non-timber products.

Women's Group - Medanitos

- The irrigation consortium is made up only of men; a fee is paid for the use of water, and it is the one that controls the irrigation time. The greatest water shortage is during the summer. The zonda wind complicates the situation.
- Some places, such as Chuquisaca, do not have an irrigation consortium, and the best irrigator can irrigate.
- The water law at the provincial level does not work. The communities have problems with the organization of water use and irrigation.
- The houses do not have potable water; some of them undergo a water purification process.
- Some areas are being affected by mining companies due to high water consumption (e.g., Fiambalá, Barrio Retiro).
- Regarding land management there is no shared local view, and there are regulations for the development of monocultures (vines) but not for small family enterprises.
- Logging must be avoided in order to increase rainfall, which requires reforestation of native forests.
- Solar or wind energy does not generate benefits for communities, but for companies.
- It is important to generate workshops and training spaces grouping different localities and reaching the most remote places (Chuquisaca, La Mesada, La Ciénaga Antinaco and Tatón). For these spaces it is necessary to consider the gender perspective, propose strategies for the care of children and logistics (refreshments, transportation, etc.).
- Women have difficulties in marketing their products, they are not organized, they sell individually at very low prices and in many cases under the barter modality (exchange of products). One drawback is the lack of their own means to travel to the places where they sell their products. Fiambalá is a tourist attraction, so it would be convenient to have a municipal fair.
- Many of the products require glass containers. There is a monopoly on bottles, so the use of sachets is being considered.
- ACAMPA has a strong track record in Rotary fund management that has been in place since 1991.
- In the area there are 10 INTA greenhouse projects in Tatón and Palo Blanco.
- The young people have been trained as instructors in leather value addition (Antinaco and Palo Blanco), with environmentally friendly and artisanal practices, and could be a group to address issues of marketing and revolving funds.

8. Social Inclusion and Gender Plan

The Gender Assessment provides context and an overall assessment of gender dynamics, inequalities and the situation in Argentina.

This Action Plan identifies gender-sensitive actions to be taken during the implementation of the activities of the funding proposal in a cross-cutting manner. In addition, specific indicators are proposed to measure and monitor these actions. At the project initiation stage, this Action Plan will be reviewed and updated, including a timeline for its implementation.

Table 1: Social Inclusion and Gender Plan

Activities	Indicators and targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Costs USD
Impact Statement: Increased adaptive capacity of rural communities - with special attention to women, youth, and Indigenous groups - in the drylands of northwestern Argentina, reducing their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and the inequalities identified.				
Statement of results: i) Empowerment of women, youth and Indigenous peoples living in the prioritized ecoregions to achieve their effective participation in territorial development processes, the efficient use of water resources, and SLM practices. ii) Strengthening organizations, women, youth, and Indigenous peoples to adapt to climate change.				
Component 1: Improving access to water and promoting Sustainable Land Management Practices (SLMP) in rural populations of NOA Cuyo to reduce their vulnerability to CC.				
Output 1.1: Project selection for the financing of investments necessary for the efficient use of water resources and SLM practices.				
Activity 1.1.1: Incorporate practical tools to evaluate the integration of the gender perspective and vulnerable groups in the prioritization of initiatives to be financed. ²⁷	Indicator: Roadmap with the adoption and adaptation of practical tools for the evaluation of gender and diversity mainstreaming in the prioritization of initiatives to be financed. Goal: 100 % of the projects that applied a tool for the evaluation of gender and diversity integration.	YEAR 1	Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	150,000
Activity 1.1.2: Prioritize organizations with representation of women and vulnerable groups in leadership positions.	Indicator: % of implementing partner entities or groups with women in management positions. Goal: That at least 30% of the entities or associated executing group have women in management positions. Indicator: % of executing entities or associated groups with people belonging to Indigenous peoples in management positions. Goal: That at least 30% of the executing entities or associated groups have people from Indigenous peoples in management positions.	YEAR 1	Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	
Output 1.2: Local population trained and with access to materials and technical assistance for the efficient use of water resources and SLM practices with a gender, diversity, and intersectionality perspective.				
Activity 1.2.1: Implement a training and technical assistance program for the efficient use of water	Indicator: # of trainings for community strengthening with gender equity and social inclusion for the CCA. Goal: at least 10 trainings conducted.	YEAR 1 YEAR 2	Social, Environmental	212,840

Activities	Indicators and targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Costs USD
resources and SLM practices with a gender, diversity, and intersectionality perspective.	Indicator: # of people trained (disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, age) who participate in training and technical assistance. Goal: At least 30% of women and youth 30% of Indigenous peoples out of the total population. Indicator: % of participants/total number of participants (broken down by gender, ethnicity, age). Target: at least 80% effective participation (data disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, and age). Indicator: childcare service for the care of children during trainings Goal: At least 4 childcare services in local communities to support women project participants in reconciling their work and family life. Indicator: # of measures adopted for gender mainstreaming in the efficient use of water resources and SLM practices (e.g., guidelines/protocols). Goals: at least 6 guidelines/protocols adopted.	YEAR 3 YEAR 4 YEAR 5	and Gender Professional	
Activity 1.2.2: Implement a training and technical assistance program for institutional strengthening with a gender, diversity, and intersectionality perspective.	Indicator: # of trainings and/or technical assistance for the promotion of governance and decision making (e.g., management roles of rural women). Goal: at least 10 trainings and/or technical assistance provided. Indicator: # of people trained, disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, age. Goal: At least 30% of women and youth 30% of Indigenous peoples trained out of the total population. Indicator: % of participants/total number of participants (broken down by gender, ethnicity, age). Goal: at least 80% effective participation (data disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, and age). Indicator: childcare service for children during training courses Goal: At least 4 childcare services in local communities to support women project participants in reconciling their work and family life.	YEAR 1 YEAR 2 YEAR 3 YEAR 4 YEAR 5	Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	
Output 1.3: Acquisition and use of appropriate technologies for the efficient use of water resources and SLM practices with a gender, diversity, and intersectionality perspective.				
Activity 1.3.1: Manage the acquisition of appropriate technology that benefits all target people equally (men, women, and vulnerable groups).	Indicator: # of people benefiting from improvement opportunities generated by project initiatives (Disaggregated data by gender, ethnicity, and age). Goal: At least 30% of women and youth 30% of Indigenous peoples out of the total population.	YEAR 1 YEAR 2 YEAR 3 YEAR 4 YEAR 5	Project Coordination Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	3,792,658
Activity 1.3.2: Introduce technological changes	Indicator: # of technologies introduced to reduce the working time of women and vulnerable groups.	YEAR 1	Project	

Activities	Indicators and targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Costs USD
that reduce the productive work time of women and vulnerable groups and reduce the overload of tasks.	Target: at least 1 technology introduced to reduce the working time of women and vulnerable groups.	YEAR 2 YEAR 3 YEAR 4 YEAR 5	Coordination Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	
Component 2: Strengthening of rural women's organizations and diversities for adaptation to CC				
Output 2.1: Legal, administrative, institutional, and communicational/informational strengthening of social organizations present in the areas of intervention with a gender, diversity, and intersectionality perspective.				
Activity 2.1.1.: Conduct a preliminary assessment with a gender and diversity perspective, in order to identify the possible existence of biases and barriers, both cultural and organizational, that interfere in the full use of the competencies available in the organization as well as in the development of these competencies by men and women.	Indicator: diagnosis of the status of the social organizations/associative groups participating, identifying biases, barriers, gaps, training, and information gaps, with a gender, diversity, and intersectionality perspective in each region (NOA and Cuyo). Goal: 2 Institutional diagnoses of social organizations in the areas of intervention of the Project, one in each region. Indicator: participatory diagnostic study Goal: At least 30% of women and youth, 30% of Indigenous peoples are consulted in the elaboration of the participatory diagnostic study.	YEAR 1	Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	162.930
Activity 2.1.2: Develop and implement an institutional and management strengthening program (considering legal, administrative, institutional, communication and information aspects, and others considered relevant) for social organizations/associative groups in the Project provinces, with a gender, diversity, and intersectionality perspective.	Indicator: Institutional and management strengthening program for social organizations/associative groups developed. Goal: At least 2 institutional and management strengthening programs for social organizations/associative groups (one for each region) implemented. Indicator: # of trainings given to strengthen social organizations/ Associative groups with a gender, diversity, and intersectionality perspective. Goal: at least 14 trainings/technical assistance to strengthen social organizations/associative groups with a gender, diversity, and intersectionality perspective. Indicator: # of people trained, disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, age, residence. Goal: At least 30% of women and youth, 30% of Indigenous peoples were trained. Indicator: childcare service for children during training/technical assistance. Goal: At least 8 childcare services in local communities to support women project participants in reconciling their work and family life.	YEAR 2 YEAR 3 YEAR 4 YEAR 5	Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	

Activities	Indicators and targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Costs USD
Output 2.2: Exchange of experiences, articulation of goods, services, knowledge, and expertise provided; both among beneficiary social organizations and between them and other institutions linked to the Project.				
Activity 22.1: Actions for socialization, dissemination, articulation and exchange of experiences, goods, services, knowledge and expertise among beneficiary organizations and other institutions of interest, which contribute to enhance their capacities and opportunities for improvement.	Indicator: # actions of socialization, dissemination, articulation and/or exchange of experiences, goods, services, knowledge and/or expertise among beneficiary organizations and other institutions of interest conducted. Goal: at least 32 socializations, dissemination, articulation, and/or exchange actions were carried out among social organizations and with other institutions of interest. Indicator: # of participants broken down by gender, ethnicity, age, location of residence, type of institution. Goal: At least 40% of women and youth 40% of Indigenous peoples participated. Indicator: Measures adopted to guarantee gender equity and social inclusion in the socialization, articulation, and exchange of experiences (e.g., consensus on schedules for the development of activities considering care tasks, adequate and relevant communication methods for the participating population, rotation in the care of children, guaranteeing accessibility to the events). Goal: At least 12 measures implemented. Indicator: childcare service for children during training/technical assistance. Goal: At least 10 childcare services in local communities to support women project participants in reconciling their work and family life.	YEAR 1 YEAR 2 YEAR 3 YEAR 4 YEAR 5	Project Coordination Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	185,500
Activity 2.2.2: Empowerment and dissemination of experiences and successful cases developed by women's organizations or groups on climate change adaptation, use and management of water resources and sustainable land management.	Indicator: exhibition of successful experiences of women's organizations/groups. Goal: at least 6 successful experiences of women's organizations/groups are exposed/disseminated.	YEAR 3 YEAR 4 YEAR 5	Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	
Output 2.3: Strengthening the role of women and vulnerable groups in local rural organizations through training and support in the exercise of management and leadership roles.				
Activity 2.3.1: Conduct a preliminary analysis to assess the status of local rural organizations in terms of their installed capacity and functioning, and the role of men, women, and other prioritized groups in management positions.	Indicator: Evaluation of the status of local rural organizations with respect to their installed capacities, functioning and roles in management positions, with a gender perspective in both regions. Goal: At least 1 assessment report on the status of local rural organizations per region.	YEAR 1	Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	64.000

Activities	Indicators and targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Costs USD
Activity 2.3.2: Training and technical assistance actions aimed at strengthening management and leadership roles under a gender and diversity approach in local rural organizations.	Indicator: # of trainings and/or technical assistance for the strengthening of management roles with a gender and diversity approach. Goal: at least 14 trainings/technical assistance provided. Indicator: # of people trained/assisted, broken down by gender, ethnicity, age, position, place of residence. Goal: At least 40% of women and youth 40% of Indigenous peoples were trained/assisted. Indicator: childcare service for childcare during training sessions Goal: At least 6 childcare services in local communities to support women project participants in reconciling their work and family life.	YEAR 2 YEAR 3 YEAR 4 YEAR 5	Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	
Component 3: Financing and local value added				
Output 3.1: Goods, services, and resources available to SMEs and local producer organizations for commercialization and local value addition with a gender, diversity, and intersectionality perspective.				
Activity 3.1.1: Generate actions to increase the confidence and development of financial skills in women, youth, and Indigenous peoples in order to achieve a better understanding in the management of revolving funds: For example: Digital financial education.	Indicator: # of projects linked to marketing circuits implemented. Goal: at least 28 projects linked to marketing services are implemented. Indicator: # of people benefited, broken down by gender, ethnicity, age. Goal: At least 30% of women, 30% of youth, 30% of Indigenous peoples were benefited.	YEAR 2 YEAR 3 YEAR 4	Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	1,680,000
Activity 3.1.2: Promote learning in marketing and value addition with special emphasis on women, youth, and Indigenous groups.	Indicator: # of specialized technical assistance in commercialization and value addition carried out Goal: at least 2 technical assistance services carried out	YEAR 2 YEAR 3	Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	37,236
Output 3.2: Differentiation strategies to value or promote local and traditional knowledge and practices with a gender, diversity, and intersectionality perspective.				
Activity 3.2.1: Define differentiation strategies to promote marketing circuits in local and regional markets and the development of value chains, ensuring the participation of women, young people, and Indigenous peoples.	Indicator: # of studies and advisory services performed Goal: at least 16 studies and consultancies carried out. Indicator: # of people participating in studies and advisory services on marketing circuits in local and regional markets and in the development of value chains. Goal: At least 30% of women, 30% of young people and 30% of Indigenous peoples participate in	YEAR 1 YEAR 2 YEAR 3 YEAR 4 YEAR 5	Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	248,240

Activities	Indicators and targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Costs USD
	commercialization circuits in local and regional markets and in the development of value chains.			
Activity 3.2.2: Rescue local and intercultural practices and knowledge (traditional and ancestral knowledge and practices in the management of goods and resources) in order to increase opportunities for resource management.	Indicator: # of knowledge exchange events held. Goal: at least 9 knowledge and expertise exchange events. Indicator: # of people participating in knowledge events. Goal: At least 30% of women, 30% of young people and 30% of Indigenous peoples participate in commercialization circuits in local and regional markets and in the development of value chains. Indicator: childcare service for childcare during training sessions Goal: At least 4 childcare services in local communities to support women project participants in reconciling their work and family life.	YEAR 2 YEAR 3 YEAR 4	Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	51,000
Output 3.3: Locally managed financing mechanisms available to SMEs and local producer organizations with a gender, diversity, and intersectionality perspective.				
Activity 3.3.1: Promote the access of women, youth, and Indigenous peoples (belonging to local producer organizations) to revolving funds.	Indicator: # of people disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, age (belonging to local producer organizations) are revolving fund holders. Goal: At least 30% of women, 30% of youth, 30% of Indigenous peoples (belonging to local producer organizations) are Rotary fund holders.	YEAR 2 YEAR 3 YEAR 4 YEAR 5	General coordination Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	779.500
Activity 3.3.2: Promote access to revolving funds for women, youth, and Indigenous people (belonging to SMEs)	Indicator: # of people disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, age (belonging to SMEs) are revolving fund holders. Goal: At least 30% of women, 30% of youth, 30% of Indigenous people (belonging to SMEs) are Rotary fund holders.		Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	
Activity 3.3.3: Training in the management of revolving funds with a gender and diversity perspective.	Indicator: # of revolving fund management trainings conducted. Goal: at least 48 revolving fund trainings conducted. Indicator: # of people participating in training broken down by gender, ethnicity, and age. Goal: At least 30% of women, 30% of young people and 30% of Indigenous people participate in the trainings. Indicator: childcare service for childcare during training sessions Goal: At least 12 childcare services in local communities to support women project participants in reconciling their work and family life.	YEAR 2 YEAR 3 YEAR 4	Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	64.000

Activities	Indicators and targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Costs USD
Activity 3.3.4: Credit counseling for the implementation of revolving funds, with a focus on gender and diversity.	Indicator: # of specialized technical assistance in the implementation of revolving funds provided. Goal: at least 16 technical assistances performed	YEAR 1 YEAR 2 YEAR 3 YEAR 4 YEAR 5	Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	248,240
Component 4: Knowledge Management and Project Sustainability				
Output 4.1: Dialogue and knowledge space (exchange of lessons learned and systematization of experiences) with a gender, diversity, and intersectionality perspective.				
Activity 4.1.1: Implement training/technical assistance actions on CC with a gender, diversity and intersectionality perspective aimed at people with management positions at the governmental level and local organizations involved in the management of the Project to reduce knowledge gaps directly linked to the design, implementation and evaluation of strategies and public policies on CC and gender-diversity.	Indicator: # of trainings/technical assistance on CC with a gender, diversity and intersectionality perspective aimed at people with management positions at the governmental level and local organizations involved in the management of the Project. Goal: at least 16 training/technical assistance sessions conducted. Indicator: # of people assisted, broken down by gender, ethnicity, age, location of residence, institution of belonging. Goal: At least 30% of women, 30% of youth, 30% of Indigenous peoples were trained out of the total population. Indicator # of documented experiences disseminated. Goal: at least 5 experiences disseminated.	YEAR 1 YEAR 2 YEAR 3 YEAR 4 YEAR 5	Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	233.333
Output 4.2: Internal and external communication materials with a gender, diversity, and intersectionality perspective.				
Activity 4.2.1.: Verify that all information, communication, verbal or written announcements consider neutrality and inclusion in terms of gender equity and equality. To this end, a checklist will be applied to verify whether a message, text or communication product incorporates a gender perspective and contributes to making visible the role of women	Indicator: protocol for managing language, image, and dissemination of gender-sensitive information. Goal: Establish a protocol for managing language, image, and dissemination of gender-sensitive information. Indicator: # of communication pieces and generation of gender-sensitive audiovisual content. Goal: 100% of communication pieces comply with the protocol for handling language, image, and dissemination of gender-sensitive information.	YEAR 1 YEAR 2 YEAR 3 YEAR 4 YEAR 5	Responsible for Communication Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	124.120

Activities	Indicators and targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Costs USD
and men under equal conditions ²⁸ .				
Activity 4.2.2: Generate communication and audio-visual material on gender, rights, and climate change in order to raise awareness of the importance of these topics in the sustainable development of the projects.	Indicator: # of communication and audio-visual material on gender and CC. Goal: at least 4 communication and audio-visual materials on gender and CC.	YEAR 3 YEAR 4 YEAR 5	Responsible for Communication Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	16.000
Output 4.3: Creation of a Regional Platform for Knowledge Sharing and Adaptation with a gender, diversity, and intersectionality perspective.				
Activity 4.3.1: Design and implement a regional platform for knowledge exchange and adaptation with a gender, diversity, and intersectionality perspective.	Indicator: Platform for adaptation and exchange of knowledge in line with the gender, diversity, and intersectionality perspective (institutional web page). Goal: Platform available and active at least during the entire project cycle.	YEAR 1 YEAR 2 YEAR 3 YEAR 4 YEAR 5	Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	136.532
Activity 4.3.2: Design, make available and disseminate a gender and diversity toolbox (including communication materials reflecting results and lessons learned with a gender, diversity, and intersectionality perspective) within the regional knowledge sharing and adaptation platform.	Indicator: Online knowledge sharing and adaptation platform with gender and diversity toolbox. Goal: at least 3 gender and diversity tools within the platform.	YEAR 1 YEAR 2 YEAR 3 YEAR 4 YEAR 5	Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	150,000
Project Management (only for the Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan)				
Output: Cross-cutting actions on gender, diversity, and intersectionality in project management.				
Activity a: Hire a Social and Gender and Diversity professional to work with the Executing Unit. The	Indicator: incorporation of a Social, Environmental and Gender Professional. Goal: to have a Social, Environmental and Gender Professional before starting the implementation of the	YEAR 1 YEAR 2	Social, Environmental	150,000

²⁸ Guide for the use of gender-inclusive language UN Women. (Re)Naming: a guide for communication with a gender perspective Editorial Min Géneros, 2021.

Activities	Indicators and targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Costs USD
professional will be responsible for the implementation of gender actions and communication with project stakeholders.	projects.	YEAR 3 YEAR 4 YEAR 5	and Gender Professional	
Activity b: Update and implement a complaints and grievance mechanism (MQyR) with specific reporting channels that effectively address and report situations of violence, exploitation, harassment, and sexual abuse in a people-centered and gender-sensitive manner, as well as other environmental and social impacts of the activities financed.	Indicator: # of projects that report the results of the application of their complaints and grievance mechanism. Goal: 100 % of the projects have MQ&R. Indicator: # of projects that have clearly identified channels for reporting and assistance in cases of gender-based violence SGBV. Goal: 100 % of the projects have channels for reporting and assistance in cases of gender-based violence.	First months of execution		
Activity c: Ensure that the project-level MQ&R is published and shared with project stakeholders (with a focus on reaching women and vulnerable groups).	Indicator: Publicizing the MQyR among stakeholders. Goal: 100% of the projects have MQ&R published.	Throughout the execution of the Project	Responsible for Communication Social, Environmental and Gender Professional	

ANNEX Nº3

Systematization of the consultation process

Project: "Strengthening community resilience of rural populations in the drylands of the Northwest and Cuyo regions of Argentina in the face of climate change, improving access to water and the implementation of sustainable land management practices - Argentina".

June 2024

Index

Acronyms and Abbreviations	3
1. Introduction	4
1.1. Background	4
2. Summary of the consultation process during the development of the financing proposal	4
3. Methodology for conducting workshops for consultation and socialization of the project.	6
3.1. Virtual interviews	7
3.2. Workshops	7
4. Systematization of the consultation process: Virtual interviews	11
4.1. Interview No. 1 Encalilla women's group referent	11
4.2. Interview N° 2 INTA Abra Pampa	11
4.3. Interview N° 3 INTA Tinogasta	12
4.4. Interview N° 4 Directorate of Water Resources Tucumán	13
4.5. Interview N° 5 INTA Cafayate (Valles Calchaquíes, Salta)	13
4.6. Interview N° 6 Researchers Universidad Nacional de Jujuy.	14
4.7. Interview N° 7 NOA eco-regional technician SLM Project 1	15
4.8. Interview N° 8 CUYO eco-regional technician SLM Project 1	15
4.9. Interview N° 9 Undersecretary of the Environment Mendoza	16
4.10. Interview N°10 INTA Catamarca and Tinogasta	16
4.11. Interview N° 11 Fundación Bienaventurados los Pobres (Be. Pe.)	17
4.12. Interview N° 12 Makiwan (Jujuy)	17
4.13. Interview N° 13 Referent Huarpe Community Guanacache	18
5. Systematization of the consultation process: consultative workshops	18
5.1. Puna Consultative Workshop (Abra Pampa)	19
5.2. Consultative workshop Valles Calchaquíes (Amaicha del Valle)	21
5.3. Consultative Workshop RAMSAR Site Guanacache, Bebedero and Desaguadero Lagoons	23
5.4. Bolsón de Fiambalá Consulting Workshop	25
5.5. Main contributions of each of the working groups made up by women.	28
6. Conclusions	31
7. Annexes	31

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACAMPA	Asociación de Campesinos del Abaucán
APN	National Parks Administration
Be. Pe.	Blessed are the Poor Foundation
CAF	Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean
CAMVI	Comunidades Andinas de Manejo de Vicuñas
CEDIBE	Center for Studies and Diagnosis in Biomedical and Environmental Engineering
CIC	Community Integration Center
CONICET	National Council for Scientific and Technical Research
EU	European Union
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
INAI	National Institute of Indigenous Affairs
INTA	National Institute of Agricultural Technology
LDDD	Land Degradation, Desertification and Drought
MST	Landless Workers' Movement
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOA	Northwest Argentina
RENSPA	National Health Registry of Agricultural Producers
SENASA	National Agrifood Health and Quality Service
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SyCA	Planting and Harvesting Water
UNJU	National University of Jujuy rector

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

The Adaptation Fund finances projects and programs that help vulnerable communities in Kyoto Protocol countries adapt to climate change. Since 2010, it has invested nearly USD 1 billion in 139 projects around the world, with more than 38 million people benefiting. Access to financing from this fund depends on the size of the project. A two-step approval process is required for projects over US\$1 million:

1. Presentation of concept note, with the basic ideas of the project.
2. Presentation of a complete proposal, with an elevated level of detail.

This 2-phase submission allows for feedback from the Fund and to ensure that the basic aspects are in line with the Fund's guidelines, so that the development of the full proposal is more efficient. Projects are submitted to the Fund through duly accredited Implementing Organizations. Once approved, they are implemented by the Executing Agency.

Argentina is currently in the second phase of submitting a project, having delivered the concept note (December 2023) that has already been approved by the Adaptation Fund. In the case of this project, the Implementing Organization is CAF - Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Executing Entity is the current Undersecretariat of Environment of the Secretariat of Tourism, Environment and Sports of the Ministry of the Interior of the Nation, through the Directorate of Planning and Environmental Management of the Territory. Global Factor has been hired as an external consultant with the support of ProYungas for the development of the concept note and full proposal documents.

Following the necessary steps for the Adaptation Fund, in its Environmental and Social Policy, in this second stage, the **Consultation and Socialization Process** that began during the preparation of the Concept Note is being continued. This consisted of two face-to-face workshops in Tucumán and La Rioja, complemented with interviews with representatives from different sectors (scientific, technical, civil society organizations, among others). As part of the elaboration of the complete proposal, the consultation process was more exhaustive and territorial in nature, in accordance with the places where sustainable soil and water management measures are expected to be implemented. In this sense, the consultation focused on the particularly relevant stakeholders for each place, so that at this stage it was essential to include indigenous communities and associations of producers and artisans, as well as the participation of two national agencies: the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA by its acronym in Spanish) and the National Parks Administration (APN by its acronym in Spanish).

