

TEKOHA HA AKÃRAPU'Ă KATUIRÃ Motenondeha

Ministerio del AMBIENTE Y DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE



PROJECT: ECOSYSTEM BASED APPROACHES FOR REDUCING THE VULNERABILITY OF FOOD SECURITY TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE CHACO REGION OF PARAGUAY

INCEPTION REPORT



April 11, 2019

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List of acronyms

AOP

ARP Rural Association of Paraguay (SP) CADEPCentre for the Analysis and Outreach of the Paraguayan Economy (SP)

CFA Collaboration for Forest and Agriculture

CNCC National Commission on Climate Change (SP)

CONAMNational Environmental Council (SP)

Annual Operating Plan

DINAC National Direction of Civil Aeronautic. Direction of Meteorology (SP)

DMH Directorate of Meteorology and Hydrology (SP)

ENACCParaguay's National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (SP)

FAPI Federation for the Self-determination of Indigenous Peoples (SP)

FCAA Forest Conservation Agriculture Alliance

INAN National Food and Nutrition Institute

INDERT National Institute of Rural Development and Lands (SP)

INDI Paraguayan Institute of Indigenous Peoples (SP)

INFONA National Forestry Institute (SP)

INTN National Institute of Technology, Standardization and Metrology

IPTA Paraguayan Institute of Agrarian Technology (SP)

MADES Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

MAG Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (SP)

MIC Ministry of Industry and Commerce

REGATTA Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action in Latin America and the Caribbean

SEAM Environment Secretariat (SP)

SEN National Emergency Secretariat (SP)

SENASA National Environmental Sanitation Services (SP)

SENAVE National Service of Vegetal and Seed Health and Quality (SP)

SISNAM National Environmental System (SP)

UNA/FCA National University of Asuncion, Agrarian Faculty (SP)

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UN Environment United Nations Environment Programme

1 Introduction and context

The technical workshop, considered as the Inception Workshop, was held in the Events Room of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES, Spanish acronym), on **April 11, 2019**.

Afterward, on **April 24, 2019**, a workshop was held to present the project the departmental and district authorities in the city of Philadelphia, capital of the Department of Boquerón, at the Governorate's headquarters.

1.1 Objectives and components of the project

- <u>Title</u>: Paraguay Ecosystem Based Approaches for Reducing the Vulnerability of Food Security to the Impacts of Climate Change in the Chaco region of Paraguay
- Implementing Entity: UN Environment
- <u>Budget</u>: USD 7,128,450

The goal of this project is to reduce the vulnerability of the population (selected family agriculture producers and indigenous communities) of the Chaco Region of Paraguay to the impacts of climate change on food security.

In order to do so, the project plans to address the main barriers for adaptation in the selected region. Specifically, the project would seek to i) improve information and knowledge for climate resilience; ii) implement concrete cost-effective on-the-ground adaptation measures; and iii) strengthen the institutional capacities to adequately address climate change adaptation issues. The project would be organized accordingly in three components: i) Knowledge management on vulnerability and climate change resiliency improved; ii) adaptive capacity in rural areas of greatest vulnerability strengthened through concrete agro-ecosystem based adaptation measures; and iii) capacity development and awareness to upscale effective implementation of adaptation measures at the national and local levels.

<u>Component 1</u>: Knowledge management on vulnerability and resilience to climate change improved with tools and instruments to implement cost-effective adaptation measures.

The first component would address the barrier on information and knowledge for resilience against climate change. Based on a vulnerability and impact assessment conducted by UNEP, the project would i) improve the breadth and depth of punctual analyses and ii) create the conditions for the provision of and providing regular analyses. On the first point, the project would conduct studies covering issues that were not covered with sufficient detail and issues that were not covered in the UNEP assessment.

<u>Component 2</u>: Adaptive capacity in rural areas of greatest vulnerability strengthened through concrete adaptation measures favoring an ecosystem-based approach.

The second component would address the lack of integrated and informed adaptation strategies on the ground. This project would overcome this barrier by using the knowledge built through component one to build holistic priority action plans with their corresponding land use plans and implement the corresponding on the ground measures. A community adaptation plan will be developed in each of the ten selected communities. These would be discussed and approved by all relevant stakeholders. Each plan would reflect the priorities of each community. As soon as the plans are approved by relevant stakeholders, adaptation measures would be implemented on the ground according to them. The project would carry out activities to conserve and restore forests, including protective forests, and other ecosystems, in line with the forest standards developed in component 1, and in coordination with INFONA, SEAM, the department and district governments and the communities. In addition, the project would promote agro-ecological production in both farming and livestock.

<u>Component 3</u>: Capacity development and awareness to implement and upscale effective implementation of adaptation measures at national and local levels.

The third component addresses the third barrier by increasing the technical capacity of national and local stakeholders to implement climate change adaptation plans and projects. First, the project would ensure that the SEAM staff receives detailed training on mainstreaming climate compatible development across sectors, with a specific focus on ecosystem-based approaches. To this end a training plan would be elaborated, based on a needs' assessment, and two workshops would be conducted. In addition, the project would provide training to partner agencies at the national and local levels. This training would be

more general than the one provided to the SEAM. Stakeholders would include ministries and agencies from different sectors to integrate climate change adaptation in all laws, policies and plans, departmental and district governments and other stakeholders, such as universities, NGOs and the private sector.

The project incorporates good practices and lessons learned from other projects and initiatives.

First, the project is based on the information provided by the Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation analysis financed by the Regional Portal for Technology Transfer and Action on Climate Change in Latin America and the Caribbean (REGATTA), funded by the Governments of Spain and Norway and implemented by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in 2013. This study aimed to analyze the impact of climate change on the Great American Chaco. In Paraguay, the Development Institute and the NGO Guyra Paraguay analyzed the vulnerability to climate change in four communities of the Paraguayan Chaco (Campo Aceval, Lolita, Yalve Sanga and Toro Pampa) and identified possible adaptation measures with the collaboration of the key stakeholders.

Second, the GEF Project "Sustainable Management of Forests in the Transboundary Ecosystem of the Great American Chaco" (PAS-Chaco) aims to reverse the trend of degradation of lands and forests in the Gran Chaco Americano (Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay) by supporting sustainable land management in the productive environment. Although it is in the closing stage, it should be noted that this project is in a phase of replication of the best practices. Information on best practices from this project relevant to the identified vulnerable zones have been used for the design of this project and will be also incorporated during implementation.

