



Paraguay FOLUR

Part I: Project Information

Name of Parent Program

Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program

GEF ID

10464

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **No**

NGI **No**

Project Title

Paraguay FOLUR

Countries

Paraguay

Agency(ies)

UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Conservation Council of Nations (CCN) Paraguay

Executing Partner Type

CSO

GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Pasture Management, Sustainable Forest, Sustainable Agriculture, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Fire Management, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Climate Change, Climate finance, Climate Change Adaptation, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Certification -National Standards, Certification - International Standards, Forestry - Including HCVF and REDD+, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Biomes, Tropical Dry Forests, Tropical Rain Forests, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Landscapes, Sustainable Development Goals, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Large corporations, Civil Society, Academia, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Participation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Indigenous Peoples, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Integrated Programs, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Sustainable Food Systems, Comprehensive Land Use Planning, Sustainable Commodity Production, Deforestation-free Sourcing, Smallholder Farming, Integrated Landscapes, Food Value Chains, Landscape Restoration, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Adaptive management

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

9/10/2021

Expected Implementation Start

1/3/2022

Expected Completion Date

1/2/2028

Duration

72In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

737,050.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
IP FOLU	Transformation of food systems through sustainable production, reduced deforestation from commodity supply chains, and increased landscape restoration.	GET	8,189,450.00	36,537,782.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			8,189,450.00	36,537,782.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Promote landscape integrity and sustainable beef and soy value chains in two key biomes in Paraguay.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1: Integrated Landscape Management System (ILM)	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 1.1: Framework for landscape level land use planning and management improved with integration of national and local governance structures for ecosystem integrity.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>a) 10 Urban and Territorial Land Use Plans (POUT) implemented covering a total area of 14,969,742 hectares. Compliance with the POUTs in terms of the zoning of each municipality within the framework of the IPM and environmental sustainability standards monitored, demonstrating a positive evolution of improvement in indicators of coverage and restoration, reduction of degradation and land use conflicts.</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1: Integrated information system for sustainable land use management with state-of-the-art technology, geospatial tools, M&E platform and decision support systems.</p> <p>Output 1.1.2: Territorial planning instruments (SDP and POUT) mainstreaming the ILM approach developed for the selected districts in the intervention sites, considering the integration of sustainable beef and soybean production with the conservation and restoration of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) and corridors located in the productive landscapes of the intervention sites.</p> <p>Output 1.1.3: Capacity building program incorporating</p>	GET	2,275,921.00	8,900,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2: Decoupling - Sustainable food production practices and responsible meat and soy value chains	Investment	<p>Outcome 2.1: Environmental impacts of soybean and beef production on landscape integrity in the Chaco and BAAPA reduced through sustainable soybean and beef production standards that are agreed upon, adopted and applied along the respective value chains.</p> <p>Targets: a) 29,050 hectares under improved management benefiting biodiversity in accordance with Integrated Landscape Management priorities (GEF Core Indicator 4.1)</p> <p>b) 15,000 hectares certified under national or international standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations (5,000 hectares of soy certified under international schemes e.g RTRS and/or</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1: Strengthened regional multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms, including gender considerations for sustainable beef and soybean supply chains</p> <p>Output 2.1.2: Program for the adoption and improvement of sustainable beef and soybean production practices, development of responsible commodity value chains, including the development of incentives</p> <p>Output 2.1.3: Coordination mechanism between national and local governance levels for the implementation of improved policies and incentive schemes.</p> <p>Output 2.1.4: Outreach and landowner involvement program aimed at regulating reserves, compensation</p>	GET	2,216,330.00	10,185,382.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3: Land restoration and connectivity	Investment	<p>Outcome 3.1: Landscape integrity enhanced through strategic integration of conservation and restoration activities that increase habitat connectivity for BD in Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) and High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF), as well as ecosystem services that increase productivity in beef and soybeans</p> <p>Targets: a) 10 plans that integrate conservation and restoration by increasing habitat connectivity for biodiversity and ecosystem services developed</p> <p>b) 2,000 hectares of degraded agricultural lands restored (GEF Core Indicator 3.1)</p> <p>c) 3,000 hectares of forest and forestlands</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1: Landscape restoration and sustainable forest management plans aligned with the POUTs</p> <p>Output 3.1.2: Capacities of national and local stakeholders strengthened for landscape restoration and forest and biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Output 3.1.3: Strategy for the promotion of restoration incentive schemes at the scale of productive areas integrated with connectivity opportunities of KBAs and HCVFs.</p> <p>Output 3.1.4: Gender-sensitive and culturally relevant management plans for income diversification and investments for small landowners in PA buffer zones that contribute to habitat</p>	GET	2,005,627.00	15,223,506.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
4: M&E, Knowledge Management and scaling up to national and global levels	Technical Assistance	<p><u>Outcome 4.1:</u> Recognition, adoption and replication of integrated landscape management and land use planning improved.</p> <p><u>Targets:</u> a) Knowledge management plan and communication strategy with a gender perspective and intercultural approach implemented. At least 15 documents published and disseminated containing FOLUR Paraguay's experiences and lessons learned (including the gender perspective); and 24 audiovisuals on successful cases including testimonies by women. Results and materials disseminated through the project website and other media (newsletters, social networks, etc.). Websites of project partners</p>	<p><u>Output 4.1.1:</u> Knowledge management and communication strategy to strengthen the adoption of sustainable value chains, integrated landscape management and improved territorial planning</p> <p><u>Output 4.1.2:</u> Value chain partners and government mobilized for adopting and replicating standard-compliant protocols and sustainable sourcing of beef and soy</p> <p><u>Output 4.1.3:</u> Gender sensitive M&E system operational to track project progress and impact</p> <p><u>Output 4.1.4:</u> Strategy to link project lessons and results with the global FOLUR program</p>	GET	1,301,598.00	489,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
				Sub Total (\$)	7,799,476.00	34,797,888.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

	GET		389,974.00		1,739,894.00	
	Sub Total(\$)		389,974.00		1,739,894.00	
	Total Project Cost(\$)		8,189,450.00		36,537,782.00	

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Donor Agency	UNEP-GCF	Grant	Investment mobilized	31,297,500.00
Donor Agency	UNEP-Adaptation Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,101,282.00
Civil Society Organization	CCN	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	600,000.00
Private Sector	Cargill	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Private Sector	ADM	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	700,000.00
Private Sector	CAPPRO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	339,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				36,537,782.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investments mobilized correspond to the UNEP-GCF Project "REDD+ Results-based payments in Paraguay for the years 2015-2017", the UNEP-AF Project "Ecosystem based approaches for reducing the vulnerability of food security to the impacts of climate change in the Chaco region of Paraguay". The UNEP-GCF funding will be used in part to support the implementation of Law 3001/06 and the operationalization of compensation schemes, but also to make actual payments of incentives that tie into the overall landscape management scheme for ecosystem integrity; support to sustainable production schemes, sustainable forest and land management, institutional capacity building and information systems, and sustainable financing. The UNEP-AF project will invest in best practices for forest management and sustainable agriculture in small farmers and indigenous communities, incentives to the adoption of best practices for climate resilience, strengthening of extension services, food security for small farmers and indigenous communities and knowledge management.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNEP	GET	Paraguay	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,408,716	216,784
UNEP	GET	Paraguay	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	3,050,917	274,583
UNEP	GET	Paraguay	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	2,729,817	245,683
Total Grant Resources(\$)					8,189,450.00	737,050.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)

150,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

13,500

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNEP	GET	Paraguay	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	50,000	4,500
UNEP	GET	Paraguay	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	50,000	4,500
UNEP	GET	Paraguay	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set- Aside	50,000	4,500
Total Project Costs(\$)					150,000.00	13,500.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	2,000.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	3,000.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	5,000.00		

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	183700.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	29,050.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	15,000.00		

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	118,950.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	20,700.00		

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	0	8693057	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)		8,693,057		

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting		2022		
Duration of accounting		20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 9 Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 9.1 Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)

POPs type	Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 9.2 Quantity of mercury reduced (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 9.3 Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out (metric tons)

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 9.4 Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 9.5 Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented, particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities (Use this sub-indicator in addition to one of the sub-indicators 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 if applicable)

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 9.6 Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided

Metric Tons (Expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		431		
Male		6,839		
Total	0	7270	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

[1] At PPG stage, participation of women has been estimated at 30% in training activities and participatory workshops and consultations in different project activities. Producers are mainly men, therefore participation of women at this level is low (initial estimation at 5%, to be confirmed during implementation). A Gender Action Plan has been developed including an important number of activities to address this low level of participation and stimulate greater participation by women producers.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

No major changes from Child Project. The global environmental problems and root causes remain the same and their description has been expanded in more detail. The barriers have been identified and described

Global significance

1. Paraguay is a biodiverse country because it is an ecotone due to its central position in South America, which gives it a mosaic of environments, which is why it has a low level of endemism. The country[2]¹ has an estimated 100,000 invertebrate species (182 threatened); between 8,000 and 13,000 plant species (121 threatened species); between 182 and 194 species of mammals (39 threatened species); 715 bird species (112 threatened species); 85 amphibian species (15 threatened species); 178 reptile species (41 threatened species); and 476 fish species (18 threatened species). Faunal species with economic and/or special use value include 99 species of fish; 11 species of amphibians; 73 species of reptiles; and 209 species of birds (of hunting, gastronomic, pet market interest)[3]².

2. In Paraguay there are several characterizations of its ecoregions. For the purposes of this project, the description of the National Forest Inventory is used to represent the areas where the project will be implemented in terms of forests. The Humid Forest of the Eastern Region (BAAPA) extends along the Central Forest and Upper Paran? ecoregions[4]³, covers a total area of 11,788,037.4 hectares[5]⁴, includes the high native forests of the Eastern Region classified according to different authors as subtropical hygrophitic forest, warm temperate rainforest and Upper Paran? Forest, and is considered the most biodiverse in the country. The BAAPA is included in the so-called "Global 200", being identified as one of the 200 most important ecosystems in the world.

3. The floristic composition is dominated by *Cedrella spp*, *Tabebuia spp*, *Apuleia leiocarpa*, *Balfourodendron riedelianum*, *Myrocarpus frondosus*, *Peltophorum dubium*, *Pterogine nitens*, *Nectandra spp*, *Ocotea spp*, *Patagonula americana*, *Enterolobium contortisiliquum*, *Albizia hassleri*, *Cabralea sp*, *Aspidosperma polyneuron*, among others. The forest also has a large number of species of lianas, epiphytes, tree ferns and palms (*Syagrus romanzofianum* and *Euterpe edulis*). The natural communities found are: peatlands, gallery forests, Kuri'y forests (*Araucaria angustifolia*), high and medium semi-deciduous forests, bamboo groves, cerrados, caves, rocky areas and cliffs[6]⁵. The total

carbon content of this type of forest is 60.26 Tn/ha[7]⁶. Among the felines that inhabit the BAAPA are the jaguar (*Panthera onca*), the puma (*Puma concolor*), and the ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*). Other mammals include the tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*), the bush dog (*Speothos venaticus*) and varieties of monkeys. It is also home to more than 400 species of birds, some of which are in danger of extinction, such as the black-fronted piping guan (*Aburria jacutinga*), the Brazilian merganser (*Mergus octosetaceus*), the vinaceous-breasted parrot (*Amazona vinacea*), the bare-throated bell bird (*Procnias nudicollis*) and the harpy eagle (*Harpia harpyja*)[8]⁷.

4. The BAAPA forest provides a variety of goods and services for local communities and industries. The obtaining of monetary benefits from this type of forest is mainly associated with the extraction of firewood and timber; it is also an important source for the provision of food and medicine, in addition to other regulatory, support and cultural ecosystem services[9]⁸. Regarding the conservation status of the BAAPA type forest, in the proposed area there are six public and privately owned Protected Areas (PA) with a total area of 115,568 hectares, protective forests as established in the Forestry Law No. 422/3[10]⁹, as well as areas certified under the scheme of Payment for Environmental Services declared under Law No 3001/06 on Valuation and Remuneration of Environmental Services, covering about 10,127 hectares. It is worth mentioning that deforestation is prohibited in the Eastern Region by Law No 6676/20 "Prohibiting the transformation and conversion of areas with forest cover in the Eastern Region", known as the Zero Deforestation Act, which is in force until 2030.

5. In the Western Region or Chaco, two types of forests are included in the areas where the project will intervene: the Chaco Dry Forest and the floodable Sub-humid Forest of the Paraguay River in the Dry Chaco, Cerrado and Pantanal Ecoregions[11]¹⁰. The Chaco Dry Forest covers a total area of 17,245,558.3 hectares[12]¹¹ and includes the open forests of the Central Chaco up to the border with Bolivia. The floristic composition is formed by *Ceiba insignis*, *Schinopsis quebracho-colorado*, *Aspidosperma quebracho blanco*, *Prosopis alba*, *Prosopis nigra*, *Ruprechtia triflora*, *Quiabentia pjlanzii*, *Ziziphus mistol* and *Ximenia americana*, among others. The main natural communities are the xerophytic semi-deciduous forest, the paleochannels with sainfoin wooded savannas and the cerrados[13]¹². The total carbon content of this type of forest is 51.08 Tn/ha[14]¹³.

6. The Subhumid Flooded Forest of the Paraguay River covers an area of 2,753,364 hectares[15]¹⁴. It includes forests on islets, forests associated with palm groves throughout the plain of the Paraguay River, the floristic composition includes *Peltophorum dubium*, *Tabebuia sp.*, *Holocalyx*

balansae, *Ficus sp.*, *Sapium hematospermum*, *Pithecellobium scalare*, *Gleditzia amorphoides*, *Erithrina crista-galli*, *Salix humboldtiana*, *Diplokeleba floribunda*, *Schinopsis balansae*, *Handroanthus heptaphyllus*, *Syagrus romanzoffiana*, *Copernicia alba* and *Enterolobium contortisiliquum*, among others. The natural communities are made up of gallery forests, palm savannahs, and medium and low semi-deciduous forests[16]¹⁵. There are medium and large mammals, jaguars, pumas, tapirs, as well as the tagua (*Catagonus wagneri*), the giant armadillo (*Priodontes maximus*) and the tatu bolita (*Tolypeutes matacus*). The ecoregion is also characterized by the presence of at least 16 species endemic to the Chaco[17]¹⁶, including the black-bodied woodpecker (*Dryocopus schulzi*), the spot-winged falconet (*Spizapteryx circumcincta*), the quebracho crested-tinamou (*Eudromia formosa*), the black-legged seriema (*Chunga burmeisteri*), the stripe-capped sparrow (*Rhynchospiza strigiceps*) and the black-crested finch (*Lophospingus pusillus*)[18]¹⁷.

7. The forests in the Chaco are mainly exploited for firewood and charcoal and in a lesser degree for timber [19]¹⁸ [20]¹⁹. The most commonly used timber resources are firewood and charcoal[21]²⁰. However, Walcott et al.[22]²¹ state that this type of forest is valuable because of the multiple benefits it generates (provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting ecosystem services). The BAAPA forest provides a variety of goods and services for local communities and industries. The obtaining of monetary benefits from this type of forest is mainly associated with the extraction of firewood and timber; it is also an important source for the provision of food and medicine, in addition to other regulatory, support and cultural ecosystem services.

8. Regarding the conservation status of these forests, there are 17 Protected Areas (public and private) in the project area with an area of 1,803,400 hectares, protective forests as established in Law No 4241/10, as well as some 607,965 hectares certified under the scheme of Payment for Environmental Services under Law No 3001/06. In the Western Region, deforestation, known as change of use, is legal within the limits established by law, but there is also illegal or unauthorized deforestation.

Socioeconomic context

9. In Paraguay, the main land uses, due to the size of the territory they occupy and their economic importance, correspond to the primary activities of agriculture, livestock and forestry. This determines a predominance of the agricultural sector in the Paraguayan economy and a high influence on the other sectors of the economy, such as the commercial, financial and service sectors. Agriculture accounts for 18% of the national economy, but when the other sectors (suppliers, transportation, logistics, industry)

of the production chains are added, this figure rises to 28.9%, or almost a third of the total Paraguayan economy[23]²². The agribusiness sector, understood as all the agricultural, livestock and forestry sectors, and related industries and services, represents 41% of the national economy. These figures indicate a very high participation of primary productive activities, mainly agricultural.

10. Paraguay is one of the world leaders in soybean production, ranking fifth as a producer and fourth as an exporter. The area under soybean cultivation in Paraguay doubled in the last decade, and currently covers 80% of the agricultural land, 3,637,000 hectares in the period 2109/2020[24]²³, mainly in the Eastern Region, covering mostly the departments where the BAAPA extends. Soybean production is highly mechanized. It is grown on large and medium-sized land extensions, where 44% of the farms have more than 1,000 hectares, 43% have between 100 and 1,000 hectares, and 13% have less than 100 hectares[25]²⁴. In recent years, experimentation with soybean cultivation has begun in the Chaco.

11. In Paraguay there are 148,536 cattle producers, of which 90% are located in the Eastern Region and 10% in the Chaco[26]²⁵ and 13.5 million head in 2018[27]²⁶. The bulk of cattle production is in the hands of large producers (more than 1,000 head), which although they represent 1.6% of the number of producers, hold 53% of the national herd. These are characterized by their intensive use of capital and extensive use of land, their medium to high management capacity, their exclusive use of hired labor and their ability to adopt medium-risk technologies. Small (21 to 100 head) and medium producers (101 to 1000 head) represent 98.4% of the producers with 40% of the national herd[28]²⁷.

12. Economic activities have modified the territorial organization, and these profound transformations have caused the territory to acquire differentiated forms, roles and functions. Thus, FOLUR Paraguay will intervene in landscapes that present various typologies of rural spaces. In BAAPA, in the districts of Avai, Tavai, San Juan Nepomuceno in the Department of Caazap? and Naranjal in the Department of Alto Paran?, several rural spaces alternate: active family farming where family farming is inserted in inclusive production chains of diverse crops and enterprises that enable access to international markets; passive family agriculture in crisis characterized by traditional agricultural production, low productivity and weak access to markets, and expulsion of the population; and corporate agriculture with mechanized crop production (soybean, wheat, corn, others) including production for export[29]²⁸.

13. The Departments of Boquer?n and Alto Paraguay in the Chaco have several typologies of rural spaces, mainly linked to livestock activities. The districts of Filadelfia, Loma Plata and Neuland have agro-industrial activities including agricultural and livestock activities and agro-industrial centers

(dairy and meat processing plants). In these areas, the indigenous population has been incorporated into the productive dynamics. The area covered by the district of Mariscal Estigarribia is a cattle-raising area in the process of expansion where, due to accessibility and very weak connectivity, integration into the cattle-raising dynamics is still slow. The districts of Fuerte Olimpo and Bah?a Negra are characterized for being areas of emerging consolidated cattle raising and constitute the new expansion zone of cattle raising and agriculture, with sustained increases in productive investments^{[30]²⁹}, and the beginning of crop experimentation, including soybeans. Road improvements are underway in these districts, as well as the bi-oceanic highway under construction, which will significantly improve accessibility and connectivity.

The global problem

14. Agricultural production drives almost all land-use change in Paraguay. In 1986, Paraguay had 24,649,557 hectares of forests; the Chaco Dry Forest represented 14,718,108 hectares and the BAAPA 5,216,193 hectares^{[31]³⁰}. Meanwhile, by 2020, the forest area is approximately 18,527,560 hectares, with a distribution in the forest strata of Chaco Dry Forest 7,721,980 hectares and BAAPA 3,828,740 hectares ^{[32]³¹}.

15. The area deforested in the BAAPA in the period between 2000 and 2020 was 1,963,307 hectares being the expansion of the agricultural frontier (especially soybean cultivation) the direct cause of deforestation in the BAAPA^{[33]³² [34]³³ [35]³⁴ [36]³⁵ [37]³⁶}. In 2004, a moratorium on forest conversion was established by Law No 2524 "On the prohibition of forest conversion and transformation activities in the Eastern Region", which has been successively extended; Law No 6676 "Prohibiting forest conversion and transformation activities in the Eastern Region" is currently in force and will remain in effect until 2030. However, despite having this legal instrument prohibiting deforestation in the Eastern Region, deforestation has still been recorded between 2004 and 2020, mainly attributed to illegal logging and illegal crops.

16. On the other hand, the deforested area in the Chaco in the period between 1990^{[38]³⁷} and 2020^{[39]³⁸} was 2,949,253 hectares, being the agricultural expansion the direct cause of land use change in this region.^{[40]³⁹ [41]⁴⁰ [42]⁴¹ [43]⁴² [44]⁴³}. Made with the approval of the relevant authorities,

being requirements the presentation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (Law No 294/1993) and a Land Use Plan (SFN Resolution No. 224/2001) that allows the modification of the forested area of a property within the margins established by law, this would ensure that a minimum of 25% of the total property is a forest reserve, and would also implement windbreaks, in addition to the gallery forests if the rural property has them, which in theory would ensure the preservation of 37% of the original forest area. There is not enough information to determine what percentage of this total corresponds to land use change (legal and supported by the government) and what percentage corresponds to deforestation (illegal and of course not supported by the government)[45]⁴⁴. Areas of the Department of Boquerón[46]⁴⁵ have been identified as being at high risk of deforestation by the year 2030 by studies of future deforestation trends[47]⁴⁶. In the case of Alto Paraguay, the development of the Bi-oceanic highway could become a driver of deforestation (both legal change of use and illegal deforestation).

17. In addition to agriculture and cattle ranching as the main direct causes of change of land use and illegal deforestation, there are other indirect causes, among which we can cite those of an economic nature (market trends, ignorance on the value of the forest in terms of goods and services, high opportunity costs of land), demographic (population growth), political and institutional (institutional weakness, limited control capacity, disjointed public policies, perverse incentives, lack of land use planning), technical (lack of environmental parameters), and cultural (access to education and information, low valuation of the forest)[48]⁴⁷ [49]⁴⁸.

18. *Forest degradation:* There is consensus that forests in Paraguay are degraded[50]⁴⁹ [51]⁵⁰ [52]⁵¹. However, there is no monitoring of the area of degraded forests. Therefore, there is no official information on the degraded forest area, the causes, indicators for its measurement, nor on the condition of the forests[53]⁵² [54]⁵³. In the Eastern Region (including the BAAPA Forest), timber extraction of commercially valuable species is one of the main causes of forest degradation[55]⁵⁴, in addition to poles, firewood and charcoal without measures to ensure forest regeneration and

recovery[56]⁵⁵ [57]⁵⁶. Meanwhile, in the Chaco, as a consequence of deforestation, forest fragmentation, and the extraction of wood logs, degradation occurs, particularly in forested patches[58]⁵⁷. Another precursor of degradation in the Chaco forests is "cattle ranching", which does not correspond to the silvopastoral system, and which consists of livestock exploitation in which cattle are left free in the forest, feeding on grasses and forage that they find there[59]⁵⁸.

19. Another cause of forest degradation in both regions of Paraguay is forest fires[60]⁵⁹ [61]⁶⁰. These can be caused by agricultural activities or even arson, which then spread to the forest, especially in the dry season[62]⁶¹. In this regard, Paraguay does not have information in a time series of forests subject to fires. However, in 2019, 904,800 hectares were burned, of which 204,500 are part of protected areas; being the Chaco and Pantanal the most affected landscapes with 82,894 hectares of native forest burned[63]⁶². According to the National Forest Institute (INFONA) data[64]⁶³, more than 150,173 hectares were affected in the Alto Paraguay Department of the Chaco alone.

20. *Fragmentation:* Forests in both the Eastern Region and the Chaco, are fragmented[65]⁶⁴. However, Paraguay has no information on the degree of fragmentation or its respective impacts at the national or local level. It is important to note that fragmentation is a process associated with deforestation, which produces fragmented and discontinuous forests[66]⁶⁵. In the BAAPA, forests have experienced fragmentation processes. This is evident in the landscape through the remaining forest patches in a matrix dominated mainly by agricultural land (especially soybeans), putting biodiversity and ecosystem processes associated with forests at risk[67]⁶⁶. On the other hand, the change in forest cover in the Chaco without considering the connectivity of forest remnants in turn generates fragmentation and degradation. At this point it is important to consider that fragmentation in the Chaco could follow the same pattern as in the BAAPA[68]⁶⁷. In the absence of effective regulations that promote the connectivity of protection forests in the landscape or protected wildlife areas, this results in the isolation of forests in a mainly agricultural matrix with its consequent impacts on biodiversity[69]⁶⁸.

21. *Land degradation*: Considering the scarce availability of official data in the country; and the diversity of criteria in methodologies to value it, studies were conducted to diagnose the level of land degradation in the period from 2000 to 2015, using the data predetermined by the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme, corresponding to global data with adjustments to the delimitation of the national territory. The results of the calculation of the proportion of degraded land showed that, at the national level, in the study period, this occupies a total degraded area of approximately 205,000 km², representing approximately 52% of the national territory[70]⁶⁹. In the areas proposed for FOLUR intervention, the total area of degraded land was estimated at 2,950,000 hectares in the Chaco and 26,200 hectares in the BAAPA, totaling 2,976,200 hectares.

Climate Change: Climate change represents an additional risk factor for ecosystems and land at both the national and local levels. In Paraguay, the main effects of climate change are heat waves, floods, prolonged droughts, effects on plant and animal species, economic losses in different sectors, quality and availability of water resources, and emigration. According to the Index of Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Latin American and Caribbean Region, Paraguay is in the "extreme risk" category due to factors such as poverty, inequality and vulnerable livelihoods[71]⁷⁰. The Chaco departments where FOLUR will intervene (Alto Paraguay and Boquerón) have medium to moderate to high vulnerability, attributable to a high rate of water scarcity and low adaptive capacity. The departments of Alto Paraná and Caazapa (BAAPA) have vulnerability ranges from low-moderate to very low. This is attributed to the fact that they have low water and agricultural sensitivity indexes and a high adaptive capacity[72]⁷¹. Given that agriculture and livestock are the country's main economic activities, climate change may have repercussions on national production, since 90% of agricultural production depends on the weather and climate. Family agriculture will suffer the greatest impact of climate change with significant reductions in production, while in the case of corporate agriculture there will be an initial period of increased productivity, which will then be considerably reduced, especially in the case of soybeans[73]⁷². According to climate scenarios, precipitation deficits are predicted for the 2021-2050 period, with a more marked deficit in the 2021-2030 decade, especially in the Eastern Region, after which there is a rebound and it becomes positive in the last decade of the analysis period[74]⁷³. Agricultural activities generate significant pressure on the environment through change of use or intense activity, which if not carried out in a sustainable manner could exacerbate land degradation processes in these scenarios.

Remaining barriers

22. The dialogue platforms established through GEF Project #4860 *Incorporating Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management into Production Practices in all Bioregions and Biomes* (Green Production Landscapes) carried out root cause analysis exercises of the soybean and

beef production sector externalities in Paraguay, as a basis for the preparation of their action plans. As a result of these exercises, problems were identified along with their root causes in several areas that serve as the basis for the barrier analysis conducted within the framework of the PPG and confirmed by the findings of the PPG.

Barrier 1: Insufficient inter-institutional and inter-sectoral coordination at the national level, and between the national and local levels for the application, compliance and control of the regulatory framework for sustainable development.

23. Although there is an extensive environmental and forestry legal framework (see Section 2 below for a description of the legal framework), enforcement remains weak. The process of forest land use change in the Chaco requires an Environmental Impact Assessment (EVIA) by MADES as established by the Environmental Impact Assessment Law No. 294/93; and the approval of a Land Use Plan (PUT) by INFONA in accordance with INFONA Resolution No. 224[75]⁷⁴. In the Eastern Region, although change of use is not permitted by law, landowners must still submit their respective EVIAs and PUTs, as required by law.

24. In this process, there is no coordination between the two institutions on the technical context of the approvals. This leads to **land use change** in the landscape without considering connectivity criteria for forest remnants, which in turn leads to degradation and fragmentation. In this context, both institutions work in an uncoordinated manner, without considering the rural landscape as a combination of uses that include productive use (agriculture and livestock) and conservation uses (forests and other ecosystems). Each institution regulates aspects related to the conservation and use of natural resources according to its interests, which for MADES is conservation and preservation, while for INFONA it is production. Both MADES and INFONA are in charge of several regulations that apply to the landscape[76]⁷⁵; however, the compliance and scope of these regulations are not coordinated between the two institutions. Therefore, it is necessary to coordinate the work of both institutions in order to regulate land use from a landscape perspective, understanding that production, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services should work together harmoniously in the landscape. Otherwise, **land use change** would continue to be carried out without criteria of forest continuity and, consequently, would lead to the degradation and fragmentation of forest remnants.

25. The problem of coordination and communication is not only between institutions at the national level. It also occurs between the national level bodies responsible for ensuring compliance with legal regulations, as well as development planning, from the macro level down to the municipal level. At this last level, there is a lack of definition and adaptation of the way to face and apply the laws that are dictated from the legislative level with regulatory and supervising entities at the ministerial level to the municipal level, where municipal action is fundamental. Although the

Municipal Organic Law No. 3966/10 contemplates the possibility for national institutions to enter into agreements with municipalities whereby the latter receive a delegation of authority to act as local law enforcement authorities, there is no structure for transferring responsibilities to municipalities to ensure legal compliance, nor is there sufficient experience in its application.

26. Given this lack of adequate communication between the public entities in charge, the application of the legal framework determines that in practice the laws are punitive and not corrective, not even palliative, since they do not propose intermediate alternatives. This has led to a culture of disincentives for producers, rather than a policy of incentives.

Barrier 2: Limited national and local capacity for planning, implementation, monitoring and control of integrated landscape management to reduce deforestation and ecosystem degradation.

27. Institutional capacity weaknesses include insufficient knowledge to address specific threats in the landscape. Sustainable land management requires a process of consultation, stakeholder negotiation, biophysical and social monitoring, supervision and conflict management, none of which have been integrated into the capacities of the professionals involved. In addition, neither local communities nor municipal authorities have the necessary experience to implement plans with an integrated landscape management approach.

28. The lack of trained human resources is a key weakness in the planning system in Paraguay. Although in recent decades there has been a clear will to create institutional areas for territorial planning and management, there is still not the necessary density of human resources trained in planning and development management and, especially, with the capacity to form multidisciplinary teams. The only government agency that has resources for territorial planning in Paraguay is the STP (10 technicians trained in planning issues), while the governors' offices and municipalities (except for those in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants) do not have qualified personnel. In MADES, the Environmental Impact Assessment Directorate has 15 trained technicians to, among other things, examine and rule on EVIAs including EMPs, Control Plans, and others, while the Environmental Management Directorate has 4 trained technicians who coordinate and monitor the implementation of the environmental management plans of the territory together with the local governments. MADES has begun to decentralize and implement Regional Environmental Centers^[77]⁷⁶. The park rangers also provide assistance to people living in the buffer zones of MADES' national parks. At INFONA, the National Forest Information System Directorate coordinates SNMF activities with the institution's offices and other public or private entities that provide and/or use data and information related to the forestry sector (6 trained technicians), while the Plan Analysis Department supervises the technical analysis of management and other plans submitted for the use of native forests and other forest lands and proposes their notification, approval, modification and/or rejection to the corresponding authorities (10 trained technicians). INFONA implements actions in its regional offices^[78]⁷⁷ to provide technical

assistance to producers and municipalities on native forest management and restoration of forests protecting watercourses. However, both MADES and INFONA have a deficiency in terms of technically trained human resources to comply with aspects related to territorial planning, restoration and forest connectivity.

29. The lack of coordination and regulation in cross-cutting work and projects between institutions at the national (central government) and local (governor's office, municipality) levels is further complicated by the limited participation of local governments in the decision-making process and the implementation of the PUTs at the municipal level. At this level, the lack of technical capacities is exacerbated, and useful information and data are scarce and dispersed among institutions. Therefore, integrated landscape management is not being applied and as a consequence actions affecting ecosystems are motivated by opportunity (production or conservation) and not in response to an integrated and planned state policy.

30. This situation is clearly exacerbated in the municipalities, which have very scarce financial resources for their political-administrative management and even less for territorial planning and management. Considering that sustainable production, restoration and connectivity are carried out on rural properties, there is little technical and logistical capacity in local governments (municipalities and governors' offices) for aspects related to these tasks. This is also observed in landowners who also do not have the skills and knowledge in this regard. On the other hand, there is inequality in capacity building opportunities for women and indigenous people, which results in a weak participation of women in territorial governance, and almost no representation of indigenous peoples in participatory governance spaces.

31. The low budget allocation has repercussions on the institutional capacity to fulfill the functions of monitoring and control of economic activities that impact natural resources, to the detriment of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. The budget allocated to MADES and INFONA in 2020 represented 0.11% of Paraguay's [79]⁷⁸ total budget. This budget allocation could be lower in the coming years, given that the current trend is for the budget to decrease as a result of the processes of cost-cutting due to the pandemic, which in turn leads to an optimization/reduction of operating expenses. This generates changes in forest land use with limited verifications, due to the lack of controllers, leading to loss of forest cover, degradation and fragmentation of forest ecosystems, and the respective negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Barrier 3: Insufficient application of planning, monitoring and territorial control instruments and tools for Integrated Landscape Management (ILM), and of mechanisms and integrated information flows for sustainable land management:

32. *Territorial planning:* Paraguay's municipalities present a mixture of, and a deep fragmentation in, land uses and therefore an increase in risks, environmental conflicts and landscape deterioration as a

problem derived from the lack of land use regulatory plans and adequate control in cases where plans do exist.

33. Several institutions have mandates related to land use planning. The Technical Secretariat for Economic and Social Development Planning (STP) and MADES define the norms, mechanisms and procedures for planning and public policies for land use planning. At the departmental level, the legal framework for land use planning remains poorly defined, despite the fact that at the geographic scale of this administrative level it should represent a key cornerstone for carrying out an effective planning policy. At the municipal level, the Municipal Organic Law No. 3966/2010 establishes that municipalities should implement a planning system and design two planning instruments, the Sustainable Development Plan (SDP) and the Urban and Territorial Land Use Plan (POUT). However, according to the STP 2019-2020 management report, only 20 out of 254 municipalities have elaborated their POUT. In the last instance, it is up to the owner to submit a PUT that should be in line with the POUT and the SDP of the municipality for it to be valid, which does not occur in the absence of POUT. The PUT is submitted to INFONA but there is no feedback between the municipality and INFONA since municipalities do not have access to databases.

34. This is linked to the inter-institutional coordination and capacity limitations described above, as well as resource availability at the central and municipal levels. Another recurrent problem related to territorial planning is the lack of cadastral information; basic large-scale cartography; methodologies for planning monitoring, evaluation and control systems; and availability of computer equipment in line with the needs for integrated landscape management. For example, census information is not updated, there are no recent economic censuses (the last one is more than 10 years old) and there is no official quality cartography. This lack has conditioned and limited the planning and implementation of plans, generating, in many cases, a deep fragmentation and confusion in the technical processes. This situation is visible at all levels of public administration, but the situation is even more serious in the smaller municipalities.

35. The lack of territorial framework planning has a negative impact on farm planning and management. Orderly municipalities produce sustainable productive farms. When municipalities have their POUTs implemented, rural properties delimited and organized, rurality will be maintained and preserved, ensuring productive and sustainable farms, improving the relationship between society and rurality in a harmonious way.

36. *Information systems:* Paraguay has made progress in the development of databases and information systems. MADES and INFONA are in charge of the National Forest Monitoring System (SNMF), MADES has advanced in the Environmental Information System (SIAM) and INFONA in the Forest Cadastre (see the description of these in Section 2 below on baseline initiatives). The information contained in these databases and information systems is not available to all levels of administration in a decentralized manner, related to the needs and issues for integrated landscape management. There are interoperability problems between the SIAM and the SNMF to share information. Because of this, the procedures for accessing data are bureaucratic, which greatly hinders the correct application of laws and sustainable management at the national and local levels. Data cross-checking between MADES and INFONA (and other institutions linked to land and production issues) is not routinely done on a procedural basis, but only sporadically and occasionally, which means that

there is often no certainty about the legal status of land use changes. Although it appears repeatedly in numerous publications that Paraguay may have one of the highest deforestation rates in the world, it has yet to be determined what percentage of this total corresponds to land use change (legal and supported by the government) and what percentage corresponds to deforestation (illegal and of course not supported by the government), which is the one that must be massively attacked by state institutions. This lack of information flows and adequate control mechanisms makes it difficult to establish baseline information in order to provide accurate information and make the right decisions, always leading to a situation of confrontation between producers and environmentalists regarding deforestation levels.

37. Although with the SNMF progress has been made in terms of satellite monitoring of deforestation and there is national data on the extent (deforested areas), there is still a persistent need to monitor changes in land use on a smaller scale, this is done only when there are complaints, and not ex officio. With SIAM and the Forestry Cadastre, progress has been made in the availability of information on properties with EVIA and PUT, however, at present there is no automatic determination of properties that have not complied with the percentage of forest reserve established by Forestry Law No. 422/73, which requires them to leave a forest reserve (legal reserve) equivalent to 25% of the surface area of the property, since no monitoring is carried out in this regard. This means that landowners who do not comply with the law cannot be sanctioned (with reforestation or payment for environmental services as established by Law No. 422/73 and Law 3001/06, respectively).

Barrier 4: Limited capacity of landowner-producers to comply with environmental regulations, the adoption of sustainable production standards and integrated conservation and restoration activities.

38. *Weaknesses in land-use planning based on environmental criteria:* There is a high level of ignorance of the legal framework and its scope. A major limitation for landowners and producers regarding the application of the Forestry Law is the lack of knowledge and skills to establish new reserves, reforestation or forest restoration in the productive landscape since MADES, INFONA and other institutions do not work with them for this purpose. Landowners decide which lands should be conserved based on their production strategy and objectives, and not based on the structural and functional connectivity of the landscape. Landowners lack land use planning instruments that incorporate environmental criteria, so they are unaware of the functional connectivity potential of the natural resources on their property and do not manage their land based on these criteria.

39. *Limited access to sustainable production practices:* There is a need for a new approach to agricultural production, considering agreed sustainability criteria, as well as greater and better dissemination of good production practices, to improve the common perception of agricultural production and its role in the country's economy and its potential growth. Producers are not aware or do not recognize the benefits of forests and the services they provide for sustainable food production. Many land users are unaware of the causes and effects of the different activities carried out in the landscape and their impact on the environment. Producers are partially or totally unaware of the implications of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Farming Practices (GFP). Producers who

are absorbed in their day-to-day productive tasks rarely have effective time for training, especially in the case of those who live on their farms, and if they are non-resident owners, if they are trained, in general they are not responsible for the application of good practices in the field, which does not translate into an effective differential. Many cattle producers associate the adoption of good practices as an environmental requirement or as a requirement of environmental groups. There is a perception among producers that the adoption of sustainable practices in the production chain does not translate into tangible economic benefits.

40. The application of good practices requires a much higher level of education, both on the part of the producer and his collaborators, which is why there are often properties that comply with many aspects of the application of these precepts, but are unable to demonstrate it due to the lack of reliable records. The lack of records of activities related to field tasks is common, so they are not used as a management tool and at the same time as proof of the application of good practices by the producer. This makes it impossible to demonstrate the good things implemented or carried out routinely on productive farms, which has made it very difficult to carry out certification processes.

41. Decentralized technical assistance is needed, managed by local, public-private stakeholders, and in accordance with the scale of production, for all productive sectors, including indigenous communities. Most agricultural producers have a technical advisor for the use of agrochemicals, but this does not generally include other aspects such as soil and water management, among others. In almost all cases, technical advice regarding the use of products is provided by technicians from the companies that supply these products. In terms of access to specific technical assistance, small producers are the most limited, mainly due to cost issues that prevent the hiring of personnel, and even if this were not the case, producers do not identify the real benefit of technical assistance, for example, for soil analysis and monitoring. A different situation is observed in the case of medium to large producers who frequently develop their productive activities based on permanent technical assistance, including good practices. However, the availability of technicians capable of accompanying the processes of implementation, implantation and certification of good practices is scarce.

42. It is necessary to generate information on restoration and connectivity for decision-making regarding conservation strategies to be implemented. This includes aspects such as: technical tools for the implementation of biological corridors and restoration in rural landscapes of the Chaco and Eastern Region where the agricultural matrix predominates, monitoring of fauna and flora to determine the effectiveness of biological corridors, species to be used in restoration, among others. The purpose of this is to favor the definition of effective and efficient actions that favor the functionality of the connected and restored areas in terms of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services.

Barrier 5: Insufficient incentives to motivate sustainable production, conservation and restoration.

43. Although there are a number of national and local incentives to encourage conservation and sustainable forest management, such as market-based incentives (payment for environmental services under Law No. 3001/06, REDD+ mechanism, certification); non-market based (donations such as the Tropical Forest Conservation Fund and the Small Donations Program) and fiscal instruments

(exemption from payment of real estate taxes on privately owned protected wildlands under Law No. 352), forests continue to be deforested with the subsequent effects of degradation and fragmentation. Therefore, it can be deduced that these incentives, although designed for the purpose of conservation and sustainable resource management, have not been effective enough to motivate a change in the behavior of forest owners to conserve rather than deforest. The opportunity cost of land remains high relative to conservation. This could also be due, among other factors, to the fact that access to incentives is conditioned by specific requirements according to the context, focus and objectives of each incentive, making the transaction cost (effort to be made to obtain the incentive) high^[80]⁷⁹.

44. In this regard, the mechanism of payment for environmental services under Law No. 3001/06 provides incentives for forest conservation and restoration. However, it is necessary to establish the technical basis for reforestation with native species as a restoration mechanism. This is crucial to offer landowners monetary incentives to allocate part of their farms to restoration (reforestation), especially those lands that have been deforested. At the same time, it is necessary to encourage other types of incentives, for example, to restore degraded forests. With regard to connectivity, there is no national incentive for this purpose. There is a need to promote stable incentives to ensure that areas of high conservation value and key biodiversity within rural landscapes where agricultural use predominates can be connected, especially protected wilderness areas (both private and public), forests certified under the payment for environmental services scheme and other forest remnants. In this sense, it is necessary to have an incentive for the implementation of biological corridors.

45. The lack of credits and/or incentives effectively associated with forest surplus on properties does not represent plausible benefits for the producer who of his own accord decides to leave a verifiable forest surplus. In other words, there is no particularly attractive panorama, be it credits, royalty payments or tax exemptions for people who have conservation areas in excess of what the law prescribes. At present and by initiative of different entities, there is an analysis of improving the fiscal valuation of the land, but this represents a risk of increasing real estate speculation for the capital gain of the land for investors and on the other hand it would cause more pressure for the producer because by increasing the fiscal valuation there is an increase in equity that translates into a positive equity balance, but this would be just that, a higher equity value dissociated from a higher income from productivity. The recent Law 6676/20 on Zero Deforestation opens up the possibility of reducing or exempting reserve lands from real estate taxes as a way of effectively valuing forested areas.

46. This set of barriers (insufficient inter-institutional coordination, non-integrated information systems, lack of information flows and availability of reliable information on land use and production for all links in the value chains, production practices not centered on sustainability approaches, non-compliance with the legal framework) affects the soy and meat value chains in various ways. These barriers hinder the possibility of making the chains more responsible and sustainable, as they do not facilitate chain auditability, which could help to substantially improve the country's image as the main strategy for improving the country's competitiveness and aspiring to better markets for both products. There is a perception that the agricultural sector carries out its activities without paying attention to environmental issues, which generates a bad reputation for the productive sector in general and the

soybean and meat sectors in particular. Paradoxically, in a country where the bulk of its genuine income depends on agricultural products, primary production is stigmatized. It is necessary to properly inform the final consumer on the one hand, and on the other hand, to involve the producer, who must ensure the traceability of his products and make his productive scheme transparent in all possible aspects, so that society can also appropriate these processes and value them not as a tool to advance against nature, with products without standardization or guarantees. But as a way to preserve nature, to conserve traditions and to value them, transforming them into environmental custodians in the perception of the Paraguayan society and through the country brand, in the international perception, and facilitating the access to markets that economically value products of sustainable practices.

2) Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

No major changes from Child Project. Information on the baseline scenario and initiatives has been updated and expanded based on the assessments undertaken during the full project preparation, as follows.

Institutional Context

47. National Government: The **Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development** (MADES) is the national authority on preservation, conservation, recovery, restoration, and environmental improvement considering aspects of social equity and sustainability. Responsible for the National Environmental Policy and is the enforcement authority for several laws aimed at biodiversity conservation and land management, including in the areas of Protected Areas, environmental impact assessment, wildlife, water resources, certification of environmental services). It issues Environmental Impact Statements for land use change projects; and is a focal point for international environmental conventions, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought (UNCCD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the Paris Agreement. MADES implements several projects with topics related to FOLUR, among them: "Forests for Sustainable Development", "Ecosystem-based approaches to reduce the vulnerability of Food Security to the effects of Climate Change in the Chaco Region of Paraguay (ABE-Chaco)", "Payment by Results Project"

48. The **National Forestry Institute** (INFONA) is the national authority in charge of administering and promoting the sustainable development of the country's forest resources in terms of their defense, improvement, expansion and rational use. It is responsible for the National Forestry Policy, approves land use plans, monitors the state of the forests (deforestation) and is involved in aspects related to forestry plantations (technical assistance). It is also in charge of the design and executive coordination of the Program for the restoration of forests protecting watercourses. The **Technical Secretariat for Economic and Social Development Planning** (STP) is responsible for coordinating and promoting the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of sustainable development with an inclusive approach; it monitors the National Development Plan (PND) 2030; it

coordinates with departmental and municipal governments on policies, plans and programs for development and social inclusion of subnational application, and together with MADES is the central institution for land use planning policy at the national level and the implementation of urban and territorial land use plans (POUT).

49. The **Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock** (MAG) is responsible for promoting sustainable agricultural development; it implements several programs and projects, namely: "National Program for Soil Management, Conservation and Recovery", "National Program to Support Family Agriculture", "Rural Development and Sustainable Agriculture Project", "Inclusion of Family Agriculture in Supply Chains", "Project to Improve Market Insertion of Organized Agricultural Producers and Indigenous Communities of the Eastern Region - PIMA", "Pro Cadenas Project", "Project to Promote Diversified and Sustainable Livestock Production". In addition to MAG, the **National Service for Plant and Seed Quality and Health** (SENAVE) is responsible for the health and quality of agricultural products and, among others, for promoting Good Agricultural Practices (GAP); while the **National Service for Animal Quality and Health** (SENACSA) is responsible for animal health, quality and safety of animal products and by-products. Both SENAVE and SENACSA play key roles in the soybean and meat value chains. The **Paraguayan Institute of Agricultural Technology** (IPTA) develops research and technology programs to increase the productivity of agricultural and forestry products and has research centers and experimental fields in the project's areas of influence.

50. The **Ministry of Industry and Commerce** (MIC) is also linked to value chains. It is responsible for the development of industry, trade and services, and promotes national and international investments and exports. One of its key initiatives is the Investment and Export Network, through which the government and the private sector work together to promote investment and exports. The network comprises several sectoral programs, including forestry and meat. The **Public Prosecutor's Office** (MP) is the independent prosecutorial body charged with upholding justice. With regard to environmental issues, the MP is responsible for investigating complaints and prosecuting violations of Law 716/96 on Environmental Crimes. The **Ministry of Women** is the implementing agency of Law No 5446/15 "On Public Policies for Rural Women", which aims to promote the economic, social, political and cultural rights of rural women. The **Paraguayan Indigenous Institute** (INDI) is the governing body for policies aimed at indigenous peoples.

51. Subnational Governments: Subnational governments include Departmental Governments and Municipalities. The **Governorates** represent the Executive Power in the Territories, and among their objectives are the elaboration, approval and execution of policies, programs and projects for the economic and social development of the Department in line with the National Plans. They have Departmental Development Plans and coordinate actions with the municipalities within their territories. Each Department has a public-private participation body, the Departmental Development Council. Organizationally, they have Production and Environment Secretariats, which are the areas that coordinate with the institutions in the execution of plans and projects in the territory under their jurisdiction.

52. The **Municipalities** are local government bodies, have political-administrative and regulatory autonomy, and have autonomy in the management and administration of their resources. They have the obligation to elaborate and implement Sustainable Development Plans and Urban and Territorial Land

Use Plans. They have Local Development Councils as an instance of citizen participation and support for municipal management. The Municipalities receive resources from royalties from the central government for the execution of productive projects and are the local coordinating bodies for the execution of projects in the territories under their jurisdiction.

53. The project will take place in the departments of Alto Paraguay (Bah?a Negra and Fuerte Olimpo districts), Boquer?n (Filadelfia, Loma Plata, Mariscal Estigarribia and Neuland districts) in the Chaco, and the Departments of Caazap? (Tavai, Avai and San Juan Nepomuceno districts) and Alto Paran? (Naranjal) (see Section 1.b below with the characterization of the areas of interest and location maps).