2. Summary of the consultation process during the development of the financing proposal

Between April 12 and May 31, the project socialization and consultation process were carried out through interviews with key stakeholders and group workshops in the territories of the specific areas identified for the implementation of adaptation measures. The work methodology was framed within the requirements of the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund. The objectives of the consultations were to identify problems related to water and soil management, as well as marketing circuits, previous actions conducted at the sites, the type of measures needed, their location and their level of priority considering climate and social vulnerability, and the collective benefit from a gender and diversity perspective.

Of the fifteen (15) interviews carried out, thirteen were conducted virtually, one by telephone and one in person, reaching representatives of the different relevant sectors (environmental, productive and social institutions at national and provincial level, research centers, universities, civil society organizations, producers' organizations, indigenous communities).

The workshops were of a consultative nature and were held in the areas selected for the implementation of measures in the corresponding ecoregions. Four (4) workshops were held: in Abra Pampa (Puna de Jujuy); in Amaicha del Valle (Valles Calchaquies, Tucumán); in the Sierra de Las Quijadas National Park (RAMSAR site Lagunas de Guanacache, Desaguadero and Bebedero, which includes the provinces of Mendoza, San Juan, and San Luis).

Table 1. Summary of participatory process

Region	Sector	Name of Organization	Date and time	Participation mechanism	Number of Women	Number of Males	Total number of participants
NOA and CUYO	National agency	INAI	12/04 14hs	Virtual interview	2	2	4
NOA	Referrer	Encalilla Women's Group (Tuc.)	15/04 19:30hs	Telephone inter.	1	0	1
NOA	Referrer	Eco-regional technician MST 1	17/04 17hs	Virtual inter.	0	1	1
CUYO	Referrer	Eco-regional technician MST 1	22/04 18hs	Virtual inter.	0	1	1
NOA	National agency	UNJU- CONICET (Jujuy)	29/04 9hs	Virtual inter.	2	0	2
NOA	National agency	INTA Abra Pampa	29/04 12:30hs	Virtual inter.	1	3	4
CUYO	National agency	APN Sierra de Las Quijadas	29/04 14hs	Virtual inter.	0	1	1
NOA	National agency	INTA Tinogasta	30/04 16hs	Virtual inter.	1	0	1
NOA	Provincial agency	Water Resources Tucumán	2/05 18hs	Virtual inter.	0	1	1
NOA	National agency	INTA Cafayate	3/05 2 p.m.	Virtual inter.	0	1	1
NOA	CSO	Blessed are the Poor Foundation	8/05 9:30 a.m.	Face-to-face inter.	2	0	2
CUYO	Referrer	La Tranca Intercultural School	8/05 17:30hs	Virtual inter.	1	0	1
CUYO	Provincial agency	Climate Change Directorate San Juan	9/05 2 p.m.	Virtual inter.	0	1	1
CUYO	Provincial agency	Environmental Subsecretary Mendoza	10/05 9am	Virtual inter.	0	2	2
NOA	National agency	INTA Catamarca	10/05 11am	Virtual inter.	4	3	7
NOA	Multisectoral	Miraflores Experimental Station Jujuy	14/05 9hs	Consultative WS	17	20	37
NOA	Multisectoral	Amaicha del Valle Indigenous community (Tucumán)	16/05 9hs	Consultative WS	21	30	51
CUYO	Multisectoral	Sierra de las Quijadas National Park SL	21/05 9hs	Consultative WS	31	42	73
NOA	CSO	Makiwan	24/05 9hs	Virtual inter.	2	1	3
NOA	Multisectoral	ACAMPA	31/05 9hs	Consultative WS	22	33	55
TOTALS					107	142	249

3. Methodology for conducting workshops for consultation and socialization of the project.

The proposed work methodology is framed within the requirements of the **Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund**¹.

The participatory methodology is the most appropriate tool for the purposes of the project, as far as it allows the point of view of the members of the local communities to be obtained. Dialogue and appreciation of local opinion encourages the community's future commitment during project implementation.

The proposal consisted of virtual interviews - semi-structured interviews and focus groups - and participatory workshops to collectively select and prioritize intervention measures and their location through participatory mapping.

The identification and use of sex-disaggregated information is a key tool against barriers to project design and planning, as the analysis of this information provides project implementers with a better understanding of the complexity of gender roles and how these can influence (either positively or negatively) the implementation of their activities².

In this framework, for the information collection methods, it was proposed:

- Take into account the gender context (power relations between women and men, economic context, etc.).
- Disaggregate all information obtained by sex, at least, as well as age group and Indigenous community membership, when possible.
- Ensure that the information requested from women and men is collected separately (i.e., at separate times or in separate spaces) or using safe forms and spaces, where the freedom of expression of these individuals is not restricted.

In addition to these elements, the gender and diversity specialist of the consulting team participated in the participatory workshops, in order to contribute to the reliable collection of information and to collaborate in the work with the most vulnerable groups. The participation of women and other vulnerable groups in participatory instances can be encouraged or limited depending on the consideration of certain elements that impact their daily lives. In addition to the need to use language that is accessible to these groups (either language or vocabulary used by project staff), it is important to ensure that the organization of these meetings considers the workload of women; for example, that they avoid being scheduled during times when women take their children to school or when they prepare meals during the day. Also, consider whether the groups can travel far from their communities without difficulty, or if, on the contrary, it is necessary to organize the event in locations close to their homes.

In general, the following considerations were considered based on the recommendations of the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund:

- Choose a location that is easily accessible to the population (if necessary, provide means of transportation to get there).
- Announce the consultation as far in advance as possible and avoid having it coincide with any other event already planned.
- Ensure comfortable and safe spaces for all participants. If necessary, convene women and men separately and even note the need for a facilitator for men and a facilitator for women.
- Identify if women in the community have a place to leave their children (or if they can bring them) for the duration of the consultation workshop.
- Special emphasis on inviting women's groups and vulnerable groups, representatives of the elderly and disabled groups should also be considered.
- Establish a schedule that favors participation (that does not interfere with work schedules or complicated schedules for people who take care of family members, this is linked to the previous point).
- Verify the participation of community representatives and that they effectively represent their community (and not just a particular group or sector).

¹ <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/3.-ANNEX-3-Environmental-social-policy-March-2016-SP-FIN.pdf>

² European Commission (2021). Mainstreaming gender in climate action projects: toolbox. EUROCLIMA+ Thematic Studies Series n.17. EUROCLIMA Programme, Directorate General for International Partnerships. European Commission. Brussels, Belgium. 125 p.

3.1. Virtual interviews

During the months of April and May 2024, virtual interviews were conducted with key stakeholders. The meetings were coordinated by province, by sector and institutional meetings were also held.

- INAI (National Institute of Indigenous Affairs)
- Encalilla women's group (Amaicha del Valle)
- UNJU-CONICET
- INTA Abra Pampa
- INTA Catamarca
- INTA Tinogasta
- APN Sierra de las Quijadas (RAMSAR Site).
- Eco-regional technicians from MST NOA CUYO I
- Water Resources Tucumán
- Blessed are the poor Foundation (Be. Pe. by its acronym in Spanish)
- Referent Guanacache Community (RAMSAR Site).
- Makiwan Organization (Puna)

To address sustainable water and soil management, the following stakeholders were interviewed:

- INTA Abra Pampa (Puna)
- INTA Cafayate (Calchaquíes Valleys)
- INTA Catamarca (Bolsón de Fiambalá)
- Water Resources Tucumán
- Climate Change Division San Juan (RAMSAR Site)

The objective of this stage was to learn about the experience of the different actors involved in the implementation of measures related to the project components in the ecoregions involved. Through the interviews we identified the needs, the criteria for defining actions and the selection of specific sites.

The proposed stakeholders represent various sectors and include national institutions, provincial environmental and productive institutions, national university research centers, civil society organizations, producer associations, and Indigenous peoples.

3.2. Workshops

The purpose of the workshops was to socialize the project and consult on the actions needed to address the problems related to water and soil management, as well as marketing circuits and the beneficiary population for each location.

The institutional call oversaw the National Undersecretary of Environment through the Directorate of Environmental Management of the Territory. At the same time, the same territorial actors collaborated in the invitation by means of WhatsApp. A limit of seventy (70) people was set for each workshop considering the available spaces and the feasibility of group work:

Figures 1 and 3. Invitation sent for the consultation and socialization workshop & General schedule of workshops.



Source Figure 2: own elaboration. Environment

Programa Taller de consulta y socialización		
Hora	Actividad	Responsable
9:30 a 10:00hs	Recepción de los participantes	
10:00 a 10:15hs	Bienvenida e inauguración del taller a cargo de los responsables del proyecto	Subsecretaría de Ambiente y Contraparte provincial local
10:15 a 10:30hs	Ronda de presentación de los participantes	Todos
10:30 a 10:50hs	Presentación institucional del proyecto y ejes de trabajo. Presentación del Fondo, Requerimientos y políticas, línea de tiempo del FA y del proyecto CAF-CUYO-NOA	Subsecretaría de Ambiente y Global Factor
10:50 a 11:00hs	RECESO (café- 20 minutos)	
11:00 a 13:00hs	INICIO DE TRABAJO EN TALLER Priorización de Medidas y mapeo colectivo	Facilita Global Factor
13:00 a 14:00hs	Presentación en plenario de los resultados de trabajo	Facilitadores y Participantes
14:00 a 15:00hs	Almuerzo y cierre	

Logos: Secretaría de Turismo, Ambiente y Deportes; Subsecretaría de Ambiente; globalfactor; CAF; Fondo de Adaptación; INTA; Profundas.

Source Figure 3: Undersecretariat of the

In each of the workshops, the consultation process was facilitated by providing transportation and organizing a breakfast reception, considering the rural context and the specific characteristics of the ecoregions involved, where communities are widely dispersed. Participants had to travel long distances and many hours to attend the event. Therefore, a lunch was also provided at the end of each workshop.

For the **Puna Workshop**, INTA Abra Pampa offered the facilities of the Miraflores Experimental Station (Jujuy), which has the appropriate infrastructure to carry out a workshop with worktables. INTA collaborated with the transportation of a bus to and from the town of Abra Pampa to the Experimental Station.

In the **Valles Calchaquies** workshop, it was the community, through the cacique Miguel Flores, who offered the space and took care of the invitations to the community members of Amaicha del Valle as well as the community of Quilmes. The workshop opened with a ceremony to the Pachamama, respecting the customs of each place.

The **RAMSAR Site Workshop at Lagunas de Guanacache, Desaguadero and del Bebedero** was facilitated by the park rangers of the Sierras de las Quijadas National Park (San Luis), a site bordering the provinces of San Juan and Mendoza. The park administration provided a pickup truck to facilitate the transfer of the most remote communities. Community representatives, officials, and technicians from the three provinces of the Cuyo area attended the meeting.

Dynamics of participatory work in the Workshops:

Prior to the participatory work, a list of proposed measures was presented. These measures were developed based on virtual interviews, taking into account the ONDyT's Good Practice Guidelines³ for NOA and CUYO and the background of the MST NOA CUYO 1 project.

³ https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Dc9dlQZK28_liPcNMOCMej_PQ2PHlla7?usp=sharing

Figure 2. Package of water management measures for Valles Calchaquíes.



Figure 3. Package of soil management measures for the Puna.



Figure 4.
package for
site.

Marketing
the Ramsar

The group work focused on the identification of the following axes:

- Type of priority measures they identify for their community, considering each component of the project (water, soil and marketing management).
- Priority intervention sites considering climate and social vulnerability criteria.
- Beneficiary population considering gender and ethnic diversity.
- Collective benefit with clear destination and use, and that lasts over time.

The participants were organized into three working groups, one of which was made up of women and the other two of which were made up of producers, breeders, and community members in general. All tables were accompanied by technicians (INTA, provincial secretariats of Environment and Production, officials linked to public water works, researchers from universities and CONICET institutes) to encourage dialogue and the prioritization exercise.

Subsequently, a plenary session was held to share the work of each roundtable. The presentation of each table oversaw two or three representatives chosen from the tables, who came to the front with posters and explained the measures prioritized to address the problems identified and for whom they would benefit and where they should be implemented.

Table 1. Prioritization implemented for the worktables:

MEDIDAS	MEDIDAS			POBLACIÓN BENEFICIARIA			LOCALIZACIÓN
	ID	Agua	MST	Fondos	Grupos de mujeres	Pueblos indígenas	Otros (condiciones climáticas críticas?)
	1	Cisterna			SI	SI	productores Rinconada
	2		Cortina forestal		NO	NO	
	3			Elaboración dulces	SI	SI	
	4	Acueducto			NO	NO	Pozuelos
	5	Plantación queñoas			SI	SI	Susques
	6						
	7						

Source: own elaboration

The group discussion made it possible to investigate and share needs, concerns and problems of the current reality related to the components of the project and the viable solutions that the measures would provide. The following is a checklist of practical aspects considered when organizing and developing the workshops. It aims to facilitate the participation of women, Indigenous peoples, youth, the elderly, and vulnerable groups.

Table 2. Checklist of aspects to be considered in the workshops.

Considerations for the consultation and participation process	YES/NO	Strategies
1. Care spaces		Guarantee logistics and coordination for childcare space in the workshops in order to facilitate the participation of women and adults who are responsible for the care of children.
2. Convenient hours to facilitate maximum participation		Inquire about preferred schedules for participants. Consider the hours of withdrawal of minors in educational establishments.
3. Calls with a gender perspective		Use inclusive language. Convene women's organizations, Indigenous peoples and diversities. Recommend that if more than one person per institution participates, that the diverse groups (gender, ethnicity, age groups) be represented.
4. Accessibility to the meeting site		That the site where the activity takes place is accessible to people with disabilities and the elderly. Public or easily accessible transportation.
5. Gender-sensitive facilitation		The participation of women, Indigenous peoples, youth and other vulnerable groups is promoted. Monopolization of the speech of the same groups should be avoided. If necessary, exclusive workspaces may be created for women or other vulnerable groups.
6. Presentations in the workshop space		Promote the use of non-stereotyped and non-sexist images of women and men:

Considerations for the consultation and participation process	YES/NO	Strategies
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep a balanced ratio between male and female images. - Images should show women and men in all types of productive activities and not only those that are more socially acceptable.
7. Systematization of the event		Data disaggregated by gender and age group in: Attendance record; Event report and Photographic record.
8. Encourage the participation of Indigenous peoples		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Respect traditional authorities and the organizational forms of Indigenous peoples in the consultation and relationship process, and do not generate parallel organizations. - Consider the language of the communities for the facilitation of the consultation, as well as their cultural patterns and conditions. Consultation mechanisms should be inclusive in terms of gender and age and ensure broad participation of members. - Respect Indigenous peoples' time and decision-making systems during the consultation process. - Provide Indigenous peoples with sufficient and understandable information. - Develop the consultation process in an inclusive and participatory manner, so that the conclusions and agreements reached are considered legitimate by the vast majority of community members. -Consult and inform Indigenous peoples about the characteristics of the project, potential environmental and social impacts along with their proposed mitigation measures.

4. Systematization of the consultation process: Virtual interviews

4.1. Interview No. 1 Encalilla women's group referent

4.1.1. Participants

Liliana Pastrana. Technical Agricultural Department of the Undersecretary of Productive Development of the province of Tucumán.

4.1.2. Interview results.

Problems identified:

- With the previous project (MST I) they made pipes that cannot be used now. Instead of pipes they put in a hose. They have a large and a small cistern, but the storms burned the motor and affected the panels; A worm infestation that damages the trees and prevents them from harvesting carob is affecting the Santa María River (El Paraíso area). Summer rains caused ditches. The wind is hot and drags thorns.

Previous actions:

- One project is the Green Drop project that they did with paint cans instead of jars with the group of Environmental Defenders that worked with the organization "Mujeres del Sur" together with a group from the province of Cordoba; Management of camelids; Forest nurseries; Another project was conducted with winemakers and artisans.

Proposed measures:

- The candy room in Encalilla has not been fully equipped. They are a group of women who did training with UNT and CONICET. The room needs access to water. *Encalilla* is a demonstrative experimental field where one part depends on the Sub-secretariat of Livestock of the province, another on the Secretariat of Productive Development. INTA is also there.

Other comments: Proposes that the project be downloaded by the commune and not by the Indigenous community. Need to follow up on the technicians in the territory and control the funds.

4.2. Interview N° 2 INTA Abra Pampa

4.2.1. Participants

Fabiana Brizo. Director of INTA Abra Pampa Experimental Station.

Nicolas Chavarría. Coordinator of the EE INTA Abra Pampa.

Facundo Joaquín. INTA interregional NOA (Jujuy, Tucumán, Salta, Catamarca and La Rioja).

Julio Alejandro Sardina Aragón. Responsible for the Puna INTA Abra Pampa project.

4.2.2. Interview results

Previous actions:

- There are seventeen trial sites in Yavi department for forage conservation with silo bags.

Proposed measures:

- First water catchments, then conduction. Subway motor pump (solar panel). For drip irrigation distribution.
- Small Andean cultivation sites to ensure food sovereignty (potato and quinoa) for consumption and pasture (oats, barley).
- To make yarn in the area to promote handicrafts. A fund to pay shearers.
- Microbiological studies to see the type of soil.
- Rotation with pasture type for soil improvement.
- Actions with livestock and natural pasture management.

Material:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AegGAtYmUR8>

<https://www.eltribuno.com/jujuy/municipios/2024-1-26-19-1-0-inauguran-planta-para-cultivos-andinos-en-casti>

4.2.3. Photographic evidence



4.3. Interview N° 3 INTA Tinogasta

4.3.1. Participants

Patricia Cortez. Technical extensionist in charge of the Puna and Pre-Puna platform.

4.3.2. Interview results.

Problems identified:

- From the town of Fiambalá to the north there is an emergency due to the climate crisis. It has not rained at all; There is alertness in the state of forage and spontaneous pastures; The native forest continues to be degraded and indiscriminately cut down; There is a lack of instruments and laws to stop it. The Committee was presented to the Chamber of Senators; Other soil management is needed to store and fix water. The soil in the north is sandy, but in the south, it is clayey and does not accumulate much water; Concern about the impact of the mining company. They are trying to get them to monitor water quality; Addressing the issue of rooting as the most urgent.

Previous actions:

- He was part of the Multisectoral Committee (CMS) and gave trainings at MST 1; A nursery was built in Fiambalá under the CMS for the multiplication of carob trees. But in the previous government it was not particularly important; With the National Agroecology Network, they are working on training to raise awareness about circular economy in schools; EU-funded project for shared water management throughout the Tinogasta Department; In *Punta de Agua*, a garden of fodder stalks was made with the Agronomy of the area (Province); Works with worm humus for biofertilizers; Argentina Foundation Project. Strengthening of young people and women entrepreneurs using carob trees.

Proposed measures:

- Continue reforestation with native species.
- Divert the dunes that fall in the Abaucán basin with carob, tusca, broom (a green mass so that the wind will blow the branches into the river, and they will be broken up by the water. A machine can remove them or a backhoe).

- Composting or *bokashi* is a three-impact project: economic, social, and environmental. Buy manure from livestock producers, compost and distribute to the people.

4.2.3. Photographic evidence



4.4. Interview N° 4 Directorate of Water Resources Tucumán

4.4.1. Participants

Federico Diblassi. Director of Water Resources of the State Secretariat of Productive Development.

4.4.2. Interview results.

Problems identified:

- Gravitational load is needed in order to have pressure otherwise a pump is required. The electric pump implies a tension with the care of the environment. They are trying to work with solar energy. So, a reservoir is required (U\$D 63,000 with geomembrane).

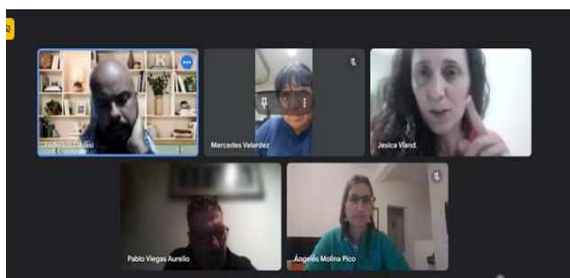
Previous actions:

- MST 1 was used to build the irrigation system in *Encalilla*. With Project PISEAR, the *Anfama* solar well was built. They are looking for sustainable energy (solar) and agricultural system with less impact, so they tend to a localized irrigation system; Solar del *Bañado*: twenty direct beneficiaries and two hundred (200) indirect beneficiaries. Cost \$7,400,000 (small project). *Colalao* community well and control system (U\$D 900,000). *Tiu Punco* has water catchment with canalization. Channels lined in *Encalilla* by pipe. *Quilmes* well; With MST 1 they demonstrated that "sprinkler" irrigation generates less degradation. The spinal forest has anthropic impact due to the construction of houses. The worst thing is to stop farming (in a systematized way); With MST 1 a drone had been purchased to see "carcadas" dimensions. When the Agro XXI Project was cancelled, the project was deactivated in El *Mollar* and Los *Chañares* (Quilmes) and in *Anfama*; In the community's bodega they made an integral water fountain. They are cleaning the *Los Zazos* dam, which benefits the entire town of Amaicha. The *Anfama* well has irrigation potential but lacks investment.

Proposed measures:

- Extension of the pressurized water trunk network from the well. This distribution is associated with the flow provided by the *Encalilla* well. Need another well. Only place in the valley to drill to support agriculture in the area. In other places there are no groundwater reservoirs. In *Quilmes* there are.
- Daily water regulation with filtering system (can be by mini dams) and to improve quality, canalization.
- Hydroponic green fodder system advanced. In *Encalilla*, plots will be used for the community. They produce fifty-nine (59) times more fodder with hydroponic cultivation and save 50% of water.

4.4.3. Photographic evidence



4.5. Interview N° 5 INTA Cafayate (Valles Calchaqués, Salta)

4.5.1. Participants

Diego Kalman INTA Cafayate (director).

4.5.2. Interview results

Problems identified:

- Installing solar panels to draw well water in a community has a collective impact, but it puts pressure on a finite resource. Drawing water from further and further downstream is very expensive and the KW are not sustainable. It takes 50,000 l of water per ha per day.

Previous actions:

- *Encalilla*: MST 1 room to make sweets, but they do not have fruit trees at present.

Proposed measures:

- Crop diversification: With good organic matter conditions, water management is more efficient and water conservation is improved. With crops such as garlic and onions, nothing of the plant remains in the soil, while corn leaves the stubble and gives fertility to the soil. Crop diversity contributes to the conservation of physical and biological conditions, but hydroponic cultivation does not. Rotation practice is needed. It is currently called "Non-Regenerative Agriculture". The animal component in crop rotation and for farm diversity implies conservation in terms of soil composition and food sovereignty.
- Nutrient replenishment: Not necessarily from chemical fertilizers.
- Fodder component: In community lands, the irrigable part of the farm could be complemented with non-irrigable forest. There are grazing lands (poorly used in terms of overgrazing) and very small lands that concentrate irrigated land. A silvopastoral approach is needed. Extensive grazing with nocturnal confinement of animals that generate manure is a source that needs to be used more efficiently. The use of electric cattle drives can help.
- Seed production: As an agricultural product, it is the one with the highest value added. It has genetic identity, is another form of diversification and involves rural employment. *Encalilla* can be a source of plant genetic material.
- Short marketing circuit. INTA has in Salta and Catamarca spaces for the supply of seasonal fresh products. What is difficult is to formalize the supply of kid meat.
- Rural tourism.
- Support the commercialization of non-extractive activities such as the production of chañar syrup, cheese, or pork products.
- Energy forests (afforestation of non-natives to preserve natives, planting eucalyptus for timber or energy uses so as not to overload the carob tree).

Remarks: More participatory processes are needed.

4.6. Interview N° 6 Researchers Universidad Nacional de Jujuy.

4.6.1. Participants

Raquel Romeo. Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Agronomy and Head of the Department of Systematic Botany. UNJU
Karina Sandoval. CONICET fellow and part of the Chair of Systematic Botany. UNJU

4.6.2. Interview results.

Previous actions:

- They did five instances of workshops in 2021 with the Society and Culture Project (of the Ministry of Education); Training for the management of native medicinal plants and the sale of natural products. Also training for the elaboration of personal care products, mother tinctures as an alternative to essential oils and macerations; In 2017 and 2018 they had a project within the framework of the Research Center of the Faculty of Agrarian Sciences of the National University of Jujuy rectory (UNJU). They received a call from CEDIBE. The name or brand of the products is "Munay," and they are marketed at fairs. Another name is "De la tierra crece". They make solid shampoo and solid conditioner (based on pupusa, onion, among other plants); Beneficiaries of measures: They have worked with university students, one training per month at the headquarters of the Red Puna Cooperative. The women's group is part of the dispersed population centers around Maimará (Quebrada) and Abra Pampa (Puna); They have worked on the exchange of knowledge about yarn dyeing.

Proposed measures:

- To provide continuity to training and support for the strengthening of women's groups.
- Marketing at the Feria del Cambalache and the "Feria de Semillas."

Other comments: The trainer showed interest in getting involved in this project.

4.7. Interview N° 7 NOA eco-regional technician SLM Project 1

4.7.1. Participants:

Marcos Fabian. MST 1 ecoregional technician for Catamarca, La Rioja and Tucumán.

4.7.2. Interview results:

Problems identified:

- The dune: it is necessary to contain and vegetate. There are many grazing animals on the loose that damage the carob trees; Floods of the Abaucan River. The Fiambalá pocket is cut in half. It is fine sand and earth; *Medanitos*: if the river rises, it is impossible to pass to the Soledad neighborhood (there is now a bridge); INTA Tinogasta did not reach the area. With the technician Patricia Cortes, they worked on carob flour.

