



SECRETARÍA
**TÉCNICA DE PLANIFICACIÓN
DEL DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO
Y SOCIAL**



**PARAGUAY YPYKUÉRA
ÑANGAREKOHA**
INSTITUTO PARAGUAYO DEL
INDIGENA



MINISTERIO DE
**OBRAS PÚBLICAS
Y COMUNICACIONES**



**TEKOHA
RESAI**
SAMBYHYHA
SECRETARÍA DEL
AMBIENTE



INSTITUTO
**FORESTAL
NACIONAL**



SECRETARÍA DE
**ACCIÓN
SOCIAL**



MINISTERIO DE
**AGRICULTURA
Y GANADERÍA**



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT (FAO)

PROEZA

Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change

Con el apoyo de:



Organización de las Naciones
Unidas para la Alimentación
y la Agricultura

Environmental and Social Management of the PROEZA Project

Table of Contents

1. Introduction
 2. Description of PROEZA Project
 - a. Component 1
 - b. Component 2
 - c. Component 3
 3. Description of Project Intervention Area – Baseline
 - a. Environmental Aspects
 - i. Climate
 - ii. Soils
 - iii. Water and hydrological resources
 - iv. Biodiversity and forests
 - b. Social aspects
 - i. Beneficiary profile
 - ii. Economic activity
 4. National Institutional and Legal Framework
 5. FAO Environmental and Social Standards
 6. Stakeholder Engagement
 7. Project Environmental and Social Screening
 8. Risk Classification
 9. Project Risk Certification
 10. Environmental and Social Analysis
 11. Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
 12. Monitoring and Reporting
 13. Capacity Development for Environmental and Social Standards
 14. Disclosure
 15. Grievance Review Mechanism
-
- Annex 1. Consultation to indigenous peoples
 - Annex 2. Remarks on pesticides
 - Annex 3. Gender approach for PROEZA
 - Annex 4. Biodiversity management plan

1. Introduction

The PROEZA project is the Government of Paraguay's first effort to address its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) via the Green Climate Fund (GCF). For such purpose, the project expects to generate global and national benefits for climate change adaptation and mitigation, combined with the generation of environmental, bioenergy and poverty-reduction services. It aims to achieve this by means of three key axes, which include: small-scale plantations in the landscape involving poor producers; medium-scale bioenergy plantations in environmentally-friendly systems (especially preserving biodiversity corridors and riverside forests which protect basins)¹; and enhanced institutional capacities to provide technical support to producers, with quality standards and good forestry, environmental and social practices.

Due to its characteristics, the project seeks to generate environmental and social benefits in the most impoverished sectors of the country, in a highly degraded and deforested geographical region of Paraguay, which is the Eastern Region, east of the Paraguay River. Although the project is expected to have positive impacts, some impacts on the environment and human health which may be generated by forestry activities must also be considered.

The purpose of this document is to ensure that investments are consistent with the environmental principles and policies of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Such investments must also be aligned with national policies, as well as with environmental and social laws and regulations. To this end, an Environmental and Social Management based on these guidelines has been put together to ensure the following:

- Identify, evaluate and manage the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project.
- Adopt a mitigation hierarchy:
 - Avoidance of adverse environmental and social impacts is the priority;
 - Where avoidance is not feasible, minimize or mitigate risks to acceptable levels; and then
 - Where residual impacts remain, compensate for/offset them whenever technically and financially feasible.
- Promote sustainable agriculture and food systems.

2. Description of PROEZA Project

The PROEZA project is aimed at increasing the resilience and improving the quality of life of vulnerable families, and reducing the loss of forestry cover in environmentally-vulnerable areas of the Eastern Region of Paraguay, which shall be achieved by means of three components.

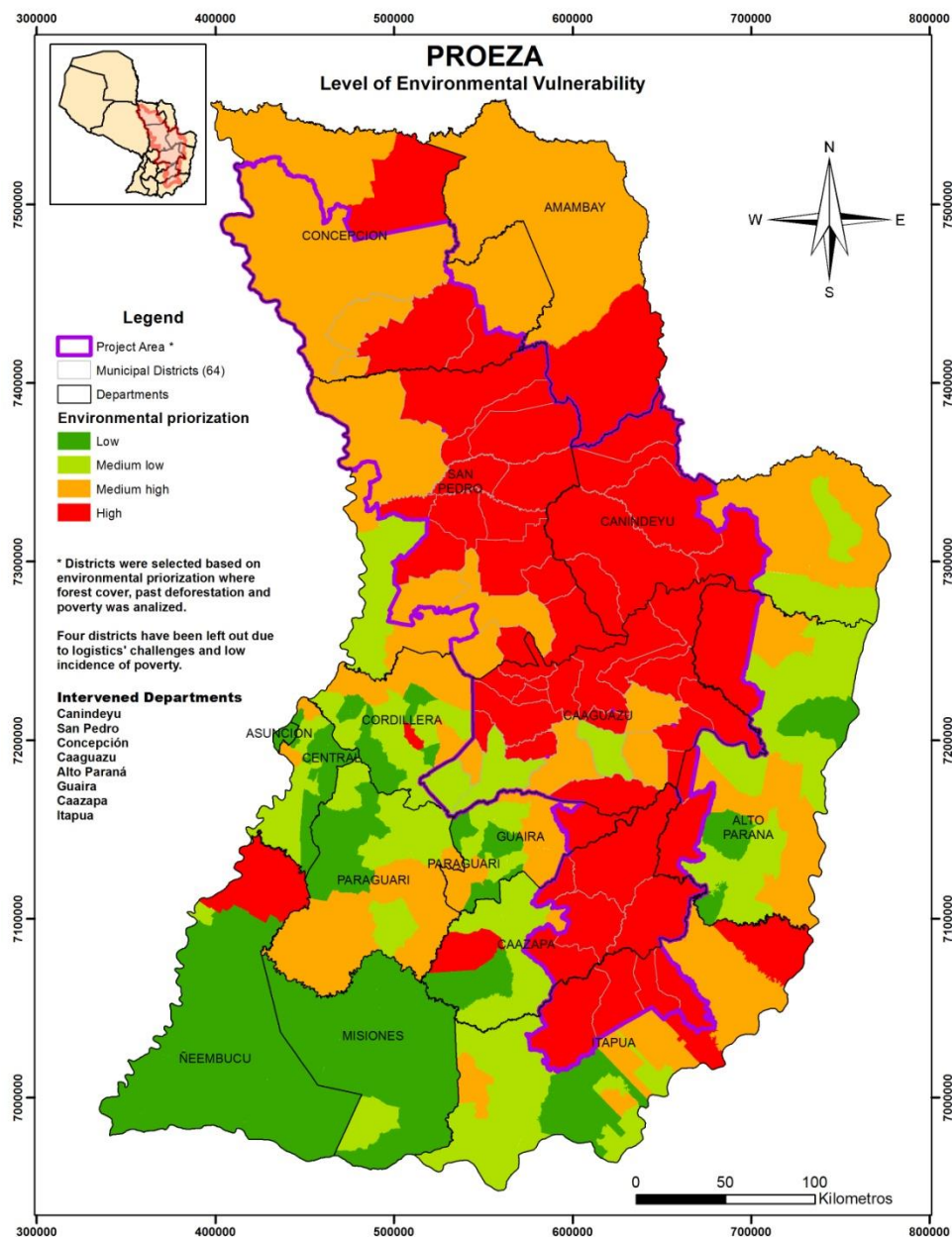
Project interventions will focus on the 64 districts located in 8 departments (Concepcion, San Pedro, Canindeyú, Caaguazú, Guairá, Alto Paraná, Caazapá and Itapúa) of the Eastern Region, where the biomass carbon density, the poverty index, the risk of future deforestation and the proximity to the firewood consuming industry are rated as high.

¹ See Biodiversity management plan in Annex 4 below.

Projected Area

Departments:

- Concepción
- San Pedro
- Canindeyú
- Caaguazú
- Guairá
- Caazapá
- Itapúa
- Alto Paraná



The project design has an innovative governance, execution and implementation structure, aimed at ensuring and optimizing inter-sector coordination, prompt execution and transparent management. It consists of six public ministries and offices in charge of agriculture, forestry, social protection, indigenous peoples, and the environment, which will oversee and control project execution via an Inter-Ministry Steering Committee (SC), chaired by the Secretariat for Technical Planning of Social and Economic Development (STP).

a. Component 1

The “Planting the Future” component will target the 62,100 households in contexts of extreme poverty and vulnerability, which are assisted by the social protection program known as *Sembrando Oportunidades* (Sowing Opportunities) of the Government of Paraguay, specifically under the Tekoporã

program, whereby beneficiaries receive conditional cash transfers tied to goals of social welfare, mainly consisting of educational and health objectives.

It is assumed that 75% of the households in extreme poverty and poverty, as surveyed via the Social Protection Scorecard (*Ficha Social*) of the STP, would be interested in participating in the PROEZA project. This accounts for 62,100 households, approximately 318,570 women, men and children (5.1 people/household).

PROEZA will improve the environmental and social resilience of these families, by offering technical assistance and economic incentives, aimed at helping them establish climate-smart agricultural and forestry systems or multi-purpose planted forests on their land, in an area of 0.8 hectares, on average per family, with a total of approximately 50,700 hectares.

Six of the most successful climate-smart production systems will be brought to scale in this project:

- Mixing native tree species combined with fast-growing eucalyptus clones (20% and 50%) in strips of multi-purpose, close-to-nature planted forests (CTNPFs) provides not only firewood and timber but also non-timber forest products and environmental public goods, while protecting the soil, streams and microclimates in the agroecosystem, thus decreasing the vulnerability to droughts and extreme weather events. Ten promising native tree species have been evaluated via a feasibility study which will be included in the CTNPFs. However, the models are open to the possibility of including other native species, depending on the demand and interest of beneficiaries, provided that they meet the multi-purpose criteria of the CTNPFs.
- Restoration of degraded forestland by aiding farmers to promote the natural regeneration of native tree species. To restore the forest and productivity, farmers will be provided with training and incentives to implement various measures, including conducting the first inventory of saplings, pruning, crown raising and maintenance pruning.
- Growing Yerba Mate under the canopy of degraded natural forests.
- Climate-smart agroforestry systems with planted native tree species and Eucalyptus, combined with citrus or yerba mate production.

These production systems (and combinations thereof) seek to enhance the economic and environmental resilience of vulnerable households, by offering them firewood and a source of income in the short term, while accruing capital in the stock of growing trees in the medium and long term. CTNPFs act as savings banks for poor rural families, who may cut down and sell valuable individual trees when facing an unexpected expense. However, they also create a microclimate that increases the capacity of the household's agroecosystem for retaining humidity, preventing soil erosion and regulating the water cycle.

b. Component 2

Component 2 consists of \$40 million in parallel financing, using national budget resources, by means of which institutional reforms and financial instruments will be introduced to promote private sector reforestation in medium and large stretches of land. By means of this component, the Government of Paraguay intends to send a strong signal to the private sector, via different financial tools, urging it to increase the production of biomass in a more environmentally-sustainable way.

Although it is a small component, it is aimed at paving the road for private sector reforestation in Paraguay, where creating a culture of long-term investment in forestry is still necessary. This component will also introduce regulatory and institutional adjustments to improve the negotiation climate for reforestation, as the Government plans to prepare a project proposal for additional reforestation to reach the goal of 450,000 hectares set in the National Reforestation Program.

Through this component, the project will also support the capacities of INFONA (the National Forestry Institute) and SEAM (the Secretariat of the Environment) for the enforcement of forestry and environmental law, to ensure compliance with the legal mandatory forestry reserve and the restoration of riverside areas.

c. Component 3

The third component of the project provides for the institutional reinforcement of the National Forestry Institute (INFONA), the Secretariat for Social Action (SAS), the Vice Minister of Mining and Energy of the Ministry of Public Works and Communications and the Secretariat of the Environment (SEAM), particularly in the areas of strategic planning, project monitoring, evaluation and supervision. It will also enhance the capacities of public institutions for directing, auditing, overseeing and enforcing environmental and forestry laws, with social protection schemes, and for applying emerging regulations to the energy sector.

3. Description of Project Intervention Area – Baseline

a. Environmental Aspects

i. Climate

The area where the PROEZA project will be applied is classified as having a humid subtropical climate. As per historical measurements conducted between 1971 and 2000, the total spatial distribution of rainfall ranges between 1,200 mm/year and 1,800 mm/year, with precipitation rates increasing from West to East. In general, throughout the total Eastern Region of the country, the maximum rainfall is registered in the months of November, October, March and April.

The annual average temperature in the area is 22°C, averaging 29°C in the hottest month (January) and 19°C in the coldest month (July) of the year (DGEEC-National Directorate of Statistics and Census, 2002).

Annual evapotranspiration is approximately 1,000 mm/year, resulting in an annual water excess between 300 and 800mm for the area, whereas the shortage is between 0 and 200 mm per year (Monte Domecq and Báez, 2001).

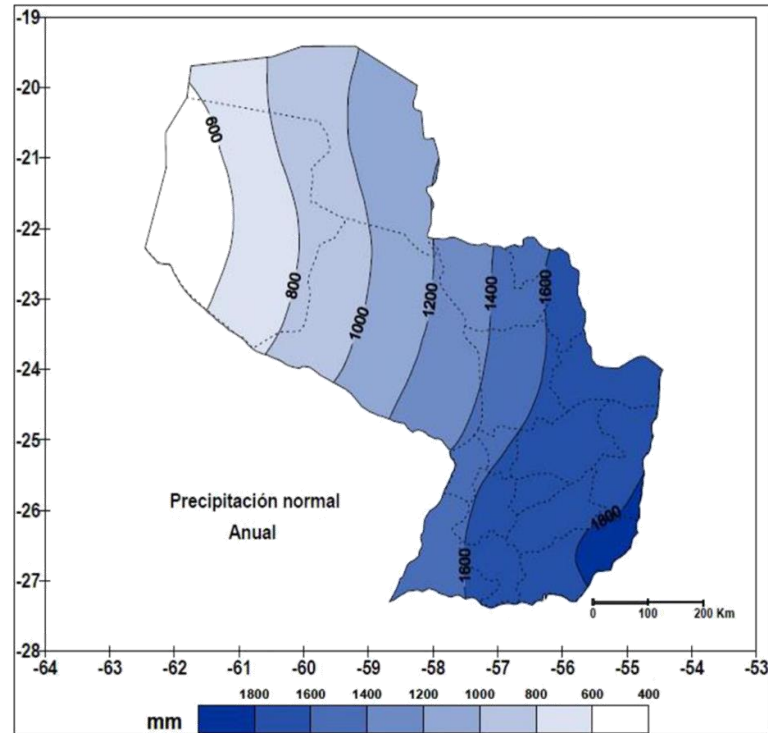


Figure 1. Spatial distribution of annual average rainfall in Paraguay, 1961-1990.

Source: DMH (Meteorological and Hydrological Directorate) – DINAC (National Directorate of Civil Aeronautics), FP – UNA (Polytechnic School of the University of Asunción) (2001)

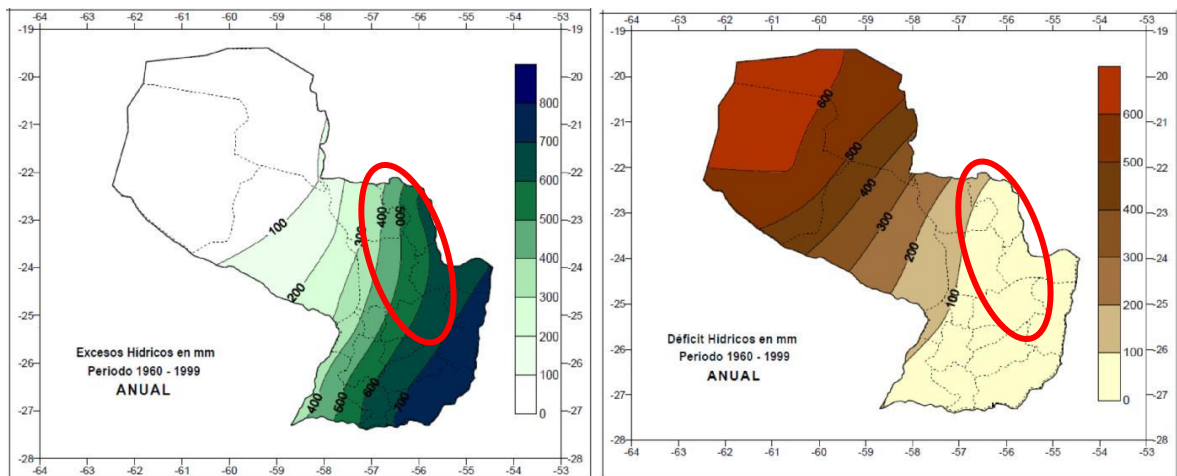


Figure 2. Spatial distribution of annual average water excess and shortages in Paraguay, 1961-1990. Source: DMH (Meteorological and Hydrological Directorate) – DINAC (National Directorate of Civil Aeronautics), FP – UNA (Polytechnic School of the University of Asunción) (2001)

ii. Soils

The soils in the Eastern Region are mainly rich in iron and clay, and originated in volcanic rock, such as granite, basalt and sands. They are generally fertile soils, especially in the southern area of the country, covered by old lush forests. However, this region is exposed to erosion caused by deforestation and

frequent rainfall (Naumann and Coronel, 2008). The northern area of the country drains towards the Apa River, a tributary of the Paraguay River, where there is influence of calcareous soils. In the southern side of the basin lies a large territory composed of gray hydromorphic soils. The soil of the Paraná River basin is of volcanic origin. It is deep, clayey and red.

Figure 3 shows the different uses of land in Paraguay. In the PROEZA project area the land is used for:

- Livestock breeding (Natural and Implanted Pastures)
- Mechanized agriculture
- Non-mechanized agriculture
- Urban areas
- Continuous native forests
- Protected areas. NO ACTIVITIES WILL BE CONDUCTED BY PROEZA IN PROTECTED AREAS.

Soil degradation caused by deforestation is probably the clearest example of an environmental issue having a direct impact on the rural communities in the Project's area of influence. This situation is particularly dramatic due to the fragility of the soil in such area (PRODERS 2012).

The use of traditional practices at environmentally fragile sites is the cause of the increasing soil erosion and alteration of the hydrological cycles, contributing to the growing decline in productivity, and more importantly, to the decrease in the food security of the poorest rural communities, often driving the poor to seek new land for survival (PRODERS 2012).

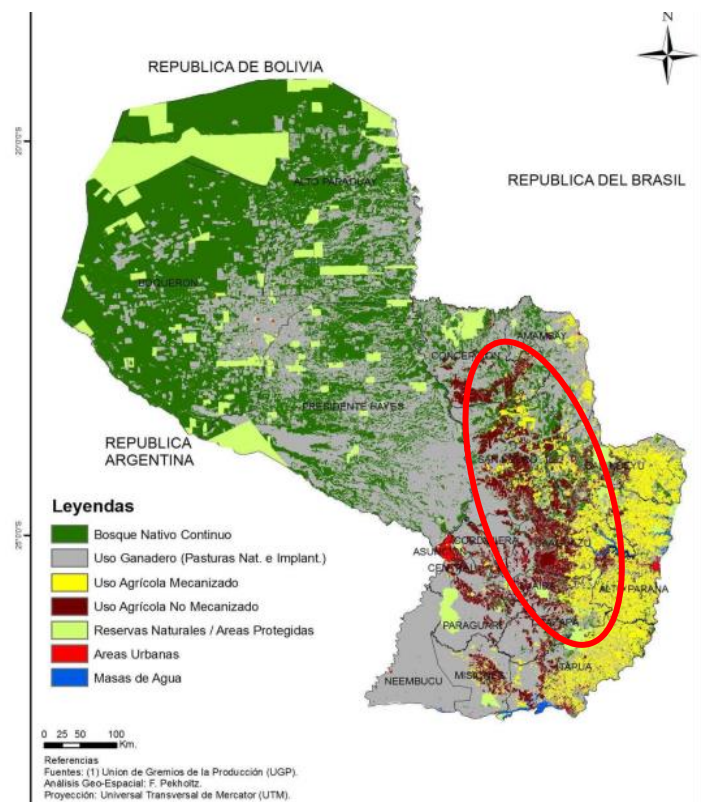


Figure 3. Land Use Map of Paraguay.
Source: STP (2012)

iii. Water and hydrological resources

Paraguay is located in La Plata River Basin, one of the most extensive basins, with the largest volume in the American continent. Paraguay is rich in ground and surface water resources, having an availability of 63,000 m³/inhabitant/day. Out of the total of this basin, the Paraná River watershed accounts for 58%, with a surface of 1,510,000 km² and that of the Paraguay River for 42% with 1,095,000 km². (Third National Communication on Climate Change 2016).

The main rivers having the largest volume are the Paraguay and Paraná rivers, stretching over a total surface of 2,600 and 4,500 km, respectively. The Paraguay River divides the country's territory into the Eastern and Western regions and it is navigable by larger vessels. In the national territory, it stretches from the north of Chaco until its confluence with the Paraná River in the south of the country, in the department of Ñeembucú. The Apa, Tebicuary, Aquidabán and Pilcomayo rivers are important tributaries (Naumann and Coronel, 2008).

