
PROGRAMME CLIMATE ACTION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT: COMMUNITY-BASED ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION IN ARGENTINA

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

JUNE 2017



PROGRAMME Climate action for rural development: community-based adaptation and mitigation in Argentina

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ABBREVIATIONS

IFC	International Finance Corporation
PS	Performance Standards of IFC
ESIA	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
NEA	Noreste Argentino
NOA	Noroeste Argentino
UCAR	Unidad para el Cambio Rural
UGAS	Environmental and social Unit
ENOTPO	National Meeting of Indigenous Peoples organizations
ECPI	Encuesta Complementaria de Pueblos Indígenas
FoNAF	National Forum of Family Agriculture
INAI	National Institute of Indigenous Peoples
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
INDEC	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses
MAGyP	Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca
MinAgro	Ministry of Agroindustry
OIT	International Labor Organization
OMS	World Health Organization
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
RP	Resettlement Plan
GHG	Green House Gases
ESES	Environmental and Social Evaluation Sheet
MAP	Mitigation and Adaptation Plan
RENACI	National Registry of Indigenous Communities

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document corresponds to the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of Programme Climate Action for rural development: community-based adaptation and mitigation in Argentina, by UCAR accredited entity of Ministry of Agroindustry of the Argentine Nation.

Given the actions and objectives of the Programme, its environmental and social impacts are expected to be low and moderate and therefore classified in category B, requiring the formulation of an Environmental Analysis that considers the eight IFC's Performance Standards and its recommendations.

The purpose of this document is to establish mechanisms to maximize the positive environmental and social effects of the Programme and to prevent, minimize and compensate for any negative impacts.

2.0 PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

2.1. Objective, intervention strategies and beneficiaries population

To promote community-based adaptation and low-carbon development in micro-regions which are vulnerable to climate variability. This objective will be attained through: (1) awareness raising on the impact of climate change and the generation of capacity to design and implement local adaptive and mitigation measures; (2) the design of Mitigation and Adaptation Plans for the micro-regions; (3) the development of resilient infrastructure, the promotion of sustainable natural resource management, the adoption of low-carbon and climate-resilient agriculture, and the transformation of the generation and access to energy from renewable sources.

The term "micro-region" is used to describe a vulnerable area to climate change within the territory of a specific province where a set of diverse stakeholders are located. These stakeholders include private and/or cooperative production sector, institutions of the local government, science and technology institutions, educational institutions, business associations, agencies of regional development, among others.

The approach of this proposal within a "micro-region" scale allows to conduct a comprehensive and systemic assessment of the local and site-specific climate change impact on the natural and human systems, and to propose synergies in the design of adaptation and mitigation strategies for each micro-region through the design of a Mitigation and Adaptation Plan (MAP). Thus, a significant impact at a geographical level is expected to be generated. Above all, working at a micro-regional level will allow to empower the territory creating awareness on climate change impact at a local level, increasing resilience of the communities in the face of climate change, and creating local capacities for the formulation and development of actions for a resilient and low-carbon development.

In this regard, the population benefiting from the Programme will be the entire rural population of the micro regions, including small-scale producers with high poverty levels, population from rural towns within the micro-region.

The main beneficiary group of the Programme encompasses groups of rural population with high poverty levels and vulnerability to climate change, including small-scale family farmers, indigenous people and rural workers. In general, these groups lack technological capacity and access to technology and financing that would allow them to escape the poverty trap caused by deficient assets, limited resources, isolation, limited access to services and markets, food insecurity, land tenancy insecurity, and low levels of education and organization. Less poor -but still vulnerable- family

producers ("transitional" family producers) will be also eligible as beneficiaries to favors the socio-economic inclusion of the main beneficiary groups.

The Programme is expected to benefit about 6,750 families (that is to say, 33,750 estimated beneficiaries), distributed as follows:

In order to reach the target population, the calling and communications will be inclusive and promote the equal participation of men and women.

The Programme will identify and address barriers or obstacles faced by men and women, depending on their age and socio-economic condition, to access the Programme's financial windows and other benefits, and consequently the Programme will instrument the necessary measures to reduce such limitations.

The diversity of current family structures will be considered, especially those where women are the head of the household, households with single mothers or fathers with children or youngsters in their care. Even though the proposed financial instruments are addressed to the entire family group, we recognize that whoever takes on ownership of the grant will be more participative in the project. That is why the Programme will aim to ensure that the decision-making process of ownership of the grants will be equal for both men and women.

Geographical scope

The Programme will be national, as are most of UCAR's rural development programmes.

However, as detailed in the Funding Proposal document, the Programme prioritizes the two large regions of Northern Argentina: NOA and NEA, to have i) the high levels of rural poverty, ii) a strong presence of small-scale producers and/or indigenous communities, iii) high vulnerability to climate change, and iv) presence of institutional commitment.

For the selection of micro-regions, the following criteria were considered: climate vulnerability, extreme events, floods, climate trends, environmental factors (for example, deforestation), social indicators of family agricultural producers, rural poverty, institutional capacity, indigenous communities and experience of UCAR rural development programs and projects.

Great North of Argentina's Socio-Economic Context

The Great North of Argentina is Argentina's most background region according to economic and social indicators used to assess local development.

The Gross Domestic Product per capita in the Great North barely exceeds half of the national average. This region accounts for 20% of the country's population and accounts with 54% of the country's households with NBI. Likewise, 57% of the country's illiterates are in this region, whose provinces show levels of illiteracy (2.5-5.5%) higher than the national average (2%).

The region presents the highest national level regarding unemployment (NOA: 14.9%; NEA: 12.8%; national average: 9%, 2011), as well as very significant rates of precarious employment and unstable underemployment (NOA: 30.5% and 15.7%, respectively; NEA: 34.3 and 15.6%, respectively). For its part, the development of road infrastructure and communications is deficient relative to the rest of the country.

The country has 251,000 smallholder family farmers, of which many are poor and most live in villages in the country's North region. In 2010, 18% of the rural population and 22% of scattered rural households lived with Unsatisfied Basic Needs.

Argentina's highest rural poverty rates are found in the NOA and NEA provinces. According to information of the 2010 Population Census, 33% of the rural households that have at least one Unsatisfied Basic Need (NBI) live in NOA, compared with 10% living in the Pampean region. For the combined population (urban and rural), the percentage of households with at least one NBI in the NOA is 15.8%, which suggests a gap between rural and urban population in terms of unsatisfied basic needs. The NOA and NEA have the highest total birth rates and child death rates, as well as the lowest life expectancy.

Poverty shows its face in family agriculture, indigenous peoples, families of rural workers and innumerable families without fixed income or qualifications. Rural youth unemployment is a serious issue, and there is a strong migration of young women from the rural medium.

The North of Argentina has serious deficits in energy infrastructure and access, both electrical energy and gas provision.

There are large sectors in the NOA and NEA regions that are isolated from national electric interconnection systems. This sector's energy needs are supplied in different ways and planning and coordination amongst the provinces is extremely limited.

Regarding the gas network, the provinces of the NOA region add up a total of 832,481 households without grid gas according to the last available census (INDEC 2010). This represents 71.7% of all the households of the region. Particularly, the percentage of households without connection to the gas network is as follows: Jujuy 61.9% (108,165 households), Salta 58.2% (174,500 households), Catamarca 81.3% (78,079 households), Tucuman 60.0% (221,246 households), Santiago del Estero 78.8% (171,860 households) and La Rioja 86.3% (78,651 households).

The situation in the NEA region is even worse considering that households count with no gas network at all. The provinces of the NOA region add up a total of 999,475 households without grid gas according to the last available census (INDEC 2010) which represents 100% of the households of the region.

Based on the above, the supply energy problem faced by the population in the region incentives the use of wood as fuel and collaborates with deforestation and forest degradation.

As to access to water, the Great North region prioritized by the Programme is seriously affected by insufficient access to water. The provinces of the NOA region add up a total of 142,038 households without water supply network which represents 10.5% of all households of the region (INDEC 2010 National Census). This number rises up to 291,783 households if we consider the number of households that have no water supply inside the household. This represents 23.4% of all the households in the region. Particularly, the percentage of households without access to water inside the household is as follows: Jujuy 18.5% (32,257 households), Salta 23.6% (70,637 households), Tucumán 19.4% (71,349 households), Catamarca 15.1% (14,467 households), Santiago del Estero 41.3% (89,947 households) and La Rioja 14.4% (13,126 households).

Values regarding water supply are worse for the NEA region. The number of households without water supply network add up a total of 219,821 households which represents 22% of all households of the region (INDEC 2010 National Census). Again, this number rises up to 289,869 households if we consider the number of households that have no water supply inside the household. This represents 29% of all the households in the region. Particularly, the percentage of households without access to water inside the household is as follows: Formosa 41.1% (57,621 households), Chaco 34.9% (100,734 households), Misiones 25.7% (77,832 households), and Corrientes 20% (53,682 households).

As for property rights, communities have weak property rights and find it difficult to assert dominion over their territories and face climate-change impacts.

Climate change is gravely affecting rural areas and agriculture-based livelihoods. Building resilient livelihoods based on low carbon agro-productive activities will aid protect valuable ecosystems as well as provide sustainable jobs.