54. Private sector: The private sector involved in the soybean and beef supply chains comprises a large and diverse range of stakeholders, including producer organizations, cooperatives, industry-related chambers, commodity exporters, and financial institutions. The most important producer organizations at the national level are the **Asociaci?n de Productores de Soja, Cereales y Oleaginosas del Paraguay** (APS), the **Coordinadora Agr?cola Paraguay** (CAP) and the **Asociaci?n Rural del Paraguay** (ARP). The first two comprise small, medium and large-scale agricultural producers, while the ARP represents livestock producers. All of these organizations represent the interests of their respective sectors and pursue the welfare of their members. Livestock producers are associated in the **Asociaci?n de Productores de Agua Dulce** (APAD), the **Asociaci?n de Productores Agropecuarios para un Chaco Sustentable** (APACS) and the **Consortios Regionales de Experimentaci?n Agropecuaria** (CREA) operating in the project area in the Chaco.

55. The **Fernheim, Chortitzer and Neuland** cooperatives in Chaco and the **Copronar, Pind?, Naranjito** and **Raul Pe?a** cooperatives in BAAPA, all members of the **Central Nacional de Cooperativas-UNICOOP**, stand out in the project's areas of intervention. Production cooperatives offer a series of services to their members: financial and technical assistance, grain storage, marketing and sale of inputs, equipment and machinery. In addition, the cooperatives have an important participation in the financing of production. These cooperatives are associated with the **Federation of Production Cooperatives (FECOPROD)**, which is the nationwide organization of cooperatives.

56. The **C?mara Paraguaya de Exportadores de Cereales y Oleaginosas** (CAPECO) and the **C?mara Paraguaya de Procesadores y Exportadores de Oleaginosas y Oleaginosas y Cereales** (CAPPRO) are the **Paraguayan Chamber of Grain** are the oilseed processors and exporters. The **Paraguayan Meat Chamber** (CPC) represents the meat packing industries and seeks to develop and strengthen meat markets. The **Uni?n de Gremios de la Producci?n** (UGP) is an association of organizations composed of 15 organizations (including APS, CAP, ARP and FECOPROD), chambers and federations of the productive sector, and seeks to represent the common interests of its members, to contribute to the sustainable development of Paraguay, and to foster relations with the public sector.

57. Commodity exporters comprise a significant number of grains exporting and meat packing companies. However, five multinational companies are responsible for 90% of total soybean exports: **CARGILL Agropecuaria SACI**; **ADM Paraguay S.A.**; **Sodrugestvo Paraguay S.A.**; **Cofco International Paraguay S.A.**; and **B.A.C. Paraguay S.A.** and **BUNGE Paraguay S.A.** These companies also offer financing to producers. The main meat exporting companies are **Frigor?fico**

Concepci?n S.A., Beef Paraguay S.A., Frigomerc S.A., Agrofrío S.A., Carpediem S.A., Cooperativa Chortitzer Ltda.

58. Banks, finance companies and cooperatives make up the financial system. The public financial sector comprises the **Agencia Financiera de Desarrollo (AFD)**, the **Banco Nacional de Fomento (BNF)**, the **Fondo Ganadero (FG)** and the **Cr?dito Agr?cola de Habilidadaci?n (CAH)**. The AFD is a second-tier bank that channels financial products to promote investments through public and private financial institutions; it has a line of credit for afforestation/reforestation and silvopastoral systems channeled through the BNF and FG. The BNF finances projects that promote agricultural and livestock production, processing and marketing; its main beneficiaries are medium-sized producers. The CAH, on the other hand, finances small producers who do not meet the requirements of private banks and its objective is to enable these producers to access loans from these banks. The FG has traditionally financed investments and working capital for livestock production (mainly to large producers), although in recent years it has included smaller farm animals in its loan portfolio. There are some 20 banks and finance companies offering loans for the productive sector, with **Continental, Regional, Ita?, Sudameris, and BBVA (in the process of being absorbed by GNB)** having the largest share. The **Sustainable Finance Roundtable (MFS)** is a platform for voluntary collaboration between entities of the Paraguayan financial system that join forces to promote initiatives and strategies that contribute to building a more sustainable economy, with a strong environmental focus. It has 17 partners, including private banks, non-bank financial entities, and public banks.

59. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): There are several NGOs implementing projects in the FOLUR project intervention area. The **World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Paraguay** implements projects to support land-use planning in the districts of Filadelfia, Bah?a Negra, Pto. Casado and Carmelo Peralta in the Chaco and the development and consolidation of sustainable production with small, medium and large-scale enterprises. Fundaci?n **SOLIDARIDAD** has implemented projects to expand responsible soybean production practices, protecting native vegetation, and has placed certified soybeans on the international market. They are currently implementing projects linked to sustainable livestock production in the Central Chaco. The **Association for Wildlife Conservation (WCS) Paraguay** promotes wildlife and landscape conservation in the Chaco. **Fundaci?n Mois?s Bertoni** is responsible for the administration, management, and conservation of the Tapyt? Nature Reserve located in Caazap?, within the project's area of influence. **Guyra Paraguay** implements the "Los Tres Gigantes Station" Research Center located in Bah?a Negra, the Tobich property in Bah?a Negra, and the Campo Iris Reserve in the vicinity of the M?danos del Chaco National Park; as well as the Guyra Reta Complex and the Kanguery Biological Station in BAAPA. **Alter Vida** implements a project to promote forest restoration with indigenous communities in the Department of Caazap?. **A Todo Pulm?n - Paraguay Respira** promotes tree planting throughout the country; it aims to restore 1 million hectares of forest and has established a series of agreements with public and private institutions. The **Paraguayan Network for Conservation on Private Lands** promotes the establishment of nature reserves by private landowners for the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity. There are several NGO networks at the national level whose members develop initiatives in the environmental and social fields in different areas of BAAPA. The main networks include the **Network of Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations** and the **Rural Network of Private Development Organizations**.

60. Community-based organizations: In the area of intervention in the Chaco: the Union of Ayoreo Natives of Paraguay (UNAP), the Regional Indigenous Federation of the Central Chaco (FRICH), the Women's Platform of the Chaco, and the Angait? Association for Community Development (ASADEC). In the BAAPA intervention area: the Federation of Guaran? Community Associations of the Eastern Region, the Association of Indigenous Communities of the Mbya Guaran? People of the Department of Itap?a (ACIDI), the Tek? Yma Jee'a Pave Association, the Tekoja Juaju Association, the Federation of Ache Communities, and the Ach? Native Federation of Paraguay (FENAP). There are several national level organizations, the Federation for the Self-Determination of Indigenous Peoples (FAPI), the Organization of Peasant and Indigenous Women CONAMURI and Ku?a Guarani Aty.

Policy context and legal framework

61. The **National Constitution**, the highest hierarchical level of the country's legal system, recognizes the right of Paraguay's inhabitants to live in a healthy and ecologically balanced environment. In addition, the National Constitution declares the preservation, conservation and improvement of the environment and its reconciliation with human development to be of "social interest".

62. The **National Development Plan 2030** is the strategic document that facilitates the coordination of actions in the sectoral instances of the Executive Branch, as well as with various levels of government, civil society, the private sector and, eventually, the Legislative and Judicial Branches. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been incorporated into this plan and among the cross-cutting lines of work that are relevant to the project are "Territorial Planning and Development" and "Environmental Sustainability". **Paraguay's National Development and Land Use Planning Framework Plan** prepared by the PTS is the document that, together with the PND 2030, frames and guides land use planning. This plan is not mandatory but indicative; it defines actions, regulations and instruments to organize the territory, taking into account productive economic development, improvement of the population's quality of life, political and institutional development and environmental sustainability.

63. Paraguay has a **National Environmental Policy (PAN)**, which is the set of objectives, principles, criteria and general guidelines for the protection of a society's environment, in order to ensure the sustainability of development for current and future generations. In 2020, the process of updating the NAP began for the first time since its publication in 2005. Likewise, the **National Forestry Policy**, approved in 2017 aims at forestry development through the generation of economic, social and environmental benefits from the goods and services provided by forest ecosystems. It also has a **National Climate Change Policy** with the objective of installing the issue of climate change at the national level and promoting the implementation of measures consistent with national development priorities.

64. MADES has developed a series of plans, programs and strategies for the implementation of the NAP. Among these, the **National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation of Paraguay 2015-2020 (ENPAB)** seeks to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity; the **National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Drought 2018-2030** seeks to contribute to the

prevention, mitigation, correction and/or compensation of the factors causing land degradation, desertification and drought and floods; the **National Forest Strategy for Sustainable Growth (ENBCS)**, within the framework of the REDD+ mechanism, is a guiding document for the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from land use change through optimal management of forest resources. It is a key element in compliance with the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) under the Paris Agreement; the **National Climate Change Adaptation Plan** and the **National Climate Change Mitigation Plan** and a **Gender Strategy for Climate Change**.

65. INFONA has the **National Program for the Restoration of Protective Forests**, which is aimed at the recovery and conservation of forests that protect watercourses. The MAG has the **Agrarian Strategic Framework 2014-2018 (currently in force)** for the development of the agricultural sector, raising the standard of living and quality of life of the sector's stakeholders as well as the Paraguayan population as a whole, and the **National Plan for Disaster Risk Management and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Agricultural Sector of Paraguay 2016-2020**, which aims to reduce the vulnerability of the agricultural sector to disaster risks exacerbated by climate variability and change.

66. **Paraguay's National Development and Land Use Planning Framework Plan** prepared by the PTS is the document that, together with the PND 2030, frames and guides land use planning. This plan is not mandatory but indicative in nature; it defines actions, regulations and instruments to organize the territory, with a view to productive economic development, improvement of the population's quality of life, political and institutional development, and environmental sustainability.

67. Paraguay has a series of laws that establish the legal framework for the protection and management of the environment in the productive landscape and that have a direct relationship with forests. **Forestry Law** No 422/73 is one of the first legal instruments approved with the objective of protecting, conserving, increasing, restoring and using the country's forest resources in a sustainable manner, as well as the ecosystem services provided by forests. The **Environmental Impact Assessment Law** No 294/93 regulates the impact assessment procedure for projects that could have a significant impact on the environment, including - among others - agricultural, livestock production and forestry activities.

68. Law No 352/94 **on Protected Wildlife Areas** for the management and administration of the National System of Protected Wildlife Areas (SINASIP); and Law No. 536/96 on the **Promotion of Afforestation and Reforestation for the promotion of afforestation/reforestation**. Law No 2524/04 **on the Prohibition of Forest Land Conversion and Transformation Activities in the Eastern Region**, also known as the "Zero Deforestation Law", established a moratorium on the conversion of forest land to other uses (agriculture and pasture) in the Eastern Region. It was successively extended in 2006, 2008, 2013, 2018 and in 2020 for 10 more years (currently Law No 6676/20). As a means to incentivize the conservation of remaining forests, the **Valuation and Remuneration of Environmental Services Law** No 3001/06 aims to promote the conservation, protection, recovery and sustainable development of the country's biodiversity and natural resources through payments for ecosystem services.

69. The **Fire Prevention and Control Law** No 4014/10 establishes rules for the management and control of the use of fire in productive activities. The **Law for the Reestablishment of Protective**

Forests of Watercourses of the National Territory No 4241/10 seeks to conserve and restore protective forests in the Eastern Region and compliance with environmental protection measures for water resources in the Western Region (Chaco). The **Real Right of Forest Surface Law** No 4890/13 aims to encourage reforestation by providing legal guarantees for forestry investments included in third party properties that are not owned by the investor. These laws are administrative in nature, with MADES and INFONA as the enforcement authorities.

70. The **Ecological Crimes Law** No 716/96 is intended to protect the environment and livelihoods from activities that threaten the balance of the ecosystem, the sustainability of natural resources and the quality of life. It is the only criminal law within the country's environmental sector and falls under the jurisdiction of the Public Prosecutor's Office. At the territorial level it is worth mentioning the **Departmental Government Law** N° 426/94 and the **Municipal Government Law** N° 3966/10. Both laws establish the roles and responsibilities of departmental and municipal governments, particularly in the productive and environmental sectors.

Baseline projects and initiatives

71. The FOLUR Paraguay Project will be implemented in selected corridors in two key biomes, the Chaco and the BAAPA in the Departments of Boquerón and Alto Paraguay in the first case, and Caazapa and Alto Paraná in the second. Both at the national level and in the Departments where it will intervene, there are various baseline initiatives that are synergistic and complementary to FOLUR Paraguay.

72. MADES is leading the implementation of several projects with complementary themes. **The REDD+ Payment for Results Project for the period 2015-2017 (MADES/UNEP)** is funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF); it was approved based on the avoided emission of almost 26.8 million tCO₂eq from the forestry and land use change sectors between 2015-2017 and will invest in the implementation of actions under two key components: 1) support to the ENBCS, including: i) strengthening of environmental institutions for protection and sustainable use of forests; ii) developing capacities for environmental and forest regulation, control, monitoring and penalties; iii) improving management and conservation of protected areas; iv) design and implementation of programs addressing: forest restoration, forest fires early warning and fighting; v) improving the payment for environmental services mechanism; vi) strengthening sustainable production programs; viii) strengthening technical knowledge and skills of rural producers, indigenous peoples and forest owners; and 2) establishment and capitalization of a Climate Change Fund: to channel funds to promote and finance activities for forest conservation and restoration, sustainable production and others that have the objective of avoiding CO₂ emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Through these interventions the project seeks to develop an enabling environment for Paraguay to access additional payments for avoided deforestation from the GCF, the voluntary carbon market or other markets that may be established through the UNFCCC to conserve forests as carbon sinks and other vital ecosystem services while contributing to socioeconomic development and the Paris Agreement goals. **The Ecosystem-based Approaches to Reduce Food Security Vulnerability to Climate Change Impacts in the Chaco Region of Paraguay (MADES/UNEP)** project seeks to reduce the vulnerability of the population (selected family farmers and indigenous communities) of the Chaco region of Paraguay to the impacts of climate change on food security. The project seeks to: i) improve information and

knowledge for climate resilience; ii) implement concrete and cost-effective adaptation measures on the ground; and iii) strengthen institutional capacities to adequately address climate change adaptation issues. The KfW funded **Biodiversity and Protected Area Conservation Project** will provide support to improve the effective management of the Chaco Biosphere Reserve and enhance MADES' capacities for improved PA management. This will include the sustainable use of natural resources in PA and buffer zones for livelihood options, strengthening of monitoring system including remote sensing to complement land use planning tools, and strengthening of capacities and investment in PAs for conservation.

73. MADES is part of the **Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change Project - PROEZA** together with FAO-STP-INFONA-MAG-MOPC-MDS that seeks to increase resilience and improve the quality of life of vulnerable families and reduce the loss of forest cover in environmentally vulnerable areas of the Eastern Region of Paraguay, including the area selected for FOLUR Paraguay in the Department of Caazapá. Aimed primarily at small producers in vulnerable communities promoting agroforestry systems, restoration of degraded forest lands through natural regeneration of native tree species, among other practices. Also, strengthening the institutions of the regulatory entities of forests, land use, environment and energy.

74. MADES implements the **Environmental Information System (SIAM)**, which is a dynamic tool that enables the collection, analysis, access and visualization of the information collected to strengthen the management of data related to the environment. Within this framework, MADES aims to digitize procedures at the institutional level, with the goal of total electronic management in order to offer an efficient, transparent, agile, convenient and easy access to information through the use of SIAM. SIAM consists of six modules related to MADES institutional functions, namely Biodiversity, Air, Water, Climate Change, Soil, and Development Projects. The uploading and feedback of information to SIAM is carried out by each directorate responsible for the module related to its operational area. The SIAM is in a process of constant and dynamic construction, whose implementation is gradual.

75. MADES together with INFONA are in charge of the **National Forest Monitoring System (SNMF)**, which aims to provide official national information on the state of the national forest cover, as well as to provide parameters and information to measure the magnitude of the carbon content stored in the national forest mass and the qualitative and quantitative classification of forest species that make up the national forest mass. The SNMF includes: i) Satellite System for Terrestrial Monitoring: for forest monitoring with the purpose of generating National Forest Cover Maps (and other cartographic products); ii) National Forest Inventory whose objective is to generate information to facilitate forest management planning in the medium and long term; considering biophysical, socioeconomic, and environmental variables, providing information on the multiple benefits generated by forests; and iii) National Greenhouse Gas Inventory for the quantitative estimation of emissions by sources and absorption by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, which is carried out for periods of one year, and with national scope.

76. The MADES, the Technical Secretariat of Planning (STP) and the municipal governments have responsibilities in territorial planning. The MADES and the STP are central in the implementation of the territorial planning policy at the national level and the development of the Urban and Territorial

Land Use Plans (POUT), which must be framed within the norms, mechanisms and procedures for planning and public policies defined by the STP and the MADES. To this end, the **Guide for the Preparation of Urban and Territorial Land Use Plans** has been prepared. Municipalities, by virtue of the Municipal Organic Law N°3966/10 are responsible for implementing a planning system and designing two planning instruments: the Sustainable Development Plan (SDP)[80]⁸⁰ and the POUT. The SDP establishes the economic, social and environmental spheres, and the POUT proposes the spatial arrangement of these objectives. The selected intervention corridors involve 10 municipalities, of which three have advanced in the elaboration of their respective POUT, in particular, the district of Bahía Negra with the support of WWF's **Chaco Pantanal Conservation Program**, the district of Filadelfia with the support of the **Alliance for Sustainable Development** initiative led by WWF, both in the Chaco, and the district of Naranjal in the BAAPA.

77. Currently the "**Land Use Planning**" Bill is under study, it was drafted at the initiative of the National Commission of Natural Resources and Environment (CONADERNA) of the National Congress, as a result of the inter-institutional working group in which technicians from MADES, the STP and other institutions have participated. The goal is to establish the principles, criteria and general rules that govern the exercise of competences on sustainable land use planning. The importance of this law lies in the fact that it "defines the areas and zones of use, according to the economic-territorial units, the categories of current land use, the regional comparative advantages they offer, the sectorial infrastructure plans and the geopolitical strategies of the Paraguayan State.

78. In the area of conservation, the main governmental efforts refer to: i) the creation and administration of both public and private Protected Areas under Law No 352/94; ii) the certification of areas for the purpose of payment for environmental services derived from forests, scenic beauty and grasslands under the provisions of Law No 3001/06; command and control activities on conservation issues such as legal requirements through the environmental impact assessment; forest management through the Forest Management Plan; legal land use change through the Land Use Plan that integrates among the requirements the establishment of protective strips and silvopastoral use of deforested land for livestock purposes; the requirement to maintain protective forests (25% of forests) established in Law No 422/73, and restoration of forests protecting watercourses under Law No 4241/10. The REDD+ Program has been a catalyst in the generation of forestry information regarding the area of deforestation at the national level and data from the National Forest Inventory, as well as the strengthening of technical capacities in the context of REDD+.

79. INFONA is in charge of the **Forestry Cadastre**, a database integrating information related to the forestry sector, including all the information corresponding to landowners who have plans approved by the Institution (management plans, forest work, land use plans and other forest lands). The forest cadastre covers the entire country in terms of forests, is dynamic and is constantly updated as new plans are approved by INFONA. It is used to determine the forest reserve deficit, determine protection strips, waterway protection forests, and verify the remnants for the conservation of palo santo, among others. INFONA and WWF, through the **Spatial Prioritization of Deforestation Alerts GLAD** initiative in **Paraguay**, developed a tool/methodology adapted from Global Forest Watch (GFW) to monitor key

forest areas in the BAAPA based on national criteria and local geospatial data, which allows the identification of recent cases of illegal deforestation in priority areas for conservation. INFONA is responsible for and coordinates the **National Program for the Restoration of Protected Forests**, which is aimed at the recovery and conservation of forests that protect watercourses and is implemented by municipal governments.

80. The MAG implements projects focused on small producers, family farmers and indigenous communities that can provide FOLUR Paraguay with important experiences in working with these stakeholders. The **"Improvement of Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming in Value Chains in the Eastern Region"** Project - Phase II seeks to increase assets, income and improve the quality of life of the participating population. The objective of the Project for **Improving Market Integration of Organized Agricultural Producers and Indigenous Communities in the Eastern Region** is to improve market integration of agricultural producers and indigenous communities. The **Pro Cadenas** Project, **Project for the Promotion of Diversified and Sustainable Livestock Production** seeks to achieve the productive development of non-traditional livestock chains such as poultry, pork, dairy, beekeeping, sheep, goat and fish farming. MAG has regional and district offices, making it a strategic partner for actions in the field.

81. The Itaipu Binational Entity implements the **Itaipu Preserves** Project for the restoration of existing degraded areas in the forests of the Itaipu Dam Reservoir Protection Strip through planting, replanting and monitoring until they are completely restored, with native forest and fruit species, which can provide experience for the restoration of BAAPA.

82. A set of direct or indirect incentives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management has been established through several laws. The Protected Areas Law N° 352/94 promotes the creation of private protected areas. The Environmental Services Law No 3001/06 "On the valuation and retribution of environmental services" promotes the recognition of environmental services for the purpose of receiving economic retribution, regulating the procedure so that the owners of rural properties can prove the existence of forest areas in addition to the mandatory legal reserve provided for in the Forestry Law No 422/73. It also recognizes as one of the environmental services, the scenic beauty derived from the presence of forests and natural landscapes and the existence of elements of biodiversity and protected wild areas, whether state or private, duly declared as such. In the departments of Alto Paraguay and Boquerón, 23 areas with 607,965 hectares have been certified, while in the Department of Caazapa, 5 areas with 10,127 hectares^[81] have been certified. Currently at the national level, certificates can be acquired by the Ministry of Public Works and Communications (MOPC) in the framework of high impact works that must provide 1% of their budgets for this acquisition.

83. In 2020, two regulations have also been issued to promote incentives. Law 6676/20 on Zero Deforestation provides for the exemption from payment of real estate tax on forested areas, and establishing the requirements that the owner must comply with to that effect. The National Securities Commission through Resolution No 9/20 established the Sustainable Development Goals Bonds,

including the mechanisms and procedures for their issuance and transaction in the securities market. These bonds are of three types: i) Green: for activities with environmental benefits such as mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change, conservation of biodiversity, natural resources, air and soil pollution control; ii) Social: for projects with social benefits such as access to infrastructure, food security, housing; and iii) Sustainable: for environmental and social projects.

84. NGOs have traditionally worked on conservation in both BAAPA and the Chaco, promoting the creation of private reserves and restoration, supporting communities, and more recently have focused on working with producers and other stakeholders in the productive sector in the implementation of best practices. Several of these projects are in line with FOLUR Paraguay's themes and can provide synergies and lessons learned. WWF in association with Minerva Foods, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Cooperativa Neuland, International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the Association of Municipalities of the Central Chaco, implement the project **Alliance for Sustainable Development** with the objective of promoting the adoption of more sustainable production practices and improving landscape management in the Chaco as a strategy to reduce the pressure for new forest areas. With the Asociación Agropecuaria de Agua Dulce (APAD), they are working on the development of a strategic plan for the implementation of a scheme to differentiate the sustainable meat production of the association's members. WCS, the Moisés Bertoni Foundation and the ProYungas Foundation (the latter from Argentina) are promoting the [83]⁸²**Protected Productive Landscape** initiative in partnership with the Neuland Cooperative and private landowners in the Chaco, focusing on territorial planning, improving socio-environmental performance, social and environmental monitoring, and internal and external communication. Fundación Solidaridad implements the **Sustainable Meat project in the Chaco** in partnership with the private sector (Asociación de Grupos CREA del Paraguay and Consorcio de Ganaderos para Experimentación Agropecuaria-CEA) in the identification of good livestock practices that also increase carbon sequestration in the soil. In BAAPA, Alter Vida implements the **Ecological Restoration Project in Indigenous Communities of the Mbya Guaraní People** in the Department of Caazapá; the Moisés Bertoni Foundation is responsible for the administration, management, and conservation of the **Tapytí Nature Reserve** located in Caazapá, within the project's area of influence. Guyra Paraguay has nature reserves in the Chaco and BAAPA and implements the REDD+ projects **Reducing GHG Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in BAAPA** and **Reducing GHG Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in the Chaco-Pantanal Ecosystem**. Red Paraguaya de Conservación en Tierras Privadas has worked with private landowners in the creation of 54 protected wildlife areas on private properties[84]⁸³.

85. In recent years, platforms of stakeholders have been formed to work on issues related to the sustainability of agricultural production. The **Sustainable Finance Roundtable** brings together public and private banking entities seeking to finance investments that have a positive social and environmental impact. Among its activities is the development of Agroideal, a tool to encourage sustainable production in the meat value chain in the Chaco, with the participation of representatives of various sectors: productive, financial, public and private, academia, civil society organizations and

international cooperation. The **Paraguayan Roundtable for Sustainable Beef** is an intersectoral roundtable that brings together industry, production, inputs, consumption, and civil society organizations, seeks to promote sustainable meat production, and is part of the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Livestock.

86. The private sector is implementing various initiatives. Among these, the COPRONAR cooperative together with the municipality of Naranjal implement the **Sustainable Naranjal Project**, which consists of supporting producers in the implementation of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) focused on sustainable grain production. ADM, the Sustainable Trade Initiative IDH y Solidaridad with support from Control Unión and A Todo Pulmón implement the **Sustentagro** project that supports producers to adopt sustainable production practices; reduce environmental impact and improve working conditions for agricultural workers and their communities. The **Tiple S Soy Program (3S)** is a Cargill initiative supported by Solidaridad that aims to ensure a sustainable, scalable and efficient agricultural activity, with models that involve producers, processors and marketers, building supply chains that meet international standards and also protect natural resources. CAPPRO is carrying out the **CAPPRO Cooperativa** initiative, which is a project to support cooperatives in implementing soybean certifications under the 2BSvs (Voluntary Biomass and Biofuels Sustainability Scheme) standard. The Institute of Biotechnology (INBIO), through its **Sustainable Agriculture with Biotechnology Program**, is working on smallholder farms to adopt biotechnologies that promote more sustainable agricultural production with a focus on reversing soil degradation. In the Chaco, several associations of livestock producers and cooperatives work in partnership with NGOs implementing good practices (mentioned above).

87. While there is significant commitment and a range of efforts by government institutions and other stakeholders to reduce the overall problem in both BAAPA and the Chaco, most of these are not adequately coordinated and focused on addressing multiple and conflicting land uses across the landscape, reducing pressures on biodiversity, and reducing and reversing land degradation under a landscape approach. Proposed incentives for forest conservation and sustainable forest management have not been implemented at scale and have not been able to advance these efforts. There is still limited recognition of the complex, multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary nature of the problem of biodiversity loss and land degradation in on-the-ground initiatives by government, private sector and other stakeholders; the flow of information between stakeholders with responsibilities in land planning and management is limited and not integrated. The country lacks a robust governance framework for planning and management that integrates sustainable production with biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management at the landscape scale in land use planning and management systems and in the commodity value chains (meat and soy) that determine the use of the productive landscape.

3) Proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

No changes to the project's objectives, intentions or scope were made since the Child Project stage. The Child Project outcomes remain the same. Slight changes have been made at output level for a better organization of the intervention strategy based on the proposed activities. The number of districts

has increased with the addition of two districts. Indicators and targets have been fine tuned. These changes are summarized in the table below:

Table 1 ? Summary of changes

Changes		Comments
<p>Intervention area: 8 districts in Child Project:</p> <p>Mariscal Estigarribia, Filadelfia, Loma Plata, Fuerte Olimpo and Bah?a Negra San Juan Nepomuceno, Tava? and Aba?</p>	<p>2 new districts added totaling 10 districts</p>	<p>1 additional district in the Chaco (Neuland, which is a new district that has been detached from the Mariscal Estigarribia district) and 1 additional district in BAAPA (Naranjal which has received support from GEF #4860 Green Landscapes. The experience in Naranjal will be replicated within the FOLUR project and the MADES has requested that the FOLUR project continue to support the ongoing actions in this district).</p>
<p>Output 1.1: change in wording</p> <p>Original wording:</p> <p>Municipal landscape spatial plans* integrating sustainable beef and soy production with conservation & restoration of KBAs and corridors within productive landscapes in pilot areas of Chaco (Mariscal Estigarribia, Filadelfia, Loma Plata, Fuerte Olimpo and Bah?a Negra) and AF (San Juan Nepomuceno, Tava? and Aba?)</p>	<p>New wording:</p> <p>Output 1.1.2: Territorial planning instruments (SPD and POUT) mainstreaming the Integrated Landscape Management (IPM) approach developed for the selected districts in the intervention sites, considering the integration of sustainable beef and soybean production with the conservation and restoration of Key Biodiversity Areas and corridors located in the productive landscapes of the intervention sites.</p>	<p>Municipalities have the obligation of preparing two planning instruments: The Sustainable Development Plan (SPD) and the Urban and Territorial Land Use Plan (POUT). Project will support updating of SPDs and preparation of POUT. These plans will mainstream the ILM approach. These aspects have been specified in the wording of the output</p>

Changes		Comments																			
<p>Output 2.1: change in wording</p> <p>Original wording:</p> <p>Protocol for effective operation of national multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms including gender considerations for sustainable beef and soy supply chains building on Sustainable Beef/Soy Roundtable</p>	<p>New wording:</p> <p>Output 2.1.1: Strengthened regional multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms, including gender considerations for sustainable beef and soybean supply chains</p>		<p>The project will support the soy and beef platforms in the regions (Alto Paran?, Itapua, Chaco) and the women?s platform. These platforms already have operational protocols and action plans; therefore, the focus of the project will be their strengthening in gender and indigenous peoples mainstreaming, institutional and financial sustainability and implementation of their action plans.</p>																		
<p>Output 4.5: Merged into Output 2.1.1</p> <p>Coordination plans for convening beef and soy value chain partners, including financiers and investors regularly</p>			<p>The soy and beef platforms are in charge of promoting coordination of all the stakeholders in the value chains, and have action plans to this effect; therefore, this output has been included as part of the activities under Output 2.1.1.</p>																		
<p>Budget: Rephrasing of GEF funds between the project?s technical components based on the costs of the selected activities. Reduction in cofinancing (explanation is given in sub-section 5) below on incremental reasoning and cofinancing)</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>C1</td> <td>1,559,895</td> <td>2,275,921</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C2</td> <td>2,339,843</td> <td>2,216,330</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C3</td> <td>2,729,817</td> <td>2,005,627</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C4</td> <td>1,169,921</td> <td>1,301,598</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PMC</td> <td>389,974</td> <td>389,974</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>8,189,450</td> <td>8,189,450</td> </tr> </table>	C1	1,559,895	2,275,921	C2	2,339,843	2,216,330	C3	2,729,817	2,005,627	C4	1,169,921	1,301,598	PMC	389,974	389,974	Total	8,189,450	8,189,450	<p>Component 1 budget has had the more significant increase to adequately support the development of territorial planning instruments in the 10 intervention districts, based on current experience and costs by similar initiatives.</p>	
C1	1,559,895	2,275,921																			
C2	2,339,843	2,216,330																			
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Total	8,189,450	8,189,450																			

Changes		Comments
<p>Co-financing Commitments: Indicative Co-financing in the Child Project had been estimated at USD 81,298,450. At the time of CEO Endorsement only the confirmed sources have been included in the cofinance budget of the project.</p>	<p>The amount of co-financing that could be secured during PPG with letters of commitment amounts to USD 36,537,782 at the time of CEO Endorsement Request.</p>	<p>In the case of the German Development Bank (KfW) the proposed PA project for over 6 million USD linking with FOLUR pilots is currently pending final definitions. It is expected that this cofinancing could be confirmed during the implementation phase. The project will follow-up with this partner who's interest in working in Chaco conservation remains strong. The STP/Proeza project inclusion is awaiting the cofinancing letter. While PPG consultations established significant investments aligned with FOLUR, formalities are being restarted after a recent change in administration at STP. It is expected that the letter will be issued during the FOLUR project approval process, which would bring the total co-financing very close to the original estimate. During implementation other projects and programs in the project's intervention areas will be leveraged to provide additional co-funding. Many such prospects are on the horizon, in particular in the finance sector including commodities where UNEP FI and TNC are leading the way on prospects that the project will be ready to engage.</p>

Project justification and intervention strategy

88. The Government of Paraguay is requesting GEF support to remove identified barriers, creating an enabling environment that seeks to promote integrated landscape management linking production, conservation and restoration at the municipal scale, to **reduce the need for developing new areas (land use change or legal deforestation)**, reverse illegal deforestation and forest and land degradation, and move towards the conservation and sustainable and resilient use of ecosystems in two key biomes, the Chaco and BAAPA to maintain their biological integrity, diversity and ecosystem services for present and future generations.

89. The project strategy is based on landscape-level intervention and will be guided by the Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) approach. A landscape is defined as a social-ecological system consisting of a mosaic of natural and/or human-modified ecosystems, with a characteristic configuration of topography, vegetation, land use, and settlement that is influenced by the ecological, historical, economic, and cultural processes and activities in the area. The combination of land cover and land use types generally includes agricultural land, natural vegetation, and human settlements and/or urban areas^[85]⁸⁴.

90. The ILM approach is defined as long-term collaboration between different groups of land managers and stakeholders to achieve multiple objectives required of the landscape, including, among others, agricultural production, provision of ecosystem services (e.g. water cycling, pollination, climate change mitigation and adaptation, cultural values), biodiversity protection, scenic beauty, recreation, local livelihoods, health and human well-being. In this collaboration, stakeholders seek to solve common problems or capitalize on new opportunities that reduce trade-offs and strengthen synergies between different landscape-level objectives^[86]⁸⁵.

91. ILM is characterized by the following key elements: 1) shared or agreed management objectives that encompass multiple benefits (goods and services) provided by the landscape; 2) best practices designed to contribute to the multiple objectives, including human well-being, food production, biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation, climate change mitigation; 3) ecological, social and economic interactions between different parts of the landscape are managed to achieve positive synergies among stakeholders and interests to mitigate negative trade-offs; 4) participatory and collaborative processes for dialogue, planning, negotiation and monitoring are put in place; and 5) markets and public policies are shaped to achieve the objectives set for the landscape and institutional requirements to support synergies and reduce trade-offs^[87]⁸⁶.

92. The intervention strategy rests on three fundamental and interrelated axes, which are not currently being adequately covered by the baseline activities, with systemic interventions at the level of institutions and interventions at the field level in the selected intervention areas (see subsection on intervention areas below for a detailed description of these) and which underlie the project's Theory of Change (see end of this section below Table 4).

93. The first axis includes the development of a **participatory governance model** for integrated landscape management based on the coordination and articulation of public, private and civil society stakeholders at the national and local levels, to conserve and make sustainable use of the ecosystems where intervention will take place. Capacity building of national and local stakeholders will make it possible to implement and sustain the integrated landscape management system at different levels over the long term, in addition to empowering public and private stakeholders and community and civil society organizations to create an **environment for improved planning of land use and land use change**,

and reducing illegal deforestation conducive to the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems and biodiversity.

94. The second axis corresponds to **field interventions** in the selected intervention areas to improve the integrity of the landscape, implementing best practices for sustainable beef and soybean production that help increase production efficiency while reducing the environmental impacts of production on the landscape, and generating greater accountability of value chains. To support these efforts, this axis will also promote conservation and restoration actions that increase habitat connectivity for biodiversity and the ecosystem services on which production depends. The multiple stakeholders in the landscape will be involved to build on the efforts already underway, including stakeholders in the meat and soy value chains, producers and their organizations, commodity buyers, national and local authorities, civil society organizations, indigenous communities, academia, for the **implementation of improved land use at farm and landscape level, adopting best practices for sustainable land management and production to reduce and reverse land degradation, increasing productivity and reducing the need to develop new areas (land use change)**, land and forest conservation and restoration.

95. The third axis will contribute to the **exchange of knowledge, learning and systematization of experiences and lessons learned** for scaling up from the local to the national and global levels within the framework of the Global FOLUR Program. The FOLUR Paraguay project strategy is aligned with the intervention logic and Theory of Change of the Global FOLUR Program, which includes: i) improving land use planning and management; ii) increasing land productivity to decouple production from deforestation, iii) promoting habitat restoration and connectivity in the landscape; and iv) scaling impact to the national and global levels. The experiences generated by the project in the field will be systematized and shared with the FOLUR Global Platform, which will act as a multiplier of lessons and successful experiences, contributing to their dissemination to other countries in the region, considering that the selected biomes (Chaco and BAAPA) extend across Argentina, Brazil and Bolivia.

96. This strategy and intervention approach is based on the fundamental premise that in order to eliminate barriers and reverse the current situation, it is necessary that the local stakeholders themselves, empowered and with a bottom-up approach, develop management and governance models in accordance with the local reality, to subsequently reach the departmental and national levels. Thus, the strategy is based on the active participation of public, private, social and civil society stakeholders to develop an appropriate environment for ILM, generating social, environmental and economic benefits for local and regional stakeholders, thus ensuring sustainability of results and replication of experiences and lessons learned, as well as national and global benefits in terms of reduction of land degradation and biodiversity conservation (see Section 2 below for more details on stakeholder participation). Special respect and recognition will be given to the distinct roles of women and men and how their unique and individual contributions, and through their organizations, can be maximized within the context of the project strategy and implementation as well as the cultural relevance of interventions. A Gender Action Plan and Guidelines for the Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples have been developed to this effect.

97. The actions to be implemented by the project will consider the evolution of the global COVID-19 pandemic and its trajectories in Paraguay and in the intervention areas. The project will apply the

corresponding safety measures and protocols defined by the government of Paraguay to safeguard the health of both project personnel and direct participants.

Project Objective

98. The objective of the FOLUR Paraguay Project is to *promote landscape integrity and sustainable beef and soy value chains in two key biomes in Paraguay*. In this sense, the FOLUR Paraguay project focuses on the development of national and local capacities for integrated landscape management in two intervention zones - Chaco and Alto Paran? Atlantic Forest, building on the advances and experiences acquired by GEF-funded projects in Paraguay, in particular Projects #2505 *Sustainable Forest Management in the Transboundary Ecosystem of the Gran Chaco Americano*, Project #4860 *Integrating Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management in production practices in all bioregions and biomes in Paraguay*, and Project IAP *Sustainable Commodity Production and Demand in the Chaco*. The implementation of FOLUR Paraguay is aligned with the Action Plans of the Commodity Platforms established by GEF #4860.

99. To this end, the project has been organized into four components:

1. Integrated Landscape Management System
2. Decoupling - Sustainable Food Production Practices and Responsible Meat and Soybean Value Chains
3. Land Restoration and Connectivity.
4. M&E, Knowledge Management, and scaling up from national to global level.

100. The project will contribute to the development of an institutional working model that will enable the articulation of stakeholders at the national and subnational levels for integrated landscape management; generate new capacities and social capital for long-term collaboration; provide technical assistance and promote investments to strengthen sustainable production systems and responsible value chains, and biodiversity conservation, in line with national development priorities and aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals.

101. To this end, the project design recognizes that the achievement of the objective depends to a large extent on the willingness, cooperation and participation of public institutions, the private sector, community and civil society organizations, and academia (stakeholders in all links of the meat and soy value chains), which are key to overcoming the identified barriers. In this way, the project will generate socio-cultural, environmental and economic benefits for local and regional stakeholders, thus ensuring the sustainability and scaling up of project results, while simultaneously generating benefits on a national and global scale. *The end of this section below Table 4* includes the Theory of Change to address the challenges identified to achieve landscape integrity in the Chaco and BAAPA.

102. In this way, the FOLUR Paraguay Project will contribute to the achievement of the Global Program's objective of *promoting sustainable and integrated landscapes and efficient supply and value chains at scale*. Table 4 (see at the end of the following subsection describing the project components),

shows the synergies and mutually supportive relationships between FOLUR Paraguay and the Global Program Platform, in order to visualize how the project will contribute from its intervention strategy to the activities under each pillar of the Global Program.

Project Components and expected results

Component 1: Integrated Landscape Management System

Outcome 1.1: Framework for landscape level land use planning and management improved with integration of national and local governance structures for ecosystem integrity.

Output 1.1.1 Integrated information system for sustainable land use management with state-of-the-art technology, geospatial tools, M&E platform and decision support systems.

103. This output will provide technical assistance to articulate, update, improve and adapt existing information systems, specifically the SIAM at MADES to achieve integrated sustainable land use management. This will seek to provide greater accessibility, transparency and agility in all procedures related to integrated landscape management, increasing both the efficiency of the work of the responsible administrations and the accessibility of information and knowledge when preparing reports that may be necessary to support decision-making.

104. The integrated system will be based on the SIAM[88]⁸⁷ created to store, analyze and manage environmental information for the generation of knowledge, social participation, decision-making and environmental management aimed at sustainable development. The SIAM, besides acting as a repository of environmental data and information, currently provides greater agility and transparency in the service and convenience to its users, who submit works and activities related to agriculture, livestock, forestry and farming to be evaluated by MADES, through the website and the SIAM[89]⁸⁸.

105. The project will promote the formation of an inter-institutional working group between MADES and other regulatory institutions that will meet periodically to agree on the roadmap and work jointly on the development of the proposal for interoperability and integration mechanisms between the information systems of both institutions, as well as with the municipalities in the intervention areas. The project will support the working group to conduct an analysis of variables, technical and computer requirements, as well as staff capacities for information gathering, data quality analysis, and evaluation of thematic information needs. A gender focus will be ensured in the information to be generated, in order to have disaggregated information available.

106. Based on the existing MADES and other regulatory institutions databanks, the analysis will also contribute to know what type of information exists or in what state it is in, according to the criteria

agreed upon in the inter-institutional working group. This information will include all necessary information for the evaluation and monitoring of parameters and variables, primarily in the areas of Soil and Biodiversity (for example: land use plans, remaining forests, connectivity, protected areas, forest cover, among others). This information will be systematized and digitized for uploading to the integrated information system.

107. It will also define the process for establishing institutional coordination and interconnection through interoperability instances within the electronic government, which is constituted as an inter-institutional network specialized in information and communication technologies, so that all state institutions can inform, analyze and share their experiences in the development and implementation of programs, plans and projects for the use and exploitation of ICT tools.

108. A key aspect for integration will be the creation of a data dictionary to identify, define and unify all information, since at the moment there are independent systems where the definitions, structures and codes are different, seeking to improve this management should be done considering the international standard ISO 19126:2009 [90]⁸⁹

109. The data dictionary will allow each entity (public, private or individual institutions) to: i) Control the information entered; ii) Maintain standardized information, being useful when executing processes and projects (works and activities related to agriculture, livestock, forestry and farming); iii) Properly order the data, allowing the information to be differentiated by numerical, alphanumeric, vector and other variables; iv) Obtain the source of information for the implementation of projects appropriate to the needs (follow-up and approval of projects entered); and v) Consolidate unified and consistent concepts of the information of daily use for the entities (public, private or private institutions).

110. To this end, information structuring and analysis processes will be proposed in relation to the availability and origin of data, the existence of data volumes and information useful in decision making for sustainable land use management, both at the national and local level from various sources. These processes will be standardized and systematized in order to develop a comprehensive database. Likewise, information flows will be identified and agreed upon to guarantee the necessary, reliable and updated information, its origin and destination, and its periodicity; the communication channels to be used for uploading to the integrated information system, roles and responsibilities, and access authorizations. This will facilitate identification, fill gaps and eliminate duplications, achieving the integration of data banks.

111. Once the databases have been unified and the interconnection between MADES and institutions that integrate the system has been established, a prototype will be developed and tested so that users (MADES, INFONA, Municipalities and other stakeholders) can interact with the new database by uploading, viewing, exporting and generating reports through web applications, *desktop* applications and/or cell phone applications. This will include the development of the User's Guide for the software used and other support materials, and the training of MADES and the institutions that integrate the system technical staff in the protocols and processes to standardize, systematize and share data and

information. Also, the verification of the adequacy of computer equipment to the standards to store on the web and the database, if the network connection is in optimal conditions (*networking*) and for the internet and intranet connection, define software to be used and define security policies, firewall rules, ports and the daily load of users that the server will accept. As part of the prototype, a web interface will also be developed and tested for the access of the Municipalities to the integrated information system according to the use permissions assigned to them according to the user standard. Considering that the municipalities of Filadelfia, Bah?a Negra and Naranjal are the ones with advanced POUT, they will be the first to have access to the integrated system, with which the integrated system will be tested and validated at the municipal level and later implemented with these and the other municipalities where the project intervenes.

112. Once the testing and validation is completed, the implementation of the integrated information system will begin, with the entry and processing of data related to all the operations of the sustainable land use management process. The Municipalities, through their respective modules, will load their respective POUT in the system, through which MADES and other institutions accredited professionals will have access to them in order to elaborate their respective studies and projects respecting the prescriptions of the POUT of the corresponding municipality. In the next step, the proponents will enter the project data required by MADES and the internal processes will be carried out in the system until the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is issued, which will be replicated in other institutions and for its knowledge. The proponents will then upload their Land Use Plan (PUT) to the module of the institutions involved, giving priority to the INFONA systems, and the internal process and eventual approval will be replicated in MADES. In both cases the Municipalities where the projects are proposed will be informed through the system. Finally, through the system, the municipalities will have an inventory of the various stakeholders involved in their territories, will be able to know and manage the PUTs and the environmental management plan resulting from the EIA, controlling compliance or non-compliance with the measures for prevention, mitigation or compensation of environmental impacts that the activities could produce. MADES, INFONA and Municipalities may collaborate in the follow-up of indicators for the control and monitoring of integrated landscape management (soil, biodiversity, others). This will be supported by Output 2.1.3 which will strengthen interinstitutional coordination at the territorial level.

113. A key aspect in the operation of the integrated information system will be the participation of MADES, and other institutions that regulate the productive system, with the main emphasis on INFONA and the Municipalities. This will be done through training programs in the use of GIS and remote sensing for monitoring and policy implementation applied to integrated landscape management using the SIAM platform as an online coordination tool with public and private stakeholders at national and local levels; participation in meetings (annual or biannual) of the different working groups (e.g., mapping, platform, metadata, services) where issues related to information management will be discussed and defined. This will help promote the MADES vision of integrated landscape management and support coordination with the intervening municipalities. It will be ensured that women officials and technicians from these institutions participate in these trainings, in accordance with their institutional roles.

Output 1.1.2 Territorial planning instruments (SDP and POUT) integrating the Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) approach developed for the selected districts in the intervention sites, considering the integration of sustainable beef and soybean production with the conservation and restoration of Key Biodiversity Areas and corridors located in the productive landscapes of the intervention sites.

114. This output will provide technical assistance for the preparation and implementation of territorial planning instruments (SDP and POUT), integrating an Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) approach to territorial planning and promoting a multi-sectoral approach to its implementation. This will seek to harmonize territorial planning processes from a sustainable development perspective, responding to multiple objectives, both environmental, social and economic, including, among others, the integration of production with the conservation and restoration of key biodiversity areas and connectivity corridors located in productive landscapes; the improvement of food security; income generation for local residents; climate change adaptation and mitigation; the expansion of water quality and availability; in a participatory and gender-sensitive manner and with cultural relevance.

115. *Sustainable Development Plans (SDP)*[91]⁹⁰: The project will provide technical support to the municipalities of Mariscal Estigarribia and Neuland[92]⁹¹ for the preparation of their respective SDPs, while it will support the revision and/or updating of the SDPs of the municipalities of Avai, Tavai, San Juan Nepomuceno, Loma Plata, Fuerte Olimpo and Naranjal[93]⁹². The elaboration and/or revision or updating will include, among other aspects, the collection of information on the territory; the analysis of the evolution of the situation of the territory since the SDP came into effect versus the distribution of the territory at the time of the revision; diagnosis of the main proposals and/or indicators for evaluation and follow-up at the beginning and end; SWOT analysis; definition of objectives, strategic lines, programs/projects in the social, economic, environmental, institutional, and infrastructure areas. The gender and intercultural approach will be present in all stages of the elaboration and/or updating of the SDPs.

116. In the process, the following considerations, among others, will be taken into account: i) Incorporate the concepts of ILM as well as long-term multi-stakeholder collaboration for integrated land use management; ii) Consider the natural and urban-rural systems as the structural elements of municipal land use planning, based on an inventory of them and an interpretation of their functioning; iii) Recognize the hydrological system and its water balances as a fundamental support element of the municipality's urban and rural development, by incorporating the basin and aquifer approach to ensure water sustainability and reduce the water resources availability gap between districts through works that allow for the capture, storage and distribution of water resources; iv) Incorporate the concept of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)[94] in land use planning in order to predict gains (restoration or rehabilitation efforts) and losses (land degradation), thereby enabling a zero net loss state that achieves

neutrality; v) Identify factors of exposure (threat) and sensitivity (vulnerability) to climate change, in order to assess risk conditions in the municipality; vi) Include analyses and strategies on cross-cutting issues such as: sustainability and biodiversity, climate change (mitigation and adaptation), governance, gender equity approach, vulnerable groups, interculturality and indigenous peoples, information and communication technologies, and the SDGs.

117. The preparation and/or revision/updating of the SDP will be carried out in a participatory manner with the Municipal Development Councils (CDM)[95]⁹³ of each municipality involved. In coordination with the municipalities, the project will support the socialization of the SDP proposals. The participatory validated SDPs will be approved by the CDMs through a Municipal Ordinance and subsequently submitted by the municipalities to the PTS. The municipalities will be responsible for implementing their respective SDPs, including the implementation of their own programming, budgeting, execution and follow-up mechanisms during their term.

118. *Urban and Territorial Land Use Plans (POUT)*: The SDPs are an input for the preparation of the POUT, so the next step, once the SDP are approved, will be to provide technical assistance in the preparation of the POUT to the municipalities of Mariscal Estigarribia, Fuerte Olimpo, Loma Plata, Neuland, Ava?, Tava? and San Juan Nepomuceno, which do not yet have their respective plans, and in the finalization of the POUT in the municipality of Naranjal.