In turn, the Paraná River marks the boundary between the national territories from the north of the Eastern Region in the department of Amambay in the border with Brazil until the south in the department of Ñeembucú in the border with Argentina. The binational *Binacional Itaipú* hydropower dam (shared with Brazil) and the binational *Binacional Yacyretá* hydropower dam (shared with la Argentina) were built at this site.

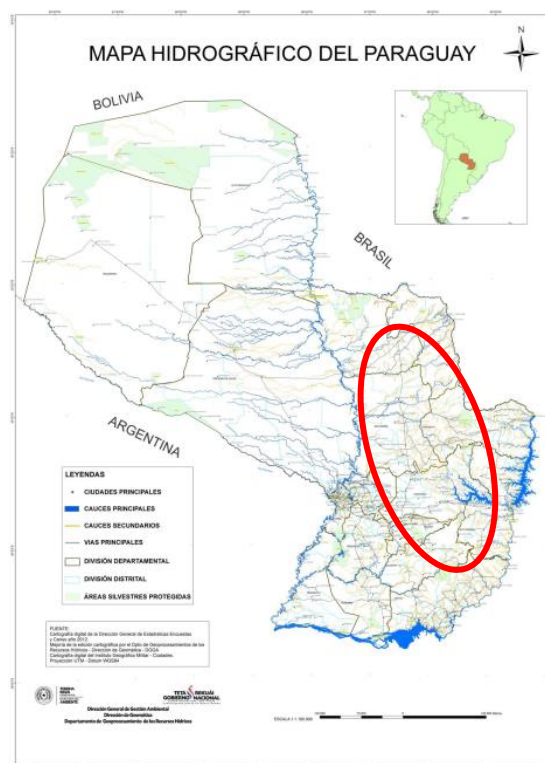


Figure 4. Hydrographic map of Paraguay
Source: SEAM- Secretariat of the Environment (2016)

iv. Biodiversity and Forests

The country has great biological and floristic diversity, because of the confluence of four large ecoregions: the Upper Paraná Atlantic Forest (BAAPA in the Spanish acronym), Chaco (both Dry and Humid), Pantanal and Cerrado, home to a mosaic of very diverse ecosystems, resulting from the past and present climate evolution process. The great diversity of species is comprised of forest formations of high biological diversity. There are also wetlands integrated through a complex of grasslands and forests, subject to regular flooding, providing shelter to a great diversity of migratory birds and fish. These ecoregions are estimated to have approximately 8,000 to 13,000 plant species and 100,000 invertebrate species, out of which 4,490 plants, 2,434 invertebrates, 297 fish, 681 bird, 182 mammals, 159 reptiles and 85 amphibians have been classified. (MNHNP- National Museum of Natural History of Paraguay, 2015).

The current deforestation rate ranks Paraguay as the sixth country in the world with the greatest forest reduction, with a loss of approximately 325,000 hectares per year, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO, 2014). This already includes the two regions of the Republic, i.e. the Western region which is the Chaco and the Eastern region. The implementation of the PROEZA project will not generate any additional environmental issues on top of the already existing alteration of the natural ecosystem and the loss of forest cover. The project will help achieve important outcomes and progress for the recovery and restoration of flora and fauna diversity.

Lastly, the joint national plan PNC ONU-REDD+ Py/SEAM/INFONA/FAPI (2016) shows the deforestation behavior for 2000-2005-2011 and 2011-2013-2015 (Figure 5).

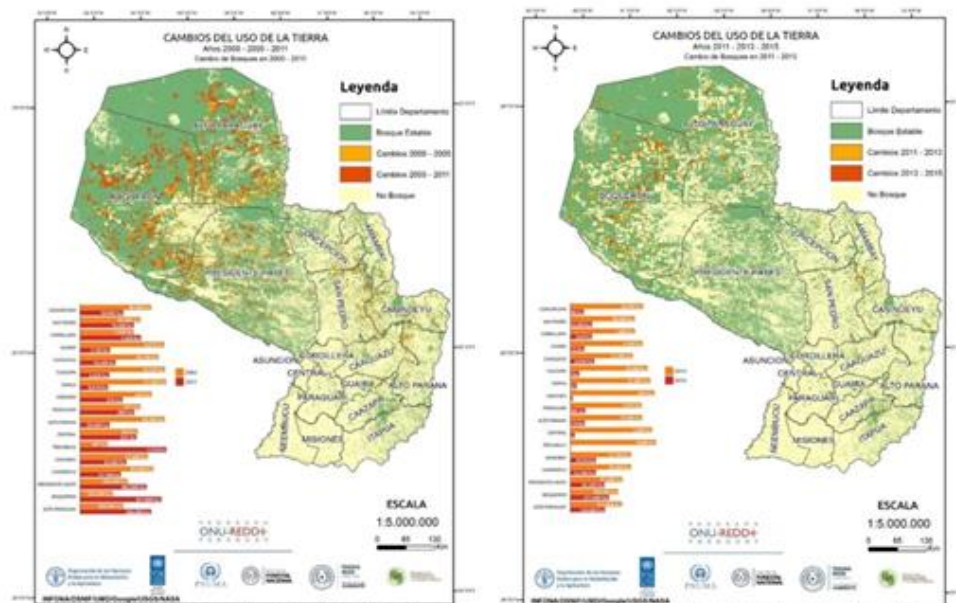


Figure 5. Deforestation Behavior for 2000-2005-2011 and 2011-2013-2015. Source: PNC ONU-REDD+ Py/SEAM/INFONA/FAPI (2016)

Paraguay is divided into 11 Eco regions pursuant to SEAM Resolution No. 614/13 "Whereby the Eco regions for the Eastern and Western Regions of Paraguay are established ", 6 (six) of which are in the Eastern Region and 5 (five) in the Western Region.

The Ecoregions house various ecosystems each, which characterize national diversity and provide sustenance to numerous species of fauna and flora. Figure 5 shows the location of the ecoregions in the national territory.

The PROEZA project includes de following regions:

- 1) Ecoregion of Aquidabán, with a surface of 10,700 Km².
- 2) Ecoregion of Alto Paraná with a surface of 33,510 Km².
- 3) Ecoregion of Selva Central, with a surface of 38,400 Km².
- 4) Ecoregion of Litoral Central, with a surface of 26,310 Km².

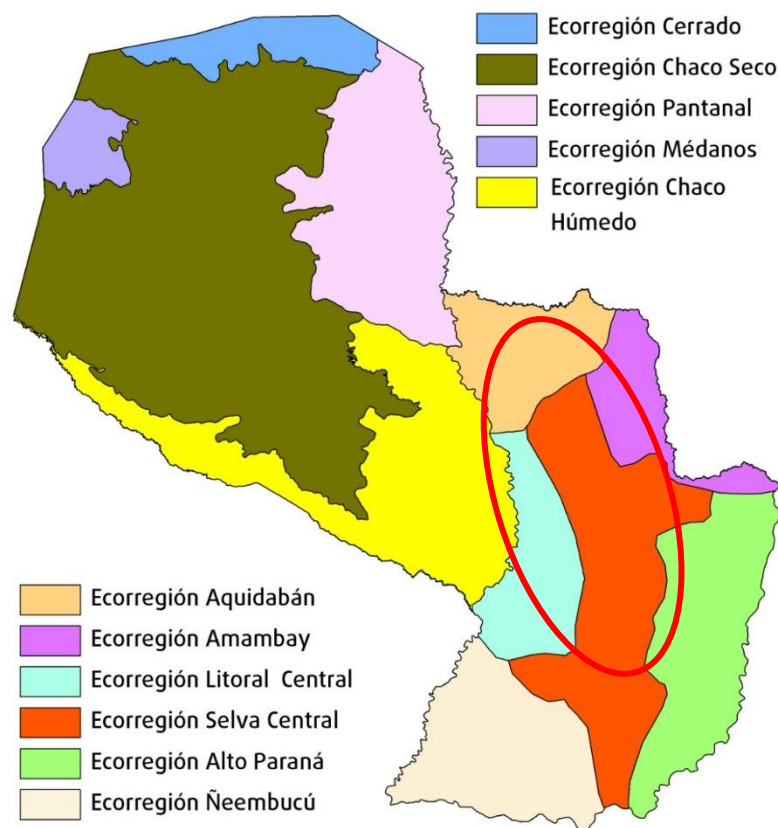


Figure 6. Eco Regions of Paraguay. Source: Secretariat of the Environment (2013). Resolution No. 614/13

As for the ecosystems and the biodiversity existing in them, Paraguay has a protected area system of 50 Protected Wilderness areas with a total surface of 6,066,207 hectares, accounting for 14.9% of the total surface of the territory of Paraguay, as per the report of National System of Protected Wilderness Areas (SINASIP) (2007). Deforestation is one of the greatest issues, threatening ecosystems and biodiversity.

The joint national plan PNC ONUREDD+ Py/SEAM/INFONA/FAPI (2016) confirms the above, asserting that “Environmental consequences translate into a loss of biological diversity, disruption of the services provided by forests such as temperature regulation and hydrological regulation, and the reduction of carbon sinks. The reduction of Carbon Dioxide Sinks (CO²) increases the levels of CO₂ and greenhouse gases (GHG) in the atmosphere, hence leading to increased global warming” (SEAM, 2016).

It has been verified that the PROEZA project area contains 11 (eleven) Protected Wilderness Areas (ASP in the Spanish acronym). In general, Figure 7 shows the ASPs located in the PROEZA project’s area of influence, which are:

- No. 12, San Rafael National Park, under public management.
- No. 13, Caazapá National Park, under public management.
- No. 35, Tapyta Private Reserve, under public management.
- No. 23, Capiibary Ecological Reserve, under public management.
- No. 28, Cerro Dos de Oro Protected Landscape, under public management.
- No. 14, Yvyturuzú Managed Resource Reserve, under public management.
- No. 31, Isla Susu Natural Monument, under public management.
- No. 42, Tagatiya mí Private Reserve, under public management.
- No. 40, Cerrados del Tagatiya Private Reserve, under public management.
- No. 34, Ka’i Rague Private Reserve, under public management.
- No. 48, Laguna Blanca Private Reserve, under public management.

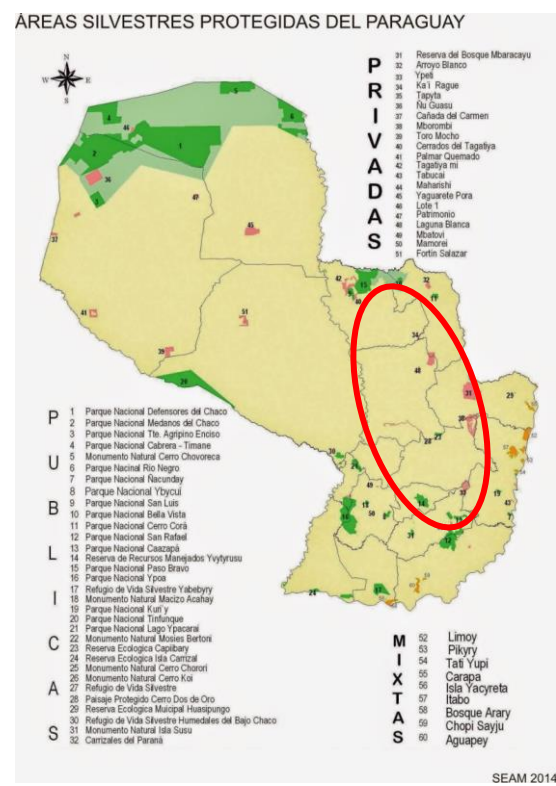


Figure7. Protected Wilderness Areas of Paraguay.
Source: SEAM, 2014.

Spanish	English
Privadas	Private
Públicas	Public
Mixtas	Mixed

b. Social Aspects

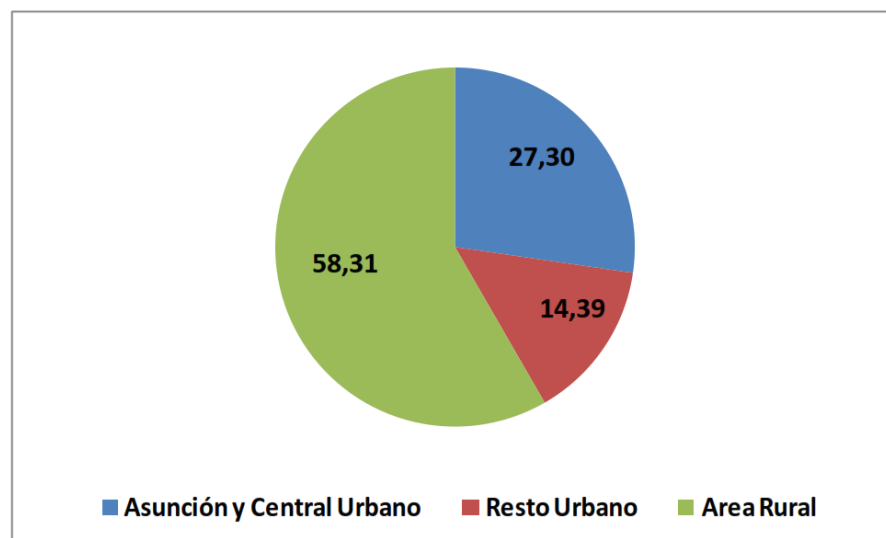
i. Beneficiary Profile

The accelerated growth of rural population over the last few decades has driven many small rural farmers to a poverty-stricken life of subsistence in marginal rural land areas.

From another perspective, Paraguay is multicultural and bilingual. The current indigenous population accounts for merely 1.6% of the total population but a large percentage of inhabitants has indigenous ancestors; the remaining population is comprised of immigrants of various backgrounds (STP-DGEEC, Secretariat for Technical Planning – General Directorate of Statistics, Surveys and Census 2015).

Paraguay is one of the countries with the greatest inequality in Latin America. One of the reasons for the persisting high levels of poverty is the unequal distribution of income among the population. The Gini coefficient (2015) ranks Paraguay as 0.4714 (STP-DGEEC, 2015).

Between 2011- 2015, in the urban area the Gini coefficient remained at approximately 0.44, except for 2012, where it dropped to 0.4147; and in the rural area the Gini coefficient varied between 0.5657 and 0.4613. Ten percent (10%) of the wealthiest population receives 45% of the total income and 40% of the poorest population receives merely 10% of the total income. As for consumption, 10% of the wealthiest population consumes 91 times more than 10% of the poorest (STP-DGEEC, 2015).



Graph 1. Distribution of the poor population, by geographical domain (%). Year 2015. Source: EPH - STP (Permanent Household Survey – Secretariat for Technical Planning) 2015

Spanish	English
Asunción y Central Urbano	Asunción and Urban Central Sector
Resto Urbano	Remaining Urban Sector
Área Rural	Rural Area

In the 2011-2015 period, poverty at a national level shows a constant downward trend, dropping from 32.43% to 22.24%. (Graph 1). During this period, the decline was more significant in rural areas where the incidence of poverty dropped by 12.3 percentage points, whereas in the urban area, the decrease was of 8.5 points approximately (STP-DGEEC, 2015).

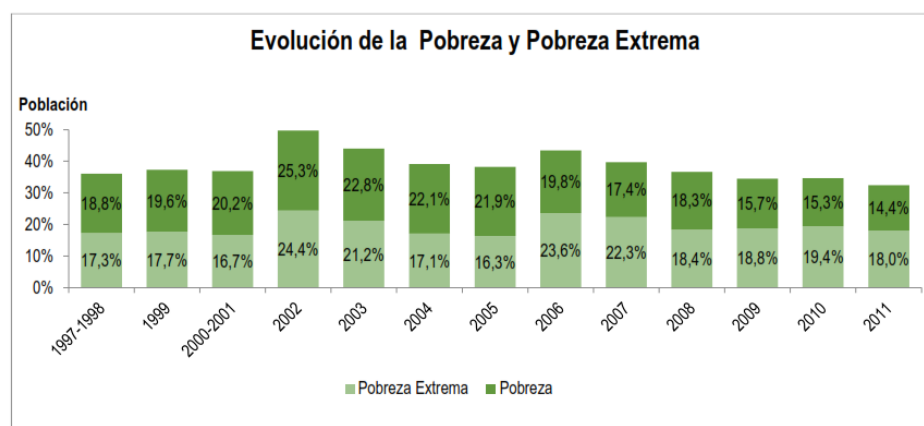
The profile of Tekoporã beneficiaries includes families living in poverty and vulnerability counting among their members: boys and girls between the ages of 0 to 14, teenagers between 15 and 18, pregnant women, disabled persons, and indigenous families (SAS, 2016).

In reference to the indigenous population, the III National Census of Population and Housing for Indigenous Peoples (2012) reported 112,381 inhabitants belonging to indigenous peoples of the linguistic families of Mataco Mataguayo, Guaraní, Zamuco, Maskoy and Guaikurú.

ii. Economic Activity

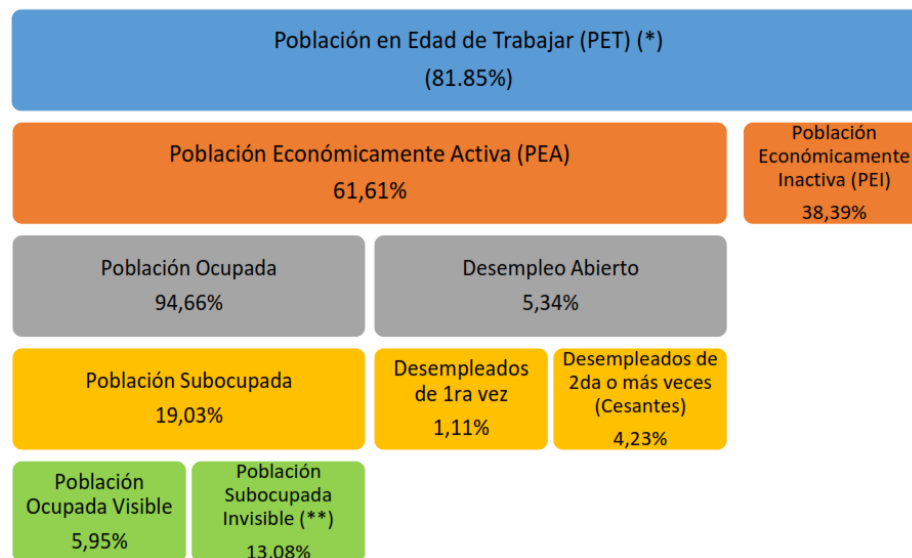
As at 2015, the Paraguayan population living in poverty was 22.24% of the total population (STP-DGEEC, 2015), accounting for approximately 1,534,000 people with incomes per capita under the cost of a basic family shopping basket estimated for such year.

Specifically, in the rural area, poverty affects 32.49% of the population, whereas in the urban area 15.44% of the population lives in poverty, representing in absolute terms a total of 895,000 and 640,000 people, respectively (STP-DGEEC, 2015).



Graph 2. Evolution of Poverty and Extreme Poverty. Source: DGEEC 2012

Most of the population works in the Tertiary Sector (Electricity and Water, Business, Financial Institutions, Community and Personal Services) accounting for 60.9% of the total, whereas the Secondary Sector (Manufacturing industries, Construction, Mines and Quarries) employs a minority of the population, accounting for 19.1% of the total. The Primary Sector (Agriculture, livestock farming, Hunting and Fishing) employs 20.09% of the population (STP-DGEEC, 2015).



(*) Does not include the Departments of Boquerón and Alto Paraguay

(**) Only for wage earners

Spanish	English Translation
Población en edad de trabajar	Working age population
Población Económicamente Activa	Economically Active Population
Población Económicamente Inactiva	Economically Inactive Population
Población Ocupada	Employed Population
Desempleo Abierto	Open Unemployment
Población Subocupada	Underemployed Population
Desempleados de 1ra vez	Unemployed for the first time
Desempleados de 2da o más veces	Unemployed for the second or more times
Población Ocupada Visible	Visible Employed Population
Población Subocupada Invisible	Invisible Underemployed Population

4. National Institutional and Legal Framework, GCF and FAO's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) Performance Standards

Public Policies relevant to PROEZA

At an international level, Paraguay has signed and ratified the most relevant international environmental treaties, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which it ratified in 1993 (Law 251). Under such framework, the country delivered its First National Communication (2001), Second National Communication (2011), Third National Communication (2017), Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) in 2015 and the Biennial Update Report (2015), the National Adaptation Strategy on Climate Change (NAS-CC) (2015) and the National Adaptation Plan on Climate Change (NAP-CC) (2016), the National Mitigation Strategy – Phase 1 (2014), and it conducted the Green House Gas Inventories (GHGI) in 1990 and 1994 (reported in the First National Communication, 2011), in 2000 (reported in the Second National Communication, 2011), in 2011 (reported in the Biennial Update Report (BUR), 2015), the National Action Plan pursuant to the Decennial Strategy of the Convention to Combat Desertification (2016). Although it currently has no NAMA, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) will include the NAPAs to be applied by sectors (SEAM 2017).