Social context in the North of Argentina

a. Family agricultural producers:

In the Great North region of Argentina, 98,251 identified family producers have been categorized in categories defined by PROINDER. In this region, 65% of the family producers are considered type A, 20% are type B and 10% are type C.

The provinces where type A producers have the highest absolute predominance are Misiones and Santiago del Estero in the NEA region. However, type A prevails all across the provinces of the Great North region. Type C producers are also present in the NEA region, with higher absolute and relative predominance in the provinces of Corrientes, Chaco and Formosa.

b. Rural poverty

The total rural poverty of each province can be inferred from the available indicators (INDEC, CNPhyV 2010) and based on the rural population's share in one or more unsatisfied basic needs (NBI).

The category of "structural poverty" encompasses all such situations with a deficit in indicators related to essential housing conditions; formal education, primary level schooling; and insertion in the labour market of the household members, as measurement of the population's subsistence capacity. Any attempt to quantify such a complex phenomenon as structural poverty allows, at least, to identify the priority targets of public policies while contributing to optimize the orientation and content thereof.

As inferred from the information provided by the 2010 Census, for this year, 1,110,852 households and 4,953,206 individuals with NBI were found, representing 9.1% of the country's total households and 12.5% of the population. Inequalities among the different territories comprising the national scenario are substantial, and the regional polarization is even stronger among the jurisdictions of the country's central region (City of Buenos Aires, Entre Ríos, Buenos Aires, Córdoba, La Pampa and Santa Fe) and the provinces of the NEA and NOA regions. The sanitary needs (NBI 2) constitute the predominant typology in households of these regions, with Chaco, Catamarca, Formosa and Santiago del Estero featuring the highest values for this indicator (44.4%, 43%, 42.3%, and 53.2%, respectively).

NOA and NEA regions are the ones with the greatest share of rural population in the total structural poverty. The first map below shows the substantial rural composition of population with NBI in the province of Santiago del Estero (more than 51%), followed by Catamarca (34%), Tucuman (31%), Formosa (31%) and Corrientes (29%). The second map below shows the share of rural population with NBI in each province, making it patent that the most critical situations are those of Salta and Formosa (42% and 41%, respectively), followed by Chaco (39%), Santiago del Estero (37%), Jujuy (33%), Corrientes (33%), Tucuman (26%), Misiones (26%), La Rioja (24%) and Catamarca (22%).

c. Land tenure

The territory presents a significant weaknesses regarding land tenure, both in rural and urban areas. Land occupancy is determined principally by illegal occupancy, precariousness in the system of delivery of rural lands, and the absence of basic planning.

In particular, illegal occupancy in urban areas are tied to the expansion of cities over land that is unsuitable for urban development, which in turn reveals the lack of instruments that would allow to regulate and control urban growth, outlining zones of alternative uses in terms of land suitability and/or presence of threats

d. Indigenous communities

The CNPhyV 2010 pointed out in the NOA region (Catamarca, Jujuy, La Rioja, Salta, Santiago del Estero and Tucuman), out of a total of 4,911,412 inhabitants, 173,436 identified themselves as descendants or pertaining to an indigenous people. These figures represent 3.5% of the region's population, higher than the national average (2.4%). In the province of Salta, there is the greatest percentage of indigenous population in the region (45.7%), but it is Jujuy the one with the greatest proportion in relation with the total of its population (7.8%). The peoples with greatest representation in the region are the Kolla people, with 26.1% of NOA's indigenous total population; the Diaguita-Calchaquí people, with 19.1%; the Wichí people, with 11.5% - mainly in the province of Salta-, and the Guaraní people, representing 10%, mainly in Salta and Jujuy.

In turn, in 2010, NEA's total population (Chaco, Formosa, Corrientes and Misiones) was of 3,679,879 people, 91,655 of which identified themselves as descendants or pertaining to an indigenous population. NEA is one of the regions with the greatest rate of indigenous population in rural areas (46.5%), reaching values of more than 50% in Misiones and Formosa. It is worth pointing out that 81.9% of the country's total indigenous population is found in urban centers and only 18.1% in rural areas. In the province of Chaco, there is the greatest percentage of the region's indigenous population (45.1%). This is quite interesting, considering that only 28.6% of the region's total population lives in that province. The province of Formosa is the one with the greatest rate of indigenous in relation with its total population (6.1%) and Corrientes is the province with the least proportion of indigenous population (0.5%). Also, Corrientes is the province with the least proportion of indigenous population in the whole wide country.

Even though we have no official or final data, it is possible to estimate that, in the same way these regions have, according to the Census, 82% of the country's rural indigenous population, they also have it regarding number of indigenous communities, with Salta, Jujuy, Formosa and Chaco (in that order), being the most important.

According to the Supplemental Survey of Indigenous Peoples (INDEC, 2005), almost one quarter of the country's indigenous households (23.5%) featured at least one unsatisfied basic need (NBI), which is a very high rate in comparison with the rest of the households (13.8%) and with the total nationwide (14.3%) as recorded in year 2001. The provinces that featured the highest levels of NBI in indigenous households were Formosa (74.9%), Chaco (66.5%) and Salta (57.4%). This information, even though not updated, is still relevant given that the 2010 Census failed to publish final results that allow describing this population's poverty conditions. However, it could be assumed, based on the above background, that their conditions are still more critical than those of the total rural population.

Selected Micro Regions in the Great North of Argentina

The following Micro Regions were prioritized to work throughout the Programme:

- a. Yavi Micro-region (Jujuy Province)
- b. West of Formosa Micro-region (Formosa Province)
- c. Oriental Chaco Micro-region (Chaco Province)
- d. Los Llanos Micro-region (La Rioja Province)
- e. Valles Calchaquíes Salteños Micro-region (Salta Province)

MICRO-REGIONS OF THE PROGRAMME



Figure 1. Map of the Programme's selected Micro-Regions

Source: Prepared by the authors

Yavi Micro-region (Jujuy Province)

Geographic Location

The micro-region of Yavi is located in the department of the same name, in the north Argentine Puna, in the extreme northeast of Jujuy. It shares a border with Republic of Bolivia in the north, with the department of Humahuaca in the south, with the province of Salta in the east and with the departments of Rinconada and Santa Catalina in the west.

The Department of Yavi is composed of La Quiaca Municipality and five municipal commissions: Municipal Commission of Yavi, Municipal Commission of Barrios, Municipal Commission of El Condor, Municipal Commission of Cangrejillos and Municipal Commission of Pumahuasi.

It is a mainly rural department; the urban area is comprised of the city of La Quiaca, head of department of Yavi, and of some nearby towns such as Yavi, Barrios, Cangrejillos, El C ndor, Lulluchayoc, La Intermedia and Pumahuasi.

The Yavi Micro-Region is composed of the combination of the following municipal commissions' jurisdictions: Yavi, El Condor, Pumahuasi, Barrios and Cangrejillos.

This area communicates with San Salvador de Jujuy through National Route 9, fully paved.

Description of climate-landscape

The main five municipal commissions, heads of indigenous communities that involve the Yavi Micro-Region, are located in Puna Juje a.

"Puna" is a relatively flat area, which is elevated (more than 3,200 meters above sea level), and crossed in the Northeast and Southeast, by mountainous ranges which have river basins and valleys relatively wide. In the east of Puna Juje a, there are plenty of volcanos or volcanic evidence. With the exception of three small-size river basins, two of which drain towards North through the rivers Grande

de San Juan and La Quiaca, both in the upper river basin of river Pilcomayo, and in the headwaters of river Grande de Jujuy, near Tres Cruces and C° Aguilar, of the upper river basin of river Bermejo, the Puna Jujefña is characterized by an endorheic drainage. It has sub river basins which form reserves of water and discharge into salt flats or lagoons.

The Eastern Cordillera or Pre Cordillera of Jujuy and Salta, as watershed, constitutes the limit of the Puna towards the headwaters in the region.

The Puna plateau has difficult weather conditions, cold, dry and very windy. The rains are deficient in every season; it almost exclusively rains in summer. The annual average goes from around 330 mm in the Northeast to near 100 mm in the Southwest. Occasionally, it snows in winter and hails in summer. The daily changes in temperature are substantial, and there is a sharp cooling at night, due to very dry conditions in the air, and there is diurnal warming up that reaches up to 25° Celsius degrees. The average annual temperature ranges from 5° C and 10°C.

The cold in winter is harsh; the average temperature ranges from 2° to 4° C. The daily thermal amplitude reaches average values of 20° C, with extreme values over 40°C (B. Ruthsatz, 1978). The evaporation is intense and humidity relatively low.

In the highest areas, in the High Andean sector, the climate is relatively less dry than in the Puna of plains and low hills, and colder; it can freeze every night. The average annual temperature ranges from 0° to 5°C, the winter is below 0°C. The precipitations, such as hail or snow, sometimes with rains, take place in any season of the year, adding up to 400mm/year. The winds are much stronger.

In this micro region the frequency and length of heat waves is increasing, extreme precipitations are also increasing in frequency, the winter dry period is intensifying and there is a pronounciation in the soil erosion due to wind and water erosion. Climate change is gravely affecting the micro region's agriculture and livestock production.