Previous actions:

- A tractor was obtained for vertical tillage to reduce soil degradation in Fiambalá. There are many producer families and only one tractor driver went to each village. The tractor belonged to the Secretariat of Environment of the Province of Catamarca. Problem with the paperwork for its transfer to the municipality; *Antinaco*: drip irrigation. Due to the natural slope, it was not necessary to install a pump. Due to economic devaluations, only the main pipe branch was completed; A nursery in *Anillaco* (Catamarca) was managed by the Sec. de Environmental Secretary. It is being managed by the municipality of Tinogasta; Energy-saving stoves as a project for ACAMPA.

Proposed measures:

- Replicate the *Antinaco* irrigation system in *Palo Blanco* (there is a large population).
- In *Saujil* there are springs. Pipelines can be used to benefit producers (there are fewer there).
- Water measure: ACAMPA takes care of the base of the river, they put pipes and prevent river erosion. They plant weeping willow to prevent flooding.

Other comments: Associations: ACAMPA in Medanitos and Taton has stronger links with agroecology.

4.8. Interview N° 8 CUYO eco-regional technician SLM Project 1

4.8.1. Participants

Damian Taft. Ecoregional consultant for mountains, plains, and plateaus MST1.

4.8.2. Interview results.

Previous actions:

- Electric bovine tractors in rainfed areas; Dams in rainfed areas; Dams - practices to curb water erosion - in rainfed area; Wood-saving wood-burning ovens; Forest curtains; Low water demand pastures.

Proposed measures:

- During the implementation of the project, when the calls for proposals are submitted, the proposals should go through the technical team before the accounting team to evaluate feasibility (in MST1 it went directly).
- Add the following actors: Organizations of farmers and Indigenous communities of San Juan (*Aguas Verdes, Sawa and Salvador Talquenca, Clara Rosa Guakinchay, Pinkanta*); Communities of Mendoza (*Juan Manuel Villegas, Jose Ramon Guaquinchay, Jose Andres Diaz, Santos Guayama and Lof Malal Pincheira*); Huarpe *Guanacache* Community of San Luis; Organizations of small agricultural and livestock producers and cooperatives: "Asociación Civil Productores Ganaderos de 25 de Mayo" and "Cooperativa Cerro Valdivia", Coop. *Polok Nenu* (San Juan).

4.8.3. Photographic evidence



4.9. Interview N° 9 Undersecretary of the Environment Mendoza

4.9.1. Participants

Pablo Berlango. In charge of the technical area of Protected Areas.

Francisco Inmerso. Technical area

4.9.2. Interview results.

Problems identified:

- Water quality and quantity in the RAMSAR site is limited. It is necessary to see if the water flow reaches the communities of *El Retamo* and *El Forzudo*. It comes from *Costa de Araujo*, starts in *Gustavo André* and is more than 120 km long until it reaches El Retamo, passing through several posts with high demand.

Previous actions:

- Updating of native forest land use planning. Collaborate with the communities for the conservation criteria of the national and provincial forest law in 2023; Diploma for training producers with educational institutions.

Proposed measures:

- The provincial MBGI (Forest Management with Integrated Livestock) Plan will have two demonstration projects (with funds through the National Native Forest Law) in the Lavalle area (El Forzudo and El Retamo are included). They address the issue of water through wells. They will work with CONICET and INTA Rama Caída and INTA Junín; information will be available for socialization.

4.10. Interview N°10 INTA Catamarca and Tinogasta

4.10.1. Participants

Gretel Rodríguez Garay. Experimental INTA of Catamarca, specialist in aquatic issues.

Pablo Demin. INTA Catamarca Water resources and water management

Leonor Pilatti. INTA Catamarca coordinates the research area. Agronomist and specialist in food issues.

Javier Quinteros. Coordinator of the extension area.

Patricia Cortez. Technician of INTA Tinogasta. Focused on the territorial platform of puna and prepuna.

Erica Guzmán. Capayán Rural Extension Agency. Works in rural development processes with a gender perspective.

Rodrigo Ahumada. Rural Sustainability Observatory of the Department of Pomán.

4.10.2. Interview results.

Problems identified:

- Continuity of projects with changes in management. Intra-municipal linkage is required. INTA has limited personnel, four people in the Tinogasta Agency, so the INTA Catamarca Experimental Station makes specific interventions and does not interfere in the municipality's projects; A big problem in the territory is that the funds are reduced, but they lack trained people. It is important to leave a trained specialist in the territory; For land degradation they monitor through the Environmental Observatory (near Tinogasta); With MST 1 in *Antinaco*, pipelines and pressure chambers have been built, but branches have yet to be built to reach the farms; There are no forest nurseries for windbreaks. The Agency in Tinogasta addresses production issues and tries to make the practices environmentally viable, but if the community decides to set up a nursery they can support them and advise them on the process of plant production to mitigate erosion; A nursery has been built with the MST 1 for native plants in *Antinaco* and is looked after by the municipality of Fiambalá and in relation with the Environmental Department of the Province. The nursery in Fiambalá lacks the plastic cover. The one in *San Pedro* was worked by area agronomy (Province); The extension team worked on adding value to leather, with the aim of making visible and valuing women's work with small ruminants.

Proposed measures:

- In *Antinaco* a pressure chamber and valves would be missing. And within the farms there are risk systems for pressurized and sprinkler irrigation. They are vineyards: private and outside there are dunes. Of what has already been installed, it was around \$3,000,000. And what would be missing would be \$1,500,000; in total we could talk about \$4,000,000.

- Inputs are required to complete the works (intra-predial and constructions to control and prevent the irrigation construction from breaking). They mention that it costs a lot to travel to carry out the works and technical support, since the presence of the professional in the territory is required.
- In *Palo Blanco* there is work underway to build a pressurized irrigation system. There was talk of an advance for one sector. There are many vulnerable families in the area, in addition to the scarcity of rainfall.
- Fiambalá municipality warehouse in need of some actions.

4.10.3. *Photographic evidence*



4.11. Interview N° 11 Fundación Bienaventurados los Pobres (Be. Pe.)

4.11.1. *Participants*

Patricia Agosto. 1st Member

Rosa Araoz. Founder.

4.11.2. *Interview results.*

Problems identified:

- There is a way of life at risk with the advance of extractive projects and lithium mining. In Fiambalá, the plant of the Chinese mining company Zijin-Liex Mining Group, which has its exploitation in III Quebradas towards the San Francisco volcano, located in Fiambalá; Farming families have shifts for water use.

Previous actions:

- With ACAMPA. They have community radio (FM Horizonte) in *Medanitos* supported by the European Union (EU); With MST 1 they made vegetable gardens and ecological ovens in Medanitos. A drip irrigation system as a pilot experience in certain plots; They have had funding for lodging from an EU Solidarity Economy project.

Proposed measures:

- Short trade circuit based on products such as quince, jams, dried fruits. They exchange seeds at the Seed Fair. Also, textile elaboration (fabrics, furriers).

Other comments: The beneficiaries are small farmers (agriculture and goats, chickens, pigs). The “Asociación de Campesinos del Abaucán” (ACAMPA) was formed in 2008. Producers from *Medanitos* and *Taton* were first organized as irrigators. Later, producers from the *Quebrada, Antinaco*, etc. joined.

4.12. Interview N° 12 Makiwan (Jujuy)

4.12.1. *Participants*

Carolina Marengo (from former INAFCI)

Liliana Martínez of Red Puna

Jorge Raul Fernandez (from the former Ministry of Social Development)

4.12.2. *Interview results.*

Problems identified:

- The spinning process is slow, expensive, and poorly paid. The yarn supply is handmade, purchased and inferior quality. The yarn is obtained from APUCAY (from Santa María, Catamarca). They also buy from Bolivia; They are in the process of being approved as a Civil Association (three years ago). In the meantime, the social monotax is the commercial alternative, but now the government is going to cancel it, as VAT makes the product more expensive. With the change in the provincial constitution of Jujuy, the granting of legal status has been more difficult.

Previous actions:

- Makiwan is a collective brand of textile artisans from the Quebrada and Puna of Jujuy, who belong to various networks, micro-networks, and Indigenous peasant organizations such as Red Puna, Uppajs, Lloque, Alfarcito, Cusi Cusi, Susques, Lagunillas del Farallón, Cieneguillas, Santa Ana and Caspalá. There are fifteen (15) grassroots organizations from the Dept. Cochinoca, Tilcara, Yavi. It is currently made up of 250 craftswomen; They were able to obtain financing for machinery and the project for the physical space fell through; They work in gender workshops, accompany women in communities.

Proposed measures:

- Own spinning mill. Refurbishment of the site and equipment with solar panels. For the construction of the space \$25,000,000 is needed. But intermediate plan with the use of the space of the Puna Cooperative in Abra Pampa can make a small expansion of \$10,000,000.
- Enter fiber and yarn circuit.

4.12.3. Photographic evidence



4.13. Interview N° 13 Referent Huarpe Community Guanacache

4.13.1. Participants

Elizabeth Newton Carrizo. Member of the Guanacache community and intercultural teacher in Las Trancas.

4.13.2. Interview results.

Problems identified:

- Context vulnerable to drought and climate change. If economies and culture are not developed, they will be lost and encourage uprooting; El Forzudo and El Retamo communities. No water is available.

Previous actions:

- The province of San Luis brought electricity and water to Las Trancas and other projects, but they were not constant. Children from the three provinces go to school there; There was a tannery, beekeeping project. They have a bar concession in the Sierra de las Quijadas National Park; Weavers "Las Manos sabias del desierto". The project fell due to a problem with the yarn. There are artisans in soguería, leather, potters on the side of San Juan (*Salvador Talquenca* community), poncho weavers and in *El Retamo* (Mendoza) as well.

Proposed measures:

- Projects with young people. Continuity of the Interpretation Trails with native plants project.
- Rural community tourism.

Other comments: She is the daughter of Pascuala Carrizo Guakinchay. In addition to teaching at La Tranca, she teaches communication at the University of La Punta (San Luis) and is an employee of the Ministry of Tourism.

4.13.3. Photographic evidence



5. Systematization of the consultation process: consultative workshops

5.1. Puna Consultative Workshop (Abra Pampa)

Date: May 14, 2024

Location: INTA Experimental Center in the Puna of Jujuy.

5.1.1. Participants

[Participant's sheet Abra Pampa Workshop \(Jujuy\)](#)

5.1.2. Results of workshop work

A. Working Group No. 1

Proposed measures

Water management:

- Ancestral techniques and knowledge for planting and harvesting water (SyCA by its acronym in Spanish): groundwater recharge and regeneration of the water cycle by reforestation) in the district of *Los Colorados* and *El Moreno* (Tumbaya Dept., puna) and in Susques Dept. Susques (10 communities).
- Technological innovation in the collection, conduction and distribution of irrigation: Collection of springs from seasonal watercourses; technical irrigation (drip, sprinkler, water box); fog water collection and tank protection in the Department of Cochinoa (communities of *Santa Ana*, *Sauzalito*, *Queta*, *Rumi Cruz*) and in the Department of Yavi (communities of *Quirquinchos*, *Inti Cancha*, *Suri Pugio*, *Casti*, *Escobar*).
- Water resources studies: subway sources with solar pumping. Hydrogeological study. Water source bank survey (managed and administered by local communities and producers) in order to solve water shortage, water quality problems (As, B) and salinity of salty water. This is to benefit the communities of the departments of Cochinoa and Yavi.
- Management with a vision of multiple uses: human consumption, irrigation, and livestock (wild and domesticated animals). Conservation, restoration and care of wetlands and native forest. This will benefit the communities of the departments of Cochinoa and Yavi.
- Irrigation oasis study. This will benefit the communities of the departments of Cochinoa and Yavi.
- To complement good practices through the exchange of knowledge.

Soil management:

- Watershed management: defense works (living defenses - fences with wood from the forest - and gabions); control (sedimentation and decanters); slope systematization (terraces) and systematization of watering places (vicuñas). This will benefit communities located in the driest and most inhospitable areas.
- Control and remediation of land degradation and conduction and channeling of springs in Yavi for livestock and irrigation use. This is to remediate soil salinity.
- Livestock management. Soil management by cultivation (green manure and organic fertilizer). Compost.
- Renewable energy technologies: solar stoves and heating (*Trombe* wall); energy-saving stoves (*walipinis*); revaluation of the technique of using dry firewood. This will remedy meteorological inclement weather such as thermal amplitude, high variation in wind direction and intensity, and the impact of late frosts.
- Management and implementation of native pastures and native forests.
- Trash management to avoid contamination and wind dispersion). All measures are to benefit the communities of the Cochinoa and Yavi departments.

Marketing:

1. Add value to Andean products: mobile slaughterhouses with cold chain conservation. Fiscal and bromatological certification, authorization. It is necessary to make the Federal Meat Law more flexible. These measures will remedy the discouragement of production and the decrease of ancestral products.
2. Adding local value. Recovery of ancestral handicraft techniques (such as barracán and other textiles).
3. Global marketing strategy to negotiate with international markets.
4. Organization and strengthening of producers: an indigenous market at Latin American level (avoiding intermediaries). Recovery of grandparents' knowledge. This will benefit the older population (grandparents).
5. Implementation of good agricultural practices.
6. Ancestral form of exchange and commercialization.
7. Rural community-based tourism.
8. Camelids for food and cargo.

All these measures will benefit indigenous communities, women and youth.

B. Working Group No. 2

Proposed measures

Water management:

- Technical diagnosis with community participation to remedy the problem of the lack of interculturality. This would benefit the elderly population of all localities.
- Water governance and organization by turns in the face of lack of community articulation and lack of knowledge.

Incorporation of technology (such as a geoelectric prospecting study) appropriate to each system in each of the stages: catchment (a drain); conduction (channel, pipe, hose, PVC pipe); storage and distribution. Solar pump to remedy fuel costs (access to gasoline). This would benefit the productive units of *Tambillos*, *Casabindo*, *Oromayo*, *El Moreno*, *El Cóndor* (with its nine communities) and *Cholacor* (Yavi Department); Subway drilling to cope with low water flow; Efficient use to remedy the low water flow; Battery of tanks ("tinaco") in *Lagunillas*.

Soil management:

- Biological control for salty, rocky and mice infested soil.
- Defenses. Stabilization of slopes with vegetation to prevent soil erosion.
- Land clearing (tractor) due to the lack of pastures.
- Forest curtains (windbreaks) with white grass and elm trees.
- Planting of *queñoas*. It would benefit young potato and quinoa producers in *Oromayo*, *El Condor*, *Cholacor*.
- Access to information regarding the knowledge of water quality due to mining exploitation ("Chinchilla's project"). This would benefit the communities of *Rumi Cruz* and *Potrero de la Puna*.
- Livestock rotation training
- Property infrastructure: Wire fences; Paddocks; Animal shelters; Land leveling

The latter measures were indicated to avoid overgrazing because the soil is over compacted and the water does not filter. Associated with this problem is the conflict over land; the communities have begun to enclose their plots of land. This would benefit llama, goat, and sheep farmers. In the communities of *Oromayo* (the entire Pirquitas basin), *Chinchilla* and Cuenca de Rinconada, and in the communities of *El Cóndor* and *La Once*. The measures are to avoid the uprooting of the communities.

Marketing:

- Use of llama, vicuña (regulated) and sheep fiber due to the waste of the resource and the lack of yarn in Jujuy.
- Revolving fund to generate an organization of shearers and cover expenses to positively impact the low value of llama and sheep fiber. This will benefit the producers, the artisans, thus benefiting the entire value chain.
- Sausages (due to the lack of slaughterhouses in Abra Pampa and Salinas Grandes).
- "Soft measures": management, organization and planning of the production cycle would benefit *La Once*, CAMVI (Comunidades Andinas de Manejo de Vicuñas) and *Lagunas Farallón*.
- Rural tourism.

C. Working Group No. 3 Women's Roundtable

Proposed measures

Water management:

- Water collection, conduction, and storage.
- Irrigation system that will benefit cattle breeders and farmers of the lower zone: *Agua Chica*, *Miraflores*, *Santuario*, *Potrero de la Puna*, *Puerta Potrero*, *Santa Rosa*, *Tabladitas*, *San José de Miraflores*, *Lagunillas de Pozuelos* and *Ciénagas Grande*; and of the upper zone: *Escobar*, *La Pulpera* and *Arbolito*.
- Improvement and strengthening of current measures.
- Water reservoirs.

Soil management:

- Plantation of *queñoas*, cortaderas and *tolas*.
- Soil rotation
- Training to change measures and in land management.
- Forage conservation
- Greenhouses
- Community nurseries
- Composting
- Wire fences

These measures will benefit the high and low zones mentioned above and, in turn, the beach zone. The beneficiaries will be young people from the native communities of the puna.

Marketing:

- Slaughterhouse for communities in the town of *Abra Pampa*.
- Revolving funds in *Casti*.
- Solar equipment (Route 79)
- Solar dehydrators (Route 79, *Abra Laite* area)
- Training for women
- Truck for animal transport and truck for meat transport.
- Commercialization of llama and vicuña fiber.
- Marketing of handicrafts and support to producers.

These measures will benefit Cochinoa producers, Andean crop producing communities in the Department of Yavi and the five communities along Route 79 (*Abra Laite, Queta, Agua de Castilla, Quebraleña* and *Río Grande, Agua Caliente*). It will also benefit vicuña handlers and the Department of Susques.

5.1.3. *Photographic evidence*



Consultation and socialization workshop in *Abra Pampa* (Jujuy).

5.2. Consultative workshop Valles Calchaquíes (Amaicha del Valle)

Date: May 16, 2024

Location: La Colonia Albergue in Amaicha del Valle, Valles Calchaquíes, province of Tucumán.

5.2.1. *Participants*

[List of participants Amaicha del Valle Workshop \(Tucumán\)](#)

5.2.2. *Workshop work results*

A. Working Group No. 1 Women's Table

Proposed measures

Water management:

- Social organization for respect in water management. Organization of a commission made up of women and young people for water governance (to prevent water from remaining for the owners of wells).
- Training for the handling of cisterns.

Soil management:

- Reforestation with ordinance control to prevent soil degradation would benefit the entire population in *Encalilla*.
- Waste treatment to prevent open-pit contamination in *Amaicha*.
- Composting to prevent soil degradation would benefit the entire population in *El Pichao* and *Santa María*.
- Training (virtual and hybrid) in agroecology and natural fertilizer production would benefit the entire population of Amaicha, Quilmes and San José (Santa María, province of Catamarca).
- Liaison with institutions (e.g., INTA, Institute of Regional Ecology (IER) of the National University of Tucumán (UNT).
- Use of pruning to obtain fertilizer and firewood (they are currently burned).
- Use of the earth for construction, such as adobe bioconstruction.

Marketing:

- Development of circuits: product development through group organization.

- Trainings: Registration, formalities, information on institutions, labeling, digital communication hand in hand with incorporation of young people.
- A community space, points of sale of local products.

B. Working Group No. 2

Proposed measures

Water management:

- Intake (of water from the *Mollar* River) and channel with sand trap, discharge chamber (suspended crossing), cistern and aqueduct to the houses for the use of water in *Arbolar* (32 families, about 120 people). Projected to thirty-five years.
- Intake with a 4 km telescopic hose (the pipe is closed when it rains) and with a reservoir of, for example, 64,000 liters, and tanks in homes. Also, a basket filter, all for an integral use of water for both irrigation and consumption. Thirty-two families will benefit, comprising a total of 120 people from *Arbolar*. The population of *Arbolar* is far from the wells.
- Short system of 50,000 l. Water analysis and filters are needed as the water arrives dark in *Arbolar*.
- Placement of hose (of 110) and grid for piping (500 m) the conduction in HDPE (high density polyethylene) would benefit the irrigation for the producers of *Las Cañas*.
- Damming at night and irrigating during the day would benefit seventeen (17) families in *Las Cañas*.
- Canalization with sand trap, piping, and reservoir to increase water capacity for irrigation in *Los Chañares*. This would benefit fifteen (15) families (about 60 people). They are producers of walnuts, peaches, quince, and pears. There is a preliminary project for this proposal.
- Reconditioning: improve fissured dams in *Los Chañares*.
- Laying of a 400 m pipe for irrigation in *El Carmen* where there is an intake (channeling). This will benefit six (6) families (about 30 people).

Soil management:

- Training in sustainable land management practices (SLMP) with machinery: Chisel / plow (to renew the land that is filled with grass from alfalfa producers); Vibro cultivator; Tractor; Edger; Draught harrow; Ground leveler; Trailing shovel; Tractor pump; Trencher to make irrigation ditches, canals; Irrigation equipment
- Fertilizer: use of guano from the pens for crop improvement.
- Crop rotation to balance the corn, alfalfa, sorghum farms, in order to recompose the soil. Providing green manure and nutrition for fruit trees.
- Vertical tillage.
- Pasture management.
- Supplementation.

Marketing:

- Registration in the National Sanitary Registry of Agricultural Producers (RENSPA by its acronym in Spanish) by the National Agrifood Health and Quality Service (SENASA by its acronym in Spanish) in order to be able to move production (nothing can be moved to Cafayate, Salta).
- Trademark registration due to disinformation or lack of interest.
- Community center to market handicrafts (they cannot compete with handicrafts brought to sell cheaply by traders from Jujuy).
- Training in new technology.
- Strengthening the identity of the Quilmes community and the preservation of ancestral wisdom by continuing the production of basketry in *simbol*.

C. Working Group No. 3

Proposed measures

Water management:

- Drip irrigation to make better use of available water will benefit producers throughout the *Amaicha Valley*.
- Water reservoirs for greater use of the available water will benefit all the neighbors of *Amaicha* and the producers throughout the valley.
- Waterproofing canals to make better use of available water will benefit producers throughout the valley.
- Water analysis for the study of soil salinization for the benefit of producers.
- A new intake with a desander and a canalization (conduction through canals or pipes) for a greater use of the available water to benefit the producers in the *Tiu Punco* area (currently only 25% of the water is used). A new well would benefit those who are farther away.

- Installation of solar panels to reduce the use of electricity for water pumping for the benefit of producers throughout the valley.
- Drilling for the study of alternative springs to increase the availability of water for the benefit of all the neighbors and producers in the valley.
- Irrigation management: extension of water pipelines to increase water availability would benefit farmers.
- Completion of works to increase water availability for the benefit of *Amaicha*.
- The reuse of irrigation water to make better use of available water will benefit neighbors for activities that do not require potable water.
- *Ampimpa* will benefit from the installation of a valve to make better use of the available water.
- The 800 m pipeline extension would benefit seven (7) of the family farmers currently producing in *Encalilla*, which was left pending from the MST 1 project.
- Changing the well pump of the Undersecretary of Agrarian Affairs and Food of the Secretariat of Productive Development and the well of the Indigenous Community de Amaicha to put them into operation will benefit the producers of *Encalilla*.
- Drilling with solar panels in *Calimonte*.

Soil management:

- Soil analysis for the study of soil fertility that will benefit all producers.
- Rural extension activities to increase knowledge that will benefit all producers.
- Rural extension activities for better soil management that will benefit all producers.
- Erosion control to prevent soil loss, which will benefit all producers.

Marketing:

- Control of the fruit fly (*Carpocapsa*) to prevent the loss of fruit destined to produce candy for sale throughout the *Amaicha Valley*.

5.2.3. Photographic evidence

Figure 5. Consultation and socialization workshop in Amaicha del Valle (Valles Calchaquies).



5.3. Consultative Workshop RAMSAR Site Guanacache, Bebedero and Desaguadero Lagoons

Location: Sierra de las Quijadas National Park (San Luis)

Date: May 21, 2024

5.3.1. Participants

[RAMSAR Site Workshop \(in San Luis\)](#)

5.3.2. Workshop work results

A. Working Group No. 1 Women's Table

Proposed measures

Water management:

- Aqueduct: A new one in *Encon - La Tranca* of 60 km (province of San Juan) that would benefit sixty (60) families (approximately 360 people). Complete the distribution for El Retamo (Province of Mendoza).
- Rainwater harvesting in stalls where there are no stalls for stallholder families.
- Reconditioning of the dam and new dam in the stalls for the families who live in the stalls.

- Training on water use in schools.
- The restoration of the wetland and ecological flow will benefit the communities as well as schools and state institutions in general.

Soil management:

- Restoration of native vegetation in the three provinces (San Juan, San Luis, and Mendoza).
- Small livestock management in *Guanacache*.
- Conservation and afforestation of native forest for communities and schools.

Marketing:

- Improvement of carob production and beekeeping production ("Ruta del Algarrobo") to benefit youth groups and schools.
- SENASA authorizations and protocols to benefit the communities.
- Setting up processing rooms in the communities.
- Marketing circuit of local products to benefit communities and schools.
- Training in rural community-based tourism in schools and communities.
- Community communication. Development and recording of local knowledge, generating spaces for exchange for young people and members in general. This measure will benefit young people, communities, and schools.

B. Working Group No. 2

Proposed measures

Water management:

- Aqueduct. Implies: Drilling in the *Jocoli* area; Network from *Jocoli* to the Huarpe area to connect with the existing one (65 km of 225 m pipeline). This would benefit the eleven (11) Huarpe communities (approximately 6,000 people); Solar equipment for borehole operation; Agreement: Agreement with the province of San Luis and communities of San Juan (25 de Mayo) to improve the flow in the area of *El Retamo and El Forzudo* (Mendoza).
- Drilling with pipeline in the area of San Juan for the *Clara Guaquinchay* community for approximately 20 jobs.