Spanish	English Translation
Desarrollo Sustentable	Sustainable Development
Plan Nacional de Desarrollo	National Development Plan
Contribuciones Nacionales	National Contributions
Mecanismo Político	Political Mechanism
Mecanismo Económico	Economic Mechanism
Mecanismo Ambiental	Environmental Mechanism
Mecanismo Social	Social Mechanism
Sociedad Civil	Civil Society
Sector Público	Public Sector
Sector Privado	Private Sector
Marco Legal	Legal Framework
Marco de Incentivos	Incentive Framework

Other international conventions ratified by Paraguay, covering aspects related to the environment and the conservation of biodiversity are: Combat Against Desertification (Law 970/96), the Convention on Wetlands (RAMSAR, Law 350/94), the Convention on Biological Diversity (Law 253/93), and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES, Law 583/73), among other relevant conventions for the sectors of forestry and natural resources.

The National Forestry Institute (INFONA in the Spanish acronym) coordinates the National Reforestation Plan, and as part of such framework it has set a general goal of 450,000 hectares of forest plantations, out of which 290,000 would be destined to the production of solid timber and 160,000 for energy purposes. These goals must be attained by 2030.

The Secretariat of the Environment (SEAM), in turn, is the institution in charge of formulating, coordinating, executing and overseeing National Environmental Policy. It is also the focal point of climate change management, via the National Office of Climate Change (ONCC in the Spanish acronym), which is responsible for sectorial and national coordination. To include climate change management in the national planning and management process, it was necessary to have an institutional framework, in which to focus all the national efforts executed.

For such purpose, via Decree No. 14.943 of October 9th, 2001, the National Program for Climate Change (NPCC) was implemented. With the implementation of the National Program for Climate Change (NPCC), dependent on the SEAM, two instances for attaining the intended goals were established:

- The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) is a collegiate inter-institutional body, acting as an instance for deliberation, consultation and resolution of the National Climate Change Policy. Such Committee assumes the duties and powers set forth in Article 3 of Decree No. 14.943/01, the highlights of which are: a) Defining, supervising and assessing National Policy on Climate Change; and b) Cooperating with the National Office of Climate Change (ONCC) for the correct application of the National Policy on Climate Change.
- The National Office of Climate Change (ONCC) is the executive instance of the National Policy on Climate Change.

The President of the Republic, via Decrees No. 10.174 (Nov-2012) and No. 2285 (Nov-2014) declared that the following matters were of national interest: i) The implementation of the National Reforestation Plan (NRP) and, ii) The programs and forestry undertakings that enable and promote the sustainable use of soil and the promotion of biomass generation for the energy and pulp industries. In 2015, the President created a Special Support Committee (CEA in the Spanish acronym) for the implementation of programs within the framework of the National Reforestation Plan (Decrees No. 3050 and 3077). The Committee was comprised of the ministries of Finance, Agriculture and Livestock, Industries and Trade (MIC), Ministry of Public Works and Communications (MOPC), Environment (SEAM), Legal Counseling of the President of the Republic, and the National Forestry Institute (INFONA). On the other hand, via decree No. 4050 (Sept-2015) the President authorized the MOPC, via the Vice Minister of Mining and Energy (VMME in the Spanish acronym), to establish certification, control and promotion systems for the use of bioenergy from forest plantations or from managed native forests. The President mandated that these actions must be coordinated with the MIC, INFONA, SEAM and, specifically with the STP, to support the projects linked to micro and small farmers. The implementation of the National Reforestation Plan enjoys political priority at the highest level, being understood not only as an instrument for boosting the economy, balancing the energy matrix, contributing to the mitigation of greenhouse gases and reinforcing the adaptation of family farming to climate change, but also as an important instrument for combatting rural poverty.

The government put together the first National Development Plan 2014-2030 (hereinafter NDP 2030), setting forth the priorities and lines of action for all government sectors. The Plan focuses the formulation of public policies on three strategic pillars:

1. Reduction of poverty and social development;
2. Inclusive economic growth;
3. Adequate insertion of Paraguay in the world.

Each strategic pillar interacts with four crosscutting themes, one of which is environmental sustainability. Lastly, the Plan has several guiding strategies in each pillar, some of which include a sustainable and adequate habitat, the valuation of natural capital, and the sustainability of the global habitat.

The NDP 2030 was the basis for the INDCs presented at COP21 in Paris, in December 2015: a reduction of 20% in the projected emissions by 2030 (10% unilateral, 10% conditional). The INDCs highlight several economic, social and environmental objectives related to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change listed in the NDP 2030. The PROEZA project intends to address directly some of these objectives, such as: effective control of deforestation; biomass, increasing national income through the sale of environmental services, increasing the use of renewable energy by 60% (% of share in the energy matrix), reducing the use of fossil fuels by 20% (% of share in the energy matrix) and increasing the efficiency of agricultural production systems. Besides, PROEZA will contribute directly to the following lines of action set forth in the NDP2030: "Promoting the sustainable arrangement of forestry in ecosystems, promoting

reforestation activities to protect and generate income, reducing illegal deforestation and forest degradation" and "Managing the risks linked to variability and climate change: developing prevention and risk-mitigation mechanisms, with a new focus on key production management for a renewed, protected, sustainable and competitive type of agriculture ".

Institutional Arrangements for Execution

The activities of the PROEZA Project will support and reinforce the implementation of several of the national strategies and programs mentioned above, particularly in the crosscutting issues of Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change, pursuant to the National Development Plan of Paraguay and its national level contributions. The country's regulatory framework and the interest shown by the main agricultural export groups in certifying that they comply with the current environmental legislation and that their products are "deforestation free", form the basis for projecting that private investment in multipurpose forest plantations of native and exotic species will gain great importance in the future.

Six ministries and government entities in charge of agriculture, forestry, social protection, indigenous peoples, and the environment will supervise and control project execution, through an Inter-Ministry Steering Committee (SC) chaired by the Secretariat for Technical Planning of Economic and Social Development. The SC will delegate the administrative and financial management of the project to a private financial institution, via the PROEZA Trust, which in turn will hire a Project Managing Agency to deal with the direct execution of the Project, through the hiring and supervision of the private providers of technical, social and financial services, who will be in charge of executing project activities. Such service providers will have environmental and social capacity, will provide technical assistance and must consider possible risks and impacts.

Legal framework applicable to PROEZA

Forestry and Environmental legislation:

- The Forestry Act (422/1973) makes it mandatory for owners of land having surfaces of over 20 hectares, to keep 25% of such land with native forest cover or to reforest a surface equal to 5% of the surface of such land.
- Law 3001/2006 which creates the Environmental Services Regime making it mandatory for those land owners, who fail to comply with the legal reserve or reforestation requirement mentioned above, to purchase Environmental Services Certificates (ESCs) until they offset such deficit.
- The Law for the Restoration of Forests that Protect Water Courses (4241/2010) makes it mandatory to restore protective forests with native species along water courses. This regulatory framework and the interest shown by important groups of agricultural exporters in certifying that they comply with the current environmental legislation and that their products are "deforestation free", provides grounds for projecting that private sector investment in CTNPFs having native species will gain importance in the future.
- Finally, Law 294/93 requires Environmental Impact Assessment for production activities, including forest plantations and the management of native forests. Pursuant to this law, the project will apply for the relevant environmental permit for the project, as a whole.

5. FAO Environmental and Social Standards

At the programme and field level, FAO Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) 1-9² are designed to help manage and improve FAO environmental and social performance through a risk and outcome based approach.

The nine ESS standards set out specific requirements relating to different social and environmental issues. Projects approved and supported by FAO must meet these environmental and social standards.

FAO Environmental and Social Standards used in this assessment, relate to the following areas:

ESS 1: Natural Resource Management

- Promote direct action to enhance resource use efficiency.
- Focus on ways to ensure the transition to sustainable practices.

ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats

- Avoid agricultural, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry practices that could have adverse impacts on biodiversity, ecosystems, ecosystem services or critical habitats.
- Sustainably manage the ecosystems in order to maintain the services and benefits they provide.
- Ensure that exchange of genetic resources conforms to access and benefit sharing measures in force in the country (ies) involved.

ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

- Prevent actions resulting in loss of PGRFA diversity by promoting their effective conservation (in situ and ex situ);
- Safeguard against actions resulting in unintended environmental and social consequences;
- Promote sustainable crop improvements and production and enhanced productivity;
- Ensure that the transfer of PGRFA conforms with the measures relating to access and benefit sharing, IPR and farmers' rights which are in force in the country(ies) involved.

ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

- Promote sustainable management of animal and aquatic genetic resources;
- Prevent loss of valuable livestock and aquatic genetic diversity;
- Safeguard against actions resulting in unintended environmental and social consequences.

ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management

- Promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM), reduce reliance on pesticides and avoid adverse impacts from pesticide use on the health and safety of farming communities, consumers and the environment.

ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement

- Prohibit forced eviction.
- Avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts from restrictions on land or resource use or from land and resource acquisition

² <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4413e.pdf>

- Improve or at least restore living conditions of persons who are physically or economically displaced, through improving and restoring their productive assets and security of tenure.

ESS 7: Decent Work

- Promote direct action to foster decent rural employment.
- Promote fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity for all workers.
- Protect and support workers, particularly disadvantaged and vulnerable categories of workers.
- Promote the application of international labour standards in the rural economy,
- Promote the application of international labour standards in the rural economy, including the prevention and elimination of child labour in agriculture.

ESS 8: Gender Equality

- Provide equal access to and control over productive resources, services and markets.
- Strengthen women and men's participation in decision-making in rural institutions and policy processes.
- Ensure that all stakeholders benefit equally from development interventions and that inequality is not reinforced or perpetuated.

ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage

- Ensure that the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is respected in all FAO's projects and programmes;
- Promote the right to self-determination and development with identity of indigenous peoples (right to decide the kind of development that takes place among their people and on their lands and territories, in accordance with their own priorities and conceptions of well-being);
- Guarantee the application of the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples affected by the project.
- Recognize, respect and preserve the rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems of Indigenous Peoples;
- Protect cultural heritage and avoid its alteration, damage or removal.

Application of the standards is determined during FAO's social and environmental screening and categorization process. Where it is determined that a project may present certain risks and/ or impacts and requirements of the relevant standard (s) are triggered.

Safeguards of the Green Climate Fund

The GCF has adopted on an interim basis the Performance Standards (PS) and the implementation guidelines of the International Financial Corporation of the World Bank.³ There are 8 Performance Standards in total, covering key environmental and social issues that must be considered when undertaking a project, using international best practices.

³ The full text of these Standards is available at:

http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/55d37e804a5b586a908b9f8969adcc27/PS_Spanish_2012_Full-Documents.pdf?MOD=AJPERES

IFC – World Bank standards	FAO Standards
PS1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts	ESS 1: Natural Resource Management ESS 8: Gender Equality
PS 2: Work and working conditions	ESS 7: Decent Work
PS 3: Efficient use of resources and prevention of pollution	ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management
PS 4: Community health and safety	
PS 5: Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement	ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement
PS 6: Conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management of living natural resources	ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
PS 7: Indigenous peoples	ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage
PS 8: Cultural Heritage	

6. Stakeholder Engagement

Project symbol:

Project risk classification: MODERATE

Table 1: Stakeholder consultations⁴

Identification of stakeholder(s)	Date	Participants	Location
Beneficiaries (consultation in farms through rural extensionists)	06/16 to 08/16	9,188	Caaguazú and San Pedro
Civil society, NGOs, governmental staff	16/12/16	56	Asunción
Beneficiaries, Civil society, NGOs	20/12/16	47	Caaguazú
Civil society, NGOs, governmental staff	21/12/16	14	Alto Paraná
Beneficiaries, Civil society, NGOs	04/01/17	14	Itapúa
Beneficiaries, Civil society, NGOs	06/01/17	11	Canindeyú
Beneficiaries, Civil society, NGOs	11/01/17	15	Concepción
Beneficiaries, Civil society, NGOs	12/01/17	8	San Pedro

Table 2: Table: Project Stakeholders, Roles and Responsibilities

Main Stakeholder/Group	Relevant Roles and Responsibilities
Poor and extremely poor farmers	Beneficiaries component 1
Medium size farmers	Beneficiaries component 2
Civil society around and in little towns close to the project area	Indirectly beneficiaries
ONG and private sector	Service providers
Governmental organizations directly involved in the implementation (STP, INDI, INFONA, MAG, SAS, SEAM, VMME)	Members of the Executive Committee and Steering Committee

1. Summarize key risks and impacts identified from the stakeholder engagement/ consultation

- A. Difficulties in promoting a long term activity with poor people and extremely poor people that need a daily subsistence income.
- B. Due to the number of beneficiaries and the dispersion among the landscape, it will be necessary an extra effort for providing technical assistance and monitoring the results. It implies in more costs.
- C. Increase the socio-economic difference between the smallholders that are beneficiaries of the project and no beneficiaries, promoting more self-exclusion.
- D. The sustainability of the project will be highly conditioned to the additional and increased support that should be provided by the government.

⁴ Please see more and extensive information in **Annex L. Stakeholder Engagement Process** of the Funding proposal.

2. Have the applicable documents adequately addressed the key risks and impacts in #1?

☒

Yes

☐

No

3. What tools or approaches have been used, e.g. focus groups, rapid rural appraisals, etc?

- A. Direct consult to potential beneficiaries using rural extensionist.
- B. Seminars for discussing the project components and exploring some risk and measures of mitigation.

4. Has there been a free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) agreement on the process and the decision made? (i.e. an indigenous peoples' plan)

For indigenous people, the INDI (Instituto Paraguayo del Indígena) has expressed the commitment to realize the free, prior and informed consent once the project is approved by the Green Climate Fund and therefore it has presented a consultation plan (see annex P. Indigenous people consultation plan).

5. Do the directly-affected communities feel that their concerns are responded to in a timely and appropriate manner?

The affected communities (beneficiaries) were consulted and they expressed the interest with the project implementation. In general terms the expected social impacts of PROEZA are positive.

6. Have any of the stakeholders raised any concerns about the project?

During the consultation process, some adverse comments have been raised about the component 2 of the project regarding possible negative impacts that could be generated by the planted forest: i) increase of the water demand for the trees in the agroforestry systems, multifunctional planted forest and reforestation, and ii) expansion of the reforestation area over the property of smallholders promoting migration. A Component 3 has been included in PROEZA to strengthen the institutional capacity of the governmental organizations mainly INFONA and SEAM for the application of the ESS safeguards, also on the reforestation to be promoted through the component 2. Also it is important consider that PROEZA will not promote a land market. On the contrary PROEZA will support smallholders to ensure the land tenure.

7. Stakeholders identification

Stakeholder group	Key stakeholders	Summary of specific interest
Governmental organizations	Executive Committee: STP: Ministry of Planning for Social and Economic Development. INDI: The National Institute for Indigenous Development. INFONA: National Forestry Institute. MAG: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.	Political interest on result achievements for increasing the standard of life of the beneficiaries.

	SAS: Social Action Secretariat. SEAM: Environment Secretariat. VMME: Vice Ministry for Mines and Energy.	
	PROEZA working group: INFONA, MAG, SAS, SEA and VMME – MOPC.	Both, political interest and technical capacity improvement.
	Others: Itaipu Binational Housing Secretariat (SENAVITAT) Ministry of Economy	Climate change mitigation. Increase wood availability. National income increase.
Indigenous organizations	Third level: Federation for Self-Determination of Indigenous Peoples, Kuña Guaraní Aty Organization, Continental Council of the Guaraní Nation, Organization of Peasant and Indigenous Women, Indigenous Regional Federation of the Chaco.	Political strengthening of the indigenous organizations.
	Second level: Mbya Rekoapy Association, Association of Indigenous Communities of San Pedro, Association of Independent Communities, Opy Porã Association, Association of Guaraní Indigenous Communities of Alto Paraná, Association of Mbya Mba'e Pu Porã Communities, Association of Lower Canindeyú Indigenous Communities, Association of Ache Communities.	Results achievements for increasing the standard of life of the indigenous beneficiaries and promoting a transformational change of indigenous people. Strengthening of organizational capacities through PROEZA implementation.
Indigenous people in footprint area	14,800 indigenous people in 8 Departments (Concepción, San Pedro, Guairá, Caaguazú, Caazapá, Alto Paraná, Canindeyú, Itapúa)	Direct beneficiaries. Income increase, changing of standard of life and adaptation to climate change.
No indigenous people (peasants) in footprint area	138m200 peasants in 8 Departments (Concepción, San Pedro, Guairá, Caaguazú, Caazapá, Alto Paraná, Canindeyú, Itapúa)	Direct beneficiaries. Income increase, changing of standard of life and adaptation to climate change.
Private sector	Small and Medium farmers that have access to concessional credits.	Direct beneficiaries. Income increase.
	Paraguayan Federation of Wood Manufacturing companies (FEPAMA), and the Paraguayan Livestock Association (ARP), Federation of Production Cooperatives (FECOPROD)	Increase availability of wood in market and promote sectorial grown.
No governmental organizations	A todo Pulmon ONG. Foundation Yvy Porá WWF Tropical Forest Conservation Fund (FCBT) Solidarity	Technical services provider and organizational development opportunities.
Academy	School of Agronomy – National University of Asuntion	Technology development and options for science application.

8. Engagement plan⁵

Activity	Information to be handled	Timing
Steering Committee (SC)	Financial information and results achievements.	Twice in year
Executive Committee (EC)	Operational administrative information.	Day – to – day
General informative PROEZA event. National, regional and local stakeholders, open to all who are interested from the public and private sectors, and NGOs and the public at large, as well as beneficiaries	Impacts, outcomes and output.	Bi-annual
Direct contact with beneficiaries	Technical information and training	As scheduled (at least 6 times on year)
Local development councils	Operational planning and results achieved	Every month for assessment and adjust planning.
NPRP and CCNC	Results achievements, impact and outcomes.	Regularly (at least quarterly)
Public information through press notes.	Results achievements, impact and outcomes.	Every month and after the Steering Committee meeting.

9. Dissemination of the stakeholder engagement plan

This plan will be disseminated to stakeholders and communities through:

- a) PROEZA's STP web page.
- b) Inception workshop once the PROEZA has been approved.
- c) Every time that the stakeholder groups mentioned above meet.
- d) Specific brochure about the PROEZA's stakeholder engagement (both languages).
- e) Meetings to be held by the different governmental participating organizations with the stakeholder.
- f) Other communicational material to be design and prepared during project implantation.

⁵ See more and extensive information in **Annex H. Stakeholder engagement plan** of the Funding proposal.

7. Project Environmental and Social Screening

Would the project, if implemented? Not Applicable No Yes Unknown	Not applicable	No	Yes	Unknown
I. FAO VISION/STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES				
Be in line with FAO's vision?			X	
Be supportive of FAO's strategic objectives?			X	
II. FAO KEY PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABILITY IN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE				
Improve efficiency in the use of resources?			X	
Conserve, protect and enhance natural resources?			X	
Protect and improve rural livelihoods and social well-being?			X	
Enhance resilience of people, communities and ecosystems?			X	
Include responsible and effective governance mechanisms?			X	
ESS 1 NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT				
Management of water resources and small dams				
Include an irrigation scheme that is more than 20 hectares or withdraws more than 1000 m3/day of water?		X		
Include an irrigation scheme that is more than 100 hectares or withdraws more than 5000 m3/day of water?		X		
Include an existing irrigation scheme?		X		
Include an area known or expected to have water quality problems?		X		
Include usage of non-conventional sources of water (i.e. wastewater)?		X		
Include a dam that is more than 5 m. in height?		X		
Include a dam that is more than 15 m. in height?		X		
Include measures that build resilience to climate change?			X	
Tenure				
Negatively affect the legitimate tenure rights of individuals, communities or others?		X		
ESS 2 BIODIVERSITY, ECOSYSTEMS AND NATURAL HABITATS				
Make reasonable and feasible effort to avoid practices that could have a negative impact on biodiversity, including agricultural biodiversity and genetic resources?			X	
Have biosafety provisions in place?	X			
Respect access and benefit-sharing measures in force?	X			
Safeguard the relationships between biological and cultural diversity?	X			
Protected areas, buffer zones and natural habitats				
Be located such that it poses no risk or impact to protected areas, critical habitats and ecosystem functions?			X	
ESS 3 PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE				
Planted forests				
Have a credible forest certification scheme, national forest programmes or equivalent or use the Voluntary Guidelines on Planted Forests (or an equivalent for indigenous forests)?			X	

ESS 4 ANIMAL - LIVESTOCK AND AQUATIC- GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE				
Involve the procurement or provision of pesticides?	X			
Aquatic genetic resources				
Adhere (Aligned) to the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and its related negotiated instruments?	X			
Be aligned, where applicable, with FAO's strategic policies established in the FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries (including aquaculture)?	X			
Livestock genetic resources				
Be aligned with the Livestock Sector Strategy including the animal disease, public health and land degradation provisions?	X			
ESS 5 PEST AND PESTICIDES MANAGEMENT				
Involve the procurement or provision of pesticides?			X	
Result in increased use of pesticides through expansion or intensification of production systems?		X		
Require the disposal of pesticides or pesticide contaminated materials?		X		
ESS 6 INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND DISPLACEMENT				
Avoid the physical and economic displacement of people?			X	
ESS 7 DECENT WORK				
Adhere to FAO's guidance on decent rural employment, promoting more and better employment opportunities and working conditions in rural areas and avoiding practices that could increase workers' vulnerability?			X	
Respect the fundamental principles and rights at work and support the effective implementation of other international labour standards, in particular those that are relevant to the agri-food sector?			X	
ESS 8 GENDER EQUALITY				
Have the needs, priorities and constraints of both women and men been taken into consideration?			X	
Promote women's and men's equitable access to and control over productive resources and services?			X	
Foster their equal participation in institutions and decision-making processes?			X	
ESS 9 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE				
Are there any indigenous communities in the project area?			X	
Are project activities likely to have adverse effects on indigenous peoples' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (tangible and intangible)?		X		
Are indigenous communities outside the project area likely to be affected by the project?		X		
Designed to be sensitive to cultural heritage issues?		X		

8. Risk Classification

Project title: **Proeza - Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change**

A. RISK CLASSIFICATION

☐

Low

☒

Moderate

☐

High

1. Record key risk impacts from the E&S Screening Checklist

- A. Risk: Activities to be implemented in protected areas buffer zones.
- B. Involve planted forest development.
- C. Involve the procurement or provision of pesticides.
- D. There are indigenous communities in the project areas.