1.2 Objective of the workshop and expected results

Goals:

- Ensure understanding of the project by all stakeholders, especially implementation partners;
- Familiarize the participants with the structure and the components of the project;
- Serve as a meeting point for the different project partners;
- Guarantee the appropriation of project activities by the participants;
- Familiarize the participants with the requirements of the Adaptation Fund;
- Clarify the roles and responsibilities of project partners.

Expected results:

- Key actors in the implementation acknowledge and are empowered of the project's objectives.
- Feedback received for the:
 - Review and validation of the project's logical framework;
 - Update of the work plan and budget of the project, including the work plan for the first year of implementation;
 - Review of the modalities of implementation and supervision of the project;
- Composition of the Project Steering Committee and its method of work disclosed.

1.3 Participants

The following invitations were made (See annex 1):

- <u>MADES:</u> All General and Thematic Directors of the institution were invited, to a total of 13 guests.
- <u>Members of the National Climate Change Commission</u>: All members of the National Commission on Climate Change (CNCC, Spanish acronym) were invited, to a total of 46 guests.
- <u>CNCC Advisory Members¹</u>: 17 representatives of member institutions of the CNCC were invited.
- <u>Key actors for the Project</u>: 31 representatives were invited to implement the project from the following key institutions:
 - Governorate of Alto Paraguay
 - Governorate of Boquerón
 - Municipalities of Bahía Negra and Fuerte Olimpo.
 - Municipality of Mariscal. Estigarribia
 - Association of Roads
 - National Forestry Institute (INFONA, Spanish Acronym)

¹ One person for each institution was invited.

- Regional managers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG Spanish Acronym)
- Agroclimatic Risk Unit of MAG Spanish Acronym
- Federation for the Self-Determination of Indigenous Peoples (FAPI Spanish Acronym).
- Paraguayan Institute of Agrarian Technology (IPTA Spanish Acronym)
- National Plant and Seed Quality and Health Service (SENAVE Spanish Acronym)
- ASCIM Inter-Ethnic Cooperation
- Fundación Desde el Chaco
- Meda Paraguay (NGO)
- Sombra de árbol (NGO)

The Governor of Alto Paraguay, the mayor of Fuerte Olimpo, as well as representatives of public institutions (MDS, FCA, MAG, SENAVE, IPTA, etc.), and NGOs, both from the Chaco and based in Asunción attended the meeting. From, MADES the minister, Mr. Ariel Oviedo, and the Director of Climate Change, Mr Ulisas Lovera, attended the meeting as well as Ms. Elena Pita, Program Officer of UN Environment.

In total, 105 participants attended the workshop (see detailed list of participants in Annex 7).

2 Inception Workshop development

The face-to-face event was divided into three parts (see agenda in Annex 2):

- The **first part** was an official event with words from the authorities from MADES and the UN Environment representative. In addition, an executive presentation of the project was made to the present authorities.
- In the second part a more detailed presentation of the project was made to technical level participants.
- In the **third part**, a group work exercise was carried out to obtain feedback from the representatives of public and private institutions on each of the components of the project.

2.1 First part: official presentation

After the welcome speech, an executive presentation of the project was made by Mr. Ulises Lovera, Director of the National Direction of Climate Change. In this presentation, the national context in which the project is being implemented was highlighted.

After this presentation the official picture was taken and the high-level authorities left the workshop.

2.2 Second part: technical presentations

The second part began with the presentation made by the Environmental Engineer Nora Páez, head of the Adaptation Department of the National Direction of Climate Change of MADES.

The objectives, expected results and components of the project, as well as the intervention areas, were presented here. In addition, Eng. Páez made a brief presentation of the National Gender Strategy for Climate Change, and how the gender component would be integrated into the project as a cross-cutting aspect in the implementation.

The following presentation was made by Mrs. Elena Pita Domínguez, from UN Environment, who focused her presentation on the theory of change and logical framework of the project. An update of the indicators and the logical framework to improve the efficiency of monitoring project progress was presented (see Annex 3). In addition, the synergies that could occur with other initiatives implemented by UN Environment were described.

The third presentation was delivered again by Eng. Nora Páez, who discussed the project implementation arrangements. This presentation emphasized the role of institutions and key actors for the project.

The last presentation was made by Oscar Vargas, Project Coordinator, where a draft of the Work Plan was presented, as well as a draft with the proposed Annual Operating Plan (see Annex 4), although without specific details of sub-activities or costing. This is due to the fact that some activities that MADES itself or other public institutions could implement have yet to be defined. Some institutions have already mentioned that they are willing to support all the activities carried out, but that they do not have a budget

or technicians in the Chaco, so that what was originally planned in the project document should be adapted to this reality.

2.3 Third part: working groups

After the presentations, a group work exercise was carried out, by dividing the participants into 3 groups that analyzed the 3 components of the project. From the analysis, the scarce presence in the zone of intervention of the project of almost all the institutions initially identified that could participate in the activities to be implemented in the Chaco was highlighted. For instance:

- National Forestry Institute: It has a single regional office for Alto Paraguay and Boquerón.
- <u>Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock:</u> It does not have resources or significant number of technicians in the intervention areas of the Project.
- <u>Paraguayan Institute of Agricultural Technology</u>: It has two experimental fields in the central Chaco, but it does not have technicians or resources available on the ground.

In the case of the last two institutions it is worth mentioning that the technicians made themselves available to support the execution of the Project, especially the technicians based in the Chaco. For this, they requested to submit a formal note to become focal points of their respective work areas.

Moreover, other institutions intervened and become potential important partners for project implementation, such as:

- <u>Technical Secretariat of Planning (STP Spanish acronym)</u>: Responsible for the Departmental and District Development Plans. The STP Minister sent a representative in order to guarantee the support of this institution for the implementation of the project.
- <u>National Emergency Secretariat</u> (SEN, Spanish acronym): It is governed by regulations already approved that provide financing lines for community, district and departmental risk management bodies.
- <u>Ministry of Social Development:</u> They have specific interventions in the intervention areas of the project to support people in extreme poverty. Their poverty measurement tools, ex-before and expost project could be used and improved by inserting adaptation variables in their methodology.