Population: socio-economic characteristics

This micro region is found in a rural area and is composed by 5 municipal commissions that include 7 rural towns and 27 indigenous communities. According to the last census in 2010, 20.806 people live in Yavi; this represents 3% of the total population of Jujuy province. Of the total population of Yavi, 23% live in rural areas.

Regarding the Unsatisfied Basic Needs (NBI) indicator, when comparing with the number of households under this indicator at the provincial level, it is identified that the Micro-region presents 4% of rural households with NBI of the provincial total.

The analphabetic rate is 6.57% which is considerably superior to the province's rate of 3.3% and significantly higher than the national rate of 1.9%. In the Micro Region 21% of the population has at least one unsatisfied basic need, whilst the provincial average is 15%.

Access to drinking water is varied, although most of the localities have a water system that comes from springs with water suitable for human consumption, in other places where they are unable to access this type of service, communities resort to water from nearby streams or rivers, and in some cases drill to obtain underground water. Regarding electrical infrastructure, some of the rural villages in the micro region of Yavi count with electric mains network, others have fuel based generators, and others have solar panels.

West of Formosa Micro-region (Formosa Province)

Geographic location

The West Micro-region occupies the departments of Matacos and Ramón Lista, bordering the province of Salta and the western part of the Department of Bermejo. This Micro-region is the furthest from the provincial capital where the producers are more disseminated. Their production is basically for subsistence.

Description of climate-landscape

The Micro-region presents rainfalls ranging from 400 to 500 mm per year, with a high percentage of occurrence in the autumn season.

The dominant vegetation in this region is very varied. The gallery forests along the banks of presently active or inactive rivers, the rushes with little value as fodder for domestic species, the invasion of woody shrubs and forests of different size and composition, alternate seamlessly, not allowing a discrete characterization.

Population: socio-economic characteristics

The West Micro-region is characterized by a high level of population with Unsatisfied Basic Needs and a high concentration of native communities.

The population of the Micro-region represents 8% of the total provincial population and it is distributed evenly between the three departments.

Regarding the Unsatisfied Basic Needs (NBI) indicator, it is the department of Ramón Lista that accounts for 50% of the rural households of the Micro-region that fall under this indicator. In comparison with the province, the Micro-region presents 35% of the total provincial rural households with NBI indicator.

Oriental Chaco Micro-region (Chaco Province)

Geographic location

Oriental Chaco Micro-region is located to the South East of the province. The main municipalities are General Vedia, La Leonesa, Puerto Bermejo, Puerto Eva Perón, Isla del Cerrito and Las Palmas. These belong to the Department of Bermejo. Its location is strategic, structurally speaking (comparative advantages) as it belongs to the strategic Bio-oceanic corridor of MERCOSUR, with national routes N ° 16 and N ° 11. Furthermore, the closest metropolitan area has another comparative advantage in Barranqueras port, which is that of connecting Argentina and Paraguay through the Paraná-Paraguay Waterway.

This urban agglomeration is uninterrupted and has the city of Resistencia (San Fernando Department) as structuring hub, Resistencia being the province's capital city.

Description of climate-landscape

In terms of agro-ecological characteristics, the climate for the region is subtropical maritime with dry seasons, with an average annual temperature of 27°C and a maximum higher than 40°C. The rainfall exceeds 1000 mm per year.

The most important rivers of the area are: Bermejo, Paraná, Paraguay, used for navigation and Canguí Grande and Chico, Guaycurú, Río de Oro and Arroyo, which constitute a substantial natural surface water reservoir. The Paraná River is one of the most important tributaries of the Río de la Plata. During December and March, the water of the Paraná river floods the low banks and moves upwards the tributaries, hindering normal drainage and causing floods. East of Chaco the eastern depression is found, with predominance of rivers, streams, estuaries, lagoons, and berms in between, and to the South, estuaries, small valleys, lagoons and low lying fields are found. Due to the abundance of rains and drainage problems, gleization occurs in that the soil material is gray, and most importantly, causes a toxic environment for the roots of plants due to lack of oxygen.

The Wetlands were declared RAMSAR Site for its ecological, botanical, zoological, limnological and hydrological characteristics, for the protection and maintenance of biodiversity, associated natural and cultural resources. The region is covered by alternating forests with steppes, savannas and palm trees.

The prevailing tree species are Quebracho Colorado, Urunday, Guayacán, Lapacho and Espina Corona. Small tree plantations are observed used as windbreaks to protect orchards and fruit trees. This is the result of forestry programs in place over the last years. The soil presents limitations related to water excesses, restricted drainage, acidity and salinity.

Population: socio-economic characteristics

Oriental Chaco Micro-region is characterized by a high level of population with Unsatisfied Basic Needs and native communities, mainly the Qom people.

The Department of Bermejo represents 2.4% of the total population of the province. Rural population represents 45% of the total population of the department.

Regarding the Unsatisfied Basic Needs (NBI) indicator, when comparing with the number of households under this indicator at the provincial level, the Micro-region represents 4% of rural households with NBI in the province.

Los Llanos Micro-region (La Rioja Province)

Geographic location

This Micro-region is located in the south of La Rioja Province and it is composed by the following departments: General Belgrano, General Ocampo, General Juan F. Quiroga, Rosario Vera Peñaloza and General San Martín.

The MR is delimited to the North and North East by the mountains of Ambato and Velazco, foothills of the Vilgo and Paganzo ranges and the southern ends of the Vinchina and Antinaco valleys, Los Colorados. Besides, it is delimited to the West with the province of San Juan, to the South with the province of San Luis and to the East with the Province of Córdoba, respectively.

Description of climate-landscape

It is an extensive depression with sedimentary deposits that forms an arid plain with dunes in the North West and the limit with San Juan, bogs in the drainage of the Salado river and the drainage of Los Colorados. There are salt plains in the North East (“Grandes” and “La Antigua”). It is crossed from North to South by the Serrano-Pampean mountain range. The climate is subtropical and warm, without frost or with mild frost, with mild winters and high summer temperatures. Rain ranges between 400 mm annually in the East to 300 mm in the West.

Population: socio-economic characteristics

According to the data from the National Population, Households and Housing Census of 2010, the population in the Micro-region is distributed at a departmental level as follows:

Department	Population	Distribution of the population within the MR
General Belgrano	7,370	20%
General Ocampo	7,145	19%
General Juan F. Quiroga	4,108	11%
Rosario Vera Peñaloza	14,054	37%

General San Martín	4,944	13%
Total Micro-region	37,621	100%

Table 1. Population per Department in the micro-region

Source: INDEC National Population, Households and Housing Census - 2010

Department	Urban Population	Agglomerated + Disseminated Rural	Total	% Rural Population /Total
General Belgrano	4,547	2,823	7,370	38%
General Juan F.Quiroga	-	4,108	4,108	100%
General Ocampo	3,494	3,651	7,145	51%
General San Martín	3,205	1,739	4,944	35%
Rosario Vera Peñaloza	11,039	3,015	14,054	21%
Total	22,285	15,336	37,621	41%

In all, the population of the Micro-region represents 11% of the province.

Regarding the Unsatisfied Basic Needs (NBI) indicator, when compared to the number of households under this indicator in the Micro-region in relation with the province, it is observed that it presents 45% of total provincial rural households with NBI.

The area with the largest goats production is located in "Los Llanos".

The goat producer typically combines its activity with a few heads of bovine cattle, or else the goat producer is foreman of farming units, communal field keeper, or rural worker. This is a family activity of subsistence. It is done extensively, with drives wandering about unchecked during most part of the day on open fields.

On account of their limited capital and their ancestral production activities, these producers face large obstacles to improve and defend their produce, which they sell at a loss to "acopiadores" o traders from other provinces.

Valles Calchaquies Salteños Micro-region (Salta Province)

Geographic Location

The province of Salta is located in the Northwest of Argentine Republic, between 22° 00' and 26° 23' South, and between 62^a 21' and 68^a 33' West longitudes, Greenwich Meridian. It is divided into 23 departments, each of which is integrated by 59 municipalities.

Due to its wide surface and particular distribution of territory, it has a wide range of reliefs and landscapes, from plateaus and valleys to ravines, plains and mountains.

Geographically, the “Valle Calchaquí” region is inside the great region of Argentine Northwest (NOA) and it is recognized for being a chaining of valleys and water reserves among the high mountain ranges (1000 to 3000 meters high) of North-South overall orientation crossed by rivers Calchaquí and Santa María, in the provinces of Salta, Tucumán and Catamarca.

In the Province of Salta, the Valles Calchaquies micro-region of the Province of Salta is composed of the following departments: Cafayate, San Carlos, Molinos, Cachi and La Poma.

Description of climate-landscape

From a hydrographic point of view, it comprises the water basins of Calchaquí and Las Conchas – Guachipas (in the Province of Salta).

The micro-region is located in the latitude 24° and 28° South and between 1000 and 3000 meters above sea level. It features an arid climate, with concentrated rainfall monsoon-like (in summer), high thermal amplitude, strong sunshine, low atmospheric humidity and thus, evapotranspiration.