These measures are due to the lack of water and infrastructure to manage its seasonality; poor distribution (considering the issue of legality) and the lack of applied technology. The benefit will be for the tripartite zone (Mendoza, San Juan, and San Luis) of dry land, reaching more than 30 communities and more than 1,000 families.

Soil management:

- Tools for productive activities: In the areas of Asunción and San José there is fodder production for animals, tomato plantation for what is required: Solar panels for existing boreholes in *El Retamo* and *El Forzudo*; Tractor; Plow; Harrow; Seeder; Baler; Grass mower; Rolo for field sowing.
- Drip irrigation
- Greenhouse

Marketing:

- Small factory for canned food (sauces, sweets, and honey).
- Construction of 4 sheds for community use in *Josefa, San Miguel, El Puerto, Cavadito* (currently there are seven).
- Revolving funds for the 11 sheds that would be available under the previous measure.
- Thermal mobility for slaughtered animals.
- Handicrafts: Raw materials (wool, leather), looms are needed.
- Training in the use of machinery.
- Construction of a handicrafts stand on National Route No. 142 so that local artisans can sell their products (at tourist points).

C. Working Group No. 3

Proposed measures

Water management:

- Solar panel drilling with arsenic treatment system.
- Bucket wells
- Water harvesting: sheds and dams.
- Storage: tanks, cisterns, and basins
- Irrigation: Hydroponic Vegetable Fodder (HVF). Inputs: Revolving funds; Drip/Sprinkler for pastures.

Soil management:

- Management of the native forest: Harvesting and reforestation of forage prickly pear.

- Training with a cross-cultural team.
- Circular perimeter enclosure for grazing and harvesting.
- Electric fences and solar panels.
- Territorial mapping for land regularization.
- Goat feedlot in an irrigated area.
- Carob-based balanced feed
- Animal health.

These measures are proposed because of the pressure exerted by cattle ranching; the lack of a sanitary plan; soil degradation and deforestation; and for the recognition and identification of the community territory (through regularization and placement of signs).

Marketing:

- Visibility of cultural knowledge
- Validation for product approval.
- Strategies for product socialization (social networks, Market web, Marketing).
- Own sales outlet for its own commercialization.
- Financing management mechanism
- Rural tourism with identity: Access to tourist routes; Own route: Camino de la Recolección Project; Route of the goat
- Access to inputs (revolving funds)
- Infrastructure and equipment for adding value to goat meat, for a baker, for handicrafts, dairy, cosmetics, and medicine.

5.3.3. *Photographic evidence*

Figure 6. Working tables during the consultation and socialization workshop in San Luis.



5.4. Bolsón de Fiambalá Consulting Workshop

Location: Abaucán Farmers Association (ACAMPA) in Medanitos (municipality of Fiambalá, Catamarca).

Date: May 31, 2024

5.4.1. *Participants*

[Medanitos Workshop \(Fiambalá\) Participants Form](#)

5.4.2. *Workshop work results*

A. Working Group No. 1

Proposed measures

Water management:

- Study a new catchment and storage at the *Tatón Gate* to solve the lack of availability during the summer season.
- Geo-electric study of well in *Tatón*.
- Extend potable water network (4 families) in *Tatón*.
- Lining of canals (cement and stone-1,300 m) in *Saujil* for 54 producers with vineyards and alfalfa (110 ha).

- Improvement of the catchment and perimetral of a water source in Saujil.
- Reservoir cleaning in Saujil.
- Deepening of the main channel in *Medanitos*.
- Studies to improve catchment and decanting at *Medanitos*.
- Water treatment (saline, high PH) in *Medanitos*.

Soil management:

- Training in nursery and seed management.
 - Assistance in forming a cooperative.
 - Organize service centers with structure and regulations (INTA Tinogasta). A tractor with chisel, etc.
 - Title clearance.
 - Grazing and rotation (sheep, goat, pig): Use and conservation of forage in critical periods; Baling machine for common use (one in each village); Composting with stubble, manure to improve fertility.
 - Windbreaks in the southern zone for dune fixation and water erosion.
 - Reactivation of municipal nursery (Fiambalá) and perimeter fence.
 - Reforestation with taco fox, carob, aguaribay.
- This will benefit more than 436 producers (300 from *Medanitos*, 78 from *Tatón* and 58 from *Saujil*).

Marketing:

- Organization and support for established fairs. Infrastructure for product placement in Fiambalá's tourist center.
- Accompanying the producer in marketing to ensure the annual supply.
- Pilot experience with 15 families in each locality for organic production with certification of origin.
- Revolving funds for small enterprises (sweets, livestock products).
- Municipal winery: introducing cooperatives and associations in shared management.

Other comments: INTA Tinogasta could have test plots for PSMT, water and organization in *Antinaco*, *Medanitos*, *Fiambalá*, *Saujil*, *Tatón*.

B. Working Group No. 2 Women's Table

Proposed measures

Water management:

- Analysis and proposals for improvements for a provincial water law (and before the possibility of an agreement with the Mekorot company) that would allow its management and distribution to benefit the entire province.
- Leveling dam due to water shortage in the Herradura area (*La Mesada*, *Chuisaca Norte* and *Chuisaca Sur*, *La Ciénaga*, *Antinaco*, *Palo Blanco*, *Tatón*).
- Community pond/cistern and community cisterns to cope with drought in the summer season.
- Irrigation Commission with mixed and regulated participation for water management in *Chuisaca*.
- Participatory environmental impact analysis of lithium mining in Fiambalá with excessive water consumption.

Soil management:

- Reforestation of native species (carob, chañar) for land degradation in Fiambalá.
- Forest curtains for the advancement of the dunes (as retaining walls) and dune fixation plants in the town of Medanitos.
- Production and marketing technologies to prevent the uprooting of young people who leave due to the lack of opportunities in Fiambalá.
- Training to strengthen local producers by promoting technological innovation in the face of difficulties in land management and the reduced presence of technicians in the territories. These measures will benefit women and young people in all areas.
- Waste management with containers and separation of waste in view of the problem of micro dumps in Fiambalá.

Marketing:

- Training for the improvement of the production process
- Community kitchen and artisan room to add value to local production in Tatón and Medanitos (in ACAMPA) due to the lack of marketing channels.
- Revolving fund with financial and administrative training would benefit women and young people in the absence of access to financing.
- Logistics circuit in view of the problems of transportation and rural distances in Fiambalá.

- Creation of work groups as cooperatives and their authorization required for individual production and the delay of the municipal fair site.
- Strengthening of the Social Economy Law and preparation of a municipal ordinance for the entire department of Tinogasta.

D. Working Group No. 3

Proposed measures

Water management:

- The completion of the irrigation system (MST 1) in *Antinaco* farms will benefit 100 inhabitants, small vine, fruit, and alfalfa growers (with farms of no more than 2 hectares): Secondary pipeline (4 km); Perforation/pressure chamber; Hose bridge (80 m); Valves; Micro-sprinkler and drip hoses (20 km)
- Drinking water survey due to the lack of water for family consumption in La *Ciénaga* (10 families) and in La *Mesada* (23 families), where there are distribution problems.
- A new reservoir for a better use of the spring will benefit the stallholders and all the families in the *Ciénaga*, and in La *Mesada* (23 families) where there is only one pond (made of stones).
- Pipeline from the river and reservoir in *Quebrada del Cerco* (2 families).
- Community organization (as a statute) in *Chuquisaca* (50 inhabitants)
- Cistern for consumption in *Chuquisaca* (50 inhabitants) would benefit entrepreneurs, candy makers, weavers (to wash wool).
- Continued work on an unused drilled well (they have two boreholes) to benefit 56 families (160 inhabitants) of *Punta del Agua* small producers and livestock farmers (mainly goats, sheep and cattle).
- Perimeter fence for the water treatment plant in *Punta del Agua*.
- Training in water management (for cleaning, awareness in maintenance activities) in associations, schools, institutions of the municipality with Water Resources of the Province.

Soil management:

- Tractor with harrow, chisel, and shovel for the entire area of the towns of La Herradura, since due to the distances involved, costs do not reach all the communities.
- Car to haul fertilizer (guano) due to the lack of soil fertility in *Punta del Agua*. This would be solved with a tractor for the entire Herradura that can be moved to *Mesada* and *Ciénaga*.
- Perimeter fencing with wire instead of the current use of branches (which encourages the cuis (guinea pig) plague) to prevent the passage of animals.
- Electric (solar) bovine herders for grazing management.
- Follow-up and training for a nursery, grafting and pruning of fruit trees (quince, orange, tangerine, peach, apple, fig, walnut).

Marketing:

- Added value to production: sweets, raisins, and preserves (for tomato use), which are currently sold in bulk and there is little profitability due to the extremely low sales value without a fixed price. This ends up benefiting the trader to the detriment of the producer.
- Quince/apple pulper.
- Training in: Packaging (labels); For the improvement of production quality: To improve sales channels.
- Funds will benefit producers and artisans in weaving and leather (which require tannin, alum, among other high-value items), due to the difficulty of assuming the costs of inputs and transportation (long distances).

E. Working Group No. 4

Proposed measures

Water management:

- Water feasibility study and project from *Las Losas* to *Fiambalá* for the adaptation and improvement of irrigation water in *Fiambalá*. This involves narrowing in input areas (*Guanchin*) with conduction by piping or canalization with an approximate length of 115 km.
- Geo-electric study and feasibility project for drilling wells to increase water flow in response to the urgent problem in Palo Blanco, which lacks water for irrigation.
- Filtering chambers and hose conduction with elevated reservoirs through Australian tanks in the Herradura area to provide water for consumption in each post. It will also benefit all livestock producers.
- Drip irrigation for the benefit of producers.
- Alternative energies for water pumping due to the high cost of the traditional method (in *Palo Blanco* and all the towns of the Herradura).

Soil management:

- Fixing of dunes in view of the urgent problem of the advance (the dune is close to reaching the downtown area of the towns of Medanitos and Fiambalá (it has already buried an entire neighborhood of houses and vineyards): Afforestation with native trees (carob, chañar, taco de zorro); Local nursery for plant supply and control, maintenance.
- Small greenhouses for family self-sufficiency through vegetable and orchard gardens. Provision of seeds and seedlings.
- Forestation.

Other comments: Training; Submitting projects to national government agencies, NGOs, and Climate Change Adaptation Funds.

5.4.3. Photographic evidence

Figure 7. Working groups at the workshop for consultation and socialization of the Fiambalá Bolsón.



5.5. Main contributions of each of the working groups made up by women.

Below is a table with a summary of what was worked on in each of the women's roundtables held during the workshops divided into three areas: water management plan, land management plan and marketing circuits.

Table 3. Synthesis of the contributions of the working groups made up by women.

Strategic Lines	Water Management Plan	Land Management Plan	Marketing circuits
Abra Pampa	Place of Interest		
(Jujuy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High and low zone Escobar, La Pulpeta and Arbolito Agua Chica, Miraflores, Santuario, Potrero de la Puna, Puerta, Potrero, Santa Rosa, Tabladitas, San José de Miraflores, Lagunillas de Pozuelos, Ciénego Grande 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High and low zone On the Beaches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abra Pampa Casti Route 79
	Beneficiaries		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers and ranchers La Pulpera de Yavi Community (8 families consume well water and require a cistern). San José de Miraflores (12 families have a diagnosis) Rinconadilla (they have water with arsenic) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young people from the native communities of the Puna region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cochinoca Producers Andean crop-producing community (Yavi Department) Route 79 (5 communities: Quera Aboriginal community, Agua Caliente Agua, Rio Grande, Quebraleña Abraleite and Agua de Castilla). Vicuña handlers Susques
	Type of measures		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water catchment, water conveyance and storage, irrigation systems Improve and strengthen current measures Water reservoirs (case of the community of Yavi) Water governance in mining activity areas and sustainability of water projects. Studies and measures for the treatment of arsenic-contaminated water in La Rinconadilla Prioritize electric water pumps and generators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plantation of queñás (native species) Tola cutters Soil rotation Capturing to change the measures Forage conservation Greenhouses Community nurseries Land management training Composting Wire fences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slaughterhouse for the communities of Abra Pampa (mobile slaughterhouses) Revolving funds Solar equipment Solar dehydrators Training for women and youth Truck for animal transport Meat transport truck Commercialization of llama and vicuña fiber Support to producers for commercialization Rural community and intercultural tourism
Amaicha del Valle	Place of Interest		
(Tucumán)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encalilla Amaicha Santa Maria Pichao 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encalilla Amaicha Santa Maria Pichao 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encalilla Amaicha Santa Maria Pichao
	Beneficiaries		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the Population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the Population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Microentrepreneurs Artisans Producers Youth Schools families
	Type of measures		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-site and virtual training (by technicians, engineers, architects, and specialists in the subject). It is suggested to use the available digital points. Optimal water management commission led by women and young people Water pumps with solar panels Home reservoirs Household cisterns and training in their construction and maintenance Registration and management of water use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reforestation/control Waste treatment Fertilizer production Training in agroecology, production of natural fertilizers, Liaison with institutions Use of pruning: fertilizer and firewood Land use for construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Union of interested groups Exchange with groups of women producers (to make productive projects (e.g., rural tourism) visible) Product development training Value added Guarantee stock of products Marketing Label and packaging Incorporation of young people in digital communication
Las Quijadas	Place of Interest		
(San Luis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> El Encón-La Tranca Retamo-Apple Post where there is no water harvesting Posts Schools Communities State institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> San Juan St. Louis Mendoza 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carob Tree Route
	Beneficiaries		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guanacache 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth group

Strategic Lines	Water Management Plan	Land Management Plan	Marketing circuits
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities Schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools Communities Bermejo and Encón (Algarroba)
	Type of measures		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aqueduct Rainwater harvesting Dam and new dam release and new Training on the use of harnessing Wetland restoration and ecological flows Functioning of the inter-institutional water roundtable (in San Juan there is one) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native restoration Management of small livestock Conservation and afforestation of native forest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carob production improvement, beekeeping SENASA Authorizations Processing room allocations Commercialization circuit of local products (marketing and value added). Rural community-based tourism Community communication Development and registration of local knowledge (youth and immigrant exchange spaces)
Medanitos Fiambala (Catamarca)	Place of Interest		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the areas of La Herradura, La Mesada, Chuquisaca, La Ciénaga, Tatón, Fiambalá (Barrio Retiro). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fiambalá, Medanitos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medanitos, Tatón, Chuquisaca, Punta del Agua, La Mesada Fiambalá (Department of Fiambalá)
	Beneficiaries		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population of the province of Catamarca 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and Youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asociación Campesina del Abaucán (ACAMPA) groups 120 families Craftsmen's salon Community Integration Center (CIC) Women and youth
	Type of measures		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis and proposal of improvements Leveling dike for water to flow down the irrigation ditches Community pond, cistern, community cisterns. Irrigation commission with mixed and regulated participation Participatory environmental impact analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reforestation of native species, carob tree, chañar, etc. Forest curtains (retaining walls) Dune fixation plants Pest management (fruit flies). Training for the strengthening of local producers with an agroecological approach Promotion of technological innovation, connectivity. Waste management and handling (containers and separation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the production process and value addition (Training): community kitchen Logistics circuits (improve systems for transporting people to points of sale, e.g., plazas, fairs). Creation of work groups (cooperatives) Revolving funds (purchase of inputs) and financial and administrative training with a gender perspective Strengthening of the social economy law Elaboration of a municipal ordinance Obtain labels and registration of products with provincial authorizations.

6. Conclusions

Considering all the stages of the consultation and socialization process of the project, the proposed adaptation measures are outlined below to address the problems detected in relation to water scarcity, soil and livestock management practices, and the limitations for adding value to local production and its commercialization.

Water management measures:

- Participatory diagnosis and geoelectric study.
- Water collection through new boreholes.
- Water pumps with solar panels.
- Storage in tanks.
- Conduction and distribution by piping or laying of pipes/hoses.
- Drip irrigation system for farm areas.
- Water quality studies.
- Social organization and regulation for water governance.
- Training in water management, cleaning, filtering, and use.

Soil management measures:

- Crop diversification and rotation. Use of animal guano.
- Composting and biofertilizers.
- Fixation of sand dunes by native vegetation.
- Silvopastoral system.
- Perimeter enclosures with wire and placement of solar buoys.
- Forest curtains.
- Conservation of native forest and regulation of indiscriminate logging.
- Reforestation with native species.
- Machinery for soil tillage (tractor with chisel, trencher, shovel, edger, etc.) for community use.

Measures for marketing circuits

- Marketing, pricing, merchandising, labeling, and packaging training.
- Funds for the transfer of the production of producers and artisans
- Revolving funds for product placement at fairs and tourist centers.
- Funds for the purchase of supplies for artisans in weaving, leather, among others.
- Use of llama and vicuña fiber.
- Infrastructure for community production spaces (e.g., sweets, spinning mills) and storage.
- Accompaniment for the management of authorizations and certifications.
- Rural community tourism.
- Spaces for the exchange of experiences and knowledge for community strengthening.

These measures were surveyed and worked on collectively with producers, artisans, national, provincial, and municipal officials, technicians from different agencies and representatives of rural communities in general. Given the importance of INTA as a national agency in the four zones and its articulation with the communities, its participation in the project is recommended, as well as that of APN in the case of the RAMSAR site. For the Bolsón de Fiambalá area, it is recommended that the ACAMPA association be included as an actor that is in line with the project guidelines.

7. Annexes

[Photos of the Consultative Workshops](#)

ANNEX Nº4

Environmental and Social Management Plan

Project: "Strengthening community resilience of rural populations in the drylands of the Northwest and Cuyo regions of Argentina in the face of climate change, improving access to water and the implementation of sustainable land management practices - Argentina".

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
2. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK.....	3
Table 1. Aligning CAF and AF Environmental and social safeguards and principles	5
3. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS.....	5
4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS.....	6
Table 2. The empirical basis for the identification of environmental and social risks according to the following principles.....	7
Table 3. Mitigation measures for the management of environmental and social impacts and risks.	18
5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (ESGRM).....	25
6. GUIDELINE FOR DISSEMINATION AND PARTICIPATORY STRATEGY.....	27
7. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND MONITORING.....	27
Table 4. Monitoring and compliance with the Adaptation Fund's safeguards.....	28
8. BUDGET FOR ESPM IMPLEMENTATION	30
Table 5. Budget	30
9. ANNEXES	32

1. INTRODUCTION

Argentina, like many other nations, faces the inescapable challenges of climate change that threaten its ecosystems, food security, and the well-being of its rural populations. Argentina's Northwest and Cuyo regions, known for their natural beauty and vast landscapes, are on the front lines of the fight against the impacts of climate change, characterized by increased variability and extreme weather events.

In this context, the project *"Strengthening community resilience of rural populations in the drylands of the Northwest and Cuyo regions of Argentina in the face of climate change, improving access to water and the implementation of sustainable land management practices - Argentina"* emerges as a necessary and committed response to address these challenges. The main objective of this project is to strengthen the resilience of rural communities to the impacts of climate change and improve their access to water while promoting sustainable land management practices.

The project is based on the fundamental premise that adaptation to climate change is not only a matter of survival but also an opportunity to promote sustainable and equitable development in these regions. It recognizes the importance of safeguarding the environmental and social integrity of affected communities and complying with the principles of the Adaptation Fund and the CAF (Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean) Safeguards, which establishes a sound framework for environmental and social risk management.

This environmental and social risk identification document is presented as an essential step in project planning and formulation, based on evidence and a firm commitment to sustainability and equity. It will address the potential threats and challenges that could arise during project implementation and propose effective risk mitigation and management strategies.

The following sections explore the principles of the Adaptation Fund, CAF's environmental and social safeguards, and how they apply in the context of this specific project. It also discusses the particularities of rural populations in the Northwest and Cuyo regions, identifies marginalized and vulnerable groups, and highlights the importance of human rights, public participation, and consultation.

As this risk identification progresses, it reaffirms the commitment to not only protect the environment but also to empower rural communities and strengthen their resilience to climate change. The project is a tangible manifestation of the need to jointly address environmental and social challenges, ensuring a safer and more sustainable future for present and future generations in these drylands of Argentina.

2. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 Sectoral and Cross-Cutting regulations

In Argentina, the general regulatory framework and national laws cover a wide range of environmental and social areas. Article 41 of the National Constitution recognizes the right of all inhabitants to a healthy and balanced environment, as well as the responsibility to preserve it and repair any environmental damage. In the area of biodiversity, various laws address everything from the conservation of species such as the vicuña and the guanaco to the protection of wildlife and the conservation of native forests. The legislation also covers the protection of world heritage, protected areas, wetlands, glaciers, climate change, soils, water management, fire prevention, indigenous people, and gender with specific laws that establish minimum budgets for the management and protection of both the environment and society. This legal framework reflects the country's commitment to environmental preservation and sustainable development, providing a legal context for project implementation and monitoring.

The sectoral regulations applicable to the project on environmental and social issues cover a variety of areas, including environmental legislation that protects water, soil, environment, biodiversity, climate change, glaciers, and fires.

See table 6 and 7 of the Fully-Developed Proposal document for detailed information on national and provincial legislation applicable to the project.

2.2 Environmental and Social Policies of the Adaptation Fund

Environmental and Social Policy (amended March 2016): aims primarily to ensure that projects and programs supported by the Adaptation Fund effectively address the adverse impacts and risks associated with climate change, avoiding unnecessary environmental and social damage. To achieve this, the policy builds on existing Adaptation Fund operating practices and procedures, as well as best practices adopted by other leading development and environmental finance institutions. This includes implementing environmental and social safeguards policies to identify and manage environmental and social risks, assessing potential harm, and implementing measures to prevent, minimize or mitigate negative impacts. The policy requires the comprehensive assessment of all projects and programs for their environmental and social impacts, categorizing them according to their potential impact. If an environmental and social assessment is determined to be necessary, it must address all risks and propose an appropriate risk management plan.

In addition, it establishes environmental and social principles that should guide the design and implementation of all projects or programs:

1. Compliance with the law

2. Access and equity
3. Marginalized or vulnerable groups
4. Human rights
5. Gender equality and women's empowerment
6. Fundamental labor rights
7. Indigenous peoples
8. Involuntary resettlements
9. Protection of natural habitats
10. Conservation of biological diversity
11. Climate change
12. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency
13. Public health
14. Physical and cultural heritage
15. Land and soil conservation

Adaptation Fund Gender Policy and Action Plan (amended March 2021)¹ : This policy integrates key principles of equity and access, especially concerning marginalized and vulnerable groups, human rights and gender equality, and women's empowerment. It recognizes the importance of intersectional analysis to address gender-related differences in vulnerability and capacity to climate change. It is aligned with international human rights instruments and has as its main objective to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, ensuring equitable participation in all Fund operations. Its objectives include achieving more effective, equitable, and sustainable adaptation outcomes, providing equitable opportunities for women and men to participate and benefit, addressing and mitigating risks for both genders in adaptation projects financed by the Adaptation Fund, addressing knowledge gaps on gender vulnerabilities, and integrating local and Indigenous experiences and knowledge into Adaptation Fund processes inclusively and transparently.

The Adaptation Fund's gender policy is based on key principles that include commitment to gender equality, comprehensiveness in the application of the policy, accountability, consideration of competence, and allocation of adequate resources. It applies to all Adaptation Fund adaptation activities and requires gender assessments at all stages of the process.

2.3 CAF Environmental and Social Safeguards of the CAF² :

CAF's Environmental and Social Safeguards play a crucial role in the environmental and social management of its operations, ensuring compliance with fundamental principles in these areas. These safeguards are designed to contribute to sustainable development by promoting competitiveness, reducing social inequalities, mitigating environmental degradation, boosting economic growth, and improving living conditions. They also actively support climate change mitigation and adaptation, recognizing their importance for environmental and social sustainability. Through these measures, we seek to prevent, mitigate, and compensate for adverse impacts on the population and the environment, considering climate risk in an integral manner in all projects. These safeguards reflect CAF's commitment to a strong regional environmental culture and responsible conservation of the region's natural heritage. These safeguards are:

1. Environmental and social impact assessment and management
2. Sustainable use of renewable natural resources
3. Conservation of biological diversity
4. Pollution prevention and management
5. Cultural heritage
6. Ethnic groups and cultural diversity
7. Population resettlement
8. Working conditions and training
9. Gender equity

2.4 Aligning CAF and AF Environmental and social safeguards and principles

The alignment of CAF's environmental and social safeguards with the Adaptation Fund principles is intended to contrast and compare both policy frameworks. As a result of this analysis, it is observed that the Adaptation Fund principles include the CAF safeguards and add additional principles such as E&SP 11 Climate Change and E&SP 13 Public Health. Considering this integration, the document will be based on the AF principles, which are more comprehensive by encompassing all CAF safeguards along with these additional principles. In this way, the document is aligned with both the AF principles and CAF safeguards, ensuring robust and comprehensive environmental and social management in the financed operations.