The most important comments and recommendations received from the technicians during the workshop include the following:

Component 1: Initiatives and studies

- There is a strong will of collaboration and an important amount of relevant information that can be used by the project related to production systems, food and biodiversity, among other aspects, from different institutions such as IPTA, FCA, among others. There is also water quality data available from a study on carried out by UNDP.
- The importance of the contribution and experiences of MADES with the Econormas project was also mentioned.
- Several of the ideas mentioned would contribute to the establish the baseline and vulnerability studies.

Component 2: On the ground activities

The role of the institutions that should accompany the process was emphasized, as well as the importance of carrying out a participatory diagnosis. Other issues discussed include water availability in the region (for production and consumption), and the importance of building on previous successful experiences. For example, IPTA has a recent soil study in the Chaco and FAO has worked with agro-ecological zones. In addition, it was also recommended that the project should take advantage of the demonstrated potential of beekeeping and organic production, among others.

Component 3: Capacity building

The project considers capacity building key for sustainability over time. In this regard, it was mentioned that both good and bad experiences must be compiled. There is relevant information from the MAG and FCA libraries and from the Law on Consultation of Indigenous Communities. They include information of the budget and workload required for this type of tasks

Given the relevance of this last part, some participants volunteers to present additional comments and contributions in a written document (see Annex 5).

Other issues discussed:

- Erratum: some editing errors were identified in the project document, i.e. it is important to ensure coherence in the number of communities where the project will intervene (see map in annex 7).
- Schedule: it is proposed to initiate some activities of component 2 in the first year of the project to demonstrate commitment to the communities.
- Redistribution of the project management budget: some adjustments are required to update salaries and new market prices (particularly in the acquisition of vehicles).
- Update of activities: the meteorological equipment installation activity needs to be updated because some equipment is already installed in the places indicated in the project.

3 Project Presentation Workshop in the Department of Boquerón

The event "Project Presentation Workshop in Filadelfa, Department of Boquerón" aimed to present the project to the departmental and district authorities, allowing key actors in the Department to interact and empower themselves for its implementation.

In response to the request to the MADES from several UN system's projects to carry out events in the Department, it was decided to hold a single event with multiple objectives and share the costs among all the projects. However, this project had a greater slot of time given it was its first presentation in the Chaco region. The guests were:

- Governor and departmental authorities.
- Intendants and district authorities.
- Representative of public institutions present in the Department.
- Representatives of MADES.
- Representative of Indigenous Communities.
- Representative of Universities and NGOs.
- General population.

Among the authorities that attended the event, the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development, Ariel Oviedo, the Governor of the Department of Boquerón Darío Medina, and the Coordinator of the Sub regional Office of the Environment for the Southern Cone, José Dallo, were present.

4 Progress to date

<u>Designation of national focal points</u>: In the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Resolution 161/19 of March 22, 2019 is in force, which establishes that the Focal Point for the Project is the National Directorate of Climate Change. The same Resolution designates the Office of the Minister's Cabinet as an Alternate Focal Point.

<u>Project team and equipment</u>: The project coordinator was hired on March 28, 2019, and the ToR for the Administration and Finance Officer was published on the Inspira website on April 5, 2019, with a deadline to apply to May 10. In addition, the acquisition of the vehicles mentioned in the project document has been requested, as well as the hiring of the two drivers.

<u>Institutional arrangements</u>: Progress has also been made in the interinstitutional arrangements necessary for the implementation of the Project, both with public and private institutions, potential partners and organizations with beneficiary institutions. In this sense, a presentation of the project has been made to authorities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Technical Planning Secretariat, the Paraguayan Institute of Agricultural Technology, the Ministry of Social Development, the Directorate of Meteorology and Hydrology, among others, as well as with to various representatives of NGOs working in the Chaco.

5 Risks

The starting period of the project requires a strong effort from both the Implementing Agency and the counterpart. Much of the efforts in this period are aimed at solving the administrative aspects for a smooth implementation.

A risk that should be mentioned as it could affect deadlines is access to the intervention zones, given the adverse weather events and bad weather conditions that have been impacting these areas during the

last 4 months. Floods, together with continuous rains, are severely affecting people and livelihoods, as well as the roads in the area, all of which are unpaved roads.

In Boquerón only the district of Mariscal. Estigarribia has an all-weather airport and in Alto Paraguay only the district of Fuerte Olimpo has one, but the intervention zones of the project are far from them.

6 Conclusions

Given the responses of the authorities and other participants during both events, it can be inferred that the objectives of the workshops have been achieved. At the end of the events, expressions of support from potential partner institutions such as MAG, IPTA, MDS or STP, and especially from subnational governments in the intervention areas, were significant.

Two types of invitations were prepared, one formal, in a personal letter format sent in the name of the Minister to the authorities of the intervention areas of the Project, and another more informal one addressed to technicians of the institutions and other guests.

Formal invitation model forwarded to authorities of the Project's intervention area:



280 Asunción OR de Abril de 2019.

Señor José Domingo Adorno, Gobernador XVII Departamento de Alto Paraguay <u>Presente</u>

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a Usted, en ocasión de hacer extensiva la invitación para participar del Taller Técnico de Lanzamiento" del proyecto "Enfoques basados en los ecosistemas para reducir la vulnerabilidad de la seguridad alimentaria a los efectos del cambio climático en la región del Chaco en Paraguay", a ser implementado conjuntamente entre el MADES y el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA), con recursos donados por el Fondo de Adaptación al Cambio Climático.

El mencionado Proyecto tiene como objetivo reducir la vulnerabilidad de la seguridad alimentaria a los efectos del cambio climático en la región del Chaco en Paraguay, y se espera realizar actividades específicas a través de intervenciones a nivel de gobierno departamental, distrital y en las comunidades, previamente seleccionadas, en Toro Pampa, Colonia María Auxiliadora, San Carlos y Bahía Negra del Departamento de Alto Paraguay, en Pozo Hondo, General Díaz y Campo Loa en el Departamento de Boquerón.

El evento se realizará en el Salón Auditorio del MADES, sito en Mdme. Lynch Nº 3.500, el día jueves 11 de abril del corriente año, desde las 08:30 hs.