119. The POUTs will be developed considering the norms, mechanisms and procedures for planning and public policies defined by the STP[96] and MADES, and incorporating the ILM approach and its key elements, with the vision that the municipalities can establish a long-term collaboration between the different users and stakeholders in land use management to achieve the multiple objectives sought from landscape management, and taking into account the vision of gender and interculturality, ensuring that the plans generated also address the needs and interests of women and indigenous peoples that are part of the prioritized territories.

120. The elaboration of the POUT will be participatory, ensuring that at least 30% of the participants will be women in the spaces for the elaboration and validation of the plans, with personalized calls and the development of workshops at appropriate times. The number of indigenous participants will vary by municipality, estimating an average of at least 10 indigenous people in the events per municipality. The call will take into account, on the one hand, the indigenous organizations present in the municipality, the participation of 30% of indigenous women, as well as ensuring the participation of representatives of indigenous communities that are in the municipality but do not articulate actions with second or third degree organizations, in order to guarantee diversity and the greatest possible representativeness. The participation of indigenous representatives in the POUT/SDP workshops of each municipality will be ensured, providing an exclusive space for dialogue with them, prior to the workshops with other stakeholders, thus ensuring an appropriate approach and the appropriate time to achieve the effective participation of indigenous peoples.

121. The development of the POUT will involve the following steps, in accordance with the guidelines, as summarized below:

1) Preparation of *General Conditions*: The Project will support the municipalities with training of technical officers in planning, implementation and monitoring of POUT (to be carried out under Output 1.3 below) and the purchase of computer and field verification equipment[97]⁹⁴, and improvement of internet connections (for the municipalities).

2) *Generation of the* spatial database (statistical and cartographic), compiling information (biophysical, socioeconomic, demographic data, anthropic modifications related to topographic, agronomic and exploitation conditions (use and exploitation of water, internal roads, geometric shape of the property, and others); and the generation of a normalized, standardized and compatible database in a Geographic Information System (GIS). Once the database has been incorporated into a GIS, previously trained municipal officials will be responsible for continuing to feed and update the data.

3) *Territorial diagnosis* or analysis and interpretation of the territory based on its historical evolution and evolutionary trends without intervention, to know and identify areas dedicated to production, conservation, restoration, biological corridors, carbon reserves and other ecosystem services, among others, and to detect current or emerging problems and potentialities. This will include the identification and mapping of high, medium and low conservation value forests and key biodiversity areas to serve as inputs for the process. It will also include sustainable forest use, agroforestry systems, ecological restoration and forest connectivity. This assessment will also include a participatory gender study of the municipalities in the project intervention area, with the objective of identifying gender gaps in territorial governance in order to provide strategies and actions aimed at reducing these inequalities. To ensure that the POUTs incorporate the gender approach in an appropriate manner, the project will support the preparation and dissemination of a gender guide for territorial planning, to be applied in the supported plans, which can then be replicated in other municipalities.

4) *Territorial strategy*, at this stage and linking with the strategies and objectives set in the SDP, the territorial strategy will be developed, which will establish a vision of sustainability for the territory, anticipating the potential impacts of each local or national project on the environment in order to avoid degradation and promote the restoration and conservation of landscapes at the municipal scale.

5) *Design of the Territorial Project*, based on the results of the previous stage, the proposal for the physical planning of the territory will be designed, guiding the use and occupation of the land with a transversal and articulated vision; with a focus on integral land use that links production, conservation and restoration on a municipal scale to achieve sustainable development and improve environmental and landscape conditions and the quality of life. For example, in the Department of Alto Paraguay, where there are important forest remnants, the areas to be used for changes of use will be planned with a focus on biological corridors, with the forest reserves of several properties forming blocks of significant size and promoting connectivity. In the case of the Department of Boquer?n, where there is intensive agricultural use, a focus on restoration and connectivity, or in the case of BAAPA, the protection and/or restoration of forests protecting watercourses that contribute to linking PWAs and

private reserves, generating connectivity. At this stage the Zoning Plan will be prepared[98]⁹⁵ and the POUT document will be consolidated.

The results of each of the previous stages will be presented to the CDM of each municipality in order to progressively validate the main decisions at each stage. The STP and MADES will also be involved in these processes in order to have the opinion of these institutions and obtain their approval on the project design.

6) *Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)*; Once the POUT document is available, and according to the established procedure, it will be submitted to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to obtain an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) from MADES[99]⁹⁶.

7) *Preparation of legal documents*: this is the final stage and municipal ordinances will be prepared to complement the zoning plan (specifying each of the norms that will regulate anthropic activities within each zone) in accordance with the existing legal framework. In addition to the ordinances currently required[100]⁹⁷, the project will support municipalities in developing additional ordinances that contribute to align conservation (e.g. HVCF, KBA, stream protection forests), sustainable production management, helping to preserve rural identity and livelihoods of local communities based on the use of natural resources.

122. Once the POUTs are finalized, the project will provide assistance to the municipalities to start the implementation of the POUTs. Specific project support will consist of: i) capacity building of the municipality's technical services for the implementation, monitoring and control of the POUTs, including the processes related to the POUTs in the integrated information system-SIAM of Output 1.1.1 (capacity building will be carried out under Output 1.1.3 below); ii) working with the trained municipal officials, the preparation of the manual of processes and procedures for the implementation of the POUT; and iii) the design of a communication strategy for the Municipality for the wider dissemination of the POUT to the population of the municipality.

123. In the context of the operation of the integrated information system-SIAM at the municipal level (Output 1.1.1), the Municipalities will upload their respective POUT in the system, through which the professionals accredited in MADES and INFONA will have access to them in order to respect the prescriptions of the POUT of the corresponding municipality in the presentation of their respective studies and projects. Thus, each new project to be executed in the municipality must respect the guidelines of the documents and submit to their indications. Likewise, through access to the Integrated Information System, the municipalities will have the opportunity to get to know the various stakeholders involved in their territories. All this will contribute to integrated land use management, controlling changes in land use, reducing illegal deforestation rates and land degradation, promoting restoration in priority sites and improving ecosystem services in terms of biodiversity conservation,

land productivity and carbon stocks, while preserving rural identity and increasing sustainable production.

Output 1.1.3: Capacity building program with a gender and cultural relevance approach to improve the capacities of public and private stakeholders for planning, implementation and monitoring of POUT, monitoring and enforcement of policies, incentives and environmental seals.

124. This output will be addressed through the implementation of a capacity building program with a gender and cultural relevance approach to: i) improve the technical capacities of public and private stakeholders at the national and local levels for the planning, implementation and monitoring of urban and territorial land use plans; and ii) improve the capacities of national and local stakeholders for the monitoring and application of environmental policies, incentives and seals.

125. The initial identification of the stakeholders' contents of interest, based on the diagnostics carried out during the PPG, is detailed in Table 2 below. During project implementation, the detailed design of the program will be carried out in a participatory manner, with a diagnostic assessment of skills and knowledge on the priority technical contents, covering: i) the definition of a standard of minimum capacities to be developed with the courses and a diagnostic survey at the local level on the knowledge of the stakeholders who will participate in the trainings; ii) review and/or adaptation of the technical training contents, including the definition of the modality and duration of the courses and/or workshops; iii) design and selection of the didactic materials and experiences based on the reality of each municipality, with a gender approach and cultural relevance. It will be ensured that the contents are sensitive to gender and indigenous peoples, addressing appropriate methodologies. In this regard, the results of the participatory gender study carried out in Output 1.1.2 will be taken into account.

126. The training program will have a theoretical-practical modality, with facilitators and speakers with experience in working with indigenous peoples' communities. The courses and workshops will take into account the use of graphic, dynamic and participatory methodological resources, in a simple and friendly format, with practical exercises adapted to local experiences. Consideration will be given to using in the workshops examples of experiences that incorporate the gender approach, as well as the identity of indigenous peoples and the dissemination of local experiences, practices and knowledge. The participation of women in the courses and/or workshops will be promoted, together with consideration of the needs and demands of women from the institutions and community leaders. It is expected that proactive participation in learning-by-doing exercises will train participants to think more critically in carrying out their roles and responsibilities.

Table 2 - Training program for public and private stakeholders.

Modules	Contents	Expected learning
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Modules	Contents	Expected learning
<p>Training of public and private stakeholders at the national and local levels in the use of tools for planning, implementation and monitoring of the POUT.</p>	<p>Definition and conceptual framework of integrated landscape management and land use planning; Challenges in territorial planning; Regulations and legal instruments applied to integrated landscape management; Identification of gaps and gender analysis in development and territorial planning policies; Institutional gender and intercultural mechanisms. Environmental, territorial, and gender equality regulatory framework affecting indigenous peoples. Land use policies affecting indigenous communities; Indigenous Peoples' contributions to biodiversity and ecosystem conservation. Gender and Indigenous Peoples sensitive monitoring and reporting system; Methodology for the elaboration of the POUT.</p>	<p>It includes the concept of Integrated Landscape Management and the current instruments that deal with the development, use and management of natural resources; Incorporates sustainability concepts; Identifies and describes potentialities, limitations and problems of territorial development. Knows the main instruments and principles of territorial management and planning; Develops communication skills for the management of group processes and conflict resolution; Develop habits and attitudes that favor individual and collective empowerment.</p>
<p>Training of public and private stakeholders at national and local levels in the use of GIS and remote sensing for monitoring and policy application applied to integrated landscape management (implementation and monitoring of the POUT).</p>	<p>Basic concepts of cartography and the representation of geographic space; Geospatial data acquisition and the quality of geospatial information; Main functions of GIS; Introduction to geospatial information analysis; Application of technological tools for effective communication of geospatial information for decision making.</p>	<p>Integrates and represents geospatial data; Identifies the quality standards necessary for proper geospatial data management; Differentiate the state-of-the-art technologies used for proper representation of geospatial information; Identifies methodologies and technological tools for the management, representation and visualization of geospatial data; Apply knowledge of GIS to land planning and management; Represents or communicates the results of applied research through the use of GIS.</p>

Modules	Contents	Expected learning
<p>Strengthened training for public and private stakeholders at the national and local levels for landscape restoration and forest and biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Introduction to the basic concept of restoration and connectivity, Regulations and legal instruments applied to the restoration and conservation of forests and biodiversity; Methodology for determining graph-based connectivity indices; Criteria and thresholds for identifying areas suitable for restoration; Calculation of landscape metrics, calculation of structural connectivity metrics; Calculation of habitat availability indexes.</p>	<p>Learn the basic concepts of landscape connectivity and how to assess it; Know the basic metrics for landscape connectivity analysis and learn how to calculate them; Learn about the most recent methodologies for the study of landscape connectivity; Knows the application of the connectivity study in the identification of important areas to conserve; Develop a model based on functional connectivity criteria and thresholds to identify potential corridors between habitat fragments; Develop a proposal for a functional connectivity model to identify dispersion flows and connectivity probabilities across the landscape.</p>
<p>Strengthened training for national and local stakeholders in the monitoring and application of environmental policies, incentives and seals.</p>	<p>Conceptual framework on greenhouse gas mitigation: carbon fixation, reduction, sequestration, storage and absorption; protection of water resources, sustainable use of biodiversity, scenic beauty, soil recovery. Legal framework for the application of policies to the payment for environmental services regime. Institutional mechanism for the integral valuation or appraisal of the various environmental services provided by a piece of land or farm. Technical requirements and validity for certification of environmental services/environmental seals. Registry of environmental services transactions/environmental seals. ISO standards for environmental certification. Certification processes for environmental seals. National and international background. Visit to a model farm with environmental services certification.</p>	<p>Assesses the demand for goods and services with lower environmental impact. Socializes all stakeholders in the value chain on the environmental impact among goods and services of the same category. Applies monitoring and auditing procedures for environmental services and environmental seals. Incorporates better production and consumption practices through environmental seals in accordance with environmental guidelines for sustainable development. Assesses the implementation of environmental seals in the different productive sectors.</p>

127. The program will be aimed at stakeholders from the public and private sectors, civil society, local and indigenous communities, who are interested in participating and strengthening their

capacities. Teachers from public and private universities located in the municipalities involved will also be invited to participate. The participation of community stakeholders from municipalities that are already advanced in the elaboration of their POUT will be promoted so that they can share their experiences and lessons learned. When conducting a training workshop in the western region of the country, 2 people from the eastern region will be invited, and vice versa, so that they can exchange experiences and generate linkages between the areas of intervention. At the end of the program, 270 people are expected to be trained, with an overall participation of 30% women, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 - Estimated number of people to be trained in the program for local communities.

Intervention site	Municipality	No. of persons	Women	Men
Western Region or Chaco	Mariscal Estigarribia	20	6	14
	Fort Olimpo	30	9	21
	Filadelfia	30	9	21
	Loma Plata	30	9	21
	Neuland	10	3	7
	Bahia Negra	30	9	21
Eastern Region	Avai	30	9	21
	Tava?	30	9	21
	San Juan Nepomuceno	30	9	21
	Naranjal	30	9	21

Component 2: Decoupling - Sustainable Food Production Practices and Responsible Meat and Soybean Value Chains

Outcome 2.1: Environmental impacts of soybean and beef production on landscape integrity in the Chaco and BAAPA reduced through sustainable soybean and beef production standards that are agreed upon, adopted and applied along the respective value chains.

Output 2.1.1: Strengthened subnational multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms, including gender considerations, for sustainable beef and soybean supply chains.

128. This output will support the operation and continuity of the work of the dialogue platforms established with financial support from the GEF, in particular, the Alto Paraná Departmental Sustainable Soy Platform, the Alto Paraná Departmental Sustainable Meat Platform, the Itapúa Departmental Sustainable Soy Platform, the Itapúa Departmental Sustainable Meat Platform, the Chaco Regional Sustainable Meat Platform, and the Platform of Women Leaders of the Sustainable Commodities Chain^[101]⁹⁸; It will also support the creation of the Chaco Regional Sustainable Soybean Platform.

129. The project's support to the platforms will take various forms. It will continue to promote the operation of the platforms as neutral spaces for dialogue, participation and commitment of key stakeholders - public, private and civil society, national and sub-national - seeking through these aspects to strengthen coordination and articulation of the members to agree on operational mechanisms to implement the action plans of each platform, in the search for more responsible and sustainable meat and soybean supply chains. The project will support the holding of at least four plenary meetings per year of each of the platforms to address the issues prioritized and/or requested by the members within the framework of the action plans of each platform, including those linked to the project components where the platforms can contribute through dialogue and coordination of the stakeholders involved in their implementation (e. g. integrated landscape management, integration of the platforms' activities, and the integration of the platforms' activities).g integrated landscape management, integration of information systems, development of a sustainable production standard, land and forest restoration, green seals, coordination mechanisms between national and local governance levels for policy implementation, market access and responsible purchasing, gender and interculturality).

130. The gender analysis conducted during the PPG identified that women in particular experience more difficulties than men in accessing productive resources, as well as in participating in and benefiting equally from agrifood supply chains. It will therefore prepare a participatory gender analysis of the role of women in commodity chains in order to delve deeper into the gender gaps and challenges faced by men and women in all links of the chains, making visible the differentiated position, work and roles of men and women, access to and control of productive resources, and access to and control of benefits, among other things. Based on this analysis, it will generate concrete proposals for incorporating the gender approach into the platforms' action plans. In this way, the platforms will be strengthened by enhancing women's participation in them, and the gender approach will be promoted in the actions that platform members implement in the field based on these action plans. This will be an important input for strengthening the Platform of Women Leaders of the Sustainable Commodity Chain and its role and impact in relation to the other platforms and supply chains.

131. The project will provide technical assistance to local stakeholders who are members of the platforms (e.g. municipalities, cooperatives, producer associations, women's and/or indigenous peoples' organizations) with technical facilitation of meetings for the development of operational plans with a gender and intercultural approach for the implementation of actions prioritized by them (e.g. training, best practices, restoration, strengthening of local institutions, markets, finances, incentives). In the elaboration of these operational plans, the experience of the Naranjal district will be taken into account,

especially in relation to management arrangements, articulation and collaboration between key stakeholders for the implementation and monitoring of planned activities. The plans will also be aligned with the methodologies selected by the project for the implementation of Components 2 (sustainable production) and 3 (land and forest restoration). The implementation of the operational plans will be the responsibility of the respective stakeholders. The project may provide specific technical support for the implementation of the operational plans.

132. The project will provide technical assistance to the platforms to strengthen their governance, through advice, guidance and training aimed at achieving institutional sustainability (identifying options for institutionalizing the platforms and analyzing the feasibility of such options), and financial sustainability (identifying national sources of financing and/or the platforms' own member institutions; mechanisms for generating their own income, etc.) and their consolidation before the end of the project.

133. The project will support the Chaco Regional Platform for Sustainable Meat by facilitating the necessary meetings for the formation and operation of internal working groups that have already been identified within the platform, specifically a working group on indigenous peoples, with the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples to continue monitoring the implementation of their action plan, which is already being worked on; and a working group on research on productive systems, promoting dialogue and the development of proposals for action to generate knowledge on topics of interest such as integrated landscape management, biodiversity-friendly practices, restoration of degraded lands in productive systems, carbon sequestration in productive systems, low-emission livestock farming, which will enable stakeholders to seek funding for these proposals and their subsequent implementation.

134. It will also support the Platform of Women Leaders of the Sustainable Commodity Chain for the participatory design and implementation of its action plan. The results of the participatory gender analysis carried out previously will be used as input. In addition, the capacities of women will be strengthened to ensure their greater participation and economic and political empowerment in the development of these chains. The participation of women and indigenous people in the meat and soybean platforms supported by the project will be guaranteed, ensuring that the methodologies and contents developed in these spaces for dialogue are inclusive and that the action plans of these platforms include the interests of women and indigenous people. For the purpose of this incidence of inclusion of issues and interests, prior work will be done in the women's and indigenous people's own spaces, for which at least four meetings per year will be held with the platform of women leaders, also with the working group of indigenous peoples. Indigenous women will participate in both spaces.

135. The municipalities of the districts of Tavai, Avai and San Juan Nepomuceno, as well as other key players in each of these districts, will also be encouraged to join the meat and soybean platforms of the departments of Alto Paraná and/or Itapúa.

136. Finally, the project will support the creation of the Chaco Regional Sustainable Soybean Platform. In view of the potential for soybean expansion in the Chaco, the Chaco Regional Sustainable Meat Platform formed a soybean working group, which has made progress in conducting a root-cause analysis and defining work guidelines, which will be the basis for its establishment as a platform in its own right, following the same objectives, principles and procedures as the commodity platforms. The

project support, as with the other platforms, will be aimed at facilitating the convening of meetings, with an expanded base of stakeholders, the consolidation of its governance, and the development of the respective action plans. As with the other platforms, the project will subsequently support member stakeholders in the development of operational plans for the implementation on the ground at the municipality level of actions prioritized by these stakeholders (producer associations, cooperatives, others). The implementation of the operational plans will be the responsibility of the respective stakeholders.

Output 2.1.2: Program for the adoption and improvement of sustainable beef and soybean production practices, development of responsible commodity value chains, including development of incentives

137. This output will seek to promote the adoption at scale of good sustainable production practices with the objective, first, of reversing or reducing the degradation or alteration detected at the farm level, so that in a second stage it will be possible to increase the productivity of these areas, thereby increasing the income generated for the producer and reducing the pressure to develop new areas. In addition, strategies will be developed for valuing agricultural and livestock products produced under sustainable production schemes (e.g. certification, green seal). All of this will contribute to the generation of marketable volumes of sustainable products for the development of responsible value chains.

138. With the implementation of good production practices (on agricultural and livestock farms) within a framework of land use planning in the municipalities (carried out under Output 1.1.2) and in addition to a better flow of information on land use planning, monitoring and control (Output 1.1.1), a marked decrease in the rate of land use change and an overall reduction in (illegal) deforestation is expected, in addition to other benefits related to the reduction of soil degradation and water management in the areas covered by the project. The output will be implemented following three approaches:

139. *Sustainable meat and soybean production standards:* The project will facilitate a series of dialogues within the regional meat and soybean platforms, incorporating the Sustainable Meat Roundtable, the Sustainable Finance Roundtable, and other stakeholders that have been advancing proposals on sustainable production (but each with their own criteria), so that, with the participation of all the stakeholders in each supply chain, they can reach consensus on definitions and criteria for sustainability and sustainable production systems, reconciling and clarifying the different views related to these points. The process will take into account the experiences and lessons learned in good practices from previous and/or ongoing initiatives such as projects GEF#2505 *Sustainable Forest Management in the Transboundary Ecosystem of the Gran Chaco Americano* (PAS Chaco) and GEF#4860 *Incorporation of Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management in the Production Practices of all Bioregions and all Biomes (Green Production Landscapes)*[102]⁹⁹, production cooperatives, producer organizations and NGOs such as WWF, WCS, Solidaridad and others. Also, international standards and proposals/initiatives, such as RTRS, ISSC-EU, 2BSvs, the Global Agenda

for Sustainable Livestock (FAO)[103]¹⁰⁰, Global G.A.P., GRASS, the Investing in Sustainable Livestock tool, and others. [104]¹⁰¹, GRASS[105]¹⁰², the Investing in Sustainable Livestock tool (FAO, World Bank)[106]¹⁰³, the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI) [107]¹⁰⁴.

140. Based on the agreed definitions and criteria, a proposal for reliable standards will be collaboratively developed and validated, covering, among other aspects, compliance with the legal framework applicable to the production sector (environmental, labor, tax, animal and plant health and quality); natural resource management for the long-term sustainability of the ecosystem services on which agricultural production and ecosystem health depend; animal welfare; and the preservation of rural identity and the livelihoods of rural producers, including women and indigenous peoples.

141. In this way, the standards will serve to guide sustainable intensification by ensuring the efficient production of high-quality meat and soybeans, protecting and improving the natural environment, the social and economic conditions of producers, their collaborators and local communities, safeguarding animal health and welfare, and contributing to decouple the risk of illegal deforestation from supply chains. The application of this standard will allow, through verifiable and auditable indicators, producers to reach a level that allows them to be certified through soybean and meat certification schemes (e.g. RTRS). To support their implementation in the field, the respective "Guide to Good Practices for Sustainable Beef Cattle Production" and "Guide to Good Practices for Sustainable Soybean Production" will be prepared. The standards will guide the implementation of the following actions under this output.

142. *Demonstrative program of good sustainable production practices:* The standards for sustainable meat and soybean production will be the basis for the development of a demonstrative program, which will be implemented in the intervention districts with the objectives of: i) demonstrate and disseminate good sustainable production practices that achieve a balance between food production and ecosystem conservation, maintaining and/or improving productive and economic indices, ii) promote articulation and collaboration among stakeholders, including national and local government entities, producers and buyers for the development of more responsible and sustainable supply chains, and iii) generate the enabling environment for the replication and scaling up of experiences and lessons in sustainable production. These objectives seek to enable the generation at scale of global environmental benefits in terms of reducing land use change and illegal deforestation, biodiversity conservation, and the conservation of ecosystem services on which production depends, as well as co-benefits in the areas of mitigation and adaptation to the expected effects of climate change. This program will target small, medium and large producers. Small and medium sized producers in most cases are members of cooperatives while large producers are members of producer associations. The project's interventions will be channeled through these organizations to ensure optimizing resources and achieve better results and impacts.

143. The program will be implemented first in the districts of Filadelfia and Bah?a Negra in the Chaco, and Naranjal in the BAAPA[108]¹⁰⁵, where the implementation of the standards will be framed within the already advanced POUT of these districts, and therefore, considering environmental preservation aspects, and then, taking advantage of the experiences and lessons that will be generated, scaling up the good sustainable practices to the other districts of intervention.

144. The work proposal will be socialized with production stakeholders in these districts, including cooperatives (e.g. Neuland, Chortitzer, Fernheim, Copronar, Cooperativa Pind?, CREA groups, producer associations such as APAD, APACS, others). Together with these stakeholders, at least 20 farms will be selected in Chaco and 20 farms in BAAPA, based on basic requirements to be agreed upon, which will include at least: i) the producer's willingness to work with the project, ii) having a certain record of activities, iii) human capital with minimum skills and openness to innovate, and iv) basic level of organization from the point of view of production and general management of the productive unit. Priority will be given to the selection of farms managed by rural women, with the expectation that at least 5% of the farms selected for the demonstrative practices will be led by women producers, although this proportion may vary during implementation based on the project's baseline. An agreement will be signed with the selected producers detailing the commitments of each party (project and producer) in order to optimize efforts.

145. The next step will be the preparation of a diagnosis (economic, productive, social and environmental) of the current condition of each selected establishment, with which baseline information will be generated for each establishment, including: i) organization of the establishment, ii) use of natural resources in the productive system (such as soil, water, protective barriers); iii) land use plan-EVIA if any; iv) production systems and intensification levels; v) production, sanitary and financial plans; vi) infrastructure; vii) labor conditions of collaborators; viii) production management; ix) women's participation in farm activities. To facilitate the diagnosis, a quick diagnostic tool (e.g. digital form, mobile application) will be developed to be completed jointly with the producers.

146. Based on the results of the diagnosis, a Farm Land Management Plan (POP) will be developed for each establishment and together with the producer. In the context of the ILM approach promoted by the project, this POP will be aimed at the adoption of ecosystem-friendly and socially appropriate production system models and best practices (production, forest management, conservation and restoration) designed to contribute to multiple objectives, including human wellbeing, food production, biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation, and climate change mitigation. In this sense, we will coordinate and exchange information with the various projects being implemented in the selected areas to learn about their experiences in the implementation of best practices. The POP will be the tool that the project will test for the adaptation of the farms to the sustainable production criteria contained in the standards and will contain differentiated strategies for each farm according to the results of the diagnosis and its activity (agricultural, livestock, agro-livestock). During the development of the POPs, environmentally friendly practices to be incorporated and/or improved on the farms will be identified, prioritizing, e.g. regenerative agriculture, agrosilvopastoral systems, forest management with integrated livestock, grazing management, soil and pasture recovery, soil recovery in crop areas, management of

peladares (unproductive areas due to poor agronomic management), good gender practices, forest restoration (the latter to be carried out under Output 3.1.1 below).

147. Training will be provided to producers and their collaborators (technicians, field personnel) of the demonstration farms, to support the adaptation proposed in the POPs, as well as the implementation, on topics such as: i) natural resources and ecosystem services, biodiversity, sustainable land and forest management; ii) farm planning, with a gender equity approach; iii) conservation practices for soil management; iv) silvo-pastoral systems and livestock-forest integration; v) regenerative agriculture and livestock, vii) livestock management practices and animal welfare, viii) legal framework, ix) other topics identified jointly with stakeholders. Good gender practices to be recommended in the POP will result from the gender analysis of the commodity chain conducted in Output 2.1.1.

148. The implementation of best practices will follow an execution and follow-up schedule developed jointly with the producer. Periodic visits will be made to individually reinforce technical-productive issues, marketing, farm management, application of the survey of the previous year's production results, preparation or improvement of the farm management plan and its follow-up, among others. The same diagnostic tool will be used for monitoring and evaluation, recording progress and comparing it with the baseline data. Also, during implementation, group meetings will be promoted among these leading producers to share experiences, new technologies, information, discuss and address issues and problems of interest to the group, supporting the development of social capital and also addressing the interests of women producers. The project will take advantage of this opportunity to provide information on the critical points detected, and thus begin a closer relationship between the project and the producers, both men and women. These meetings will lay the groundwork for these producers to act and/or form a network under the concept of territorial innovation networks[109]¹⁰⁶. Considering that carbon sequestration will be a co-benefit of the implementation of sustainable production practices, the project will measure this parameter in the demonstration farms and will report along with the other project indicators.

149. *Promotion and adoption of good sustainable production practices at scale:* Within the framework of the demonstration program, the replication and scaling up of the experiences to other areas of the pilot municipalities and other municipalities of intervention will be promoted, seeking to obtain greater coverage of actions and positive impacts in favor of sustainability. The demonstration farms will be the showcases where technicians and producers can become familiar with the implementation of the criteria and indicators of sustainable production within the framework of a land management that contributes to the landscape approach, and with a perspective of scale to the bulk of the farms in the intervention municipalities so that from there a fundamental aspect in the sale of products is consolidated, which is the marketable volume of products produced in a responsible manner (in coordination with Output 4.1.2 that will implement actions with commodity purchasing companies to promote responsible purchases).

150. The following training and dissemination strategies will be implemented to promote the adoption of sustainable production practices at the scale of both the pilot municipalities and the other intervention municipalities.

? Training of 20 technicians (30% women technicians) from cooperatives, producer associations, municipalities and government agencies (e.g. IPTA, SENA, SENACSA, MAG). This training will adopt a train-the-trainer methodology, training selected technicians from these entities, who will then replicate the training in their respective areas of work. The technicians will receive training in: sustainable production standards, ecosystem services, biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, sustainable forest management, restoration, risk control and management (e.g. fire), traceability, good gender practices in *commodity* production, and others in order to increase their general and specific knowledge in relation to the topics of interest. They will also be trained in the use and application of the diagnostic tool, as well as the preparation of POPs and their subsequent implementation.

? These trainings will include the participation of these technicians in visits to the demonstration farms to observe and apply the use of the diagnostic tool and the methodology for the elaboration of the POP. The objective is that these technicians can replicate the process of diagnosis and land management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation within the cooperatives and/or producer groups and associations where they work, with the support of the project specialists.

? Field days and producer-to-producer outreach will be carried out following the field school methodology, in association with cooperatives and producer groups and associations, and with the participation of municipalities and state entities, in order to scale up the practices to other producers from these entities, the municipality and other municipalities. The field days will create the necessary conditions for producers to have access to relevant information or successful and viable results and will also include the discussion of those points considered of interest by the project, in order to achieve the objectives of harmonizing sustainable development among producers.

? During the producer-to-producer extension, an evaluation of the relevant points observed as critical points for the sustainability of agricultural and livestock production will be carried out, and it will be possible to present, evaluate and give recommendations for improvement directly, from producer to producer, with the accompaniment of the project's technical teams and partners. Other stakeholders will be invited to participate in the field days, particularly those who have the conditions to mobilize additional investments in good practices, such as state institutions and those linked to production, projects and initiatives of international cooperation and NGOs aimed at sustainable production, financial institutions and commodity purchasing companies. At least three events (field days and producer-to-producer outreach) per year will be held to showcase the sustainable practices implemented by the selected producers. In order for scaling up to permeate also to women-led farms, the project will ensure that at least 30% of the producers participating in the field days and outreach are women.

? Workshops and south-south exchange visits between Paraguayan producers visiting successful models in other South American countries (e.g. Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, others) and producers

from these countries visiting Paraguay; and north-south exchanges with North American producers (USA, Canada) visiting Paraguay.

151. The implementation of good sustainable practices at scale may take various forms, which may include, among others: i) cooperatives adopting and disseminating the methodology and standards among their members; ii) producer groups or associations adopting and disseminating the methodology and standards among their members; iii) municipalities that decide to promote the good practices within the framework of the operational plans they request under Output 2.1.1. The option will also be left open for these farms to work on the implementation of good practices of their choice in the event that they are not in a position to apply all the good practices contained in the standards. The annual recognition of products that implement good sustainable production practices will be promoted through awards.

152. The implementation of best practices will be coordinated with the development and dissemination of incentives (see below) to support producers in the adoption of best practices. The project will also establish partnerships with the various initiatives implemented in the intervention areas, mobilizing resources to support the scaling up of good sustainable production practices.

153. *Development of incentives to promote sustainable production:* The project will work with MADES and key stakeholders to develop incentives to encourage the adoption of sustainable production at scale, helping to increase the volume of production to promote the development of responsible product chains.

154. Green Seal: The project will provide technical support to MADES to develop a Green Seal based on sustainable meat and soybean production standards. This seal could be an instrument to give visibility to the sector and improve its image in the eyes of society, markets and international organizations. It will also be an instrument that will allow producers to seek financial and tax incentives, as well as the relaxation of certain regulations (see below), considering that obtaining the Green Seal guarantees the reduction of environmental and social risks. The project will analyze the feasibility and options for implementing the Green Seal and will design the operational mechanisms and procedures to be followed for its award. Initially, two options have been identified, which will be studied in detail during the implementation phase:

a) MADES, from its role as the country's governing body for sustainable development: MADES may recognize and homologate the certifications and/or verifications carried out by the competent official bodies in the application of good sustainable production practices for each sector (SENAVE, SENACSA), and/or also recognize the international certifications granted by accredited certification bodies in the country for the certification of sustainable soybean and meat production (e.g. RTRS and others).

b) MADES acting as a Certification Body: In this case, the feasibility of MADES putting in place and implementing a quality management system and applying for accreditation before the National Accreditation Body (ONA), to qualify as a conformity certification body, through the application of ISO 17065- *Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies that certify products, processes and services*, will be analyzed. This option should also consider the capabilities of MADES, which should

have trained human resources and infrastructure to be able to carry out field verifications of the application process of the sustainable production standard.

155. Certification with Geographical Indication or Denomination of Origin: The project will support the feasibility analysis for the implementation of a certification of either Geographical Indication or Denomination of Origin, in accordance with the stipulations of Law 4921/23 "Regulating the legal protection of Geographical Indications and Denominations of Origin". This considering that the development of the POUT of the intervention districts would allow to grant guarantees of territoriality and an enabling framework for sustainable production, in order to implement this type of certification. The variables that determine the viability of a Geographical Indication or Denomination of Origin certification will be analyzed, including: i) the identification of territorial and productive characteristics, as well as products and their specific characteristics, that could be framed within this type of certification; ii) studies required to demonstrate that the product(s) identified meet the characteristics of a geographical indication or denomination of origin; iii) information guarantee mechanisms that allow guaranteeing the certification in the context of sustainable production and territoriality (e.g data provided by producers implementing good sustainable practices and cross-checking with information contained in MADES, INFONA, SENACSA, SENAIVE databases on the properties seeking certification); and iii) the associated costs for its implementation. Based on the results of the analysis and if it is found that it is feasible to apply this certification, the project will provide technical support for the design of the certification scheme and procedures, institutional arrangements, including the respective manuals, as well as a proposal for pilot implementation of the scheme in the identified territory. Implementation will be the responsibility of the institutions designated for this purpose. This certification may also be recognized by MADES for the granting of the Green Seal.

156. Financial Incentives: Building on previous GEF project work with the Sustainable Finance Roundtable, the project will establish cooperative agreements with the Sustainable Finance Roundtable and its partners to develop sustainable financial products for rural producers at reduced interest rates that serve as incentives to adapt, maintain and/or improve sustainable production systems and encourage the adoption of good sustainable practices at scale. Links will be established with the UNEP Finance Initiative to support the development of financial products aimed at sustainable production through training for members of the Sustainable Finance Roundtable.

157. Within the scope of the meat and soybean platforms, dialogue between productive stakeholders and financial entities will be promoted with a view to developing financial products. The participation of women in these incentive design dialogues will be ensured. The feasibility of developing different types of financial products for the different production systems and degree of environmental suitability will be analyzed, taking into account the situation and financial availability of small, medium and large producers. This could start with basic criteria of legal compliance plus some minimum indicators of sustainable production[110]¹⁰⁷ and go up to more complex financial products aimed at achieving certification/green seal. The feasibility of designing and implementing a financial product aimed at women producers of sustainable products will also be analyzed, in accordance with the results of the

participatory gender analysis on the role of women in the meat and soybean chains carried out in Output 2.1.1.

158. Financial products may be directed to the implementation of one or more projects in the following lines, among others that may be identified and developed: i) recovery of degraded pastures, ii) implementation and improvement of direct planting systems, iii) implementation and improvement of agriculture-livestock, agriculture-forest, livestock-forestry, livestock-forestry, cattle ranching under bush, agrosilvopastoral systems or any of their variations, iv) adequacy or regularization of rural properties in relation to compliance with environmental legislation, including recovery of legal reserve of permanent preservation areas, recovery of degraded areas and implementation of sustainable forest management plans; v) preparation of plans to obtain certification of environmental services in the case of landowners who exceed legal requirements and have a greater extension of forest reserves, exceeding the minimum required, and vi) obtaining a certification and/or green seal; and vii) good agricultural practices in establishments led by women producers.

159. In addition, the feasibility will be explored with stakeholders from the productive and financial sectors, and a proposal will be designed for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal Bonds to promote and facilitate the financing of projects in the "Green" category for activities with environmental benefits such as biodiversity conservation, natural resource conservation, mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change, air, water and soil pollution control, and which may also have social co-benefits.

160. Regulatory Incentives: The project, through the platforms will seek to articulate with the regulatory institutions of the productive processes (e.g. MADES, INFONA, Ministry of Finance) and the stakeholders of the chain, mechanisms to relax environmental, forestry, tax regulations for producers who implement sustainable production standards and obtain a certification and/or green seal. These incentives will be based on the fact that certified and/or green seal producers generate less impact on the environment by adopting good sustainable practices in their production processes. As well as guaranteeing a lower impact on the environment, certified producers also guarantee compliance with all labor and tax laws that apply to the sector, which means that the regulatory agency obtains higher tax revenues, which could be returned to the sector through regulations that promote the export of sustainable products with lower tax rates compared to non-sustainable products. Possible incentives to be analyzed include, among others: i) extensions of the terms of validity of EIAs and PGAGs; ii) tax exemptions for reserves and/or forest surpluses; iii) enabling the certification of environmental services to protective forests that generate connectivity and meet the criteria of biological corridors; iv) improving the preference index for the selection of new financing mechanisms; v) priority contracting of goods and services from producers that work on environmental adaptation.

161. The development of incentives will be closely coordinated with Output 2.1.1, which will promote dialogue among key stakeholders to support the development of incentives, and the following Output 2.1.4, which will support the dissemination of information on the incentives developed to facilitate access to them by producers, and Output 4.1.2, which will seek to link stakeholders in value chains and government institutions for the scaling up of sustainable production and responsible procurement.

Output 2.1.3 Coordination mechanism between the national and local levels of governance for the implementation of improved policies and incentive schemes.

162. This output aims to improve inter-institutional and inter-sectoral coordination between national public stakeholders, and between national and sub-national public stakeholders for the application of the regulatory frameworks applicable to the productive sector, including the incentives that are part of the existing regulations, as well as the incentives to be developed and promoted within the framework of the FOLUR project. There is a profuse regulatory framework applicable to the productive sector that includes, among others, Forestry Law 422/73, Law 3001/06 "Valuation and Retribution of Environmental Services", Law 4241/10 "On the Reestablishment of Protective Forests of Watercourses within the National Territory", Law 6256/20 "Prohibiting the activities of transformation and conversion of areas with forest cover in the Eastern Region", Law 294/93 "Environmental Impact Assessment", Law 4014/10 "On Fire Prevention and Control", with different enforcement authorities, and in whose application other institutions may have responsibilities for intervention.

163. The subnational meat and soybean platforms will be the coordination mechanism that will promote and facilitate dialogue and coordination among the institutional stakeholders responsible for environmental and production policies and regulations (e.g. MADES, INFONA, MAG, SENACSA, SENAVE), and with the Governors' Offices and Municipalities. This will be done through the formation and operation of working groups within the platforms, which will include these governmental stakeholders, as well as key stakeholders from the private sector and civil society to obtain inputs and contributions from the sector for joint work towards better governance. These working groups will seek to reach a consensus on a multi-level coordination model and a strategy to: i) create synergies between the different levels of governance in order to optimize resources and efforts, and ii) articulate the management of public regulatory institutions through local governments, in order to obtain greater coverage in the application of regulatory frameworks applicable to the productive sector.

164. Under the Municipal Organic Law 3966/10, national institutions may enter into agreements with municipalities whereby the latter receive a delegation of authority to act as local law enforcement authorities. As part of the development of the multi-level coordination model, the options and feasibility of implementing delegation of authority agreements, co-management plans or other schemes to strengthen local governments as enforcement arms of regulatory institutions in the territory will be explored, and such agreements or plans will be implemented to that effect.

165. The selected scheme will contain roles and responsibilities of each party, as well as complementary actions to be carried out taking into account national and local capacities. For example, municipalities, as executing arms of regulatory institutions, could monitor the implementation/restoration of forests protecting watercourses or PGAGs in productive units, thus achieving greater coverage and effectiveness in the application of the legal framework. The implementation of the selected scheme could be based on annual operational plans, establishing the specific actions to be implemented by each party within a calendar of activities. These annual operational plans should be aligned with the action plans of the platforms, seeking the greatest possible

synergy. The implementation of the multi-level coordination model at the territorial level will be supported by the integrated information system developed under Output 1.1.1 and framed in the POUTs developed under Output 1.1.2. The trainings developed under Output 1.1.3 will contribute to strengthen the stakeholders for the implementation of the model.

Output 2.1.4: Outreach and landowner involvement program aimed at regulating reserves, compensation options and green seals to advance connectivity in Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFs), with a focus on gender and cultural relevance.

166. This output will support the implementation of the multi-level inter-institutional coordination model (previous Output 2.1.3) by disseminating information to the largest possible number of landowners in the project intervention areas on: i) the model and its operational functioning; and ii) the regulatory framework applicable to the productive sector. The aim will be to increase awareness of the regulatory framework for better compliance with it, as well as to raise awareness of existing incentives in these regulations[111]¹⁰⁸, and the incentives to be developed by the project under Output 2.1.2 above, to promote access to these incentives. This output will be supported by the Project's communication strategy (Output 4.1.1 below). Various types of activities will be implemented, in coordination with and with the participation of national and local public institutions, and in partnership with the private sector (e.g. UGP, FECOPROD, UNICOOP, ARP, Universities).

167. The field days to be held under Output 2.1.2 above will contribute to this output since they will allow producers to hear first-hand from other producers the experience of implementing good sustainable production practices from the perspective of the application of the legal framework (e.g. land management and environmental adaptation, access to incentives). Field days are one of the most attractive activities for producer-owners, as they are opportunities to see, not in a theoretical way but in situ, how other producers who have been successful in developing sustainable production systems are working.

168. Webinar cycles will be held annually, consisting of 4-5 Webinars with an approximate interval of 15 days between each one[112]¹⁰⁹. For these Webinars, renowned international and/or national speakers will address these and other topics of interest to the owners in order to achieve the greatest possible participation. Face-to-face workshops will be another dissemination strategy. They will be carried out in association with cooperatives and producer associations to achieve the greatest possible participation of owners. Presence in regional rural expositions within the intervention zones, through *stands* where information can be provided through direct contact with attendees and distribution of informative materials, as well as intervention spaces during the expositions (e.g. seminars) for the dissemination of information. We will also seek to participate in events (e.g. congresses) organized by other institutions such as cooperatives, producers' associations and universities. Rural exhibitions and congresses are well attended by landowners and producers. Printed information materials will be

prepared for distribution at these events. Digital versions of these materials will also be distributed by various means through Output 4.1.1 (e.g. mailing lists, social networks, newsletters).

Component 3 ? Land and connectivity restoration

Outcome 3.1: Landscape integrity improved through strategic integration of restoration and conservation activities that increase habitat connectivity for biodiversity in Key Biodiversity Areas and High Conservation Value Forests, as well as ecosystem services for increased beef and soybean productivity.

Output 3.1.1: Plans for the restoration of landscapes and sustainable forestry management aligned with the POUTs

169. This product seeks to improve landscape integrity through the integration of restoration and conservation activities that increase habitat connectivity for biodiversity, as well as the ecosystem services on which production depends. For the implementation of this product, the project will build primarily on the experience of the GEF Green Production Landscapes Project in the Naranjal district, especially for replication within the BAAPA intervention area, and in the case of the Chaco intervention area, making the necessary adaptations to the characteristics of that area.

170. The project will work with the municipalities of the intervention areas and in coordination with national institutions (MADES and INFONA) to develop restoration and sustainable forest management plans at the municipal territory level and aligned with the POUT (Output 1.1.2). This will be based on a landscape and territorial analysis to identify ecosystem services, conservation priorities, land uses and degradation levels to determine the potential for both conservation and restoration, as well as activities that contribute to maximizing biodiversity conservation, sustainable intensification of production, and co-benefits such as carbon sequestration and protection of water sources at the landscape level. This will include the diagnosis of appropriate restoration activities and practices based on ecological conditions, as well as the enabling conditions for implementation; and the diagnosis of priority areas for species diversity and high-value ecosystems that support ecological processes and agricultural production. The analysis will also determine the differentiated and/or complementary roles of men and women in landscape conservation and restoration and current sustainable practices in the prioritized sites.

171. The experiences and lessons learned from the GEF PAS Chaco project and the Chaco cooperatives will be considered, as will the "Itaipu Preserves" project of the Itaipu Binational Entity in the eastern region, and information generated by the National Forest Inventory, the project "Development of methodology for estimating carbon and forest degradation in Paraguay (REDD+)", and the private sector (e.g. UNIQUE Wood's restoration experiences, among others that are identified). In order to enhance restoration as a mechanism for mitigation (carbon sequestration) and adaptation to the expected effects of climate change (species, ecosystems, water sources), the analysis will include the identification of adaptation measures and the potential for ecosystem-based adaptation, as well as a

climate suitability study to assess current and future climatic conditions to provide guidance for restoration activities, identify vulnerabilities of habitats and agricultural production, main species and restoration practices. The municipalities of the intervention areas of the Chaco have their climate change adaptation plans at the municipal level from 2017 to 2022, carried out with the support from PROADAPT and the municipalities of Filadelfia, Mariscal Estigarribia and Loma Plata. Bah?a Negra has its program for adaptation, mitigation, management and disaster reduction in the face of climate change in the municipality, which was financed by WWF, PACHA and Nativa. These will be used as the basis for generating data for the project.

172. On the basis of this information, plans will be developed, which will include the following aspects: definition of reference ecosystems or communities; evaluation of the current state of ecosystems; definition of scales and levels of organization; scales and hierarchies of disturbance that may affect restoration activities; participatory processes including women in accordance with the role they play in terms of restoration and sustainable forest management; evaluation of ecosystem regeneration potential; identification of barriers to restoration at different scales; identification of suitable species for restoration; site selection; selection of strategies to overcome barriers to restoration and implementation on the ground; monitoring of the actions.

173. Within the framework of these restoration plans, the project will support municipalities and coordinate with key stakeholders to establish 35 demonstration sites (20 in BAAPA and 15 in the Chaco). These may be located in the same demonstration sites of Output 2.1.2, or in other sites set up for this purpose, such as those of the National University, experimental stations of INFONA and MAG, or cooperatives. In the case of demonstration farms (Output 2.1.2), forest restoration and connectivity proposals will be incorporated into the land use planning; and priority will be given to demonstration farms that are led by women. These demonstration sites will serve to strengthen the capacities of stakeholders (institutional, landowners, cooperatives, communities) in restoration practices incorporated into sustainable production; and to identify cost-effective practices and techniques that help achieve ecological results and indicators. For the selection of the pilot plots, a forest inventory will be carried out in order to identify the species, measure the diameter at chest height (DAP), the total height (Ht) and the commercial height (Hc). The first data will be used to identify the species that can be used for restoration and the DAP, Ht and Hc will be used to estimate CO₂, the project will support the development of the inventory in the 35 demonstration farms and will also provide the owners with technical advice to select the best restoration systems and will provide inputs such as seedlings, fertilizers, and cleaning.

174. The project will also provide technical assistance to the municipalities to develop operational plans to carry out the restoration plans within their respective municipalities and under their leadership. These plans will help the municipalities to articulate and mobilize the different stakeholders (national and territorial) to implement restoration and connectivity in the municipal territory, including for example: MADES and INFONA as enforcement authorities; Binational Entities Itaipu and Yacyreta (in BAAPA), international cooperation projects, cooperatives, producer groups or associations, communities and individual landowners, NGOs working in the intervention areas, and that can contribute to the implementation of restoration on the ground (e. g. provision of seedlings, training, technical assistance). g provision of seedlings, training, technical assistance). In addition, the project

will support municipalities in the installation of municipal nurseries and/or strengthening of existing nurseries, including the provision of inputs, technical assistance and accompaniment, to provide seedlings for restoration.

175. Finally, based on the analyses and technical information developed and the experiences gained in the pilot sites, the project will develop restoration manuals for the Chaco and BAAPA that can be used to carry out restoration in both intervention regions. To support the elaboration and implementation of restoration plans in the field, the project will strengthen the capacities of national and local stakeholders (under Output 3.1.2) and contribute to resource mobilization through the development of incentive mechanisms to promote restoration and conservation (under Output 3.1.3).

Output 3.1.2: Capacities of national and local stakeholders strengthened for landscape restoration and forest and biodiversity conservation.

176. The project will provide technical assistance to develop and implement a capacity building program for national and local stakeholders to support the implementation of Output 3.1.1. The program will comprise two types of workshops: technical training workshops on the one hand, and participatory or socialization workshops with stakeholders on the other. The technicians trained in the former will be the trainers in the socialization workshops. Each type of workshop will have its respective methodologies, themes and contents, training materials suitable for the different target audiences, identification of skills to be developed, among other aspects. The workshops will serve to generate information and data that will be used for restoration planning.