¹ https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Gender-Policies-and-Action-Plan_SP_FINAL-1.pdf

² <https://www.caf.com/media/30035/salvaguardas-ambientales-y-sociales.pdf>

Table 1. Aligning CAF and AF Environmental and social safeguards and principles

		CAF								
		SA&S 01 Environmental and social impact assessment and management	SA&S 02 Sustainable use of renewable natural resources	SA&S 03 Conservation of biological diversity	SA&S 04 Pollution prevention and management	SA&S 05 Cultural heritage	SA&S 06 Ethnic groups and cultural diversity	SA&S 07 Population Resettlement	SA&S 08 Working conditions and training	SA&S 09 Gender equity
AF	E&SP 1 Law Enforcement	X								
	E&SP 2 Access and equity									X
	E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group						X			X
	E&SP 4 Human rights						X	X	X	X
	E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment									X
	E&SP 6 Fundamental labor rights								X	
	E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples						X			
	E&SP 8 Involuntary Resettlements							X		
	E&SP 9 Protection of natural habitats			X						
	E&SP 10 Conservation of biological diversity			X						
	E&SP 11 Climate change									
	E&SP 12 Pollution prevention and resource efficiency		X		X					
	E&SP 13 Public health									
	E&SP 14 Physical and cultural heritage					X				
	E&SP 15 Land and soil conservation		X							

2.5 Main risks and environmental and social impacts of the Project

The project is developed within the national and international legal framework relevant to environmental protection, human rights, and gender equality. This analysis has a systematic approach that utilized the guidance document for Implementing Entities on compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund. This process was aligned with the 15 principles of Environmental and Social Policy, especially focusing on the principles of compliance with the law, access, and equity, and marginalized or vulnerable groups fundamental labor rights, which are considered fundamental. The other principles were evaluated concerning the project components and expected results, establishing a relevant connection between them and the specific elements of the project.

On the other hand, environmental and social mitigation measures, ranging from permitting to the implementation of social programs, ensure the minimization of adverse impacts and promote sustainable development and the well-being of all stakeholders. This approach ensures a comprehensive assessment of the environmental and social risks associated with current project activities, providing a sound basis for decision-making and effective implementation of mitigation measures.

3. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

3.1 Environmental Benefits

The project focuses on promoting sustainable land and water management practices in rural areas of the Northwest and Cuyo regions of Argentina, resulting in improved conservation of local biodiversity, preservation of soil and water quality, and a reduction

in greenhouse gas emissions. By implementing SLMP and promoting ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA), an improvement in the conservation of local biodiversity is expected. This translates into the preservation of soil and water quality, as well as a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. At the same time, the project seeks to strengthen the resilience of fragile and degraded ecosystems, especially in areas prone to natural disasters such as floods or droughts, which will contribute to the protection and restoration of local natural resources in the face of the adverse effects of climate change.

Given the socioeconomic and environmental reality of rural and indigenous communities in the Northwest and Cuyo regions of Argentina, the project directly addresses the climatic threats and land degradation faced by these regions. With the increase in temperature and decrease in rainfall, an increase in water scarcity is anticipated, which in turn accelerates desertification processes and increases the vulnerability of the rural population. In addition, a reduction in ice and snow cover, along with an increase in heat waves and stress on livestock, are just some of the expected impacts of climate change in these areas. Therefore, the project not only seeks to mitigate these impacts but also to strengthen the adaptive capacity of local communities, thus contributing to the protection of livelihoods and biodiversity in the region.

3.2 Social Benefits

From a social perspective, the project's main objective is to reduce the vulnerability of rural communities and the most vulnerable groups, such as women and indigenous people, to the impacts of climate change. It also seeks to promote sustainable social and economic development. Strengthening local organizations and providing training and technical support, is expected to increase the communities' capacity to face climate challenges and comprehensively improve their quality of life. This includes not only the ability to adapt to changing climatic conditions but also the strengthening of productive capacities and diversification of income sources. For example, by promoting sustainable agricultural practices and efficient water management, the project can help increase agricultural productivity and improve the food security of rural communities.

About gender benefits, the project recognizes the differences in the experience and needs of women and men in the context of climate change. Women, especially rural and indigenous women, often face a disproportionate burden of responsibilities related to family feeding, collection of basic resources, and unpaid care. The scarcity of these essential resources can increase the time spent on these tasks, deepening structural gender inequalities. Therefore, the project is committed to addressing these inequalities by considering a gender approach at all stages of design and implementation, ensuring the equal participation of women and men in project activities, and promoting equal access to and control over natural resources. In addition, it seeks to strengthen women's rights, such as access to land and participation in decision-making, as an integral part of efforts to build the resilience of rural communities in the face of climate change.

3.3 Economic Benefits

In economic terms, the project aims to increase the income and economic autonomy of rural communities through a series of initiatives aimed at promoting local and regional economic development. One of the key strategies is the promotion of local and regional markets and the development of local value chains. This will not only encourage the circulation of capital within communities but will also reduce dependence on external markets and increase economic resilience in the face of global fluctuations. In addition, supporting rural community-based tourism can open new sources of income for communities, taking advantage of the region's natural and cultural resources sustainably. At the same time, by providing access to financing through revolving funds and training in resource management, the project seeks to strengthen the capacity of communities to invest in sustainable productive activities. This can include infrastructure improvements, more efficient agricultural technologies, and diversification of economic activities, which in turn can generate employment and increase productivity.

In addition to generating direct economic benefits, these initiatives can also have multiplier effects on the local economy. For example, by improving agricultural productivity and promoting sustainable practices, they can stimulate job creation in related sectors such as food processing and marketing. Similarly, by strengthening entrepreneurship and promoting innovation in rural communities, the project can lay the foundation for more dynamic and sustainable long-term economic growth. Taken together, these economic benefits can not only contribute to poverty reduction in rural areas but also to building a more resilient and diversified economy that is better prepared to face the challenges of climate change and other external factors.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

Table 2. The empirical basis for the identification of environmental and social risks according to the following principles

E&S Principles Checklist	Questions	Yes / No	Identification of the Evidence Base									
Compliance with the law	1.1 Has the project identified all specific and applicable national and international laws, regulations, standards, procedures, and permits that apply to any of its activities?	Yes	All specific and applicable national and international laws, regulations, standards, procedures, and permits that apply to any of its activities have been identified (Table 8 and 9 of the Financing Proposal).									
	1.2 Does the project demonstrate any non-compliance with any applicable national law?	No	No non-compliance with any applicable national law is demonstrated.									
	1.3 Has the project identified activities that may require prior permits (such as planning permits, environmental permits, construction permits, permits for water abstraction, emissions, and use or production or storage of harmful substances)?	Yes	Activities have been identified that may require prior permits, such as planning permits, environmental permits, construction permits, and permits for water extraction, emissions, and use production or storage of harmful substances.									
			<table><tr><th>Activity</th><th>Type of Permission</th><th>Type of Study</th></tr><tr><td>Activities to achieve sustainability of water withdrawal and supply.</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">- Environmental Impact Statement (national level)- Environmental License (provincial level)- Natural Resources Exploitation Permit (provincial level)- Drilling Permit- Water Use Permit- Land Use Permit- Application for land use certificate</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">- Environmental Impact Assessment pec- Conservation plans,- Sustainable management plans- Land use change exploitation plans</td></tr><tr><td>Activities required for SLMP implementation</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">- Environmental Impact Statement (national level)- Environmental License (provincial level)- Land Use Permit- Sustainable Management Affidavit (national level)- Forest Harvesting Permit (provincial level)</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">- Environmental management plan- Conservation plans- Sustainable management plans- Land use change exploitation plan- Environmental impact study- Native Forest Information Request Note</td></tr></table>	Activity	Type of Permission	Type of Study	Activities to achieve sustainability of water withdrawal and supply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Environmental Impact Statement (national level)- Environmental License (provincial level)- Natural Resources Exploitation Permit (provincial level)- Drilling Permit- Water Use Permit- Land Use Permit- Application for land use certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Environmental Impact Assessment pec- Conservation plans,- Sustainable management plans- Land use change exploitation plans	Activities required for SLMP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Environmental Impact Statement (national level)- Environmental License (provincial level)- Land Use Permit- Sustainable Management Affidavit (national level)- Forest Harvesting Permit (provincial level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Environmental management plan- Conservation plans- Sustainable management plans- Land use change exploitation plan- Environmental impact study- Native Forest Information Request Note
			Activity	Type of Permission	Type of Study							
Activities to achieve sustainability of water withdrawal and supply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Environmental Impact Statement (national level)- Environmental License (provincial level)- Natural Resources Exploitation Permit (provincial level)- Drilling Permit- Water Use Permit- Land Use Permit- Application for land use certificate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Environmental Impact Assessment pec- Conservation plans,- Sustainable management plans- Land use change exploitation plans										
Activities required for SLMP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Environmental Impact Statement (national level)- Environmental License (provincial level)- Land Use Permit- Sustainable Management Affidavit (national level)- Forest Harvesting Permit (provincial level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Environmental management plan- Conservation plans- Sustainable management plans- Land use change exploitation plan- Environmental impact study- Native Forest Information Request Note										
It is important to note that the type of permit and type of study depends on the details and size of the project and should be verified with the provincial environmental authority.												
1.4 Has the project identified environmental and social safeguard requirements other than those of the Adaptation Fund (e.g., national or co-financing entities)?	Yes	<p>Environmental and social safeguard requirements have been identified in addition to those of the Adaptation Fund:</p> <p>The project must comply with national environmental and social legislation throughout Argentina, including specific regulations related to soil conservation, climate change, land degradation, and water resources (table 8 and 9 of Fully-Developed Proposal document). Thus, national regulations have been identified for water, soil, environment, biodiversity, climate change, and fire.</p> <p>The project must comply with all applicable local and national regulations in terms of environmental and social assessment, including community participation and consultation and access to public information.</p> <p>The project is also in line with the principles and objectives of the UNCCD and UNFCCC and will seek to promote sustainable land and soil conservation practices.</p> <p>In addition, the project must comply with CAF's environmental and social policies. These policies are:</p>										

E&S Principles Checklist	Questions	Yes / No	Identification of the Evidence Base
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental and social policy³ Gender policy and gender action plan⁴
2. Access and equity	2.1 Has the project identified the benefits and their geographic area of influence?	Yes	<p>The benefits and their geographic area of influence have been identified. The project will seek to strengthen the community resilience of rural populations in the arid zones of Argentina, specifically in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Puna Jueña - Jujuy Province (Puna Ecoregion). Monte de Sierras y Bolsones: Valles Calchaquíes (Tucumán) and Bolson de Fiambalá (Catamarca). Monte de Llanuras y Mesetas: Lagunas Guanacache, Salinas del Desaguadero and Bebedero Ramsar Site (Provinces of San Luis, San Juan and Mendoza). <p>Regarding the identification of beneficiaries in the Puna ecoregion, the identification and prioritization of beneficiaries took into account the rural settlements where INTA is present and carries out activities. In Catamarca, the presence of farmers' associations was taken into account. In Tucumán, rural settlements in the upper basin of the Santa María River were considered. Two communities were considered here: Amaicha Colalao and Quilmes. Finally, in the Ramsar Site Lagunas Guanacache, Salinas del Desaguadero and Bebedero, the rural communities in the area of Lagunas Guanacache were considered.</p>
	2.2 Has the project identified any marginalized or vulnerable groups among the potential project beneficiaries?	Yes	<p>The project identified marginalized and vulnerable groups among the potential project beneficiaries. These groups include indigenous communities and rural inhabitants, especially women. In addition, detailed information on the context of marginalized and vulnerable groups is provided in Section B of the Funding Proposal. Also, in the Annex of the consultation process, participation with effective representation considering community, indigenous peoples, and gender stakeholders along with social organizations is considered. These groups are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to their limited access to resources, restrictions on their rights, and exclusion from decision-making processes. The project will seek to strengthen the resilience of these groups' resilience by implementing adaptation measures and promoting their participation in development and decision-making processes. It also aims to gather information and opinions from local authorities and stakeholders to incorporate them in the development of the proposal, taking into account the inclusion of the communities by taking into account specific considerations for Indigenous peoples.</p>
	2.3 Has the project identified existing risks to access to essential services and rights stated in the principle?	Yes	<p>Component 1: Improvement of access to water and promotion of Sustainable Land Management Practices (SLMP) in rural populations of the NOA Cuyo to reduce their vulnerability to CC.</p> <p>The first component covers the following identification of risks by province, considering that the risks are linked to access to essential services and rights indicated in the principle,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the Puna Jueña region in the province of Jujuy, the following risks to access to essential services and rights have been identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient access to basic services such as housing, labor, health, and education, especially in the most vulnerable sectors of the population. Lack of systematic studies on groundwater reserves and aquifer recharge, which may affect access to drinking water. Low quality of life and lack of satisfaction of basic needs in a significant percentage of households. Salinization of the water and the presence of elements such as arsenic and boron, make the water unsuitable for drinking. For the Monte de Sierras y Bolsones region, which includes the Calchaquíes Valleys in Tucumán and the Bolson de Fiambalá in Catamarca, the following risks are identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in agricultural productivity and crop loss due to climate change and land degradation, affecting the right to food and food security. Vulnerability in human health is due to the spread of vectors and new diseases. Risk of forest fires in rural and interface areas, which can have negative impacts on human health and ecosystems.

³ <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/3.-ANNEX-3-Environmental-social-policy-March-2016-SP-FIN.pdf>

⁴ https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Gender-Policies-and-Action-Plan_SP_FINAL-1.pdf

E&S Principles Checklist	Questions	Yes / No	Identification of the Evidence Base
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the Monte de Llanuras y Mesetas region, which includes the Guanacache Lagoons, Desaguadero Salt Flats, and Bebedero Ramsar Site in the provinces of San Luis, San Juan, and Mendoza, the following risks are identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of decreased water availability for crop irrigation, hydroelectric power generation, and other industries, such as mining. Risk of decreased agricultural productivity and crop loss due to climate change and land degradation. <p>In summary, we identified the existing risks to access to essential services and rights in the Puna Jujeña region in the province of Jujuy. These include insufficient access to basic services such as housing, work, health, and education, especially for the most vulnerable sectors of the population. In addition, the scarcity of studies on groundwater reserves and water salinization poses risks to access to drinking water in the region. In the Monte de Sierras y Bolsones region, risks related to decreased agricultural productivity and food security due to climate change and land degradation have been identified. Vulnerability in human health is also highlighted due to the spread of vectors and new diseases, as well as the risk of forest fires that can have negative impacts on human health and ecosystems.</p> <p>Component 2. Strengthening organizations and rural women and diversities for adaptation to CC</p> <p>Identified existing risks to access to essential services and rights in the aforementioned regions and their impact by gender. Measures will be implemented to address the specific risks identified, such as promoting sustainable agricultural practices and improving community health to mitigate the negative effects of climate change. In addition, the capacities of rural women and organizations will be strengthened to address challenges related to access to essential services and rights in these regions.</p> <p>Component 3. Financing and added local value</p> <p>Existing risks to access to essential services and rights in the intervention regions related to the financial issue were identified. Financing mechanisms will be established to address the identified risks, such as the implementation of sustainable irrigation systems and the diversification of income sources for vulnerable farming communities. In addition, we will seek to add value locally through the promotion of sustainable economic activities that benefit communities affected by climate change.</p> <p>Component 4. Knowledge management and project sustainability</p> <p>Identified risks related to knowledge management and sustainable management. Relevant information on identified risks and adaptation measures will be shared with affected communities to ensure an effective response. In addition, the long-term sustainability of the project will be ensured through the promotion of sustainable practices and the involvement of local stakeholders.</p>
	2.4 Has the project described the mechanism for the allocation and distribution of project benefits, and how does this process ensure fair and impartial access to benefits?	Yes	<p>Component 1: Improvement of access to water and promotion of Sustainable Land Management Practices (SLMP) in rural populations of the NOA Cuyo to reduce their vulnerability to CC.</p> <p>The component should develop a mechanism for allocating and distributing benefits. In addition, the design incorporates considerations of inclusion (e.g., access to all) and safety (e.g., lighting) to ensure that different groups, including the vulnerable and marginalized, have easier access to the site.</p> <p>Component 2. Strengthening organizations and rural women and diversities for adaptation to CC</p> <p>The component does not require a mechanism to allocate and distribute benefits, as it is a public project and designed with inclusion and security considerations in mind.</p> <p>Component 3. Financing and added local value</p> <p>As with the previous component, there is also no need for a specific mechanism for this component. The development of this project is expected to benefit the local community at large, and the inclusive and safe design ensures that different groups have access.</p>

E&S Principles Checklist	Questions	Yes / No	Identification of the Evidence Base
			<p>Component 4. Knowledge management and project sustainability</p> <p>As in the previous components, the project does not require a mechanism for allocating and distributing benefits, as knowledge management and project improvement will be focused on ensuring that the project's operation and improvement will remain accessible and beneficial to the community in the future, and on sharing lessons learned about inclusive design and sustainability with other similar initiatives. In this way, it remains accessible and beneficial to the community in the future, and sharing lessons learned about inclusive design and sustainability with other similar initiatives.</p> <p>The aim is to provide a detailed description of the mechanism for the allocation and distribution of benefits, thus achieving beneficiary participation in the identification of their needs and the implementation of project actions, with a focus on gender equity and the inclusion of Indigenous peoples. Additional information would also be necessary to have a complete understanding of the project's benefit allocation and distribution mechanism.</p>
	2.5 Has the project carried out consultations with stakeholders and local authorities?	Yes	<p>The project arises from extensive participatory and consultative processes already carried out in the framework of the national planning of climate change adaptation policies where participatory consultations have been held with stakeholders and local authorities. It should be noted that the participation of the communities and the incorporation of their views in the implementation of the different subprojects has been sought (section H of the financing proposal).</p> <p>Between April 12 and May 31, the project socialization and consultation process were carried out through interviews with key stakeholders and consultative workshops in the territories of the specific areas identified for the implementation of adaptation measures: Puna, Valles Calchaquies, Bolsón de Fiambalá (Monte de Sierras y Bolsones) and Ramsar Site Lagunas de Guanacache, Desaguadero and Del Bebedero, (Monte de Llanuras y Mesetas). In addition, we have worked in coordination with institutions and social organizations present in the territory, which has facilitated the implementation of the project and allowed us to face possible changes in the political-institutional scenario. For a detailed description of the consultation process and interviews conducted, see the Systematization of the consultation process annex.</p>
	2.6 Has the project presented a mechanism to ensure the participation of communities, marginalized and vulnerable groups, stakeholders, and local authorities?	Yes	<p>Mechanisms have been considered to ensure the participation of communities, marginalized and vulnerable groups, stakeholders, and local authorities. A specific call has been made for Indigenous Peoples, with the intervention of the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs (INAI), and families from different provinces have been considered. It should be noted that work has been carried out in coordination with institutions and social organizations present in the territory, which has facilitated the involvement of beneficiaries and key actors in the project and made it possible to face possible changes in the political-institutional scenario.</p> <p>In addition, the General Management of the project has been appointed, which will be in charge of the Undersecretariat of Environment of the Secretariat of Tourism, Environment, and Sports of the Nation and will have as technical anchor the National Directorate of Planning and Environmental Management of the Territory.</p> <p>The National Advisory Committee has also been formed, which will be made up of national institutions such as the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA); the scientific network of the National Observatory of Drylands and Desertification, the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs, and other National Institutes whose knowledge can contribute to the project's objectives, who will act as technical advisors providing methodological and technical support in decision-making. Likewise, to cover the four intervention sites of the project, the formation of Territorial Supervisors has been considered. The Territorial Supervisors will have the function of direct supervision of field activities and inter-sectoral and inter-institutional liaison with the provinces.</p> <p>In summary, the project will present mechanisms to guarantee the participation of communities, marginalized and vulnerable groups, stakeholders, and local authorities, through the inclusion of community participation, articulation with institutions and social organizations, and the implementation of a gender component and a specific call for Indigenous Peoples.</p>
Marginalized and	3.1 Has the project's area of influence identified the presence of marginalized or vulnerable groups, including but not limited to children, women and girls, the elderly, indigenous people,	Yes	<p>The benefits and their geographic area of influence have been identified considering the vulnerability of certain groups. Among the beneficiaries identified for the project are vulnerable groups, including Indigenous communities, rural inhabitants, women, and youth. This identification of vulnerable groups reflects the project's commitment to address the specific needs and challenges faced by these communities.</p>

E&S Principles Checklist	Questions	Yes / No	Identification of the Evidence Base
<i>vulnerable groups</i>	tribal groups, displaced people, refugees, people with disabilities, and people living with HIV/AIDS?		<p>By focusing on indigenous communities, the project recognizes the importance of supporting and empowering these groups, who often face unique socioeconomic and environmental vulnerabilities. In addition, by focusing on rural inhabitants, the project recognizes the importance of addressing the challenges faced by those living in rural areas, who may have limited access to resources and services. The focus on women as project beneficiaries reflects the recognition of gender disparities and the need to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of climate change adaptation. This recognition aligns with the project's objective of providing equitable access to resources, services, and markets for different groups, including women and diverse populations.</p> <p>Detailed information on the context of marginalized and vulnerable groups can be found in section B of the Funding Proposal. Also, in the Systematization Annex of the consultation process, participation with effective representation considering stakeholders from communities, indigenous peoples, and gender along with social organizations is considered.</p>
	3.2 Has the project described the characteristics of any marginalized or vulnerable groups, identifying the particular vulnerabilities that could make them disproportionately vulnerable to negative environmental or social impacts caused by the implementation of project activities?	Yes	<p>The marginalized or vulnerable groups identified as project beneficiaries are indigenous communities and rural inhabitants, mainly women. These groups face various vulnerabilities that could make them disproportionately vulnerable to negative environmental or social impacts caused by the implementation of project activities.</p> <p>In the case of Indigenous communities, they face challenges related to the loss of land and natural resources, lack of access to basic services such as drinking water and sanitation, and the preservation of their culture and traditions. In addition, they may face discrimination and social exclusion, which limits their participation in decision-making and their access to economic opportunities.</p> <p>On the other hand, rural inhabitants, especially women, also face vulnerabilities. They may have limited access to productive resources, such as land and credit, which affects their ability to generate income and secure their livelihoods. In addition, they may face cultural and gender barriers that limit their participation in decision-making and their access to basic services, such as education and health care.</p> <p>These vulnerabilities are compounded by the impacts of climate change. For example, decreased water availability and changes in rainfall patterns can affect the agricultural production and food security of these communities. In addition, extreme weather events, such as droughts and floods, can have a devastating impact on their livelihoods and their ability to cope with socioeconomic challenges.</p>
4. <i>Human Rights</i>	4.1 Have the host countries been mentioned in any special procedures of the Human Rights Council, either in the list of thematic or country mandates?	Yes	<p>The thematic mandates of the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council, Argentina has been mentioned in several reports. This includes the most recent report of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of September 2017, as well as the latest report of the same group on Enforced Disappearances in the Framework of Migration, also of September 2017.</p> <p>In addition, it has been mentioned in the preliminary findings of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD) during its visit to Argentina in May 2017. The country has hosted missions aimed at assessing issues such as human trafficking, with a particular focus on women and children, as well as missions to assess the impacts of foreign debt on human rights. It is important to note that none of these issues are related to the activities of this project.</p>
	4.2 Is there a risk that rights holders will not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No	<p>Measures will be implemented to strengthen the capacity of local communities and organizations under the project. This suggests that the capacity of rights holders to claim and exercise their rights is being considered.</p> <p>In addition, it is mentioned that respect for the rights of Indigenous peoples will be promoted, including the right to free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC). This implies that it will seek to ensure that Indigenous rights holders have the capacity and opportunity to participate in decision-making and to claim their rights by FPIC principles.</p>
	4.3 Has the project addressed human rights issues during stakeholder consultations during project formulation?	Yes	<p>The proposed project does not hurt human rights. On the contrary, the project will promote respect for the rights of key stakeholders, including the rural population, vulnerable groups, and Indigenous peoples, considering the importance of human rights in the context of the project. During the consultation process, we have sought to ensure the participation and respect of beneficiaries and key stakeholders, presenting the main environmental and social benefits and risks, and considering the human rights aspect.</p>
	4.4 Has the project included the results of consultations on human rights issues in the project document?	Yes	<p>The results of the consultations on human rights issues have been included in the project document. It is mentioned that the beneficiaries have been identified based on the results of the implementation of the MST-NOA Cuyo project (UNDP ARG 14 / G55) and within the framework of the</p>