Moderate Risk:

- a. Projects with identified potential adverse environmental and /or social impacts.
 - A. Affectation to native species that use buffer zones for vital activities.
 - B. Affectation to natural development of native biodiversity.
 - C. Natural processes could be affected including in soil and water.
 - D. Socio, cultural and ethnical aspects could be affected. It will be necessary FPIC.
- b. Potential impacts are not unprecedented in the project area.

The activities been implemented by stakeholders, indigenous peoples and private sector *as business as usual* already cause the aforementioned impacts. In essence, they are not new potential impacts to be generated exclusively by PROEZA implementation. There are some precedents.
- c. Potential impacts are limited to the project's footprint.

The PROEZA potential impacts could affect mainly the areas where the activities will be developed or closely around those areas but in all cases inside the project footprint area. In any case, it is foreseen a generalized adverse impact through all the footprint project area or outside it under PROEZA implementation.
- d. Potential impacts are neither irreversible nor cumulative.

The potential impacts are reversible and they are not cumulative, if applied correctly the model practices promoted by PROEZA.

The potential impacts will be treated both from individual farms and cumulatively, as following:

Component 1.-

Individual farms: The average plot size estimated in the project is 0.8 hectares/household disseminated around 30,000 households in the footprint project area. There is a very low possibility to have cumulative adverse impacts and on the contrary, the socio-economic positive impacts will be well distributed around poor households.

Cumulative: However, potential impacts could present an incremental effect in areas around the protected areas (buffer zone) where wildlife develops vital activities. In this case, additional special considerations should be taken to mitigate that effect, as for instance, PROEZA will promote only integrated pest management for controlling pests and diseases that could affect the productive

models to be implemented in buffer zones. Moreover, on other hand and considering a positive cumulative impact, the project activities that include tree planting and environmental stabilization, while also improving the livelihoods of communities living in and around those areas will enhance the protection of the protected zones. It is therefore understood that while the intention of this safeguard is to ensure that no inadvertent project actions jeopardize protected areas, in this case the project is specifically designed to strengthen their protection with a cumulative effect.

Component 2.-

Individual farms.- The same GCF - FAO environmental and social standards applied to component 1 will be applied to farms in component 2 ensuring a individual mitigation of potential impacts.

Cumulative.- INFONA and SEAM should provide a clear landscape planning to ensure that the models will be implemented in areas with natural potential regarding the models' demanding conditions, avoiding to affect native forest, ensuring the recovering of riparian and riverside areas with native species, protecting water springs and mitigating possible cumulative adverse impacts.

- e. Potential adverse impacts can be addressed by the use of recognized good management or pollution abatement practices, and there is a demonstrated record of their successful use in the project area (upstream and downstream).

Through applying good measures and practices the potential impacts could be mitigated (see Biodiversity management plan). The models have been developed from practical experiences in Paraguay and therefore the proposal are proved.

2. Has the project site and surrounding area been visited by the compiler of this form?

☒ Yes

☐ No

B. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION/ ENGAGEMENT

Identification of stakeholder(s)	Date	Participants	Location
Beneficiaries (consultation in farms through rural extensionists)	06/16 to 08/16	9,188	Caaguazú and San Pedro
Civil society, NGOs, governmental staff	16/12/16	56	Asunción
Beneficiaries, Civil society, NGOs	20/12/16	47	Caaguazú
Civil society, NGOs, governmental staff	21/12/16	14	Alto Paraná
Beneficiaries, Civil society, NGOs	04/01/17	14	Itapúa
Beneficiaries, Civil society, NGOs	06/01/17	11	Canindeyú
Beneficiaries, Civil society, NGOs	11/01/17	15	Concepción
Beneficiaries, Civil society, NGOs	12/01/17	8	San Pedro

Please see Annex L. Stakeholder Engagement Process

1. Summarize key risks and impacts identified from the stakeholder engagement

- A. Difficulties in promoting a long term activity with poor people and extremely poor people that need a daily subsistence income.

- B. Due to the number of beneficiaries and the dispersion among the landscape, it will be necessary an extra effort for providing technical assistance and monitoring the results. It implies in more costs.
- C. Increase the socio-economic difference between the smallholders that are beneficiaries of the project and no beneficiaries, promoting more self-exclusion.
- D. The sustainability of the project will be highly conditioned to the additional and increased support that should be provided by the government.

2. Have any of the stakeholders raised concerns about the project?

During the consultation process, some adverse comments have been raised about the component 2 of the project regarding possible negative impacts that could be generated by the planted forest: i) increase of the water demand for the trees in the agroforestry systems, multifunctional planted forest and reforestation, and ii) expansion of the reforestation area over the property of smallholders promoting migration. A Component 3 has been included in PROEZA to strengthen the institutional capacity of the governmental organizations mainly INFONA and SEAM for the application of the ESS safeguards, also on the reforestation to be promoted through the component 2. Also it is important consider that PROEZA will not promote a land market. On the contrary PROEZA will support smallholders to ensure the land tenure.

9. Project Risk Certification

Project Risk Certification

Entity Number: 645606
Project Title: Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change - PROEZA Project
Recipient Country(ies): Paraguay

Risk Certification

The table below summarizes the environmental and social risks identified in relation to the proposed action.

The proposed action is classified as: **Moderate**

Safeguard Triggered	Risk Identified	Answer	Risk Classification	Reference Guidance	Additional Description (if any)
2	2.1 - Would this project be implemented within a legally designated protected area or its buffer zone?	Yes	Moderate	It is noted that while the project are includes protected zones, no project activities will be carried out inside these protected areas. Moreover, the project activities that include tree planting and environmental stabilization, while also improving the livelihoods of communities living in and around those areas will enhance the protection of the protected zones. It is therefore understood that while the intention of this safeguard is to ensure that no inadvertent project actions jeopardize protected areas, in this case the project is specifically designed to strengthen their protection	No activities of Proeza are planned to be implemented inside of Protected Areas. In PA buffer zones activities will be executed following the Law 294 Environmental Assessment and the Law 352 of Protected Areas.
3	3.4 - Would this project establish or manage planted forests?	Yes	Moderate	- Adhere to existing national forest policies, forest programmes or equivalent strategies. - The observance of principles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Voluntary Guidelines on Planted Forests suffice for indigenous forests but must be read in full compliance with ESS 9- Indigenous People and Cultural Heritage. - Planners and managers must incorporate conservation of biological diversity as fundamental in their planning, management, utilization and monitoring of planted forest resources. - In order to reduce the environmental risk, incidence and impact of abiotic and biotic damaging agents and to maintain and improve planted forest health and productivity, FAO will work together with stakeholders to develop and derive appropriate and efficient response options in planted forest management.	
5	5.1 - Would this project procure, supply and/or	Yes	Moderate	Preference must always be given to sustainable pest management approaches such as Integrated Pest Management (IPM), the use of ecological pest management approaches and the use of mechanical/cultural/physical or biological	

	result in the use of pesticides on crops, livestock, aquaculture or forestry?			pest control tools in favour of synthetic chemicals; and preventive measures and monitoring, - When no viable alternative to the use of chemical pesticides exists, the selection and procurement of pesticides is subject to an internal clearance procedure http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/E_SSS_pesticide_checklist.pdf - The criteria specified in FAO's ESM Guidelines under ESS5 must be adhered to and should be included or referenced in the project document. - If large volumes (above 1,000 litres of kg) of pesticides will be supplied or used throughout the duration of the project, a Pest Management Plan must be prepared to demonstrate how IPM will be promoted to reduce reliance on pesticides, and what measures will be taken to minimize risks of pesticide use. - It must be clarified, which person(s) within (executing) involved institution/s, will be responsible and liable for the proper storage, transport, distribution and use of the products concerned in compliance with the requirements.	
9	9.2 - Are there indigenous peoples living in the project area where activities will take place?	Yes	Moderate	A Free Prior and Informed Consent process is required. If the project is for indigenous peoples, an Indigenous Peoples' Plan is required in addition to the Free Prior and Informed Consent process. Please contact the ESM/OPCA unit for further guidance. In cases where the project is for both, indigenous and non-indigenous peoples, an Indigenous Peoples' Plan will be required only if a substantial number of beneficiaries are Indigenous Peoples. project activities should outline actions to address and mitigate any potential impact. Please contact ESM/OPCA unit for further guidance.	
9	9.4 - Would this project be located in an area where cultural resources exist?	Yes	Moderate	To preserve cultural resources (when existing in the project area) and to avoid their destruction or damage, due diligence must be undertaken to: - verify that provisions of the normative framework, which is usually under the oversight of a national institution responsible for protection of historical and archaeological sites/intangible cultural heritage; and - through collaboration and communication with indigenous peoples' own governance institutions/leadership, verifying the probability of the existence of sites/intangible cultural heritage that are significant to indigenous peoples. In cases where there is a high chance of encountering physical cultural resources, the bidding documents and contract for any civil works must refer to the need to include recovery of "chance findings" in line with national procedures and rules.	

10.Environmental and Social Analysis

Due to its characteristics given that it poses moderate environmental and social risks, PROEZA project is classified as MODERATE RISK one. The Project contemplates a smaller scale of plantations (ranging from 0.8 to a couple of hundred hectares) dispersed over the landscape, preserving biodiversity corridors, focused on the restoration and decrease in degradation of remaining forests, which are expected to generate mainly positive outcomes (with resources from the Green Climate Fund). The project also includes medium-scale plantations for component 2 (using resources from parallel financing), which will qualify for carbon accounting only for projects that comply with the Performance Standards, as verified through a due diligence process that will be conducted by the Project Management Agency or national entities, which have the capacity to apply them.

The following is a summary of the main potential risks and impacts:

Component 1 *Plantando Futuro* (Planting the Future)

This component is aimed at aiding approximately 62,100 families, living in vulnerable social conditions, to establish about 50,700 hectares of mixed and agroforest plantations, in a large area of the landscape, stretching over 8 departments in the Eastern Region of Paraguay. It expects to provide support to climate-smart agroforestry and close-to-nature planted forests, in pieces of land with an average surface of 0.8 hectares per family. This component will be supported by existing social protection programs and it will include matters such as land titles, product marketing and the introduction of better cooking stoves.

Potential Risks and Impacts: The environmental and social risks of this component are low and it is expected to yield positive environmental and social benefits due to its design and implementation characteristics. No relevant negative environmental or social impacts are expected. The following table shows the potential risks and impacts under each of the Performance Standards of component 1 investments:

Standard	Potential Impact
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management	Forestry practices may be carried out unsustainably, there may be overexploitation and poor planning.
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats	Positive impacts for biodiversity and ecosystems are expected due to the increase in restored surfaces of native forests and mixed plantations.
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Not applicable.
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Not applicable.
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management	Potential inappropriate use of pesticides and other agricultural chemical products, posing potential risks for producers and their families, as well as for the environment.
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement	No impacts are expected, as there are no plans for land acquisition, appropriation or resettlement. Participation is voluntary and based on the demand of farmers in their own farms.

	• Potential decrease in resources due to working in an area of forestry having longer-term returns.
ESS 7: Decent Work	• Potential accidents due to activities such as land clearing, soil preparation, planting, pruning, thinning, and harvesting timber and non-timber forest products. • Child labor risk at farms.
ESS 8: Gender Equality	• Potential unequal participation due to gender discrimination or discrimination of other vulnerable groups including Indigenous Peoples.
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage	• Potential discrimination in participation and benefits for Indigenous Peoples. • Lack of prior consultation and consent in land investments and other project activities. • Lack of technical assistance and training in culturally appropriate practices and in native languages of indigenous peoples. • No activities which may affect tangible or intangible cultural heritage are expected.

Component 2 Sustainable Landscapes

This component will promote financial instruments for establishing 32,500 hectares of the so-called “New Generation Forests” on medium-size private property (plantation surface estimated between 50-200 hectares, maximum)

Potential Risks and Impacts: The following table shows the potential risks and impacts of each Performance Standard:

Standard	Potential Impact
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management	• Potential lack of compliance with national legislation on environmental or other type of matters. • Risks due to investors’ lack of an adequate Environmental and Social Management System. • Risk of forest fires • Conversion risks (clearcutting) of remaining native forests replacing them with forest plantations.
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats	• Poor farm and production planning, impacting ecosystems or environmental services. • Mono-crops lacking any planning and the application of poor forestry practices may impact existing or remaining ecosystems. • Exotic species may propagate to native ecosystems.
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	• Not applicable
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	• Not applicable
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management	• Risks linked to the use, storage and inappropriate application of pesticides, herbicides or other chemical products.

ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement	• Risk of establishing plantations on land subject to conflict and land claims, or where people have been displaced against their will, including Indigenous Peoples. • No impacts due to land acquisition or appropriation and new resettlement are expected. Participation is voluntary and it is based on the demand of producers in their own farms. • Risk of land being concentrated in the hands of medium-scale land owners. • Social risks due to conflicts with neighboring communities.
ESS 7: Decent Work	• Potential non-compliance with the principles of this Performance Standard, regarding labor aspects including agreements and other aspects required by law and conventions. • Risks related to workers' health and safety (working without proper protection, etc.).
ESS 8: Gender Equality	• Not applicable.
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage	• Potential of establishing plantations, on land subject to ancestral or current claims by Indigenous Peoples. • No activities which may affect tangible or intangible cultural heritage are expected.

Component 3 Forestry Governance

This component includes support for public institutions enabling them to provide technical assistance and ensure capacity in sustainable forest management, land use, environmental and social aspects, and regulation on renewable energy.

Potential risks and impacts: Environmental risks are minimal for this component, which is mainly technical and aimed at supervising investments. The impacts of poor management and lack of training may lead to environmental impacts due to lack of compliance with regulations and good practices. Social impacts or conflicts may also be generated by poor performance in project supervision, monitoring and evaluation.

11.Environmental and Social Commitment Plan

Part I. Mitigation action plan

The main environmental mitigation and management measures are summarized in the following tables.

a. Component 1

Standard	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsible party/parties
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management	• Forestry practices may be carried out unsustainably, there may be overexploitation and poor planning.	• Applying good forestry practices • Offering support with technical assistance in	• Project management agency

ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats	Positive impacts for biodiversity and ecosystems are expected due to the increase in restored surfaces of native forests and mixed plantations.	sustainable forestry management and farm planning Avoiding plantations in unsuitable areas, including natural prairies and wetlands	- Training, supervision and monitoring of Executive committee institutions (MAG, SEAM, INFONA) - Service providers and subcontractors for promotion and planting, with social and environmental capacity
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Not applicable.		
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Not applicable.		
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management	Potential inappropriate use of pesticides and other agricultural chemical products, posing potential risks for producers and their families, as well as for the environment.	- Training and technical assistance in Integrated Pest Management - Adequate equipment for safe handling of pesticides - Use of appropriate pesticides, monitoring their use and application in farms	- Project management agency - Training, supervision and monitoring of Executive committee institutions (MAG, SEAM, INFONA) - Service providers and subcontractors for promotion and planting, with social and environmental capacity
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement	No impacts are expected, as there are no plans for land acquisition, appropriation or resettlement.	Due diligence of land ownership status of the farms involved to ensure that the area to be	Project management agency

and Displacement	Participation is voluntary and based on the demand of farmers in their own farms. Potential decrease in resources due to working in an area of forestry having longer-term returns.	planted belongs to the beneficiaries Including economic impact considerations in social evaluation to ensure maintenance and improvement of income levels	- Training, supervision and monitoring of Executive committee institutions (MAG, SEAM, INFONA) - Service providers and subcontractors for promotion and planting, with social and environmental capacity
ESS 7: Decent Work	- Potential accidents due to activities such as land clearing, soil preparation, planting, pruning, thinning, and harvesting timber and non-timber forest products. - Child labor risk at farms.	- Providing training in good forestry management, in due time and form, for small producers - Training in and monitoring of child labor in farms - Prohibiting use of child labor in project activities. Alternative activities for women heads of household	- Project management agency - Training, supervision and monitoring of Executive committee institutions (MAG, SEAM, INFONA) - Service providers and subcontractors for promotion and planting, with social and environmental capacity
ESS 8: Gender Equality	Potential unequal participation due to gender discrimination or discrimination of other vulnerable groups including Indigenous Peoples.	- Guaranteeing broad participation processes, including vulnerable groups, based on the social evaluation of the sub-projects. - Special focus on women heads of household, elderly citizens, and other groups who may have more limited participation due to the production activities of the counterparty	- Project Management Agency - Training, supervision and monitoring by institutions who form part of the executive committee, (MAG, SEAM, INFONA) - Service providers and subcontractors for promotion and planting,

			with social and environmental capacity
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage	• Potential discrimination in participation and benefits for Indigenous Peoples. • Lack of prior consultation and consent in land investments and other project activities. • Lack of technical assistance and training in culturally appropriate practices and in native languages of indigenous peoples. • No activities which may affect tangible or intangible cultural heritage are expected.	• Developing the project in line with the Planning Framework for Indigenous Peoples • Preparing projects involving indigenous communities, based on consultation and free and informed participation to obtain consent • Providing technical support in due time and form	• Project management agency • Training, supervision and monitoring of Executive committee institutions (MAG, SEAM, INFONA) with the support of INDI • Service providers and subcontractors for promotion and planting, with social and environmental capacity

b. Component 2

Standard	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsible party/parties
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management	• Potential lack of compliance with national legislation on environmental or other type of matters. • Risks due to investors' lack of an adequate Environmental and Social Management System. • Conversion risks (clearcutting) of remaining native forests replacing them with forest plantations. • Risk of forest fires.	• Reviewing producers E&S Standards. • Ensuring application of E&S Standards depending on the context. • Implementing action plans to improve the E&S Standards. • Forest fire emergency plan.	• Producers and companies are the main responsible parties for their environmental and social management systems. • Project management agency or Financial Intermediary for due diligence. • Supervision and monitoring of executive committee institutions (MAG, SEAM, INFONA).

ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats	• Poor farm and production planning, impacting ecosystems or environmental services. • Mono-crops lacking any planning and the application of poor forestry practices may impact existing or remaining ecosystems. • Exotic species may propagate to native ecosystems.	• Reviewing producers' E&S Standards. • Ensuring application of E&S Standards. • Implementing action plans to improve the E&S Standards. • Conducting due diligence on principles of ESS2. • Ensuring planning of plantations without any impacts to native eco systems, particularly natural grasslands and wetlands. • Supervision and monitoring of Good Forestry Practices aligned with the Environment, FAO Guide for Planted Forest,	• Producers and companies are the main responsible parties for their environmental and social management systems (ESMS) • Project management agency or Financial Intermediary for due diligence • Supervision and monitoring of executive committee institutions (MAG, SEAM, INFONA)
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	• Not applicable		
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	• Not applicable		
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management	• Risks linked to the use, storage and inappropriate application of pesticides, herbicides or other chemical products.	• Conducting due diligence on principles of ESS5. • Supervision and monitoring of pest management measures and promoting integrated pest management with a reduction as far as possible in the use of agrochemicals that are noxious to health.	• Producers and companies • Project management agency or Financial Intermediary for due diligence • Supervision and monitoring of executive committee institutions (MAG, SEAM, INFONA).

ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement	• Risk of establishing plantations on land subject to conflict and land claims, or where people have been displaced against their will, including Indigenous Peoples. • No impacts due to land acquisition or appropriation and new resettlement are expected. Participation is voluntary and it is based on the demand of producers in their own farms. • Social risks due to conflicts with neighboring communities. • Risk of land being concentrated in the hands of medium-scale land owners.	• Conducting due diligence on principles of ESS6. • Reviewing producers E&S Standards. • Ensuring application of E&S Standards. • Implementing action plans to improve the E&S Standards.	• Producers and companies • Project management agency or Financial Intermediary for due diligence • Supervision and monitoring of executive committee institutions (MAG, SEAM, INFONA)
ESS 7: Decent Work	• Potential non-compliance with the principles of this Performance Standard, regarding labor aspects including agreements and other aspects required by law and conventions. • Risks related to workers' health and safety (working without proper protection, etc.).	• Reviewing producers' ESMS • Conducting due diligence on principles of E&S7 • Regular supervision and monitoring of the application of workplace health and safety	• Producers and companies • Project management agency or Financial Intermediary for due diligence • Supervision and monitoring of executive committee institutions (MAG, SEAM, INFONA)
ESS 8: Gender Equality	• Not applicable.		
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage	• Potential of establishing plantations, on land subject to ancestral or current claims by Indigenous Peoples. • No activities which may affect tangible or intangible cultural heritage are expected.	• Consultation with indigenous people around the plantations.	• Conducting due diligence on principles of E&S9 • Consultation of Indigenous Peoples living around the plantations

Part II. Mitigation implementation

Budget

Item	Cost	Source
4 environmental specialists in Project Management Agency	3,000 USD per month/ 7 years (approx.)	PROEZA Project
4 social specialists in Project Management Agency	3.000 USD per month / 7 years (approx.)	PROEZA Project
2 specialists in Indigenous Peoples	2.500 USD per month / 7 years (approx.)	PROEZA Project
Institutions (annual) monitoring costs	Established in the Full Project budget	PROEZA Project – and institutional budgets Institutional reinforcement
Maintaining the ESMS of component 2 producers	Variable	component 2 participating producers
Environmental and social training for component 1 producers	Established in the Full Project budget	PROEZA Project – Institutional reinforcement
Technical training for supervising public institutions	Established in the Full Project budget	PROEZA Project – Institutional reinforcement
Putting together the Environmental Impact Study	1.5% of the Project amount	PROEZA Project

Time frame

Component 1		Year						
ESS	Mitigation measures	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 y 2	Applying good forestry practices							
	Offering support with technical assistance in sustainable forestry management and farm planning							
	Avoiding plantations in unsuitable areas, including natural prairies and wetlands							
5	Training and technical assistance in Integrated Pest Management							
	Adequate equipment for safe handling of pesticides							
	Use of appropriate pesticides, monitoring their use and application in farms							
6	Due diligence of land ownership status of the farms involved to ensure that the area to be planted belongs to the beneficiaries							
	Including economic impact considerations in social evaluation to ensure maintenance and improvement of income levels							
7	Providing training in good forestry management, in due time and form, for small producers							
	Training in and monitoring of child labor in farms							

	Prohibiting use of child labor in project activities.						
	Alternative activities for women heads of household.						
	Guaranteeing broad participation processes, including vulnerable groups, based on the social evaluation of the sub-projects.						
8	Special focus on women heads of household, elderly citizens, and other groups who may have more limited participation due to the production activities of the counterparty						
	Developing the project in line with the Planning Framework for Indigenous Peoples						
9	Preparing projects involving indigenous communities, based on consultation and free and informed participation to obtain consent						
	Providing technical support in due time and form						

Component 2		Year						
ESS	Mitigation measures	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Reviewing producers E&S Standards.							
	Ensuring application of E&S Standards depending on the context.							
	Implementing action plans to improve the E&S Standards.							
	Forest fire emergency plan.							
2	Reviewing producers E&S Standards.							
	Ensuring application of E&S Standards.							
	Implementing action plans to improve the E&S Standards.							
	Conducting due diligence on principles of ESS2.							
	Ensuring planning of plantations without any impacts to native eco systems, particularly natural grasslands and wetlands.							
	Supervision and monitoring of Good Forestry Practices aligned with the Environment, FAO Guide for Planted Forest.							
5	Conducting due diligence on principles of ESS5.							
	Supervision and monitoring of pest management measures and promoting integrated pest management with a reduction as far as possible in the use of agrochemicals that are noxious to health.							
6	Conducting due diligence on principles of ESS6.							
	Reviewing producers E&S Standards.							
	Ensuring application of E&S Standards.							
	Implementing action plans to improve the E&S Standards.							
7	Reviewing producers E&S Standard.							
	Conducting due diligence on principles of E&S7							
9	Consultation with indigenous people around the plantations.							

12. Monitoring and Evaluation

FAO will monitor and evaluate its overall performance against the objectives and requirements of the Environmental and Social Standards within its project Quality Assurance System. During implementation and monitoring, the E&S risk management process will focus on monitoring the project against the ESS to track progress and establish relevant operational controls to verify compliance. Monitoring will be adjusted according to experience and actions required, as well as by feedback from stakeholders. Monitoring of activities will involve direct participation of affected stakeholders. Monitoring reports will be produced and these will provide an accurate and objective record of project implementation, including compliance with the ESS and improvement in project quality.

Preparation stage

This stage involves the promotion of the project and the agroforestry systems, multifunctional planted forest and reforestation. The monitoring and evaluation will focus on:

- Preparing the environmental and social profiles of the agroforestry systems, multifunctional planted forest and reforestation.
- Creating a data base of project environmental and social information, and compliance with safeguards.
- Developing reports and standard checklists for farm planning and survey of capacities.
- Establishing base lines for environmental and social monitoring indicators, including among others: the use of pesticides and adoption of Integrated Pest Management practices, carbon and biodiversity base lines, assessment of beneficiaries' existing economic activities

Implementation stage

During implementation, there are several aspects to be supervised and evaluated, including:

- Implementation of environmental and social measures
- Preparation of compliance reports at farm or producer-group level
- Preparation of environmental and social follow-up reports for the Executive community

Post-closure stage

- Generating project-level information on environmental and social compliance
- Evaluating lessons learned
- Considering positive environmental impacts such as carbon capture and biodiversity benefits
- Calculating the economic and financial impact of sub-projects

Mid-term and final review of project

- Preparing a review of compliance with environmental and social measures and with the environmental safeguards of FAO
- Evaluation of environmental and social impact (including economic and financial impacts) of investments, as a whole.

13.Capacity Development for Environmental and Social Standards

At the producer level	At an institutional	Project Management Agency and Service Providers
COMPONENT 1		
• Training workshops on Good Forestry Practices • Workshops on Integrated pest management • Organizational and social reinforcement • Specialized workshop for vulnerable groups and Indigenous Peoples	• Training in Integrated Pest Management for forestry activities • Training in environmental and social management of forestry projects • Training in performance standards • IT equipment and vehicles for supervision purposes • Training in georeferencing and sizing to beneficiary farm in the PROEZA project area. • Installing monitoring systems for georeferencing the families involved. • Training courses on environmental topics (environmental protection and management, as well as other topics), social aspects (psychological and other types of support), technical skills (repair and maintenance of machinery and equipment), financial matters (management of economic and other resources) offered to beneficiaries and field officers.	• Training in social and environmental safeguards of the IFC and FAO • Training workshops on Good Forestry Practices • Workshops on Integrated Pest Management
COMPONENT 2		
• Courses and workshops on forestry certification. • Training in environmental and social management of forestry projects. • Workshops on Integrated Pest Management.	Financial Intermediaries • Training in performance standards. • Courses and workshops on forestry certification. • Training in environmental and social management of forestry projects. Government • Training in performance standards. • Courses and workshops on forestry certification. • Training in environmental and social management of forestry projects. • Workshops on Integrated Pest Management. • IT equipment and vehicles for supervision purposes. • Training in climate change and geographic information systems.	• Training in performance standards. • Courses and workshops on forestry certification. • Training in environmental and social management of forestry projects. • Workshops on Integrated Pest Management.

14.Disclosure

Project symbol:

Project risk classification: MODERATE

Disclosure of relevant project information helps stakeholders understand the risks, impacts and opportunities of a project

1. The applicable information was released:

A. Date: 25/01/2017; 30/05/2017

B. Location (s): <http://www.stp.gov.py/v1/marco-ambiental-y-social-del-proyecto-proeza/>

C. Language: Spanish

2. Has there been any response to the applicable information that warrants changes to the proposal mitigation?

☒ No

☐ Yes

If yes, specify changes:

15. Grievance Review Mechanism

Any negative impact of PROEZA should be analyzed, solve and mitigated as soon as possible in order to avoid problems and tensions.

The grievance redress mechanism is a tool to avoid conflicts looking for a very expedite resolution of problems. At the same time, this mechanism is cost – efficient as it does not require specific external professional to solve problems.

The objectives of the mechanism as efficient conflict resolution process are to create a mechanism:

- For affected people to communicate their dissatisfaction.
- To pick up complains that in another circumstances will not be received and any corrective solutions could be applied.
- That shows to the beneficiaries and people that results are important but also processes in which some mistakes could happen.
- To approach the project staff to people in order to solve arisen problems.

15.1 Process

The Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) responds to complaints by people who feel they have been adversely affected, is being affected or could be affected by the PROEZA project, during the planning or implementation phase. The idea is that GRM should promote a quick conflicts resolution to avoid long judicial process in tribunals in cases of complaint or dispute.

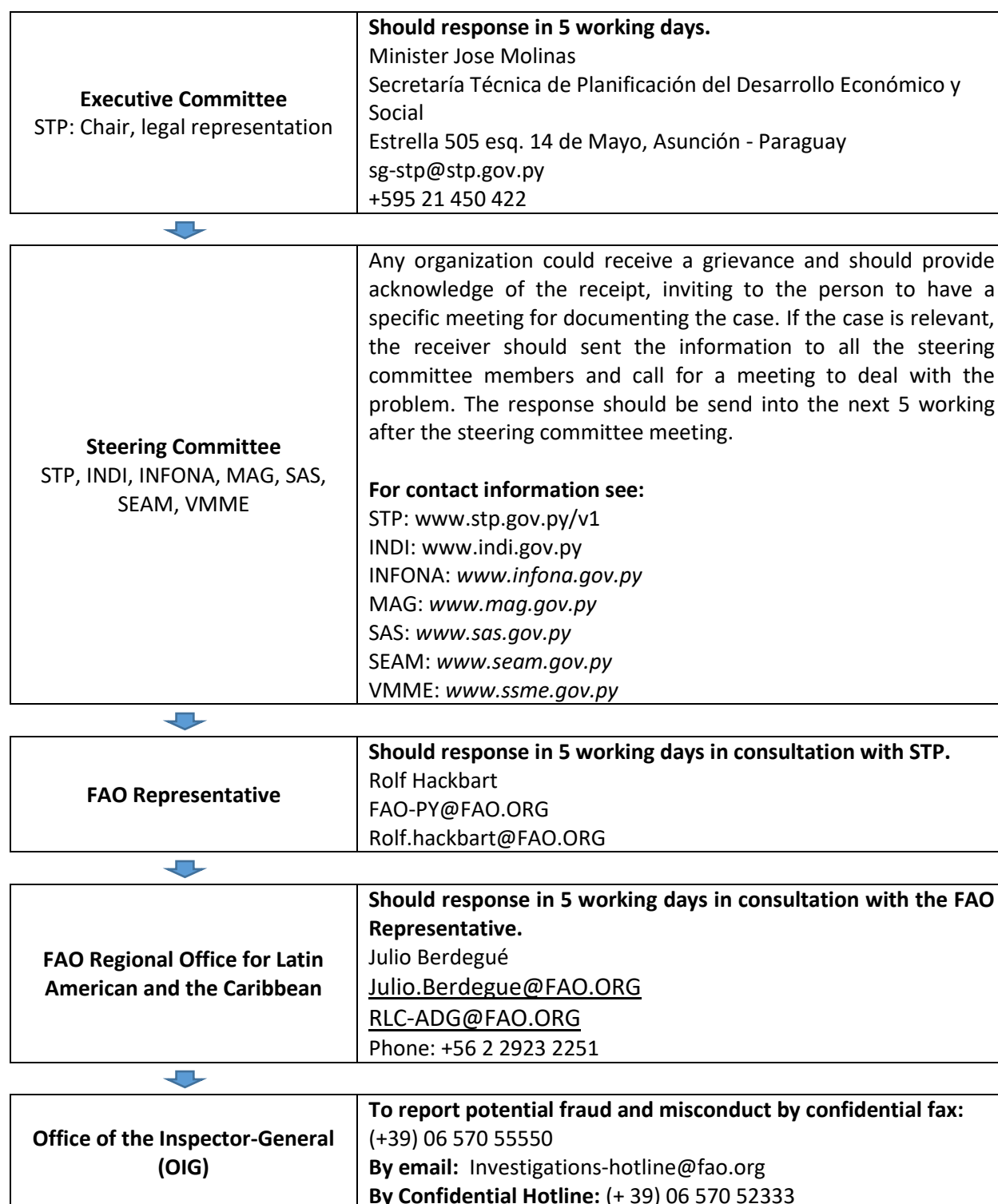
The mechanism comprises the following stages:

1. The affected person should be clearly identified in the complaint document or orally to proceed with the analysis of the grievance. If any member of the EC or another receives the complaint document about any issue or situation of PROEZA, the document should be sent to the Chair of the EC to deal with it in consultation with the other EC members. In any case the confidentiality of the complaint should be preserved during the process.
2. If the situation is so complex or the complainer do not accept the resolution, the complaint should be sent to a superior level until a solution or acceptance is achieved.
3. In any case it is important to consider that the complaint should firstly arrive to the national authorities before coming to FAO. It is worth noting that priority will be given to all possible in house resolutions before coming to FAO.
4. For each complaint received, a written receipt will be sent within five (5) calendar days; and, a resolution proposal will be made within thirty (30) calendar days thereafter.
5. Pursuing the resolution, the person in charge for dealing with the complaint could interact with the complainer or could call for interviews and meetings to better understand the reasons.
6. All the received complaint, the answer and the resolutions should be adequately registered.

15.2 Grievance principle

The principles to be followed during grievance resolution process will include: fairness, respect of human rights, compliance with national regulations, consistency with standards, equality, transparency honesty and respect for each other.

15.3 Grievance structure⁶



⁶ See more and extensive information in **Annex H. Stakeholder engagement plan** of the Funding proposal.

Internal process in national organization

Level 1: Executive Committee. The complaint could come in writing or orally to the EC directly. At this level, received complaints will be registered, investigated and solved by the EC.

Level 2: Steering Committee. If the complaint have not been solved and could not be solve in level 1, then the chair of the EC should send it to level 2.

FAO process

Level 3: FAO Representative. The assistance of the FAO Representative could be requested only if national authorities have already exhausted all the grievance resolution options and the problem has not been resolve.

Level 4: FAO Regional Office for Latin American and the Caribbean. FAO Representative will request if necessary the advice of the Regional Office to resolve a grievance, or will transfer the resolution of the grievance entirely to the regional office, if the problem I high complex.

Level 5: The FAO Regional Representative will request only on very specific situations or complex problems the assistance on the FAO Inspector General who pursuits its own procedures to solve the problem.

15.4 Resolution

Upon acceptance a solution by the complainer, a document with the agreement should be signed with the agreement.

15.5 Dissemination of the grievance redress mechanism

This mechanism will be disseminated to stakeholders and communities through:

- a) PROEZA's STP web page.
- b) FAO Paraguay web page.
- c) Inception workshop once the PROEZA has been approved.
- d) Technical assistance provided in farms. The specialist in field will communicate every visit about the grievance mechanism to beneficiaries.
- e) Training technical courses as a part of the information to be provided to beneficiaries and stakeholders.
- f) Specific brochure about the PROEZA's grievance mechanism (both languages).
- g) Other communicational material to be design and prepared during project implantation.

ANNEX 1. Consultation to Indigenous Peoples

Risks based on answers to trigger questions

Trigger questions	Risk level (based on answers)		
	Low	Moderate	High
1. Are there any indigenous communities in the project area?		YES	
2. Are project activities likely to have adverse effects on indigenous peoples' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (tangible and intangible)?	NO		
3. Are indigenous communities outside the project area likely to be affected by the project?	NO		

Characterization of risk level

LOW: At project assessment there are no indigenous peoples in the project area and there are no apparent risks associated with project activities.	At project assessment there are indigenous peoples in the project area but there are no apparent risks associated with project activities.
MODERATE: There are indigenous peoples in the project area and/or project activities could affect indigenous peoples outside the project area. The project activities will impact without major disruption indigenous peoples' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions and governance systems. Project activities should be designed to address and mitigate any potential impacts.	
HIGH: There are indigenous peoples in the project area or outside the project area who are adversely affected by the proposed project activities. In these cases, an Indigenous Peoples Plan will be prepared in full consultation with the affected communities and with advice from the Project Task Force. The IPP will have to be approved by the indigenous community, as well as by the FAO unit responsible for indigenous people.	

Consultation

Consultation, as it relates to indigenous communities, has a specific and technical definition in Paraguay, and reflects the country's commitment to national and international norms regarding the methodology used to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples in the implementation of projects affecting them. Free, prior and informed consultation is recognized as a fundamental right and as a protection of the indigenous worldview and culture, and a duty of the government to apply when working with indigenous communities.

For example, the government adheres to articles within its own constitution (Chapter V, Article 62), the International Labor Organization (Convention, 169, article 6), and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (article 19) to foster equal rights, good faith, multi-culturism and adequate, timely access to information in working with indigenous communities.

Previous experiences with consultations have informed the one initiated by the PROEZA Working Group. In 2011, SEAM, INFONA and FAPI (*Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas*) signed the UN REDD program agreement to address carbon emissions and climate change. During the design phase of the program, FAPI was instrumental in coordinating the 6 – stage consultation process that informed indigenous peoples and their organizations about climate change and REDD+ nationwide, and provided for their express consent to participate or not. The result of this process was the creation of guidelines for the implementation of the UN REDD Program from the perspective of the indigenous communities. The protocol for free, prior and informed consent of indigenous communities that was produced by UN REDD informed the consultation framework and participation plan for PROEZA.

In 2015, the SAS approved its own 5 - stage consultation protocol via resolution N° 043/2015. Building on this initiative and aiming to give preferential attention to indigenous families within its cash transfer program Tekoporâ, that same year the SAS also approved the "Module for the Inclusion of Indigenous Families to the Tekoporâ program", through resolution N ° 1110 / 2015. The module sets forth the specific procedures required for indigenous families to receive a uniform amount of money, among other items.

The PROEZA Working Group has utilized the framework described above to design and initiate its indigenous consultation plan, which to date includes the following advances:

1. Draft Consultation Plan Framework: With the participation of consultants and staff from the FA and the STP.
2. Meeting with the President of INDI: To present the proposed framework, based on the prior experiences mentioned above. The President and his technical staff approved the framework. The parties agreed to form an ad hoc working group to develop the consultation plan, within the framework of INDI's inter agency Food and Nutrition Security group.
3. Final Draft of Consultation Plan Developed: As of May 5, 2017.
4. Field Application of Consultation Plan: During the period June – July 2017.

Specific plan for the PROEZA Project

The concept of consultation for the purposes of this project has a very specific and technical definition as it relates to indigenous communities, and reflects Paraguay's commitment to national and international norms on the subject of the mechanism used to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples in the implementation of plans, projects or other measures affecting indigenous communities. Free, prior and informed consultation relates is recognized as a fundamental right and as a protection of the indigenous worldview and culture, and a duty of the Government of Paraguay to apply for working together in communities.

Chapter V, article 62 of the Paraguayan Constitution states: *"The Constitution recognizes the existence of indigenous peoples, defined as groups of cultures prior to the creation and organization of the Paraguayan State", and article 65 designates, "indigenous peoples are guaranteed the right to participate in the economic, social political and cultural life of the country, in accordance with its customary uses".*

Further, the Paraguayan Government is a subscriber to the International Labor Organization's Convention, 169, article 6 of which states: *"When applying the dispositions of this convention, governments should: I. Consult the peoples concerned through appropriate procedures and in particular through their representative institutions, whenever legislative or administrative measures which may affect them directly... IV provision. The consultations carried out in application of this Convention should be made in good faith and in a manner appropriate to the circumstances, with the aim of reaching an agreement or obtain consent about the proposed measures."*

Similarly, in the United Nations Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, article 19 expresses: *"States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their representative institutions before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that affect them, in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent"*.

Guiding Principles

The following guiding principles will be applied to carry out the consultation activities called for within the project framework:

- **Equal Rights.** To ensure recognition of the prerogative which is inherent in all people, by their human condition.
- **Good Faith.** To ensure honest and fair interaction that is not misleading, and based on the value of one's word, build a harmonious and honest relationship respecting agreements that ensure trust.
- **Multiculturalism.** Based on respect for cultural and geographical diversity, which implies the handling of relationships in horizontal, equal manner.
- **Adequate, Timely and Accessible Information.** The facilitation of program information in a timely and accessible manner to the indigenous culture.

Inter-Agency Coordination in the Consultation

The procedure presented in this document is a guide for the relationship between public institutions involved in this project and the indigenous communities which are located in the departments and districts of the proposed project area. This procedure is intended to obtain the consent of indigenous communities to the implementation of measures envisaged in the PROEZA project and the consent is binding.