The soils are not very much developed and feature very low organic matter. They have a good internal drainage, and they are usually very stony. Furthermore, there are soils with substantial salt and sodium concentration. These soils are very fragile and susceptible to both wind and water erosion, due to its low organic matter and vegetal cover, its steepness and exposure to the natural winds of the area. Accordingly, erosion, desertification and pressure over forests are the main environmental issues of the region.

The typical natural vegetation is a xerophyte type, low and with bushes, woody and scarce foliage, with minor species usually with aromatic and medicinal properties. In the areas with a higher water availability (lowlands, depressions and lands near rivers and streams), there are lowland forests with greatest bio-diversity dominated by carob, although is currently diminished and impoverished by the indiscriminate logging suffered in the area in order to get firewood and soil for agricultural activities, as well as for grazing.

Population: socio-economic characteristics

The micro-region has a population of 36,565 inhabitants and it represents 3% of the total province's population (INDEC 2010).

Family Agriculture (FA) is a fundamental component in agri-food industry of Salta. In the province of Salta, the 78% of farms are run by families (8,026 farms); the surface they use reaches 15% (644,202 hectares) and it is estimated that they generate 16% gross value of the total farm production in Salta.

The importance of family farming can also be measured by the area dedicated to various agricultural activities: family exploitations account for the 53% of the horticultural field in Salta, the 47% of the harvested area for aromatic and medicinal plants, around a 19% of the land meant to fodder and the 25% to livestock. Family farming also is part of the 40% of bovine livestock, the 65% of farming with milking yards, the 79% of sheep and goat livestock and the 87% of pig livestock.

The same is true of the farm activities: in apiculture, family farms are part of the 62% of hives, and in aviculture, are part of the 93% of broiler chicken breeding.

As regards the NBI indexes, the departments in the micro-region present values over the provincial average (19.4% of total households in the MR), according to the Census 2010 (INDEC). Particularly the department of Cachi presents 21.6% of its households with NBI, Cafayate 19.4%, La Poma 25.1%, Molinos 26.7% and San Carlos 21.3%. The following table sets forth the Rural Households with NBI per department:

Department	Grouped rural + dispersed rural
Cachi	278
Cafayate	170
La Poma	106
Molinos	318
San Carlos	274
Total Province	1,146

Table 2 Rural Households with NBI within the MR

Source: INDEC National Census of Population, Households and Houses 2010

Presence of households with NBI		%
Rural households with NBI MR	1,146	8%
Rural households with -Total Province	14,277	

Table 3. Rural Households in the MR and La Rioja Province with NBI

Source: INDEC National Census of Population, Households and Houses 2010

CLIMATE CHANGE IN NOA AND NEA REGIONS IN ARGENTINA

The following section intends to address the adverse effects caused by climate change events in the NOA and NEA regions of Argentina, particularly in the provinces where the Programme will work: Jujuy, Salta, La Rioja, Formosa and Chaco and in their prioritized micro-regions.

In such way, the section addresses a climate risk assessment and vulnerability in the country, particularly in the provinces and micro-regions where the Programme will be executed.

The first section regarding climate change risk assessment and vulnerability in the Programme's Provinces and Micro-regions is organized as follows:

- First, reference is made to the results obtained in the Third National Communication on Climate Change regarding the changes in climate tendencies in the North of Argentina, and the related impacts.
- Then, there is a sub-section that presents different maps of climate extreme events and related impacts that were used for risk assessment and micro-region prioritization.
- From the information obtained from these maps, a map with the extreme climate events and related impacts is presented summarizing the information specifically for the Programme selected micro-regions.
- Subsequently, as complementary information, valuable information regarding hazards and vulnerability in the Programme's Provinces is presented. The information and risk maps presented belong to the study "*Disaster Risk in Territory Planning*" prepared by the Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services, and were taken into account as well for risk assessment for micro-region prioritization.
- Finally, in order to complement the bibliographic information used to assess climate change in the prioritized micro-regions, the last sub-section presents a survey of the climatic events registered by the Ministry of Agroindustry through the Resolutions of Agricultural Emergency. For the development of the Funding Proposal a local survey was also carried out through the workshops in each of the micro-regions that were held in the frame of the stakeholder engagement plan. The aim of these workshops was to elaborate on the local climate change impacts identified by local stakeholders in order to validate climate action. The results obtained point out and validate the necessity for adaptation and mitigation actions in the prioritized micro-regions. For more information on the consultation process and the climate change impact information obtained in each one of the workshops please refer to chapter 2 point 3 of the feasibility study.

The second section presents information regarding the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases for year 2012 published in the Third National Communication of Climate Change. This section addresses for the main contribution that the agriculture and livestock and change of land use and forestry sectors have in the total national emissions. Thus, the important role that both sectors play in mitigation strategies in order to contribute to Argentina's goals established in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

Climate Change Risk Assessment and Vulnerability in Programme's Provinces and Micro-regions

The vulnerability to climate change of the economy and local communities of the North of Argentina is a result of a number of factors, such as: i) high impact of climate change on highly degraded ecosystems; ii) high poverty levels which reduced capacities to cope with climate change; iii) high amount of subsistence family agriculture dependent on climate variables; iii) deficient access to drinking water; iv) limited financial capacity to finance adaptation measures; v) dependence on costly fossil fuel for energy and limited access to sustainable clean energy sources; and vi) limited organization at local levels for policy dialog around climate change.

Vulnerability to climate change in the North of Argentina

The Third National Communication on Climate Change provides information on the changes in climatic variables from 1960 to 2010, as well as climate projections for the near future (2015-2039) and for the end of the century (2075-2099). According to this study the NOA and NEA regions are the regions with greatest climate change related impact.

The study identifies the following changes in climate tendencies:

- There has been an increase in mean annual precipitation in all of Argentina. The NEA region is the region with most increase in annual precipitation, registering an increase of up to 200mm in some areas.
- In NOA and NEA events of extreme precipitation are on the rise. The tendency is towards a precipitation regime where mean annual precipitation increases due to the occurrence of heavier precipitation in fewer events.
- Especially in NOA, there is an increase in the length of dry spells and during winter there is little or no rain, in this way intensifying the aridness of the region.
- The NEA region evidences an increase in frequency and duration of floods due to the increase in local extreme precipitation as well as the increase in river levels due to increase in precipitations upstream.
- Significant increase in the number and duration of heat waves.

Climate projections indicate that annual mean temperature will rise more substantially and faster than observed between 1960 and 2010.

For the NEA region, an increase of 1 to 2°C is expected in relation with the 1986-2005 period in the scenario of fewer emissions (RCP 4.5) and a temperature increase of 3 to 6°C is expected by the end of the century considering the worst emission scenario (RCP 8.5)

For the NOA region, an increase of 1 to 1.5°C is expected in relation with the 1986-2005 period in the scenario of fewer emissions (RCP 4.5) and a temperature increase of 3.5 to 7°C is expected by the end of the century considering the worst emission scenario (RCP 8.5). Based on the above, this region will have the country's greatest heating.

In relation with temperature extremes in both regions for the scenario of fewer emissions: i) frost would practically disappear; ii) tropical nights would increase; iii) there will be an increase in the number of days with heat waves of 10 to 25 days for the NEA-E, and 15 to 90 days for the NOA-N (this being the region with greatest projected increase in the duration of heat waves for the country).

According to the climate projections, in the near future the occurrence of extreme precipitation will be intensified in the NOA and NEA region. An increase in the accumulated annual precipitation due to heavy precipitation events in both regions, increasing between 25 mm to 150 mm in the NOA and between 25 to 100 mm in the NEA region.

Climate change impact

The new, projected climate conditions for the North region of Argentina will bring about impacts on the environment and the livelihoods of vulnerable communities. One of the main environmental impacts is the tendency to increase arid conditions. This can easily lead to greater susceptibility and trigger desertification processes. This entails less efficiency in the use of water by ecological systems, less productivity, greater fragmentation and soil erosion and loss of nutrients, and possibly the displacement or reduction of the geographical range of some species, with the resulting local extinction of the less resilient to the new environmental conditions.

Effects on the hydrological cycle are also expected, affecting agricultural, hydroelectric and potable water production. Similarly, effects on the quality and quantity of water are expected to affect the availability, stability, access and use of food. In turn, it is believed that there will be an increase in mass weathering phenomena, such as landslides and rock avalanches, due to the loss of vegetation of the area. Furthermore, it is estimated that the greatest droughts will increase the risk of forests and natural vegetation fires. According to the National Ministry of Agroindustry 6.346 ha were affected by wildfires in 2012, and 3143 ha were affected in 2013. Most fires that occurred in the North region of the country, in particular in the provinces of Jujuy, Misiones and Corrientes, were a consequence of the high temperatures, strong winds and extreme drought.

Regional vulnerability

The North region of Argentina presents an existing environmental fragility that is exacerbated by climate change impact. Some of these factors are described below.