Su presencia, además de prestigiar el evento, nos ayudará a planificar mejor las actividades a ser implementadas en beneficio de nuestros compatriotas más vulnerables a los efectos adversos del cambio climático en el chaco paraguayo.

Sin otro particular, hago propicia la ocasión para saludarlo, con mi más alta estima y distinguida consideración.



Avda. Madame Lynch Nº 3500 Telefax: 021-287,9000 www.mades.gov.py

ACMARK



ANNEX 2: Agenda

PARTE 1: EVE	ENTO OFICIAL	
08:00-08:30	Acreditaciones	
08:30-09:00	Palabras del Ministro del MADES – Sr. Ariel Oviedo	
	Palabras de la Representante ONU Medio Ambiente – Sra. Elena Pita	
09:00-9:30	Presentación Ejecutiva del Proyecto por representante de la DNCC del N Lovera	IADES – Ing. Ulises
9:30-10:00	Cierre evento oficial y pausa de café - FOTO de GRUPO	
PARTE 2: PRE	ESENTACIONES TÉCNICAS	
10:00 –10:40	 Presentación Extendida del Proyecto: Objetivos Componentes Integración de genero Equidad y procesos participativos 	Nora Páez
10:40 –11:20	Teoría de cambioResultados esperadosPresupuesto y cofinanciación	Elena Pita
11:20-12:00	 Composición del Comité Directivo del Proyecto Mecanismo de Soporte Técnico Comités Locales de Coordinación 	Nora Páez
12:00-12:30	Preguntas y respuestas	
12:30 – 1:30	Almuerzo	
1:30 – 14:00	 Presentación del Plan de trabajo general y POA 	Oscar Vargas
PARTE 3: TRA	ABAJO GRUPAL Taller con actores técnicos de cada institución. Revisión y actualización o	de las actividades
	Componente 1: "Mejora de la gestión del conocimiento sobre vulnerabilidad y resiliencia al cambio climático"	Moderación Elena Pita
14:00 – 15:30	Componente 2: "Reforzamiento de la capacidad de adaptación en las zonas rurales de mayor vulnerabilidad mediante medidas de adaptación basadas en agroecosistemas"	Moderación Oscar Vargas
	Componente 3: "Desarrollo de capacidades y concientización para optimizar la implementación efectiva de medidas de adaptación a nivel nacional y local"	Moderación Nora Páez
15:30 - 15:45	Clausura del día – Palabras de represente del MADES	

ANNEX 3: Logical Framework Updated

Outcome 1: Government is able to produce and analyze CCA information and integrate it as measures and actions into departmental or district planning; as well as install new meteorological stations.

of district and departmental planning instruments with CCA measures integrated

- Baseline [0]
- Target [6]

Increase in # of meteorological stations

- Baseline [0]
- Target [3]

of knowledge products elaborated and disseminated (including studies, assessments, protocols and meteorological reports)

- Baseline [0]
- Target [82]

Output 1.1 Studies for the identification of best adaptation practices on (i) the impacts of climate change on plants and animals used as food source, (ii) the local ecology, management and nutritional components of Algarrobo and Viñal, (iii) local traditional practices that contribute to climate resilience, (iv) incentives for the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices, and (vi) detailed ecosystem maps (1 map for each of the selected communities).

of Studies on (i) the impacts of climate change on plants and animals used as food source, (ii) the local ecology, management and nutritional components of Algarrobo and Viñal; (iii) local traditional practices that contribute to climate resilience; (iv) the incentives for the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices in El Chaco region; and (vi) detailed ecosystem maps (1 map for each of the selected communities) developed.

- Baseline [0]
- Target [10]: [1] study on the impacts of climate change on plants and animals used as food source;
 [1] study on the local ecology, management and nutritional components of Algarrobo and Viñal; [1] study on local traditional practices that contribute to climate resilience; [1] study on the incentives for the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices in El Chaco region; and [6] detailed ecosystem maps (1 map for each of the selected communities).

Output 1.2 Climate change vulnerability assessments.

of vulnerability assessments, addressing differentiated women's (and men's) vulnerability status

- Baseline [0]
- Target [6]

Output 1.3 Protocols for the implementation of good practices in forest management and agriculture on peasant and indigenous people's communities.

of protocols for the implementation of good practices in forest management and agriculture on peasant and indigenous people's communities

Baseline [0]

Target [6]

Output 1.4 New meteorological stations to produce meteorological information for agro-climatic risk assessment.

of hydrometeorological reports shared

Baseline [0]

Target [60]

<u>Outcome 2</u>. Communities are able to implement concrete ecosystem-based adaptation measures favoring higher availability and more stable food production.

Increase (%) in the # of hectares applying the agro-ecological practices promoted by the project

- Baseline [0]
- Target [30%]²

² The target growth is to be confirmed or modified following studies in component 1 and as part of the development of the community adaptation plans.

Output 2.1 Development of adaptation community plans

of adaptation community plans

- Baseline [0]
- Target [6]

Output 2.2 Implementation of adaptation community plans (Technical assistance and inputs to implement concrete adaptation measures favoring an ecosystem-based approach).

of trained local producers to implement EbA practices

- Baseline [0]
- Target [80]

of local producers having access to inputs to implement EbA practices

- Baseline [0]
- Target [80]

of water harvesting, storage and distribution systems restored/constructed by the project

Baseline [0]

Target [40]

<u>Outcome 3</u>. Government's capacity is developed to produce assessments and strategic recommendations on CCA

of assessments and strategic recommendations passed by government officials for policy discussionsBaseline [0]

Target [6]

Output 3.1 Training plan for SEAM and partner agencies at national level (ministries and agencies, including but not limited to MAG and INFONA) and at local level (including but not limited to departmental and municipal governments) on mainstreaming climate compatible development across sectors

of SEAM staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events (by gender)

- Baseline [0]
- Target [120]

of relevant stakeholders trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events (by gender)