Summary of the already executed consultation meetings⁷

First approach.- During the PROEZA formulation process, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock through the National Project Management and Coordination Directorate (Dincap), more specifically through the Sustainable Rural Development Project (PRODERS), made a series of presentations and enabled consultation spaces with representatives and leading leaders of the indigenous communities of the Departments of Guairá and Caazapá on the objectives and status of the PROEZA proposal; this initiative fell within the activities of Consultations for the selection of Indigenous Communities beneficiaries of the PRODERS Project of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

Inter-institutional coordination and operational route of the Consultation.- Within the framework of the preparation process of the PROEZA project for this first stage of the FPIC, a national technical team was set up to coordinate the Inter-institutional Consultation, composed of the Technical Secretariat for Planning, the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs and FAO, in May 2017. This working group developed the preparatory roadmap for FPIC, which included 3 key milestones: i) training on WGVDs, ii) organization of the first meeting with representatives of 3rd level indigenous organizations to define the work plan for the implementation of the Consultation and the guiding procedure for the relationship with the indigenous communities that are located in the departments and districts of the proposed area, and iii) the baseline identification.

Representatives consultation 1 (C.1).- Following the consultation roadmap, the meeting was coordinated with representatives of Third Level Indigenous Organizations, held on May 31, 2017. Participants were leaders and representatives of indigenous organizations representing their partner organizations (Federation for Self-Determination of Indigenous Peoples, Kuña Guaraní Aty Organization, Continental Council of the Guaraní Nation, Organization of Peasant and Indigenous Women, Indigenous Regional Federation of the Chaco).

Representatives consultation 2 (C.2).- The second meeting was coordinated with representatives of Indigenous Organizations of second level, of the 8 departments, territory defined for the execution of PROEZA. It was held on July 26, 2017 with the participation of: Mbya Rekoapy Association, Association of Indigenous Communities of San Pedro, Association of Independent Communities, Opy Porã Association, Association of Guaraní Indigenous Communities of Alto Paraná, Association of Mbya Mba'e Pu Porã Communities, Association of Lower Canindeyú Indigenous Communities, Association of Ache Communities.

⁷ See more and extensive information in **Annex L. Indigenous peoples planning framework** of the Funding proposal.

Process

Department	Number of Districts with Indigenous Communities	Total number of Communities	Total Population	Number of Group Workshops	Number of Community Workshops
Concepción	7	25	3.604	2	3
San Pedro	12	38	3.720	2	3
Guairá	2	13	2.543	2	3
Caaguazú	12	58	9.321	4	3
Caazapá	4	27	3.430	4	3
Alto Paraná	8	39	5.464	4	3
Canindeyú	9	124	12.420	8	3
Itapúa	11	30	1.965	2	3
Total	65	354	42.487	28	24

Total districts:	65
Total indigenous communities:	354
Total population:	42,487
Total Group Workshops:	28
Total Community Workshops:	24

Planning

- Conduct a general analysis of the situation of the community in particular.
- Conduct visits to the identified communities
- Preparation of informational materials about the project adapted for better communication with indigenous communities.
- Develop a consultation questionnaire.
- Briefing with the local municipality.
- Set the day, date, time, place and the necessary logistics.
- Make and distribute invitations to the leaders in the participating communities, for at least 2 people in each community, encouraging the participation of women.

Creation of the technical team that will carry out the consultations:

To carry out the consultations the Executive Committee will create technical coordinating team at the central level and the necessary local technical support teams follows: an inter-agency team that is responsible for the planning of the previously-mentioned activities will be led by the STP, who will define a methodology suitable for each territory and accompany the implementation of the planned consultations. This team will be comprised mainly of technicians from INDI, the MAG's Department of Technical Assistance to Indigenous Peoples (ATCI), the PRODERS project, and the Paraguay Inclusive Program (PPI), with the support of the priority area of indigenous peoples and food security and nutrition FAOPY.

Local Technical Support Teams:

These will be legal and technical teams from the different programs and/or projects that are being implemented by Executive Committee member agencies, from the STP's Planting Opportunities Program

and Arovia, INDI's joint program of food safety and nutrition (PC SAN), and from the MAG's previously-mentioned programs, and in close coordination with the departmental and municipal authorities among others. These teams will be the principal point of initial contact with the indigenous communities.

Tentative schedule: 60 days from the project approval date.

N°	Department	Work Plan	
		Month 1	Month 2
1	Concepción	Workshop 1: Consultation	Workshop 2: Consent
2	San Pedro	Workshop 1: Consultation	Workshop 2: Consent
3	Guairá	Workshop 1: Consultation	Workshop 2: Consent
4	Caaguazú	Workshop 1 y 2: Consultation	Workshop 3 y 4: Consent
5	Caazapá	Workshop 1 y 2: Consultation	Workshop 3 y 4: Consent
6	Alto Paraná	Workshop 1 y 2: Consultation	Workshop 3 y 4: Consent
7	Canindeyú	Workshop 1, 2, 3 y 4: Consultation	Workshop 5, 6, 7 y 8: Consent
8	Itapúa	Workshop 1: Consultation	Workshop 2: Consent

Content Development:

- Activity 1:** A brief diagnosis of the situation in terms of the natural resources of each community, identifying the number of hectares used for cultivation, for forest, and used for housing and services such as school, other.
- Activity 2:** Interactive presentation of the PROEZA project, taking into account the predominant language of the participants. Delivery of a copy of the presentation in paper format to each participant. Answer all queries performed by the participants (until all questions answered) respecting the times of the participants.
- Activity 3:** Identification of the community contacts and PROEZA representatives locally, and facilitating phone contacts.
- Activity 4:** Definition of procedure of communication, monitoring and frequency of meetings to achieve consent.
- Activity 5:** Signing of the meeting minutes and the agreements reached.
- Activity 6:** The second consultation day is to receive the response and consent from the community. Consent can also be given on the first day workshop carried out.
- Activity 7:** Signing of the community consent document.
- Activity 8:** Define the procedure for the resolution of conflicts.
- Activity 9:** According to the case, a meeting will be set for consensus-building to resolve conflicts.
- Activity 10:** Synopsis and notes of meetings for each district.

Recommendations provided by the indigenous people during the consultation process⁸

Activities	Recommendation	Comment
Impact Statement: PROEZA promote incentives to mitigate climate change through planting fast growing trees in mixtures with valuable native species in an environmental friendly and socially responsible way at the same time that rural poverty and extreme poverty is reduced as a path to increase resilience and adaptation to climate change. On the other hand, PROEZA's adaptation strategy consists of supporting poor and extremely poor rural vulnerable households to increase their resilience to climate change through the diversification of production and options to increase family income through intensive social and technical assistance for the establishment of climate-smart agroforestry production systems and/or multifunctional "Close-to-Nature" planted forests (CTNPF) generating mitigation. Outcome Statement: As PROEZA's adaptation strategy consists of supporting poor and extremely poor rural vulnerable households to increase their resilience to climate change, the beneficiaries are 153,000 people living in poverty and extreme poverty in the project area affected by climate change, of which 76,000 are women and 14,800 are indigenous. The indirect beneficiaries are the 141,306 poor and extremely poor households (720,000 people/360,000 women) registered in Tekoporã (social protection programme) that could also be benefited from the transformational change to be promoted by PROEZA. Also, 7,500 household will introduce improved cooking stoves benefiting the family and mainly the women by reducing their exposure to high level of emissions by cooking with traditional stoves.		
General recommendation	C.1.5 They recommend reaching communities that rent their land, prioritize deforested communities, without forests no one can live well, that the project has a relevant cultural focus of each people.	One of the criteria for defining the initial working area of PROEZA inside the footprint area is the high level of exposure of beneficiaries.
	C.1.8 Another important recommendation, explain well to people what exotic species mean and take care that promotion as an income opportunity is prioritized because it can lead to loss of culture.	Indigenous people could decide about the CTNPF model to be established in their property, however the models to be promoted should be around of the most natural possible, avoiding the issues of exotic forest species.
	C.2.9 Respect the timing of the indigenous communities for the implementation of the Project.	Indigenous people will be firstly assistance taking into consideration that need special timing.

⁸ Representatives of Third Level Indigenous Organizations - May 31, 2017 (Federation for Self-Determination of Indigenous Peoples, Kuña Guaraní Aty Organization, Continental Council of the Guaraní Nation, Organization of Peasant and Indigenous Women, Indigenous Regional Federation of the Chaco); and Representatives of Second Level Indigenous Organizations of the 8 departments - July 26, 2017 (Mbya Rekoapy Association, Association of Indigenous Communities of San Pedro, Association of Independent Communities, Opy Porã Association, Association of Guaraní Indigenous Communities of Alto Paraná, Association of Mbya Mba'e Pu Porã Communities, Association of Lower Canindeyú Indigenous Communities, Association of Ache Communities).

	C.2.10 Consultation in the communities, in the territory, must be done once the project is approved and it must be started with an ATY GUAZÚ (departmental meeting) and then reach the communities.	It has been already agreed during the consultation phase and this request will be attend.
Output 1: Climate-smart agroforestry production systems and multifunctional “Close-to-Nature” planted forests (CTNPF) established 30,000 poor and extreme poor households in the project area.		
1.1. Select, hire and audit the Project Management Agent (PMA) and the Environmental Cash Transfer Agent (ECTA) 1.2. Provide support to improve governance and coordination and support the EC in leading the programme. 1.3. Provide assistance to vulnerable households through the Social Protection Programme 1.4. Make social conditional cash transfer (CCT) 1.5. Provide technical assistance to beneficiaries	C.2.7 Projects must be considered as having medium- and long-term periods to achieve results (at least 10 years). C.2.4 That the members designated by the community become technical promoters to accompany the implementation process and be paid. C.1.6 The technicians who work on the project must respect the knowledge of the Indigenous peoples and avoid using technical jargon, the language should be expressed in a simple way so they can understand. C.1.1 Take into account the cultural calendar for tree planting; indigenous people have deep knowledge about plants. C.2.2 Young people should be involved in order to contribute to the establishment of their communities through the strengthening of their skills in trades and the revitalization of traditional knowledge and practices, such as: handicrafts, production of honey, yerba mate, medicinal plants, others. C.2.4 That the members designated by the community become technical promoters to accompany the implementation process and be paid.	Paraguayan government is expecting to develop a second phase after PROEZA implementation period. As much as possible it will be select as promoters also well qualified technical indigenous people. Promoters will receive special training to assist indigenous people. CTNPF models will be implement through agreement and respecting also traditional knowledge. Special technical assistance on the mentioned matters will be provided through PROEZA, building a training programme focused on young indigenous people. As much as possible it will be select as promoters also well qualified technical indigenous people.

1.6. Make investments and wage payments to beneficiaries for the establishment of CTNPF, agroforestry and restoration models 1.7. Make environmental conditional cash transfer (E - CCTs) to beneficiaries 1.8. Operate forest administration, supervision and control in the project area (INFONA)	C.2.8 Forestry activities should also support communities to generate income linked to the forest market. C.1.4 Any proposal for indigenous communities should contribute to cultural strengthening and for this it is very important to consider the medicinal plants or trees that Indigenous Peoples use for the treatment of diseases, each village has its own tree. C.2.5 The activities in which the members of the communities participate must be remunerated by the Project, not be considered as counterpart due to the cost of the time invested. C.2.6 Support the recovery (collection, storage, reproduction) of seeds of native species with emphasis on medicinal plants, the exchange of seeds and knowledge between communities and peoples. C.1.7 The project may include plants that are used in handicrafts so as to support women in strengthening them.	Technical assistance will be provided on both themes, agro-productive practices and also on market access. Indigenous people could decide about the CTNPF model to be established in their property, however the models to be promoted should be around of the most natural possible, including also medicine plants and/or trees. PROEZA will provide financial support to promote the establishment of CTNPF in poor and extremely poor household, in this sense some cost should be covered. Models to be promoted should be around of the most natural possible, including also medicine or handicrafts plants and/or trees. Lessons learned and experience exchange are considered as technical assistance technics to be put in place to capacity building.
2. More efficient and sustainable technology for domestic firewood consumption.		
2.1 Introduce improved cooking stoves	C.1.2 For the construction of the improved stove it is considered that it can be done in the center of the kitchen so that members of the family can sit around it and look at each other in the face, they emphasized that for the natives the circular system is very important; it is the moment of the day when many things are shared, information, the planning of the day, etc. C.1.3 They point out that the fire must be in the center not in a corner; it is a sacred place for families.	The improved stove will be install where the family will decide.

3. Certified “New Generation Forest Plantations” (NGFPs) through which high yield forest plantations will be combined with natural forests in biodiversity reserves and watershed protection strips established by medium sized land owners		
3.1. Offer incentives, credit and promote establishment of NGFPs to the private sector 3.2. Make environmental audits (INFONA/SEAM)		
4. Normative adjustments and institutional changes needed to improve the business climate for afforestation approved		
4.1. Support institutional capacity of INFONA, SEAM, SAS and VMME.	C.2.1 The project should support actions that strengthen the organization of the communities themselves. C.2.3 That the communities themselves actively participate in the implementation of the Project, by being resource managers; the project should not be implemented through other non-indigenous organizations.	Technical support will also be provided to the organizations of the indigenous communities. The basis of technical assistance is the cooperation among indigenous organizations and non-indigenous organizations along exchange of experiences and knowledge. Without the national organizations that are engaged in the project implementation, it will not be possible to promote cooperation to the beneficiaries and project could not be implemented. Cooperation is essential.
4.2 Review and strengthening the legal framework and promote certification systems	C.2.11 Support communities in the management of documentation required to facilitate the marketing of their products.	As mentioned, technical support will also be provided to the organizations of the indigenous communities.

Indigenous peoples planning framework⁹

Activities	Expected positive and negative impacts on indigenous	Measures to mitigate the impacts	Measures to ensure that affected populations receive appropriate benefits	Responsible
Impact Statement: PROEZA promote incentives to mitigate climate change through planting fast growing trees in mixtures with valuable native species in an environmental friendly and socially responsible way at the same time that rural poverty and extreme poverty is reduced as a path to increase resilience and adaptation to climate change. On the other hand, PROEZA's adaptation strategy consists of supporting poor and extremely poor rural vulnerable households to increase their resilience to climate change through the diversification of production and options to increase family income through intensive social and technical assistance for the establishment of climate-smart agroforestry production systems and/or multifunctional "Close-to-Nature" planted forests (CTNPF) generating mitigation. Outcome Statement: As PROEZA's adaptation strategy consists of supporting poor and extremely poor rural vulnerable households to increase their resilience to climate change, the beneficiaries are 153,000 people living in poverty and extreme poverty in the project area affected by climate change, of which 76,000 are women and 14,800 are indigenous. The indirect beneficiaries are the 141,306 poor and extremely poor households (720,000 people/360,000 women) registered in Tekoporã (social protection programme) that could also be benefited from the transformational change to be promoted by PROEZA. Also, 7,500 household will introduce improved cooking stoves benefiting the family and mainly the women by reducing their exposure to high level of emissions by cooking with traditional stoves. Output 1: Climate-smart agroforestry production systems and multifunctional "Close-to-Nature" planted forests (CTNPF) established 30,000 poor and extreme poor households in the project area.				
1.1. Select, hire and audit the Project Management Agent (PMA) and the Environmental Cash Transfer Agent (ECTA)	No expected impact.	N/A	Training should be provided to PMA and ECTA to deal with indigenous population on management and cash transfer.	FAO/EC
1.2. Provide support to improve governance and coordination and support the EC in leading the programme.	No expected impact.	N/A	Additional to the INDI, it should be include on the EC a representative of the indigenous population in agreement with the EC members.	FAO/PMA

⁹ See more and extensive information in **Annex L. Indigenous peoples planning framework** of the Funding proposal.

1.3. Provide assistance to vulnerable households through the Social Protection Programme	Positive impact.	Ensuring that social protection programme staff is well trained on supporting indigenous people taking into consideration their own culture.		Social Action Secretary (SAS)
1.4. Make social conditional cash transfer (CCT)	Positive impact.	The social protection assistance should be applied at the same time with a development programme as PROEZA for avoiding the dependency.	Reviewing the Social protection programme list to ensure that the beneficiaries are the most vulnerable and poor people in the most affected areas.	Social Action Secretary (SAS)
1.5. Provide technical assistance to beneficiaries	Positive impact.	Ensuring that technical assistance staff on supporting indigenous people is well trained taking into consideration their own culture. As much as possible use indigenous technicians for providing technical support.	Assess the staff to be sure that it is able to provide the correct technical assistance and ensure its permanent upgradation.	INFONA/SEAM/MAG/FAO
1.6. Make investments and wage payments to beneficiaries for the establishment of CTNPF, agroforestry and restoration models	Positive impact.	Ensure the use of the resources on the establishment of CTNPF, agroforestry and restoration	Provide “just in time” and enough technical assistance to ensure the use of agroforestry implementing good practices to ensure	Social Action Secretary (SAS)

1.7. Make environmental conditional cash transfer (E - CCTs) to beneficiaries	Positive impacts.	models by the indigenous population.	success in the implementation of the models. Clear definition of the conditions to be assess before to make the cash transfer.	STP/FAO/ECTA
1.8. Operate forest administration, supervision and control in the project area (INFONA)	No expected impact.	N/A		EC/INFONA/SEAM/FAO
2. More efficient and sustainable technology for domestic firewood consumption.				
2.1 Introduce improved cooking stoves	Positive impact.	The decision should be taken by the women who will deal in a daily basis with the improved stove.	Technical staff that will ensure the establishment of the agroforestry models, also should provide technical assistance to women for maintaining the improved cooking stoves in good performance.	VMME/STP/PMA/FAO
3. Certified “New Generation Forest Plantations” (NGFPs) through which high yield forest plantations will be combined with natural forests in biodiversity reserves and watershed protection strips established by medium sized land owners				
3.1. Offer incentives, credit and promote establishment of NGFPs to the private sector 3.2. Make environmental audits (INFONA/SEAM)	No expected impact.	In any case it is important to monitor closely the incentives to the private sector to be sure that land tenure rights of indigenous populations is not being affecting.	NGFP should be certified with the same environmental and social standard to be used by PROEZA.	BNF/AGD INFONA/SEAM
4. Normative adjustments and institutional changes needed to improve the business climate for afforestation approved				

4.1. Support institutional capacity of INFONA, SEAM, SAS and VMME.	No impact expected.	N/A		EC/STP/FAO
4.2 Review and strengthening the legal framework and promote certification systems	Positive impact.		Indigenous people should be also considered as beneficiaries for the certification system and also by the environmental services payment systems.	EC/INFONA/SEAM

Monitoring and report

Activities	Measures to ensure that affected populations receive appropriate benefits	Monitoring	Reporting	Responsible
Output 1: Climate-smart agroforestry production systems and multifunctional “Close-to-Nature” planted forests (CTNPF) established 30,000 poor and extreme poor households in the project area.				
1.1 Select, hire and audit the Project Management Agent (PMA) and the Environmental Cash Transfer Agent (ECTA)	Training should be provided to PMA and ECTA to deal with indigenous population on management and cash transfer.	PMA and ECTA will provide that have under their staff, high level specialist on indigenous matter.	Yearly	FAO/EC
1.2 Provide support to improve governance and coordination and support the EC in leading the programme.	Additional to the INDI, it should be include on the EC a representative of the indigenous population in agreement with the EC members.	Minutes will provide evidence that in a yearly round basis, representative of different indigenous population will be part of the EC decision process.	Yearly	FAO/PMA
1.3 Provide assistance to vulnerable households through the Social Protection Programme				Social Action Secretary (SAS)

1.4 Make social conditional cash transfer (CCT)	Reviewing the Social protection programme list to ensure that the beneficiaries are the most vulnerable and poor people in the most affected areas.	The list of the PROEZA's beneficiaries will be reviewed on a yearly basis.	Yearly	Social Action Secretary (SAS)
1.5 Provide technical assistance to beneficiaries	Assess the staff to be sure that it is able to provide the correct technical assistance and ensure its permanent upgradation.	A specific assessment system is running to ensure the qualification of the technical staff on indigenous matters.	Semester	INFONA/SEAM/MAG/FAO
1.6 Make investments and wage payments to beneficiaries for the establishment of CTNPF, agroforestry and restoration models	Provide "just in time" and enough technical assistance to ensure the use of agroforestry implementing good practices to ensure success in the implementation of the models.	A specific assessment system is running to ensure the indigenous people beneficiaries are being adequately assisted by technical staff in field.	Semester	Social Action Secretary (SAS)
1.7 Make environmental conditional cash transfer (E - CCTs) to beneficiaries	Clear definition of the conditions to be assess before to make the cash transfer.	Information provided to each beneficiary about the conditions of the cash transfer.	Yearly	STP/FAO/ECTA
1.8 Operate forest administration, supervision and control in the project area (INFONA)				EC/INFONA/SEAM/FAO
2. More efficient and sustainable technology for domestic firewood consumption.				
2.1 Introduce improved cooking stoves	Technical staff that will ensure the establishment of the agroforestry models, also should provide technical assistance to women for maintaining the improved cooking stoves in good performance.	The stove should be operative at least until the end of the PROEZA implementation period	Yearly	VMME/STP/PMA/FAO
3. Certified "New Generation Forest Plantations" (NGFPs) through which high yield forest plantations will be combined with natural forests in biodiversity reserves and watershed protection strips established by medium sized land owners				
3.1. Offer incentives, credit and promote establishment of NGFPs to the private sector	NGFP should be certified with the same environmental and social standard to be used by PROEZA.	The background documentation of the NGFP should have an	Semester	BNF/AGD INFONA/SEAM