- Degradation of natural systems: in face of the advance of the agricultural frontier, the different vegetation units have decreased. This is the case of the foothill forests ["*selva pedemontana*"] pertaining to the phytogeographic region of Yungas; the xerophytes forests of willow-leaf red quebracho and white quebracho; and the riparian communities (gallery forests) located over fluvial terraces. The latter's degradation generates a synergic effect with rivers overflowing since as gallery forests are cut down, fluvial terraces cannot withstand water erosion and cave in generating an increase in the river's solid discharge.
- Disturbance of natural processes: i) Processes of water and wind erosion, where vegetation clearing, growing of unsuitable species and agricultural mismanagement speed up erosion, which means loss of soil and desertification processes. ii) Absence of planning and maintenance of numerous civil works affecting the main rivers and streams, such as embankments, channels and bridges. This causes rivers to find alternative pathways, when their flow is blocked, with less energy waste, causing therefore the flooding of adjoining areas.
- Problems of natural origin: i) Presence of arsenic in groundwater, in water table and deep water; ii) Soil salinization.

In the NEA region, floods and droughts cause the biggest disasters. Flooding may be caused both by downpours and by the surge from large rivers of the region and their affluents. The economic impacts of droughts are typically more than those caused by flooding.

There are also problems generated by severe degradation processes due to: i) water erosion directly associated with the hydrological system of the region and the use of the land; ii) overexploitation of the native forest; iii) soil degradation on account of the agricultural frontier advance and changes in the use of agrochemicals and grasslands fires, associated with drought periods and the existing dry biomass.

Climate change will exacerbate current and future risks to health, given the region's population growth rates and vulnerabilities in existing health, water, sanitation and waste collection systems, nutrition, pollution, and food production in poor regions.

Map of Climate Extreme Events and Related Impacts in the selected micro-regions

The information provided by the maps allowed to identify the regions of the Great North with greater exposure to events due to climate change, through the superposition of the different variables.

The following map shows the extreme climate events and related impacts affecting the micro-regions prioritized through the present Programme. The map was developed with the information obtained from the maps of the Third National Communication to Climate Change of Argentina, the map of the LADA Project and the map of the Ministry of Education presented in the previous section.

MAP OF PROGRAMME MICRO-REGIONS WITH THEIR EXTREME CLIMATE EVENTS AND RELATED IMPACTS

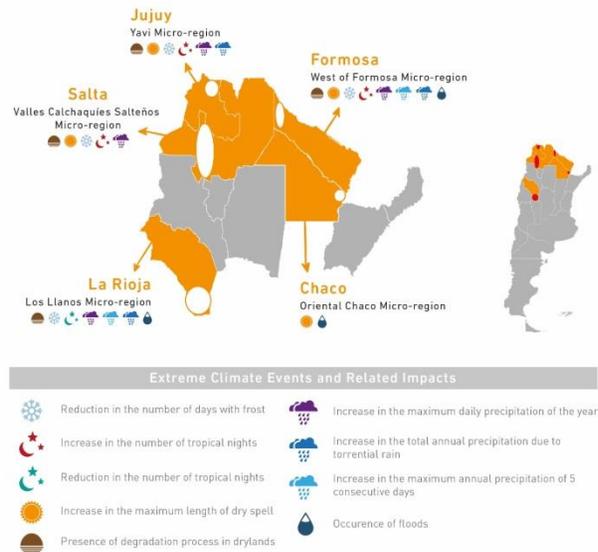


Figure 2. Map of Programme Micro-Regions with their Extreme Climate Events and Related Impacts.
Source: Own elaboration.

Hazards and Vulnerability in the Programme's Provinces

The following section addresses the hazards and vulnerability in the Provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Formosa, La Rioja and Chaco.

The information belongs to the study entitled "*Disaster Risk in Territory Planning*" prepared by the Ministry of Federal Planning, Public Investment and Services, and it was taken into account together with the risk maps it presents for the programme regions' climate risk assessment.

2.2. Programme Ejecution

This section lists the key actors and their responsibilities for the implementation of the ESMF. For further details on the roles and responsibilities of each, please refer to the Funding Proposal document of the Programme.

The following are the most relevant actors in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of the ESMF:

- Formulation Team (category Project and E&S Sheet)
- Technical Implementation Unit
- Environmental and Social Unit UGAS UCAR
- Evaluation Committee

The roles and responsibilities of each of them during the stages of the projects are detailed later in the section Environmental and Social Categorization and Evaluation of Projects.

2.3. Programme Components

The Programme is instrumented through three principal components:

1. Capacity building and community-based planning
2. Adaptation and mitigation actions
3. Project Management

In the table below shown the 3 main components and their activities.

Table 4. Programme Component

Output	Activity
Component 1 Capacity building and community-based planning	
Output 1.1 Local capacity on climate change impacts and mitigation strategies and measures generated	Activity 1.1.1 Training workshops on adaptation to climate change, mitigation technologies, gender perspective
	Activity 1.1.2 Learning exchanges on adaptation and mitigation technologies
	Activity 1.1.3 Training materials / Publications / Dissemination materials
Output 1.2 Micro regions with enhanced capacity to lead community-based adaptation and mitigation actions	Activity 1.2.1 Pre-forum meetings for establishing institutional agreements on the participative processes
	Activity 1.2.2 Participative workshops (Forums) to establish priorities for accessing grants
	Activity 1.2.3 Activity 1.2.3 Micro-regional adaptation and mitigation assessment and technical support
	Activity 1.2.4 Technical support to potential grantees for proposal development and submission
Component 2 - Adaptation and mitigation actions	
Output 2.1 Systemic projects of public investment implemented	Activity 2.1.1 Systemic projects of public investment
Output 2.2 Adaptation and	Activity 2.2.1 Adaptation and mitigation projects for small holders

mitigation projects of organizations of smallholders implemented	
Component 3 Project Management	
Output 3.1 Project Management	Activity 3.1.1 Project management
Output 3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation	Activity 3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

For further details on the components, please refer to the Funding Proposal document of the Programme.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONTEXTS

The Feasibility Study contains all the environmental and social context information of the Programme. The study includes basic information on environmental aspects, climate, geography, climate change, and social as a population, indigenous peoples, poverty levels, among others, for the 5 provinces and 5 micro-regions of the Programme.

4.0 REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Every project shall comply with national, provincial and municipal applicable laws and all their requirements.

In accordance with the procedures of environmental and social assessment described in this ESMF, applicable laws, their requirements and authorities with competent jurisdiction for each project (mainly at provincial level), shall be finally identified and submitted by the proposers at the Project Identification and Classification stage.

The list of applicable legislation will be updated by the Technical Implementation Unit (TIU). In case of new laws, the TIU will serve notice of the new requirements to the Territorial Formulation Team (TFT) and to all interested parties in the shaping of projects.

The following summary sets forth the current principal environmental laws in Argentina and the specific laws on climate change and renewable energies of special interest to the Programme.

Table 5 National Environmental Regulation

<p>Section 41 National Constitution</p>	<p>Regarding environmental matters, it establishes that “...the Nation will regulate the minimum protection standards, and the provinces those necessary to reinforce them.”</p> <p>Minimum budget laws set forth the basic guidelines for environmental management applicable to the entire national territory and set the legal foundations on which a state policy regarding protection of environment and sustainable development is built on, defining priority areas for public management and instruments aimed at achieving the objectives established by such environmental policy.</p> <p>It also regulates the civil responsibility on environmental damage, establishing the duty of repairing it, in the sense that economic compensation of environmental damage is unacceptable, but it is the obligation of natural and legal persons who may have caused such damage to repair the environmental means that have been damaged.</p>
<p>Section 121 & 124 National Constitution</p>	<p>They establish that the provinces have the original dominion over the natural resources existing in their territory, and, therefore, may exercise all of the rights related to that dominion, including those related to the use.</p>
<p>Section 125 National Constitution</p>	<p>The provinces may enter into partial treaties for purposes of the administration of justice, of economic interests, and works of common benefit, with the knowledge of the Federal Congress; and may promote their industry, immigration, the construction of railways and navigable canals, the colonization of provincial-owned lands; the introduction and establishment of new industries, the imports of foreign capitals and the exploration of their rivers, by means of laws protecting these ends and with their own resources.</p>
<p>Section 31 National Constitution</p>	<p>Formal agreements between the States shall also be considered. That is, International Treaties in force constitute positive international law to those who are contracting parties, and in the cases specifically established in Section 31, are considered national law.</p>
<p>Law 25.675 2002</p>	<p>General Environment Law provides minimum budgets to achieve a sustainable and appropriate management of the environment, the preservation and protection of biological diversity and the implementation of a sustainable development.</p> <p>In this context, the Provinces can regulate the aspects provided for by national laws, even improve or enlarge them, but never breach them.</p> <p>Accordingly, it establishes an inter-jurisdictional coordination federal system for the implementation of environmental policies at national and regional level</p>