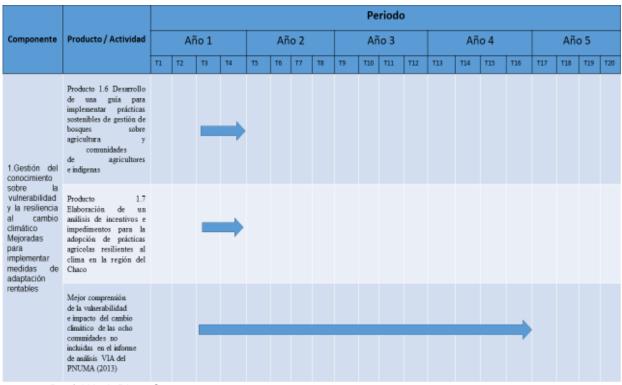
- Baseline [0]
- Target [160]

Output 3.2 Identification, systematization and exchange of lessons learned of the project # of lessons learned documents prepared by the project

- Baseline [0]
- Target [9]

ANNEX 4: Draft Work Plan and Annual Operational Plan

											Pe	riodo	D								
Componente	Producto / Actividad		Aŕ	io 1			Añ	o 2			Aŕ	io 3			Añ	o 4			Añ	o 5	
		Ti	T2	Т3	T4	T5	T6	17	Т8	Т9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17	T18	T19	T20
	Producto 1.1 Mapeo mejorado de los ecosistemas, incluyendo zonas agroecológicas , recursos acuáticos, bosques y otros ecosistemas			-	→																
1.Gestión del conocimiento sobre la vulnerabilidad	Producto 1.2 Información meteorológica disponible para la evaluación de tiesgos agroclimáticos aumentada			-													-				
y la resiliencia al cambio climático mejoradas para implementar	Producto 1.3. Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad al cambio climático de plantas y animales determinados empleados como recurso alimentario			-	-																
medidas de adaptación rentables	Producto 1.4 Conocimiento sobre ecologia local, gestión y componentes nurricionales de Algarrobo y Viña (Prosopis spp.) aumentado			-			•														
	Producto 1.5 Conocimiento sobre prácticas tradicionales que contribuyen a la resiliencia climática mejorado.			-	-																



Draft Work Plan: Component 1

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2. Capacidad de Adaptación en intre cambia de conocimiento entre las pantes intreresadas Actividad 2.2.1 Capacitación en intre cambia de conocimiento entre las pantes intreresadas 2. Capacidad de Adaptación en iles zonas rurales de mayor vulnerabilidad vulnerabilidad mediate participativa en los ecosistremas Actividad 2.2.2 Coasevación y restauración de bosque protector ²) y otros existenas Producto 2.1 Mayor participativa en los ecosistremas Actividad 2.2.3 Productión de adaptación agrocológica en agricultura y ganaderia, incluida la agricultura, la apicultura, stances comunitarios de	Componente	Producto	/ Actividad		Añ	o 1			Ai	ňo 2			Añ	o 3			Añ	o 4			Añ	o 5	
2. Capacidad de Adaptación en las zonas rurales de mayor vulnesbillidad reforcada adaptación participativa ecosistemas Actividad 2.2.2 Coservación y retamación de bosque protector") y otros ecosistemas Actividad 2.2.2 Coservación y retamación de bosque protector") y otros ecosistemas Producto 2.1 Mayor planificación concretas que favoracen un enfoque basado e cosistemas Producto 2.1 Mayor planificación agroculagia en agricultura y panderia, incluida la agosilvicultura , la agicultura, los bancos Actividad 2.2.3 Producción agroculagia en agricultura los bancos				n	T2	тз	T4	T5	Tő	17	TB	Т9	T10	T11	T12	т13	T14	T15	T16	717	T18	Т19	T20
2. Capacidad de Adaptación en las zonas rurales de mayor vulnerabilidad raforzada en los ecosistemas Actividad 2.2.2 Conservación y restauración de bosques (incluido "bosque protector") y otros ecosistemas Actividad 2.2.3 Producto 2.1 Mayor planificación en los ecosistemas			Capacitación e intercambio de conocimiento entre las partes																♦				
medidas de de adaptación adaptación participativa Actividad 2.2.3 Producción favoracen un enfoque basado en los ganaderia, incluida a agrocilvicultura y en los ganaderia, incluida la agrosilvicultura, , la apicultura, los bancos comunitarios de	Adaptación en las zonas rurales de mayor vulnerabilidad P reforzada M	Mayor	Conservación y restauración de bosques (incluido "bosque protector") y otros																Þ				
gestión silvopastoril, teniendo en cuenta los productos	medidas de d adaptación p concretas que favoracen un enfoque basado en los	de adaptación	Producción agroecológica en agricultura y ganaderia, incluida la agrosilvicultura, la agrosilvicultura, los bancos comunitarios de semillas y la gestión silvopastoril, teniendo en cuenta																•				

												Pe	riod	2								
Componente	Producto	o / Actividad		Añ	o 1			Ai	ño 2			Añ	o 3			Añ	o 4			Añ	o 5	
			Ti	T2	тз	T4	T5	T6	77	тв	Т9	T10	Tii	T12	т13	T14	T15	T16	T17	T18	T19	T20
2. Capacidad de Adaptación en las zonas rurales de mayor vulnerabilidad reforzada mediante mediante mediatas de adaptación concretas que favoracen un enfoque basado en los ecosistemas	Producto 2.1 Mayor planificación de adaptación garticipativa	Actividad 2.2.4 Mayor disponibilidad de agua para consumo humano y actividades productivas															•					
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Draft Work Plan: Component 2

											Pe	riodo)								
Componente	Producto / Actividad		Aŕ	io 1			Añ	o 2			Añ	io 3			Ař	io 4			Año	5 5	
		т1	72	TB	T4	15	Tő	17	T8	T9	T10	711	712	т13	T14	T15	T16	717	T18	T19	T20
	Producto 3.1 Plan de capacitación detallado para la SEAM sobre la integración del desarrollo compatible con el clima en todos los sectores		-																		
3. Desarrollo de capacidades y concienciación para implementar y mejorar la implementació n efectiva de medidas de adaptación a nivel nacional y local	Producto 3.2 Plan de capacitación para las agencias asociadas a nivel nacional y local (ministerios y asociaciones) incluidos, entre otros, MAG e INFONA, Gobiernos Departamentales y Municipales, Universidades y ONGs.				•													-			
	Producto 3.3 Identificación, sistematización e intercambio de lecciones aprendidas del proyecto.										•										•