E&S Principles Checklist	Questions	Yes / No	Identification of the Evidence Base
			<p>updating processes of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan that Argentina has carried out. Among the beneficiaries, vulnerable groups have been identified for the project: indigenous communities and rural inhabitants, mainly women (Matrix in paragraph 149 of the Financing Proposal).</p> <p>In addition, it is mentioned that an expanded analysis of the project beneficiaries will be carried out during the Full Proposal stage, to guarantee full and equitable access for all sectors, and identify those groups that will require greater attention during project implementation. It is emphasized that all these initiatives will be implemented respecting the right to free, prior, and informed consultation of Indigenous peoples, promoting their ancestral and traditional knowledge, as well as respect for their rights and the community lands they inhabit.</p>
5. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	5.1 Has the project identified activities that are known to exclude or hinder the participation of a gender group based on legal, regulatory, or customary grounds?	No	<p>The project has taken into account the gender and diversity perspective in its design and approach. The project seeks to ensure that gender is not a reason for social, political, and economic inequality, and promotes the participation of women and LGBTI+ people in project activities. It is mentioned that access to material, educational, informative, training, financial, and technological resources will be promoted, as well as the construction of strategic alliances that strengthen their role as agents of change in the processes of adaptation and mitigation to climate change.</p> <p>The project will consider that at least 30% of the beneficiaries of the implementation of measures for access to water and promotion of PMST should be women in management positions or heads of household, as well as indigenous peoples. Likewise, at least 30% of the beneficiaries will be women and indigenous peoples in the implementation of short marketing circuits and access to revolving funds.</p> <p>In addition, the project considers activities (component 2) that seek to strengthen the capacities of women's organizations or groups of local producers living in the prioritized ecoregions to achieve their effective participation in the development processes of the territory and actions for the prevention and mitigation of DDTs and the sustainable use of water for adaptation to climate change. Likewise, the project promotes that the training and events have a gender, diversity, and intercultural perspective. At least 30% of the participants in the training and events are expected to be women and youth, and 30% indigenous peoples; in addition, childcare spaces will be considered during the training.</p>
	5.2 Has the project conducted or consulted a gender analysis of the area supported, describing the current situation of the allocation of roles and responsibilities in the area?	Yes	<p>A gender analysis of the supported area has been carried out, describing the current situation of the allocation of roles and responsibilities in the area (Annex to Gender Assessment and Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan). An initial gender analysis was conducted based on existing data, such as national statistics, academic research, and evaluations of participation in similar or previous projects.</p> <p>This initial analysis revealed some results about rural women in the area supported by the project. It was found that the female population has decreased, that young rural women have a higher average number of children than urban women, that the number of female-headed households has increased, and that rural women have attained higher levels of education. It was also identified that rural women perform multiple tasks, both within their households and in family agriculture and as wage laborers outside the home. It was noted that women's work is often not recognized unless it generates income and that there is a gap in access to health services, education, and technology between rural and urban women. For a detailed gender analysis, see annex 3. Gender Assessment and Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan.</p>
	5.3 Has the project identified elements that maintain or exacerbate gender inequality or the consequences of gender inequality?	Yes	<p>Elements that maintain or exacerbate gender inequality or the consequences of gender inequality in the area supported have been identified. It has been identified that rural women face barriers to product development and marketing, have little experience in the management and use of credit, and face restrictions in land tenure and lack of potable water.</p> <p>In addition, it is noted that rural women perform multiple tasks, both within their households and in family agriculture and as salaried workers outside the home. However, women's work is often not recognized unless it generates income, which contributes to gender inequality. A gap in access to health services, education, and technology is also identified between rural and urban women, with negative consequences for their quality of life.</p> <p>The project recognizes that these conditions make rural women highly vulnerable to climate change. Therefore, it seeks to address these inequalities and consequences through gender and diversity-sensitive activities and approaches in the project. The active participation of women and people of diversity in consultation and decision-making processes is promoted, strengthening their voice and representation in the territories they inhabit. In addition, training and accompaniment of women and diversities in leadership, decision-making, conflict resolution, management, and information management will be promoted.</p>

E&S Principles Checklist	Questions	Yes / No	Identification of the Evidence Base
			For a detailed gender analysis, please refer to annex 3. Gender Assessment and Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan.
	5.4 Has the project identified particular vulnerabilities of men and women that could make them disproportionately vulnerable to negative environmental or social impacts caused by project outcomes/activities?	No	It is recognized that rural women face barriers in accessing resources and opportunities, making them more vulnerable to climate change and gender inequality. However, the project seeks to address these vulnerabilities and promote equal opportunities through gender and diversity-sensitive approaches, strengthening the participation and representation of women and people under conditions of equality and equity.
6. <i>Fundamental Labor Rights</i>	6.1 Has the project determined whether the host country has ratified the eight core ILO conventions?	Yes	The country has ratified the ILO conventions, including Convention No. 169 on the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples in independent countries.
	6.2 Has the project reviewed the latest ILO assessments on the application of standards in the country?	Yes	Ratifications: http://www.ilo.org/gateway/faces/home/ctryHome?locale=ES&countryCode=ARG&_adf.ctrl-state=bjh1qxce3_67 Labor Standards: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11110:0::NO:11110:P11110_COUNTRY_ID:102536
	6.3 Has the project identified how ILO core labor standards are incorporated into the design and implementation of project outputs/activities?	Yes	Current labor legislation has been taken into account and compliance with basic labor rights has been ensured at all stages of the project. In the analysis of consistency between the proposal and government policies, national and international regulations related to labor standards have been considered. In addition, special attention has been paid to the rights of indigenous peoples, in line with ILO Convention No. 169 on the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples in independent countries. The indigenous peoples' approach has been integrated into the project, promoting respect for indigenous knowledge, traditional cultures, and practices that contribute to sustainable and equitable development.
	6.4 Has the project described the common labor arrangements in the sector(s) in which the project will operate, paying special attention to all forms of child labor and forced labor?	No	No specific information is provided on whether the project has described the common labor arrangements in the sector(s) in which the project will operate, paying particular attention to all forms of child labor and forced labor.
7. <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	7.1 Has the project identified if there are indigenous peoples present in the area of influence?	Yes	<p>The project recognizes the indigenous peoples in Argentina, as defined by the Constitution and the Indigenous Policy Law. These groups face challenges due to environmental changes that threaten their survival and traditions. They represent an estimated 2.4% of Argentina's population and tend to inhabit forested areas, such as the Kolla communities in the northwest. Of the total number of Indigenous people, 76,224 live in rural areas, according to data from the provinces where the project will be implemented. These provinces are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NWA: Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán, Catamarca Cuyo: La Rioja, San Juan, Mendoza, San Luis <p>Thus, the rural population in the project provinces is approximately 205,978 people, with a high percentage of unregistered individuals and associations, including the poorest sectors of the region. There is an equal distribution between men and women, and smallholder farms with fewer resources are predominant in northwestern Argentina, accounting for more than 70%.</p> <p>In the Puna Jujefia region, which is part of the project's intervention area, there are Indigenous communities that are native to the country and registered in the National Registry of Indigenous Communities. It is also mentioned that in the Calchaquí Valleys and the Bolsón de Fiamalá, which are also part of the intervention area, there are indigenous communities of the Kollas, Atacama, and Toara ethnic groups.</p> <p>The socioeconomic analysis highlights the presence of indigenous communities in the region and recognizes the importance of respecting their rights and promoting their participation in the project.</p>
	7.2 Has the project quantified the identified groups of indigenous peoples?	Yes	<p>The following is a list of Indigenous peoples by province:</p> <p>NOA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jujuy (9 Indigenous peoples, mainly Koalla, Atacama and Toara) Salta (6 Indigenous peoples, mainly Quilmes, Chorote and Toba) Tucumán (6 Indigenous peoples, mainly Quilmes, Tonokoté)

E&S Principles Checklist	Questions	Yes / No	Identification of the Evidence Base
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catamarca (3 Indigenous peoples, which are Quilmes, Koalla Atacameño and Diaguita) <p>Cuyo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> La Rioja, San Juan, Mendoza, and San Luis (1 Indigenous people, which is Charrúa)
	7.3 Has the project determined whether there are provisions for a realistic and effective Free, Prior, and Informed Consent process that gives a community the right to give or withhold consent to proposed projects that may affect the lands they own, occupy, or customarily use?	No	The project has not determined provisions for a free, prior, and informed consent process. However, it is important to note that 90% of the people benefiting from the project are indigenous people. Although no prior and informed consultation has been carried out, the high proportion of the Indigenous population involved highlights the importance of adequately addressing their rights and concerns in the development of the project. In this regard, consultation processes were carried out with the participation of indigenous peoples. No complaints or opposition to the proposed project were received during the consultation processes.
	7.4 Has the project provided a summary of reports, specific cases, or complaints related to indigenous peoples' rights submitted by the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples that are relevant to the project?	No	The project has not filed any complaints or claims related to the rights of indigenous peoples.
8. Involuntary Resettlement	8.1 Has the project determined whether it is a voluntary or involuntary resettlement?	No	The project has determined that no resettlement activities are planned for groups, individuals, or communities. The project is not expected to hurt existing communities in the intervention areas. On the contrary, it seeks to improve the living conditions of the communities and strengthen their access to water and the sustainable management of natural resources.
	8.2 Has the project identified stakeholders whose livelihoods may be directly or indirectly affected?	No	No resettlement activities are foreseen in the project and it is not expected to hurt the existing communities in the intervention areas
	8.3 Has the project identified stakeholders whose assets or access to assets may be affected, directly or indirectly, and whether this may lead to resettlement and its consequences, including compensation, indemnification, etc.?	No	No resettlement activities are planned for the project and it is not expected to hurt the existing communities in the intervention areas.
9. Protection of Natural Habitats	9.1 Has the project identified all critical natural habitats in the region that may be affected? The area considered should be large enough to be credible and should be chosen based on the impact-generating agent (e.g., noise) and its ability to spread. Habitats to be considered include all those recognized as critical in some way, either legally (through protection), scientifically, or socially.	Yes	All sites have been identified and recognized as having legal conservation status, whether at the local, provincial, national, or international level, or recognized as protected by local, traditional, or indigenous communities. These sites are enhanced through the implementation of the Sustainable Land Management and Water Access Improvement Plan in the socially and economically strengthened communities. In addition, it is mentioned that the project addresses the critical environmental particularities inherent to the arid zones of northwestern Argentina, which increase the vulnerability of these natural systems to climate change.
	9.2 Has the project identified, for each critical natural habitat, the mechanism by which it is particularly vulnerable?	Yes	<p>Arid zone ecosystems are intrinsically vulnerable due to the marked water deficit, fragile soils with incipient development, and low productivity, altitude, geomorphology, and geology. These factors make these systems highly susceptible to land degradation processes, such as water and wind erosion, which has a strong impact on small-scale agricultural production and on the rural communities and indigenous peoples that inhabit these regions.</p> <p>In addition, it is mentioned that the synergy between land degradation and the current and future impacts of climate change on agrifood systems in drylands deepens the vulnerability of rural communities. These communities often live in conditions where they are unable to meet their basic needs, which puts them at a disadvantage in facing the challenges of climate change.</p>
	9.3 Has the project considered all activities to identify the actual risks to each of the identified natural habitats, taking into account the specific characteristics of the activity (location, size,	Yes	The project addresses the critical environmental particularities inherent to the arid zones of northwestern Argentina, which increase the vulnerability of these natural systems to climate change. In addition, it is recognized that arid zone ecosystems present an intrinsic vulnerability due to factors such as water deficit, fragile soils, and geomorphology.

E&S Principles Checklist	Questions	Yes / No	Identification of the Evidence Base
	duration, etc.) and the vulnerability mechanism(s) of each identified habitat?		
10. Conservation of Biological Diversity	10.1 Has the project identified all the elements of biodiversity interest in the region that may be affected? The area considered should be large enough to be credible and should be chosen based on the agent generating the impact and an appreciation of its ability to spread. It is important in the identification of elements of biodiversity concern not to be limited to the species level, but to include all elements of biodiversity concern, including landscapes, ecosystem processes, habitats and hydrological cycles, erosion and sedimentation processes, and interactions between taxa. It includes all elements that enjoy local or international protection.	Yes	An analysis of the current biodiversity situation in the project intervention areas has been carried out, taking into account available information on the presence of endemic, threatened, or endangered species, as well as fragile and sensitive ecosystems in the region. In addition, national legislation related to biodiversity protection, such as the Biodiversity Law No. 24,375 and the Wildlife Protection and Conservation Law No. 22,421, has been considered to ensure compliance with the commitments assumed by the Argentine Republic about biodiversity conservation. The project has also taken into account the Guide for Sustainable Land Management and Soil Conservation Practices of the National Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, which provides information on the species and ecosystems present in the northwestern region of Argentina.
	10.2 For each biodiversity feature identified, has the project identified the mechanism by which it is particularly vulnerable (e.g., changes in flow regime or water quality for a seasonal wetland or disruption of migration routes)?	No	No specific information has been provided to indicate whether the project has identified the mechanism by which each biodiversity element identified is particularly vulnerable.
	10.3 Has the project identified the potential for intentional or accidental introduction of known invasive species?	No	The project will not introduce known invasive species, either intentionally or accidentally.
	10.4 Has the project identified the use of genetically modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology?	No	The project will not encourage the use of genetically modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology.
11. Climate Change	11.1 Has the project determined whether it belongs to a sector mentioned in the guidance document for which a calculation of greenhouse gas emissions is required? - Energy, transportation, heavy industry, construction materials, large-scale agriculture, large-scale forestry products and waste management.	No	The project does not correspond to a sector that requires the calculation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
	11.2 Has the project conducted a qualitative risk identification for each of the following climate change drivers: - Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from the use of fossil fuels and changes in land use. - Methane and nitrous oxide emissions from agriculture. - Emission of hydrofluorocarbons. - Perfluorocarbons. - Sulfur hexafluoride.	No	Given the above, no GHG emissions calculations have been made for this project.

E&S Principles Checklist	Questions	Yes / No	Identification of the Evidence Base
	- Other halocarbons, aerosols, and ozone.		
	11.3 Has the project carried out a qualitative risk identification of any impact on carbon capture and sequestration capacity?	No	Given the above, the project has no risks or impacts associated with carbon capture and sequestration capacity. However, it is expected that the ecosystem rehabilitation actions will be positive about these services.
12. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	12.1 Has the project identified activities that produce preventable waste or pollution?	No	The project seeks to promote the sustainable use of natural resources, minimizing the production of waste and the emission of pollutants through the incorporation of appropriate technology and techniques. In addition, the project seeks to promote pollution prevention and efficiency in the use of resources, which implies the implementation of sustainable land management and soil conservation practices. These practices are aimed at reducing soil erosion, improving water quality, and minimizing soil and water pollution.
	12.2 Has the project determined the nature and quantity of wastes, as well as possible contaminants that may be produced?	No	The project is not expected to generate waste or pollution.
	12.3 Has the project determined whether the concept of waste and pollution minimization has been applied in the design phase and whether this will be effective during implementation?	No	The project is not expected to generate waste or pollution.
13. Public Health	13.1 Has the project identified, using an appropriate health impact assessment tool (checklist), potentially significant and negative public health impacts generated?	No	The project promotes improved access to water, which is an important factor in improving hygiene and food conditions, and is expected to contribute to improving the health conditions of the communities involved. Access to safe and potable water is essential to ensure people's health, as it allows for personal hygiene, proper food preparation, and the prevention of waterborne diseases. By improving access to water, the project seeks to reduce the incidence of diseases related to the lack of drinking water, such as diarrheal diseases, respiratory infections, and vector-borne diseases. In addition, the project can also have positive impacts on the food security of the communities. Access to adequate water is essential for food production, whether for irrigation of crops or consumption by farm animals. By improving access to water, the project can help increase food availability and improve the quality of the diet of the communities involved.
14. Physical and Cultural Heritage	14.1 Has the project determined whether the host country has ratified the 1972 UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage?	Yes	Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Paris, November 16, 1972. August 23, 1978 - Acceptance. https://en.unesco.org/countries/argentina/conventions
	14.2 Has the project identified the national and local legal and regulatory framework for the recognition and protection of physical and cultural heritage?	No	Project actions are not expected to have an impact on archaeological sites and areas of heritage interest. In contrast, the project promotes the strengthening of cultural heritage as a key strategy to reinforce the identity of the communities and add value to local production.
	14.3 Has the project described all cultural heritage elements, their location, and vulnerabilities in the area of influence? The area considered should be large enough to be credible and should be chosen based on the impact-generating agent (e.g. vibrations, landscape elements) and an appreciation of its propagation capacity. It includes all elements enjoying local or international protection.	No	The project will not generate impacts on cultural heritage within the intervention sites.
	14.4 Has the project determined whether any of the heritage elements included in the List of World Heritage in Danger are located in the area of influence?	No	None of the elements on the List of World Heritage in Danger are located in the area of influence of the project.

E&S Principles Checklist	Questions	Yes / No	Identification of the Evidence Base
	14.5 Has the project considered all activities to identify the actual risks for each of the identified heritage elements, taking into account the specific characteristics of the activity (location, size, duration, etc.) and the vulnerability mechanism(s) of each identified heritage element?	Yes	The Project will not generate interventions that could hurt sites, structures, or objects that have cultural, historical, artistic, traditional, or religious value, or intangible cultural forms.
15. Land and Soil Conservation	15.1 Has the project identified the presence of fragile soils within the area of influence?	Yes	The soils of the dry regions of Argentina, such as the Puna, the Calchaquies Valleys, the Bolsón de Fiambalá, and the Guanacache Lagoons, are intrinsically fragile due to water deficit, soil fragility, and low productivity. These factors make these systems highly susceptible to soil degradation processes, such as water and wind erosion, which has a strong impact on the structure of small-scale agricultural production and on the rural and native communities that inhabit these regions. These communities often live in conditions where they are unable to meet their basic needs and are at a disadvantage in facing the challenges posed by climate change.
	15.2 Has the project identified activities that could result in the loss of otherwise non-fragile soil?	No	<p>This project will be framed within the principles and objectives of the UNCCD and UNFCCC, as well as the agreements and commitments assumed by the Argentine Republic in this context. The adoption and implementation of SLMs that this project seeks to promote are within the framework of the NAP and the PAPs, and are also mostly validated by institutional and scientific mechanisms, as well as by projects already implemented in the NOA and Cuyo regions of Argentina.</p> <p>All these practices aim to avoid land degradation, restore soil productivity, and make sustainable use of water resources. This is achieved through the implementation of sustainable land management measures, such as soil conservation, reforestation, proper water management, and the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices. These actions contribute to the protection of the environment, the conservation of biodiversity, and the improvement of the living conditions of rural and native communities that depend on the land for their livelihoods.</p>
	15.3 Has the project identified productive lands and/or lands that provide valuable ecosystem services within the area of influence?	Yes	<p>The NOA and Cuyo regions have natural resources of high ecological value, such as glaciers, native forests, and endemic species, which provide a large number of ecosystem services that are crucial for the functioning and maintenance of the regional population.</p> <p>The Calchaquí Valleys, one of the project's areas of intervention, are home to natural resources such as native forests, which are important for biodiversity conservation and soil protection. These valleys have an arid and semiarid climate, with an annual rainfall of around 200 mm and an annual evapotranspiration of 700 to 800 mm, which generates a permanent water deficit. The soils in this area are generally incipiently developed and fragile, which requires special management standards for both agricultural production and the conservation of ecosystem services.</p> <p>In addition, the project has identified areas of intervention in the Puna, where economic activities such as mining, livestock, commerce, and public administration are developed. Although agriculture, tourism, and handicraft production are still at a low level of development, they have significant growth potential. These economic activities depend on the productivity of the land and the ecosystem services it provides, such as water regulation and biodiversity conservation.</p>
	15.4 Has the project identified activities that may lead to land degradation?	No	The project will be based on the identification and promotion of sustainable land management practices to avoid degradation and restore soil productivity.

The following is a detailed structure of the risks associated with each project activity, their potential impacts, proposed mitigation measures, and those responsible for verification. These measures have been developed for this report without being directly linked to permitting requirements. This table is a crucial tool for effective risk management, thus ensuring that potential negative effects on the environment and society are comprehensively addressed. Accurate identification of these risks and implementation of appropriate mitigation measures are essential to minimize adverse impacts and ensure compliance with established environmental and social standards.

Table 3. Mitigation measures for the management of environmental and social impacts and risks.

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures, by Activity				
Activity	Risks identified according to the environmental and social policy of the Adaptation Fund	Environmental and social impacts if risks materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
COMPONENT 1. Improvement of access to water and promotion of Sustainable Land Management Practices (SLMP) in rural populations of the NOA Cuyo to reduce their vulnerability to CC.				
1.1.1 Trained local population with access to materials and technical assistance for the efficient use of water resources with an EbA and CbA approach.	<p>E&SP 1 Law Enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2: Failure to comply with environmental and social safeguards additional to the Adaptation Fund. 	<p>E&SP 1 Law Enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to the environment and local communities. Negative project reputation. 	<p>E&SP 1 Law Enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of project personnel on environmental and social safeguards. Monitoring and evaluation of compliance with safeguards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Management Territorial Supervisors Executive Coordinator Safeguards and Gender Specialists
1.1.2 Financing the investments necessary to achieve the sustainability of water extraction and supply.	It is detailed in the following activities.			
<p>a) Mini-dams for natural community water storage and conduction systems in Puna and Fiambalá (NOA).</p> <p>b) Collection, conduction and storage for integral community use of water for irrigation and human consumption in Valles Calchaquies (NOA).</p> <p>c) Conditioning and expansion of community canals and reservoirs in Bolsón de Fiambalá, Catamarca (NOA).</p> <p>d) Geo-electric studies for subway water wells and solar pumping for community water collection and distribution and geomembrane drinking fountains (NOA and CUYO).</p> <p>e) Community irrigation projects in Ayni Atacama and Antinaco (NOA).</p> <p>f) Studies for the provision of groundwater and aqueducts in the desert of Lagunas de Guanacache by the INA (CUYO).</p> <p>g) Improvements in the water conduction for the Lagunas de Guanacache desert: (Cuyo)</p> <p>h) Cisterns for El Forzudo (Cuyo)</p> <p>i) Open call for family producers of NOA and CUYO for the provision of water catchment, storage and efficient irrigation technologies in the farm.</p>	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1: Insufficient access to basic services such as housing, labor, health, and education, especially in the most vulnerable sectors of the population. 2.2: Lack of systematic studies on groundwater reserves and aquifer recharge, which may affect access to drinking water. 2.3: Low quality of life and lack of satisfaction of basic needs in a significant percentage of households. 2.4: Salinization of the water and presence of elements such as arsenic and boron, which makes the water unsuitable for consumption. 2.5: Decrease in agricultural productivity and crop loss due to climate change and land degradation, affecting the right to food and food security. 2.6: Vulnerability in human health due to the spread of vectors and new diseases. 2.7: Risk of forest fires in rural and interface areas, which can have negative impacts on human health and ecosystems. 2.8: Risk of decreased water availability for crop irrigation, hydropower generation, and other industries, such as mining. 2.9: Lack of detailed description of the mechanism for the allocation and distribution of project benefits. <p>E&SP 6 Fundamental labor rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1: Lack of specific information on whether the project has described the common labor arrangements in the sector(s) in which the project will operate, paying particular attention to all forms of child labor and forced labor. 	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in the quality of life of local communities. Social conflicts. Violation of human rights. Overexploitation of aquifers. Decrease in the availability of drinking water. Dissatisfaction of the population's basic needs. Increase in poverty and inequality. Impact on the health of the population. Degradation of aquatic ecosystems. Social conflicts. Food insecurity. Increase in vector-borne diseases. Negative impact on quality of life and productivity. Destruction of property and loss of life. Habitat degradation and loss of biodiversity. Shortage of water for human consumption, agriculture and industry. Conflicts over water. Social injustices and conflicts due to the perception of inequity in the distribution of benefits. Distrust of the project on the part of the communities. <p>E&SP 6 Fundamental labor rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labor exploitation. Child labor. Forced labor. <p>E&SP 9 Protection of natural habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat degradation. <p>E&SP 10 Conservation of biological diversity</p>	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of social programs for the most vulnerable communities. Implementation of public participation and consultation measures. Implementation of measures for sustainable water management. Promotion of efficient water use. Promotion of community participation in decision making. Implementation of measures for the prevention and control of salinization. Water treatment to eliminate harmful elements (e.g. Ecotec biofilters). Promotion of sustainable agricultural practices. Promotion of hygiene and sanitation measures. Training on disease prevention. Implementation of forest fire prevention measures. Training local communities in fire prevention and firefighting. Implementation of measures for sustainable water management. Promoting the efficient use of water. Design of a transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits. Consultation and participation of local communities in the design of the mechanism. <p>E&SP 6 Fundamental labor rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed description of the work arrangements in the project. Implementation of measures to prevent labor exploitation, child labor, and forced labor. <p>E&SP 9 Protection of natural habitats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Management Territorial Supervisors Executive Coordinator Safeguards and Gender Specialists