	(Section 1°, Subsection j), implemented by the Environmental Federal Council (COFEMA).
Law 25.675	<p>It establishes the principles of the national environmental policies as well as the minimum budgets and environmental damage. The legal good protected by this Law is the environment. It also establishes precautionary measures in urgency and has a special civil responsibility regime.</p> <p>It lists the instruments of environmental policy and management, such as land-use planning, environmental education, environmental information, citizen participation and the Environmental Impact Assessment of projects, as useful tool to avoid or mitigate the environmental damage they may cause. The Law regulates these instruments in a general way, establishing the institutional framework throughout the regulation. It also establishes the minimum requirements that a sectoral scheme must have, either Provincial or Municipal.</p> <p>Section 11 of the Law states that "...any work susceptible to substantially degrade the environment, some of its components, or affect the population's quality of life..." is subject to the environmental assessment procedure. The sectoral scheme or that of the venue where the work is implemented defines the activities that are susceptible of producing an environmental impact that this Section addresses. Complementary, citizen participation must be a validity requirement for this procedure.</p>
Law 25.831 2004	The Free Access to Public Environmental Information Regime establishes the minimum budgets of environmental protection to guarantee the right to access to environmental information held by the State, at national, provincial and municipal level and as well as in the City of Buenos Aires; or the environmental information held by self-regulatory agencies and public service companies, either public, private or mixed entities.
Law No. 26331 2007	Native Forests. It provides the minimum environmental protection budgets for the enrichment, restoration, conservation, exploitation and sustainable management of native forests and the environmental services they contribute to society, assimilating them as tangible and intangible benefits generated by the ecosystems of the native forest, which are necessary for the survival of the natural and biological system as a whole (water regulation, conservation of biodiversity, soil conservation and water quality, etc.).
Climate Change	
Law 27270 and	Approval of the Paris Agreement

Decree 1033/2016	
Law 24295 y Decree 2213/2002	<p>Approval of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change.</p> <p>It recognizes that all countries, especially developing countries, need to have access to the resources needed to achieve sustainable economic and social development. It also acknowledges that developing countries, in order to move towards that goal, will need to increase their energy consumption, taking into account the possibilities of achieving greater energy efficiency and of controlling greenhouse gas emissions in general, inter alia, through the application of new technologies under certain conditions that make that an application economically and socially beneficial.</p> <p>https://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/#!DetalleNormaBusquedaAvanzada/7140222/19940111</p>
Order 2213/2002	<p>Creation of the Climate Change Unit</p> <p>Designates Law Enforcement Authority No. 24,295, approved by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to the SECRETARIAT OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.</p> <p>https://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/#!DetalleNormaBusquedaAvanzada/7229053/20021105</p>
Order 248/2005	<p>Creation of the National Climate Scenarios Program</p> <p>It adopts the NATIONAL PROGRAM OF CLIMATE SCENARIOS, related to the fulfillment of the commitments emerging from the ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.</p>
Decree 891/2016	<p>Creation of the National Cabinet for Climate Change.</p> <p>This body is chaired by the chief of Cabinet of Ministers and composed by holders of national ministerial portfolios who must propose a Plan of response to climate change together with sector plans.</p>
Law 27137 amending law 25438	Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol
Renewable Energy	
Law 27191 (amending Law 26190) and Regulatory Decree	Regime of National Promotion for the Use of Renewable Sources of Energy destined to the production of Renewable Energy. It establishes the promotion the development of enterprises for the generation of electrical energy from renewable sources of energy.

531/2016.	https://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/#!DetalleNorma/142860/20160331
Order 331/2016	Creation of a National Strategy for Sustainable Production and Consumption: Organizational structure and actions of each involved agency.

Unit for Rural Change's Environmental and Social Policy

The Unit for Rural Change has its own institutional environmental and social policy valide to all programmes and projects, which is in line with Safeguards and Standard Performance applicable to the Programme (See Annex V).

Environmental Legislation. Government permits required for implementing infrastructure projects and minor projects.

Regarding infrastructure projects in the Line of Funding for Minor Projects, the degree of compliance with the environmental legislation shall depend on the type of infrastructure development implemented in the territory.

The development of future infrastructure projects shall be governed by social and environmental legislation of the Argentine Republic. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures and criteria contained in the Environmental and Social Manual of the Unit for Rural Change (UCAR), which include the local and provincial legislation but may exceed it or complement it.

Each province shall ensure compliance with the current environmental and social assessment legislation at the time a project is presented, as well as with the guidelines and procedures established in this Handbook. Each province shall manage the environmental and sectoral permits and authorizations required for implementing the project.

Notwithstanding the presented list, regarding the presentation of projects outside the scope of the Line of Funding for Minor Projects, each competent provincial authority shall be consulted about managing and acquiring the pertinent permits and authorizations for each specific project if a project may have an impact on the environment.

Province of Chaco

Decree No. 1726/07: Ministry of Environment and Production, through the Rural Water and Soil Office, which is under the Environment and Natural Resources Agency. It regulates Environmental Impact Assessment in the province. It orders that mid-voltage, high-voltage, and extra-high voltage electric power transmission plans and projects, power stations and transformer stations are obligatorily subjected to the presentation of a Notice of Project and conditionally subjected to Environmental Impact Assessment. The government intervention established in this Decree is only for consultation purposes. The government shall disclose the Environmental Impact Statement and remarks or requests for modifications may be done and considered by the competent authority.

Law No. 5562, Ecology and Environment Ministry of Environment and Production, in cooperation with the Ministry of Economy, Public Works and Utilities. It creates the Strategic Environmental Assessment Program for Plans and Programs within the scope of the Provincial Law No. 3964 of Environment Protection. The law defines Strategic Environmental Assessment as the procedure established to evaluate, correct, and control the effect that certain public or private plans or programs may have on the environment. Its purpose is to take the environment into consideration in designing and approving said plans in order to protect the environment and ensure a sustainable development.

Law No. 6409 (included in Decree 2596/09) of Territorial Classification of Native Forests in the Province: The Environment and Natural Resources Agency, under the Ministry of Environment and Production, as established by Regulatory Decree No. 932/10, “through the Forest Agency and the Protected Natural Areas and Wildlife Agency, which shall be enforcement bodies, accordingly”. It defines the territorial classification of provincial forests, as demanded by Argentine Law No. 26331 of Minimum Budgets for Environmental Protection of Native Forests. In accordance with the Argentine Law, category I and II forests are ones of high and medium value of preservation respectively, which shall not be altered. Category III forests may be altered prior compliance with evaluation requirements. In enforcing this law, the following are relevant: Regulatory Decree No. 932/10, Natural Resources Agency Order No. 039/10, and, at the national level, Regulatory Decree No. 91/2009 of the Argentine Law No. 26331, which is referred to Natural Resources Agency Order No. 039/10.

Natural Resources Agency Order No. 039/10, Land Use Change Plan: The Environment and Natural Resources Agency under the Ministry of Environment and Production. It defines the requirements for the approval of land change use in forest areas (“clearing”) in accordance with the objectives established in Argentine Law No. 26311 and Province Law No. 6409. Section 4 of this Order establishes that the public works detailed in Regulatory Decree No. 91/2009 of the Argentine Law No. 26331, Section 14, may be authorized in forest within preservation categories I and II. This way, infrastructure works such as building transport routes or installing communication or electric power lines, among others, may be authorized through a reasonably justified resolution by the competent authority. The provincial law, like the Argentine law, requires that environmental impact assessment must be performed before granting authorization.

Law No. 3946 of Hazardous Wastes: Ministry of Environment and Production. The generation, handling, transport and final disposal of wastes considered hazardous generated or located in places under provincial jurisdiction shall be subject to the provisions of this law. Hazardous wastes are those that may harm, directly or indirectly, living beings or contaminate the soil or the atmosphere in general, as well as other wastes that may be transformed into industrial inputs. Household and radioactive wastes are excluded from the provisions of this law. Passed into law by Decree No. 2223/93.

Law No. 3230, Water Code: Water Provincial Administration (in Spanish, APA), an autonomous public institution of the Executive Branch, under the Ministry of Infrastructure, Public Works, Utilities and Environment. It determines that the Code and its regulations form the framework that shall guide provincial water policies and regulate the judicial-administrative relationships related to water resources and the works required for their proper use under the jurisdiction of the Province of Chaco. It is regulated by Regulatory Decree No. 173/90. The competent authority shall authorize and keep public records of drilling licenses for the exploitation or exploration of ground water.

Province of Formosa.