Draft Work Plan: Component 3

					Per	riodo	
Componente	Producto	Actividad	Zona de intervención		Ai	ňo 1	
				п	T2	T3	T4
	Producto 1.1 Mapeo mejorado de los ecosistemas, incluyendo zonas	Evaluación de la biodiversidad (Flora, Fauna, Ecosistemas) (Evaluación Ecológica Rápida (EER) / Programa de Evaluación Rápida (RAP) / Minimalismo Taxonómico. Caracterización y mapeo de Ecosistema	Bahia Negra, Toro Pampa, San Carlos, Maria Auxiliadora, General Diaz, Pozo Hondo y Campo Loa (Zonas de intervención)		хх	хх	хх
	agroecológicas , recursos acuáticos, bosques y otros ecosistemas.	Estudios y mapeamiento de suelos. Composición y aptitud agricola. (Es thm insumo de 1.2)	Bahia Negra, Toro Pampa, San Carlos, Maria Auxiliadora, General Diaz, Pozo Hondo y Campo Loa (Zonas de intervención)		хх	хх	
1.Gestión del conocimiento sobre la vulnerabilidad y la resiliencia	Producto 1.2 Información meteorológica disponible para la evaluación de riespos	Implantar medidas de Gestión de Riesgo y Alerta temprana	Bahia Negra, Toro Pampa, San Carlos, Maria Ausiliadora, General Diaz, Pozo Hondo y Campo Loa (Zonas de intervención)			хх	xx
al cambio climático mejoradas para implementar medidas de adaptación	agroclimáticos aumentada.	Estaciones agro / hidro / meteorológicas	Zonas de intervención del proyecto (A definir con DMH)		хх	хх	хх
rentables	Producto 1.3. Evaluación de la vulnerabilidad al cambio climático de plantas v animales determinados	Recelección, Sistematización y procesamiento de datos e informaciones relevantes de la producción ganadera, con énfasis en la ganaderia menor, manejo de pasticales, y su vulnerabilidad ante el cambio climático, en zonas de intervención del proyecto	Bahia Negra, Toro Pampa, San Carlos, Maria Auxiliadora, General Diaz, Pozo Hondo y Campo Loa (Zonas de intervención)		хх	хх	
	pantas y animales determinados empleados como recurso alimentario.	Parcelas demostrativas, en régimen agroecológico, para estudio fenológico de principales rubros de seguridad alimentaria (autoconsumo) en el Chaco	Bahia Negra, Toro Pampa, San Carlos, Maria Auziliadora, General Diaz, Pozo Hondo y Campo Loa (Zonas de intervención)		хх	хх	хх

					Per	riodo	
Componente	Producto	Actividad	Zona de intervención		Ai	ño 1	
				Ti	T2	TB	T4
	Producto 1.4 Conocimiento sobre ecologia local, gestión y componentes nutricionales de Algarobo y Viñal (Prosopis spp.) aumentado	Recopilación y sistematización de conocimientos existentes sobre gestión y componentes surricionales de Algarrobo y Viñal (Prosopis spp.), a nivel local e internacional (Chile, Bolivia, Perù, ArgentinaPrograma Nacional del Algarrobo-).	Región Occidental y zonas de intervención		хх	хх	
		Intercambio de experiencias	Región Occidental y zonas de intervención				хх
1.Gestión del conocimiento sobre la vulnerabilidad v la resiliencia		Recoplación y sistematización de conocimientos sobre practicas tradicionales que contribuyan a la resiliencia climática				хх	хх
al cambio climático mejoradas para implementar medidas	la resiliencia climática mejorado.	Intercambio de experiencias	Región Occidental y zonas de intervención				хх
de adaptación rentables	Producto 1.6 Desarrollo de una guia para inplementar prácticas	Desarrollo de una guia para implementar prácticas sostenibles de gestión de bosques sobre agricultura y comunidades de agricultores e indígenas	Región Occidental y zonas de intervención		хх	хх	
	sostenibles de gestión de bosques sobre agricultura y comunidades de agricultores e indígenas	Formación de Formadores	Zonas de intervención del Proyecto			хх	хх
		Jornadas de Campo	Zonas de intervención del proyecto				хх

					Per	riodo	
Componente	Producto	Actividad	Zona de intervención		Ai	ño 1	
				п	72	T3	T4
	Producto 1.7 Elaboración de un análisis de incentivos e impedimentos para la adopción de prácticas agricolas resilientes al clima en la región del Chaco	Análisis de incentivos e impedimentos para la adopción de prácticas agricolas resilientes al clima en la región del Chaco	Zonas de intervención del Proyecto		хх	хх	
1.Gestión del conocimiento sobre la vulnerabilidad y la resiliencia al cambio climático mejoradas para implementar medidas		Medidas de incidencia en políticas subnacionales (Planes de Desarrollo Departamental y/o Distrital)	Zonas de intervención del Proyecto			хх	хх
de adaptación rentables	Producto 1.8 Mejor comprensión de la vulnerabilidad e impacto del cambio climático de las ocho comunidades no	Realizar Estudios de vulnerabilidad (incluido el agua) para que las comunidades contribuyan al diseño de estrategias para la adaptación basada en los ecosistemas y la comunidad y estudios de referencia	Zonas de intervención del Proyecto			хх	хх
	incluidas en el informe de análisis VIA del PNUMA (2013)	Elaborar Mapas de vulnerabilidad	Zonas de intervención del Proyecto				xx



						Peri	iodo	
Componente	Producto / Actividad	Actividad	Subactividad	Zona de Intervención		Añ	o 1	
					71	72	T3	т4
		Actividad 2.2.1: Capacitación e intercambio de conocimiento entre las partes interesadas	Elaborar Planes de Adaptación Local (Comunitario)	Zonas de intervención del Proyecto				хх
		Actividad 2.2.2: Conservación y restauración de bosques (incluido "bosque protector") y otros ecosistemas	Instalar cocinas ecológicas	Zonas de intervención del Proyecto		хх	хх	хх
2. Capacidad de Adaptación en las zonas rurales de mayor vulnerabilidad		Actividad 2.2.3: Producción agroecológica en agricultura y ganadería, incluida la	Elaborar Diagnostico Rural Participativo	Zonas de intervención del Proyecto			хх	хх
reforzada mediante medidas de adaptación concretas que favorecen un enfoque	adaptación participativa	agrosilvicultura, la apicultura, los bancos comunitarios de semillas y la gestión silvopastoril, teniendo en cuenta	Consulta previa libre e informada	Campo Loa				хх
basado en los ecosistemas		los productos	Linea de Base	Zonas de intervención del Proyecto				хх
		Actividad 2.2.4: Mayor disponibilidad de agua para consumo humano y actividades productivas	Préximos POAS					