177. A first series of workshops will be developed to strengthen the identification and installation of participatory methods for landscape zoning, and the implementation of landscape restoration plans and sustainable forest management. The training workshops will address the following topics: a) mapping deforestation dynamics; b) use change models to produce future scenarios; c) estimation of the level of ecosystem service provision related to carbon dynamics and water provision; and d) application of the zoning methodology in Google Earth Engine to determine priority areas. These workshops will be held with international experts from the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) of Argentina and the Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (EMBRAPA) of Brazil. It will be aimed mainly at technicians from different levels of government: municipal, departmental and national - MADES, INFONA, IPTA - as well as producer associations and cooperatives. Participatory workshops will be held with producers to carry out farm zoning based on biophysical, socioeconomic and environmental stakeholders.

178. A second series of workshops will cover the state of forest degradation. These workshops will seek to build technical capacities, obtain diagnoses on the social perception of degradation and provide knowledge and participation to civil society. It will be ensured that 30% of the participants are women, and at least 5 indigenous people. The workshops will include zoning issues in areas of restoration and connectivity by IPTA and INTA technicians, and will be aimed at municipal and governorate officials. Workshops will then be held with professionals, technicians and producers to carry out a participatory diagnosis with a gender and intercultural approach of the situation in the selected pilot sites, where

knowledge related to the causes of degradation and the implications of this in terms of the provision of ecosystem services will be provided.

179. Once zoning data is available for the selected sites, workshops on forest restoration measures will be conducted. These workshops will include the notions and knowledge of restoration. Based on the information obtained in the pilot sites, work will be done at the municipal territory level, identifying and selecting priority areas where restoration measures will be applied, and which will form part of the plans under Output 3.1.1 above. These trainings will also include training for municipalities in the installation and operation of forest nurseries, including forest seedling production systems; selection of a permanent nursery area; nursery preparation; nursery design and layout; seed harvesting and management; production of plants by seed, cuttings and grafting; tools and inputs for plant production; and nursery installation and operation costs.

180. The results of the training workshops include the development of methodological guides to support field implementation of restoration activities and to serve as the basis for the development of the aforementioned restoration manuals for the Chaco and BAAPA.

Output 3.1.3: Strategy for the promotion of restoration incentive schemes at the scale of productive areas integrated with connectivity opportunities of Key Biodiversity Areas and High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF).

181. This output will design an incentive mechanism to support restoration and sustainable forest management in the intervention districts under the restoration plans of Output 3.1.1, as well as to support diversification plans and income alternatives under Output 3.1.4 that include restoration and sustainable forest management.

182. Several lines of action will be analyzed, which may include:

- i) Identification of potential incentive schemes (monetary and non-monetary) and funding sources;
- ii) Funding schemes and/or windows for restoration financing within the framework of the Climate Change Fund to be established with the support of the GCF Payment by Results Project; aimed at supporting landscape restoration plans at the municipality level and lines of support for landowners.
- iii) Based on the Naranjal experience and the restoration plans led by the municipalities, design a public-private scheme (that can be formalized or institutionalized) to implement restoration and conservation strategies that could include monetary and non-monetary support (e.g. provision of seedlings, technical assistance). This would include the determination of costs and possible cost-sharing schemes (e.g. the municipality provides the landowners with seedlings produced in the municipal nurseries, and the landowners provide counterparts such as labor, inputs, cultural work).
- iv) Procedures for certification under Law 3001/06 for producers carrying out restoration on their properties. This could include: (a) an analysis comparing property income with forest resource

management and without resource management, presenting numerical values to be able to show producers the economic values of maintaining forest resources (forest maintenance costs vs income from market placement of certificates - placement in the national market with the Ministry of Public Works and Communications as part of high impact works and/or placement in the carbon market internationally via third party audit and certification) that would serve landowners to demonstrate the advantages for becoming interested in restoration and subsequent certification; b) an analysis of the feasibility and proposal for the certification of forests protecting watercourses and paleochannels that also serve as corridors, including the definition of criteria and requirements, with the issuance by MADES of regulations to this effect.

183. This output will work in synergy with Output 2.1.2, developing the planned incentives in a coordinated manner. The project will collaborate in the dissemination of information on the incentive mechanism to interest landowners and facilitate their access to the various opportunities generated under this output. This will also be done in coordination with Output 2.1.4.

Output 3.1.4: Gender-sensitive and culturally relevant management plans for income diversification and investments for small landowners in ASP buffer areas that contribute to habitat conservation and restoration and carbon stock enhancement.

184. This product will seek to support small landowners and family farmers, men and women, and indigenous communities in ASP buffer zones in the intervention areas, to provide them with income diversification alternatives that at the same time contribute to the conservation and restoration of habitats, favoring connectivity.

185. The diagnostic study to be carried out under Output 3.1.1 on conservation, connectivity and habitat restoration in the prioritized sites will also provide information on grassroots organizations, whether committees or other organizational forms, of small landowner producers, men and women, located in the buffer zones of the PWAs to help focus interventions under this output. The work with these groups will include awareness raising, reflection and dialogue of knowledge on topics such as sustainable production, the relevance of protective forests, forest connectivity, the contribution of local communities to safeguarding forests and biodiversity, and how conservation helps to improve production, water quality, and river and stream flow. The contribution of women in the development of management practices will be taken into account, as well as the traditional knowledge of indigenous communities that can contribute to the adoption of measures to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.

186. Output development will follow two approaches, one with smallholders and family farmers, and the other with indigenous communities.

187. *Smallholders/family farmers:* Based on the stakeholder mapping carried out both in the Chaco and in BAAPA, sustainable productive activities will be identified, prioritized and planned with rural farms, with women's protagonist participation and greater emphasis on mothers who are heads of households. Priority will be given to activities that strengthen food security and income diversification

for small producers, both men and women, and help reduce pressure on ASPs. The prioritization of small producers will be based on the following criteria, which will be expanded during implementation: i) organizational level; ii) participation of women and youth within these organizations; iii) potential in relation to connectivity and restoration of native forests; iv) other initiatives with which it has worked or is working. This targeting will be carried out with the project team, MADES and the local governments of the intervention areas, coordinating and articulating with the MAG and the Ministry of Social Development (MDS), in the event that they are present with their support programs in these sites.

188. In the Chaco, support may be given to productive alternatives such as the integration of livestock and agriculture with the forest, the installation of fruit-forest nurseries using seeds from the surrounding forests, handicrafts, management and cultivation of *karaguata*, management and processing of carob and other forest fruits, water harvesting, beekeeping and other green enterprises. BAAPA will also promote nurseries of forest species from the surrounding native forests, agroforestry and agroecological systems, applied conservation agriculture, rural ecotourism, cultivation of medicinal plants, beekeeping, among others.

189. The project will initially support the collection of lessons learned from similar or complementary initiatives[113]¹¹⁰ that the identified local organizations have implemented or are implementing, in order to enhance positive results, improve weaknesses and generate collaborative alliances. It will also organize workshops with the representatives of the identified and prioritized organizations to properly plan the activities to be undertaken with the families, and agree on the operational mechanisms, according to the interest and commitment of the identified groups. After planning the productive alternatives, training will be carried out according to the topics prioritized with the people. Priority will be given to technical training from state institutions and programs that can offer it, and only when this is not possible will technical assistance be contracted for each productive alternative planned.

190. The project will support with equipment, inputs and materials required for the proposed production plans, inputs for food and mobility of the participating families from the communities that participate in the field days, training, etc. For the accompaniment of the plans, priority will be given to the participation of the MDS, MAG, INFONA and other stakeholders in this task. Only if this is not possible, the support of technical specialists, preferably local, will be used. The amount to be supported for each alternative will be established during the development stage of the plans, and it is estimated that they will be seed funds, which will be aimed at starting the experiences and then scaling them up to a higher level, through alliances with other institutional stakeholders, international organizations, projects, and/or binational entities

191. *Indigenous communities:* The project will support indigenous communities in the development of two plans, one in the Chaco and the other in the BAAPA, which include landscape restoration, forest and biodiversity conservation, and the development of food security alternatives and income diversification with sustainable production. The plans will cover more than one indigenous community,

so the communities with which work will be carried out will be prioritized using criteria that include: i) location in ASP buffer zones; ii) proximity between communities that may favor connectivity; iii) cultural diversity; iv) presence and interest of local institutional stakeholders and other initiatives with which collaborative alliances can be generated. These criteria will be expanded and deepened in the first stage of project implementation.

192. Once the indigenous communities with which the project will work have been selected, spaces for dialogue will be organized for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) consultations. With the communities that give their consent, the community diagnosis will be deepened, based on the information gathered in the prioritization stage, and the needs of the communities in the project's area of intervention (forest restoration, biodiversity conservation, sustainable alternatives for income generation and food security) will be assessed, and plans will be drawn up. The plans may include actions such as: i) sustainable forest management in indigenous territories; ii) biodiversity conservation, with emphasis on endangered species; iii) valuation of traditional knowledge related to the protection of forests and biodiversity; iv) restoration of springs; v) development of sustainable production alternatives for food security and income diversification, such as community ecotourism that respects the culture and self-determination of indigenous peoples, beekeeping, agroforestry, water harvesting, non-timber forest products, and multifunctionality of forests.

193. Project support for the development of these plans will consist of i) equipment, inputs and materials required for the restoration and/or production proposals proposed, e.g. infrastructure for community nurseries, crates and infrastructure for beekeeping; ii) inputs for food and mobility of participating families from the communities that participate in community meetings, consultations during project implementation, training, community work; iii) training to accompany the investments made. It will be ensured that the accompaniment can be carried out by technicians who manage the intercultural approach, and in some cases by indigenous promoters who are from the communities themselves; iv) support for public institutions or other initiatives to provide technical assistance and training on the topics prioritized in the plans with the communities (MAG/VMG/DEAg, INFONA, Governor's Office, Municipalities).

Component 4 - M&E, Knowledge Management and scaling up from the national level to the global level

Outcome 4.1: Recognition, adoption and replication of integrated landscape management and land use planning improved.

Output 4.1.1 Knowledge management and communication strategy to strengthen the adoption of sustainable value chains, integrated landscape management and improved territorial planning.

194. The project will develop and implement a knowledge management and communication strategy targeting implementing partners and institutional and community stakeholders at the national, departmental and local levels that participate in and benefit from the project. The detailed strategy will be developed in the first year of the project. The objective of the strategy will be to promote dialogue, trust and participation so that stakeholders are aware of and take ownership of the project, to support integrated land use planning, best practices, decoupling of the meat and soy value chains from deforestation and ecosystem restoration.

195. According to the stakeholder mapping, two target groups were identified: the first group is composed of immediate or direct beneficiaries, including: i) government: national, departmental and municipal; ii) unions, producer associations, business chambers, cooperatives; iii) producers in general in the intervention areas; iv) women of the communities in the intervention areas; v) indigenous communities in the intervention areas; vi) population of the intervention areas. The second group is made up of the final or indirect beneficiaries, including: i) journalists, social and mass media communicators; ii) politicians, religious leaders and other decision-makers; iii) community leaders: teachers, businessmen, former authorities in the area; iv) the general public.

196. The strategy will be designed with these groups in mind, and the project messages will be configured according to the particular characteristics of each target audience. Both knowledge and communication products will be elaborated in appropriate formats and language adapted to the different project audiences. The strategy will also consider the guidance from the Global Platform to ensure coherence with, and contribution to, the FOLUR Global Program.

197. Knowledge products will include: i) minutes and/or reports; ii) technical notes (e. g. sectoral notes, good practices, case studies, methodological notes); iii) KAP survey at the beginning, mid-term and end of the project to learn about, evaluate and make adjustments to the work done by the project; iv) brochures and leaflets sectoral notes, good practices, case studies, methodological notes); iii) KAP survey at the beginning, mid-term and end of the project to learn about, evaluate and make adjustments to the work carried out by the project; iv) *brochures* and pamphlets to provide the public with information about the project; v) newsletters, for periodic information dissemination on project activities; vi) Intranet to make available and manage the knowledge produced within the project; vii) publications on good practices, lessons learned, case studies and success stories.

198. The communication products will comprise: i) identity manual that will bring together the main graphic elements of the project explaining how the project identity should be visually applied; ii) project website that will be linked to the web platforms of MADES, UNEP, FOLUR Global Platform, and other project partner organizations with the objective of providing permanent and updated information on project progress; iii) social networks (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram); iv) promotional audiovisual materials on the project, instructions for the implementation of good practices, documentaries, testimonials and others; v) periodically published *newsletter*, in printed or digital format, summarizing the most important activities and news of the project; vi) promotional materials (dissemination brochures and other materials such as stationery); vii) printed materials kit; viii) *merchandising* (calendars, agendas, others); ix) wall calendar; x) banners for use in workshops, events and official acts; x) posters; xi) press releases; xii) advertising space in specialized media (digital, print, radio).

199. The gender approach will be an important part of the project's knowledge and communication strategy, covering, for example, experiences in gender mainstreaming; successful cases of women implementing biodiversity-friendly practices and technologies; tools used for gender mainstreaming throughout the project cycle, and others identified during implementation. As well as the experience and lessons learned in the incorporation of indigenous people and organizations and strategies for cultural relevance.

Output 4.1.2 Value chain and government partners mobilized to adopt and replicate sustainable production standards and responsible meat and soybean procurement.

200. This output will seek to establish strategic alliances with the various public and private stakeholders in the value chain and develop a strategy to involve the private sector to improve the supply chain by promoting responsible meat and soybean procurement based on the project's interventions. The implementation of this output will be supported by dialogues at the meat and soy platform level. In coordination with Outputs 1.1.1, 2.1.1, and 2.1.2 several working approaches will be adopted.

201. Based on the dialogues in the area of meat and soybean platforms, with the productive, industrial and meat marketing sectors and relevant governmental stakeholders, work will be carried out with these stakeholders to support the development of a meat typification manual that will help producers to respond positively to the guidelines established by the various markets, in addition to helping to achieve transparency in transactions for the producer, the industry and the country. The project will also work on the development and implementation of a socio-environmental traceability proposal involving the territory of origin, transport, processing and destination, based on the project's intervention zones, considering sustainable production framed within a territorial planning framework, and criteria such as compliance with legal provisions, sustainable production and low risk of deforestation as a result of the project's interventions. In a complementary manner, the feasibility of establishing a valorization scheme or prizes for the value added generated by sustainable producers and associated with the traceability scheme (e.g. prioritization of purchases, improvement in prices paid) will be explored with the slaughterhouses.

202. Similarly, and following a similar approach, we will work with the industrial and soybean marketing sector to improve the traceability of grains, seeking a commitment from buyers to prioritize the purchase of products from areas at low risk of deforestation and from producers that implement sustainable practices, ensuring the adoption of sustainability criteria in the production units.

203. To support this work, the project will work with chain stakeholders and relevant government institutions to develop a tool with the necessary datasets to support traceability, crossing data contained in the POUT (land use maps that consider high value forests, key biodiversity areas, zoning, environmental services) and other data contained in the integrated information system (e.g. **environmental impact statements**). We will also seek to establish strategic alliances with initiatives (e.g. TRASE, AGROIDEAL) that generate information aimed at improving the supply chain (e.g. mapping of regions at risk of environmental degradation). mapping of regions at risk of deforestation, risks and

opportunities for the supply of commodities) to generate and exchange useful information for the traceability of meat and soybeans, which can provide buyers with information to prioritize their purchases from areas that are not at risk of deforestation, and to the financial sector so that banks can analyze the convenience of granting financing to producers or buyers who are producing or buying respectively in a region at risk. The possibility of connecting this information to the integrated information system-SIAM (Output 1.1.1) with access for interested users (buyers) will be explored.

204. On the basis of these tools, agreements will be established with private sector companies to implement pilot programs for responsible meat and soybean purchases.

205. Finally, the project will work with chain stakeholders to promote the development of sustainable projects that can be financed by multilateral funds (e.g. Netherlands Climate and Development Fund[114]¹¹¹, Dutch Development Bank -FMO[115]¹¹², International Finance Corporation -CFI) that are interested in supporting value chains and promoting sustainable production systems. The project will be able to offer technical support for the development of these investment projects.

Output 4.1.3 Gender-sensitive M&E system to measure project progress, outcomes and impact.

206. This output will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating project progress, compliance with indicators, monitoring risk mitigation measures and identifying new measures to address unforeseen risks, and extracting lessons learned (including successes and failures) resulting from project implementation that will be disseminated throughout Paraguay and shared with the FOLUR Global Platform reaching the region and the rest of the world where the FOLUR Program is implemented, and that will be useful for projects to be implemented in similar regions.

207. The Project Management Unit (PMU) (see Section 6a on implementation arrangements and Section 9 on M&E below for further details) will be responsible for developing and implementing the M&E plan, including: i) the national inception workshop; ii) inception workshops in the intervention zones; iii) annual progress review workshops and development of the annual operational plan and budget; iv) monitoring of project activities, outputs and outcomes and indicators; v) monitoring of risks and mitigation measures; vi) completion of the GEF Indicator worksheet at mid-term and end of the project; vii) monitoring of the gender action plan, indigenous peoples plan, and stakeholder participation plan.

208. The project's Results Framework (see Annex A below) will be the main tool for monitoring progress in project implementation and the level of achievement of results. The Results Framework includes objectively verifiable indicators for each result, along with its mid-term and end-of-project targets. In the definition of indicators of the Results Framework, the indicators of the Global Platform have been taken into account, in order to contribute from FOLUR Paraguay to the aggregation of data at the Global Program level. Gender indicators are also included.

209. The National Project Coordination will prepare periodic progress reports. The progress reports will include the project results framework with respective outcome and output indicators, baseline and semi-annual targets, risk matrix monitoring, and identify potential risks and mitigation measures to reduce unanticipated risks. At the end of each fiscal year, the Annual Project Implementation Review Report (PIR) will be prepared. The PIR will include the project results framework with respective outcome and output indicators, baseline and annual targets, risk matrix monitoring, and identify potential risks and mitigation measures to reduce unanticipated risks.

210. The M&E system will record sex-disaggregated data, which may include, for example, number of women benefiting from training and their degree of satisfaction with the methodology and quality of training; number of women participating in project planning, consultation and validation of field interventions; number of women participating in dialogue platforms; in the implementation of demonstration farms that adopt sustainable production practices and participate in experience sharing activities; women-led enterprises; level of acceptance of project proposals and results by women, as well as level of compliance with activities and budget allocated to the incorporation of women.

211. In-line with the GEF and UNEP Evaluation requirements, the project will be subject to an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE). Additionally, a performance assessment will be conducted at the project's mid-point. The Evaluation Office will decide whether a Mid-Term Review, commissioned and managed by the Project Manager, is sufficient or whether a Mid-Term Evaluation, managed by the Evaluation Office, is required.

212. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP staff and implementing partners. The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE will typically be initiated after the project's operational completion. If a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, the timing of the evaluation will be discussed with the Evaluation Office to feed into the submission of the follow-on proposal.

213. The draft TE report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comment. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalised. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process. The evaluation recommendations will be entered into a Recommendations Implementation Plan template by the Evaluation Office. Formal submission of the completed Recommendations Implementation Plan by the project manager is required within one month of its delivery to the project team. The Evaluation Office will monitor compliance with this plan every six months for a total period of 12 months from the finalisation of the Recommendations Implementation Plan.

Output 4.1.4. Strategy for linking project results and lessons learned with the Global FOLUR Program

214. This output will seek to connect the project's results and lessons learned with the FOLUR Global Platform, contributing to their dissemination at regional and global levels. This product will be coordinated with Outputs 4.1.1 and 4.1.3 above, the first of which will share reports and publications systematizing the lessons of the project, while the second will generate information on the progress in meeting project goals, contributing to the aggregation of data to measure the Program's progress at the global level.

215. Under this product, the participation of project representatives and national partners and stakeholders will be promoted in activities in which FOLUR Paraguay will be able to share its experiences and learn about the experiences of other national projects financed by the Global Program. In this regard, the following types of activities are foreseen: i) at the global level, participation in global meetings of FOLUR partners and national projects (at least once a year); ii) at the regional level, participation in meetings of the Regional Commodities Platform with representatives of the public and private sectors; and participation in training workshops and communities of practice at the regional level for the exchange of information and success stories. Upon returning to Paraguay, participants must make presentations to project partners and stakeholders on the highlights of the events and lessons learned, as well as share documents from the events.

216. In coordination with Output 4.1.1, an annual narrative report with photographs, lessons and success stories will be prepared each year for submission to the Global Platform, which will also include summary financial and monitoring information on the project. In addition, a report on at least one project result will be contributed annually. These reports will be presented and shared at the annual progress review workshops and preparation of the annual operational plan for the following year.

Table 4 below shows the synergies and mutually supportive relationships between FOLUR Paraguay and the Global Program Platform, in order to visualize how the project contributes from its intervention strategy to the activities under each pillar of the Global Program. **Below the table, we have inserted the Theory of Change diagramme for the project as referenced in other parts of the document.**

Table 4 ? Synergies and relations between the Global Platform and FOLUR Paraguay

FOLUR Activities	Global Platform	FOLUR Paraguay	
Pillar A: Capacity Building			
Increased capacity to achieve program objectives through training for national projects (NP)	Identify training programs / products Organize and promote training for NP or value chain stakeholders.	Participation in training events Provide feedback to project team and partners on what has been learned Contributions to global/regional training events	Output 4.1.4

FOLUR Activities	Global Platform	FOLUR Paraguay	
Filling key gaps and promoting innovations through TA targeting NPs	Design TA initiatives based on NP demands and needs. Linking TA opportunities to global/regional meetings	Collaborate with Platform and NP to identify training needs Share knowledge and lessons learned with stakeholders in the areas of intervention, value chains and others.	Outputs 1.1.3, 2.1.1,2.1.4, 3.1.2, 4.1.1, 4.1.1, 4.1.2
Forming communities of practice (COP)	Organize CP and maintain online platform Organize CPs on gender, commodities and other demand-driven issues	Participate in PC by sharing knowledge and incorporating lessons into the project and sharing knowledge with stakeholders.	Outputs 1.1.3, 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.4, 3.1.2, 4.1.1, 4.1.2
Pillar B: Policy and Value Chain Engagement			
Engage private stakeholders in policies, practices and financing for sustainability of global, regional and national results.	Catalyzing national-level engagement with the private sector Advancing dialogue on sustainability and practices Mobilizing investment through regional finance forums	Mobilize partners nationwide Lead involvement with producers, companies, financial entities, etc. Collaborate with Platform to involve national or multinational companies.	Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.4, 4.1.2
Participate in Commodities roundtables to access private sector players.	Leading engagement with regional and global roundtables Sharing NP work with round tables	Participate in round tables and multi-stakeholder platforms. Promote round tables at the national level Sharing results, impacts with other NPs and Platforms through CPs and exchanges	Outputs 2.1.1, 4.1.1, 4.1.4
Advancing national policy reforms and incentives to achieve sustainability of restoration commitments	Alignment on strategic commitments Stimulating private sector investment at the NP level Advancing national dialogues on sustainability and policy reforms	Identify topics for discussion Identifying and promoting opportunities for policy reform or private sector involvement	Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 3.1.2
Reports on key issues for public and private sector engagement	Reports on key issues Collaboration between partners and NPs: data, success stories, case studies	Suggest relevant topics for reports Contribute case studies Promote results through events, communication	Outputs 2.1.1, 4.1.1, 4.1.4

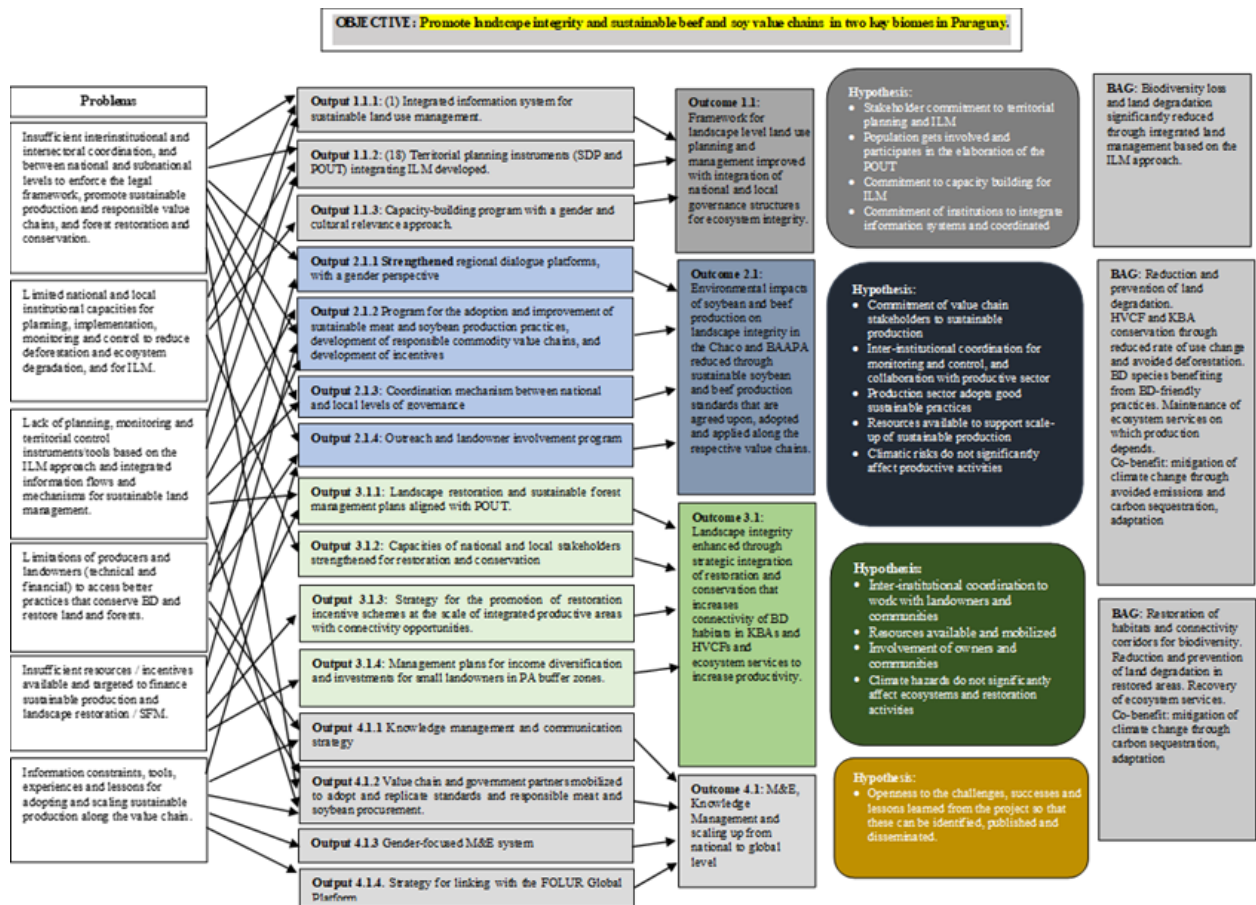
FOLUR Activities	Global Platform	FOLUR Paraguay	
Create innovation funds in key areas such as private sector and gender.	Support fund design Engaging private, financial and other sectors to mobilize resources	Contribute ideas for innovation funds Respond to surveys and focus groups or comment on processes to ensure alignment of the instrument with needs at the NP level.	Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 3.1.2
Pillar C: Knowledge Management and Communication			
Communication on FOLUR issues	Sharing lessons and best practices Evidence-based knowledge management and communication products for NPs	Share updates with the Platform Using communication materials for national engagement Participate in needs surveys and annual FOLUR meetings to guide product development.	Outputs 4.1.1, 4.1.4
Targeted knowledge management on prioritized topics and gaps	Establish working groups Provide support to PN Developing guidelines and policy briefs on best practices and approaches	Identify opportunities to support communication on gender and the private sector based on local and national context. Review and provide feedback on the development of guidelines and incorporate them into the implementation.	Outputs 4.1.1, 4.1.3
Participation in events	Lead representation at global and regional events	Participate in regional and global events Share suggestions for events	Outputs 4.1.1, 4.1.4
Documenting lessons and results	Collect information from NP and share it through various means Link website to citations Developing knowledge products Synthesizing success stories	Developing, consulting, editing and refining lesson documents Exchange information on CP lessons Document and share lessons, reflections, achievements on a regular basis.	Output 4.1.1

FOLUR Activities	Global Platform	FOLUR Paraguay	
Coordination between communication strategy and overall impact narrative	Share communication strategy with IA Leading global media presence Develop and share narrative on aggregate impacts FOLUR	Train project personnel in communication and <i>branding</i> guidelines. Linking websites and social networks Using communication or journalism specialists regularly to develop successful stories	Output 4.1.1
Pilar D: Program Oversight, Coordination and M&E.			
Annual meeting and work plan	Organize annual meeting	Send NP representatives to annual meeting Prepare inputs for the meeting Participate in meeting planning Respond to surveys and needs analysis	Outputs 4.1.4
Annual report and dissemination	Engaging with NPs to document success stories Reflect NP results	Prepare annual report Respond to requests for information Disseminate annual report to stakeholders Sharing annual reports through websites	Outputs 4.1.1, 4.14
Supervisory visits	Regular contacts with NPs through IA Conduct periodic visits	Staff participation in coordination calls Identify opportunities or field visits to showcase best practices, innovative approaches	Outputs 1.1.2, 2.1.2, 3.1.1, 3.1.4
Monitoring and Evaluation			
M&E Plan	Provide guidance on M&E for NPs Provide NP progress reports	Include FOLUR indicators in the NP's Results Framework. Implement the M&E plan and report on it. Allocate staff time to follow up with the Platform M&E Principal Technical Advisor. Collect data to meet reporting requirements	Output 4.1.3
Data verification and formatting	Provide guidance on data verification and formatting for NPs	Allocate staff time to review and clean data prior to sharing with Platform and GEF	Output 4.1.3

FOLUR Activities	Global Platform	FOLUR Paraguay	
Data aggregation and report dissemination	Collect and review NP M&E data Adding data for the annual report	Sharing M&E results with key stakeholders	Output 4.1.3

Based on the document: Guidance to the Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program on Country Project (CP) - Global Platform (GP) Relations and Mutual Support - September 2020

Theory of Change



4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

217. The project will create an enabling environment to promote landscape integrity in two key biomes in Paraguay, the Chaco and BAAPA, generating social, environmental and economic benefits for local and regional stakeholders by: i) implement an improved framework for landscape-level participatory land planning and management that integrates national and local governance structures for landscape integrity; ii) reduce the impacts of beef and soy production on landscape integrity in the

Chaco and BAAPA by promoting sustainable production along the value chains of these products; and iii) promote improved landscape integrity through restoration and conservation that increase habitat connectivity for biodiversity as well as the ecosystem services on which production depends. It is therefore consistent with GEF criteria and is aligned with IP FOLU and its Outcome *Transformation of food systems through sustainable production, reduced deforestation from commodity supply chains, and increased landscape restoration*

218. The FOLUR Impact Program (IP) seeks to advance an integrated approach to land use by linking production, conservation, and restoration at the landscape scale. FOLUR IP is designed to promote an integrated approach to address the challenges of environmental degradation, achieve systemic environmental change, and support improved human well-being, resilience, and economic growth and prosperity, through: a) promoting integrated land use planning; b) improving governance and aligning incentives; c) scaling innovative practices and commodity value chain practices; d) mobilizing investments through engagement with public and private partners; and e) promoting institutional collaboration through integrated approaches at global, national, and landscape levels. As such FOLUR is a highly relevant model for supporting sustainable growth in Paraguay.

219. Under FOLUR's global vision, Paraguay seeks to continue soybean and beef production by increasing the efficiency and environmental sustainability of production, which implies managing natural resources, reducing the loss of natural heritage and biodiversity, and promoting the protection and restoration of ecosystems. The Paraguay FOLUR Project is therefore aligned with the main components of the Program's Theory of Change^[116]¹¹³, which collectively seek to remove the remaining barriers to negative landscape impacts by economic sectors. Although government institutions have the political will and carry out a series of initiatives to eliminate illegal deforestation and the impacts of production on the environment; however, systemic challenges persist at the institutional and technical levels to advance in their control, as described in Section 1, Sub-section 1) above on barriers.

220. The FOLUR Paraguay Component 1 will address strengthening capacities and implementing an integrated information system for land use planning and monitoring that provides adequate information for sustainable land management. This will allow for greater accessibility, transparency and agility in all procedures related to integrated landscape management, increasing both the efficiency of the work of the responsible administrations and the accessibility of information and knowledge when preparing reports that may be necessary to support decision-making. Likewise, technical assistance will be provided to support ten municipalities to prepare their territorial planning instruments (updating and/or preparing Sustainable Development Plans and preparing their Urban and Territorial Land Use Plans mainstreaming the ILM approach. The project will thus help to harmonize territorial planning processes from a sustainable development perspective, responding to multiple objectives, both environmental, social and economic, including, among others, the integration of production with the conservation and restoration of key biodiversity areas and connectivity corridors located in productive landscapes; the improvement of food security; income generation for local residents; climate change adaptation and mitigation; the expansion of water quality and availability; in a participatory and

gender-sensitive manner and with cultural relevance. By supporting the participatory planning for improved land use, development of land use plans, and strengthening of governance systems and capacity building of institutions and stakeholders the component is directly aligned with the IP *Component 1 Development of Integrated Landscape Management Systems*; it will contribute to the component indicators: 1) Number of landscapes or jurisdictions with improved planning & management practices to foster sustainable food systems; 2) Number of countries with improved enabling conditions, institutional mandates, and incentives for ILM; 3) Number of landscapes or jurisdictions with environmental / sustainability standards in place, enforced.

221. FOLUR Paraguay Component 2 will provide support to the operation and continuity of the work began by the soy and beef platforms in the Eastern Region and the beef platform in the Chaco and will support the creation of the soy platform in the Chaco. The project will also implement a program for the adoption and improvement of sustainable beef and soybean production practices, development of responsible commodity value chains, including the development of incentives. Through demonstrations with producers the program will pursue the adoption at scale of good sustainable production practices to first reverse or reduce degradation at the farm level, so that in a second stage it will be possible to increase the productivity of these areas, thereby increasing the income generated for the producer and reducing the pressure to develop new areas. In addition, incentives will be developed for valuing agricultural and livestock products produced under sustainable production schemes, including green seal, certification with geographical indication or denomination of origin, financial and regulatory incentives. All of this will contribute to the generation of marketable volumes of sustainable products for the development of responsible value chains. Support will also be provided to improve the inter-institutional and inter-sectoral coordination between national public stakeholders, and between national and sub-national public stakeholders for the application of the regulatory frameworks applicable to the productive sector, as well as wide dissemination to landowners to raise awareness for adequate compliance of the regulations in force. By supporting the adoption and upscaling of improved land use practices and in major production landscapes; developing incentives for scale up of climate-smart, sustainable production practices and value chains at national level; regularly convening, motivating and influencing partners, value chain actors and investors to promote innovation, replication and scale up; and improving governance for the application of regulations toward sustainable production, the component is aligned with IP *Component 2: Promotion of sustainable food production practices & responsible commodity value chains*. It will contribute to IP indicators: 1) Production area with investment in sustainable, responsible practices in target commodity & food production systems increased; 2) Number of national multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanisms/platforms effectively operated for sustainable commodity supply chains and across commodities; 3) Landscape area with reduced conversion and degradation of forests & natural habitats; 4) Public and private investments leveraged in support of sustainable commodity value chains through PPP or adoption of sustainability standards and practices.

222. Component 3 of FOLUR Paraguay will support the capacity building of institutions and stakeholders for the development of landscape restoration and sustainable forest management plans aligned with the POUTs. These plans will seek to integrate restoration and conservation activities that increase habitat connectivity for biodiversity, as well as the ecosystem services on which production depends to improve landscape integrity. Support will also be provided to small landowners and family

farmers, men and women, and indigenous communities in buffer zones of protected areas, to develop management plans for income diversification alternatives that at the same time contribute to the conservation and restoration of habitats, favoring connectivity. To support these plans, the project will design an incentive mechanism to support restoration and sustainable forest management. By building capacities and supporting landscape restoration the component is aligned with IP *Component 3 Restoration of Natural Habitats* and will contribute to IP Indicators: 1) Number of jurisdictions with improved and participatory approaches for restoration adopted; 2) Area of degraded land restored for conservation and environmental services; 3) Tons of GHG avoided/sequestered

223. Project Component 4 is aligned with IP *Component 4 Program Coordination, Collaboration and Capacity Building* through supporting several approaches. Implementation of a knowledge management and communication strategy at local and national levels will strengthen the adoption of sustainable value chains, integrated landscape management and improved territorial planning and scaling up to the global level. Seeking to mobilize value chain partners and government for adopting and replicating standard-compliant protocols and sustainable sourcing of beef and soy, the project will establish strategic alliances to develop a strategy to involve the private sector to improve the supply chain by promoting responsible meat and soybean procurement based on the project's interventions under the previous components. The project will develop a strategy to connect the project's results and lessons learned with the FOLUR Global Platform and contribute to their dissemination at regional and global levels. In coordination with the knowledge management strategy and M&E, this will include producing and sharing reports and publications that systematize the project's lessons, sharing experiences through participating in regional and global meetings, and generating information on project progress and impact to contribute to the aggregation of data to measure the Program's progress at global level. The project will thus contribute to IP Indicators: 1) Integrated, efficient and effective child projects working toward common global FOLUR goals; 2) Number of global, regional, national commodity platforms strengthened through adoption of sustainability standards, traceability mechanisms, or increased stakeholder representation; 3) Strengthened policies of buyers (retail, consumer, traders) for deforestation free commodities and connections and benefits to FOLUR landscapes; 4) Number of events & documents disseminated to share knowledge beyond FOLUR countries through S-S exchanges, conferences, and global events, including community of practice.

224. As one of the 27 child projects under the IP, the Paraguay FOLUR will work together with the Global Platform (and following its guidance) and other child projects in a mutually reinforcing way to achieve FOLUR's comprehensive vision and goal at national and global levels (see Table 4 above summarizing the synergies and mutually supportive relationships between Paraguay FOLUR and the Global Platform). The joint implementation of the proposed interventions of the Paraguay FOLUR will contribute to reducing degradation and restoring landscapes at scale, with intensified and diversified productivity and restored habitats in Paraguay. Through scaling up of experiences and lessons and exchange of experiences with other child projects working with the Global Platform, Paraguay will achieve transformed, healthier and more resilient landscapes that will provide ecosystem services with consequent GEBs in terms of biodiversity conservation, land productivity and carbon stocks.

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

225. The baseline or business-as-usual is mainly based on the efforts and initiatives of national government institutions, the private sector and NGOs. In the baseline scenario, if the currently insufficient institutional capacities and the lack of coordination and joint interinstitutional and intersectoral work to ensure adequate compliance with the environmental and forestry legal framework are not strengthened, and if agricultural production continues to grow without adequate land-use planning, without criteria that contribute to increasing productive efficiency and producer income in the same areas of current use, slowing down the change of use and reducing (illegal) deforestation, and without due consideration of the environmental costs involved, biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management would be threatened in the medium to long term.

226. Without GEF support, the same challenges will continue to be faced: i) insufficient inter-institutional coordination between national and sub-national levels of governance, and with and among other key stakeholders; ii) capacity limitations for integrated landscape management; iii) lack of planning, monitoring and control instruments in the territory; iv) limitations for the adequate scaling up of best practices for sustainable production, conservation and restoration, and implementation of responsible and low deforestation risk value chains.

227. In the alternative scenario, GEF resources will serve to complement ongoing efforts and tackle challenges at the governance level and in targeted territories, catalyzing the integration of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development with positive economic benefits, generating global environmental benefits in terms of biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management, in line with national development priorities and aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. By doing this, the proposed intervention will create an enabling environment conducive to:

? Participatory governance for integrated landscape management based on the coordination of public, private and civil society stakeholders at the national and local levels, to conserve and make sustainable use of ecosystems in selected areas;

? Strengthened capacities of national and local stakeholders to implement and sustain in the long term the integrated landscape management system at different levels, in addition to empowering public and private stakeholders and community and civil society organizations to create an enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems and biodiversity;

? Integration of sustainable beef and soybean production with landscape conservation and restoration actions, helping to increase production efficiency while reducing the environmental impacts of production on the landscape, and generating greater responsibility in the value chains.

228. In particular, the GEF investment will facilitate:

? Under Component 1 *Integrated Landscape Management System*: i) integration of existing information systems and data bases; ii) territorial planning that mainstreams the integrated landscape management approach; iii) strengthening of national and subnational capacities for territorial planning

and sustainable land use management; and the generation of new capacities and social capital for long-term collaboration.

? Under Component 2 *Decoupling - Sustainable Food Production Practices and Responsible Meat and Soybean Value Chains*: i) multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms; ii) strengthening of sustainable production systems and adoption of sustainable production practices for beef and soy; iii) strengthening of coordination and collaboration between stakeholders at the national and subnational levels (public, private and civil society); and iv) outreach to landowners.

? Under Component 3 *Land Restoration and Connectivity*: i) development of landscape restoration plans; ii) capacity building for restoration and forest and biodiversity conservation; iii) development of incentive schemes for restoration; iv) community plans for income diversification that contribute to habitat conservation and restoration.

? Under Component 4 *M&E, Strategic Knowledge Management and national to the global upscaling*: i) M&E activities such as monitoring project progress and compliance with indicators, external mid-term and final evaluations, project systematization, preparation and dissemination of knowledge products; ii) promotion of responsible low risk deforestation value chains; and iii) exchange of knowledge and learning in the areas of intervention, and its scaling up to regional, national and global levels.

229. Co-financing committed in the Child Project amounted to USD 81,298,450. The co-financing resources committed during the PPG phase now total USD 36,537,782, suffering a reduction of USD 44,760,668. At this stage only the confirmed sources with commitment letters available have been included in the cofinance budget of the project. In the case of the German Development Bank (KfW) the proposed protected area project is currently pending final definitions for implementation therefore it could not yet be included. It is expected that this cofinancing could be confirmed during the implementation phase. Follow-up actions will be pursued with this partner who's interest in working in the Chaco ecosystem's conservation remains strong. The STP/Proeza project was not included given that the cofinancing letter has not yet been issued. While PPG consultations established significant investments aligned with FOLUR, formalities are being restarted after a recent change in administration at STP. It is expected that the cofinancing letter will be issued during the FOLUR project approval process, which would bring the total cofinancing very close to the original estimate. During implementation other projects and programs in the project's intervention areas will be leveraged to provide additional co-funding. In addition, further in-kind co-financing from the Ministry of Environment and some of the local governments is expected, with negotiations ongoing and commitment letters awaiting signature.

230. Despite the still ongoing formalization process for some of the co-financing, contributions of the project's co-financing partners are still significant; therefore the GEF resources totalling USD 8,189,450 will be used, as planned, to develop the enabling environment to move towards the conservation and sustainable and resilient use of biodiversity and sustainable land management in the Chaco and BAAPA, thereby generating significant global environmental benefits. The funds from the GEF will be added to the investments currently underway by the project partners, and therefore, the project is considered to be fully incremental.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

231. Global environmental benefits (GEB) have been assessed in more detail. The project will generate benefits for the overall environment, consistent with national development priorities and sustained in the long term by the local and regional benefits it will generate in terms of improved livelihoods, preservation of rurality, and environmental sustainability. These multiple benefits at various levels will be achieved through the improvement of ILM capacities; territorial planning based on the ILM approach; the strengthening of inter-institutional coordination; the generation of integrated information for sustainable land management; biodiversity-friendly productive and SLM practices that contribute to the transformation and sustainability of agricultural production systems; incentives and value chains that support the implementation of sustainable practices.

232. In particular, the main benefits expected for the global environment from the project are:

- ? 2,000 hectares of degraded agricultural lands restored (GEF Core Indicator #3.1);
 - ? 3,000 hectares of forest restored to maintain ecosystem services (GEF Core Indicator #3.2);
 - ? 5,000 hectares of natural grass and shrublands restored (GEF Core Indicator #3.3);
 - ? 29,050 hectares under improved management that benefits biodiversity in accordance with Integrated Landscape Management priorities (GEF Indicator #4.1);
 - ? 15,000 hectares certified under national or international standards incorporating biodiversity considerations (GEF Indicator #4.2)
 - ? 118,950 hectares of landscapes under SLM in productive systems (GEF Indicator #4.3);
 - ? 20,700 hectares of conserved high-value forests conserved (GEF Indicator #4.4)
 - ? 4,693,057 tCO₂e sequestered as a co-benefit of land and forest conservation and restoration interventions (GEF Indicator #6.1). The evaluation will be carried out as part of the on-site monitoring and validation of practices towards the end of the project. Carbon sequestration will also be measured as a co-benefit of the application of good sustainable practices.
 - ? Integration of ILM, biodiversity conservation, SLM and Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) considerations into subnational territorial planning instruments (SDPs and POUTs).
 - ? Improved capacities of: i) 270 people (189 men and 81 women) for planning, implementation and monitoring of urban and territorial land use plans and for monitoring and enforcement of environmental policies, incentives and seals; ii) 2,000 producers (5% women as minimum initial estimate to be confirmed during implementation^[117]¹⁴) who apply land planning and management with biodiversity
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considerations, SLM and adopt better sustainable production practices; iii) 5.000 producers (5% women as minimum initial estimate to be confirmed during implementation) who increase their knowledge on compliance with the regulatory framework, benefits of adopting sustainable production practices, BD conservation, SLM, through project actions in the intervention areas (GEF Indicator #11).

? Project impacts will generate GEBs in the following main LDN indicators: i) land cover and land use change, reflected in impacts related to restoration, conservation and sustainable production practices; ii) soil organic carbon, from implemented SLM practices; and iii) land productivity, from conservation, restoration and best practices actions.

233. These benefits will translate into direct benefits for species, many of which are of global importance, including, among others, flora species: carob (*Prosopis alba*, *P. Nigra*), palo santo (*Bulnesia sarmientoi*), *Quiabentia pflanzii*, mistol (*Ziziphus mistol*), *Ximenia americana*, kurupa'y (*Anadenanthera colubrina*), yvyraro (*Pterogine nitens*), tajy (*Hadroanthus heptaphyllus*), yvyra pyta (*Peltophorum dubium*), Paran? pine (*Araucaria angustifolia*), numerous species of cacti and orchids; and fauna: jaguar (*Panthera onca*), puma (*Puma concolor*), ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*), tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*), bush dog (*Speothos venaticus*), tagua (*Catagonus wagneri*), giant armadillo (*Priodontes maximus*); bare-throated bellbird (*Procnias nudicollis*), black-fronted piping guan (*Aburria jacutinga*), Brazilian merganser (*Mergus octosetaceus*), vinaceous-breasted parrot (*Amazona vinacea*), turquoise-fronted amazon (*Amazona aestiva*). Similarly, capacity building, good sustainable production practices, land and forest restoration, and other project actions will provide additional benefits in terms of climate change adaptation at the level of the Chaco and BAAPA ecosystems, contributing to the conservation of globally important biodiversity.

234. Likewise, the project will contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 15: *Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss* and its targets:

? 15.1 Ensure the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and the services they provide, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains, and drylands, consistent with obligations under international agreements;

? 15.2 Promote sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and increase afforestation and reforestation worldwide;

? 15.3 Combat desertification, rehabilitate degraded lands and soils, including lands affected by desertification, drought, and floods, and strive for a land degradation-neutral world;

? 15.5 Adopt urgent and significant measures to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biological diversity and, by 2020, protect threatened species and prevent their extinction;

? 15.9 Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, and accounting;

? 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biological diversity and ecosystems.

235. Project interventions will also contribute to Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls and its target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all decision-making levels in political, economic and public life; Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns and its target 12.2 Achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources; and with Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, and its target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related risks and natural disasters in all countries.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

236. The sustainability of the project rests on its design that aims at the strategic removal of identified barriers by creating an enabling environment for integrated landscape management that links production, conservation and restoration at the landscape scale, to reverse (illegal) deforestation and forest and land degradation, and move towards the conservation and sustainable and resilient use of ecosystems in two key biomes, the Chaco and BAAPA to maintain their biological integrity, diversity and ecosystem services for present and future generations. The project design is based on a solid baseline of existing policies, regulations, instruments and initiatives, thus ensuring institutional ownership and sustainability of results.

237. The project will seek to develop a **participatory governance model** for integrated landscape management, strengthening the capacities of national and local stakeholders to conserve and make sustainable use of the ecosystems where interventions will take place. Territorial planning based on the ILM approach seeks to address actions from a sustainable development perspective in order to guide and harmonize the transformations induced by social, economic and environmental processes in the areas of intervention. This will achieve new institutional coordination schemes for the coordinated application of public policies in governance schemes between productive and social stakeholders, and between them and the different levels of government. Under this approach and with the broad participation of stakeholders, it will strengthen the dialogue among multiple sectors, promoting in the long term a culture of collaboration among the multiple stakeholders involved in the landscape.

238. The integration of existing information systems and the continuous updating and measurement of long-term indicators will contribute to the improvement of inter-institutional coordination, and will provide greater accessibility, transparency and agility in all procedures related to integrated landscape management, contributing to the sustainability of results. By working under common and integrated approaches, it will be possible to overcome compartmentalized work and sectoral solutions, ensuring the sustainability of results.

239. Capacity building, through programs developed based on the needs and interests of the project's partners and key stakeholders, will contribute to improving capacities to plan, implement and monitor sustainable land use management, the application of regulatory frameworks that affect the productive

sector, the incorporation of incentive schemes and environmental seals, and for the implementation of restoration plans and sustainable landscape management.