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures, by Activity				
Activity	Risks identified according to the environmental and social policy of the Adaptation Fund	Environmental and social impacts if risks materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
	E&SP 9 Protection of natural habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.1: Ecosystem alteration E&SP 10 Conservation of biological diversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10.1: Failure to identify mechanisms by which each identified biodiversity element is particularly vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection and restoration of critical natural ecosystems to prevent their unjustified degradation E&SP 10 Conservation of biological diversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the mechanism for the identification of biodiversity vulnerability. 	
1.2.1 Development and/or updating of guides and/or protocols for the implementation of SLMP at the local level in the selected ecoregions and critical areas.	E&SP 2 Access and equity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.9: Lack of detailed description of the mechanism for the allocation and distribution of project benefits E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1: Lack of access and/or participation in the consultation of the project and its development about marginalized or vulnerable groups 3.2: Lack of empowerment of marginalized or vulnerable groups in participating in the project to address their needs and challenges for equitable benefit E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1: Lack of access and/or participation in project consultation and development concerning gender to address barriers that limit their participation in decision-making and their access to basic services, such as education and health care. E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1: Lack of recognition and respect for the rights of Indigenous peoples 	E&SP 2 Access and equity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injustices and social conflicts due to the perception of inequity in the distribution of benefits. Distrust of the project on the part of communities E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injustices and social conflicts due to the perception of inequity in the distribution of benefits. Distrust of the project by the communities. Lack of opportunities for vulnerable groups. E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential increase in poverty and social exclusion. E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of opportunities for gender-diverse people. Potential increase in poverty and gender-diverse exclusion. E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social conflicts. 	E&SP 2 Access and equity, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of a transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits. Consultation and participation of local communities in the design of the mechanism. E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation of the transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits in local communities. Promotion of empowerment activities for marginalized or vulnerable groups in the consultation and participation of local communities. E&SP 5 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation and participation of local communities in the project with a gender focus. E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of actions that recognize and respect the territorial and cultural rights of indigenous peoples in the planning, development, and closure of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Management Project Executive Committee National Advisory Committee Territorial Supervisors Safeguards and Gender Specialists
1.2.2: Women and groups of rural women and diversities, participate together with technicians in the definition of priorities and training modalities and the elaboration of systematization of experiences and recommendations with a gender perspective.	E&SP 2 Access and equity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.9: Lack of detailed description of the mechanism for the allocation and distribution of project benefits E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1: Lack of access and/or participation in project consultation and development concerning gender to address barriers that limit their participation in decision-making and their access to basic services, such as education and health care. E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1: Lack of recognition and respect for the rights of Indigenous peoples 	E&SP 2 Access and equity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injustices and social conflicts due to the perception of inequity in the distribution of benefits. Distrust of the project on the part of communities E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of opportunities for gender-diverse people. Potential increase in poverty and gender-diverse exclusion. E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social conflicts. 	E&SP 2 Access and equity, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of a transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits. Consultation and participation of local communities in the design of the mechanism. E&SP 5 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation and participation of local communities in the project with a gender focus. E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of actions that recognize and respect the territorial and cultural rights of indigenous peoples in the planning, development, and closure of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Management Project Executive Committee Territorial Supervisors Safeguards and Gender Specialists
1.2.3 Technical support for the development of local capacities for the adoption and implementation of the SLMP.	E&SP 2 Access and equity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.9: Lack of detailed description of the mechanism for the allocation and distribution of project benefits E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	E&SP 2 Access and equity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injustices and social conflicts due to the perception of inequity in the distribution of benefits. Distrust of the project on the part of communities 	E&SP 2 Access and equity, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of a transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits. Consultation and participation of local communities in the design of the mechanism. E&SP 5 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Management Project Executive Committee Territorial Supervisors Safeguards and Gender Specialists

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures, by Activity				
Activity	Risks identified according to the environmental and social policy of the Adaptation Fund	Environmental and social impacts if risks materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1: Lack of access and/or participation in project consultation and development concerning gender to address barriers that limit their participation in decision-making and their access to basic services, such as education and health care. <p>E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1: Lack of recognition and respect for the rights of Indigenous peoples 	<p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of opportunities for gender-diverse people. Potential increase in poverty and gender-diverse exclusion. <p>E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social conflicts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation and participation of local communities in the project with a gender focus. <p>E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of actions that recognize and respect the territorial and cultural rights of indigenous peoples in the planning, development, and closure of the project. 	
1.2.4 Financing the necessary investments for the SLMP implementation.	It is detailed in the following activities.			
<p>a) Participative restoration of queñoa forests in Andean environments (Puna).</p> <p>b) Forest curtains and dune fixation (NOA and Cuyo).</p> <p>c) Construction of community nurseries with participatory management (NOA and Cuyo).</p> <p>d) Management of grazing in pastures through the use of the electric cattle herder (NOA and Cuyo).</p> <p>e) Planting of pastures and silage for the conservation of forage for drought periods (NOA).</p> <p>f) Implantation of native crops with drip irrigation, soil improvement with guano (NOA and Cuyo).</p> <p>g) Rational grazing and soil rotation and inter-planting.</p> <p>h) Manure management and composting</p> <p>i) Sustainable Technological Systems for Cooking</p> <p>j) PMST Toolkit</p>	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1: Insufficient access to basic services such as housing, labor, health, and education, especially in the most vulnerable sectors of the population. 2.2: Lack of systematic studies on groundwater reserves and aquifer recharge, which may affect access to drinking water. 2.3: Low quality of life and lack of satisfaction of basic needs in a significant percentage of households. 2.4: Salinization of the water and presence of elements such as arsenic and boron, which makes the water unsuitable for consumption. 2.5: Decrease in agricultural productivity and crop loss due to climate change and land degradation, affecting the right to food and food security. 2.6: Vulnerability in human health due to the spread of vectors and new diseases. 2.7: Risk of forest fires in rural and interface areas, which can have negative impacts on human health and ecosystems. 2.8: Risk of decreased water availability for crop irrigation, hydropower generation, and other industries, such as mining. 2.9: Lack of detailed description of the mechanism for the allocation and distribution of project benefits. <p>E&SP 6 Fundamental labor rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1: Lack of specific information on whether the project has described the common labor arrangements in the sector(s) in which the project will operate, paying particular attention to all forms of child labor and forced labor. <p>E&SP 9 Protection of natural habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.1: Ecosystem alteration <p>E&SP 10 Conservation of biological diversity</p>	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in the quality of life of local communities. Social conflicts. Violation of human rights. Overexploitation of aquifers. Failure to meet the basic needs of the population. Increased poverty and inequality. Impact on population health Degradation of aquatic ecosystems. Social conflicts. Food insecurity. Increase in vector-borne diseases Negative impact on quality of life and productivity. Destruction of property and loss of life. Habitat degradation and biodiversity loss. Injustices and social conflicts due to the perception of inequity in the distribution of benefits. Distrust of the project on the part of communities <p>E&SP 6 Fundamental labor rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labor exploitation. Child labor. Forced labor. <p>E&SP 9 Protection of natural habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat degradation. <p>E&SP 10 Conservation of biological diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of biodiversity. 	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of social programs for the most vulnerable communities. Implementation of public participation and consultation measures. Promoting community participation in decision-making Implementation of measures for the prevention and control of salinization. Promotion of sustainable agricultural practices. Implementation of forest fire prevention measures. Training local communities in fire prevention and firefighting. Design of a transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits. Consultation and participation of local communities in the design of the mechanism. <p>E&SP 6 Fundamental labor rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed description of the work arrangements in the project. Implementation of measures to prevent labor exploitation, child labor, and forced labor." <p>E&SP 9 Protection of natural habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection and restoration of critical natural ecosystems to prevent their unjustified degradation <p>E&SP 10 Conservation of biological diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the mechanism for the identification of biodiversity vulnerability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Management Project Executive Committee National Advisory Committee Territorial Supervisors Safeguards and Gender Specialists

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures, by Activity				
Activity	Risks identified according to the environmental and social policy of the Adaptation Fund	Environmental and social impacts if risks materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10.1: Failure to identify mechanisms by which each identified biodiversity element is particularly vulnerable 			
COMPONENT 2. Strengthening organizations and rural women and diversities for adaptation to CC				
2.1.1 Legal, administrative, institutional, and communicational/informative strengthening of the social organizations present in the intervention areas with gender equity and diversities with an intersectional approach.	<p>E&SP 1 Law Enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1: Lack of prior permits, such as planning permission, environmental permits, building permits, permits for water abstraction, emissions, and use or production or storage of harmful substances 1.2: Non-compliance with environmental and social safeguards additional to the Adaptation Fund 	<p>E&SP 1 Law Enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanctions and fines by the authorities. Project stoppage. Damage to the environment and local communities. Negative project reputation. 	<p>E&SP 1 Law Enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtaining all necessary permits before the start of the project. Monitoring and compliance with environmental rules and regulations. Training of project personnel on environmental and social safeguards. Monitoring and evaluation of compliance with safeguards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Management Project Executive Committee Territorial Supervisors Safeguards and Gender Specialists
2.1.2 Exchange of experiences, articulation of goods, services, knowledge, and facilitated knowledge; both between beneficiary social organizations and between them and other institutions linked to the Project.	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.9: Lack of detailed description of the mechanism for the allocation and distribution of project benefits <p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1: Lack of access and/or participation in the consultation of the project and its development about marginalized or vulnerable groups 3.2: Lack of empowerment of marginalized or vulnerable groups in participating in the project to address their needs and challenges for equitable benefit <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1: Lack of access and/or participation in project consultation and development concerning gender to address barriers that limit their participation in decision-making and their access to basic services, such as education and health care. <p>E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1: Lack of recognition and respect for the rights of Indigenous peoples 	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injustices and social conflicts due to the perception of inequity in the distribution of benefits. Distrust of the project on the part of communities <p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injustices and social conflicts due to the perception of inequity in the distribution of benefits. Distrust of the project on the part of communities Lack of opportunities for vulnerable groups. Potential increase in poverty and social exclusion. <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of opportunities for gender-diverse people. Potential increase in poverty and gender-diverse exclusion. <p>E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social conflicts. 	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of a transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits. Consultation and participation of local communities in the design of the mechanism. <p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation of the transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits in local communities. Promotion of empowerment activities for marginalized or vulnerable groups in the consultation and participation of local communities. <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation and participation of local communities in the project with a gender focus. <p>E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of actions that recognize and respect the territorial and cultural rights of indigenous peoples in the planning, development, and closure of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Management Project Executive Committee Territorial Supervisors Safeguards and Gender Specialists
2.2.1: The role of women and diversities is strengthened in local rural groups or organizations, through training and support in the exercise of managerial roles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of the project <p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1: Lack of access and/or participation in the consultation of the project and its development about marginalized or vulnerable groups 3.2: Lack of empowerment of marginalized or vulnerable groups in participating in the project to address their needs and challenges for equitable benefit <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment</p>	<p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injustices and social conflicts due to the perception of inequity in the distribution of benefits. Distrust of the project on the part of communities Lack of opportunities for vulnerable groups. Potential increase in poverty and social exclusion. <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment</p>	<p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation of the transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits in local communities. Promotion of empowerment activities for marginalized or vulnerable groups in the consultation and participation of local communities. <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation and participation of local communities in the project with a gender focus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Management Project Executive Committee Territorial Supervisors Safeguards and Gender Specialists

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures, by Activity				
Activity	Risks identified according to the environmental and social policy of the Adaptation Fund	Environmental and social impacts if risks materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1: Lack of access and/or participation in project consultation and development concerning gender to address barriers that limit their participation in decision-making and their access to basic services, such as education and health care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of opportunities for gender-diverse people. Potential increase in poverty and gender-diverse exclusion. 		
COMPONENT 3. Financing and added local value				
3.1.1 Goods, services, and resources available to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and local producer organizations for marketing and added local value.	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.9: Lack of detailed description of the mechanism for the allocation and distribution of project benefits <p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1: Lack of access and/or participation in the consultation of the project and its development about marginalized or vulnerable groups 3.2: Lack of empowerment of marginalized or vulnerable groups in participating in the project to address their needs and challenges for equitable benefit <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1: Lack of access and/or participation in project consultation and development concerning gender to address barriers that limit their participation in decision-making and their access to basic services, such as education and health care. <p>E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1: Lack of recognition and respect for the rights of Indigenous peoples 	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injustices and social conflicts due to the perception of inequity in the distribution of benefits. Distrust of the project on the part of communities <p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injustices and social conflicts due to the perception of inequity in the distribution of benefits. Distrust of the project on the part of communities Lack of opportunities for vulnerable groups. Potential increase in poverty and social exclusion. <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and empowerment of women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of opportunities for gender-diverse people. Potential increase in poverty and gender-diverse exclusion. <p>E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social conflicts 	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of a transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits. Consultation and participation of local communities in the design of the mechanism. <p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation of the transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits in local communities. Promotion of empowerment activities for marginalized or vulnerable groups in the consultation and participation of local communities. <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and empowerment of women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation and participation of local communities in the project with a gender focus. <p>E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of actions that recognize and respect the territorial and cultural rights of indigenous peoples in the planning, development, and closure of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Management Project Executive Committee National Advisory Committee Territorial Supervisors Safeguards and Gender Specialists
3.1.2 Incorporated differentiation strategies to value or promote local and traditional practices and knowledge that allow combating LDDD to strengthen adaptation to CC.	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.9: Lack of detailed description of the mechanism for the allocation and distribution of project benefits <p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1: Lack of access and/or participation in the consultation of the project and its development about marginalized or vulnerable groups 3.2: Lack of empowerment of marginalized or vulnerable groups in participating in the project to address their needs and challenges for equitable benefit <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1: Lack of access and/or participation in project consultation and development concerning gender to address barriers that limit their participation in decision-making and their access to basic services, such as education and health care. <p>E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples</p>	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injustices and social conflicts due to the perception of inequity in the distribution of benefits. Distrust of the project on the part of communities <p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Injustices and social conflicts due to the perception of inequity in the distribution of benefits. Distrust of the project by the communities". Lack of opportunities for vulnerable groups. Potential increase in poverty and social exclusion." <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of opportunities for gender-diverse people. 	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of a transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits. Consultation and participation of local communities in the design of the mechanism. <p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation of the transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits in local communities. Promotion of empowerment activities for marginalized or vulnerable groups in the consultation and participation of local communities. <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation and participation of local communities in the project with a gender focus. <p>E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of actions that recognize and respect the territorial and cultural rights of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Management Project Executive Committee National Advisory Committee Territorial Supervisors Safeguards and Gender Specialists

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures, by Activity				
Activity	Risks identified according to the environmental and social policy of the Adaptation Fund	Environmental and social impacts if risks materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1: Lack of recognition and respect for the rights of Indigenous peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential increase in poverty and gender-diverse exclusion. E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples Social conflicts. 	indigenous peoples in the planning, development, and closure of the project.	
3.1.3 Locally managed financing mechanisms available to SMEs and local producer organizations	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.9: Lack of detailed description of the mechanism for the allocation and distribution of project benefits <p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1: Lack of access and/or participation in the consultation of the project and its development about marginalized or vulnerable groups 3.2: Lack of empowerment of marginalized or vulnerable groups in participating in the project to address their needs and challenges for equitable benefit <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1: Lack of access and/or participation in project consultation and development concerning gender to address barriers that limit their participation in decision-making and their access to basic services, such as education and health care. <p>E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples</p> <p>7.1: Lack of recognition and respect for the rights of Indigenous peoples</p>	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injustices and social conflicts due to the perception of inequity in the distribution of benefits. Distrust of the project on the part of communities <p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Injustices and social conflicts due to the perception of inequity in the distribution of benefits. Distrust of the project by the communities". Lack of opportunities for vulnerable groups. Potential increase in poverty and social exclusion." <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of opportunities for gender-diverse people. Potential increase in poverty and gender-diverse exclusion. <p>E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples</p> <p>Social conflicts.</p>	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of a transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits. Consultation and participation of local communities in the design of the mechanism. <p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation of the transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits in local communities. Promotion of empowerment activities for marginalized or vulnerable groups in the consultation and participation of local communities. <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation and participation of local communities in the project with a gender focus. <p>E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples</p> <p>Promotion of actions that recognize and respect the territorial and cultural rights of indigenous peoples in the planning, development, and closure of the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Management Project Executive Committee National Advisory Committee Territorial Supervisors Safeguards and Gender Specialists
COMPONENT 4. Knowledge management and project sustainability				
4.1.1 Knowledge dialogue space where the exchange of lessons learned and the systematization of experiences is promoted, and local knowledge is consolidated as a useful tool for planning and evaluating the project.	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.9: Lack of detailed description of the mechanism for the allocation and distribution of project benefits <p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1: Lack of access and/or participation in the consultation of the project and its development about marginalized or vulnerable groups 3.2: Lack of empowerment of marginalized or vulnerable groups in participating in the project to address their needs and challenges for equitable benefit <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1: Lack of access and/or participation in project consultation and development concerning gender to address barriers that limit their participation in decision-making and their access to basic services, such as education and health care. <p>E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples</p>	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injustices and social conflicts due to the perception of inequity in the distribution of benefits. Distrust of the project on the part of communities <p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Injustices and social conflicts due to the perception of inequity in the distribution of benefits. Distrust of the project by the communities". Lack of opportunities for vulnerable groups. Potential increase in poverty and social exclusion." <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of opportunities for gender-diverse people. Potential increase in poverty and gender-diverse exclusion. <p>E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples</p>	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of a transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits. Consultation and participation of local communities in the design of the mechanism. <p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation of the transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits in local communities. Promotion of empowerment activities for marginalized or vulnerable groups in the consultation and participation of local communities. <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation and participation of local communities in the project with a gender focus. <p>E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of actions that recognize and respect the territorial and cultural rights of indigenous peoples in the planning, development, and closure of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Management Project Executive Committee Territorial Supervisors Safeguards and Gender Specialists

Risks, potential impacts, and mitigation measures, by Activity				
Activity	Risks identified according to the environmental and social policy of the Adaptation Fund	Environmental and social impacts if risks materialize	Mitigation measures	Responsible for verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1: Lack of recognition and respect for the rights of Indigenous peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social conflicts. 		
4.2.1 Networking, communication products, and capacity development facilitate the implementation and exchange of adaptation to climate change experiences and lessons learned among the communities of the four intervention areas.	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.9: Lack of detailed description of the mechanism for the allocation and distribution of project benefits <p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1: Lack of access and/or participation in the consultation of the project and its development about marginalized or vulnerable groups 3.2: Lack of empowerment of marginalized or vulnerable groups in participating in the project to address their needs and challenges for equitable benefit <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1: Lack of access and/or participation in project consultation and development concerning gender to address barriers that limit their participation in decision-making and their access to basic services, such as education and health care. <p>E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1: Lack of recognition and respect for the rights of Indigenous peoples 	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injustices and social conflicts due to the perception of inequity in the distribution of benefits. Distrust of the project on the part of communities <p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Injustices and social conflicts due to the perception of inequity in the distribution of benefits. Distrust of the project by the communities". Lack of opportunities for vulnerable groups. Potential increase in poverty and social exclusion." <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of opportunities for gender-diverse people. Potential increase in poverty and gender-diverse exclusion. <p>E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social conflicts. 	<p>E&SP 2 Access and equity,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of a transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits. Consultation and participation of local communities in the design of the mechanism. <p>E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation of the transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits in local communities. Promotion of empowerment activities for marginalized or vulnerable groups in the consultation and participation of local communities. <p>E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation and participation of local communities in the project with a gender focus. <p>E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of actions that recognize and respect the territorial and cultural rights of indigenous peoples in the planning, development, and closure of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Management Project Executive Committee Territorial Supervisors Safeguards and Gender Specialists

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (ESGRM)

The project's grievance and complaint mechanism is a system established to allow stakeholders to submit complaints or grievances related to the project. This mechanism provides a transparent and effective channel for addressing environmental, social, or general project-related concerns. This process involves a thorough assessment of the complaint, followed by appropriate corrective actions and preventive measures to address the concerns raised. The implementation of this mechanism ensures accountability and promotes transparency at all stages of the project. If a grievance does not have a satisfactory resolution at the local level, the parties involved can resort to the complaints and grievance process according to the procedure established by the Adaptation Fund.

Project-level mechanism:

The project will implement a process for complaint management and grievance resolution. A project phone number and email address will be maintained throughout the project to serve as a point of contact for inquiries and concerns. In this way, strengthen equitable access to the complaints and grievance mechanism for vulnerable populations and indigenous peoples. The Project Executive Committee is responsible for receiving physical complaints and grievances. If a community issue arises, the following information will be recorded:

- Time, date, and reason for the claim
- Media
- Name, contact address, and contact number.
- Response and investigation conducted as a result of the complaint.
- Actions taken and name of the person who took the action.

All complaints will be considered, and a response will be provided to the complainant promptly. Within 24 hours the complaint must be notified to CAF and the list of complaints with their management actions must be published every 6 months in their report. Eco-region coordination will be responsible for reviewing all inquiries, complaints, and concerns and ensuring progress toward the resolution of each issue. In addition, it is noted that the response time and management of complaints may vary depending on the information in the complaint considering that the aim is to resolve the complaint as soon as possible to avoid escalation of issues. Progress in handling the complaint will be reported to the complainant.

If the complainant has a language or dialect specific to an Indigenous community, the complainant may submit the complaint in that language. In such cases, the mechanism will make its best effort to translate or interpret the complaint and respond in the same manner. This ensures that Indigenous communities have full access to grievance mechanisms, respecting their language and culture, and ensuring that their voices are heard and addressed in their own language, which is fundamental for inclusion and linguistic justice in administrative processes.

Implementing the entity's MRAS mechanism, CAF⁵ :

CAF has an Environmental and Social Grievance Mechanism (ESM) to handle complaints from individuals or communities about the negative impacts of its operations. This mechanism, supported by the Access to Information and Institutional Transparency Policy (PAITI)⁶, ensures accessible and transparent management. The MRAS ensures adequate environmental and social performance of operations and fosters constructive relations with communities, protecting the rights of affected people and preventing potential social conflicts.

Before submitting a complaint to MRAS, it is necessary to have exhausted the complaints and grievance process of the project in question, seeking a direct solution through locally available channels. In doing so, the complainant must demonstrate that he/she went to the project-level mechanism of the operation and did not receive a satisfactory response, or that he/she exhausted the possibilities of dialogue and out-of-court channels with the responsible parties. However, claims of gender-based violence or discrimination do not require this prior step.

The grievance mechanism allows for the filing of complaints related to adverse environmental and social impacts caused by a CAF-financed project. Complaints can be submitted directly by the affected parties or through representatives. Complaints can be submitted by email, online form, or in person at CAF's offices. Details of the complaint and previous efforts to resolve the

⁵ https://www.caf.com/media/4661673/brochure_mras-esp_ver20.pdf

⁶ <https://www.caf.com/media/4661350/politica-transparencia-caf.pdf>

problem must be provided. Complaints are analyzed according to the criteria set out in the Environmental and Social Grievance Mechanism (ESM) Manual and annual reports on its activities and results are published.

A complaints and claims management system is established within the framework of transparency and attention to the principles of accountability. With this, a Complaints and Claims Management Committee will be established, composed of CAF officials, and an ombudsman will be appointed. Communication channels will be established to receive complaints and grievances, such as e-mail and postal addresses. Regarding who may file a complaint, groups of people with a common interest in Argentina, as well as authorized representatives of these groups, may file a complaint. In addition, a complaint may be submitted to CAF's Board of Directors or the Secretariat of the Adaptation Fund Board.

CAF's claims submission process follows several steps:

First Stage: reception and registration

1. Identification of the problem: The affected person or group identifies an adverse environmental or social impact caused by a CAF-financed project.
 - a. Any group of two or more persons with a common interest where the CAF-Adaptation Fund project is located, who have suffered or may suffer direct damage due to a CAF-Adaptation Fund project.
 - b. that is about to be approved or is in the implementation stage.
 - c. An authorized representative of the group.
 - d. A person who is not part of the affected group and who is not locally based may act as a representative of the group if he or she demonstrates that there is inadequate capacity in the local community to file a complaint, provided he or she is fluent in the native language of the group and can communicate effectively with the group.
2. Filing a claim: Once local remedies have been exhausted without obtaining a satisfactory solution, a claim can be filed. This can be done in several ways:
 - a. By sending an e-mail to MRAS@caf.com.
 - b. Completing the online form provided by MRAS⁷.
 - c. By submitting the claim in person at CAF's offices.
 - i. Argentine Office: Avenida Eduardo Madero No. 900. Catalinas Plaza Building, 15th floor, Autonomous City of Buenos Aires.
 - ii. Phone: +54 11 4318 6400
3. Required Information: When submitting the claim, detailed information must be provided (Attachment 2), including:
 - a. Identity of the claimant or representative and contact details.
 - b. Identification of the operation
 - c. Subject matter of the claim
4. Receipt of Claim: Complaints will be registered by MRAS Coordination within ten days of receipt. Any CAF Organizational Unit or area, including Country Offices, shall refer complaints related to environmental and social issues to MRAS within five days of receipt. If a complaint received by MRAS does not fall within its competence, it will be referred to the project-level mechanism within ten days.

Second stage: determination of eligibility

5. Eligibility determination: The coordination will verify if the claim meets the required criteria and will follow up to continue with the evaluation of the claim. If minimum content is missing, it will inform the claimant, who will have fifteen days to correct the omission.

Third stage: Evaluation and solution approaches

6. Claim processing: If the claim is deemed eligible, it is processed according to the procedures established by MRAS. The estimated minimum response time is 40 days.
 - a. Claim evaluation
 - i. Conflict resolution
 - ii. Verification of compliance
 - b. Termination of the procedure

⁷ <https://www.caf.com/es/temas/a/ambiente-y-cambio-climatico/mecanismo-de-reclamaciones-ambientales-y-sociales/>

- i. Timely and substantiated response
- ii. Accompanying claimants
- iii. Issuance of recommendations or requests for corrective measures
- iv. Issuance of recommendations for the improvement of CAF's internal rules or processes.
- v. No issues requiring action by CAF were detected.
- vi. The claim was resolved during its processing.

6. GUIDELINE FOR DISSEMINATION AND PARTICIPATORY STRATEGY

This section aims to ensure transparency, inclusiveness, and effective participation of all stakeholders in the project planning and implementation process. These guidelines establish a clear and systematic framework for the disclosure of relevant information, the organization of public consultations, and the promotion of participation of affected communities, local organizations, indigenous groups, and other relevant stakeholders.

The results of the environmental and social assessment, together with an executive summary and any proposed management plan, will be made publicly available in an accessible and understandable manner, especially to directly affected communities. The Adaptation Fund Secretariat will publicly disclose the final assessment through its website as soon as it becomes available, while the implementing entity, CAF, will be responsible for communicating these results to relevant stakeholders. In addition, project performance reports, which include the status of implementation of environmental and social measures, will be publicly disclosed to ensure transparency and accountability. Finally, any significant changes proposed during project implementation will be subject to effective and timely public consultation, ensuring the ongoing participation of directly affected communities.