3.2. Make environmental audits (INFONA/SEAM)		certify provided by SEAM and INFONA		
4. Normative adjustments and institutional changes needed to improve the business climate for afforestation approved				
4.1. Support institutional capacity of INFONA, SEAM, SAS and VMME.				EC/STP/FAO
4.2 Review and strengthening the legal framework and promote certification systems	Indigenous people should be also considered as beneficiaries for the certification system and also by the environmental services payment systems.	The systems should have a specific component on indigenous people	Once systems are approved and in place.	EC/INFONA/SEAM

Minutes of the meetings

Representatives of Third Level Indigenous Organizations - May 31, 2017

Acta de Conformidad de la Consulta con representantes de Organizaciones Indígenas de Tercer Nivel sobre el Proyecto PROEZA y el Plan de Consulta con Comunidades Indígenas

A los 31 días del mes de julio mayo de 2017, siendo a las 15:00 horas, líderes y líderesas representantes de las organizaciones indígenas considerados de tercer nivel en representación de sus organizaciones asociadas y el equipo técnico Interinstitucional responsable de la elaboración del Proyecto PROEZA: Secretaría Técnica de Planificación del Desarrollo Económico y Social(STP), Instituto Paraguayo del Indígena(INDI) y la Organización de las Naciones Unidad para la Alimentación y la Agricultura(FAO), se reúnen para dialogar sobre los componentes y acciones previstas, de manera a identificar aspectos a mejorar o a incorporar en la propuesta de tal forma que se adecue a las necesidades y pertinencia cultural de los Pueblos Indígenas:

- 1- Federación por la Autodeterminación de los Pueblos Indígenas (FAPI) que es una federación autónoma compuesta por 12 organizaciones indígenas de las dos regiones del Paraguay, de la región oriental, forman parte las siguientes organizaciones:
 - Asociación de Comunidades Ava Guaraní del alto Paraná (ACIGAP)
 - Asociación de Comunidades Indígenas Ava Guaraní de Alto Carindeyú (AAGAC)
 - Asociación de Comunidades Indígenas Mby'a Guaraní Che'iro Ara Poty de Caaguazú
 - Asociación de Comunidades Indígenas de Itapúa – ACIDI
 - Asociación de Comunidades Indígenas Mby' a Guaraní Tekoa Yma Jehea Pave"
 - Asociación Indígena Pa'í Tabytera Rekopave de Capitán Bado
- 2- Organización Kuña Guaraní Aty, organización que aglutina a mujeres de la familia lingüística guaraní, Ava Guaraní, Mbya Guaraní, Guaraní Occidental, Ache, Pa'í Tavyterá y Guaraní Nandeva .
- 3- Consejo Continental de la Nación Guaraní, aglutina de organizaciones indígenas del Paraguay y Brasil.
- 4- ENEP, Equipo Nacional de la Estrategia País, representación indígena, órgano consultivo del Poder ejecutivo.
- 5- Conamuri, Organización nacional de mujeres rurales e indígenas.
- 6- Federación Regional Indígena del Chaco (FRIOCH): aglutina organizaciones indígenas de los Departamentos de Presidente Hayes y Boquerón

Luego de un debate participativo sobre la presentación resumida en forma clara y concisa del Proyecto y la propuesta de consulta elaborado por el equipo técnico, los participantes en primer lugar destacaron la importancia de la propuesta y el valor que representa para ellos las acciones previstas, será una oportunidad para recuperar el nombre del bosque que tienen la población del Pueblo Guaraní (tera ka'aguy del Pueblo

Guarani); a continuación se resume las recomendaciones para mejorar la pertinencia del Proyecto para los Pueblos Indígenas:

- Que se tenga en cuenta el calendario cultural de plantación de los árboles, los Indígenas tienen conocimiento profundo sobre las plantas.
- Para la construcción del fogón en alto se considere a que se pueda realizar en el centro de la cocina para que los miembros de la familia se pueda sentar alrededor del mismo y mirarse en la cara, destacaron que para los Indígenas es muy importante el sistema circular, es el momento del día en que se comparten muchas cosas, informaciones, la planificación del día, etc.
- Resaltan que el fuego debe estar en el centro no en una esquina, es un lugar sagrado para las familias.
- Toda propuesta para comunidades indígenas debe contribuir al fortalecimiento cultural y para ello es muy importante considerar las plantas medicinales o árboles que los pueblos indígenas utilizan para el tratamiento de las enfermedades, cada pueblo tiene su propio árbol.
- Recomienda llegar a las comunidades que arriendan sus tierras, priorizar las comunidades deforestadas, sin bosques ya nadie puede vivir mejor, que el proyecto tenga un enfoque cultural pertinente de cada pueblo.
- Los técnicos que trabajen en el proyecto deben respetar los conocimientos de los Pueblos Indígenas, evitar usar las terminologías técnicas se deben bajar de manera sencilla para que puedan entender.
- El proyecto puede incluir plantas que se utilizan en la artesanía de manera a apoyar a las mujeres en su fortalecimiento.
- Otra recomendación importante, explicar bien a la gente lo que significa las especies exóticas cuidar de que la promoción como oportunidad de ingreso sea priorizada porque puede acarrear la pérdida de la cultura.

Así también recomendaciones sobre el Plan de Consulta fueron las siguientes:

- Las consultas hacer con los abuelos y los líderes religiosos.
- Recomiendan, identificar a las organizaciones indígenas de los departamentos, cuyas comunidades serán beneficiadas y adelantar con ellos la consulta. Aprovechar a las organizaciones indígenas para recoger apreciaciones sobre el Proyecto y una vez que se apruebe el Proyecto se llega a las comunidades.

También en cuanto a la presentación del Proyecto han recomendado los siguientes:

- Cuidar los términos que se usan en la propuesta, para no crear entusiasmo por ejemplo en término de la cocina mejorada, indicar *para las próximas presentaciones infraestructura mejorada*, porque *la cocina implica para nosotros alimentos*; además en la presentación del Componente 2 y 3, excluir la expresión sin intervención en Comunidades Indígenas.
- Propuesta de ajuste del enunciado del Componente 1: Para el fortalecimiento de la Cultura de los Pueblos Indígenas y No Indígenas, recuperando especies nativas y medicinales.
- Ajustar el nombre del componente 1: plantando futuro, por Plantar para el Futuro.



SECRETARÍA
TÉCNICA DE PLANEACIÓN
DEL DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO
Y SOCIAL



INSTITUTO
FORESTAL
NACIONAL



SECRETARÍA
TÉCNICA
DE AGRICULTURA
Y GANADERÍA



MINISTERIO DE
OBRAS PÚBLICAS
Y COMUNICACIONES



SECRETARÍA DE
ACCIÓN
SOCIAL

GOBIERNO NACIONAL
PARTICIPANDO EN TODO MOMENTO

Reunión de Socialización del Proyecto PROEZA y el Plan de Consulta con Comunidades Indígenas

Planilla de Asistencia

Fecha: 31 de mayo de 2017, de 15:00 a 18:00 horas.

Lugar: Secretaría Técnica de Planificación del Desarrollo Económico y Social.

Participantes:

- ✓ STP, INDI
- ✓ Líderes y Escoreros de Organizaciones Indígenas de la Región Oriental y Occidental
- ✓ Apoyo Técnico: FAO

Objetivo:

- ✓ Socializar el Proyecto PROEZA y el Plan de Consulta para con las Comunidades Indígenas.
- ✓ Recoger apreciaciones, aportes de los líderes y de las lideresas participantes que fortalezcan el componente indígena en la Propuesta y el Plan de consulta.

N°	Nombre y Apellido	Organización/Institución	Correo Electrónico	Firma
	María Ríos de Ríos	Katua Guandakiti	maria.rios@gmail.com	
	Selva Morales	Katua Guandakiti		
	María Cruzado	EMIP - COMARCA	maria.cruzado@gmail.com	
	Gonzalo Gómez	CEPT - Bona	gonzalo.gomez@gmail.com	
	Maricela Cruzado	STP	maricela.cruzado@gmail.com	
	Orlando A. Gómez A.	CEPT - Bona	orlando.gomez@gmail.com	
	Miguel Ángel Cruzado	CEPT - Bona	miguel.angel.cruzado@gmail.com	
	Alfonso Cruzado	CEPT - Bona	alfonso.cruzado@gmail.com	
	Florinda Yanes	F.R.C.C.	florindayanes@gmail.com	
	Miguel A. Nolasco	FHO	miguel.nolasco@gmail.com	
	Bonita Arce	TRO	bonita.arce@gmail.com	
	Ada Meléndez	STP	adamelendez@gmail.com	
	Graciela Martínez	STP	graciela.martinez@gmail.com	
	León Bermúdez	FHO	leon.bermudez@gmail.com	
	LINA FRANCO	INDI	linafranco@gmail.com	
	Angela Sales	Katua Guandakiti	angela.sales@gmail.com	

Con el apoyo de:



Organización de las Naciones
Unidas para la Alimentación
y la Agricultura

Acta de Conformidad en el marco de la Consulta con representantes de Organizaciones Indígenas sobre el Proyecto Pobreza, Reforestación, Energía y Cambio Climático (PROEZA)

A los 26 días del mes de julio de 2017, siendo a las 09:00 horas, líderes y lideresas representantes de las organizaciones indígenas en representación de sus comunidades asociadas y el equipo técnico interinstitucional responsable de la elaboración del Proyecto PROEZA: Secretaría Técnica de Planificación del Desarrollo Económico y Social (STP), Instituto Paraguayo del Indígena (INDI) y la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO), se reúnen para dialogar sobre los componentes y acciones previstas, de manera a identificar aspectos a mejorar o a incorporar en la propuesta de tal forma que se adecue a las necesidades y pertinencia cultural de los Pueblos Indígenas y las comunidades de los siguientes departamentos:

Departamento	Organización	Cantidad de Comunidades Asociadas
Concepción	Asociación Mbya Rekoapy	6
San Pedro	Asociación de Comunidades Indígenas de San Pedro (ACISPE)	36
Caaguazú	Asociación de Comunidades Independientes	8
Guairá	Asociación Opy Porã	6
Alto Paraná	Asociación de Comunidades Indígenas Guaraní Alto Paraná-ACIGAP	22
Itapúa	Asociación de Comunidades Mbya Mba'e Pu Porã	6
Canindeyú	Asociación de Comunidades Indígenas Bajo Canindeyú (APIC)	36
	Asociación de Comunidades Ache	6

Tras un diálogo participativo y reflexivo sobre la presentación del Proyecto, sus componentes, se destaca que los participantes han valorado este espacio de participación y manifiestan su valoración hacia el proyecto, las acciones previstas fortalecerán la cultura y la identidad indígena, *(Ou Porã Oreve romombaretehagua ore ramói ha ore jarýi kuera)*.

Se resume a continuación las recomendaciones emitidas por los participantes de manera a que fortalezcan la pertinencia de las acciones y son las siguientes:

- Que el proyecto debe apoyar acciones que fortalezcan a la organización propia de las comunidades.
- Se debe involucrar a los jóvenes con el objetivo de contribuir al arraigo en sus comunidades a través de fortalecimiento de sus capacidades en oficios y revitalización de los conocimientos y prácticas tradicionales, por ejemplo: artesanía, producción de miel, yerba mate, plantas medicinales, otros.
- Que las comunidades mismas participen activamente de la implementación del Proyecto, que sean administradores de los recursos, que no se llegue a implementar a través de otras organizaciones que no sean indígenas.

- Que los miembros designados por la comunidad se conviertan en técnicos promotores para acompañar el proceso de implementación y que sean remunerados.
- Las actividades en las que participan los miembros de las comunidades deben ser remuneradas por el Proyecto que no sea considerada como contrapartida debido al costo del tiempo invertido.
- Apoyar la recuperación (colecta, almacenamiento, reproducción) de semillas de especies nativas con énfasis en las plantas medicinales, el intercambio de semillas y conocimientos entre comunidades y pueblos.
- Se debe considerar que los proyectos necesitan un tiempo medio y largo plazo para lograr los resultados (mínimo 10 años).
- Las actividades forestales también deben apoyar a las comunidades para generar ingresos vinculados al mercado forestal.
- Respetar los tiempos de las comunidades indígenas para la implementación del Proyecto.
- La consulta se debe hacer una vez aprobado el proyecto y se debe iniciar con un ATY GUAZÚ (reunión departamental) y luego llegar a las comunidades.
- Apoyar a las comunidades en la gestión de documentaciones requeridas para facilitar la comercialización de sus productos.

Con el compromiso del equipo técnico de incorporar las recomendaciones sugeridas para la implementación del Proyecto y en conformidad y consentimiento sobre el mismo, los representantes de las organizaciones indígenas hacen constar en el presente documento:

Ramon Moriotti CI- 1099753 *Ramón Moriotti*
Marcelo Amparo 7079809 C.I.Nº 1597727
 Santiago Benítez 4733755
 Mercedes Estela Benítez C.I. 6.057041
~~Isidro P~~
 Isidro Fernandez C.I. 4858.242.
~~Cristino~~ CI 3435439
 Cristino Arce Benítez.
~~Araceli Benítez~~ 2435873
 DIGNICIA ORRGOVERA 4.763.476.
 Catalino Salas Baez N° G.I 4.354860
~~Herminio Vera~~ 4861608
 Roberto Benítez -5452.887

Baralicia Gimenez C.I = 4.150.796
 Mariano Benitez 7213 221



Diálogo sobre el Proyecto PROEZA y el Plan de Consulta con Comunidades Indígenas

Planilla de Asistencia

Fecha: 26 de julio de 2017, de 08:00 a 12:00 horas.

Lugar: Quinta Ykua Satí, Asunción

Participantes:

- ✓ Equipo Interinstitucional: STP, INDI e instituciones de Proeza.
- ✓ Líderes y líderes de Organizaciones Indígenas de la Región Oriental.
- ✓ Apoyo Técnico: FAO.

Objetivo:

- ✓ Dialogar sobre el Proyecto PROEZA y el Plan de Consulta para con las Comunidades Indígenas.
- ✓ Recoger apreciaciones, aportes de los líderes y de las líderes participantes que fortalezcan el componente indígena en la Propuesta y el Plan de consulta.
- ✓ Documentar las recomendaciones y apreciaciones sobre el Proyecto.

N°	Nombre y Apellido	Organización Institución	Celular Teléfono	Firma
1	Mariano Benitez	OPy Porã Mbaracayú	0973 128977	Mariano Benitez
2	Baralicia Gimenez	OPy Porã Mbaracayú	0971 845030	Baralicia Gimenez
3	Roberto Benitez	Mbarc Porã	0983857555	R.B
4	Yerminio Vera	Mbarc Porã	0985.937933	Yerminio Vera
5	Dionicio Orreguera	Asyga	0986.524 895	Dionicio Orreguera
6	Agustin Benitez	Asyga	0985.976.374	Agustin Benitez
7	Guilino Arce Benitez	Mbya Rekó Apy	0983.992.996	Guilino Arce Benitez
8	Manoel Benitez	Mbya Rekó Apy	0973.334.574	Manoel Benitez
9	Margarita Medrano	Mbaracayú Mbaracayú	0974 796 274	Margarita Medrano
10	Catalina Sosa	Federación G.	099298523	Catalina Sosa
11	Jorge Gonzalez	STP	0961 650 690	Jorge Gonzalez
12	María Teresa Peral	STP Comunicaciones	0985-133044	María Teresa Peral
13	Pontá Pérez	A.P.I.C	0983.274169	Pontá Pérez
14	Pontá Peral	A.P.I.C	0986.768705	Pontá Peral
15	Santiago Benitez	II		Santiago Benitez

Venta de
 Alimentos
 Proeza

Con el apoyo de:



Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura

Diálogo sobre el Proyecto PROEZA y el Plan de Consulta con Comunidades Indígenas

Planilla de Asistencia

Fecha: 26 de julio de 2017, de 09:00 a 12:00 horas.

Lugar: Quinta Ykua Sati, Asunción

Participantes:

- ✓ Equipo Interinstitucional: STP, INDI e instituciones de Proeza
- ✓ Líderes y líderes/as de Organizaciones Indígenas de la Región Oriental
- ✓ Apoyo Técnico: FAO

Objetivo:

- ✓ Dialogar sobre el Proyecto PROEZA y el Plan de Consulta para con las Comunidades Indígenas.
- ✓ Recooger apreciaciones, aportes de los líderes y de las líderes participantes que fortalezcan el componente indígena en la Propuesta y el Plan de consulta.
- ✓ Documentar las recomendaciones y apreciaciones sobre el Proyecto.

[illegible]

Con el apoyo de:



Organización de las Naciones
Unidas para la Alimentación
y la Agricultura

ANNEX 2. Pesticide Remarks

Pesticides can contribute to effective crop and food protection during production and in storage. Pesticides are also used in forestry, livestock production and aquaculture to control pests and diseases. At the same time pesticides are designed to be toxic to living organisms, are intentionally dispersed in the environment and are applied to food crops. Pesticide use poses risks to users, others nearby, consumers of food and to the environment. In LMICs these risks are often elevated by overuse, misuse and lack of effective regulatory control. The guidance on the life-cycle management of pesticides as provided by the International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management and its supporting technical guidelines that are drawn up by a FAO\WHO expert panel and expand on specific articles.

In PROEZA, pesticide will be used for ants and invasive plants control during the first stage of the agroforestry systems, multifunctional planted forest and reforestation, however as much as possible will be promoted the use of pest integrated management and biological control.

FAO does not maintain a list of permitted or non-permitted pesticides because many locally specific conditions govern which pesticides may be used. However, in line with the provisions of the FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management and relevant multilateral environmental agreements that include pesticides, the following list of criteria will need to be met in order for a pesticide to be considered for use in PROEZA:

- a. The product should be registered in the country of use, or specifically permitted by the relevant national authority if no registration exists. Use of any pesticide should comply with all the registration requirements including the crop and pest combination for which it is intended.
- b. Users should be able to manage the product within margins of acceptable risk. FAO will not supply pesticides that meet the criteria that define Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs). Pesticides that fall in WHO Hazard Class 2 or GHS Acute Toxicity Category 3 can only be provided if less hazardous alternatives are not available and it can be demonstrated that users adhere to the necessary precautionary measures⁴.
- c. Preference should be given to products that are less hazardous, more selective and less persistent, and to application methods that are less hazardous, better targeted and requiring less pesticides.
- d. Any international procurement of pesticides must abide with the provisions of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.
<http://www.pic.int/Implementation/Pesticides>

ANNEX 3. Gender approach for PROEZA

FAO has established a Gender Equality Policy (2012), as it considers that the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment are key elements to eradicating hunger and poverty in the world. It considers the gender gaps, faced by women, especially rural women, due to the manifest or implicit discrimination that they experience. These gaps are present in many of the productive assets, inputs, and services, including land, livestock, employment, education, outreach, and financial services.

To close these gender gaps, FAO established, as part of this policy, that its actions be guided, among others, to:

- Incorporate gender analysis in the formulation of all field programs and projects.
- All program evaluations and reviews fully incorporate gender analysis, and the areas reviewed report on gender impacts.
- Ensure that the needs and priorities of rural women are documented, heard, and channeled in all processes that FAO leads and supports.
- Ensure that none of FAO's efforts perpetuate gender inequalities or aggravate discrimination against women.

Gender gaps of peasant women¹⁰

In relation to poverty in Paraguay, the data reveals that there is a greater percentage of poor women in rural areas "poverty at the national level measured by income indicates that 24.5% of women are in this situation versus 23.2% of men. In the urban area, this difference decreases, and it increases in the rural area. Around 35.6% of women are in poverty compared to 32.2% of men"¹¹. It is also noted that women farmers are the ones most affected by the lack of own income, since 37.3% of them are in this situation (three times more than men and more than urban women, i.e. 28.6%). The situation worsens in conditions of poverty, since 46.5% of poor rural women do not have their own income.

According to current studies on poverty from a gender perspective, a relevant indicator to consider when analyzing the economic autonomy of women is inactivity, as it entails lack of income¹². Observing this indicator, it is verified that: "Out of the total number of working-age women (10 years and over), 48.1% are inactive (economically inactive population), i.e. they do not work or seek employment, compared to 26.2 % of the men. Of all the inactive population, 65.6% are women. Gaps in inactivity are aggravated by the area of residence. In the rural sector, 52.8% of women are inactive, compared to 21.7% of men; While in the urban sector inactivity affects 45.4% of women and 29.4% of men"¹³.