240. The multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms have proven to be successful as neutral spaces for dialogue and consensus, and will continue to play this role under the project by contributing to creating the enabling environment for the achievement of results. The project will support the platforms to advance towards their institutional and financial sustainability, which will contribute to the fulfillment of their mission in the long term. The interinstitutional and intersectoral coordination model to be developed between national government institutions and between national and subnational government institutions will contribute to the generation of capacities in the territories for the implementation of the POUT and the application of the environmental and forestry legal framework to sustain the project's results.

241. The project will also have a focus on **on-the-ground interventions** to improve the integrity of the landscape, implementing best practices for sustainable soybean and beef production and promoting conservation and restoration actions by building on existing efforts. The sustainable soy and soybean production standards will provide the value chain with a consensual framework, which currently does not exist, that will serve to guide the sustainable intensification of soy and beef by improving the natural environment, the social and economic conditions of producers and their collaborators, contributing to decouple the risk of illegal deforestation from the supply chains in the short, medium and long term.

242. The sustainable production best practices demonstration program, as well as the restoration, sustainable forest management and income and investment diversification plans, will serve as a showcase for the adoption of integrated sustainable production, conservation and restoration practices on a larger scale, and incentives will be developed to encourage producers to continue incorporating best practices once the project is completed. The demonstrations of good sustainable production practices will make it possible, first, to reverse or reduce the degradation or alteration detected at the farm level, so that in a second stage it will be possible to increase the productivity of these areas, increasing the income generated for the producer, and will contribute to creating awareness among producers of the importance and benefits of adopting sustainable production and how to implement it. This, together with the training of cooperative technicians, producer associations and other stakeholders, will provide them with the tools to disseminate good sustainable practices for medium and long-term sustainability.

243. In addition, strategies will be developed to value agricultural and livestock products produced under sustainable production schemes (e.g. certification, green seals, traceability, responsible purchasing), which will contribute to the generation of marketable volumes of sustainable products for the development of responsible value chains.

244. The axis of **knowledge exchange**, learning and systematization of experiences and lessons learned will contribute to sustainability by complementing the two previous axes through the dissemination of experiences and knowledge, both locally, nationally and globally through the FOLUR Platform. In the areas of intervention, the project's actions will incorporate the gender approach, seeking to motivate and empower women through participation in spaces for dialogue and decision

making, to improve access to and control of resources, and to improve their income and livelihoods. Interventions targeting indigenous communities will respect their organizations, decision-making mechanisms and cultural aspects; will be carried out following a culturally relevant approach, respecting their collective and individual rights protected by national and international regulations, and including safeguards to ensure that project actions do not negatively affect their livelihoods. It will ensure that project partners and stakeholders show respect for the dignity and human rights of indigenous peoples. These approaches will help ensure ownership by these stakeholders and sustainability of project results.

245. The project has a high potential for replication and scalability given the alignment of the interventions with existing policies, regulations, instruments and initiatives, as well as with the current needs and work streams of national and subnational governance levels. The scaling up of project results is ensured through the project's support to systemic changes, in particular the improvement of governance through the integration of the integrated landscape management approach, the development of territorial planning instruments, and the strengthening of national and subnational capacities as well as those of private and civil society stakeholders.

246. The project will intervene in selected areas that are representative of the challenges and reflect the problems of biodiversity loss and land degradation, as well as vulnerability to the expected impacts of climate change. Capacity building of institutions such as MADES and INFONA, integration of information systems, and a coordination mechanism between different levels of national and subnational governance will allow for increased capacity for intervention and implementation of the regulatory framework, improved policies and incentive schemes throughout the Chaco and BAAPA, and eventually throughout the country. The experience of developing POUTs with the integration of the ILM approach can be replicated in other municipalities in the country to move towards a more integrated landscape management at the national level.

247. The sustainable production standards for beef and soybeans will serve as a guide so that the implementation of sustainable practices can be scaled up throughout the country. The demonstration program of good agricultural and livestock practices will show that it is possible to implement them in an economically viable way and will serve as a showcase for other producers to see *in situ* how to carry out a program for the implementation of sustainable practices, encouraging the dissemination and adoption in other areas of the corridors of intervention and of the Chaco and BAAPA. In this sense, the field days and producer-to-producer extension, demonstrations and training will maximize the exposure of producers and other stakeholders to successful sustainable production technologies and practices proposed by the project, which will facilitate their appropriation and the replication of the project's benefits.

248. In the Chaco intervention corridor, the surface area excluding the PAs is 3,054,668 hectares (surface area of the corridor and buffer area), and in the BAAPA it is 151,211 hectares. Within these areas, the total area of degraded lands has been estimated at 2,950,000 hectares in the Chaco intervention corridor and 26,200 hectares in the BAAPA, totaling 2,976,200 hectares. These areas represent the potential area within the intervention corridors to which the best biodiversity-friendly and sustainable land management practices, restoration of forests protecting watercourses, conservation and sustainable forest management can be scaled up in the first instance.

249. The dissemination program will raise awareness of the benefits of sustainable food production and it is expected that the results will attract a large number of producers who want to produce in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner and are committed to replicating the implementation of sustainable practices. The project's experiences in the development and implementation of restoration and conservation plans in areas identified as neurgic will also be disseminated in the hope that they will serve as a catalyzing experience to promote restoration at scale and the mobilization of resources from other projects and stakeholders at the national and regional levels.

250. Finally, the project's knowledge management and communication strategy will enable the sharing of experiences and lessons to facilitate the replication and scaling up of project results through communication channels such as websites, information networks, forums and publications, among others. In addition, the experiences generated by the project in the field will be systematized and shared with the FOLUR Global Platform, which will act as a multiplier of lessons and successful experiences, contributing to their dissemination to other countries in the region, considering that the selected biomes (Chaco and BAAPA) extend across Argentina, Brazil and Bolivia.

[2] There is no disaggregation at the ecoregion level in the official data.

[3] SECRETARIAT OF THE ENVIRONMENT. 2016a. Estrategia Nacional y Plan de Acci?n para la Conservaci?n de la Biodiversidad del Paraguay 2015-2020. SEAM, Asunci?n, PY. 190 p.

[4] According to the nomenclature of ecoregions SEAM Resolution N?614/2013.

[5] This area corresponds to the BAAPA forest type. However, this does not represent the actual area in terms of forest cover.

[6] FAO. 2015. Field Manual; Procedures for planning, measuring and recording information of the National Forest Inventory of Paraguay. FAO, Paraguay. 184 p.

[7] Data provided directly by the National Forestry Information System Directorate of INFONA (2019).

[8] WWF (World Wildlife Fund). Sf. Atlantic Forest (online). Available at: https://www.wwf.org.py/_donde_trabajamos_/bosque_atlantico/. Accessed on: 17/09/2020.

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[10] However, not all properties maintain 25% of forest as required by Law No. 422, and the number of properties outside of the law is unknown.

[11] According to the nomenclature of ecoregions SEAM Resolution N?614/2013.

- [12] This area corresponds to the Chaco Dry Forest type. However, this does not represent the actual area in terms of forest cover.
- [13] FAO. 2015. Field Manual; Procedures for planning, measuring and recording information of the National Forest Inventory of Paraguay. FAO, Paraguay. 184 p.
- [14] Data provided directly by the National Forestry Information System Directorate of INFONA (2019).
- [15] This area corresponds to the Subhumid Flooded Forest type of the Paraguay River. However, this does not represent the actual area in terms of forest cover.
- [16] FAO. 2015. Field Manual; Procedures for planning, measuring and recording information of the National Forest Inventory of Paraguay. FAO, Paraguay. 184 p.
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[36] WALCOTT, J.; THORLEY, V; KAPOV, L; MILES, S. WORONIECK; R. BLANEY. 2015. Mapping multiple benefits of REDD+ in Paraguay: using spatial information to support land-use planning. UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK. 49 p.

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[75] The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is mandatory for all works or activities that generate an impact on the environment and as a result an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is prepared. MADES issues an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which is the document that grants the applicant the license to initiate or continue the evaluated activity. All properties smaller than 2,000 hectares (in the Chaco) and 500 hectares (in the Eastern Region) that will not undergo land use change

do not require an EIA, but a Generic Environmental Management Plan (GEMP) must be submitted to MADES. The PUT is a legal requirement for farms larger than 20 hectares. The PUT approval process is carried out at INFONA with the presentation of the EIS and the EMP granted by MADES.

[76] MADES has Resolution SEAM N° 82 to favor connectivity; Resolution SEAM N° 562 that creates biological corridors as a management category for protected wild areas. Meanwhile, INFONA has Resolution INFONA N° 1915, which indicates that changes in land use to be carried out in the Chaco for agro-livestock activities must be made adopting the silvo-pastoral system; and Resolution INFONA N° 1001, which provides for the establishment of forest strips for plots smaller than 51 hectares, regulates the width of forest strips separating plots in areas subject to change of use of forest land (deforestation) in the Chaco.

[77] According to MADES Resolution N° 344, there are Regional Environmental Centers in the departments of Guair?, Caaguaz?, Caazap?, Alto Paran?, Itap?a, Misiones, Concepci?n, and there are plans to open one in the Chaco (City of Filadelfia).

[78] It has Regional Offices in Concepci?n, San Pedro Norte, San Pedro Sur, Cordillera, Guair?, Caaguaz?, Coronel Oviedo, Misiones, Paraguar?, Alto Paran?, Central, ?embuc?, Amambay, Canindey?, Curuguaty, Presidente Hayes, Boquer?n, and Alto Paraguay (<http://www.infona.gov.py/index.php/oficinas-regionales>).

[79] According to MADES Resolution N° 344, there are Regional Environmental Centers in the departments of Guair?, Caaguaz?, Caazap?, Alto Paran?, Itap?a, Misiones, Concepci?n, and there are plans to open one in the Chaco (City of Filadelfia).

[80] Green Chaco Project. 2020. Technical analysis of the "Current context of existing incentive schemes for public and private forest conservation" and recommendations. Consultancy Report. 63 p.

[81] The Sustainable Development Plan (SDP) is a document that synthesizes the aspirations of the population of each municipality; It should be the product of a democratic exercise, in which the different sectors of society participate with opinions and contributions, supporting the work of their authorities, thus improving the possibilities, not only of achieving together a better quality of life for the local community, but also of contributing to the development of the country, with the aim of achieving urban and rural development in harmony with its natural resources, It is a technical and municipal management instrument that defines the objectives, strategic lines, programs and projects in the social, economic, environmental, institutional and infrastructure areas, aimed at achieving social equity, economic growth and ecological sustainability in the municipality. It has as its basic content a social plan, an economic plan and an environmental plan, with operational and investment plans, and these must respond to the SDP. The agencies of the central administration, decentralized entities and governors' offices will coordinate their plans and strategies with the municipalities in order to harmonize them with the municipality's SDP.

[82] Data provided directly by the Environmental Services Directorate of MADES 2020. Considering the ecoregions of Chaco seco, Pantanal, M?danos, Cerrado, and Selva Central (according to Resolution

SEAM N° 614) that are related to the area of influence of the Alto Paraguay, Boquerón and Caazapa project.

[83] Concept initiated by the ProYungas Foundation in Argentina. Protected Productive Landscape is a defined territory where production is integrated with conservation harmonizing productive and wild areas <http://proyungas.org.ar/categoria-proyecto/paisaje-productivo-protegido/>

[84] Data provided directly by the Dirección de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas dependiente de la Dirección General de Protección y Conservación de la Biodiversidad del MADES 2020.

[85] https://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/sustainable-development-goals//10/IntegratedLandscapeManagementforPolicymakers_Brief_Final_Oct24_2013_smallfile.pdf

[86] *Ibid*

[87] *Ibid*

[88] Decree 2436/2019 whereby the Environmental Information System is created and its implementation is provided for.

[89] Resolution No. 281/19 establishing the procedure for the implementation of the modules: Water, Development Projects, Biodiversity and Climate Change of the SIAM of MADES.

[90] Geographic information - Feature Concept Dictionaries and Registers
<https://www.iso.org/standard/44875.html>

[91] <http://geo.stp.gov.py/user/stp/tag/Planes%20de%20Desarrollo>

[92] Mariscal Estigarribia does not have a district SDP. Neuland is a recently created district and therefore does not have a SDP for the previous period.

[93] The SDPs are valid for 5 years and expired in 2020. The districts of Filadelfia and Bahía Negra already have updated SDPs and are therefore not included in this activity.

[94] A situation in which the quantity and quality of land resources needed to sustain ecosystem functions and services and increase food security are stable or increasing in the ecosystems and temporal and spatial scales concerned (Decision 3/COP.12, UNCCD, 2015a).

[95] The CDM is integrated by: Municipal authorities, representatives of civil society (guilds, churches, neighborhood organizations, ethnic communities and others); there are also representatives of the productive forces (entrepreneurs, cooperatives, agricultural producers, artisans, and others); representatives of sectoral, national and local institutions (health, education, water, security, housing and others). The CDMs are consensus bodies on major local, current, medium and long-term issues. Among their functions is the elaboration, follow-up and evaluation of the SDP.

[96]<https://www.stp.gov.py/v1/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Guia-POUT.pdf>

[97] 12 high-performance workstation computers and support software (10 for municipalities, 1 MADES, 1 INFONA); equipment for field verification: 14 GPS (10 for municipalities, 2 MADES, 2 INFONA), 2 drones for topographical survey works

[98] The Zoning Plan defines the zones that regulate land use, each zone will contain rules and guidelines that should compose and integrate the territory taking into account the productive activities, the problems detected and their evolution, connectivity and the settlement system, such as: Production zones (agricultural, semi-intensive, semi-extensive and extensive livestock; alternative production recommended for sports management and use and nature tourism); Indigenous territory zones; Protection Zones (Protected Wildlife Areas, Buffer Zones, Biosphere Reserve, Key Biodiversity Areas, High Conservation Value Areas), Urbanization Zones, among others.

[99] In accordance with the provisions of Law No. 294/93 and its Regulatory Decree 453/13 and 954/13

[100] The ordinances currently required are: a) subdivision and real estate lot regime for each zone; b) construction regime; c) road system, infrastructure and basic services.

[101] The National Platforms for Sustainable Soy and Meat will receive support from the GCF Results Based Payment Project and therefore have not been included in this output.

[102] Among others, the project is developing a sustainable grain production protocol that will be the basis for the development of the sustainable soybean production standard under FOLUR.

[103] The Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock is a multi-stakeholder partnership that serves as a global platform for consensus building on the way forward for livestock sustainability
<http://www.fao.org/3/mg050e/mg050e.pdf>

[104] Global G.A.P. international standard for good agricultural practices
<https://www.globalgap.org/es/>

[105] Standard for the regeneration and sustainability of grasslands
http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/nr/sustainability_pathways/docs/GRASS%20espanol.pdf

[106]<https://www.sustainablelivestockguide.org>

[107] The SAI Platform is an organization created by the food industry to communicate and support the development of sustainable agriculture, and to ensure that products purchased by member companies are made in a responsible manner <https://saiplatform.org>.

[108] The districts of Filadelfia and Bah?a Negra are in the process of finalizing their respective POUTs, which will enable the sustainable production program and the work at the farm level to be included in these territorial plans. The district of Naranjal has advanced in the preparation of its POUT and will be finalized with support from the project, making it the first district to have its plan.

[109] Conceptualized as spaces for the meeting and exchange of knowledge, best practices, technology and information on socio-environmental business models conducive to sustainability, and exchange on the participation and leadership of women in the production of *commodities*.

[110] Examples of practices that are easy to implement and have an important impact are: the reduction of fuel use in agricultural machinery (experiences during 1 year keeping consumption records have allowed lowering fuel costs from an average of USD40/ha to USD8-10/ha, which represented in liters of fuel allow calculating the reduction of emissions; reduction of the use of red band chemical products and replacement by green band and/or biological products; tools for disease detection, rotation plans, recovery of springs.

[111] Existing incentives include certification of forest surpluses for environmental services (Law 3001/06), real estate tax exemptions for forest owners (Law 6256/20), Forestry Law 422/73), Sustainable Development Goals Bonds (CNV Resolution CG 9/20).

[112] Based on the successful experience of the Green Chaco project during 2020.

[113] Similar initiatives include: GEF Green Production Landscapes Project, Paraguay Biodiversity (Itaipu), GEF Small Grants Program, projects supported by the Tropical Forest Conservation Fund Paraguay, IFAD/MAG Paraguay Inclusive Paraguay Project - PPI, Sustainable Rural Development Project - PRODERS MAG/World Bank, Tenondera Program of the MDS, among others that may be identified in the Chaco area.

[114] <https://thedfcd.com>

[115] <https://www.fmo.nl>

[116] <https://www.thegef.org/project/food-systems-land-use-and-restoration-folur-impact-program>. Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program. Program Framework Document.

[117] At PPG stage, participation of women has been estimated at 30% in training activities and participatory workshops and consultations in different project activities. Producers are mainly men, therefore participation of women at this level is low (initial estimation at 5%, to be confirmed during implementation). A Gender Action Plan has been developed including an important number of activities to address this low level of participation and stimulate greater participation by women producers

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

251. The project will be implemented in two intervention areas, one in the Chaco and the other in the BAAPA, which were selected based on the following criteria:

- ? Environmental values and relevance for conservation (biodiversity, forest remnants, biological corridors, connectivity potential, Protected Wildlife Areas);
- ? Levels of degradation / deforestation (degree of threat to landscape integrity);
- ? Conditions for integrated landscape management (interrelation between productive, environmental, social, cultural and political processes, existing experiences in territorial planning);
- ? Existence of favorable conditions for sustainable production and experiences in good sustainable practices for restoration and connectivity;
- ? Level of openness of stakeholders in the production chains and local authorities to participate in the project and get involved in the proposed interventions;
- ? Presence of institutions, organizations and projects working on FOLUR-related topics with which alliances can be established;
- ? Experiences and progress made by GEF-funded projects on which to build the FOLUR Paraguay project;
- ? Socio-cultural aspects (presence of women's organizations, indigenous peoples, experiences in participatory processes).

252. To define the intervention areas, data sources used were: i) Preliminary Map of Changes in National Forest Cover for the period 2017 - 2018 to identify the sites with the largest area of remaining forest (INFONA); ii) Updated map of the National System of Protected Areas of Paraguay (SINASIP) and the National Wildlife Areas of Bolivia with a view to connectivity at the national and regional level; iii) Location of Indigenous Groups (Environmental Atlas of Paraguay, 2008); iv) Ecoregions established in Resolution No. 614/2013; v) Atlantic Forest Biological Corridor proposed by GEF Project #2690 "Improving Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management in the Atlantic Forest of Eastern Paraguay" (2018); (v) Digital Cartographic Base of the DGEEC; vi) Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Report to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) - National Strategy (2018-2030) in the period from 2000 to 2015; vii) Map of the Economic Regions to identify the characteristics of the occupation and activation of the national territory (Vázquez, 2011); and viii) Visual comparison of the portal of maps of studies and projects approved by MADES[118].

253. The area of intervention in the Chaco is comprised of the Chaco Seco, Pantanal and Cerrado ecoregions[119] (Departments of Boquerón and Alto Paraguay) and includes: a) Zone that connects the Chovoreca Natural Monument with the Reserve for the Río Negro Natural Park and the National Wildlife Area of Bolivia (Otuquis); b) Zone located between the fractions of the Reserve for the Río Negro Natural Park and this corresponds to the area proposed as a natural heritage of biodiversity in the Paraguayan Pantanal management plan; c) Zone that connects the Río Negro Natural Park Reserve with the Defensores del Chaco National Park, and is characterized by the expansion of consolidated

emerging cattle ranching and; d) Zone that connects the Defensores del Chaco NP, the M?danos del Chaco NP extending to the Central Chaco (Municipality of Filadelfia), e) A 10 km buffer zone has been considered based on the remaining forests for the buffer area. See map in Figure 1 below.

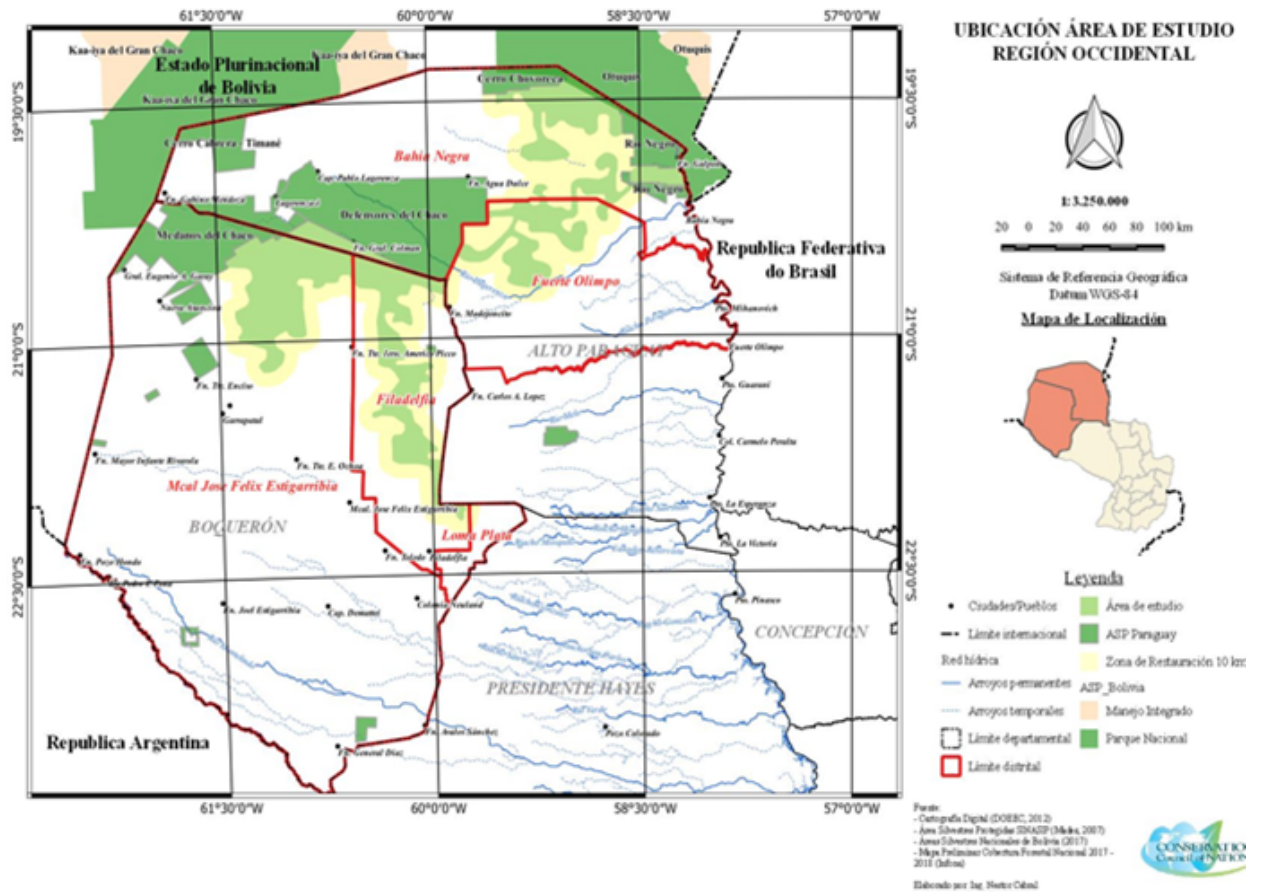


Figure 1 - Map of the intervention area Chaco

254. The BAAPA intervention area is located in the Selva Central and Alto Paran? ecoregions[120] (Departments of Caazap? and Alto Paran?), and corresponds to an extension of the BAAPA Biodiversity Corridor, which connects the Protected Areas: Caazap? National Park; Tapyta Private Reserve; San Rafael National Reserve and Ypeti Private Reserve. This site is located in the Hydrographic Units Tebicuary Upper Basin and Area of Intermediate Influence of the Binational Entities Yacyreta and Itaipu, and at the request of MADES was incorporated into the District of Naranjal given the previous experiences generated in that district with potential for replication. See map in Figure 2 below.

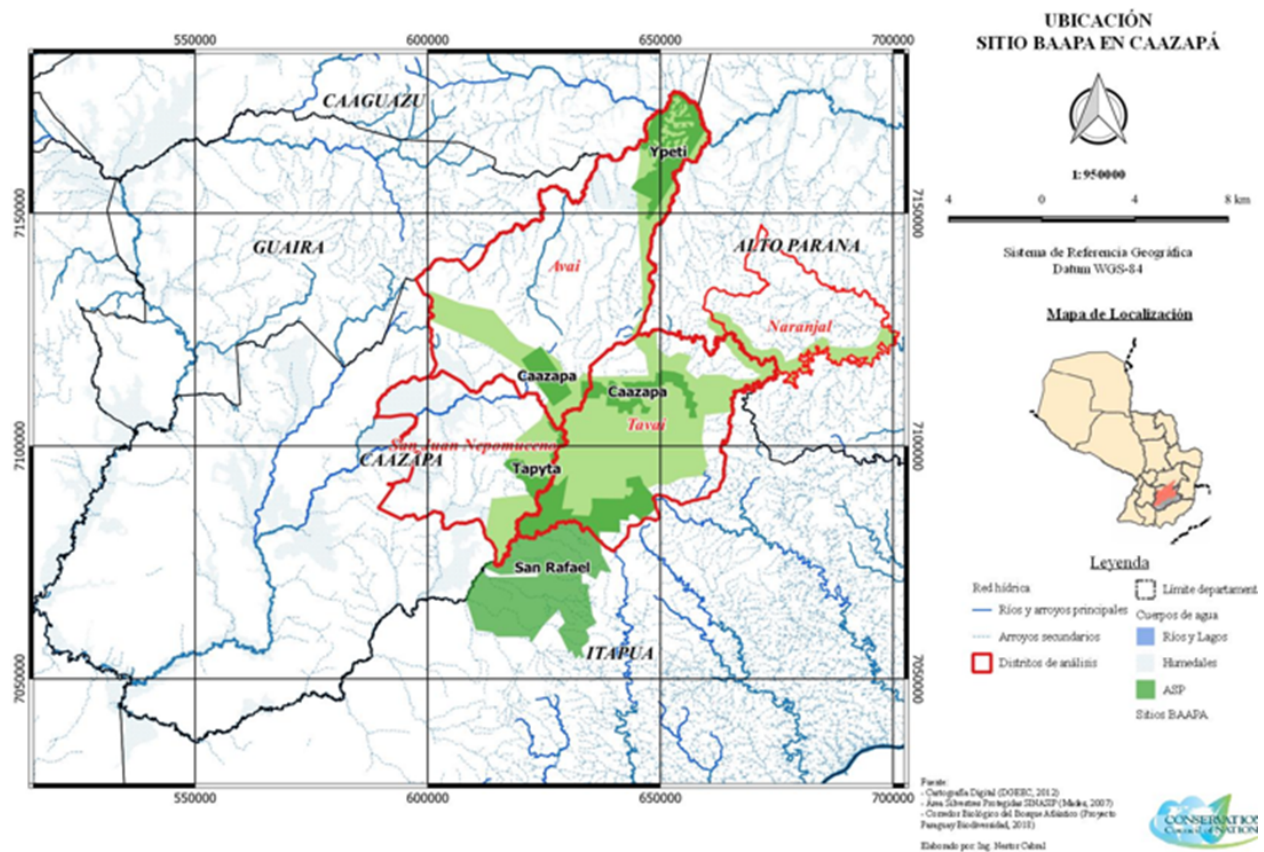


Figure 2 - BAAPA Intervention area Map

255. Table 5 below summarizes the main characteristics of the intervention areas.

Table 5 - Characterization of FOLUR Paraguay Project Intervention Areas

Features	Chaco Intervention Area	BAAPA Intervention Area
Departments	Boquer?n and Alto Paraguay	Caazap? and Alto Paran?

Features	Chaco Intervention Area	BAAPA Intervention Area
Municipalities covered	6 municipalities / 33 localities: Mcal Jos? F?lix Estigarribia Filadelfia Loma Plata Fuerte Olimpo Bahia Negra Neuland	4 municipalities / 114 localities Abai San Juan Nepomuceno Tavai Naranjal
Total area of municipalities [121]	14,471,117 ha	498,625 ha
Surface area of intervention sites	Total area: 4,466,546 ha comprising: - Remaining forest area ? 1,539,155 ha. - Buffer area surface (10 km) ? 1,515,513 ha. - Mapped area of Protected Wildlife Areas ? 1,411,878 ha.	Total area ? 199,692 ha, consisting of: - Mapped area of Protected Wildlife Areas ? 48,481ha. - Area of the Biological Corridor ? 151,211 ha.
General environmental characterization of the site	<p>The predominant forest type of the site is the Chaco Dry Forest and Flooded Sub-humid Forest of the Paraguay River, in the Dry Chaco, Cerrado and Pantanal Ecoregions.</p> <p>The site is highly strategic in terms of national and regional connectivity, located mostly within the Chaco Biosphere Reserve (4,707,250 ha) with the following protected areas that are core zones for connectivity: Chovoreca Natural Monument (100,954 ha), Defensores del Chaco National Park (720.724 ha), M?danos del Chaco National Park (605,075 ha), and Rio Negro National Park Reserve (123,786 ha), in addition to other important areas in private properties such as forest reserves under Forestry Law No. 422, and forests certified under the environmental services payment scheme of Law 3001/06. Connection to Bolivia's protected areas.</p>	<p>The predominant forest type of the site is the Humid Forest of the Eastern Region or BAAPA, in the Central Forest and Alto Paran? Ecoregions. The area covers the Departments of Caazap? and, to a lesser extent, Alto Paran? (Naranjal district), with an area of approximately 192,038 ha (including protected wild areas).</p> <p>The site corresponds to an extension of BAAPA's Biodiversity Corridor connecting Caazap? National Park (12,645 ha), Tapyta Natural Reserve (4,461 ha), San Rafael National Park Reserve (80,860 ha) and Ypeti Natural Reserve (13,592 ha). There are also forest reserves in private properties under Forestry Law No. 422 and forests certified under the environmental services payment scheme of Law 3001/06. It contains some of the largest remaining fragments of BAAPA forest in Paraguay</p>

Features	Chaco Intervention Area							BAAPA Intervention Area				
Population by district (men and women)		Mca l. Esti garri -bia	Filad elfia	Lo ma Pla ta	Fue rte Oli mpo	Neu land	Ba hia Ne gra		Ab ai	San Juan Nepom uceno	Tav ai	Nar anja l
	Total popul ation	29.9 05	19.5 00	17. 431	4.5 23	4.74 1	2.4 89	Total popul ation	33. 059	36.580	18. 823	6.00 4
	Men	15.4 72 (52 %)	9.95 3 (51%)	9.0 30 (52 %)	2.3 97 (53 %)	s/d	--	Men	17. 162 (52 %)	18.823 (51%)	9.9 76 (53 %)	3.14 8 (52 %)
	Wom en	14.4 33 (48 %)	9.54 7 (49%)	8.4 01 (48 %)	2.1 26 (47 %)	s/d	--	Wom en	15. 897 (48 %)	17.757 (49%)	8.8 47 (47 %)	2.85 6 (48 %)

Features	Chaco Intervention Area	BAAPA Intervention Area
Main land uses and productive activities	<p>Protected wilderness areas: 1,411,878 ha</p> <p>Areas under tree cover: 1,409,121 ha</p> <p>Prairies: 1,299,738 ha</p> <p>Arable land: 339,595 ha</p> <p>Wetlands: 5,619 ha</p> <p>Others: 267 ha</p> <p>The site contains the Chaco region with the greatest territorial dynamism (Central Chaco). The northern area of the site currently represents the frontier of agriculture and cattle raising in the Chaco. Livestock use predominates, with advances in soybean cultivation. With the implementation of road improvements, it will surely be a development pole given the possibility of convergence of three countries in a common exit of export products via the Paraguay River, added to the bioceanic highway.</p>	<p>Protected wilderness areas: 48,481 ha</p> <p>Areas under tree cover: 92,185 ha</p> <p>Grasslands: 9,092 ha</p> <p>Cropland: 49,661 ha</p> <p>Wetlands: 273 ha</p> <p>70% of producers in the districts are small farmers. Presence of business-type farmers, the main crop being soybeans.</p>

Features	Chaco Intervention Area	BAAPA Intervention Area
<p>Socioeconomic and cultural aspects [122]</p>	<p>The departments of Alto Paraguay and Boquerón are mostly in level V[123] of poverty. According to the PEPH (Indigenous Population 2017) more than 80% are in total poverty and extreme poverty.</p> <p>Includes territories with ancestral governance systems, including important cultural heritage such as sacred sites, traditional knowledge, archeological elements, among others. Examples are the Ayoreo with reoccupied historic sites and groups in voluntary isolation. The Yshir, with ancestral lands of the Yshir - Yvytoso people with numerous historical and ritual sites including occupying part of the western bank of the Paraguay River rich in biodiversity. Likewise, the ancestral territory of the Guaraní andeva with historical sites and toponymy currently under study.</p> <p>The majority of the population of the district of Mcal. Estigarriba is indigenous, with 85 communities belonging to three linguistic families: Maskoy (Northern Enlhet People, Angaite), Zamuco (Ayoreo People, Mataco Mataguayo (Manjui and Nivacle People), and Guaraní (Western Guaraní and Guaraní andeva People). The population is 14,171, of which 51% are male (7,288) and 49% are female (6,883).</p> <p>The population of the district of Filadelfia is 65% indigenous and the remaining 35% are descendants of Mennonite settlers, Creoles and immigrants of other nationalities, mostly Brazilians and Uruguayans. There are 19 indigenous communities of 4 linguistic families: Maskoy, Zamuco, Mataco Mataguayo, Guaraní, with a population of 6,074 inhabitants, of which 53% are male (2,970), and 47% are female (2,661).</p> <p>In Loma Plata there are 21 indigenous communities of the following peoples: Enlhet Norte, Toba Maskoy, Enxet Sur, Ayoreo, Maka, Ava Guaraní, Angaite, Nivacle, Qom, Sanapana, representing a population of 4,209 inhabitants, of which 52% are male (2,200 men) and 48% are female (2,009 women). In Fuerte Olimpo there are 3 indigenous communities of the Zamucos linguistic family of the Yvytoso people with approximately 467 inhabitants.</p> <p>Neuland has an urban center and approximately 23 villages and a large Nivacle indigenous community with a population of 1,239 people, 53% male and 47% female. The non-indigenous population consists of 3,500 people.</p> <p>The population of Bahia Negra is made up of Creoles, indigenous people and a small group of Brazilians. The four main indigenous communities are Ybytoso, belonging to the Zamucos linguistic family, which today are divided into two subgroups: the Ybytosos and the Tomrósos.</p>	<p>The department of Caazapa has the largest population living in poverty, with a poverty rate of between 44% and 47%.</p> <p>In the department of Caazapa are the Mbya Guaraní and Ache peoples and in the department of Alto Paraná in the district of Naranjal, the Ache people of Puerto Barra.</p> <p>In the district of Abai there are 12 indigenous communities, all of which belong to the Guaraní family, 11 are of the Mbya people, and one of the Ache people. The population reaches a total of 1,383 inhabitants of which 52% are men and 48% are women. In San Juan Nepomuceno, Takuaro is the only indigenous community. It has a population of 129 people, of which 48% are men and 52% are women. In the district of Tavai there are a total of 12 indigenous communities, all belonging to the Guaraní family, all of the Mbya people, with a total of 1,104 inhabitants, of which 48% are men and 52% are women. The district of Naranjal is characterized by its cultural diversity and multicultural traditions. There is an Ache indigenous community called Puerto Barra with a population of 172 indigenous people, of which 89 are men and 83 are women. (Data from the National Indigenous Population Census, 2012).</p>

Features	Chaco Intervention Area	BAAPA Intervention Area
<p>Main stakeholders/organizations present on the site</p>	<p><u>Public Sector:</u> MADES, INFONA, MAG, INDI</p> <p><u>Municipalities</u> within the area of influence of the project: Mcal. Estigarribia, Filadelfia, Loma Plata, Neuland, Bahia Negra, and Fuerte Olimpo.</p> <p><u>Departmental governments</u> within the project's area of influence: Alto Paraguay and Boqueron</p> <p><u>NGOs:</u> WWF, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Guyra Paraguay,</p> <p><u>Private Sector:</u> Cooperativa Multiactiva Neuland Ltda., Cooperativa Chortitzer Ltda., Cooperativa Fernheim Ltda., Asociacion de Productores de Agua Dulce (APAD), Asociacion de Productores Agropecuarios de un Chaco Sustentable (APACS), Asociacion Rural del Paraguay (ARP).</p> <p><u>Indigenous peoples' associations:</u> Federacion por la Autodeterminacion de los Pueblos Indigenas (FAPI), Organizacion de Mujeres Campesinas e Indigenas CONAMURI, Ku'a Guarani Aty at the national level and in the Chaco: Union de Nativos Ayoreos del Paraguay (UNAP), Federacion Regional Indigena del Chaco Central (FRICH), Plataforma de Mujeres del Chaco, Asociacion Angaité de Desarrollo Comunitario (ASADEC).</p>	<p><u>Public Sector:</u> MADES, INFONA, MAG, INDI, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences - Caazapa Branch, Itaipu Binacional, Yacyretu Binational Entity.</p> <p><u>Municipalities</u> within the project's area of influence: Tavai, Abai, San Juan Nepomuceno and Naranjal.</p> <p><u>Departmental government</u> within the project's area of influence: Caazapa</p> <p><u>NGOs:</u> WWF, Fundacion Moisés Bertoni (FMB), Guyra Paraguay, Red Paraguaya de Conservacion en Tierras Privadas, Centro de Educacion, Capacitacion y tecnologia Campesina (CECTEC), Asociacion Pro-Cordillera San Rafael (PROCOSARA), Alter Vida, A Todo Pueblo</p> <p><u>Private Sector:</u> UNICOOP (Cooperativa Pindoty), Asociacion Rural del Paraguay (ARP), Cooperativa Multiactiva Yegros Ltda, Producers' committees and/or cooperatives.</p> <p><u>Indigenous peoples' organizations:</u> Federacion por la Autodeterminacion de los Pueblos Indigenas (FAPI), Organizacion de Mujeres Campesinas e Indigenas CONAMURI, Ku'a Guarani Aty de nivel nacional, Federacion de Asociaciones de Comunidades Guaraníes de la Region Oriental, Asociacion de Comunidades Indigenas del Pueblo Mbya Guarani del Departamento de Itapúa (ACIDI), Asociacion Teko Yma Jee'a Pave, Asociacion Tekoja Juaju, Federacion de Comunidades Ache, Federacion Nativa Ache del Paraguay (FENAP), Asociacion Teko Yma Jee'a Pave, Asociacion Tekoja Juaju, Federacion de Comunidades Ache.</p>

Features	Chaco Intervention Area	BAAPA Intervention Area
<p>Strengths/ Opportunities</p>	<p>Soils suitable for agriculture and cattle raising; Existence of public and private protected areas near the study area. There are high quality natural resources; There are international conservation projects; Adequate use of available resources with a view to sustainability; There is growing awareness among producers of Good Agricultural Practices (Cooperatives), as their members invest in the pursuit of sustainable development, in compliance with national regulations. There are community organizations in the area (Mennonite and Agua Dulce producers) that could become strategic allies when implementing the project to promote sustainable practices that include the restoration and promotion of structural connectivity for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. WWF has taken action on the site, offering an opportunity to join forces. There are projects that will carry out restoration to create synergies in the area. There are incipient experiences in restoration and connectivity in the colonies of the Central Chaco (specifically Neuland). The area offers an opportunity to physically connect protected wilderness areas through the restoration of agricultural landscapes where forest fragmentation is increasing in order to favor the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Existence of spaces of articulation such as the Chaco Regional Meat Platform, the Association of Municipalities of the Chaco, Chaco Integrado, Management Committee of the Chaco Biosphere Reserve. Most of the indigenous communities are organized and are interested in technical assistance in livestock, agriculture and forestry production. There is a Sustainable Meat Action Plan for the Chaco that has a participatory space built and that can be taken advantage of. The GEF/UNDP Small Grants Program is operating in the Bahia Negra and Fuerte Olimpo areas. The participation of women in organizations, whether mixed or women-only. The Chaco Women's Network represents the women of Chaco and seeks to promote their participation. Existence of infrastructure, logistics, agribusinesses and cooperatives of great leadership in Filadelfia and Loma Plata. The rescue of experience and lessons learned in the framework of projects implemented in the Chaco.</p>	<p>Soils suitable for agriculture and cattle raising; Existence of public and private protected areas near the study area; There are high quality natural resources; There are international conservation projects such as EBY and Itaipu Binacional; Potential for the adequate use of available resources with a view to sustainability; There is growing awareness among producers about Good Agricultural Practices, there are technical assistance programs in place in the area, and producers are being trained in the area. There are non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in the area, such as Fundaci?n Mois?s Bertoni (FMB), Guyra Paraguay, Red Paraguaya de Conservaci?n en Tierras Privadas, Asociaci?n Pro-Cordillera San Rafael (PROCOSARA), which could be strategic allies in implementing the project. The area has experience in restoration and connectivity (recognized biological corridor). Projects have worked on restoration and connectivity issues at the site. In addition, it corresponds to the area of influence of the PROEZA project, which will in turn carry out these actions, with which synergies can be created. There are four public and private protected wilderness areas in the area that are important hubs for connectivity processes. The area offers an opportunity to physically connect the protected wilderness areas through the restoration of agricultural landscapes where there is a high level of forest fragmentation in order to favor the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Projects led by MAG through its Agricultural Development Centers in Caazap? and the Local Technical Assistance Agencies. Existence of indigenous community organizations such as those of the Mbya People with a strong struggle in favor of the preservation of their culture, territory and natural resources. Existence of producer, women's and mixed AFC organizations promoted by DEAg.</p>

Features	Chaco Intervention Area	BAAPA Intervention Area
Weaknesses	<p>Weaknesses in technology transfer processes, deficiencies in cadastral updating and little information on land tenure status;</p> <p>Absence of a single integrated land-use planning model (environmental policies at the departmental/district level);</p> <p>Planning and management instruments not in accordance with socioeconomic, environmental and cultural characteristics;</p> <p>Inadequate land management and planning;</p> <p>Problems could arise when implementing the project in terms of access to establishments due to the characteristics of the Chaco region.</p> <p>Lack of sufficient technical and logistical capacity of municipalities and local producers in terms of restoration and connectivity.</p> <p>Alto Paraguay is considered the poorest department in the Chaco.</p> <p>Lack of logistics in the territory, mainly in Alto Paraguay (freight, infrastructure, mechanics, electricians, silos, etc.).</p> <p>There are barriers to exit and entry related to overland communication routes.</p> <p>Isolation of the Bahia Negra district, and absence of the state.</p> <p>Poor access to safe water.</p> <p>Low access of women to organizational levels in decision making positions</p>	<p>Weaknesses in technology transfer processes, deficiencies in cadastral updating and little information on land tenure status;</p> <p>Absence of a single integrated land-use planning model (environmental policies at the departmental/district level);</p> <p>Planning and management instruments not in accordance with socioeconomic, environmental and cultural characteristics);</p> <p>Inadequate land management and planning,</p> <p>Lack of technical and logistical capacity of municipalities and local producers in terms of restoration and connectivity. Indigenous communities and peasant settlements in extreme poverty in Caazap?.</p> <p>Illicit crops make the area dangerous.</p> <p>Scarce inclusion of the indigenous population in projects.</p>

[118] <https://apps.mades.gov.py/siam/portal/mapas>

[119] According to the nomenclature of ecoregions indicated in Resolution 614/2013 "Whereby the Ecoregions for the Eastern and Western Regions of Paraguay are established".

[120] According to the names of ecoregions indicated in Resolution 614/2013 "Whereby the Ecoregions for the Eastern and Western Regions of Paraguay are established".

[121] Based on cartographic surface (DGEEC, 2012).

[122] Data from the National Census of Indigenous Population, 2012.

[123] DGEEC, (2012). Map of unsatisfied basic needs (UBN) of households with at least one UBN.

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

The project's internal logic emulates the FOLUR PFD structure and theory of change, each of its components being designed in alignment with those of the global framework i) improving land use management and planning, ii) increasing land productivity for commodities and decoupling from deforestation, iii) promoting restoration and habitat connectivity at the landscape level and iv) scaling impact to the national level and beyond. This alignment makes the child project entirely compatible with the global platform and facilitates systematization and exchanges.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

256. The project will promote stakeholder participation with the objective of achieving effective public participation of stakeholders in the project intervention areas to implement the ILM. The stakeholder matrix below identifies the main national and sub-national stakeholders from the public and private sectors, the private sector, universities and research centers, civil society organizations, as well as the proposed roles in project implementation.

257. Stakeholder participation in project implementation will be ensured through several instances and mechanisms that have been proposed to ensure full and effective stakeholder participation and avoid negative impacts on human rights, as summarized below:

258. **Project governance mechanisms:** At the overall level, stakeholder participation and representation will be driven by the governance structures for project management, specifically the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC), the Technical Project Committee (TC) and the Project Management Unit (PMU). The NPSC and the TC will promote inter-institutional coordination and articulation and stakeholder participation at the political and technical levels, while the PMU will be in charge of the execution of project activities with a participatory approach (see Section 4 Implementation Arrangements for more details on the roles of the governance structures).

259. **Multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms:** The regional meat and soybean platforms in Chaco and BAAPA, as well as the women's platform, are made up of representatives of the various sectors (public, private and civil society) that make up the meat and soybean value chains. These platforms will

constitute a key mechanism for stakeholder participation in the implementation of the project, where they will dialogue and promote consensus and agreements on the many issues that are part of project implementation (e.g. territorial environmental management, integration of information systems, development of a sustainable production standard, land and forest restoration, green seals, coordination mechanisms between national and local governance levels for policy application; market access and responsible purchasing; gender and interculturality).

260. ***Project communication and information strategy:*** At the beginning of project implementation, a communication strategy will be prepared with specific elements for stakeholders and areas of intervention. The strategy will be implemented jointly with the communication teams of the project partners. As part of the strategy design, guidelines will be prepared to guide the organization of group activities and inclusive behavior and language. The project team will develop criteria and actions for multi-level participation and dialogue, as well as culturally sensitive, socially inclusive and gender-sensitive practices. The project will have a Communication Specialist responsible for the communication strategy.

261. ***Workshops and training:*** Participatory workshops and trainings will constitute another mechanism for stakeholder participation. A participatory and gender approach will be used in the design of these activities, integrating the perspectives of all stakeholders based on bottom-up approaches, and incorporating the different visions of local stakeholders with those of institutions, authorities and decision makers.

262. Participatory workshops such as national and regional inception workshops, annual planning and evaluation workshops will serve to involve key stakeholders in project planning and monitoring. Participatory workshops for planning and implementation of activities will serve to involve a wide range of stakeholders in the various actions, such as - among others - the elaboration of SDP and POUT, development of sustainable production standards, design of field work methodologies with producers, design of incentive mechanisms for production and restoration, design of plans that integrate restoration and conservation with income diversification alternatives. The community and the Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) workshops will serve to involve small producers and their organizations, and indigenous communities in particular.

263. The sustainable production best practices demonstration program will employ methodologies that will favor the involvement mainly of the productive sector, including workshops, field days and producer-to-producer outreach. The project will implement two capacity building programs. One will target professionals from national and subnational public institutions, together with other stakeholders (private, NGOs, universities, community organizations) for integrated landscape planning. The second program will target professionals and stakeholders (smallholders, producers and communities) to strengthen capacities for restoration, conservation, income diversification and livelihoods (see description of activities under Outputs 1.1.3 and 3.1.2 of the project components, outcomes and outputs section).

264. ***Gender Action Plan and Indigenous Peoples Plan:*** The project also has a Gender Action Plan and a Guideline for Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples Plan to ensure due participation of women and indigenous communities present in the intervention areas. These plans include the definition of

criteria and conditions for participation in the different instances of the project and its activities, so that their participation and impact can be carried out considering the specific conditions in which women and indigenous people live in the areas of intervention, as well as their different knowledge, needs and roles, so that these are recognized and addressed in the intervention. The project will have a Gender and Indigenous Peoples Specialist responsible for these plans.

265. **M&E System:** The project's M&E system will include stakeholder consultation and feedback on the project and their participation and contribution to the project in order to disseminate project results and establish a knowledge transfer strategy that contributes to the replication and scaling up of lessons learned (see Section 9 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan below). The PMU technical team led by the National Coordination will be responsible for the implementation of the M&E Plan.

266. **Project level grievance redress mechanism:** Finally, the project will design a grievance redress mechanism at project start-up, which will be disseminated among key project stakeholders to inform them of its existence and mode of operation. This mechanism will have several levels of intervention and respective procedures in each case, including the PMU, the NPSC, MADES as executing partner, and the UN Environment Stakeholder Response Mechanism. The National Project Coordination will be responsible for documenting all complaints and ensuring that they are addressed in a timely manner.

267. During the PPG a stakeholder mapping and analysis was^[124] carried out. Table 6 below summarizes the key stakeholders involved in the implementation of the FOLUR Paraguay Project and their respective and/or potential roles. During implementation, the stakeholder mapping will be updated and other stakeholders identified as relevant may be invited to participate.