Law No. 1060 of Ecological and Environmental Policy: Natural Resources and Environmental Quality Agency under the Ministry of Environment and Production. This law establishes the regulation for the environmental protection of the natural resources in the Province. Moreover, it establishes the **obligation to perform environmental impact assessment** in projects or works that may negatively affect the environment. Section 28, subsection e, includes energy development projects. Likewise, Section 32 prevents the activities included in Section 28 from being performed in protected areas or areas that may be

affected by their environmental impact.
Regulatory Decree No. 557/98: Natural Resources and Environmental Quality Agency under the Ministry of Environment and Production. It regulates citizen participation through Public Hearings as a previous step before the Environmental Impact Assessment approval.
Law No. 1246 - Water Code: It regulates citizen participation through Public Hearings as a previous step before the Environmental Impact Assessment approval. It establishes the guidelines for the conservation and rational use of water. Decree No. 202/95 regulates the protection, conservation and security regime of water resources for the development of human consumption and low -irrigation areas. Decree No. 1228/05 establishes the Provincial Unit for Water Coordination (in Spanish, UPCA). Its goal is to promote, coordinate and supervise policies, plans, programs, projects and activities related to water resources.
Law No. 488 – Forests: Forest Agency under the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. It determines the public interest of forests and their rational use, defense, improvement, and expansion, as well as promoting forest plantation and forest industry. The rights to public and private forests and their resources are subject to the regulations, restrictions, and limitations established in this law. Section 5 classifies forests into protection, permanent, experimental, special, production, or unproductive forests. This law defines each of these classifications and establishes a regime for their use.
Law No. 1135 – Hazardous Wastes: Natural Resources and Environmental Quality Agency under the Ministry of Environment and Production. This law incorporates by reference Argentine Law No. 24051 and its Regulatory Decree No. 831/93 of Hazardous Wastes for all matters that are not expressly considered in Law No. 1060.
Law No. 1335 - Biosphere Reserves Provincial System: Ecology and Natural Resources Agency under the Ministry of Environment and Production. This law establishes the Biosphere Reserves Provincial System. Its goals are to create a biological corridor network and to implement sustainable development models, focusing on social participation and scientific research to create sustainable management models for the sustainable use of natural resources; to increase water availability; and to promote the comprehensive development of the community based on its cultural features.
Law No. 1163 – Chemical Substances: Ministry of Environment and Production. It regulates the use of phytosanitary products. Its goal is the protection of human, animal and plant health, through the proper use of the products mentioned in Section 3 of this law, avoiding food contamination, protecting natural and artificial ecosystems, ensuring the mitigation of risks from their use, through planned information, education, and training. Regulatory Decree No. 1128/03 classifies phytosanitary products in accordance with the criteria established by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishing and the World Health Organization (W.H.O.), and registered by the competent authority.

Province of Jujuy.

Law No. 5063/1998 - General Environment Law: passed on 7/14/1998. This law establishes regulations, considered public policy, which are aimed to ensure protection, preserving a sustainable development policy that is suitable for this goal. It is aimed to make an optimal quality of life possible for present and future generations that inhabit the Province of Jujuy. Moreover, as explained later on, it deals with the issue of environmental impact in the Province.
Law 4542: Trees and Forests Protection Law. It defines a protection forest as any natural forest located within the province, and a permanent forest as any public woodland in the province and municipalities.
Decree 676: It prohibits cutting down forests in public lands in the Province of Jujuy, and it only allows the extraction of dead, ill or oppressed trees. It establishes regulations related to the use of private forests. It embodies the principle of comprehensive use of forest products, seeking the highest final value.
Decree 5113: It contains provisions related to clearing with agricultural purposes. It determines new minimum cutting diameters. It allows substitution and compensation reforestation in favor of the species that are cut.

Law No. 114/1949 – Forests: The Province abides by the Regime established in Argentine Law No. 13273 of Protection of Forest Wealth, under the Rural Development Agency and the Provincial Forest Fund.

Law No. 4542/1991 of Trees and Forests Protection: It defines Protection and Permanent Forest. It describes their protection and use. It expresses the benefits of tree planting. It provides instructions for municipalities and individuals.

Province of La Rioja

General Environment Law No. 7081. Section 1 establishes that the law is aimed at determining the basic regulations and criteria to preserve and improve the environmental heritage, to protect ecological dynamics, human health, to promote the sustainable use of natural resources, to recover or regenerate environments affected by desertification and/or contamination, ensuring the protection of the environmental quality and biodiversity for present and future generations, in accordance with Section 66 of the Provincial Constitution.

Law No. 8355/2008. Amendments to General Environment Law No. 7801. Amend Section 3, subsection s) of Law No. 7801. It refers to the necessity to convene a Public Hearing when applicable, depending on the regulation, in order to consult the community about the project or practices presented. To that effect, the competent authority shall institutionalize the public hearing or consult procedure as an obligatory step in the authorization of practices that may negatively affect the environment.

Water Code, Law No. 4295. Attn.: Water Provincial Administration Section 1 establishes that the Code and the regulations issued as a consequence of it shall be effective in the Province of La Rioja for the use of water, its conservation, protection from its adverse effects, the use and protection of riverbeds, hydraulic structures, and limitations to ownership in the interest of its use.

Law No. 6259 of Carob Protection (Prosopis Genus).

Provincial Law No. 6260 of White Quebracho Protection (Aspidoderma Schlet).

Law No. 7691 of Cardon Protection.

Law No. 6214/96; No. 7591/2009; No. 8735/2010: The Province abides by Argentine Law No. 24051 of transport, treatment, generation and handling of hazardous wastes.

Law No. 9170/2012: Regulation of chemical or biological product for agricultural use. Enforcement.

Law No. 6215/1996. Wastes - Treatment and final disposal - Competent Authority – Regulations

Province of Salta

Law No. 7070 of Environment Protection. Decree No. 249 Amended by Law No. 7191 passed by Decree No. 892 on 06/03/02. It amends Law No. 7070. Environment.

Decree 3097/00; Title III - Hazardous wastes regulations.

Decision 80/2006 Environmental Impact Assessment. Attn.: Environment and Sustainable Development Agency

Law No. 7221 passed by Decree No. 2196 on 12/03/02. **Aggregate extraction** for the building stage of works.

Law No. 7107; Provincial Protected Areas System of the Province of Salta.
Law No. 6635; Forestry Promotion Regime passed on 10/04/91. Passed on 09/12/91. Forestry Promotion Regime in the Province of Salta.
Law No. 7418; Urban and architectural heritage protection of the Province of Salta. Passed by Decree No. 2974 on 12/06/06.
Law No. 7017; Water Code of the Province of Salta. Passed on 12/24/98.

Management of minimum sector permits by subprojects:

Road Improvement	Environmental permits and authorizations required for the execution of the project: Project Notice / Environmental Impact Statement (as applicable), authorization to cut trees and vegetation, use of water resources, intervention in watercourses, transport and disposal of solid waste Dangerous and non-hazardous, exploitation of aggregate quarries, involvement of public goods (streets, drinking water pipes, etc.), archaeological / paleontological permission.
Electrical works, solar / photovoltaic plants	Environmental permits and authorizations required for the execution of the project: Project Notice / Environmental Impact Statement (as applicable), authorization to cut trees and vegetation, use of water resources, intervention in watercourses, transport and disposal of solid waste Dangerous and non-hazardous, affecting public goods (streets, power lines, etc.). Release of traces (projected intrapredial lines and / or other associated infrastructure).
Civil Works-Fire Management	Environmental permits and authorizations necessary for the execution of the work: Project Notice / Environmental Impact Statement (as applicable), authorization to cut trees and vegetation, exploitation of water resources, transportation and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous solid waste, exploitation Of aggregate quarries.
Irrigation: reservoirs, flood prevention structures	Environmental permits and authorizations necessary for the execution of the work: Project Notice / Environmental Impact Statement (as applicable), authorization to cut trees and vegetation, exploitation of surface and underground water resources, intervention in waterways, transport and disposal Hazardous and non-hazardous solid waste, quarrying of aggregates, allocation of public goods, archaeological / paleontological permission.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF PROGRAMME

The Programme can generate low and moderate negative environmental impacts, depending on its objectives and planned activities. Also it will provide positive impacts for the community and on the environment.

Due to the nature of the activities included in the Programme, the potential negative impacts would be verified only at medium or small scale, at local level and in many cases for short periods of time, e.g. the construction phase of infrastructure works.

The stages of project formulation, evaluation and classification are key steps to ensure a good environmental and social performance of the Programme (well designed, considering the needs and

interests of the community, evaluating the possible negative impacts that the activities can generate in the environment and people and include the measures necessary to avoid them, reduce them to the maximum or eliminate them when possible).

The next table presents a verification list to identify potential negative environmental and social impacts

Table 6 Possible Negative Environmental and Social Impacts of the Programme

Activities identified for each Component	Potencial Negative Impacts		Comments
	Yes	No	
Component 1 Capacity building and community-based planning			
Training workshops on adaptation to climate change, mitigation technologies, gender perspective		X	
Learning exchanges on adaptation and mitigation technologies		X	
Pre-forum meetings, Participative workshops (Forums) Micro-regional adaptation and mitigation assessment and technical support		X	Incorrect design and poor execution of the plan and its tools can become a threat to the environment. Inappropriate, incorrect or unspecific management regulations may constitute situations, by action or omission, that represent a risk for the protection of the environment. Problems of communication for the meetings could be detriment of equal participation A bad climatic diagnosis can lead to projects that not achieve the desired and even opposite impact.
Component 2 Adaptation and mitigation actions			
Systemic projects of public investment	X		The public investment in its construction and execution phases can generate different negative environmental and social impacts according to their characteristics, dimensions and location. A bad design can lead to projects that not achieve the desired and even opposing impact. Lack of community participation during project

			formulation can produce unintended social impacts and rejection of the project by the affected community.
Adaptation and mitigation projects for small holders	X		The realization of the works, operation of renewable energy and effluent treatments with energy recovery projects can generate, depending on their characteristics and location, negative environmental and social impacts. Both in the construction phase and in the operation.
Component 3 EDA Programme Management and M&E			
Programme execution (Coordination, Determination of Methodologies and processes, Workshops)		X	
Programme monitoring and evaluation		X	

Some of the most important environmental and social aspects to be considered during the execution of the Programme, are pointed out below.