Legal framework for the equality of rural women

The new Law 5446 on Public Policies for Rural Women, enacted on July 20th, 2015, seeks to reverse these and other gaps. Its general objective is: "to promote and guarantee the economic, social, political and cultural rights of rural women; fundamental for their empowerment and development". This Law is framed in the legal norms of Paraguay, which establish equality and non-discrimination for women and

¹⁰ Based on UNDP, Poverty, unequal economic opportunities and gender. Working document 2, UNDP-UN Women, Asunción, 2015; and UN Women, gender equality and main gaps in Paraguay, Asunción, 2015.

¹¹ UNDP, p.24

¹² UNDP, p.25

¹³ UN Women.

men (Articles 46, 47 and 48); As well as the responsibility of the State to remove obstacles to achieve equality and prevent factors that maintain or promote them "(Article 46, National Constitution of Paraguay). The governing body for compliance with this Law is the Ministry of Women in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAG) and other responsible ministries and institutions.

This law is also aligned with international treaties and conventions, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), ratified by Law 1215 of 1986. The CEDAW is the most important international instrument, of a broad and legally-binding nature with the laws of Paraguay, as it explicitly recognizes that "women continue to be subject to significant discrimination". Article 14 of this instrument and General Comment No. 34 (of 2016) specify the need to enforce the rights of rural women and the responsibility of the State to do so.

Strategy for Gender Equality

Bearing in mind that this program has women beneficiaries, living in poverty and extreme poverty, the program will plan and develop a gender strategy to contribute to "equal access and control over jobs and decent income, land and other Productive resources, "as outlined in the FAO Gender Equality Policy. The strategy will be based on the gender gaps of rural women, including indigenous women, as well as the country's legal framework, which makes the State responsible for promoting equality between women and men.

For the design of this strategy, the practical and strategic needs of the beneficiary women will be reviewed in a diagnosis, from a gender perspective. In other words, the needs of women related to reproductive, domestic and caregiving tasks, for which they are responsible, due to cultural norms and patterns will be considered, given the influence such needs have on the economic autonomy and poverty situation of women, as observed in the data presented. Based on these differentiated needs, actions will be proposed to the beneficiary women, with regards to the beneficiary men, which will contribute to their empowerment and equity between women and men.

Gender Action Plan¹⁴

Activities	Indicators and targets	Timeline ¹⁵	Responsibilities
Impact Statement: PROEZA promote incentives to mitigate climate change through planting fast growing trees in mixtures with valuable native species in an environmental friendly and socially responsible way at the same time that rural poverty and extreme poverty is reduced as a path to increase resilience and adaptation to climate change. On the other hand, PROEZA's adaptation strategy consists of supporting poor and extremely poor rural vulnerable households to increase their resilience to climate change through the diversification of production and options to increase family income through intensive social and technical assistance for the establishment of climate-smart agroforestry production systems and/or multifunctional "Close-to-Nature" planted forests (CTNPF) generating mitigation.			
Outcome Statement: As PROEZA's adaptation strategy consists of supporting poor and extremely poor rural vulnerable households to increase their resilience to climate change, the beneficiaries are 153,000 people living in poverty and extreme poverty in the project area affected by climate change, of which 76,000 are women and 14,800 are indigenous. The indirect beneficiaries are the 141,306 poor and extremely poor households (720,000 people/360,000 women) registered in Tekoporã (social protection programme) that could also be benefited from the transformational change to be promoted by PROEZA. Also, 7,500 household will introduce improved cooking stoves benefiting the family and mainly the women by reducing their exposure to high level of emissions by cooking with traditional stoves.			
1. Climate-smart agroforestry production systems and multifunctional "Close-to-Nature" planted forests (CTNPF) established 30,000 poor and extreme poor households in the project area.			
1.1 Select, hire and audit the Project Management Agent (PMA) and the Environmental Cash Transfer Agent (ECTA)	PMA an ECTA operative and supporting PROEZA implementation with gender focus.	By Q2, year 1 until end Year 5	FAO/EC
1.2 Provide support to improve governance and coordination and support the EC in leading the programme.	Executing committee acting with at least 50% of women representation and also integrated by the Ministry of Women.	By Q1, year 1 until end year 1	FAO/PMA
1.3 Provide assistance to vulnerable households through the Social Protection Programme	Beneficiary's households receiving social technical assistance with at least 50% of women participation.	By Q1, year 1 until end year 5	Social Action Secretary (SAS)

¹⁴ Please see more and extensive information in **Annex K. Gender assessment and Gender action plan** of the Funding proposal.

¹⁵ See C.8 Funding proposal.

1.4 Make social conditional cash transfer(CCT) Tekoporã / SAS	Women of beneficiary's households receiving financial support from the social Tekopora programme.	By Q2, year 1 until end year 5	Social Action Secretary (SAS)
1.5 Provide technical assistance to beneficiaries	Beneficiary's households receiving agro-productive technical and access to market assistance with at least 50% of women participation ¹⁶ .		INFONA/SEAM/MAG/FAO
1.6 Make investments and wage payments to beneficiaries for the establishment of CTNPF, agroforestry and restoration models	24,460 ha Proeza's plantation models implement under a 100% agreed decision among men and women at 30,000 household level ¹⁷ .	By Q1, year 1 until end year 5	Social Action Secretary (SAS)
1.7 Make environmental conditional cash transfer (E - CCTs) to beneficiaries	Women from 30,000 households receive financial support by the ECTA to ensure food security until agroforestry models begin to generate incomes.	By Q4, year 1 until end year 5	STP/FAO/ECTA
1.8 Operate forest administration, supervision and control in the project area (INFONA)	10% project field interventions audited	By Q1, year 1 until end year 5	EC/INFONA/SEAM/FAO
2. More efficient and sustainable technology for domestic firewood consumption.			
2.2 Introduce improved cooking stoves	7,500 improved cooking stoves implemented under 100% agreement of household women	By Q7, year 2 until Q16, year 4	VMME/STP/PMA/FAO
3. Certified "New Generation Forest Plantations" (NGFPs) through which high yield forest plantations will be combined with natural forests in biodiversity reserves and watershed protection strips established by medium sized land owners			

¹⁶ PROEZA will support poor, female – headed/adolescent – headed/widowed - headed households/women farmers/landless farmers by building their human capital through education, skill – based training in various non – farm trades and strengthen their access to financial capital by increasing access to easy credit.

¹⁷ PROEZA will ensure the women's involvement in following watershed management activities regarding the agroforestry models: 1) preparation of watershed plan with an understanding of gender needs and gender – responsive implementation strategies; 2) developing watershed plans on the basis of existing use and dependence pattern; 3) reformulation of watershed guidelines to specify mechanisms for institutional arrangements for involvement of the poor and women; 4) development of micro-credit /women's self - help groups; 5) shifting the focus from watersheds to a community – led (and more holistic) livelihood development plan; and 6) and organizing gender sensitization programs.

3.1. Offer incentives, credit and promote establishment of NGFPs to the private sector	About 24,000 ha of HGFP implemented with private sector	By Q1, year 1 until end year 5	BNF/AGD
3.2. Make environmental audits (INFONA/SEAM)	10% project field interventions audited	By Q1, year 1 until end year 5	INFONA/SEAM
4. Normative adjustments and institutional changes needed to improve the business climate for afforestation approved			
4.1. Support institutional capacity of INFONA, SEAM, SAS and VMME.	10% project field interventions audited	By Q1, year 1 until Q6, year 2	EC/STP/FAO
4.2 Review and strengthening the legal framework and promote certification systems	Payment for environmental services and incentives for afforestation, in place at the end of PROEZA, with focus in rural women as beneficiaries.	By Q1, year 1 until Q8, year 2	EC/INFONA/SEAM

Annex 4. Biodiversity management plan¹⁸

Potential impacts

In the 8 Departments where the project will be implemented there are 10.89 million hectares, around 2.1 million hectares remained as forest by 2015, 0.82 million hectares where deforested between 2000 and 2015. Mechanized agriculture usually in medium and large farms accounted for approximately 3.04 million hectares. The remaining area of approximately 5.7 million hectares (approximately 53% of total land in the department) is under other land uses like pasture land, family agriculture, and infrastructure and water bodies (see PROEZA Annex B. Feasibility study).

Department	Department Total Area in Department* (ha)	Forest Cover year 2000 (ha)	Deforestation 2000-2015 (ha)	Mechanized Agriculture Land 2014/15 (ha)	Remaining Area (ha)
Alto Paraná	1.489.500	348.147	102.467	896.053	347.767
Caaguazú	1.147.400	266.750	79.227	396.169	563.708
Caazapá	949.600	243.149	50.076	176.552	579.975
Canindeyú	1.466.700	547.428	180.737	619.524	480.485
Concepción	1.805.100	603.437	116.683	22.571	1.295.775
Guaira	384.600	69.992	9.931	14.540	309.999
Itapúa	1.652.500	324.667	62.096	632.236	757.693
San Pedro	2.000.200	547.553	224.889	288.022	1.389.514
Total	10.895.600	2.951.123	826.106	3.045.667	5.724.916
%	100	27	8	28	53

PROEZA will focus on the remaining area of 5.72 million ha to establish around 47,400 ha of reforestation plantations mix, native forest regeneration, agroforestry systems, silvopastoral systems and biomass plantations. Also will focus on 1,500 ha of forest cover land to establish shaded-grown yerba mate.

In this sense, PROEZA will promote some agroforestry and forestry models to increase adaptation and mitigation to climate change. In general terms, applying the models, the expected impacts of PROEZA will be positive. Regarding biodiversity, PROEZA will:

- Promote native forest regeneration and ecosystem restauration.
- Increase biodiversity habitat and corridors for wildlife mobility.
- Introduce multi-functional forest in Paraguay as a model for a more environmental friendly afforestation.
- Increase forest cover and therefor ecosystem services.
- Increase wood availability, reduce deforestation and therefore the biodiversity loss.

¹⁸ Please see more and extensive information in annex **G. Biodiversity management plan** of the Funding proposal.

However, the following adverse impacts to biodiversity are foreseen:

- The use of forestry exotic species could compete with native species and cause allopathic effects.
- The use of fertilizer and pesticide could be a negative factor for natural development of native biodiversity.
- Reduce of water availability could affect the native species.
- Reduce of habitat for native fauna and flora.
- Forest increase the risk of fire that could affect biodiversity.
- Extensive forest plantations could promote pest and diseases that could affect native species.

Some of these potential impacts could present an incremental effect in areas around the protected wilderness areas aforementioned (buffer zone). In this case, additional special considerations should be taken to mitigate that effect.

Matrix of potential impacts on biodiversity and mitigation measures

Type of intervention	Positive impact		Adverse impact	Mitigation measures
Component 1.				
Reforestation plantations mix 20% native/80% exotic	Introduce multi-functional forest in Paraguay as a model for a more environmental friendly afforestation.	Increase wood availability, reduce deforestation and therefore the biodiversity loss.	The use of forestry exotic species could compete with native species and cause allopathic effects.	- These models will be established only in land already been used in agriculture and livestock or degraded areas. - No new exotic species will be introduced in Paraguay. It will be used only Eucalyptus sp. considering that this is a specie already broadly used in Paraguay and its management practices are well known.
Reforestation plantations mix 20% native/80% exotic				
Native forest regeneration				
Shaded –grown yerba mate	Increase forest cover and therefore ecosystem services.		Reduce of native fauna and flora habitat.	This model will be implemented only in already degraded native forest and it is expected that the low management demand of the model will allow that the native forest will recover.
Agroforestry wit citrus			The use of fertilizer and pesticide could be a negative factor for natural development of native biodiversity.	It will be used only organic fertilizer, legally approved pesticide in controlled quantities and it will be promoted the pest integral management.
Agroforestry with yerba mate				
Component 2.				
Silvopastoral	Increase wood availability, reduce deforestation and therefore the biodiversity loss.	The use of forestry exotic species could compete with native species and cause allopathic effects.	No new exotic species will be introduced in Paraguay. It will be used only Eucalyptus sp. and cattle considering that both species are already broadly used in the country and their management practices are well known.	
Plantation biomass for bioenergy		Extensive forest plantations could promote pest and diseases that could affect native species.	INFONA, SEAM, SENAVE and private sector staff will be trained on forest pest and diseases control and forest fire integral management.	
Plantation biomass for bioenergy				

		• Forest increase the risk of fire that could affect biodiversity. • Reduce of water availability could affect the native species.	• The national pest and diseases monitoring programme will be strengthened. • A national programme on forest fire integral management will be development. • These models consider the recovering of the native forest cover of riparian and riverside areas, and also the water springs using naïve species.
General	• Increase biodiversity habitat and corridors for wildlife mobility.	• Competition with native species.	• The models will be established only in land already been used in agriculture and livestock or degraded areas. • No new exotic species will be introduced in Paraguay. • The models include the use of native species that will be used on recovering riparian and riverside areas, and establishing wildlife corridors. • INFONA and SEAM should provide a clear landscape planning to ensure that the models will be implemented in areas with natural potential regarding the models' demanding conditions, avoiding to affect native forest, ensuring the recovering of riparian and riverside areas with native species, protecting water springs and mitigating possible cumulative adverse impacts.
	• Increase wood availability, reduce deforestation and therefore the biodiversity loss.	• The use of fertilizer and pesticide could be a negative factor for natural development of native biodiversity.	• It will be used only organic fertilizer and legally approved pesticide in controlled quantities.
Special remark for protected area buffer zones.	• No activities of PROEZA are planned to be implemented inside of protected areas. • In protected area buffer zones activities will be executed following the Law 294 Environmental Assessment and the Law 352 of Protected Areas. • It is noted that while the project are includes protected zones, no project activities will be carried out inside these protected areas. Moreover, the project activities that include tree planting and environmental stabilization, while also improving the livelihoods of communities living in and around those areas will enhance the protection of the protected		

	zones. It is therefore understood that while the intention of this safeguard is to ensure that no inadvertent project actions jeopardize protected areas, in this case the project is specifically designed to strengthen their protection. • In protected area buffer zones, PROEZA will only promote integrated pest management for controlling pests and diseases that could affect the productive models to be implemented.
--	--

Implementation and monitoring

Type of intervention	Mitigation measures	Implementation	Monitoring /verification
Component 1.			
Reforestation plantations mix 20% native/80% exotic	- These models will be established only in land already been used in agriculture and livestock or degraded areas. - No new exotic species will be introduced in Paraguay. It will be used only Eucalyptus sp. considering that this is a specie already broadly used in Paraguay and its management practices are well known.	- Preliminary inspection will be done before approving the use of resources to promote the implementation of the models in the beneficiary farms. - An extensive document on technical, environmental and biodiversity remarks to use Eucalyptus sp. on PROEZA project will be prepared. - Specific training to beneficiaries will be promoted on impacts mitigation to biodiversity in afforestation projects.	- One inspection to farm before approval and a second inspection during the implementation of the model in the farm/Inspection reports - One document 6 months after project beginning) - At least two yearly training course with the new beneficiaries/course minutes.
Reforestation plantations mix 20% native/80% exotic			
Shaded –grown yerba mate	This model will be implemented only in already degraded native forest and it is expected that the low management demand of the model will allow that the native forest will recover.	- Preliminary inspection will be done before approving the use of resources to promote the implementation of this model. - Specific training to beneficiaries will be promoted on impacts mitigation to biodiversity in afforestation projects.	- One inspection to farm before approval and a second inspection during the implementation of the model in the farm/Inspection reports. - At least two yearly training course with the new beneficiaries/course minutes.
Agroforestry wit citrus	It will be used only organic fertilizer, legally approved pesticide in controlled quantities and It will be promoted the pest integral management.	- Capacity building for beneficiaries on organic fertilizer production and management at farmer level. - Capacity building on use of legally approved pesticide (health and biodiversity protection) and integral management of pest.	- At least two yearly training course with the new beneficiaries/course minutes. - At least two yearly training course with the new beneficiaries/course minutes.
Agroforestry with yerba mate			
Component 2			
Silvopastoral	No new exotic species will be introduced in Paraguay. It will be used only Eucalyptus sp. and cattle considering that both species	Preliminary inspection will be done before approving a silvopastoral project to ensure that the project will be	One inspection before the implementation of the model in the farm / Inspection report.

	are already broadly used in the country and their management practices are well known.	implemented only in land already been used in agriculture and livestock or degraded areas. • An extensive document on technical, environmental and biodiversity remarks to use Eucalyptus sp. on PROEZA project will be prepared. • Specific training to beneficiaries will be promoted on impacts mitigation to biodiversity around silvopastoral projects. • Further inspection to farms to ensure that ESS are been applied.	• One document 6 months after project beginning) • At least one yearly training course with the new beneficiaries/course minutes. • At least 2 further inspections to each farm / inspection reports.
Plantation biomass for bioenergy	• INFONA, SEAM, SENAVE and private sector staff will be trained on forest pest and diseases control and forest fire integral management. • The forest national pest and diseases monitoring programme will be strengthened.	• An institutional capacity building programme on both themes will be design and implemented. • A new institutional and more efficient arrangement for forest pest and diseases monitoring, early warning and control coordination will be implemented.	• Programme implemented during the first year / Final report on capacity building. • At least two meetings every year / meeting minutes
Plantation biomass for bioenergy	• A national programme on forest fire integral management will be development. • These models consider the recovering of the native forest cover of riparian and riverside areas, and also the water springs using native species.	• A strategic analysis of the national capacities to forest fire integral management will be prepared, and on the basis of it a basic national programme will be design. Some initials institutional arragmente will be promoted for fire control. • Preliminary inspection to farms to decide about the riparian and riverside areas, water springs and wildlife corridors to be recovered with native species.	• One analysis document (first year) including the national programme designed / Document • All the farm model implementation projects include references and information about recovering riparian and riverside areas, water springs and

		• Incentives delivery to recovering the mentioned areas. • Further inspection to farms to ensure the recovering actions have been implemented.	wildlife corridors. / At farm level planning documents. PROEZA GIS report. • At least 2 further inspections to each farm / inspection reports.
General	• The models will be established only in land already been used in agriculture and livestock or degraded areas. Native forest will not be affected (Shaded –grown yerba mate will be implemented only in degraded native forest) • The models include the use of native species that will be used on recovering riparian and riverside areas and establishing wildlife corridors. • No new exotic species will be introduced in Paraguay.	• Beneficiary farms should be georeferenced in updated GIS to ensure that native forest is not being affected. INFONA and SEAM will confirm legal concept of degraded forest. • INFONA and SEAM should provide a clear landscape planning to ensure that the models will be implemented in areas with natural potential regarding the models' demanding conditions, avoiding to affect native forest, ensuring the recovering of riparian and riverside areas with native species, protecting water springs and mitigating possible cumulative adverse impacts. • Preliminary inspection to farms to decide the riparian areas, water springs and wildlife corridors to be recovered with native species. • The same GCF - FAO environmental and social standard applied to component 1 will be applied to component 2. INFONA, SEAM and farmers associations will be trained on international ESS. BNF/AFD will coordinate with INFONA	• Operative PROEZA GIS (first 4 months) / SIG reports and maps • Landscape planning for PROEZA footprint area (first 4 months) / strategic and operative level document • One inspection before the implementation of the model in the farm. Yearly updated map reporting riparian and riverside areas, water springs and wildlife corridors recovering/Inspection report and yearly PROEZA report. • At least one yearly training course on ESS. All projects to be financed by BNF/AFN incorporate ESS / Course minutes. Projects documents financed by BNF/AFD.

		and SEAM on applying ESS during the design and implementation of projects to be financed.	
	• It will be used only organic fertilizer and legally approved pesticide in controlled quantities.	• Capacity building on use of legally approved pesticide (health and biodiversity protection). • Specific inspection programme on pesticide use in farm designed and implemented with concurs of SENAVE. • Pesticide container final disposal system agreed with SENAVE and implemented in the PROEZA footprint area.	• At least two yearly training course with the new beneficiaries/course minutes. • One programme designed and aleatory inspections / Programme document and inspection report. • All pesticide container will be collected in a suitable final disposal places / SENAVE yearly report.
		• Yearly quick assessment of the biodiversity quality based on indicator species.	• Yearly report on biodiversity quality / Yearly PROEZA report with a specific chapter on biodiversity.
Special remark for protected area buffer zones.	• No activities of PROEZA are planned to be implemented inside of protected areas. • In protected area buffer zones activities will be executed following the Law 294 Environmental Assessment and the Law 352 of Protected Areas. • It is noted that while the project are includes protected zones, no project activities will be carried out inside these protected areas. Moreover, the project activities that include tree planting and environmental stabilization, while also improving the livelihoods of communities living in and around those areas will enhance the protection of the protected zones. It is therefore understood that while the intention of this safeguard is to ensure that no inadvertent project actions	• Beneficiary farms should be georeferenced in updated GIS to ensure that no activities and PROEZA models are being implemented inside protected areas. • In buffer zone no pesticide will be used. It will be promoted strongly the pest integral management.	• Operative PROEZA GIS (first 4 months) / SIG reports and maps • Special inspections programme designed for buffer zones / Programme document and inspections report.

	jeopardize protected areas, in this case the project is specifically designed to strengthen their protection.		
--	---	--	--