[124] The full report "Policy and Stakeholder Analysis" containing the stakeholder mapping and analysis is available in the project archives.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Table 6 - Main Stakeholders in Project Implementation

Stakeholders	Role/interest in the Project
National Government	

Stakeholders	Role/interest in the Project
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - MADES	National lead institution of the Project. Member of the National Steering Committee of the Project. Co-financier. Coordination and synergies with other projects related to FOLUR's themes. Provides office space for the project's technical team, a technical liaison officer with the project team. Participate in the development of the integrated information system; in the development of Urban and Territorial Land Use Plans and is responsible for issuing Environmental Impact Statements for the POUT supported by the project; in the design of capacity building programs (Component 1). It will participate in dialogue platforms to promote environmental adaptation of the productive sector; identification of best practices that are friendly to biodiversity and sustainable land management; development of incentive schemes and certifications/green seal; interinstitutional and intersectoral coordination mechanisms between national institutions and with subnational institutions (Component 2). Participate in the development and implementation of restoration plans at the landscape and community levels; and in the development of incentive schemes for restoration (Component 3); and in the development of proposals for responsible procurement, M&E, knowledge management and communication (Component 4).
National Forestry Institute - INFONA	It is part of the implementation of the PROEZA and Payment by Results Projects with which synergies and complementarities will be established. It has two Forestry Technician Training Centers in the Departments of Alto Paraná and Itapúa and Regional Offices that provide technical assistance services for the adequate use of forest resources that could provide support in the implementation of actions, especially in BAAPA. Participate in the development of the integrated information system together with MADES, in the development of POUT and in capacity building for integrated landscape management (Component 1); Participate in dialogue platforms, inter-institutional coordination mechanisms between national and sub-national levels (Component 2); and in the development and implementation of forest restoration actions at the landscape and community levels, capacity building and development of incentives (Component 3).
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock - MAG	The MAG implements several projects related to rural development and aimed especially at family agriculture and indigenous communities. It also has Agrarian Development Centers at the departmental level and Local Technical Assistance Agencies at the district level, with which synergies can be established. It has a Risk Management Unit that monitors the climate and issues forecasts and warnings for the agricultural sector, which will be of interest for the implementation of activities in the field. Synergies with MAG offices and projects will be very useful, especially for Component 3 in terms of promoting income diversification alternatives for small landowners and communities. Participate in dialogue platforms (Component 2).

Stakeholders	Role/interest in the Project
Technical Secretariat for Economic and Social Development Planning - STP	It is the institution responsible for promoting the preparation of the POUT and as such will participate in the process of preparing the plans to be supported by FOLUR Paraguay (Component 1). It is the national executing agency of the PROEZA Project and is an integral part of the Payment by Results Project, with which FOLUR will establish complementary relationships and synergies. It will participate in the dialogue platforms (Component 2).
National Service for Plant and Seed Quality and Health - SENA VE	SENAVE is part of the soybean value chain. It has agreements with various public and private stakeholders and civil society organizations to achieve its goals, exchange knowledge and provide mutual support, which is a strength to be considered. It will participate in dialogue platforms and actions related to best practices in sustainable production (Component 2) and responsible value chains (Component 4).
National Animal Health and Quality Service (SENACSA)	SENACSA is part of the meat value chain. It will participate in dialogue platforms and actions related to best practices in sustainable production (Component 2) and responsible value chains (Component 4).
Paraguayan Institute of Agricultural Technology (IPTA)	They will participate in dialogue platforms, in the identification and validation of best sustainable production practices, exchange of information and experiences on best practices, and replication of experiences in intervention areas (Component 2).
Ministry of Women's Affairs - MINMUJER	Governing body for policies related to women's economic empowerment. He/she will be able to provide guidance on national gender equality policies by participating in project activities such as the elaboration of the POUT and diagnostics carried out by the project related to the gender approach.
Ministry of Industry and Commerce - MIC	Participate in dialogue platforms (Component 2), and in the development of responsible value chains, exports and others related to MIC's areas of expertise (Component 4).
Paraguayan Institute of Indigenous People - INDI	As the governing body of policies for indigenous peoples, it will accompany the Free, Prior and Informed Consultation processes within the framework of the project.
Binational Entities Itaipu and Yacyreta	Promote forest protection and conservation actions through the creation of conservation areas, reforestation and restoration in biological corridors; water resource management programs, environmental education, development opportunities, equity and inclusion, mainly of families and communities in social and economic vulnerability in their areas of influence. Potential synergies between FOLUR and entity programs (Components 1, 2 and 3). Potential to mobilize financial resources from the entities for project actions. Participate in dialogue platforms (Component 2).
Subnational Governments	

Stakeholders	Role/interest in the Project
<p>Governorships:</p> <p>Alto Paraguay, Boquerón, Caazapa, Alto Parana</p>	<p>They will participate in the coordination of the implementation of the Protected Forest Restoration Program developed by INFONA and implemented by the municipal governments. They will participate in the elaboration of the POUT that the project will support in the respective intervention districts (Component 1), in the dialogue platforms (Component 2) and in the elaboration of restoration plans (Component 3).</p>
<p>Municipalities:</p> <p>Bahia Negra, Fuerte Olimpo, Mariscal Estigarribia, Neuland, Filadelfia, Loma Plata (Chaco), Avai, Tavai, San Juan Nepomuceno, Naranjal (BAAPA)</p>	<p>Responsible for leading the elaboration of the POUT in their territories, in a participatory manner and involving the population and organizations of the district. They have Municipal Development Councils that are in charge of approving the POUT. The execution of the Protective Forest Restoration Program elaborated by INFONA is in charge of each Municipal Government, according to the area of their territory. They will participate in the implementation of the integrated information system as responsible for land use control in their territories, and will be beneficiaries of capacity building for territorial planning (Component 1). They will participate in dialogue platforms and in the development and implementation of inter-institutional coordination mechanisms with the national level, and implementation of best practices (Component 2); as well as in the development and implementation of landscape restoration plans (Component 3). The Association of Municipalities of the Central Chaco is made up of the municipalities involved and can contribute to inter-institutional coordination.</p>
<p>Universities</p>	
<p>National University of Asuncion (UNA) and affiliates in the areas of influence of the project. Private universities in the project areas</p>	<p>They can contribute their vision and expertise in the areas in which they intervene. Contribute to the formation of human and social capital in the territories of influence. They will participate in the POUT elaboration processes and in capacity building for integrated landscape management (Component 1). In dialogue platforms, development of sustainable production standards and best production practices in the field (Component 2); in the development of methodologies and processes for restoration (Component 3); support for the development of responsible value chains (Component 4).</p>
<p>Private Sector</p>	
<p>Producers' Associations: APS, CAP, APAD, APACS, CREA, UGP, ARP</p>	<p>Participate in the development of POUT (Component 1). They will participate in platforms for dialogue, implementation and adoption of best practices for sustainable meat and soybean production, conservation and restoration of land and forests, development of incentives, as well as dissemination and assistance to their associates to promote scaling up. They will benefit from training and incentives to promote the adoption of best practices (Components 2 and 3). Participate in the development of responsible value chains (Component 4).</p>

Stakeholders	Role/interest in the Project
Cooperatives: UNICOOP (COPRONAR, Pind?, Naranjito, Raul Pe?a)	Participate in dialogue platforms; convene partners to participate in the project; provide technical assistance to partners for the adoption of best practices and forest restoration; disseminate results among partners (Components 2 and 3); and in activities to advance responsible chains (Component 4).
Chambers: CAPECO; CAPPRO; CPC	They will participate in dialogue platforms, in promoting the adoption of sustainable production standards (Component 2) and in the development of activities to advance responsible chains (Component 4); dissemination of project results among members.
Commodities Buyers / Cold Storage: ADM; Cargill; Bunge; Noble; Sodrugestvo Paraguay; Cofco; Frigor?fico Concepci?n; Beef Paraguay; Frigomerc; Agrofrio; Carpediem; Chortitzer, others.	Participate in dialogue platforms to promote the adoption of sustainable production standards (Component 2); modify purchasing policies to stimulate the adoption of best practices among producers and move towards responsible value chains (Component 4).
Sustainable Finance Roundtable	Participate in dialogue platforms and in the development of appropriate incentives and financial products to promote sustainable production (Component 2) and responsible value chains (Component 4).
NGO	
CCN	Executing Agency. Ample experience with GEF project execution in cooperation with UNEP and a track record in support to conservation legislation and policy coherence.
TNC	Collaboration and cooperation in key programmatic areas and on the ground activities. Their track record in the subject of best production practices, as well as landscape level management and ecological restoration is exemplary and will serve as lessons applied in the field.
WWF	Long standing partner in sustainable production in Paraguay with collaboration in various projects and platforms including the GGP and of particular relevance for FOLUR as executing agency for the KfW financed project in Paraguay.
NGOs: Solidaridad, WWF, WCS, Alter Vida, Guyra Paraguay, Fundaci?n Mois?s Bertoni, Red Paraguaya de Conservaci?n en Tierras Privadas, PROCOSARA	Implement initiatives in BAAPA and Chaco with which synergies and complementarities will be established. Share and/or replicate methodologies and approaches of successful projects (Components 1, 2 and 3). They will be invited to participate in dialogue platforms (Component 2).
Community Organizations	

Stakeholders	Role/interest in the Project
Farmers / women committees within the area of influence of the project.	Remaining forests in small farms owned by farmers (both in the BAAPA and in the Chaco) are core zones in the context of connectivity. They will participate in the development of management plans in areas of influence of ASPs that combine restoration with income diversification alternatives (Component 3).
Women's organizations: CONAMURI, Ku?a Guaran? Aty	Organization of peasant and indigenous women organized in production committees and small associations including the areas of intervention. They could be allies as they have experience working with women's organizations.
Indigenous Peoples' Organizations: UNAP, FRICH, ASADDEC, Plataforma de Mujeres del Chaco (Chaco); ACIDI, FENAP, Federaci?n de Asociaciones de Comunidades Guaran?es de la Regi?n Oriental, Asociaci?n Tek? Yma Jee'a Pave, Asociaci?n Tekoja Juaju, Federaci?n de Comunidades Ache (BAAPA). FAPI, CONAMURI, Ku?a Guaran? Aty.	First and second level organizations representing indigenous peoples. They will participate in participatory processes for POUT elaboration and capacity building for POUT (Component 1); in dialogue platforms, best practices for sustainable production according to their interests (Component 2); restoration and income diversification alternatives (Component 3). Provide guidance on FPIC procedures regarding possible project activities with indigenous communities in the project intervention areas; prioritization of communities with whom the project could work. Dissemination of project results to member communities.
Agencies	
UNEP	Implementing Agency
UNDP	FOLUR development builds on work done by UNDP in Paraguay in many projects and interventions. UNDP Paraguay will also play a significant role providing experience and lessons from previous GEF projects during implementation, but also as a partner for carrying out activities in the field and supporting the necessary networking through their established partnerships. For instance, in work with sustainable value chain platforms (beef and/or soy) in Alto Paran?, Itap?a and Chaco. These experiences are at various levels of development and progress according to the multiple initiatives which they belong to respectively. In this regard they will constitute either i) baseline elements to build on (e.g. platforms), ii) initiated or advanced work that serves as an example and/or FOLUR can continue (e.g. Naranjal pilot) and iii) good practice examples that can be further leveraged and/or escalated to other locations (e.g. Best Practices in agriculture, water management and riparian forest restoration/conservation).

Stakeholders	Role/interest in the Project
FAO	Long standing collaboration for conservation in agriculture projects in Paraguay and GEF experts. They are one of the three cooperating agencies in UN-REDD and thus relevant in FOLUR coordination with the GCF Payment for Results project. They are also the executing agency for the PROEZA project that is coordinating interventions in the field with FOLUR.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

268. Civil society stakeholders include small farmers? and community based organizations, women?s organizations, indigenous peoples? organizations and NGOs in the selected intervention areas. These stakeholders were identified during the PPG phase, as well as their roles in project implementation.

269. Under Component 1 *Integrated Landscape Management System* civil society participation is foreseen under key actions, including: i) participatory processes for development of territorial planning instruments Sustainable Development Plans and Land Use Plans); ii) participation of local leaders (women and men) and representatives of civil society organizations in capacity building activities for planning, implementation and monitoring of land use plans, and monitoring and enforcement of policies.

270. Under Component 2 *Decoupling - Sustainable Food Production Practices and Responsible Meat and Soybean Value Chains* representatives of civil society organizations ? men and women ? will participate in the multi-stakeholder soy and beef dialogue platforms. Information exchanges and coordination will be sought with NGOs working in the selected intervention areas in regards to sustainable production practices being implemented with producers?association and cooperatives.

271. Under Component 3 *Land Restoration and Connectivity* the project will engage civil society stakeholders in: i) participatory processes to develop land restoration plans and sustainable forest management plans; ii) capacity building for restoration; iii) participatory processes to develop incentive schemes for restoration; and iv) development and implementation of community plans integrating

conservation, restoration and income diversification for small farmers ? women and men ? and their communities, and indigenous peoples? communities.

Supplement to Table 6. Consultations carried out during the PPG phase

Sector	Institution Type	Period	Number of meetings	Meeting mechanism	Goals	Results achieved
Public	Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES).	June	1	Virtual	Presentation of the team of consultants and establishment of the prioritized guidelines for MADES.	Establish (Work Plan) the roadmap for the development of PRODOC.
Livestock producers	Association of Producers of Fresh Water (APAD)	July and August	3	Virtual	Presentation of the project, Survey of needs, validation of the intervention proposal.	Proposals for the design of the project, to incorporate the needs of the Association regarding land use planning and sustainable development for the production of meat and soy in the area of influence of the association.
Chaco soy producers.	Producers Association for a Sustainable Chaco (APACS)	September and October	2	Virtual	Presentation of the project, Validation of the proposal.	Proposals for the design of the project, to incorporate the needs of the Association regarding land use planning and sustainable development for the production of meat and soy in the area of influence of the association.

<p>Producer and exporter of meat</p>	<p>Chortitzer Cooperative</p>	<p>September and October</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Virtual and face-to-face</p>	<p>Presentation of the project, Survey of needs, validation of the intervention proposal</p>	<p>Proposals for the design of the project, which incorporates the actions for the legal adaptation of the producers, as well as actions that improve the intensification of the production in a sustainable way, based on a territorial ordering and restoration and connectivity actions, in the production of meat and soy from the cooperative's area of influence.</p>
<p>Producer and exporter of meat</p>	<p>Neuland Cooperative</p>	<p>October</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Virtual and face-to-face</p>	<p>Presentation of the project, Survey of needs, validation of the intervention proposal</p>	<p>Proposals for the design of the project, which incorporates the actions for the legal adaptation of the producers, as well as actions that improve the intensification of production in a sustainable way, based on a territorial ordering and restoration and connectivity actions, in the production of meat and soy from the area of influence of the cooperative.</p>

Public	Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES).	July, August	2	Virtual	Validation of the work plan and characterization of the intervention area	Validated proposal for the determination of the intervention area.
Traders	CARGILL	November, January, February	3	Virtual	Presentation of the intervention proposal, approach to participate as cofinanciers.	Strategic alliances achieved to add joint actions in the intervention area
Traders	ADM	October, December, April	3	Virtual	Presentation of the intervention proposal, approach to participate as cofinanciers	Strategic alliances achieved to add joint actions in the intervention area
Traders	LDC	February, march	2	Virtual	Presentation of the intervention proposal, approach to participate as cofinanciers	Demonstrated interest to support specific actions during the execution of the project
Traders	BUNGE	February, march	2	Virtual	Presentation of the intervention proposal, approach to participate as cofinanciers	Demonstrated interest to support specific actions during the execution of the project
Traders	C?mara Paraguaya de Procesadores de Oleaginosas y Cereales (CAPPRO).	November, February, April	3	Virtual	Presentation of the intervention proposal, approach so that they can participate as co-financiers.	Strategic alliances achieved to add joint actions in the intervention area

Producers	Cooperativa Naranjal	November, December, February	3	Virtual and face-to-face	<p>Presentation of the intervention proposal.</p> <p>Establishment of the intervention area, validation of the proposal, collection of results for the baseline.</p>	<p>Proposals for the design of the project, which incorporates scaling actions of sustainable practices in the territory of influence of the cooperative. Commitment assumed to support the municipalities in the cooperative's area of influence, for the development of the Territorial Ordering Plan and restoration and connectivity actions, in the production of soybeans.</p>
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Public	Municipalidad de Naranjal	November, December, February	3	Virtual and face-to-face	<p>Presentation of the intervention proposal.</p> <p>Establishment of the intervention area, validation of the proposal, collection of results for the baseline</p>	<p>Proposals for the design of the project, which incorporates scaling actions of sustainable practices in the territory of influence of the Naranjal municipality. Commitment assumed to support the other municipalities that are in the project intervention area, to develop the actions established in the project components, focused on soy production</p>
Public	Municipalidad de Tava?	December, February	2	Face ?to-face	<p>Presentation of the intervention proposal.</p> <p>Establishment of the intervention area, data collection for the baseline.</p>	<p>Proposal for the design of the project, which incorporates the needs of the municipality within the scope of each component.</p>

Producers	Asociaci?n de mujeres productoras de Tava?	December	1	Face ?to-face	Presentation of the intervention proposal. Establishment of the intervention area.	Proposals for project design: The creation of governance spaces must be open to the participation of women. Considering they are very active to s and lead the different spaces and processes in the territories of the project, you have to visualize their participation. You must have a clear proposal for the gender area and for work with indigenous peoples. It is possible to work perfectly with the latter even if we do not have much experience
Public	MAG	November, December, May	3	Virtual	Presentation of the intervention proposal, validation of the proposal and level of involvement of the MAG in the project based on its competence.	Establishment of synergies with MAG policies, and incorporation of joint actions in the gender area.

Public	SENAVE	November, December	2	Virtual	Presentation of the intervention proposal, validation of the proposal and level of involvement of SENAVE in the project based on its competence.	Establishment of synergies with the actions of SENAVE, in order to incorporate in the proposal, what refers to the implementation of Good practices in the agricultural sector.
Public	STP	November, April, May	3	Virtual	Presentation of the intervention proposal, and participation as the governing body of the POUT and the 2030 National Development Plan	Establishment of synergies and data collection for the preparation of the proposal for the development of the Land Use Plans
Public	INFONA	July, August, October, November	4	Virtual	Presentation of the intervention proposal, Validation of the proposal, characterization of the intervention areas, level of involvement in the project.	Establishment of synergies and data collection for the preparation of the proposal for forest management, ecosystem restoration and protection of water channels in the project intervention areas

Public	Gobernaci?n de Boqueron	December	2	Face ?to-face	<p>Proposals for the design of the project, which incorporates actions for the legal adaptation of producers, as well as actions that improve the intensification of production in a sustainable way in the department, based on land use planning and restoration and connectivity actions , focused on the production of meat and soy in the selected districts, as areas of intervention</p> <p>Presentation of the intervention proposal.</p> <p>Establishment of the lines of action based on the needs of the department and their alignment with the project objectives.</p>
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Public	Municipalidad de Filadelfia	December	2	Face ?to-face	<p>Presentation of the intervention proposal.</p> <p>Establishment of the lines of action based on the needs of the department and their alignment with the project objective.</p>	<p>Proposals for the design of the project, which incorporates actions for the legal adaptation of producers, as well as actions that improve the intensification of production in a sustainable way in the department, based on land use planning and restoration and connectivity actions, focused on the production of meat and soy in the selected districts, as areas of intervention.</p>
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Public	Municipalidad de Mcal. Estigarribia	December	1	Face ?to-face	<p>Presentation of the intervention proposal.</p> <p>Establishment of the lines of action based on the needs of the department and their alignment with the project objectives</p>	<p>Proposals for the design of the project, which incorporates actions for the legal adaptation of producers, as well as actions that improve the intensification of production in a sustainable way in the department, based on land use planning and restoration and connectivity actions, focused on the production of meat and soy in the selected districts, as areas of intervention.</p>
Producers	Chaco Integrado	December	1	Face ?to-face	<p>Presentation of the intervention proposal.</p> <p>Establishment of the lines of action based on the needs of the department and their alignment with the project objectives</p>	<p>Proposals for the design of the project, which incorporates the actions to strengthen the sustainable production of the cooperatives, producers and institutions that make up the Chaco Integrated Association.</p>

Financial Sector	Sustainable Finance Roundtable	November, March, May, June	4	Virtual	Presentation of the project, presentation of the intervention proposal, establishment of synergies and co-financing proposal.	Demonstrated interest to support specific actions during the execution of the project. In addition to the commitment to work in production standards that can ensure differentiated emission credits for producers who demonstrate s sustainable practices and / or restoration of forests
NGO	World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	October, November, January	3	Virtual and face-to-face	Presentation of the project, presentation of the intervention proposal, establishment of synergies with the projects executed in the same intervention areas	Strategic alliances achieved to add joint actions in the area of ??intervention through projects that are being developed and where FOLUR will be able to complement with its actions
NGO	Wildlife Conservation Society (WSC)	January, February	2	Virtual and face-to-face	Presentation of the project, presentation of the intervention proposal, establishment of synergies with the projects executed in the same intervention areas.	Strategic alliances achieved to add joint actions in the area of ??intervention through projects that are being developed and where FOLUR will be able to complement with its actions.

NGO	SOLIDARIDAD NETWORK	October, November	2	Virtual	Presentation of the project, presentation of the intervention proposal, establishment of synergies with the projects executed in the same intervention areas.	Strategic alliances achieved to add joint actions in the area of ??intervention through projects that are being developed and where FOLUR will be able to complement with its actions.
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3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

272. A gender analysis was undertaken during the PPG. The Paraguay FOLUR Project will intervene in 10 districts with a total population of 168,314 people of which an average of 52% are men (87,523) and 48% are women (80,791). The findings of the gender analysis indicate that there is a marked gender gap in Paraguay, especially in rural areas, which is reproduced in the project's intervention area. Gaps related to access to productive resources such as access to land, training, technical assistance, and credit persist between men and women persists. It is men who receive the greatest benefits, observing less access of women to productive inputs and if they do, they are for activities that reinforce their reproductive roles. On the other hand, the culture of violence and femicide in Paraguay has increased, and discrimination and sexual harassment persist, especially in rural areas where a greater naturalization of these issues is observed. Women still face a work overload that limits their access to better opportunities. Gender gaps in the forestry sector are especially marked, with strong prejudices and gender roles established in a field considered "masculine" where women are practically invisible. There is an active participation of women in the soy and beef value chains; however, their role and participation are almost unnoticed due to their limited promotion and visibility within the chains. Women, mainly professional women, are part of the different links of these chains, they work in companies and industries, often leading or accompanying men in the management of livestock and agricultural farms.

273. The identified gender gaps between men and women (indigenous and non-indigenous women) are:

? Unequal access and control of natural and productive resources (these are of masculine domain);

? Unbalanced participation and decision making in environmental planning and governance at all levels, sectors and population groups (e.g. indigenous peoples);

? Unequal access to benefits and socioeconomic services within public policies.

274. Besides there are administrative, legal, social or cultural barriers que hinder access, use, control and benefits by men and women to certain goods and services:

? Weak participation of women in governance at territorial level and within the soy and beef value chains.

? Weak or almost no representation of indigenous peoples in participatory governance spaces except for punctual actions.

? Limited access of women to productive resources (access to credit, land, training and technical assistance).

? Unequal opportunities for capacity building.

? Projects do not focus political and economic empowerment of women (masculine value chains).

275. On the basis of the barriers previously identified, the project has developed a Gender Action Plan that seeks to raise awareness of the project team and other key stakeholders on the concept of applying a gender approach for sustainable development; empower women through the design of specific activities addressing the improvement of participation and of their livelihoods; and identify and collect disaggregated and gender specific information to measure the effectiveness of project implementation, participation and empowerment of women (both indigenous and non-indigenous).

276. To overcome the gender gaps the project's activities and interventions should:

? Contribute to strengthen access and control / decision making by women over land, forests, water and other productive assets and resources;

? Increase women's participation and leadership in decision making processes related to the environment and territorial governance;

? Ensure economic benefits obtained from sustainable use of agricultural and forest resources, and restoration, are equally shared by men and women.

? It is not only about a greater participation of women in the project activities but also ensuring that they have a more equal access to its benefits and both men and women are empowered.

- ? The proposed strategies for gender mainstreaming include:
- ? The Terms of Reference for the Project Management Unit's Principal Technical Advisor and specialists will include skills and sensitivity toward the gender approach.
- ? The Project Management Unit will include a Gender and Indigenous Peoples Specialist.
- ? Develop gender sensitive training programs targeting different stakeholders: project team, key institutions, men and women (indigenous and non-indigenous) in subjects such as: i) gender related regulations, ii) interculturality, iii) forest restoration and connectivity; iv) sustainable production practices; v) identification and planning of income alternatives and sustainable investments.
- ? Develop a gender sensitive M&E system, ensuring appropriate indicators and participation of women and indigenous peoples in planning and M&E.
- ? Undertake participatory gender studies addressing gender issues in territorial planning instruments; women's participation in soy and beef value chains; assessment for conservation, connectivity and habitat restoration in selected intervention areas including the participation of women and indigenous peoples in consultation workshops.
- ? Design and support the implementation of the Women's Platform action plan and ensure the effective participation of women in the different regional soy and beef platforms.
- ? Mainstream the gender approach in territorial planning instruments through elaborating and disseminating a guide to gender mainstreaming in land use planning as well as participation of women and indigenous peoples in participatory processes to develop land use plans.
- ? Identify and select demonstration farms lead by women for demonstration of sustainable production practices.
- ? Undertake a feasibility study to develop a financial product targeting women producer of sustainable commodities.
- ? Participatory development of forest restoration and sustainable management plans, including the participation and leadership of women.
- ? Support the implementation of income diversification plans for men and women smallholders.
- ? Elaborate and disseminate knowledge management products on lessons learned and good practices with a gender and intercultural approach.
- ? Ensure the participation of women and indigenous peoples in knowledge sharing and exchange of experiences.

277. Project design foresees a budget of USD 404,095 for mainstreaming a gender approach and indigenous people's participation, as per Table 7 below:

Table 7 ? Summary of gender and indigenous peoples mainstreaming budget

Component / Key strategies	Amount (USD)
1. Integrated Landscape Management System	89,360
Develop protocols for gender disaggregated information	Included in project budget
Participation of women in trainings for integration of information systems	Included in project budget
Participatory study on gender for territorial planning instruments	16,000
Support to participation of women and indigenous peoples in consultation and validation workshops to develop land use plans	33,760
Development of a gender mainstreaming guide in land use plans	7,000
Capacity building on gender sensitive territorial planning	27,600
2. Decoupling - Sustainable Food Production Practices and Responsible Meat and Soybean Value Chains	100,375
Participatory assessment on the role of women in soy and beef value chains	6,000
Design of Women's Platform action plan	36,400
Support to participation of women and indigenous peoples in soy and beef platforms	29,975
Design action plans and trainings with the indigenous peoples working group	28,000
Feasibility study to design a financial product for women producers	5,000
Select women lead farms for best practices? demonstrations	Included in project budget

Component / Key strategies	Amount (USD)
Include women in sustainable production practices capacity building	Included in project budget
3. Land Restoration and Connectivity	189.360
Assessment for habitat restoration including participation of women and indigenous peoples	Included in project budget
Participatory elaboration of restoration plans, including participation and leadership of women	Included in project budget
Participation of women and indigenous peoples in trainings	Included in project budget
Restoration and income diversification plans with small holders	61,000
Selection of indigenous communities for restoration plans	6,200
FPIC, diagnostic and planning processes with indigenous communities	10,832
Restoration and income diversification plans with indigenous communities	111,328
4. M&E, knowledge management and upscaling from national to global	25.000
Training on gender and intercultural approach for project team and key stakeholders	10,000
Knowledge products with gender and intercultural approach	15,000
Participation of women and indigenous people's key persons in planning and M&E	Included in project budget
Participation of women and indigenous peoples in exchanges of experience and lessons	Included in project budget
Total	404.095

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

278. The project will involve different private sector stakeholders from the soy and beef value chains, including producer groups and associations, individual producers, cooperatives and commodity buyers. These stakeholders were identified during the PPG phase, as well as their roles in project implementation, and are included in stakeholder matrix above.

279. Under Component 1 *Integrated Landscape Management System*: private sector participation is foreseen under key actions, including: i) participatory processes for development of territorial planning instruments (SDPs and POUTs); ii) participation of representatives (women and men) of private sector organizations in capacity building activities for planning, implementation and monitoring of land use plans, and monitoring and enforcement of policies.

280. Under Component 2 *Decoupling - Sustainable Food Production Practices and Responsible Meat and Soybean Value Chains* representatives of private sector organizations ? men and women ? will participate in the multi-stakeholder soy and beef dialogue platforms; producers will participate in the identification and implementation of sustainable production practices through demonstration farms, elaboration of farm land use plans, participation in training and capacity building for sustainable production, exchanges of experiences. They will participate in the development of incentives schemes for sustainable production and will be the beneficiaries of the incentives. Private sector will be benefited with a greater access to information on the regulatory framework and how to better comply with the regulations in place.

281. Under Component 3 *Land Restoration and Connectivity* the project will engage private sector stakeholders in: i) participatory processes to develop land restoration plans and sustainable forest management plans; ii) capacity building for restoration; and iii) participatory processes to develop incentives schemes for restoration.

282. Under Component 4 *M&E, Strategic Knowledge Management and national to global upscaling* private sector organizations will participate in the development of responsible value chains, including the development of traceability for soy and beef; generation of information linking areas with

sustainable production and low risk of deforestation; and development of pilot agreements to implement responsible procurement of soy and beef.

283. In particular, producers' Associations (APS, CAP, APAD, APACS, CREA, UGP, ARP) will participate in the development of POUTs (Component 1); in platforms for dialogue, implementation and adoption of best practices for sustainable meat and soybean production, conservation and restoration of land and forests, development of incentives, as well as dissemination and assistance to their associates to promote scaling up and they will benefit from training and incentives to promote the adoption of best practices (Components 2 and 3). In addition, they will participate in the development of responsible value chains (Component 4).

284. Cooperatives (UNICOOP, COPRONAR, Pind?, Naranjito, Raul Pe?a, Chortitzer, Neuland, Fernheim) will participate in the development of POUTs (Component 1); participate in dialogue platforms; convene and motivate their members to participate in the project; provide technical assistance to partners for the adoption of best practices and forest restoration; and disseminate results among partners (Components 2 and 3); and in activities to advance responsible chains (Component 4).

285. The chambers (CAPECO, CAPPRO, and CPC) and commodity buyers (ADM, Cargill, Bunge, Noble, Sodrugestvo Paraguay, Cofco, Frigorifico Concepcion, Frigomere, Agrofrio, Carpediem, Chortitzer) will participate in dialogue platforms to promote the adoption of sustainable production standards (Component 2); development of activities to advance responsible chains and in the case of traders modify purchasing policies to stimulate the adoption of best practices among producers and move towards responsible value chains (Component 4), and dissemination of project results among members. In addition, ADM, Cargill and CAPPRO are co-financiers of the project.

286. The Sustainable Finance Roundtable will participate in dialogue platforms and in the development of appropriate incentives and financial products to promote sustainable production (Component 2) and responsible value chains (Component 4).

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Risk	Impact & Probability 1 ? 5 (1=Low, 5 = High)	Mitigation Measures

Risk	Impact & Probability 1 ? 5 (1=Low, 5 = High)	Mitigation Measures
<p><u>Institutional:</u></p> <p>Insufficient or inadequate inter-institutional coordination at both national, regional and local levels between public agencies and deficiencies in cooperation mechanisms with the private sector and local institutions lead to delays and lack of results and sustainability due to: (i) difficulty in coordinating implementation in MADES, INFONA and municipalities due to opposing perceptions in the roles of each institution; (ii) weaknesses in monitoring, surveillance and enforcement of environmental laws and territorial planning; (iii) weakness in the application of regulatory frameworks and land use planning projects, key; (iv) producers do not have access to appropriate and coordinated guidelines to adjust to sustainable development; (v) intensification of uncontrolled land use that modifies the natural cover deteriorating the landscape.</p>	<p>P = 3</p> <p>I = 3</p>	<p>The project design includes interinstitutional and intersectoral coordination mechanisms, the meat and soybean platforms being the main ones. The problem of interinstitutional coordination has been identified in the analyses carried out in the platforms and is included among their lines of work, so this issue will be a current topic in the dialogues among all stakeholders. The platforms will support the development of a proposed model for a multi-level coordination model and a strategy to: i) create synergies between the different levels of governance, in order to optimize resources and efforts, and ii) articulate the management of public regulatory institutions through local governments, in order to obtain greater coverage in the application of regulatory frameworks applicable to the productive sector.</p> <p>The proposed instruments will serve to promote multi-level coordination through the participation of stakeholders, identification of synergies and complementarities, and the use of existing experiences. These include the SDP and POUT, land management plans, restoration plans and community plans for income diversification alternatives. The project design incorporates the successful experience of GEF Project #4680 in the district of Naranjal where the municipality, through an action plan supported by the project, led the articulation of national and local stakeholders for the implementation of on-the-ground actions on best practices and restoration of protective forests.</p> <p>The project will promote the integration of information systems for effective and timely information management, and training that will strengthen national and local institutions for supervision, monitoring and enforcement. Wide dissemination of the regulatory frameworks and compliance requirements will be promoted among landowners in order to raise awareness among them to carry out the environmental retrofitting of their properties.</p> <p>Training activities will serve to promote the competencies, capacities and skills of the beneficiaries (men and women) and empower them. The project will also promote spaces for the participation of these beneficiaries in the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes of the project to foster their ownership. Appropriate and empowered social stakeholders will be able to lobby and insist with institutions to improve coordination in case this risk materializes</p>

Risk	Impact & Probability 1 ? 5 (1=Low, 5 = High)	Mitigation Measures
<p><u>Institutional:</u></p> <p>Changes in institutional administrations and organizations can affect decision making, duplicate training efforts and implementation of local activities, as well as the appropriate scaling of experiences and lessons</p>	<p>P = 3</p> <p>I = 3</p>	<p>The project will continue the awareness-raising efforts initiated by previous GEF projects, and will reinforce the increased knowledge of key stakeholders and other groups regarding the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p> <p>The meat and soybean platforms will continue to be strengthened as spaces for dialogue and coordination, which will serve to support the continuity of the processes initiated in the event of institutional changes. At the local level, the interventions will involve the participation of various organizations in each intervention site, in order to ensure the permanence of relevant local stakeholders in each one.</p> <p>To the extent that regional and local stakeholders have greater knowledge and are sensitized and trained in FOLUR's priority themes, they will support the continuity of the actions initiated, as they are the main stakeholders in their conservation and sustainable use.</p> <p>The start of the project will coincide with the inauguration of new municipal administrations (elections scheduled for the second half of 2021) during the project period, which will be used as an opportunity to initiate a working relationship with them from the beginning, which can be reinforced throughout the implementation of the project through joint efforts.</p>
<p><u>Institutional:</u></p> <p>Low local technical capacity at different levels of work leads to delays in the implementation of project activities.</p>	<p>P = 3</p> <p>I = 3</p>	<p>The project will pay special attention to maintaining a continuous process of capacity building through the exchange of experiences and the training of technicians from the institutions participating in the project. The project design includes a capacity building program targeting, among others, local stakeholders that will serve to promote competencies, capacities and skills of technicians and beneficiaries (men and women) and empower them. The platforms will serve as a coordination mechanism between the national and local levels, helping to build capacity at the local level to enable local stakeholders (especially municipalities) to exercise their territorial competencies in terms of land use control and compliance with the environmental and forestry legal framework, and to establish coordination relations with the private sector for this purpose.</p>

Risk	Impact & Probability 1 ? 5 (1=Low, 5 = High)	Mitigation Measures
<p><u>Financial:</u></p> <p>Lack of sufficient budget allocation by the State for the public agencies participating in the project, in order to be able to meet their commitments under the project. Delays in the contribution of cofinancing commitments</p>	<p>P = 4</p> <p>I = 4</p>	<p>The platforms will provide a forum to promote the awareness of decision-makers on the importance of securing timely, quality and quantity budgets for each of the institutions responsible for environmental and forest law enforcement. The Project's National Steering Committee has among its responsibilities the timely management of co-financing at the political level.</p>

Risk	Impact & Probability 1 ? 5 (1=Low, 5 = High)	Mitigation Measures
<p><u>Socioeconomic:</u></p> <p>Insufficient interest and commitment from the productive sector and communities translates into low levels of participation that affect the implementation, achievement and sustainability of the project's results and objective due to, among others: i) modifications to the productive system for good productive practices are generally costly, a commitment from the producer is required in order to develop them; ii) credits or incentives for the development of activities that aim to promote sustainable development on farms are not necessarily easily accessible and low cost, iii) lack of access to appropriate guidelines by the institutions to adjust to sustainable development criteria.</p>	<p>P = 3</p> <p>I = 4</p>	<p>The design takes into account the already demonstrated interest of soybean and beef producers in complying with regulatory frameworks and adopting best practices based on the experiences of previous projects and projects being implemented by various stakeholders, as well as the strengths in the intervention areas, including the existence of cooperatives and producer groups/associations, which were consulted during the design phase and expressed their interest in participating in FOLUR Paraguay.</p> <p>In the case of communities (small landowners and indigenous communities) that, although identified, due to technological limitations were not consulted directly (consultations were carried out with representatives of national level organizations operating in the intervention areas), more direct contacts will be made during project start-up, including FPIC consultations.</p> <p>The project's methodological and strategic approach will be highly participatory. Agreements will be signed with local cooperatives, associations and organizations. The knowledge and capacity building of the different participating entities and producers will be promoted, seeking their adequate understanding and commitment to the sustainable development of their establishments and enterprises, and of the community in which they are inserted. There will be broad dissemination of the regulatory frameworks to raise awareness and awareness of compliance with them.</p> <p>The project will identify the actions that will have the greatest impact on sustainable production and will identify credit packages and productive incentives to assist in their development. In the development of community plans, the most appropriate income diversification alternatives will be identified, as well as the incentives to support them. The project has a Gender Action Plan and Guidelines for the Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples, seeking to promote an inclusive approach, making these stakeholders visible and integrating them into productive processes and improving their livelihoods.</p>

Risk	Impact & Probability 1 ? 5 (1=Low, 5 = High)	Mitigation Measures
<p><u>Environmental:</u></p> <p>Extreme weather conditions (droughts, early or late frosts, high rainfall intensity) adversely affect the agricultural sector and the implementation of sustainable production and restoration practices. Risk of accelerated land degradation and biodiversity loss due to drastic climate change.</p>	<p>P = 3</p> <p>I = 3</p>	<p>The recent study "Evaluation of vulnerability and capacity to confront the challenges and opportunities of climate change in Paraguay" (2018)[125] presents several rainfall and temperature scenarios until 2050 under the RCP 8.5 scenario. According to the analysis of the average annual rainfall scenarios the anomaly maps with respect to the normal (1961-1990) show a marked deficit in the first three decades. The first decade (2021-2030) show the maximum deficit, with an increase in the second decade (2031-2040) and a positive balance in the last decade (2041-2050), with an excess of up to 12% in the Department of Boqueron (Chaco). Regarding the average annual temperature scenarios, the anomaly maps with respect to the normal (1961-1990) highlights that warming in Paraguay could reach 4°C. In the Chaco, Boqueron and Alto Paraguay are the departments with a higher water scarcity index for the period 2021-2030, while the most affected departments for the period 2031-2040 are Alto Paraguay and Presidente Hayes, and for the period 2041-2050 Boqueron and Presidente Hayes. In the Eastern Region the departments of Caazapa and Alto Parana show vulnerability ranges between low-moderate to very low since they have low indices of water and agricultural sensitivity and have high adaptation capacity during the whole study period. The departments of Boqueron and Alto Paraguay show the lowest adaptation capacity, namely in the human and social indicators since access to health, education, infrastructure and water are deficient. These departments show however adaptation capacities at natural level given that their greatest asset is the type of soil and natural conditions of forest reserves and biodiversity. The study analyzed the sensitivity of crops to the projected changes, with cotton and beans being very sensitive during the whole study period, while wheat presented a medium sensitivity. All other crops analyzed (sugar cane, maize, manioc, sesame, soy and sorghum) presented a low sensitivity during the whole study period. There are several risks associated to these results that can affect project implementation: 1) long droughts, 2) long periods of sudden floods, 3) wildfires, 4) discouragement of stakeholders. The study provides several recommendations for the institutional, environmental and productive sectors that coincide with proposed FOLUR activities, among them: 1) municipal level comprehensive plans (e.g land use plans, risk management, health), 2) consider traditional knowledge in management of ecosystems, 3) promote good agricultural, livestock and forestry practices. In addition, since the important wildfires in the Chaco especially in 2019/2020 and droughts that are affecting the country the affected population has learned several lessons: 1) applying good agricultural practices help reduce economic losses, 2) forest cover helps to reduce animal stress and provide food during long droughts, 3) forest cover helps reduce soil losses during sudden flooding.</p> <p>The project's design is aligned with proposals and recommendations from various studies and forecasts on the effects of climate change and contemplated in the National Climate Change Plan, the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, the National Plan for Disaster Risk Management and Adaptation to Climate Change in Paraguay's Agricultural Sector, and the National Forest Strategy for Sustainable Growth, which mention,</p>

Risk	Impact & Probability 1 ? 5 (1=Low, 5 = High)	Mitigation Measures
<p>COVID-19 health crisis and implications for implementation of project activities and achievement of results. Governmental restrictions / reduction of stakeholder participation in project activities (e.g. trainings, workshops).</p>	<p>P = 3 I = 3</p>	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic requires consideration of risks arising from the pandemic that impact the project design and implementation phases. In general, during the design phase, almost all consultations were conducted virtually. Although it was possible to reach most of the key stakeholders in this way, there were limitations in making presentations and consultations directly with groups of small producers and indigenous communities due to technological limitations and the difficulty of carrying out face-to-face activities. However, interviews and consultations were conducted with representatives of organizations that bring together the communities identified in the selected intervention areas. Therefore, coordination and articulation activities at the local level, especially with regard to these stakeholders (organizations of small producers, women and indigenous communities that will participate in the project), should be developed at the beginning of the project. This includes the prioritization of communities and/or organizations of small producers, and particularly in the case of indigenous peoples, the Free, Prior and Informed Consultation to prioritize the communities with which the project will work, and the participatory design of the interventions proposed and accepted by the beneficiary communities.</p> <p>During the implementation phase, the following aspects will be taken into account: (i) Continuous risk analysis and identification of response measures; (ii) Implementation of government provisions and protocols in coordination with MADES as the lead national authority for the project; (iii) Continuous monitoring of official information on the epidemiological curve in each of the intervention sites and any restrictions imposed by national or local authorities in the areas selected for intervention; iv) The Project Management Unit, based on current sanitary protocols, will develop biosafety protocols for both project personnel and participants in project activities and will be responsible for broad dissemination to all stakeholders; (v) Digital media will be used as an alternative mechanism for the organization of regional forums/workshops and management and coordination meetings with national and subnational partners, and seeking ways to effectively incorporate beneficiary groups with access constraints; (vi) Concrete opportunities and mechanisms will be identified in which the project can participate in coordination with national institutions in the intervention areas to address the health situation.</p> <p>Project interventions could contribute to generating opportunities to support COVID-19 response measures, such as: i) training; ii) improved agricultural and livestock productivity; iii) creation of income diversification opportunities for small landowners, men and women, and indigenous communities; iv) strengthening of commodity value chains that generate greater income for the country; v) increased resilience of ecosystems, communities, and the economy; vi) increased adaptive capacity; vii) improved conservation and recovery of ecosystems.</p>

[125] https://www.conacyt.gov.py/sites/default/files/upload_editores/u294/evaluacion-vulnerabilidad-desafios-opportunidades-cambio-climatico-Paraguay.pdf.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

● **6.a Institutional arrangements for project implementation.**

Implementing Agency

287. UN Environment as the GEF Implementing Agency will be responsible for the overall oversight of the Project to ensure consistency with GEF and UN Environment policies and procedures and will provide guidance on linkages with GEF and UN Environment funded activities that are related to the Project. As such, he/she will be responsible for the Project's relationship with the Global FOLUR Program and the World Bank as the Project's Implementing Agency. It will also be part of the Project's National Steering Committee (NSC). He/she will be in charge of monitoring and evaluation including overseeing the mid-term review and final evaluation, and reviewing and approving the quarterly, semi-annual and annual technical and financial reports. It will also provide guidance on overall environmental benefits, analysis and technical support in related areas, and other liaison and coordination actions for the proper implementation of the Project.

National Competent Authority

288. This Project is led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES) which will act as the National Competent Authority, in partnership with the implementing agency (UN Environment) and the Fund Management Agency, which will provide administrative support to the Project through the Implementing Agency.

289. The MADES will be responsible for ensuring the proper execution, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the Project for the fulfilment of its objective. For this purpose, it will designate the National Project Director (DNP), informing the partners of the steering committee of any changes. The DNP will be responsible for: i) representing MADES in the instances referred to the Project; ii) the relationship with UN Environment in its capacity as Implementing Agency; and iii) ensuring the correct implementation of the guidelines provided by the CDNP in close relationship with the Principal Technical Advisor.

Executing Agency

290. The Conservation Council of Nations (CCN) will be the Executing Agency and in charge of fund management as designated by MADES in agreement with UN Environment. This institution, will be in charge of the administration and accounting of the Project funds, contracting the technical team of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and consultants for the implementation of activities in the Project components. This institution will also be in charge of the procurement of all goods and services required to meet the Project's objectives. The CCN has been in communication with UNDP regarding the likely activities to be executed by either the UN Development Program Office in Asuncion, or their contractors used in previous related projects like the Good Growth Partnership. This exercise has also been carried out with other institutions that will assist in the execution of the project. The activities to be carried out by various institutions will be agreed during the preparation of the Annual Work Plans. The preparation of these plans in a collegiate manner and at the beginning of the project, rather than sorting out the operational details ahead of the inception workshop, is in the experience of UNEP, a key to guarantee the success of the project.

291. All institutions will act under the coordination of the Implementing Agency.

292. The Project's organizational structure includes the following bodies: (1) National Project Steering Committee; (2) Technical Committee; (3) Project Management Unit; and (4) coordination at the local level.



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Figure 4 ? Project Organizational Structure

National Project Steering Committee (NPSC)

293. The NPSC will be composed of representatives from MADES, UN Environment, and the Fund Management Agency. The NPSC will be chaired by agreement between the National Competent Authority and the Implementing Agency. The NPSC will be responsible for: i) Providing policy and strategic guidance for the implementation of the Project; ii) Supervising and supporting the correct implementation of the Project components; iii) Coordinating and managing the timely contributions of the co-financing agreed upon by each participating institution of the Project; iv)) Approving work plans, annual budgets and progress reports; v) Promoting agreements and collaboration agreements with national organizations and ensuring coordination among the participating agencies; vi) Guide implementation to ensure alignment with local and national planning processes, conservation and sustainable use policies, plans and strategies; vii) Ensure the participation of key stakeholders in consensus building processes; viii) Promote the sustainability of the project's main results, including scaling up and replication. The NPSC's decisions will be adopted by consensus. The NPSC will meet in ordinary sessions at least once a year; however, if its members consider it necessary, the NPSC may convene extraordinary meetings. The NPSC meeting will be held in December of each year, when it must approve the project's work plan and budget for the following annual period. The Principal Technical Advisor will act as secretary of the NPSC.

Technical Committee (TC)

294. The TC will be composed of technical representatives of institutions and organizations participating in the Project, including MADES, UN Environment, national government agencies; municipal governments; representatives of the private sector and civil society. In general, the TC will be responsible for: i) ensuring alignment of project activities with institutional mandates; ii) providing technical inputs to achieve outputs and/or outcomes in their respective areas of work; iii) ensuring coordination among participating institutions; iv) supporting implementation and adequate institutional functioning and collaboration at the regional and local levels. The membership and functioning of this TC will be agreed upon during the initial phase of the project, including frequency of meetings, roles and responsibilities, decision making flow and work program.

Project Management Unit (PMU)

295. The PMU will be financed by the GEF and will be responsible for ensuring the coordination and execution of the project through the effective implementation of annual work plans and budgets. The PMU will consist of the Principal Technical Advisor, Specialists in relevant thematic areas, a Coordinator, a Technical-Operative Assistant, as well as Chaco and BAAPA Local Technicians.

296. The responsibilities of the PMU will be to: i) coordinate and closely supervise the proper implementation of project activities, ii) day-to-day management of the project, iii) coordination with other initiatives and projects in the areas of intervention, iv) ensure a high level of collaboration between participating institutions and organizations at national, regional and local levels, v) follow up on project

progress and ensure timely delivery of inputs and outputs; vi) implement the project monitoring plan, vii) organize annual project workshops and meetings to monitor project progress and prepare annual work plans and budgets, viii) prepare the project technical and financial progress reports; ix) prepare the procurement plan as well as the terms of reference for the hiring of consultancies and contracts for the implementation of project activities; x) support the organization of the mid-term review and final evaluation; xi) ensure the correct implementation of the gender action plan, the indigenous peoples plan and the knowledge management and communication strategy.