Draft AOP Year 1: Component 2

				Pe	riodo	
Componente	Producto	Actividad		A	ño 1	
			ті	T2	ТЗ	T4
	Producto 3.1 Plan de capacitación detallado para la SEAM sobre	Elaboración de un Plan de capacitación detallado para la SEAM sobre la integración del desarrollo compatible con el clima en todos los sectores				хх
 Desarrollo de capacidades y 	la integración del desarrollo compatible con el clima en todos los sectores	Elaborar Procedimientos para Publicación y Visibilidad				хх
 a concienciación para implementar y mejorar la implementación efectiva de medidas de adaptación a nivel nacional y local 	agencias asociadas a nivel nacional y local (ministerios y asociaciones) incluidos, entre otros, MAG e INFONA, Gobiernos	Elaboración de Plan de capacitación para las agencias asociadas a nivel nacional y local (ministerios y asociaciones) incluidos, entre otros, MAG e INFONA, Gobiernos Departamentales y Municipales, Universidades y ONGs				хх
	Producto 3.3 Identificación, sistematización e intercambio de lecciones aprendidas del proyecto.	Préximes POAS				

Draft AOP Year 1: Component 3

ANNEX 5: Additional contributions from participants

Fundación Moisés Bertoni

¿Qué experiencias específicas desarrollo su institución en el Chaco?

Desde el año 2013 llevamos adelante el proyecto "Iniciativa Chaco Trinacional" (ICT) junto con la organización ProYungas de Argentina y NATIVA de Bolivia. Se trata de una iniciativa transfronteriza, que busca Fortalecer el desarrollo económico de las comunidades en la Cuenca Media del Pilcomayo, promover un Área de Gestión compartida a través de mejores prácticas productivas, conservación del medio ambiente y el desarrollo socio económico local.

¿Qué iniciativas de su institución en curso pueden ser complementarias a las actividades del proyecto?

En el marco de la ICT, desarrollamos actualmente una serie de proyectos pilotos en diferentes niveles en la zona del Pilcomayo (esto incluye a la comunidad de Pozo Hondo y unas 10 comunidades más de la zona).

- Proyecto producción apícola en 5 comunidades
- Proyecto de seguridad alimenticia en 9 comunidades
- Proyecto de acceso y calidad de agua en 9 comunidades
- Proyecto de apoyo a piscicultores en Pozo Hondo. San Agustín
- Proyecto de apoyo a pequeños productores de ganado menor

¿Esta actividad es relevante para el área de trabajo de su institución?

Los proyectos pilotos que desarrollamos en esta región generan una compilación de saberes y lecciones aprendidas invaluables... son proyectos listos para ser replicados con toda la carga de lecciones, aciertos y desaciertos ya definidos. Un proyecto que ayude a capitalizar estos saberes, estas experiencias sería muy relevante para nuestra institución.

La búsqueda de sostenibilidad y replicación a una mayor escala de estos pilotos es uno de nuestros objetivos claves para estas actividades en la Cuenca Media del Pilcomayo.

¿Qué sinergias se podrían desarrollar?

La Fundación Moisés Bertoni tiene una presencia real y continua en la zona, tiene acuerdos y organizaciones de trabajo con la gente local. Tiene técnicos contratados actualmente y la logística para moverse en terreno. Podría ayudar a ejecutar algunas acciones claves del proyecto "enfoques Basados en los ecosistemas para reducir la vulnerabilidad de la Seguridad Alimentaria los efectos del cambio climático en la Región del Chaco en Paraguay".

Consideramos que nuestra iniciativa tiene un alcance menor de lo que se requiere en la zona para alcanzar los objetivos reales de sostenibilidad a futuro. Nuestros proyectos son acciones pilotos que buscan probar que actividades resultan o no resultan en las comunidades, hace falta capitalizar estas experiencias, darle el enfoque de adaptación a los cambios climáticos y replicar las experiencias exitosas a mayor escala.

Creemos que la sinergia con este nuevo proyecto podría significar clave para las comunidades del Pilcomayo en el lado paraguayo.

¿Qué desafíos y riesgos cree que representa el desarrollo del proyecto?

Más allá de los cambios climáticos no existen muchos riesgos. Hay que considerar que se trata de una zona en su mayor parte del año sin acceso por las rutas de tierra. Y la entrada del bañado procedente el rio Pilcomayo que dejan sin actividad una buena parte de la región en ciertas épocas.

No obstante, ya tenemos experiencia y al planificar generalmente se pueden sostener cronogramas bien establecidos durante todo el año.

IPTA

¿Qué experiencias especificas desarrollo su institución en el Chaco?

¿Qué iniciativas de su institución en curso pueden ser complementarias a las actividades del proyecto?

¿Esta actividad es relevante para el área de trabajo de su institución? ¿Qué sinergias se podrían desarrollar? ¿Qué desafíos y riesgos cree que representa el desarrollo del proyecto?

RESPUESTA

- a. En épocas anteriores actividades desarrolladas con GTZ en la región de Chaco Central (previo al 2010). Sistemas agroforestales y desarrollo de cultivos de seguridad alimentaria.
- b. Iniciativas en curso del IPTA en la región: convenio con Fundación Solidaridad sobre manejos silvopastoriles en Campo Experimental 412. Proyecto de Fontagro sobre Sistemas de Integrado de Innovaciones Tecnológicas, bosque nativo, apicultura y ganado menor y el Proyecto de Euroclima sobre Manejo y Restauración de Bosque en Entornos Productivos.
- c. Esta actividad es muy relevante para el IPTA, porque ayudaría a tener presencia y visibilidad, ya que por limitación de recursos la Institución no tiene mucha relevancia en la región.
- d. Las sinergias que se podrían desarrollar: identificación y valoración de recursos genéticos del área, alternativas productivas en cultivos de seguridad alimentaria, sistemas integrados de producción y desarrollo de tecnologías con BPA.
- e. Desafíos de aportes de nuevas alternativas productivas, manejo de los recursos productivos existentes en la región. Riesgos de limitación de los recursos del IPTA y continuidad de las actividades iniciadas.