The following steps are key to the effective implementation of this strategy:

Identify relevant stakeholders:

Identify all relevant stakeholders, including communities directly affected by the project, local organizations, government authorities, indigenous groups, NGOs and other relevant actors. The consultation process identified relevant stakeholders based on criteria such as effective representation and participation of women and other vulnerable groups. In addition, among the stakeholders convened were: i) national agencies, ii) communities, indigenous peoples and gender, iii) technical support agencies, protected areas, iv) civil society organizations, v) social organizations and vi) provincial authorities.

Inclusive participation and consultation:

Organize inclusive public consultations that are accessible to all stakeholders, ensuring that they are free of restriction and conducted in a format that is understandable and easily accessible to the affected communities. Thus, in the consultation process the facilitating measures for inclusive participation and consultation were: i) proximity and accessibility, ii) confidentiality and security, iii) language and communication, iv) cultural adaptation, and v) monitoring and feedback.

Disclosure of Results:

Publish the results of the environmental and social assessment, as well as any proposed management plan, in a format that is accessible and understandable to the general public, and especially to the communities directly affected. This will be published at the local level with the ecoregional coordinations.

Public Disclosure:

Disclosure of the final environmental and social assessment by the Adaptation Fund Secretariat and CAF, through their websites, ensuring transparency and accessibility of information. In addition, management will be evidenced in the project progress reports to the Adaptation Fund.

Active Communication:

The project implementing entity will be responsible for communicating the results of the environmental and social assessment to project-affected people and other relevant stakeholders, using effective and understandable communication channels. This active communication is based on the complaints and grievance mechanism at the project, CAF and Adaptation Fund levels.

7. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND MONITORING

Monitoring, evaluation, and follow-up of the Environmental and Social Action Plan are essential to ensure compliance with environmental and social safeguards and to mitigate any adverse impacts on the environment and local communities. This section

will detail the mitigation actions and their indicators that will be used to carry out ongoing monitoring, periodic evaluation, and rigorous follow-up of compliance with the established measures. These activities are essential to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of environmental and social actions during all phases of the project.

Table 4. Monitoring and compliance with the Adaptation Fund's safeguards

Environmental and social principles	Risks	Control measures to avoid negative impacts	ESMP indicator	Compliance date/milestone
E&SP 1 Law Enforcement	1.1: Lack of prior permits, such as planning permission, environmental permits, building permits, permits for water abstraction, emissions, and use or production or storage of harmful substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain all necessary permits before the start of the project. Monitoring and compliance with environmental rules and regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of planning permissions, environmental permits, building permits, permits for water extraction, emissions, and use or production or storage of harmful substances. 	Planning phase
	1.2: Non-compliance with environmental and social safeguards additional to the Adaptation Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training project personnel on environmental and social safeguards. Monitoring and evaluation of safeguards compliance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of activities in compliance with the additional safeguards. Number of people trained segregated by gender, age, and ethnic self-identification on environmental and social safeguards. 	Planning phase
E&SP 2 Access and equity	2.1: Insufficient access to basic services such as housing, labor, health, and education, especially in the most vulnerable sectors of the population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of social programs for the most vulnerable communities. Implementation of public participation and consultation measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of the project's target population segregated by gender, age, and ethnic self-identification that does not have adequate access to basic services such as housing, work, health, and education, especially in the most vulnerable sectors of the population. 	Closing phase
	2.2: Lack of systematic studies on groundwater reserves and aquifer recharge, which may affect access to drinking water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of measures for sustainable water management. Promotion of efficient water use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of measures for sustainable water management. 	Closing phase
	2.3: Low quality of life and lack of satisfaction of basic needs in a significant percentage of households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of community participation in decision-making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of the project's target population segregated by gender, age, and ethnic self-identification that has community participation in decision-making. 	Closing phase
	2.4: Salinization of the water and presence of elements such as arsenic and boron, which makes the water unsuitable for consumption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of measures for the prevention and control of salinization. Water treatment to eliminate harmful elements (Example: Ecotec biofilters). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of measures for the prevention and control of salinization. Number of treatment plants to eliminate harmful elements. 	Closing phase
	2.5: Decrease in agricultural productivity and crop loss due to climate change and land degradation, affecting the right to food and food security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of sustainable agricultural practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sustainable agricultural practices. Number of support programs for farmers. 	Closing phase
	2.6: Vulnerability in human health due to the spread of vectors and new diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of hygiene and sanitation measures. Training on disease prevention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of hygiene and sanitation measures. Number of people trained segregated by gender, age, and ethnic self-identification on disease prevention. 	Closing phase
	2.7: Risk of forest fires in rural and interface areas, which can have negative impacts on human health and ecosystems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of forest fire prevention measures. Training local communities in fire prevention and firefighting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of forest fire prevention measures implemented. Number of people trained segregated by gender on fire prevention and firefighting. 	Closing phase
	2.8: Risk of decreased water availability for crop irrigation, hydropower generation, and other industries, such as mining.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of measures for sustainable water management. Promotion of efficient water use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of measures implemented on sustainable water management. 	Closing phase
	2.9: Lack of detailed description of the mechanism for the allocation and distribution of project benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of a transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits. Consultation and participation of local communities in the design of the mechanism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparent and equitable benefit-sharing mechanism. % of the project population segregated by gender, age, and ethnic self-identification that has community consultation and participation in the design of the mechanism. 	Planning phase
E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group	3.1: Lack of access and/or participation in the consultation of the project and its development about marginalized or vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation of the transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits in local communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of project beneficiaries segregated by gender, age, and ethnic self-identification by mechanism. 	Planning phase Closing phase
	3.2: Lack of empowerment of marginalized or vulnerable groups in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of empowerment activities for marginalized or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of activities to empower marginalized or vulnerable groups in 	Planning phase Closing phase

Environmental and social principles	Risks	Control measures to avoid negative impacts	ESMP indicator	Compliance date/milestone
	participating in the project to address their needs and challenges for equitable benefit	vulnerable groups in the consultation and participation of local communities	the consultation and participation of local communities.	
E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment	5.1: Lack of access and/or participation in project consultation and development concerning gender to address barriers that limit their participation in decision-making and their access to basic services, such as education and health care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation and participation of local communities in the project with a gender focus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of the project population segregated by gender, age, and ethnic self-identification that has community consultation and participation in the project. 	Planning phase
E&SP 6 Fundamental labor rights	6.1: Lack of specific information on whether the project has described the common labor arrangements in the sector(s) in which the project will operate, paying particular attention to all forms of child labor and forced labor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed description of the work arrangements in the project. • Implementation of measures to prevent labor exploitation, child labor, and forced labor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of measures implemented on labor arrangements in the project. 	Planning phase
E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples	7.1: Lack of recognition and respect for the rights of Indigenous peoples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of actions that recognize and respect the territorial and cultural rights of indigenous peoples in the planning, development, and closure of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of activities that recognize and respect the territorial and cultural rights of indigenous peoples in the planning, development, and closure of the project. 	Planning phase
E&SP 9 Protection of natural habitats	9.1: Ecosystem alteration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and restoration of critical natural ecosystems to avoid unjustified degradation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total hectares of critical natural ecosystems that have been formally protected and/or restored. 	Closing phase
E&SP 10 Conservation of biological diversity	10.1: Failure to identify mechanisms by which each identified biodiversity element is particularly vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the mechanism for the identification of biodiversity vulnerability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanism for the identification of biodiversity vulnerability. 	Planning phase

Environmental and Social Mitigation Measures

Environmental and social mitigation measures play a crucial role in project planning and implementation, ensuring that adverse impacts are minimized and effectively addressed. To this end, a comprehensive approach is established, ranging from obtaining the necessary permits to implementing social programs for the most vulnerable communities. Compliance with environmental rules and regulations, as well as the training of project personnel in certain issues related to environmental and social safeguards, are fundamental aspects that guarantee respect for the environment and local communities. In addition, public participation and consultation are promoted, which allows the voices of stakeholders to be incorporated into decision-making. Sustainable water management, the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices, and the development of farmer support programs are key actions to ensure environmental protection and the well-being of communities. Preventive measures are also implemented to address specific risks, such as water salinization or forest fires, and transparent and equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms are designed, with a focus on the participation and consultation of local communities. In short, these measures seek not only to mitigate the negative impacts of the project but also to promote sustainable development and the well-being of all parties involved.

8. BUDGET FOR ESPM IMPLEMENTATION

The following table shows the cost of the project broken down by activity, about environmental and social principles.

Table 5. Budget

Environmental and social principles	Risks	Control measures to avoid negative impacts	Expenditure Concept	Unit	Unit cost	Total cost	Total per E&S principle
E&SP 1 Law Enforcement	1.1: Lack of prior permits, such as planning permission, environmental permits, building permits, permits for water abstraction, emissions, and use or production or storage of harmful substances	Obtaining all necessary permits before the start of the project.	Consulting and permits	8	500	\$4,000	\$8,100
		Monitoring and compliance with environmental rules and regulations.	Technical Services	1	600	\$600	
	1.2: Non-compliance with environmental and social safeguards additional to the Adaptation Fund	Training of project personnel on environmental and social safeguards.	Training	1	500	\$500	
		Monitoring and evaluation of safeguards compliance.	Technical Services	5	600	\$3,000	
E&SP 2 Access and equity	2.1: Insufficient access to basic services such as housing, labor, health, and education, especially in the most vulnerable sectors of the population.	Development of social programs for the most vulnerable communities.	Training and Workshops	1	550	\$550	\$36,505
		Implementation of public participation and consultation measures.	Workshops	8	500	\$4,000	
	2.2: Lack of systematic studies on groundwater reserves and aquifer recharge, which may affect access to drinking water.	Implementation of measures for sustainable water management.	Workshops	1	500	\$500	
		Promotion of efficient water use.	Training and Workshops	1	550	\$550	
			Technical Services	1	600	\$600	
	2.3: Low quality of life and lack of satisfaction of basic needs in a significant percentage of households.	Promotion of community participation in decision-making.	Training and Workshops	8	550	\$4,400	
	2.4: Salinization of the water and presence of elements such as arsenic and boron, which makes the water unsuitable for consumption.	Implementation of measures for the prevention and control of salinization.	Training and Workshops	1	550	\$550	
			Technical Services	1	600	\$600	
		Water treatment to eliminate harmful elements (Example: Ecotec biofilters).	Biofilters	1	12,555	\$12,555	
	2.5: Decrease in agricultural productivity and crop loss due to climate change and land degradation, affecting the right to food and food security.	Promotion of sustainable agricultural practices.	Training and Workshops	1	550	\$550	
			Technical Services	1	600	\$600	
	2.6: Vulnerability in human health due to the spread of vectors and new diseases.	Promotion of hygiene and sanitation measures.	Training and Workshops	1	550	\$550	
		Training on disease prevention.	Training and Workshops	1	550	\$550	
			Technical Services	1	600	\$600	
	2.7: Risk of forest fires in rural and interface areas, which can have negative impacts on human health and ecosystems.	Implementation of forest fire prevention measures.	Training and Workshops	1	550	\$550	
			Technical Services	1	600	\$600	
		Training local communities in fire prevention and firefighting.	Training and Workshops	4	550	\$2,200	
	2.8: Risk of decreased water availability for crop irrigation, hydropower generation, and other industries, such as mining.	Implementation of measures for sustainable water management.	Workshops	1	500	\$500	
		Promotion of efficient water use.	Training and Workshops	1	550	\$550	
	2.9: Lack of detailed description of the mechanism for the allocation and distribution of project benefits.	Design of a transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits.	Consulting	1	5000	\$5,000	
		Consultation and participation of local communities in the design of the mechanism.	Training and Workshops	1	550	\$550	

Environmental and social principles	Risks	Control measures to avoid negative impacts	Expenditure Concept	Unit	Unit cost	Total cost	Total per E&S principle
E&SP 3 Marginalized or vulnerable group	3.1: Lack of access to and/or participation in project consultation and development about marginalized or vulnerable groups	Monitoring and evaluation of the transparent and equitable mechanism for the distribution of benefits in local communities.	Training and Workshops	1	550	\$550	\$1,650
	3.2: Lack of empowerment of marginalized or vulnerable groups in participating in the project to address their needs and challenges for equitable benefit	Promotion of empowerment activities for marginalized or vulnerable groups in the consultation and participation of local communities	Training and Workshops	2	550	\$1,100	
E&SP 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment	5.1: Lack of access and/or participation in project consultation and development concerning gender to address barriers that limit their participation in decision-making and their access to basic services, such as education and health care.	Consultation and participation of local communities in the project with a gender focus.	Training and Workshops	2	550	\$1,100	\$1,100
E&SP 6 Fundamental labor rights	6.1: Lack of specific information on whether the project has described the common labor arrangements in the sector(s) in which the project will operate, paying particular attention to all forms of child labor and forced labor.	Detailed description of the work arrangements in the project.	Consulting	1	2545	\$2,545	\$3,695
		Implementation of measures to prevent labor exploitation, child labor, and forced labor.	Training and Workshops	1	550	\$550	
			Technical Services	1	600	\$600	
E&SP 7 Indigenous peoples	7.1: Lack of recognition and respect for the rights of Indigenous peoples	Promotion of actions that recognize and respect the territorial and cultural rights of indigenous peoples in the planning, development, and closure of the project.	Training and Workshops	2	550	\$1,100	\$1,700
			Technical Services	1	600	\$600	
E&SP 9 Protection of natural habitats	9.1: Ecosystem alteration	Protection and restoration of critical natural ecosystems to avoid unjustified degradation.	Training and Workshops	2	550	\$1,100	\$1,700
			Technical Services	1	600	\$600	
E&SP 10 Conservation of biological diversity	10.1: Failure to identify mechanisms by which each identified biodiversity element is particularly vulnerable	Implementation of the mechanism for the identification of biodiversity vulnerability.	Consulting	1	5000	\$5,000	\$5,550
			Training and Workshops	1	550	\$550	
TOTAL							\$60,000

9. ANNEXES

Annex 1. Abbreviations

AF	Adaptation Fund
CAF	Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean
CbA	Community-based adaptation
DGPFEandCI	General Directorate for Externally Financed Projects and International Cooperation
E&S	Environmental and Social
E&SP	Environmental and Social Principles
E&SR	Environmental and Social Risks
EbA	Ecosystem-based adaptation
ESGRM	Environmental and Social Grievance Redress Mechanism
ESPM	Environmental and Social Action Plan
FPIC	Free, prior, and informed
GEI	Greenhouse gases
GTDA	Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
ILO	International Labour Organization
LDDD	Land Degradation, Desertification and Drought
MRAS	Environmental and Social Grievance Mechanism
NAP	National Action Plan
PAPs	Provincial Action Programs
PEC	Project Executive Committee
SLMP	Sustainable Land Management Practices
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Annex: Core Impact Indicators Analysis

Beneficiaries estimations

Activities	People reached	Targeted (yes/No)	Intensity	Assumptions	Direct beneficiaries	Indirect
Total Beneficiaries	18.469 (9331 women and 9138 men)	No	Medium		18.469 (9331 women and 9138 men)	62,148
1.1.1.1 Technical assistance, training and education in water management for family farmers in		3000 (30% mujeres y/o grupos)	High		3000	
1.1.2.1 Mini-dams for natural community water storage and conveyance systems (Puna and Fiambalá)		480 (50% of the investments must be made by women and/or vulnerable groups)	High	The location of the mini-dams will depend on the sites identified by the community and their technical feasibility.	480	
1.1.2.2. Collection, conduction, and storage for integral community use of water for irrigation and human consumption in Valles Calchaquies (NOA).		2000 (50% of the investments must be made by women and/or vulnerable groups)	High		2000	
1.1.2.3. Conditioning and expansion of community canals and reservoirs in Bolsón de Fiambalá, Catamarca (NOA).		1000 (50% of the investments must be made by women and/or vulnerable groups)	High		1000	
1.1.2.4. Geo-electric studies for subway water wells and solar pumping for community water collection and distribution (NOA and CUYO).		200 (50% of the investments must be made by women and/or vulnerable groups)	High	They will be carried out at specific intervention sites (SIEs), and communities will be identified at the implementation stage according to the possibility of drilling wells.	200	
1.1.2.5. Community Irrigation Projects in Ayni Atacama and Antinaco (NOA)		260 (50% of the investments must be made by women and/or vulnerable groups)	High		260	
1.1.2.6. Studies for the provision of groundwater and aqueducts in the desert of Lagunas de Guanacache by the INA (CUYO).	0	0	0		0	
1.1.2.7. Improvements in water conduction for the communities of the Guanacache Desert:		200 (50% of the investments must be made by women and/or vulnerable groups)	High		200	
1.1.2.8. Cisterns for El Forzudo and El Retamo (Cuyo).		160 (50% of the investments must be made by women and/or vulnerable groups)	High		160	
1.1.2.9. Catchment, storage and efficient irrigation technologies in the farm - Open call for family farmers in NOA and CUYO		720 (50% of the investments must be made by women and/or vulnerable groups)	High		720	
1.2.1.1. Guidelines and Protocols for Efficient Water Management and SLMP	0	0	0		0	
1.2.2.1: Training and Technical Assistance Workshops on SLMP		3000	High		3000	
1.2.3.1. Participatory restoration of queñoa forests in Andean environments (NOA)	0	0	0		0	
1.2.3.2. Forest curtains and dune fixation (NOA and Cuyo)	0	0	0		0	
1.2.3.3. Construction of community nurseries with participatory management (NOA and Cuyo)		200	High		200	
1.2.3.4. Management of grazing in pastures using the electric cattle herder (NOA and Cuyo)		200	High		200	
1.2.3.5. Planting of pasture for silage and haymaking to conserve forage for drought periods		100	High		100	
1.2.3.6. Planting of native crops with drip irrigation, soil improvement with guano		200	High		200	
1.2.3.7. Rational Grazing and Soil Rotation and Interplanting		200	High		200	
1.2.3.8. Manure Management and Composting (NOA and Cuyo)		50	High		50	
1.2.3.9 Sustainable Technological Systems for Cooking (NOA and Cuyo)		150	High		150	
1.2.3.10. SLMP Tool Kit		300	High		300	
2.1.1.1. Institutional evaluation with a gender and diversity perspective	0	0	0		0	
2.1.1.2.: Institutional and management strengthening program for social organizations/associative groups in the Project provinces:		800	Medium		800	
2.2.1.1. Actions for socialization, dissemination, coordination and exchange of experiences, goods, services, knowledge and know-how among beneficiary organizations and other institutions of interest.		1600	Medium		1600	
2.3.1.1. Training and support for rural women in the exercise of management roles:		700	Medium		700	
3.1.1.1. Implementation of marketing subprojects, local value addition and short circuits		1120	High	280 families are expected to be beneficiated	1120	
3.1.2.1. Studies and specialized advisory services for product differentiation and characterization of local markets.		1120	Medium	280 families are expected to be beneficiated	1120	
3.1.2.2. Exchange visits to local markets, farmer's markets or the Central Market		1120	Medium	280 families are expected to be beneficiated	1120	
3.1.3.1. Revolving Funds for small family producers, cooperatives and farmer organizations.		774	High		774	
4.1.1.1. Workshops, Communication and dissemination material on the experiences and exchanges arising from the project		0	0		0	3000
4.2.1.1. Design and start-up of a Knowledge Platform Shared for the Adaptation to Climate Change in NOA and CUYO		0	0		0	3000

Physical infrastructure (ASSEST)

Activity	Physical infrastructure (ASSEST)			Assumptions
	Improved	Produced	Strengthened	
1.1.2.1 Mini-dams for natural community water storage and conveyance systems (Puna and Fiambalá)		6		This activity consists of the construction of mini-dams, a water storage management practice in the arid zones of northwestern Argentina. 4 in Jujuy and 2 in Catamarca.
1.1.2.2. Collection, conduction, and storage for integral community use of water for irrigation and human consumption in Valles Calchaquies (NOA).		4		This activity consists of developing four integrated water use works. These consist of catchment of various tributaries, conduction, and storage for integral use, human and animal consumption and irrigation. 4 integral collection, conduction, and distribution systems.
1.1.2.3. Conditioning and expansion of community canals and reservoirs in Bolsón de Fiambalá, Catamarca (NOA).		1	6	This activity consists of the improvement of irrigation canals, reservoirs, and search for new water catchments. 3.300 meters of canals, 5 reservoirs, one solar pump and pipeline
1.1.2.4. Geo-electric studies for subway water wells and solar pumping for community water collection and distribution (NOA and CUYO).		7		The objective of this activity is to carry out studies to detect groundwater and boreholes with solar water extraction pumps, according to the conditions of each territory. 7 boreholes, with solar pump, pipeline and reservoir
1.1.2.5. Community Irrigation Projects in Ayni Atacama and Antinaco (NOA)			2	This activity proposes to conduct works to complete two irrigation projects that due to lack of funding which are described below. Hoses for sprinkler irrigation 25 km for Any Atacama and 30 km for Antinaco; valves; hose bridge 80 meters; perforation pressure chamber and secondary pipeline 4 km.
1.1.2.7. Improvements in water conduction for the communities of the Guanacache Desert: (Cuyo)		1		This activity aims to improve access to water for the rural communities of Guanacache. 25,000 meters of pipe to improve conduction. Lining the reservoir with geo-membrane.
1.1.2.8. Cisterns for El Forzudo and El Retamo (Cuyo).		22		This activity aims to address the problem of water access in the area in the communities of El Forzudo and El Retamo. 22 cisterns; 16,000-liter plate cisterns
1.1.2.9. Catchment, storage and efficient irrigation technologies in the farm - Open call for family farmers in NOA and CUYO		180		This activity proposes to replicate and improve the Water Plan for Family Farming, Project for Socio-Economic Inclusion in Rural Areas (PISEAR) that operated on a National scale until 2023. These tools will be selected according to their proven efficiency, with the necessary modifications based on the particularities of each intervention area, the productive systems, and the socio-cultural profile of the beneficiary group. The technologies are: 1.a. Roof water harvesters; 1b. Rainwater harvesting systems by means of 16,000-liter cisterns with distribution network / battery of tanks as reservoirs for human and animal consumption / "Water Bags" ; 2. Shallow well and tank with distribution network; 3.a. Sprinkler irrigation system (¼ ha to ½ ha per Producer); 3.b. Drip irrigation system (¼ ha to ½ ha per Producer). 180 of the above-mentioned technologies will be available.
1.2.3.3. Construction of community nurseries with participatory management (NOA and Cuyo).		13		This activity proposes the construction of nurseries and greenhouses for family self-sufficiency through the provision of seeds and seedlings of edible vegetable garden species; seedlings for reforestation activities with native forest species and fruit trees. This activity aims to protect seeds and seedlings from drought periods, ensure food sovereignty of communities and increase their climate resilience. 4 greenhouses in Puna (one per department); 1 greenhouse in Valles Calchaquies, community of Encallilla; 1 greenhouse in Fiambalá and 1 in Tatón; 3 greenhouses in Guanacache: 1 in La Tranca and 1 in El Retamo and 1 in El Encon.
1.2.3.4. Management of grazing in pastures using the electric cattle herder (NOA and Cuyo).		200		This activity consists of installing solar or electric cattle drives as a practice that allows for efficient livestock management, limiting grazing areas, and thus reserving areas with a greater amount of pasture for times of higher requirements, such as during droughts. at least 200 cattle boxes, pasture seed for 200 plots and water troughs for animals.
1.2.3.6. Planting of native crops with drip irrigation, soil improvement with guano.			Fully improved	It seeks to promote native crops such as quinoa and Andean potato, beans and other vegetables, already belonging to the ecosystems where they are implanted. It also seeks to strengthen and make the production of chili peppers and grapevines in Tucumán and Catamarca and other local productions climate resilient. Seedlings, seeds, drip irrigation in quarter ha plots per grower.
1.2.3.9 Sustainable Technological Systems for Cooking (NOA and Cuyo)		Fully produced		This activity consists of training and construction of non-conventional cookstoves with rational use of energy. 8 workshops with materials for construction.
1.2.3.10. SLMP Tool Kit		8		Provide different tools to communities for the development of different SLMP. 2 Tool Kits for each SIE (8 eight Kits in total)
3.1.1.1. Implementation of marketing subprojects, local value addition and short circuits		28		The purpose of this activity is to promote projects related to short marketing circuits, commercial alliances and value addition for production associated with the SLMP. At least 28 subprojects

Natural Assets Protected or Rehabilitated

Activity	Rehabilitated. Biological Asset (nro. of trees)	Assumptions
1.2.3.1. Participatory restoration of queñoa forests in Andean environments (NOA).	20.000 seedling	<p>4 sites are proposed in Puna: Muñarita (37km from Abra Pampa); Lagunillas de Farrallón; Susques; Agua Caliente.</p> <p>The plantation of the native species Queñoa (Polylepis Tomatela) is used to conserve local humidity, prevent soil erosion, and regulate the water cycle, in addition to being part of the Puna's heritage. Currently the groves are very degraded</p>
1.2.3.2. Forest curtains and dune fixation (NOA and Cuyo)	25.000 seedling	<p>Areas selected of Puna, Fiambalá and Guanacache. It will be necessary to delimit the intervention areas and provide native tree seedlings and/or seeds (such as Algarroba). It will be implemented in a participatory manner with the communities, especially involving young people and women.</p>