Coordination at the local level

297. The Project will hire local technicians in the Chaco and BAAPA, who will be responsible for coordination with relevant stakeholders in the pilot sites, including municipal authorities, producers, partner organizations and others. This will establish an instance of local governance to integrate the project components. It will be developed as the project progresses.

Interinstitutional Coordination

298. During the implementation phase, the project will continue with the process of coordination and collaboration with institutions and initiatives relevant to its objectives that began during the design phase. Among the initiatives, those that are led by the UNDP in sustainable production platforms and commodities related projects, as well as the work carried out in urban and territorial planning, stand out. On the other hand, TNC's track record in the subject of best production practices, as well as landscape level management and ecological restoration, also stands out. These experiences and trajectories will be strengthened through collaboration agreements that contribute to fulfilling the expected results of the FOLUR. In addition, the project will continue to be open to expand this call with partners who join in to build synergies.

6.b Coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

299. A cohort of GEF projects on a global scale are captured under the Good Growth Partnership (GGP). This platform and several of the associated projects constitute a relevant basis for the FOLUR programme and for the development of the FOLUR Paraguay project.

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- *Regarding the components that make up the GGP (Production, Demand, Transactions) and where FOLUR Paraguay considers carrying out joint actions:*

A- Within the scope of Production of the GGP:

Component 1: Dialogue and policies: In this component FOLUR is going to work with the Beef Platforms (space for dialogue for the development of actions and policies for sustainable production).

Component 2: Farmer support systems and agri-inputs: In this component, FOLUR will work directly with the implementation of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) with the producers (pilots), it is also planned to do field days to show the other components of the GGP the work with the producers.

Component 3: Land use plans and maps in targeted landscapes: In this component FOLUR also has direct interactions with the development of the POUTs.

B- Within the scope of Demand of the GGP:

Component 2: Strengthen the enabling environment for reduced deforestation products in the buyer market: In this component, FOLUR will work with the issue of intensification of livestock production areas, reducing the pressure for expansion to new production areas. Also, with the establishment of incentives for forest conservation. The creation of a sustainable meat production standard, based on legal compliance with environmental laws, as well as indicators that guarantee compliance with sustainability criteria, promoting sustainable meat production to the markets.

C- Within the scope of Transactions (Strengthening the financial environment for the sustainable production of basic products through the design and pilot testing of sustainable commercial transactions and risk management tools).

COMPONENT 1: Support to commercial transactions: In this component, FOLUR will be generating the tools to improve financial transactions between the producer and the banks, through the implementation of GAP, certification processes, to reduce socio-environmental risk-analysis costs of banks, thus being able to generate differentiated financial products for the productive sector.

COMPONENT 3: Support to Public Sector - Incentives and co-financing for transactions: With this component the link will be, through the generation of incentives mainly from the public sector (normative incentives).

- *Regarding coordination of actions with partners such as TRASE, UNDP, WWF* where FOLUR is addressing actions developed by GGP that are going to be scaled.

In the GGP work Plan, each component has established actions within its competence, for example TRASE, will be working within the scope of Demand, generating data to improve traceability and transparency in the supply chain. In the same way, UNDP and WWF have established actions in the different areas of the GGP. The link with FOLUR is that the actions developed by the components of the GGP have been used as inputs to develop the intervention proposals of components 1, and 2 of FOLUR (see previous bullet).

- *Experience of joint work on Demand between UNDP, TRASE, IFC*

Actually, very little could be done jointly within the GGP, having faced many challenges to develop joint actions. Example: It was planned to develop a pilot with the Neuland Cooperative, establishing the traceability of a group of producers that would be selected on a voluntary basis, and UNDP (Green Chaco Project), would finance the training and execution in the field. As for IFC, they had planned to develop a digital tool that could be managed by the Production Cooperative Federation FECOPROD, using the TRASE platform as a complement. Unfortunately, it could not be accomplished. The only thing that could be done was the development of some consultancies such as the branding of beef, as well as the definition of sustainable beef, and some other training activities. FOLUR will use challenges such as these, as well as successful experiences to improve collaboration between the partners through its targeted actions on platform work.

300. The GEF has financed several projects in Paraguay that are linked to FOLUR themes and contribute to the design of FOLUR Paraguay. GEF/WB Project #2690 *Improving biodiversity conservation and sustainable forest management in the Atlantic Forest of Eastern Paraguay* aimed to reduce deforestation and biodiversity loss in the BAAPA by developing connectivity in conservation corridors, improving the system of protected areas and strengthening policies and control mechanisms. This project defined the BAAPA Biological Corridor, which served as a background for the selection of the FOLUR intervention area. It also generated several lessons learned:

? *Landscape approaches must involve a broad cross-section of civil society and the private sector:* FOLUR considers the integration of stakeholders from the government, private sector (small, medium and large producers), civil society organizations and academia using an inclusive approach in the project design and implementation process through various mechanisms. In addition, capacity building is planned so that actions can be effective in terms of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services.

? *Sustainable landscape production, restoration and management projects require a long-term time frame:* FOLUR Paraguay will build its interventions on the progress made by previous GEF projects as well as projects implemented by other stakeholders, strengthening these efforts as well as the capacities of the stakeholders so that they can give continuity to them. The work with the private sector may contribute to mobilize their financial, logistical and technical capacity to continue actions with their resources.

? *The participation of the indigenous communities and INDI* in the project activities was fundamental to achieve the results by adjusting the methods to their languages, culture, vision and interest. FOLUR Paraguay will promote the inclusion of indigenous communities in the project, especially in terms of restoration and connectivity, following guidelines specifically prepared for the project.

? *Weak institutional frameworks and sophisticated economic incentive schemes do not work well:* Given the capacity constraints experienced by environmental institutions in Paraguay, high land prices and incentives for forest clearing; technical assistance, community participation and support for environmental certification mechanisms proved to be far from effective when it comes to creating incentives for conservation or adoption of better productive management practices. FOLUR will promote the improvement of the institutional framework so that the actions carried out can be executed in an articulated and effective manner for the purposes of biodiversity conservation and guaranteeing the participation of stakeholders in the landscape context. It is also expected to contribute to the creation of incentives to

promote sustainable production and conservation within the framework of the payments for environmental services scheme (restoration, connectivity, biological corridors).

301. The FOLUR Paraguay Project will build on experiences and advances made by the GEF/UNDP Project #4860 Incorporation of Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management in Production Practices in all Bioregions and all Biomes (Green Production Landscapes) and the IAP Project Production and Demand of Sustainable Commodities in the Chaco (Green Chaco), both in the closing phase.

302. Project #4860 Green Production Landscapes established regional dialogue platforms that have been successful as neutral spaces for multi-stakeholder dialogue and consensus-building on various topics (governance, sustainable production, value chains). FOLUR Paraguay will give continuity to the operation of the platforms, in addition to providing assistance for their strengthening and in particular to advance towards their institutionalization and financial sustainability. FOLUR will replicate the experience acquired in the district of Naranjal (BAAPA), where the local government led an action plan that served as a management tool for coordination between the municipality, central government institutions and producers, who, working together, are making progress in the environmental adaptation of producers through good agricultural practices and the restoration of forests that protect watercourses, promoting connectivity and improving the quality of water resources. FOLUR will also use the protocols developed (good agricultural practices protocol for soybeans and protective forest restoration protocol) as a basis for building sustainable production standards and restoration plans and manuals at the landscape level. FOLUR will take advantage of alliances with stakeholders from various sectors (subnational governments, cooperatives, producer associations) to build its interventions.

303. Among the lessons learned from this project incorporated into the design of FOLUR Paraguay are the following:

? *It is crucial that there is political will at the local level (municipalities) as well as at the national level (MADES, INFONA, others) that implies an institutional commitment to this effect. FOLUR Paraguay will promote coordinated work at the platform level and between the horizontal (national institutions) and vertical levels (national institutions with local institutions).*

? *The participation of local stakeholders (private and public) and local leaders is indispensable for local interventions. FOLUR Paraguay incorporates the involvement of local stakeholders and leaders as an indispensable requirement for the implementation of activities, as well as mechanisms to promote participation.*

? *The cooperation of government agencies in charge of extension and technical assistance (such as MAG, INFONA, IPTA, Universities, SENAVE, SENACSA) is needed. FOLUR Paraguay considers these agencies for aspects related to strengthening local and national capacities, as well as for technical tasks.*

? *There is interest on the part of producers in sustainable production, conservation and restoration; however, a thorough awareness-raising effort is needed. Capacity building for the productive sector and local stakeholders is incorporated into the design.*

? *Consider the integration of productive aspects associated with restoration and conservation, to provide producers with profitable alternatives. This aspect is considered in the interventions aimed at small landowners and indigenous communities.*

? *It is necessary to have local technical staff located in the area of influence of the project to be in contact with local stakeholders during the implementation stage. The design foresees the hiring of local technicians.*

304. The Green Chaco Project is developing a concept of sustainable meat with emphasis on quality requirements that will serve as a basis for FOLUR's work on the development of sustainable production standards and their adoption throughout the value chain. A *branding* proposal to improve the image of Paraguayan meat will also serve the same purpose. The landscape structural connectivity methodology study prepared by this project, containing analyses of the spatial pattern of the landscape, fragmentation, elements of the agricultural matrix for connectivity, landscape connectivity model, among others, will be an element to consider in the preparation of the POUT, as well as a basis for the design of field interventions with a focus on connectivity. FOLUR will take advantage of partnerships with stakeholders from various sectors (subnational governments, cooperatives, producer associations) to build its interventions.

305. The GEF Small Grants Program (SGP) focuses its actions in the Chaco Biosphere Reserve in the Chaco region, while in the Eastern Region, in the corridor that links the San Rafael National Park Reserve, the Caazapa National Park, the Ypet? Private Reserve, and the Yvytyrusu Managed Resources Reserve (BAAPA). In the years that it has been in execution, it has generated several lessons of particular importance for the restoration actions to be carried out by FOLUR Paraguay:

? *Restoration actions should not only contemplate the conservation objective but also the productive aspect, which is associated with the generation of income by the rural landowner, in order to be sustainable. FOLUR's Restoration and Connectivity component will consider the social, economic and environmental aspects of restoration, particularly in the integration of restoration and income diversification and investment alternatives for small landowners in the buffer zone of the PWAs.*

? *Actions should be carried out with the people of the landscape and focus on livelihood enhancement.* In this regard, FOLUR will consider this lesson by integrating stakeholders from the government, private sector (small, medium and large producers), civil society organizations and academia using an inclusive approach in the project implementation process.

? *In order to carry out restoration actions, assistance is needed from well-trained technicians to work with the communities, which in turn is participatory and built among them. FOLUR plans to strengthen capacities so that restoration and connectivity actions can be effective in terms of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services.*

? *It is necessary to value and enhance the knowledge and experiences of both communities and indigenous people, but at the same time it is necessary to adopt new sustainable techniques. In this regard, FOLUR intends to give special consideration to aspects related to capacity building in terms of restoration*

and connectivity with indigenous producers and communities, using a gender and cultural relevance approach.

? *It is necessary to technically measure and visualize at the landscape level how the activities carried out benefit biodiversity. In this regard, an action for monitoring connectivity and restoration is contemplated in order to technically measure the effects of these strategies on biodiversity.*

306. The FOLUR Paraguay Project will coordinate with the following ongoing projects:

Table 8 - Coordination with other projects

Name of Project to be coordinated with	Actions (indicative) where there are synergies	What the identified project can contribute	What can GEF FOLUR Paraguay contribute?	Coordination activities	Resources required for coordination (inputs, budgets)
<p>GEF/WWF #5668</p> <p>Innovative Use of a Voluntary Payment for Environmental Services Incentive Program to Avoid and Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions and to Strengthen Carbon Stocks in the Highly Threatened Chaco Seco Forest Complex in Western Paraguay.</p> <p>(PROMESA)</p>	<p>Best practices sustainable forest and soil management by landowners participating in the environmental services certification scheme, and in particular for those lands for which environmental services certificates were issued.</p>	<p>Experience in sustainable forest and soil management. Forest conservation under environmental services certification (related to FOLUR Comp.2)</p>	<p>Sustainable production and restoration practices (Comp. 2 & 3)</p>	<p>Exchange meetings</p> <p>Seminars and workshops, training</p> <p>Field visits</p>	<p>Project team time</p> <p>Organization of training activities, conferences and workshops.</p>

Name of Project to be coordinated with	Actions (indicative) where there are synergies	What the identified project can contribute	What can GEF FOLUR Paraguay contribute?	Coordination activities	Resources required for coordination (inputs, budgets)
GEF Small Grants Program (UNDP)	Actions with communities in the areas of restoration, production and income diversification alternatives	<p>Successful cases of good soil management practices, agroecological practices, forest restoration with communities, sustainable use of forests, productive alternatives.</p> <p>Experiences in the application of community consultation, diagnosis and planning processes (related to FOLUR Comp.3)</p>	<p>Landscape-level restoration plans (Comp.3). Could serve SGP in planning of interventions</p> <p>Community plans combining restoration with diversification alternatives (Comp.3). SGP could replicate the methodology.</p>	<p>Harmonization of restoration work approaches</p> <p>Exchange meetings</p> <p>Seminars and workshops, training</p> <p>Field visits</p>	<p>Project team time</p> <p>Organization of training activities, conferences and workshops.</p>
GEF Good Growth Partnership (GGP)	<p>Supply chains</p> <p>Coordination of actions with TRASE, UNDP, WWF, where the actions developed by the components of the GGP have been taken on, and based on these, it is proposed to scale or strengthen the successful ones.</p>	<p>Baseline and leverage for: Production, Demand and Transaction.</p> <p>Coordination and complementarity of interventions focusing the meat value chain</p>	<p>Sustainable production standards for the meat value chain.</p> <p>Coordination with GGP components within the beef platforms for escalating results and increasing sustainability. GGP experiences from Chaco will be replicated in BAAPA region.</p>	<p>Participation in GGP meetings</p> <p>Meetings of regional meat platforms</p>	<p>Project team time</p> <p>Costs of participating in GGP meetings</p>

Name of Project to be coordinated with	Actions (indicative) where there are synergies	What the identified project can contribute	What can GEF FOLUR Paraguay contribute?	Coordination activities	Resources required for coordination (inputs, budgets)
<p>REDD+ Results Based Payments for the period 2015-2017</p> <p>(GCF-UNEP-MADES)</p>	<p>Information systems</p> <p> </p> <p>Land use planning</p> <p> </p> <p>Reduction of deforestation</p> <p> </p> <p>Sustainable production of commodities</p> <p> </p> <p>Incentives for conservation and sustainable use of forests</p> <p> </p> <p>Forest restoration and connectivity</p>	<p>Strengthening of the National Forest Monitoring System. Will serve as input to the FOLUR SIAM-integrated information system through improved information/data for land use planning and management, elaboration of POUTs (related to FOLUR Comp.1 ? Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2)</p> <p> </p> <p>Incentives to sustainable production and forest restoration through the Climate Change Fund to be established (related to FOLUR Comp.2 ? Output 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4 & 3 ? Outputs 3.1.3, 3.1.4)</p> <p> </p> <p>Improved functioning of the Payment for Environmental Services mechanism (Law N°3001/06) will support forest conservation</p>	<p>SIAM-integrated information system. The SIAM will provide integrated information/data a. Will be useful to REDD+ RBP for planning and implementation of activities)</p> <p> </p> <p>Land use plans with ILM approach. Mainstreaming the ILM approach will benefit REDD+ RBP land use planning and enable replication to other areas not covered by FOLUR.</p> <p> </p> <p>Practices for sustainable production and value chains with reduced deforestation. Lessons upscaled to other areas through REDD+ RBP programs and Climate Change Fund.</p> <p> </p> <p>Landscape level restoration plans,</p>	<p>Harmonization of work approaches for capacity building, integration of information systems, territorial planning, incentive development, field activities, and other activities</p> <p> </p> <p>Work meetings</p> <p> </p> <p>Seminars and workshops, training</p> <p> </p> <p>Exchange of information</p>	<p>Project team time</p> <p> </p> <p>Costs of organizing and participating in training activities, conferences and workshops, field visits and exchanges</p>

Name of Project to be coordinated with	Actions (indicative) where there are synergies	What the identified project can contribute	What can GEF FOLUR Paraguay contribute?	Coordination activities	Resources required for coordination (inputs, budgets)
<p>Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change (PROEZA)</p> <p>(GCF-STP-FAO-MADES-INFONA-others)</p>	<p>Capacity building.</p> <p>Forest restoration best practices.</p> <p>Support to small producers.</p>	<p>Field work strategies with small landowners in: multifunctional forests, forest restoration with native species (related to FOLUR Comp.3)</p>	<p>Land use plans, ILM approach could help PROEZA plan restoration efforts (Comp.1)</p> <p>Landscape-level restoration plans and community plans combining restoration with diversification alternatives (Comp.3). PROEZA can channel efforts through these plans / replicate planning process in other areas</p>	<p>Harmonization of restoration work approaches</p> <p>Work meetings</p> <p>Seminars and workshops, training</p> <p>Field visit</p>	<p>Project team time</p> <p>Costs of organizing and participating in training activities, conferences and workshops, exchanges</p>

Name of Project to be coordinated with	Actions (indicative) where there are synergies	What the identified project can contribute	What can GEF FOLUR Paraguay contribute?	Coordination activities	Resources required for coordination (inputs, budgets)
<p>Ecosystem-based Approaches to Reduce Food Security Vulnerability to Climate Change Impacts in the Chaco Region of Paraguay ? ABE-Chaco (MADES/UNEP)</p>	<p>Institutional capacity building for climate change</p> <p> </p> <p>Information management on climate change</p> <p> </p> <p>On-the-ground adaptation measures</p> <p> </p>	<p>Capacity building methods and training materials on climate change (related to FOLUR Comp.1, 2 & 3). FOLUR will incorporate these in stakeholder trainings</p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p>Climate change information / data will be incorporated in integrated information system (related to FOLUR Comp.1)</p> <p> </p> <p>Experiences and lessons on best adaptation practices and measures (related to FOLUR Comp. 2 & 3)</p> <p> </p>	<p>Integrated information system (Comp.1) will provide useful information for planning and implementation of activities (Comp.1)</p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p>	<p>Work meetings</p> <p> </p> <p>Seminars and workshops, training</p> <p> </p> <p>Field visits</p>	<p>Project team time</p> <p> </p> <p>Costs of organizing and participating in field visits and exchanges.</p>

Name of Project to be coordinated with	Actions (indicative) where there are synergies	What the identified project can contribute	What can GEF FOLUR Paraguay contribute?	Coordination activities	Resources required for coordination (inputs, budgets)
Biodiversity and Protected Areas (KfW-MADES)	National capacities and tools strengthened in Integrated Landscape Management for effective planning and decision making towards improved ecosystem health and productivity.	Monitoring system including remote sensing complement land use planning tools (related to FOLUR Comp.1) Capacities and investment for conservation (related to FOLUR Comp.1) Sustainable use of natural resources in PA and buffer zones for livelihood options (related to FOLUR Comp.2&3)	Land use planning integrates production and conservation at the landscape level (Comp.1) Restoration priorities in productive areas support habitat connectivity with buffer zones and PAs (Comp.3)	Exchange meetings Exchange of information and sharing of data Seminars and workshops, training Field visits	Project team time Organization of training activities, conferences and workshops.

Name of Project to be coordinated with	Actions (indicative) where there are synergies	What the identified project can contribute	What can GEF FOLUR Paraguay contribute?	Coordination activities	Resources required for coordination (inputs, budgets)
Spatial prioritization of GLAD deforestation alerts (WWF-INFONA)	Best practices in the use of tools for monitoring, conservation and management of native forests.	Methodology for monitoring and follow-up in the change of cover of areas covered by trees (related to FOLUR Comp.1)	Strengthen monitoring tools through the integration of information systems (Comp.1)	Work meetings Exchange of information	Project team time Costs of organizing and participating in training activities, conferences and workshops.
Bioceanic Road Corridor (MOPC)	Strengthening the agricultural and livestock sector by improving the road network.	Make more detailed cartographic information available as a basis for the validation of works at smaller scales (related to FOLUR Comp.1)	Planning methodology, integrating environmental, landscape and socioeconomic changes in the Paraguayan Chaco (Comp.1)	Work meetings Exchange of information	Project team time Costs of organizing and participating in training activities, conferences and workshops.
Central Chaco Aqueduct (MOPC)	Strengthening of the agricultural and livestock sector through access to water	Identification of sites susceptible to vulnerability due to large-scale works in the intervention zone of the Paraguayan Chaco (related to FOLUR Comp.1)	Zoning of potential areas of resilience and vulnerable areas, mapping intrinsic vulnerability of the resource (soil, fauna, flora, surface and groundwater) (Comp.1)	Work meetings Seminars and workshops, training Exchange of information	Project team time Costs of organizing and participating in training activities, conferences and workshops.

Name of Project to be coordinated with	Actions (indicative) where there are synergies	What the identified project can contribute	What can GEF FOLUR Paraguay contribute?	Coordination activities	Resources required for coordination (inputs, budgets)
Itaipu Preserves (Binational Entity Itaipu)	Forest restoration	BAAPA restoration experiences for corridor recovery (related to FOLUR Comp.3)	Integration of conservation and restoration activities; methodology landscape-level restoration plans (Comp.3)	Work meetings Field visits	Project team time Costs of organizing and participating in training activities, conferences and workshops.
Chaco Pantanal Program - WWF Paraguay -	Coordination and Management of the POUT of the Municipality of Bahia Negra Best practices in the use of tools and processes required to implement the development of a POUT	Lessons learned in the process of elaborating the POUT, being the first municipality to do so based on the POUT Guide (related to FOLUR Comp.1).	Support to the municipality of Bah?a Negra in implementation and monitoring strategies (Comp.1) Land use planning based on ILM approach (Comp.1) could be of use to WWF in other projects supporting land use planning	Work meetings Seminar and training workshops Field visit	Project team time Costs of organizing and participating in training activities, conferences and workshops.

Name of Project to be coordinated with	Actions (indicative) where there are synergies	What the identified project can contribute	What can GEF FOLUR Paraguay contribute?	Coordination activities	Resources required for coordination (inputs, budgets)
Alliance for Sustainable Development (WWF-other)	Good practices for the elaboration of a POUT. Good practices for sustainable livestock production	Lessons learned in the POUT elaboration process (Methodology used for urban and territorial diagnosis) (related to FOLUR Comp.1) Experiences in working with the productive sector (related to FOLUR Comp.2)	Support to the municipality of Filadelfia with strategies for implementation and monitoring. (Comp.1) Diagnosis and land management methodology, farm planning. Best practices that integrate conservation, production and restoration (Comp.2)	Work meetings Seminars and workshops, training Field visits	Project team time Costs of organizing and participating in training activities, conferences and workshops.
Pantanal - Chaco Initiative (PaCha) - WWF	Implementation of public and private policies, applied to sustainable development, proper land management and measures adopted to safeguard and improve the management of watersheds, forests, indigenous territories and protected areas.	Databases and models used, including their decision rules and the variables used, as well as their cartographic representation and corresponding metadata. (Inputs to FOLUR Comp.1 integrated information system)	Updating the generated database. Access to integrated information on land use planning and others (Comp.1)	Work meetings Seminars and workshops, training Field visit	Project team time Costs of organizing and participating in training activities, conferences and workshops.

Name of Project to be coordinated with	Actions (indicative) where there are synergies	What the identified project can contribute	What can GEF FOLUR Paraguay contribute?	Coordination activities	Resources required for coordination (inputs, budgets)
Sustainable Landscapes of the Pantanal, Cerrado and Chiquitano Dry Forest (WWF)	Environmental sustainability of production systems. Strengthening institutional/organizational frameworks and knowledge management for the conservation, sustainable use and good governance of biodiversity.	Relevant information to ensure the presence of functional biodiversity corridors in the region, increasing forest connectivity (related to FOLUR Comp.1 & 3)	Corridor and connectivity criteria for restoration, restoration plans. Integration of conservation, restoration and best practice activities (Comp.3)	Work meetings Seminars and workshops, training Field visit	Project team time Costs of organizing and participating in training activities, conferences and workshops.
Ecological Restoration in Indigenous Communities of the Mbya Guarani People (Alter Vida)	Forest restoration in indigenous communities.	Methodology for working with indigenous communities (related to FOLUR Comp.3)	Methodology for the integration of conservation, restoration and diversification alternatives and food security activities (Comp.3)	Work meetings Seminars and workshops, training Field visit	Project team time Costs of organizing and participating in training activities, conferences and workshops.
Protected Productive Landscape (WCS, Mois's Bertoni Foundation, ProYungas Foundation, Fundaci?n ProYungas, etc.)	Land management, good environmentally friendly practices, certification of good practices	Land management methodologies, experiences in the certification of good practices at farm level (related to FOLUR Comp.2)	Methodologies for land management, farm planning, integration of conservation and restoration activities and best practices (Comp.2 & 3)	Work meetings Seminars and workshops, training Field visit	Project team time Costs of organizing and participating in training activities, conferences and workshops.

Name of Project to be coordinated with	Actions (indicative) where there are synergies	What the identified project can contribute	What can GEF FOLUR Paraguay contribute?	Coordination activities	Resources required for coordination (inputs, budgets)
Sustainable Meat in the Chaco (Solidaridad Foundation - others)	Good farming practices	Good farming practices (related to FOLUR Comp.2)	Methodologies for land management, farm planning, integration of conservation and restoration activities and best practices (Comp.2 & 3)	Work meetings Seminars and workshops, training Field visit	Project team time Costs of organizing and participating in training activities, conferences and workshops.
Sustentagro (ADM, IDH, Solidaridad, others)	Sustainable production practices; improving the working conditions of agricultural workers and their communities.	Good sustainable practices (related to FOLUR Comp.2)	Methodologies for land management, integration of conservation, restoration and best practices activities. Certification of sustainable production (Comp.2 & 3)	Work meetings Seminars and workshops, training Field visit	Project team time Costs of organizing and participating in training activities, conferences and workshops.
Tiple S (3S) Soybean Program (Cargill, others)	Good agricultural practices, supply chains that comply with international standards	Experiences in best practices, working with multiple value chain stakeholders, sustainability of value chains, etc. (related to FOLUR Comp.2)	Methodologies for land management, integration of conservation and restoration activities, and best practices. Sustainability of value chains (Comp.2, 3 & 4)	Work meetings Seminars and workshops, training Field visit	Project team time Costs of organizing and participating in training activities, conferences and workshops.

Name of Project to be coordinated with	Actions (indicative) where there are synergies	What the identified project can contribute	What can GEF FOLUR Paraguay contribute?	Coordination activities	Resources required for coordination (inputs, budgets)
CAPPRO Cooperates	Soybean certification	Experiences with cooperatives in certification (related to FOLUR Comp.2)	Sustainable soybean production standards. Certifications developed by FOLUR (Comp.2)	Work meetings Seminars and workshops, training Field visit	Project team time Costs of organizing and participating in training activities, conferences and workshops.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

307. The project is aligned with the **National Development Plan Paraguay 2030 (PND 2030)** in its specific objectives: 1.3) Achieve participatory local development through coordination between levels of government and communities; 2.4) Enhance environmental capital, promoting the environment as an economic value; 3.4) Contribute to the sustainability of the global habitat by mitigating the causes of climate change; and 4.4) Defend natural resources in order to preserve the ecosystem and thus avoid the major adverse effects and threats of climate change as well as with its cross-cutting lines of work "Territorial planning and development" and "Environmental sustainability".

308. The project is aligned with the **National Environmental Policy** in its specific objectives: i) restore degraded ecosystems; ii) optimize the use of natural resources in productive processes; iii) introduce the principles of sustainability in productive processes; iv) promote the rights and human development of indigenous peoples, compatible with the conservation of the biodiversity of their ancestral territories; v) promote and coordinate public policies for the sustainable use of environmental opportunities; and vi) promote coordination and stimulate intersectoral alliances. The project is also in line with the **National Forestry Policy** in terms of: i) promoting and establishing forest plantations that generate environmental, social and economic benefits; ii) promoting the conservation, recovery and restoration of native forests, degraded and fragmented forest ecosystems and fostering their connectivity; and iii) incorporating forest management criteria at the landscape level.

309. The project is consistent with the **National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation of Paraguay 2015-2020 (ENPAB)** being its mission "To support the formulation, implementation and evaluation of plans, programs and projects aimed at studying, conserving and sustainably using biological diversity in the national territory, based on coordinated actions of the various stakeholders (government, civil society, indigenous peoples, private sector, academia) and with considerations of gender and respect for traditional knowledge". The actions proposed by the ENPAB that are linked to FOLUR Paraguay are: i) Design national and regional biodiversity corridors applying the landscape and ecosystem approach, forming a broader landscape; ii) Restoration of degraded forests; iii) Implementation of sustainable forest production systems; iv) Application of a sustainable agricultural production system taking into consideration economic, social, cultural and environmental aspects, based on land use planning; and v) Development of information system services.

310. The project proposals are in line with the **National Forest Strategy for Sustainable Growth (ENBCS)**, which seeks to reduce greenhouse gases from land use change. Its objectives include: i) Promoting competitive agricultural and livestock production through sustainable natural resource management; ii) Reducing forest loss and degradation; iii) Enhancing sustainable forest use by strengthening the natural and cultural heritage of indigenous communities; iv) Promoting land use planning at the municipal level to determine land use linked to forested areas; and v) Improving climate change mitigation planning in the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector.

311. The actions proposed by the project are consistent with the actions of the **National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Drought 2018 - 2030** that seeks to contribute to the prevention, mitigation, correction and/or compensation of the factors causing land degradation, desertification and drought and floods in coordination with national and international bodies. Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Goals have been proposed and these are: i) to generate instances that facilitate information exchange procedures that foster cooperation between national and international agencies in order to contribute to the continuous improvement of LDN; ii) to generate the necessary data at the local level and monitor LDN indicators over time; iii) to avoid and reduce new degradation through sustainable land management; and iv) to revert previous degradation through restoration, rehabilitation and regeneration.

312. The project is in line with the actions proposed in the **National Climate Change Mitigation Plan**, which seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the national level, including the agricultural sector. It is also in line with the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, which defines among its priority sectors: "Agricultural production and food security" and "Environment, forests and fragile ecosystems"; and with the **National Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector 2016 - 2022**, which aims to reduce the vulnerability of the agricultural sector to disaster risks exacerbated by climate variability and climate change. **In addition, the project is in line with Paraguay's Nationally Determined Contributions. Paraguay has committed to a 20% reduction of projected emissions by 2030 in all sectors, totaling 429 MtCO_{2eq} for the period 2014-2030 and from 2030 avoid emissions for a total of 83 MtCO_{2eq} annually. The FOLUR project will contribute with funding to implement interventions in key sectors for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, namely: food safety and biodiversity and forests; and will contribute to emissions reductions through forest conservation and restoration, and sustainable practices.**

313. The project proposals are consistent with the following national laws: **Law No 4.241/10 on the Reestablishment of Watercourse Protection Forests**; **Law 3001/06 on the Valuation and Remuneration of Environmental Services**, which promotes the valuation and remuneration of environmental services; **Forestry Law No 422/73**, which seeks the protection, conservation, increase, renewal and rational use of the country's forest resources; and **Municipal Government Law No 3966/10**, which establishes the municipal organic law and establishes the preparation of planning and territorial development instruments.

314. The project will seek to strengthen and integrate information systems and is thus aligned with the objectives of the **National Forest Monitoring System (SNMF)** and the **Environmental Information System (SIAM)**. The former aims to provide official national information on the state of national forest cover in the Republic of Paraguay and the latter is an integrated set of processes and technologies developed as an instrument for the collection, analysis and management of environmental information for the generation of knowledge, social participation, decision making and environmental management geared towards sustainable development.

315. The Project is consistent with and will contribute to the implementation of the priorities identified in the Action Plans of the Alto Paraná and Itapúa Meat and Soy Platforms and the Chaco Sustainable Meat Action Plan in the following areas: i) environmental; ii) social; iii) institutional/legal; iv) productive; v) market, logistics and financing; and vi) knowledge, research and communication.

316. Finally, the Cooperation Framework for Sustainable Development (UNSDCF) 2020-2024, subscribed by the UN system and the Government of Paraguay, identified and prioritized four main cooperation areas grouped under the categories of social challenges, environmental sustainability, inclusive economic development and institutional strengthening. The unsustainable use, loss and degradation of the natural capital (forest, biodiversity, water, soil, and air) that impacts population's economy and social wellbeing (particularly vulnerable groups), were identified as the main challenges regarding environmental sustainability in the country, and the shift towards a productive model oriented to the sustainable use of the natural capital, equitable distribution of benefits of the use of the natural capital, adequate risk management and efficient land use planning, are among the solutions proposed to address this environmental challenge. In this context the FOLUR's proposal is aligned and will directly contribute to the fulfilment of UNSDCF, in particular in regard to the Direct Effect 4 of the framework.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

317. Knowledge management will be aimed at promoting and coordinating the identification, creation, systematization, socialization, transfer and valuation of knowledge, contributing to the achievement of the results proposed by FOLUR Paraguay and its regional scaling up in the areas of intervention and nationally to other areas of Paraguay, and globally through the FOLUR Program's Global Platform.

318. In the first year, the project will under Output 4.1.1 design a Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy with the objective of promoting dialogue, trust and participation so that

stakeholders are aware of and take ownership of the project, in support of integrated land use planning, best practices, decoupling of the meat and soy value chains from deforestation and ecosystem restoration. The specific objectives of the Strategy will be: i) Use traditional and alternative information and communication tools efficiently and effectively; ii) Achieve sensitization, mobilization, awareness raising and resilience of key stakeholders; iii) Strengthen the dissemination of information, activities and results among the Project's target audiences and other stakeholders in the soy and beef value chain and enhance stakeholders' abilities to successfully share the outcome of their experiences; iv) Document activities, actions and success stories related to the Project; and v) Build on knowledge and lessons learned from other similar Projects.

319. The strategy will take into account the guidance emanating from the Global Platform to ensure consistency with, and contribution to, the FOLUR Global Program, and will also coordinate with Outputs 4.1.3 through indicators aligned with the indicators requested by the Global Platform, which allow aggregation of program progress at the global level and 4.1.4 which contributes reports and lessons to the Global Platform.

320. *Target audience:* The project's knowledge management, communication and dissemination activities must comply with the objective of transmitting a series of messages and information to clearly identified target groups and with communication in line with and segmented to each case. During the PPG, two groups of target publics or audiences were identified in line with these needs. The first group comprises the direct beneficiaries of the strategy, including: i) Government: national, departmental and municipal; ii) Guilds, producer associations, business chambers, cooperatives; iii) Producers in general in the areas of intervention; iv) Women in the communities in the areas of intervention; v) Indigenous communities in the areas of intervention; vi) Population of the areas of intervention. The second group is made up of indirect beneficiaries, including: i) Journalists, social and mass media communicators; ii) Politicians, religious leaders and other decision-makers; iii) Community leaders: teachers, businessmen, former authorities in the area; iv) General public.

321. *Messages:* The strategy will take into account that audiences have a selective predisposition, choice and perception, especially with messages that can move their beliefs and ideas. To this end, the messages to be conveyed through the project will be defined, focusing on the positive achievements and benefits that the project brings. The main aspects to disseminate include: i) Under Component 1 FOLUR promotes Integrated Landscape Management, a long-term collaborative approach between land managers and stakeholders to achieve multiple objectives in the landscape, such as agricultural production, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, local livelihoods, people's well-being; ii) Under Component 2 the need to reduce the impacts of production on ecosystems and their ecosystem services through sustainable management of the land and its natural resources. This is achieved with the commitment and participation of all; iii) Under Component 3 the need to increase restoration and connectivity between remaining forest blocks to conserve / recover water quality, recover habitats for biodiversity, avoid erosion and other factors of soil degradation. This is achieved with the commitment and participation of all; and iv) As cross-cutting issues, the participation and access to project benefits for men and women, with equal opportunities and conditions, and the integration of indigenous peoples in this process.

322. *Knowledge Products:* The following knowledge products are foreseen: i) Minutes / Memoirs; ii) Publications on experiences and lessons learned: Include documentation of experiences and lessons

learned, case studies, methodological notes, guides/manuals and presentations. Publications are planned on the following topics: Good sustainable production practices, Guide for the implementation of Sustainable Production Practices, Guide for the preparation of Urban and Territorial Land Use Plans, Methodology for the diagnosis and preparation of land management plans for sustainable production, Green Seal Guide, Experiences in the application of producer-to-producer extension, Restoration experiences with producers and indigenous communities, Gender mainstreaming, successful cases of women and Systematization of the lessons learned from the project with gender chapters. It is expected to generate at least 15 publications; iii) Survey of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices -KAP to measure the degree of increase in the knowledge of stakeholders and beneficiaries on FOLUR Paraguay topics; iv) Brochures; v) Newsletter; vi) Project Website and Intranet.

323. *Communication Products:* These will include i) Identity Manual and graphic line of the project; ii) Social networks; iii) Audiovisuals; iv) Newsletter; v) Promotional Materials; vi) Kit of Materials; vii) Merchandising; viii) Banners; ix) Passacaglia; x) Posters; xi) Press releases and articles; xii) Advertising in written and radio media; xiii) Interactive presentations / mobile applications; xiv) Photographic record.

324. The relationship between objectives, target groups and communication activities/products is summarized below:

Table 9 - Objectives, target groups and communication activities/products

Media/products	Events and visits	Support materials	Web Site	Social Networking	Press/ Advertising	Audio visuals	Newsletter	Publications (lessons learned)
Stakeholders								
Government/ Local authorities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Producers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guilds, producer associations, cooperatives, etc.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Journalists, communicators, personalities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Politicians, religious leaders and decision-makers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Women's organizations	X	X		X		X		X
Indigenous communities	X	X		X		X		X
Population of intervention areas			X	X	X	X		
Other Community references.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Public Opinion			X	X	X	X		

325. A budget of USD 504,780 is foreseen for knowledge management and information dissemination:

Table 10 ? Knowledge Management timeline and budget

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Budget
Annual planning and lessons learned workshops	1	1	1	1	1	3	40,000

Project website, hosting and interactive presentations	x	x	x	x	x	x	13,000
Dissemination events and activities, publicity in media, social networks and online portals	12	12	12	12	12	12	81,780
Press notes *	15	15	15	15	15	15	--
Newsletters *	6	6	6	6	6	6	--
Lessons learned publications	3	3	3	3	3	3	160,000
Audiovisuals	4	4	4	4	4	4	72,000
Social media *	x	x	x	x	x	x	--
KAP survey	1	-	1	-	-	1	36,000
Participation in FOLUR global meetings	1	1	1	1	1	1	48,000
Participation in FOLUR regional meetings	1	1	1	1	1	1	48,000
Annual reports to Global Platform	1	1	1	1	1	1	6,000
Total							504,780

*Included in KM Specialist costs

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

M&E Activity	Responsible	GEF Budget (USD)	Time frame/ Periodicity
Start-up workshop	Principal Technical Advisor and Project Team, NPSC	5.000 (national) 10,000 (regional) Total 15,000	Two months after the start of the project
Project start-up report	Principal Technical Advisor, NPSC	-	1 month after start-up workshop
Indicator monitoring (outcome, progress and performance, GEF tracking tools) including baseline information	Principal Technical Advisor and Project Team, Fund Manager/UN Environment	40.000 (annual planning and evaluation workshops) 30.000 (PMU Principal Technical Advisor's and technical team's time, official travel) Total: 70,000	Performance indicators: start, mid-term and end of the project Progress indicators: annually
Semi-annual progress/operational reports to UN Environment	Principal Technical Advisor and Project Team, Fund Manager/UN Environment	3.000 (time of the Principal Technical Advisor and technical team of the PMU)	Within 1 month of the end of the reporting period - on or before January 31 and July 31
National Steering Committee (NPSC) and Technical Committee meetings	NPSC, Principal Technical Advisor	6.000	Annual or more
NPSC meeting reports	Principal Technical Advisor	-	Annually

Annual Project Implementation Review Reports (PIR)	Principal Technical Advisor, Fund Manager/UN Environment	3.000 (time of the Principal Technical Advisor and technical team of the PMU)	Annually
Mid-term review	Fund Manager/UN Environment, NPSC, Principal Technical Advisor and team, External Consultant	30.000 (international consultant) 5.000 (PMU Principal Technical Advisor's and technical team's time, official travel) 5.000 (translations) Total: 40,000	Halfway through project implementation
Final independent evaluation	Fund Manager/UN Environment, NPSC, Principal Technical Advisor and team, External Consultant	50.000 (international consultant) 5.000 (PMU Principal Technical Advisor's and technical team's time, official travel) 5.000 (translations) Total: 60,000	Within 6 months prior to the end of project implementation

Final Report	Fund Manager/Principal Technical Advisor and Project Team, UN Environment		Two months prior to project completion date
Cofinancing Reports	Project Coordinator and Project Team, Fund Manager	3.000 (time of the Coordinator and technical team of the PMU)	1 month before the IRP period (on or before July 31)
Total budget		USD 187,000	

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

326. The direct beneficiaries of the Project are 7,270 people, of whom 431 are women and 6,839 are men, living in the selected intervention areas.

327. Project support will develop the capacities of the beneficiaries to: i) participate actively in territorial planning and development and implementation of land use plans; ii) participate in dialogue platforms and establish collaboration relationships among different sectors (public, private, NGOs, community organizations); iii) increase their awareness and knowledge on the importance of conserving biodiversity and ensuring the sustainability of the ecosystem services on which agricultural production depends; iv) better comply with the environmental legal framework for conservation and restoration of ecosystems ; v) apply biodiversity-friendly and sustainable land management practices for the sustainable use of resources and ecosystems; and vi) develop alternatives to diversify production and incomes.

328. Under Component 1, through training 270 people (189 men and 81 women, including 30 indigenous peoples) from national and local governments as well as key beneficiaries will have improved capacities for planning, implementation and monitoring of urban and territorial management plans, for monitoring and enforcement of environmental policies and gender mainstreaming. In addition the involvement of beneficiaries through their organizations (producer associations, cooperatives, women's organizations, indigenous people's organizations that are relevant to the project) in the participatory processes and decision making to develop the POUTs will strengthen their economic, social and political empowerment. The resulting POUTs will incorporate the socio-economic proposals prioritized by the beneficiaries, including differentiated activities/budgets for women and indigenous peoples to guarantee their participation and respond adequately to their practical needs, strategic interests and key demands.

329. Under Component 2 the beneficiary target groups (producer associations, cooperatives, women's organizations, indigenous people's organizations) through participating in the soy and beef platforms will strengthen their political, social and economic empowerment. In these spaces, they will take part in

dialogues, negotiations and decision making on an equal footing with public sector, traders, financial and other stakeholders on issues such as land use planning, sustainable production standards, financing, land and forest restoration, green seals, market access and responsible purchasing, gender and interculturality. This will enable to include proposals that balance the social, economic and environmental aspects of their development in the action plans of the platforms. By participating in the women's platform and indigenous peoples working groups, women and indigenous peoples will strengthen their advocacy capacities. This will enable them to participate more actively and perform more efficiently in the platform meetings with all stakeholders with the purpose of proposing and incorporating gender and culturally sensitive actions that respond to their interests in the action plans of the platforms. In addition, 2,000 producers (5% women as minimum initial estimate to be confirmed during implementation) will be strengthened to apply land use planning and management with biodiversity considerations, SLM and adopt sustainable production standards. This will seek firstly to reverse or reduce land degradation at the farm level, so that in a second stage it will be possible to increase the productivity of these areas, thereby increasing the income generated for the producer, while conserving and restoring forests and biodiversity and enhancing carbon stocks. Women producers will be prioritized in the selection of demonstration farms and will receive technical and financial assistance to implement sustainable practices. This will allow to position and highlight women as producers and leaders, improve their economy and will serve as motivation for other women when exchanging experiences with their peers, increasing the interest of women in land planning and management as well as greater participation in training and outreach activities sponsored by the project (webinars, workshops and other events).

330. Under Component 3, small landowners and communities (small farmers and indigenous peoples) will be supported to develop gender-sensitive and culturally relevant management plans for income diversification and investments. Beneficiaries will benefit from technical assistance to implement plans, including equipment, inputs, materials and training required for the productive proposals identified in their plans, increasing their food safety and achieving income diversification, while contributing to habitat conservation and restoration and carbon stock enhancement. Furthermore, the project will produce an analysis comparing property income with and without forest resource management, presenting numerical values to be able to show producers the economic value of maintaining forest resources (forest maintenance costs vs potential income from marketing environmental services certificates) that will serve to demonstrate landowners the advantages for becoming interested in restoration and subsequent certification under Law 3001/06. This will help generate additional incomes for landowners while enhancing forest conservation and restoration in their properties.

331. Under Component 4, 5,000 producers (5% women as minimum initial estimate to be confirmed during implementation) will have increased their understanding and knowledge on the environmental regulatory framework, sustainable production practices, BD conservation, SLM and will be able to replicate the experiences and socio-economic benefits generated through Components 2 and 3.

332. Project interventions and enhanced beneficiary capacities will result in local and regional benefits in terms of better livelihoods, preservation of rural lifestyle, cultural reassertion, and environmental sustainability that contribute to supporting long-term global environmental benefits. In particular, the benefits are: i) Conserving, restoring and maintaining ecosystem services provided by forests and other ecosystems; ii) Maintaining cultural, aesthetic and spiritual benefits, scenic beauty, preserving places of

cultural significance, territorial identity, and valuing the natural heritage; iii) Economic benefits through new sources of diversification, income, food security of small holders, local and indigenous communities; iv) Social benefits in terms of alliances and empowerment of local communities and stakeholders (including women and indigenous peoples).