Dirección de Meteorología e Hidrología

¿Qué experiencias especificas desarrollo su institución en el Chaco?

-Tenemos operando redes de estaciones meteorológicas sinópticas convencionales de más de 70 años.

Operando redes de estaciones Meteorológicas sinópticas Automáticas por más de 10 años.
 Plantel de Técnicos y profesionales en el área de Meteorología altamente entrenados, capacitados y con experiencia en la aérea.

¿Qué iniciativas de su institución en curso pueden ser complementarias a las actividades del proyecto?

- Facilitar sitio con instituciones o entidades privadas que ya cuenta con convenios de cooperación técnica operativa, para una implementación de instrumental meteorológico.
- Prestar capacitación técnica de la aérea.

¿Esta actividad es relevante para el área de trabajo de su institución?

- El servicio operativo de las redes de relevamientos de datos de parámetros ambientales que sirvan para tomas de decisión delas instituciones.
- Monitoreo de las atmosferas y recursos ambientales con el fin de recabar información sensible para la población.
- Disponibilidad de la información relevada a las instituciones dedicada a la investigación.

¿Qué sinergias se podrían desarrollar?

- Apoyar con el mantenimiento preventivo y correctivos a los equipos meteorológicos a instalar en el chaco.
- Implementación de nuevas tecnologías en el campo de la instrumentación de medición.
- Intercambio constante entre los entes de investigación, que ayude la mejora constante de la red operativa.

¿Qué desafíos y riesgos cree que representa el desarrollo del proyecto?

- El desafío que tenemos como institución es la de las mejoras contantes
- Gestión a nivel institucional en la innovación tecnológica de la instrumentación para las mediciones de parámetros ambientales.
- Retroalimentación constante de los recursos técnicos
- Como riesgo tendríamos recurso de sostenibilidad limitado por nuevas políticas de inversión.

ANNEX 6: Pictures

Inception workshop



All participants of the launch workshop



From right to left: Eng. Ulises Lovera, director DNCC; Sergio Cuellar, Intend. Fte. Olimpo; Minister Ariel Oviedo; Elena Pita, UN Environment; José Adorno, Governonr of Alto Paraguay; Héctor Cárdenas, representative of Governorate of Boquerón.



Group work



Work group

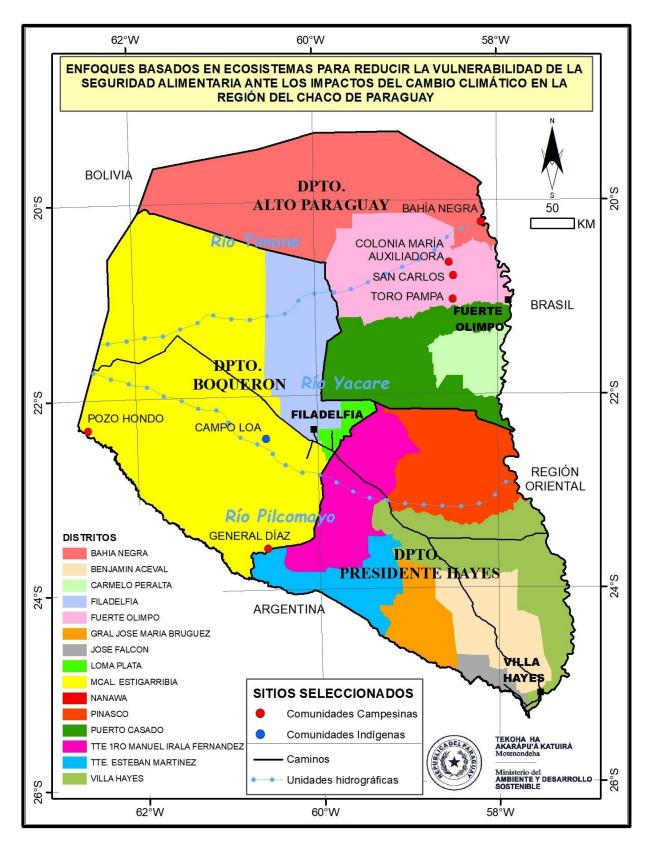
Presentation Workshop in Dpto. Boquerón



Authorities in the event, from right to left: José Dallo, UN Environment, Ariel Oviedo, Minister of MADES, Darío Medina, Governorate of Boquerón; Alfonzo Fernández, UNDP.



Presentation of the Project by Oscar Vargas, Project Coordinator



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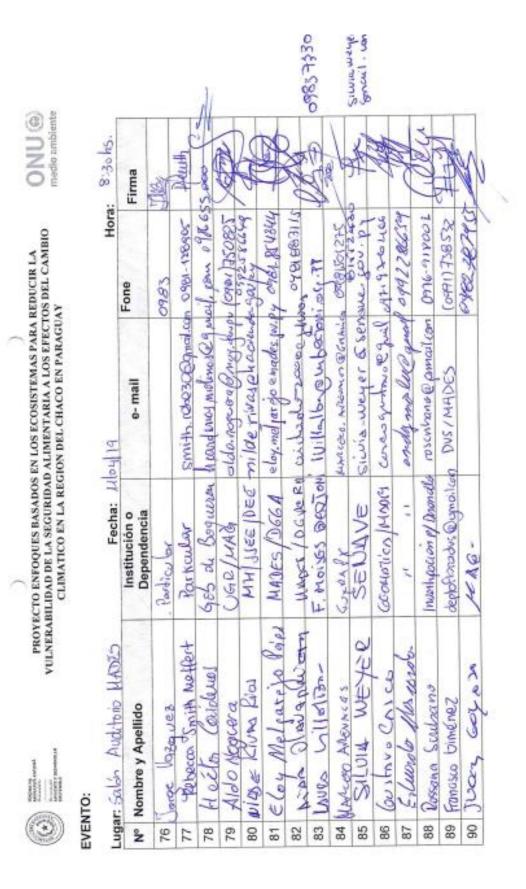
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