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approva l	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Refer to the attached appendix of the ProDoc - Appendix 15 Environmental and Social Safeguards
Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
Appendix 15 Environmental and Social Safeguards (signed)	CEO Endorsement ESS	
Appendix 15 Environmental and Social Safeguards	CEO Endorsement ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium Term Goals	End of Project Goals	Means of Verification	Hypothesis
Project Objective: Promote landscape integrity and sustainable beef and soy value chains in two key biomes in Paraguay.						
Component 1: Integrated Landscape Management System (ILM)						

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium Term Goals	End of Project Goals	Means of Verification	Hypothesis
<p>Outcome 1.1: Framework for landscape level land use planning and management improved with integration of national and local governance structures for ecosystem integrity.</p>	<p><u>Project Indicator #1:</u> The territorial planning instruments (SDP and POUT) developed in the intervention districts, in a participatory manner and integrating the Integrated Landscape Management approaches, environmental sustainability standards, gender and cultural relevance.</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Bahia Negra, Filadelfia and Naranjal are making progress in the preparation of their respective SDP/POUT.</p> <p>Mariscal Estigarribia and Neuland do not have SDP/POUT.</p> <p>Avai, Tavai, San Juan Nepomuceno, Fuerte Olimpo and Loma Plata need to revise/update their SDP; they do not have POUTs.</p>	<p>2 SDP prepared (Mariscal Estigarribia and Neuland) and 6 SDP revised/updated (Avai, Tavai, San Juan Nepomuceno, Naranjal, Fuerte Olimpo, Loma Plata) in a participatory manner, integrating ILM, gender and cultural relevance, validated and approved.</p> <p>8 POUT (Mariscal Estigarribia, Fuerte Olimpo, Loma Plata, Neuland, Ava?, Tava? and San Juan Nepomuceno, Naranjal) prepared in a participatory manner, integrating the ILM and environmental sustainability, gender and cultural relevance standards, validated and approved.</p>	<p>10 POUT implemented covering a total area of 14,969,742 hectares. Compliance with the POUTs in terms of the zoning of each municipality within the framework of the ILM and environmental sustainability standards monitored, demonstrating a positive evolution of improvement in indicators of coverage and restoration, reduction of degradation and land use conflicts.</p>	<p>Reports and technical background documents for SDP / POUT development</p> <p>Records of stakeholder participation in the development of the SDP / POUT</p> <p>Institutional reports (MADES, Municipalities, others)</p> <p>SDP</p> <p>POUT</p> <p>Project Progress Reports</p> <p>Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)</p>	<p>Institutional stakeholders (MADES, Municipalities, others) are committed to the development of territorial plans with an ILM approach, understanding that this guarantees better management in the project's key biomes, allowing stakeholders to make decisions in a balanced and sustainable manner.</p> <p>The population, communities and organizations of the districts are actively involved and participate in the preparation of the territorial plans and take ownership of them.</p>

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium Term Goals	End of Project Goals	Means of Verification	Hypothesis
	<p><u>Project Indicator #2:</u></p> <p>Number of people with strengthened capacities for: a) territorial planning, design, implementation and monitoring of integrated land use plans with an ILM, gender and cultural relevance approach; b) monitoring and application of policies, incentives and environmental seals within the ILM framework.</p>	<p>Filadelfia and Bah?a Negra are gaining experience in planning through the development of their POUT. There are experiences with producers in Filadelfia, Bah?a Negra and Naranjal in Law 3001/06 certification of environmental services. There are capacity limitations in institutions and key stakeholders for territorial planning under an ILM approach, monitoring integrated and sustainable land use management.</p> <p>There is inequality in capacity building opportunities for women and indigenous people, which results in a weak participation of women in territorial governance; and almost no representation of indigenous peoples in participatory governance spaces.</p>	<p>At least 90 people from public, private and civil society institutions at national and local levels with installed and strengthened capacities (of which 30% are women, and 10[127] indigenous people depending on each municipality).</p>	<p>270 people from public, private and civil society institutions at national and local levels, with fully installed and strengthened capacities (of which 30% are women, and 30 indigenous people).</p>	<p>Capacity Building Program Document with Tools and Modules</p> <p>Memories of training events and lists of participants</p> <p>Photographic records</p> <p>Training evaluation reports.</p> <p>Satisfactory performance evaluation report in public institutions with inclusion of indicators in line with the process of planning, implementation and monitoring of the POUT, monitoring and enforcement of policies, incentives and environmental seals.</p>	<p>Institutional stakeholders and their staff are interested in developing their capacities and internalizing the ILM approach to planning, implementation and monitoring. They participate in training and apply their newly acquired skills.</p>

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium Term Goals	End of Project Goals	Means of Verification	Hypothesis
	<p><u>Project Indicator #3:</u></p> <p>An operational integrated information system to support land use planning and management, providing greater accessibility, transparency and agility in all procedures related to ILM, increasing both the effectiveness of the work of the responsible administrations and the accessibility of information and knowledge for the generation of reports to support decision making.</p>	<p>MADES has SIAM. INFONA has the SSMT. Decree No. 3246 regulating the SNMF establishes that INFONA and MADES are in charge of the Information System for monitoring and surveillance of deforestation and compliance with environmental and forestry regulations. The information systems are not integrated and are not interoperable. Municipalities do not have access to the information systems to contribute to management in accordance with their responsibilities at the territorial level.</p>	<p>Integrated information system designed with data dictionary, interoperability and information exchange protocols, and agreed between MADES and INFONA, and other key stakeholders.</p> <p>Prototype tested and validated. Data on soil, biodiversity, gender disaggregated information and others systematized and uploaded to the integrated system, including district POUTs.</p>	<p>100% of Environmental Impact Statements in the 10 intervention districts managed through the Integrated Information System. Standardized and fully operational information is available in the set of soil, biodiversity, water, air and climate data in the municipalities of intervention that allow managing land use and monitoring the evolution of the state of the landscape, and reports are generated in support of decision making, also containing information disaggregated by gender.</p>	<p>Agreements and technical documents between MADES and INFONA for integration and interoperability</p> <p>Integrated system design documents and operating manuals</p> <p>Reports issued by the system on projects and environmental impact statements approved.</p> <p>Variables monitoring reports (soil, biodiversity, others)</p> <p>Project Progress Reports</p> <p>PIR</p>	<p>MADES, INFONA and other key stakeholders are willing and ready to agree and maintain the institutional and operational arrangements to implement the integrated information system in the long term. They work in a coordinated and collaborative manner to implement the integrated information system and use it for sustainable land use management within the framework of the district POUTs.</p>

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium Term Goals	End of Project Goals	Means of Verification	Hypothesis
<p>Outputs under Component 1</p> <p>? Output 1.1.1: Integrated information system for sustainable land use management with state-of-the-art technology, geospatial tools, M&E platform and decision support systems.</p> <p>? Output 1.1.2: Territorial planning instruments (SDP and POUT) mainstreaming the ILM approach developed for the selected districts in the intervention sites, considering the integration of sustainable beef and soybean production with the conservation and restoration of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) and corridors located in the productive landscapes of the intervention sites.</p> <p>? Output 1.1.3: Capacity building program incorporating a gender and cultural relevance approach to improve the capacities of public and private stakeholders for planning, implementation and monitoring of POUT, monitoring and enforcement of policies, incentives and environmental seals.</p>						
<p>Component 2: Decoupling -Sustainable food production practices and responsible meat and soy value chains</p>						

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium Term Goals	End of Project Goals	Means of Verification	Hypothesis
<p>Outcome 2.1: Environmental impacts of soybean and beef production on landscape integrity in the Chaco and BAAPA reduced through sustainable soybean and beef production standards that are agreed upon, adopted and applied along the respective value chains.</p>	<p><u>GEF Indicator #4.1:</u> Number of hectares under improved management benefiting biodiversity in accordance with Integrated Landscape Management priorities.</p>	<p>There are numerous state, private (cooperatives, beef and soybean producer associations, individual producers) and NGO initiatives that develop activities to promote good agricultural and livestock practices, but they do not necessarily incorporate biodiversity considerations. Although the properties must have forest reserves, these are not planned considering the landscape and biological corridors. There is no data collection mechanism to determine the level of application of good practices by landowners.</p>	<p>Consensus sustainable meat and soybean production standards</p> <p>40 demonstration farms (at least 5% farms are led by women, to be confirmed based on the baseline to be defined during implementation) have farm management and sustainable production practices that benefit biodiversity validated for implementation.</p>	<p>BAAPA: 5,000</p> <p>Chaco: 24,050</p> <p><u>Total: 29,050</u></p>	<p>Sustainable meat and soybean production standards</p> <p>Letters of commitment with producers for the application of good sustainable practices</p> <p>Diagnosis and land management plans for demonstrative establishments</p> <p>Good practice implementation monitoring reports</p> <p>Agreements with cooperatives, producer associations, NGOs for the promotion and scaling up of good sustainable production practices.</p> <p>Producer training reports (workshops, field days, producer-to-producer outreach)</p>	<p>Institutional stakeholders improve inter-institutional coordination and work collaboratively with other value chain stakeholders to promote sustainable meat and soybean production.</p> <p>Municipalities empower their POUT and together with national institutions (MADES, INFONA, others) implement coordinated monitoring and control for legal compliance. Establish collaborative relationships with landowners for the adoption of practices that benefit the BD.</p> <p>Producers aware, committed and actively involved in adopting sustainable</p>

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium Term Goals	End of Project Goals	Means of Verification	Hypothesis
	<p><u>Indicator GEF#4.2:</u> Number of hectares certified under national or international standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations.</p>	<p>Approximately 35,000 ha of soybeans certified under the RTRS scheme in the BAAPA intervention area</p> <p>0 hectares of certified meat production that incorporate biodiversity considerations.</p> <p>There are no national standards for the certification of sustainable production or national certification schemes (green seals, others).</p>	<p>Feasibility of the application of national certification schemes (Green Seal, certification with Geographical Indication or Denomination of Origin) demonstrated. Schemes designed.</p>	<p>BAAPA: 5,000 (production of soybeans certified under international schemes and/or MADES Green Seal).</p> <p>Chaco: 10,000 (meat production certified with MADES Green Seal and/or DOC)</p> <p><u>Total: 15,000</u> -</p>	<p>Green Seal Design Document/DOC</p> <p>Green Seal/DOC Procedures and Application Guide</p> <p>Certification Documents</p> <p>Producer registries</p> <p>Project progress reports</p> <p>PIR</p>	<p>production practices that consider the conservation of BD</p> <p>Comply with environmental regulations, thereby reducing (illegal) deforestation. Adopt sustainable practices that increase production efficiency, reducing the expansion of their properties over new areas.</p> <p>Interest and commitment of institutional stakeholders (MADES, financial entities and others) to</p>

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium Term Goals	End of Project Goals	Means of Verification	Hypothesis
	<p><u>Indicator GEF#4.3:</u> Number of hectares where sustainable land management practices are applied in productive systems.</p>	<p>There are initiatives (government, cooperatives, producer groups, NGOs) that promote good agricultural and livestock practices.</p> <p>There is no data collection mechanism to determine the level of implementation of best practices by owners.</p> <p>Land degradation levels in the intervention areas are estimated at approximately 2,950,000 ha in Chaco (26% of the area) and 26,200 ha in BAAPA (7% of the area).</p>	<p>Consensus sustainable meat and soybean production standards</p> <p>40 demonstration farms have farm management and sustainable land management practices validated for implementation (at least 5% of farms are led by women, to be confirmed based on the baseline to be defined during implementation).</p>	<p>BAAPA: 8,000</p> <p>Chaco: 110,950</p> <p><u>Total: 118,950</u></p>	<p>Sustainable meat and soybean production standards</p> <p>Letters of commitment with producers for the application of good sustainable practices</p> <p>Diagnosis and land management plans for demonstrative establishments</p> <p>Good practice implementation monitoring reports</p> <p>Agreements with cooperatives, producer associations, NGOs for the promotion and scaling up of good sustainable production practices.</p> <p>Producer training reports (workshops, field days, producer-to-producer outreach)</p>	<p>develop incentives (green seal, financial products, etc.), and to promote and facilitate access to them by producers. Interest and convenience of producers to incur in certifications and green seal.</p> <p>Adequate availability of the necessary resources for producers to access and apply best practices. Financing available to scale up investments in sustainable production.</p> <p>Climate hazards do not negatively impact productive activities</p>

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium Term Goals	End of Project Goals	Means of Verification	Hypothesis
	<p>GEF Indicator #4.4: Area of landscape where the rate of land use change has been reduced (through sustainable intensification of production), as well as illegal deforestation (through improved monitoring and control).</p>	<p>State agencies do not have a single registry that reliably details deforestation levels (Chaco). Remote monitoring data on deforestation are global and do not differentiate between authorized and illegal change of use. There are 98,000 hectares of forests in the country certified under Law 3001/06.</p>	0	<p>Chaco: 10,900 (HVCF conserved in Alto Paraguay due to the effect of adequacy)</p> <p>BAAPA and Chaco: 9,800 (forests certified under Law 3001/06)</p> <p><u>Total: 20,700</u></p>	<p>Monitoring reports generated by the integrated information system (Result 1.1)</p> <p>Registration of properties certified under Law 3001/06</p> <p>Reports from executing partners and organizations participating in the project</p> <p>Project progress reports</p> <p>PIR</p>	

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium Term Goals	End of Project Goals	Means of Verification	Hypothesis
	<p><u>Project Indicator #4:</u></p> <p>Investments in incentives mobilized to support sustainable meat and soybean value chains through the adoption of sustainable standards and practices.</p>	<p>There are no real incentives for the meat value chain except those negotiated by producer groups in relation to payment for quality.</p> <p>In the case of farmers, they receive differentiated payments that do not in themselves compensate for the cost of certification, but the good practices, when incorporated routinely, improve environmental and economic sustainability.</p>	<p>Analysis of incentive schemes for sustainable production demonstrate feasibility. Financial and non-financial incentives designed. At least two low-interest financial products approved for environmental adaptation in the Western Region and two for the Western Region, for producers in the intervention area.</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p>At least USD 500,000 in incentives mobilized to support sustainable production (e.g. credit lines, incentives under the Payment by Results Project, funds for environmental adequacy, cost reduction for regulatory incentives).</p>	<p>Incentive design documents</p> <p>Records of incentive beneficiaries</p> <p>Records of financial entities</p> <p>Project progress reports</p> <p>PIR</p>	

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium Term Goals	End of Project Goals	Means of Verification	Hypothesis
	<p><u>Project Indicator #5:</u> Area in hectares covered by investments in sustainable practices for beef and soybean production.</p>	0		<p>BAAPA: 10,000</p> <p>Chaco: 16,000</p> <p><u>Total:</u> <u>26,000</u></p>	<p>Records of incentive beneficiaries</p> <p>Records of financial entities</p> <p>Project progress reports</p> <p>PIR</p>	
	<p><u>GEF Indicator #11:</u> Number of producers adopting good practices for sustainable meat and soybean production in accordance with the standards developed by the project (% are women)</p>	0	<p>40 pilot producers implement diagnosis and farm management identifying the best sustainable production practices (at least 5% of farms are led by women, to be confirmed based on the baseline to be defined during implementation)</p>	<p>BAAPA: 500</p> <p>Chaco: 1,500</p> <p><u>Total:</u> <u>2,000</u></p> <p>(at least 5% are women - to be confirmed based on baseline to be defined during implementation)</p>	<p>Agreements with productive stakeholders (cooperatives, associations) for the implementation of best practices.</p> <p>Records of producers joining the project</p> <p>Project progress reports</p> <p>PIR</p>	

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium Term Goals	End of Project Goals	Means of Verification	Hypothesis
Outputs under Component 2						
<p>? Output 2.1.1 Strengthened regional multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms, including gender considerations for sustainable beef and soybean supply chains.</p> <p>? Output 2.1.2 Program for the adoption and improvement of sustainable beef and soybean production practices, development of responsible commodity value chains, including the development of incentives.</p> <p>? Output 2.1.3: Coordination mechanism between national and local governance levels for the implementation of improved policies and incentive schemes.</p> <p>? Output 2.1.4: Outreach and landowner involvement program aimed at regulating reserves, compensation options and green seals to advance connectivity in KBAs and HCVPs, with a focus on gender and cultural relevance.</p>						
Component 3: Land restoration and connectivity						
Outcome 3.1: Landscape integrity enhanced through strategic integration of conservation and restoration activities that increase habitat connectivity for BD in Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) and High Conservation	<u>Project Indicator #6:</u> Number of plans that integrate conservation and restoration by increasing habitat connectivity for biodiversity and ecosystem services developed.	0	3 plans developed with municipalities and aligned with the respective POUT and integrating conservation and restoration areas in the intervention corridors (Bah?a Negra, Fuerte Olimpo and Naranjal, which will be the first with approved POUT).	10 plans developed with municipalities and aligned with the respective POUT, covering an area of 3,239,651 hectares in the intervention corridors (comprising conservation areas and a 10 km area of influence for restoration).	Diagnostic reports and studies Plan documents Project progress reports PIR	Committed municipalities are strengthened to develop and implement actions aligned with their territorial planning instruments. Adequate inter-institutional coordination between the national and

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium Term Goals	End of Project Goals	Means of Verification	Hypothesis
Value Forests (HCVF), as well as ecosystem services that increase productivity in beef and soybeans	<p><u>GEF Indicator #3.1:</u></p> <p>Area in hectares of agricultural land restored</p> <p>-</p>		<p>35 pilot sites established to demonstrate incorporated restoration practices; and to identify cost-effective practices and techniques.</p> <p>(at least 5% of establishments are headed by women, to be confirmed based on the baseline to be defined during implementation).</p>	BAAPA: 2,000	<p>Letters of commitment from landowners and/or institutions where demonstration sites are installed</p> <p>Diagnostic and technical reports for site installation and operation</p> <p>Project progress reports</p> <p>PIR</p>	<p>local levels to develop restoration plans.</p> <p>Resources available and mobilized to support municipalities, landowners, and communities in the implementation of plans</p> <p>Landowners and communities are actively involved and participate in the implementation</p>

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium Term Goals	End of Project Goals	Means of Verification	Hypothesis
	<p>GEF Indicator #3.2: Area in hectares of forest and woodlands restored through improved and participatory approaches.</p>	0	35 pilot sites (same as above)	BAAPA & Chaco: 3,000	<p>Letters of commitment from landowners and/or institutions where demonstration sites are installed</p> <p>Diagnostic and technical reports for site installation and operation</p> <p>Project progress reports</p> <p>PIR</p>	<p>n of restoration actions.</p> <p>Climate risks do not negatively impact ecosystems and restoration activities.</p>

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium Term Goals	End of Project Goals	Means of Verification	Hypothesis
	<p><u>GEF Indicator #3.3:</u></p> <p>Area in hectares of natural grass and shrubland restored</p>	0	35 pilot sites (same as above)	Chaco: 5,000	<p>Letters of commitment from landowners and/or institutions where demonstration sites are installed</p> <p>Diagnostic and technical reports for site installation and operation</p> <p>Project progress reports</p> <p>PIR</p>	
	<p><u>GEF Indicator #6</u></p> <p>t CO2e sequestered through and land forest conservation and restoration in intervention areas</p>	0	0	8,693,057 t CO2e (the total horizon for sequestration is 20 years. Refer to Ex-ACT tool)	<p>Sequestration measurement methodology</p> <p>Carbon sequestration measurement reports</p> <p>Project progress reports</p> <p>PIR</p>	

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium Term Goals	End of Project Goals	Means of Verification	Hypothesis
<p>Outputs under Component 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Output 3.1.1: Landscape restoration and sustainable forest management plans aligned with the POUTs. ? Output 3.1.2: Capacities of national and local stakeholders strengthened for landscape restoration and forest and biodiversity conservation. ? Output 3.1.3: Strategy for the promotion of restoration incentive schemes at the scale of productive areas integrated with connectivity opportunities of KBAs and HCVFs. ? Output 3.1.4: Gender-sensitive and culturally relevant management plans for income diversification and investments for small landowners in PA buffer zones that contribute to habitat conservation and restoration and carbon stock enhancement. 						
<p>Component 4: M&E, Knowledge Management and scaling up to national and global levels</p>						

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium Term Goals	End of Project Goals	Means of Verification	Hypothesis
<p>Outcome 4.1: Recognition, adoption and replication of integrated landscape management and land use planning improved.</p>	<p><u>Project Indicator #7:</u> Number and type of knowledge products with experiences and lessons learned published and disseminated (including the differentiated impact on women and men, and the way in which the gender approach has been integrated into project implementation) and cultural/ethnic relevance.</p>	0	<p>Knowledge management plan and communication strategy with a gender perspective and intercultural approach developed and validated.</p> <p>1 project website developed, linked to MADES web platforms, Global Platform and other project partners, constantly updated.</p> <p>At least 9 documents published and disseminated containing FOLUR Paraguay's experiences and lessons learned (including the gender perspective).</p>	<p>Knowledge management plan and communication strategy with a gender perspective and intercultural approach implemented.</p> <p>At least 18 documents published and disseminated containing FOLUR Paraguay's experiences and lessons learned (including the gender perspective); and 24 audiovisuals on successful cases including testimonies by women.</p> <p>Results and materials disseminated through the project website and other media (newsletters, social networks, etc.). Websites of project partners disseminate experiences and promote replication.</p>	<p>Knowledge management plan document</p> <p>Website, intranet</p> <p>Publications, audiovisuals</p> <p>Communication products: graphic line, newsletters, social networks, information kits, merchandising, press releases, press releases, etc.</p> <p>Newspaper clippings, photographic records, etc.</p> <p>Project progress reports</p> <p>PIR</p>	<p>The project partners are open to the challenges, successes and lessons learned from the project so that these can be identified, published and disseminated.</p>

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium Term Goals	End of Project Goals	Means of Verification	Hypothesis
	<p data-bbox="347 323 511 386">GEF Indicator #11:</p> <p data-bbox="347 415 500 1205">Number of producers, men and women, informed and trained, who increase their knowledge and have a favorable attitude towards the adoption of sustainable production standards through project actions, measured through KAP surveys at the beginning, mid-term and end of the project.</p>	0	0	5,000	<p data-bbox="1092 323 1243 352">CAP Surveys</p> <p data-bbox="1092 449 1230 478">Mailing lists</p> <p data-bbox="1092 575 1195 638">Outreach materials</p> <p data-bbox="1092 730 1247 827">Lists of participants in project events</p> <p data-bbox="1092 919 1187 1016">Project progress reports</p> <p data-bbox="1092 1100 1138 1129">PIR</p>	

Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium Term Goals	End of Project Goals	Means of Verification	Hypothesis
	<p><u>Project Indicator #8:</u></p> <p>FOLUR Paraguay linked to the FOLUR Global Platform</p>	0	<p>At least 3 participations (1 per year) in the global meetings of the Global Platform, sharing information and progress of FOLUR Paraguay and exchanging experiences with other national projects.</p> <p>At least 3 participations (1 per year) in regional activities of the Global Platform sharing information and progress of FOLUR Paraguay and exchanging experiences with other national projects.</p>	<p>At least 6 participations (1 per year) in the global meetings of the Global Platform, sharing information and progress of FOLUR Paraguay and exchanging experiences with other national projects.</p> <p>At least 3 participations (1 per year) in regional activities of the Global Platform sharing information and progress of FOLUR Paraguay and exchanging experiences with other national projects.</p>	<p>Reports from global and regional event organizers</p> <p>Reports from event participants on their return to the event</p> <p>Photographic records</p> <p>Annual report for the Platform with success stories</p> <p>Project progress reports</p> <p>PIR</p>	<p>The project partners are open to the challenges, successes and lessons learned from the project so that these can be identified, published and disseminated.</p>
<p>Outputs under Component 4:</p> <p>? Output 4.1.1 Knowledge management and communication strategy to strengthen the adoption of sustainable value chains, integrated landscape management and improved territorial planning.</p> <p>? Output 4.1.2 Value chain partners and government mobilized for adopting and replicating standard-compliant protocols and sustainable sourcing of beef and soy.</p> <p>? Output 4.1.3 Gender sensitive M&E system operational to track project progress and impact.</p> <p>? Output 4.1.4. Strategy to link project lessons and results with the global FOLUR program.</p>						

[127] Each municipality has a different number of indigenous population and diversity of peoples. An average of 10 is established, but it will vary for each municipality, seeking to ensure an appropriate representation in number and ethnicity.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Council Comments to FOLUR Impact Program Addendum

The December 2019 Workprogram includes comments by France, Germany, Canada and the United States to the FOLUR Impact Program Addendum.

France Comments	Response
? France of course supports this project which aims at the sustainable management of land and forests and the greening / sustainability of value chains by targeting large producer countries.	
? It would be interesting to explore potential coordination with the French national strategy to combat imported deforestation (SNDI), the European strategies on the subject, and with the alliance for tropical forests.	This network seems to have great potential for interaction with FOLUR. While it appears to be geared towards African countries in particular, we are certain that exchange opportunities will arise through the global FOLUR KM platform.
<p>Germany Comments</p> <p>Germany requests that the following requirements are taken into account during the design of the final project proposal</p>	

<p>? Germany asks to clarify the following aspects in the final project proposal:</p> <p>How will local governments and civil society organizations in the respective countries be strengthened as change agents of an enabling environment?</p> <p>What are country specific risks and mitigation strategies with regards to current political priorities and institutional capacities (esp. with regard to environmental, civil society and indigenous issues)?</p> <p>How is the LDN response hierarchy addressed (priority on avoiding land degradation) in order not to incentivize degradation through restoration support?</p>	<p>We concur with the relevance of the highlighted aspects and have addressed them in project design. Here are the references:</p> <p>Local governance is most salient in our component one, that emphasizes work with municipal authorities in land use planning, but also involves component 2 in work with landowners and cooperatives and component 3 for restoration. Please refer to section 3.3 in the prodoc for more detail.</p> <p>Country specific risks and respective mitigation strategies include social-environmental safeguards and gender/indigenous issues. Please refer to the risk analysis section 3.5, to Appendices 15 (safeguards), 17 (Gender Action Plan) and 18 (IP). Furthermore these aspects are crosscutting throughout the project components and strategy.</p> <p>LDN figures prominently in the prodoc throughout and cannot be pinpointed to a single section. However, for ease of reference, it is in component one where the reader can probably get a good idea, as elements from components 2 and 3 regarding incentives and restoration come together for Land Use Planning.</p>
<p>? In addition, Germany recommends taking into account ongoing initiatives of the German ONE WORLD - No Hunger Initiative regarding the Green Innovation Centres for the Agriculture and Food Sector (i.a. in Nigeria, India) as well as regarding Soil Conservation and Soil Rehabilitation for Food Security (India).</p>	<p>While the proposed initiatives seem to be active in Asia, we can foresee that the KM elements of the global programme will reach out to child projects throughout other areas to share relevant experiences from the programme in reference. The Paraguay Child project is prepared to participate in this kind of exchange through its planned KM activities under component 4.</p>
<p>Canada Comments</p>	

<p>? We recommend that Fundacion para la Conservacion del Bosque Chiquitano (FCBC) be invited to be a stakeholder in this GEF project. FCBC is a non-profit organization based in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, whose geographic scope includes the entire department of Santa Cruz and focuses on the ecosystems with the greatest environmental vulnerability, especially the Chiquitano Dry Forest, the Cerrado and the Chaco. FCBC has promoted the design and implementation of around 500 projects and initiatives at different scales, especially in the Chiquitania region, both with the public and private sectors and in close collaboration with the social actors and authorities of the region and with different local and national and international partner organizations.</p>	<p>Thank you for this comment. Our Paraguay Child project shares the Chaco ecosystem with neighboring Bolivia where this initiative works. We can foresee interaction with our pilot area in the Chaco ecoregion, provided the enabling environment is in place. The most relevant would be that there is political will for transboundary collaboration from the neighboring countries. The latter is presently receiving support from the UN system through exchanges between agencies in the countries that share the Chaco (Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay) which may bode well for future collaboration. The Paraguay Child Project will certainly be open to support such initiative.</p>
<p>United States Comments</p>	
<p>? We support the FOLUR program and these addenda and have some additional comments for improvement.</p> <p>First, our understanding of the phrase and concept of ?food systems? and ?transforming food systems? refers to a holistic, systems-approach to food and agriculture, including very prominently, nutrition and diet. The lack therefore, of mention of nutrition and diet in the projects is of concern, and we recommend that these important concepts not be isolated from broader transformative work on the biodiversity and ecosystem, and overall environment sustainability considerations of food system transformation discussions.</p>	<p>We acknowledge the importance of this comment putting food systems and nutrition in perspective. From the exchanges with our partners during the PPG we have come to increasingly appreciate the concept of Regenerative Agriculture and the deep transformational potential that it brings with it, in particular by establishing productive protocols that lead not only to more sustainable agricultural production, but that intrinsically foster better growth conditions in the plant and animal nutrition aspects with a knock-on effect on human nutrition values. We think that several organizations and partners, especially in the USA will be instrumental in providing insights into a new way of approaching agriculture towards sustainability and better nutrition. We are partnering with the best already and look forward to a fruitful collaboration during project implementation. Regarding nutrition in particular, our Paraguay project will also have links to this apparently secondary aspect through its crosscutting strategy to work inclusively with smallholders and their family economies.</p>
<p>? Additionally, we will closely track the performance of both Nucafe and the Bugisu Co-op, which we believe will benefit from close monitoring.</p>	<p>These are partners for the coffee commodity projects.</p>

b) Council Comments to FOLUR Impact Program PFD at the June 2019 Workprogram.

<p>Canada Comments</p>	<p>Response</p>
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<p><i>? How could agricultural activities at the forest/agriculture interface be best developed and channeled in a way that they would not result in further encroachment on forests?</i></p>	<p>To address this central question for the FOLUR programme, the Paraguay Child project applies an integrated landscape approach. It evolves around the development of comprehensive information systems and land use planning at the subnational and local level (Component 1). This approach, working directly with producers and local stakeholders/authorities, will make it possible to concentrate production in areas that are already under use for agriculture and ranching via the implementation of best practices and incentives (Component 2), whilst steering these activities away from HCV areas. The latter in turn will be supported by promoting connectivity of habitats in conservation areas with restoration activities in key areas of the productive landscape (Component 3) utilizing site specific criteria.</p>
<p>Germany, Norway, Denmark Comments</p>	
<p><i>These countries mentioned the importance of soils and also recommended considering adaptation benefits.</i></p>	<p>We could not agree more with these comments. Beef and soy production in Paraguay have seen unprecedented levels of growth in response to the increasing world demand for commodities, to the detriment of ecosystem integrity on both, the Atlantic Forest and the Chaco biomes. In FOLUR's approach to increase productivity based on appropriate natural resource management, soil health plays a fundamental role together with water management. It thus receives particular attention in the design of the activities proposed by the project including adequate budgeting for analysis, monitoring and technical assistance followed by scaling from pilots to the national level. In the short and medium term, improvement in soil health and fertility is expected as a consequence of project interventions under said approach. In the longer term, adaptation benefits will also be rendered, derived amongst others from ecosystem health and integrity. The coordination and reciprocal collaboration with the UNEP lead Adaptation Fund project in Paraguay also underpins the achievement of adaptation benefits through FOLUR interventions. Finally, the project is in line with the National Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector 2016 - 2022, which aims to reduce the vulnerability of the agricultural sector to disaster risks exacerbated by climate variability and climate change.</p>

c) Responses to STAP Review:

STAP comment: Climate resilience not addressed in detail, though mentioned in the section on risks. The proposed

response to climate change is quite general at this level; more detail expected in development of country projects and in program-level monitoring and targeted capacity support functions.

(see also response under GEF Council comments)

Response: Project development has taken this comment from STAP into consideration. Indeed extreme weather conditions such as droughts, early or late frosts and high rainfall intensity are adversely affecting ecosystems and population in Paraguay and hampering the application of sustainable production protocols as well as restoration efforts, at risk of accelerated land degradation and biodiversity loss. In response to this, the project's design is aligned with proposals and recommendations from various studies and forecasts on the effects of climate change and contemplated in the National Climate Change Plan, the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, the National Plan for Disaster Risk Management and Adaptation to Climate Change in Paraguay's Agricultural Sector, and the National Forest Strategy for Sustainable Growth, which mention, among others, the need to promote the adoption of sustainable agricultural and livestock production systems, the establishment of biological corridors, restoration, and land use planning.

Through the local land use planning efforts, a territorial planning adapted to the dynamics of use and management will be built, considering the different stakeholders with a view to sustainable development. In the context of territorial planning with an ILM approach, the Sustainable Development and Land Use Plans will incorporate mitigation, adaptation and resilience considerations. These considerations will contribute to incorporate and/or strengthen adaptation and resilience to the effects of climate variability in these instruments and in their implementation.

Dialogue platforms will contribute to raise awareness and increase the knowledge regarding the importance of the ILM approach. These aspects will also be part of the trainings for key stakeholders to build capacities for territorial planning. Land use plans will identify good practices for sustainable production, conservation and restoration, taking into account practices and measures that are resilient to the expected effects of climate change. The adoption of practices that favor adequate soil and water management in productive systems (e.g. agroforestry systems, silvopastoral systems, regenerative agriculture), forest conservation in reserves, forest restoration in both reserves and protective forests, and sustainable forest management will serve to minimize the impacts of extreme climate events and reduce vulnerability to extreme climate events.

The development of forest restoration plans will include the identification of adaptation measures and the potential for ecosystem-based adaptation, as well as a climate suitability study to assess current and future climatic conditions to provide guidance for restoration activities, identify habitat and agricultural production vulnerabilities, key species and restoration practices. Community plans that combine

conservation, restoration and income diversification alternatives, will take into account the contribution of women in the development of management practices, as well as the traditional knowledge of indigenous communities that can contribute to the adoption of mitigation and adaptation measures to the effects of climate change.

The National Emergency Secretariat, in coordination with the Meteorology and Hydrology Directorate, issues periodic bulletins and early warnings on the risk of meteorological phenomena. The Agriculture Ministry's Risk Management Unit issues forecasts for the agricultural sector, and private productive sector entities also follow up on climate risks. Through these stakeholders, the project will have updated reports on climate forecasts to make the necessary adjustments to the work plans to adjust the development of project activities in order to meet project objectives.

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STAP comment: More thinking about possible technological, financing, and business model innovations would be desirable, from which each country and the IP as a whole could benefit.

|

Response: We fully agree. While these factors will vary widely across the board depending on the commodities, regional conditions and global markets, the Paraguay Child project has taken these recommendations on board in its overall approach and detailed design as well. Technological innovation is primarily addressed in Component 2 by promoting best practices for soy and beef production and the associated capacity building and scaling. Financial innovation is also part of the approach by engaging the main players in the international green finance initiatives such as UNEP FI and its partners, linking initiatives with the national banking sector. Regulatory coherence will also be an innovation as the relevant policies and applicable incentives schemes are factored in to support more sustainable business models within the entire value chain of these commodities.

The project will proactively engage and strengthen interaction between the Global Platform and the project in Paraguay for enhanced mutual learning and benefit. The project will lead on country level engagement with male and female producers, corporate sector value chain integration, local finance institutions (e.g. engagement with UNEP FI) to complement outreach and engagement at regional and global scale. The project will also participate in relevant national or regional roundtables and other relevant multi-stakeholder platforms at country level. The project will identify and promote opportunities for policy reform in support of the transformation of the beef and soy value chains as well as enhanced multi-agency cooperation and public and private sector engagement in transformative processes. The project will participate in periodic assessments with local partners and FOLUR IP Annual Meetings to guide knowledge and outreach product development and contribute to the identification of opportunities for communications support on gender and private sector engagement based on local and national context.

STAP comment: Moreover, a view on the different ways to scale (see notes on scaling out, up or deep in STAP priority criteria document) would also ask whether there are cultural norms or other cultural barriers which require innovative responses as well, for example, in areas such as consumer demand, rule enforcement, or indigenous peoples' rights. These may not be the most salient barriers, but it is useful to explicitly consider these.

Response: FOLUR Paraguay applies an Integrated Landscape Management (ILM) approach based on an internal logic that includes i) the development of a participatory governance model for integrated landscape management, ii) field interventions in the selected pilot areas for best practices in sustainable beef and soybean production as well as to promote conservation and restoration actions, and iii) the exchange of knowledge, learning and systematization of experiences and lessons learned **for scaling up from the local to the national and global levels within the framework of the Global FOLUR Program.**

Scaling is thus an integral part of project design. Component four includes the most salient activities and budget for this purpose. While soybeans and beef are two main commodities in Paraguay's economy, covering a substantive geographic area and participation in foreign trade, the two highly representative sites chosen in the Chaco and Atlantic Forest ecosystems will greatly contribute to the scalability of actions along both value chains. Producers' Associations such as APS, CAP, APAD, APACS, CREA, UGP, ARP will be instrumental in dissemination and assistance to their associates to promote scaling up of project lessons and results. Interinstitutional coordination to achieve proper alignment of regulatory frameworks is also a major element in scaling lessons and production/conservation protocols at national level. In addition, the participation in forums such as the platforms for sustainable beef, soy and finance are in and of themselves mechanisms for exchange and scaling up. Finally, the reciprocal interactions with the global FOLUR programme for Knowledge Management designed into the child project provide an additional instrument to ensure scaling of lessons and best practices.

STAP comment: Potential of gender considerations hindering full participation of an important stakeholder group? No hindrance indicated, but this merits deeper analysis during full program preparation, particularly regarding barriers to gender-equitable resource access and tenure rights, and to inclusive decision-making in landscape-level planning and policy formulation.

Response: The project preparation phase conducted an in depth analysis regarding inclusivity, gender equality, social issues and needs relevant to the project in Paraguay in particular. The objective was to ensure the participation of women in the area of influence of the project, in the planning, execution and access to benefits of FOLUR Project activities, with a gender perspective. The results of the Gender Assessment are included and presented in detail in the project Gender Analysis and Action Plan, Appendix 17 in ProDoc). The action plan is cross cutting to all components of the project and

delineates activities and outputs for all of them with the concomitant budgeting and planning requirements. In addition, gender aspects will be tracked as part of the project's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system, including through indicators and targets as part of the project results framework (ProDoc, Appendix 4) as well as the costed M&E plan (ProDoc, Appendix 7).

GEFSEC Comments to Paraguay Child Project

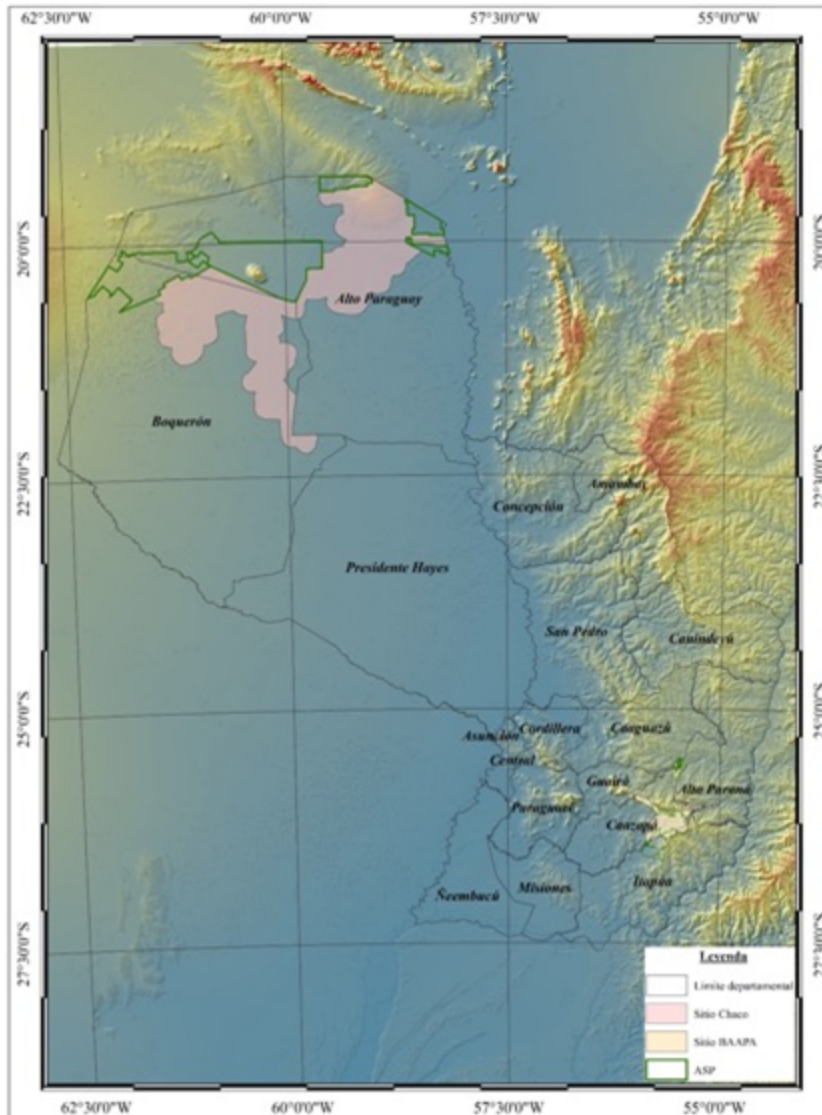
GEFSEC Comments to the Paraguay Child Project were addressed by UNEP at that stage. No further action was required in regards to these comments at CEO Endorsement Stage.

**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status
in the table below:**

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 150,000			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Expert assessment on land use planning, commodities, restoration, gender/indigenous people and communication/KM	102,500	102,500	
Consultation process meetings and travel	20,000	20,000	
Workshops	20,000	20,000	
Communication, dissemination, translation, data, miscellaneous	7,500	7,500	
Total	150,000	150,000	0

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



Location of Paraguay FOLUR intervention areas

Coordinates of FOLUR intervention areas. Geographical coordinates correspond to Datum WGS84.

Area	Top left hand corner		Bottom right hand corner	
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
Chaco	20° 33,600' S	061° 30,486' W	20° 02,904' S	058° 09,780' W
BAAPA	25° 55,350' S	056° 00,552' W	25° 55,338' S	054° 59,424' W

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Appendix A: Indicative Project Budget Template										
Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USD eq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) ⁸⁰
		<i>Component 1</i>	<i>Component 2</i>	<i>Component 3</i>	<i>Component 4</i>	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>M&E</i>	<i>PMC</i>		
		<i>Outcome 1.1</i>	<i>Outcome 2.1</i>	<i>Outcome 3.1</i>	<i>Outcome 4.1</i>					
Works							0		0	CCN
									0	CCN
Goods	Computer equipment (UGP)	5,000	5,000	5,000		15,000			15,000	CCN
	Office furniture (UGP)	5,334	5,333	5,333		16,000			16,000	CCN
	Computer equipment (Communication) (P.4.1.1)				8,770	8,770			8,770	CCN
	GPS for POUT development (10 municipalities, 2 MADES, 2 INFONA)	7,910				7,910			7,910	CCN
	Drone for topographic survey (2)	120,000				120,000			120,000	CCN
	Computers High performance workstation (10 municipalities, 1 made, 1 infona) (P.1.1.1)	120,000				120,000			120,000	CCN

	Materials / equipment installation / operation of municipal nurseries (P.3.1.1)			180,000		180,000			180,000	CCN
	Materials / equipment installation / operation of community nurseries (P.3.1.4)			75,000		75,000			75,000	CCN
	Equipment for restoration field work:					0			0	CCN
	Hypsometer - HAGLOF-LUDDE Relascope (P.3.1.1)			189		189			189	CCN
	Vertex (P.3.1.1)			17,134		17,134			17,134	CCN
	Diametric tape (P.3.1.1)			2,200		2,200			2,200	CCN
	Suunto hypsometer (P.3.1.1)			4,194		4,194			4,194	CCN
										CCN
Vehicles	Vehicles (3) (UGP)	40,000	40,000	40,000		120,000			120,000	CCN
										CCN
Grants/ Sub-grants						0			0	CCN
Revolving funds/ Seed funds / Equity						0			0	CCN
Sub-contract to executing partner/ entity						0			0	CCN
						0			0	CCN

Contractual Services ? Individual						0			0	CCN
Contractual Services ? Company	CAP surveys (baseline, midterm and final) (P.4.1.1)				36,000	36,000			36,000	CCN
	TA Integrated information system development (P.1.1.1)	199,500				199,500			199,500	CCN
	TA Preparation of PDS / POUT (P.1.1.2)	635,000				635,000			635,000	CCN
	TA Development of operational plans for platform stakeholders (P.2.1.1)		50,000			50,000			50,000	CCN
	TA Development of sustainable production standards (P.2.1.2)		100,000			100,000			100,000	CCN
	TA to pilot producers for adjustment (legal framework & standards) (P.2.1.2)		90,000			90,000			90,000	CCN
	TA Development of production incentives (financial, green seal) (P.2.1.2)		109,000			109,000			109,000	CCN

	TA Development of restoration plans (P.3.1.1)			180,000		180,000			180,000	CCN
	TA Development incentives for restoration (P.3.1.3)			80,000		80,000			80,000	CCN
	TA Development of community restoration / diversification plans (P.3.1.4)			180,000		180,000			180,000	CCN
	TA to value chains for market development (P.4.1.2)				285,000	285,000			285,000	CCN
										CCN
International Consultants	International consultants								0	CCN
	GIS, Data Management and Land Use Planning LUP	86,500				86,500			86,500	CCN
	Resources for Successful Best Agricultural Practices (Meat and Soy commodity chains)		128,364			128,364			128,364	CCN
	KBAs, HCVF and Restoration Expertise			116,410		116,410			116,410	CCN

	National Global Linkage and FOLUR Platform				58,700	58,700			58,700	CCN
										CCN
Local Consulta nts	Analysis / Incorporatio n of a gender approach in value chains (P.2.1.1)		6,000			6,000			6,000	CCN
	Institutional and financial sustainabilit y of platforms (P.2.1.1.)		20,000			20,000			20,000	CCN
	Developmen t of digital platform for diagnosis and evaluation of farms (P.2.1.2)		15,000			15,000			15,000	CCN
										CCN
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Principal Technical Advisor (UGP)	57,600	57,600	57,600	21,600	194,400		21,600	216,000	CCN
	Land Use Planning Specialist (UGP)	180,000				180,000			180,000	CCN
	Sustainable Production Specialist (UGP)		180,000			180,000			180,000	CCN
	Ecosystem Restoration Specialist (UGP)			180,000		180,000			180,000	CCN
	Gender/Indi genous People Specialist (UGP)	40,500	40,500	40,500	40,500	162,000			162,000	CCN
	Communicat ion Specialist (UGP)	40,500	40,500	40,500	40,500	162,000			162,000	CCN

	Project Coordinator (UGP)					0		180,000	180,000	CCN
	Technical-Operative Assistant(UGP)	31,472	31,472	31,472	5,184	99,600		30,000	129,600	CCN
	Local Technician Chaco (UGP)	43,200	43,200	43,200	14,400	144,000			144,000	CCN
	Local Technician BAAPA (UGP)	43,200	43,200	43,200	14,400	144,000			144,000	CCN
										CCN
Travel	Official staff travel (UGP)	134,593	134,593	134,593	29,824	433,603	26,000		459,603	CCN
	Official supervision and monitoring travel (MADES)	25,000	25,000	25,000		75,000			75,000	CCN
										CCN
Training	Support participation of women/indigenous people in preparation of POUT (P.1.1.2)	33,760				33,760			33,760	CCN
	Participatory workshops POUT preparation (33) (P.1.1.2)	171,600				171,600			171,600	CCN
	Courses for municipal technicians, MADES, INFONA in POUT (4) (P.1.1.3)	57,600				57,600			57,600	CCN
	Course for MADES / INFONA information systems technicians (P.1.1.1)	9,000				9,000			9,000	CCN

	Gender / intercultural training workshops (2) (UGP)				10,000	10,000			10,000	CCN
	Actors training workshops on gender / interculturality (4) (P.1.1..2)	26,800				26,800			26,800	CCN
	Women's platform action plan design workshops (P.2.1.1)		36,400			36,400			36,400	CCN
	Workshops for women / indigenous participation in platforms (P.2.1.1)		29,975			29,975			29,975	CCN
	Training workshops for indigenous work groups (P.2.1.1)		28,000			28,000			28,000	CCN
	Workshops for standards socialization and selection of pilot farms (P.2.1.2)		30,000			30,000			30,000	CCN
	Workshops on diagnosis methodology definition and property management (P.2.1.2)		30,000			30,000			30,000	CCN
	Training workshops / exchange network of pilot producers (P.2.1.2)		80,000			80,000			80,000	CCN

	Production sector technician training workshops (P.2.1.2)		60,000			60,000			60,000	CCN
	Field days and producer-producer extension (P.2.1.2)		85,341			85,341			85,341	CCN
	South-South and North-South exchange workshops (P.2.1.2)		200,000			200,000			200,000	CCN
	Multi-level coordination model design workshops (P.2.1.3)		30,000			30,000			30,000	CCN
	Sustainable production webinars (P.2.1.4)		60,000			60,000			60,000	CCN
	Training workshops for diagnosis / restoration zoning (P.3.1.2)			55,000		55,000			55,000	CCN
	Training workshops on forest degradation (P.3.1.2)			55,000		55,000			55,000	CCN
	Training workshops on restoration measures (P.3.1.2)			80,000		80,000			80,000	CCN
	Training workshops on forest nurseries (P.3.1.2)			60,000		60,000			60,000	CCN
	Community workshops restoration / diversification (P.3.1.4)			20,000		20,000			20,000	CCN

	CCLPI workshops, diagnosis and planning of indigenous communities (P.3.1.4)			11,000		11,000			11,000	CCN
	National inception workshop (P.4.1.3)					0	5,000		5,000	CCN
	Subregional start-up workshops (2) (P.4.1.3)					0	10,000		10,000	CCN
	Annual planning and lessons learned workshops (6) (P.4.1.3)					0	30,000		30,000	CCN
	Closing and evaluation workshops, lessons learned (2) (P.4.1.3)					0	10,000		10,000	CCN
										CCN
Meetings	Meetings subnational platforms for dialogue (P.2.1.1)		200,000			200,000			200,000	CCN
	Participation in exhibitions / conferences / events (P.2.1.4)		80,000			80,000			80,000	CCN
	Meetings of the Steering Committee (6) (P.4.1.3)					0	6,000		6,000	CCN
	Participation in global meetings / FOLUR Program (P.4.1.4)				120,000	120,000			120,000	CCN

	Participation in subnational commodities / FOLUR platform (P.4.1.4)				48,000	48,000			48,000	CCN
	Participation in subnational community of practice workshops / FOLUR (P.4.1.4)				48,000	48,000			48,000	CCN
	Project coordination meetings and conferences with partners					0		48,000	48,000	CCN
										CCN
Office Supplies	Office supplies and consumables	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000		26,374	34,374	CCN
	Reagents to process carbon obtaining in soil (P.3.1.1)			70,000		70,000			70,000	CCN
	High resolution satellite images spot 5 m (P.3.1.1)			71,250		71,250			71,250	CCN
										CCN
Other Operating Costs	Vehicle insurance (UGP)	9,000	9,000	9,000		27,000			27,000	CCN
	Fuel, vehicle maintenance and repair (UGP)	86,352	86,352	86,352		259,056			259,056	CCN
	Maintenance and repair of computer / other equipment (P.4.1.1)	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,840	10,840			10,840	CCN

	Website, hosting, audiovisuals and interactive presentations (P.4.1.1)				78,600	78,600			78,600	CCN
	Publications (promotional materials, systematization and good practices) (P.4.1.1)				100,000	100,000			100,000	CCN
	Merchandising (P.4.1.1)				29,780	29,780			29,780	CCN
	Advertising on social networks and online portals (P.4.1.1)				52,000	52,000			52,000	CCN
	Graphic and digital design (P.4.1.1)				60,000	60,000			60,000	CCN
	Translation of MTR / TE reports / reports to Platform (P.4.1.3)					0	20,000		20,000	CCN
	Audit reports (P.4.1.3)					0		60,000	60,000	CCN
	Communications (tel, fax, e-mail, etc) (UGP)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000		2,000	8,000	CCN
	Connectivity services - intranet network (VPN) 10 (P.1.1.1)	24,000				24,000			24,000	CCN
	Hosting service (12)	36,000				36,000			36,000	CCN
	Others, contingencies	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000		22,000	30,000	CCN
	Mid Term Review (P.4.1.3)					0	30,000		30,000	CCN

	Terminal Evaluation (P.4.1.3)					0	50,000		50,000	CCN
						0			0	CCN
Grand Total		2,275,921	2,216,330	2,005,627	1,114,598	7,612,476	187,000	389,974	8,189,450	CCN
<i>80 In exceptional cases where GEF Agency receives funds for execution, Terms of Reference for specific activities are reviewed by GEF Secretariat</i>										

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

N/A

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencies is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

N/A

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).