Component 1:

The main positive impacts that will induce this component correspond to:

- Encourage dialogue between producer organizations, indigenous communities, public and private technicians, private companies and government, in identifying and prioritizing problems and formulating Adaptation and Mitigation Plans

The methodology of work for the Micro-regions, with spaces of negotiation helps to the search for consensus reducing the risk of conflicts between actors.

- Increasing the capacity of farmers, indigenous people and their organizations in the planning, management and monitoring of sustainable production strategies and projects, promoting appropriate conditions for the emergence and sustainability of self-managed processes in the communities involved in each micro-regions.
- Installed capacities among stakeholders who are part of the Programme in each Micro-region, through trainees, forums, technical assistance
- The adaptation and mitigation tools and strategies should include considerations on the sustainability of natural resources and the environment.
- Participatory methodology for elaborate Adaptation and Mitigation Plans strengthens the capacities of micro-region communities and empowers them to replicate the experience making them sustainable even when the Programme ends.

Component 2 Adaptation and mitigation actions:

The implementation of activities of this Component will favor municipalities family farmers, transient workers, indigenous people and the communities to increase their climate change resilience while reducing GHG emissions by working in conditions of environmental and social sustainability.

Positive impacts of the component:

- Contribute to increase climate change resilience and to improve the quality of life of the beneficiary population by financing activities, works and investments that would otherwise not have access.
- Access to sustainable technologies and climate change technical assistance will enable the appropriation of instruments, practices and knowledge that the beneficiaries of the Programme don't currently access; also this could optimize the benefits of their activities.
- Access to small-scale renewable energy which are alternatives of great local impact, where the generation of electric energy appears totally subordinate to the other uses, that would contribute to the incorporation of marginalized communities to the productive activity
- The increase of the economic capacity and the appropriation of technologies promote the increase of the self-esteem of the individuals and communities, strengthening the sense of belonging and the own identity of the micro-regions.
- Promotes valuable indirect ecological benefits by the adoption of good agricultural practices, sustainable use of natural resources and inducing the attenuation of human pressure on natural resources in fragile ecosystems.
- The activities will include the development of proposals for sustainable management of natural resources, implementation and / or restoration of forest and / or native species, restoration of natural ecosystems, reduction of water and wind erosion, conservation of wetlands, agrochemical-free food production; so it will contribute to the objectives of protection and recovery of healthier and more stable environments in the face of climate change.
- A positive social impact will be verified by the replication of good practices, from the beneficiaries of the Programme to their neighboring producers.
- The Programme will provide agroecological alternatives for profitable agricultural production, without pesticides.
- There will be improvements in habitat conditions and other needs of the family unit and for the daily life environment of the beneficiary producers.
- In order to reduce gender gaps, the gender strategy of UCAR and the Gender Action Plan designed for this Programme are applied.
- The mechanisms of the Programme promote that the beneficiaries decide their connection to it and participate in the definition of the activities that involve them, minimizing the possibility of complaints.

However, it is observed that the execution of activities in an inappropriate way can generate negative environmental impacts.

Any negative impacts on the environment could occur when:

- Activities aimed at developing and promoting project planning tools derive from those that are incorrectly designed and / or implemented.
- Public investment may lead to the displacement of productive or cultural activities.
- The balance between environmental, social, economic and cultural sustainability cannot be found.
- The results of technical assistance and training don't follow the principles of environmental sustainability
- The execution of the works and projects of renewable energy and effluent treatments with energy recovery is not adequate to the location in which it will be realized.

The impacts and their preventive and mitigation measures will be analyzed initially through the ESES tool (see Annex II). For the Public Investment Project, measures to mitigate specific environmental and social impacts will be the results of ESIA.

Next table presents a synthesis of the most significant negative environmental and social impacts that could be generated by some of the activities planned in this Component.

Table 7 Potential Negative Environmental and Social Impacts and their mitigation measures by type of project

Public Investment	
Infraestructure	
Impact	Mitigation Measures
<p>Medium scale projects 1,000,000 USD</p> <p>Infraestructure works at all stages may cause negative environmental and social impacts and affect air, soil, water, biota, contracted operators and the community.</p> <p>Construction phase has a moderate and temporary negative impact on the environment.</p>	<p>Specific impact mitigation measures for each stage of municipal infraestructure works will be ESIA results.</p> <p>The proposed mitigation measures should ensure that the impacts and inconvenience community are as low as possible.</p> <p>The Environmental management Plan should pay special attention and control over the use of resources, water and soil, generation of noise and gaseous emissions, making drilling for water intake, ground movements, operator health and safety, handling of hazardous substances, installation and work services, transport, community, among others.</p>
Generation of renewable energy - Solar Photovoltaic System (PVs)	
<p>Bird Areas/Migratory Birds - There is a potential for birds to become disoriented by reflections from solar PVs, resulting in collisions with ground-based obstacles.</p> <p>Deforestation – Deforest for Solar PVs location</p> <p>Protected/Designated Lands - Protected/Designated Lands - Potential solar sites in or near other areas afforded legal protection, including National Parks, and preserved lands must be discouraged to be conserved</p> <p>Surface Water Quality - Due to clearing, grading, trenching and foundation construction for the solar power plant components,</p>	<p>Bird Areas/Migratory Birds - The location of solar facilities in Important Bird Areas (IBAs) or near known bird migratory routes should be avoided to the greatest extent possible. Therefore, an additional protective buffer of 5 km should be placed around IBAs.</p> <p>Deforestation - Potential solar sites in forested areas would be discouraged given the relative lack of this habitat and the abundance of un-forested areas throughout the Micro-regions.</p> <p>Protected/Designated Lands - When siting facilities within a protected/designated area is unavoidable, additional impact mitigation measures will be required.</p> <p>Surface Water Quality - Due to this potential, the solar power facilities must</p>

<p>there is a potential for soil erosion during construction.</p> <p>Cultural heritage - Special care should be taken to avoid siting solar facilities at or within the view shed of known or tentative UNESCO World Heritage sites due to the global uniqueness of these areas.</p> <p>Material Assets/Social - Airplane or helicopter pilots can become disoriented by potential reflection of light off solar PVs near airports.</p> <p>H&S - Operator skin burns</p> <p>Waste - Used batteries can contaminate soil and water.</p>	<p>be located within 1 km of a surface water feature (e.g., intermittent or perennial stream, lakes, or ponds).</p> <p>Cultural heritage - Cultural heritage features themselves would be considered exclusion zones</p> <p>Material Assets/Social - special measures should be taken to avoid siting facilities near airports and a buffer of 5 km should be placed around airports.</p> <p>Both in construction and in operation the plant must be closed perimeter protection and access to prevent vandalism and the entry of animals.</p> <p>H&S - Operators must have the necessary protections to avoid burns and restrict the hours of exposure to be safe for them.</p> <p>Waste - Used and depleted batteries must be delivered to the supplier to prevent them from accumulating on site.</p>
<p>Small scale hydroelectric projects (SSH)</p>	
<p>Essential Habitat for Protected Aquatic Species – SSH development along river/stream segments that are essential habitat for protected aquatic species should be avoided.</p> <p>Anadromous Fish (They migrate between fresh and salt water). – The creation of impounded SSH systems along river/stream segments that support anadromous fish migration should be avoided.</p> <p>Forested Areas - Potential SSH sites in forested areas, would be discouraged given the relative lack of this habitat and the abundance of un-forested areas throughout the Micro-regions.</p> <p>Protected/Designated Lands – To be conserved, potential SSH sites in or near other areas afforded legal protection,</p>	<p>Essential Habitat for Protected Aquatic Species - When siting facilities in, or upgradient of, a stream that provides essential aquatic habitat for protected species, a more detailed assessment of environmental effects and additional impact mitigation measures will be required.</p> <p>Anadromous Fish - When creating impounded SSH facilities along rivers that support anadromous fish movement, a more detailed assessment of environmental effects and additional impact mitigation measures will be required.</p> <p>Forested Areas - When siting facilities within a forested area is unavoidable, a more detailed assessment of environmental effects and additional impact mitigation measures will be required.</p> <p>Protected/Designated Lands - When siting facilities within a</p>

<p>including National Parks, and preserved lands, must be discouraged.</p> <p>Cultural heritage - Special care should be taken to avoid siting SSH facilities at or within the viewshed of known and tentative UNESCO World Heritage sites due to the global uniqueness of these areas. Special care should also be taken to avoid placing SSH facilities on or near locally-registered cultural heritage sites.</p> <p>Cumulative effects – Operation and activities at upstream hydropower facilities can affect the availability of water resource. In addition, the potential for developing downstream resources is impacted by siting a new facility and should be considered.</p>	<p>protected/designated area is unavoidable, additional impact mitigation measures will be required.</p> <p>Cultural heritage - A view shed buffer of 5km should be placed around known and tentative UNESCO and national heritage features for SSH facility development. When siting facilities within a view shed buffer is unavoidable, a more detailed assessment of environmental effects and additional impact mitigation measures will be required. Cultural heritage features themselves would be considered exclusion zones.</p> <p>Cumulative effects - Special consideration should be given to the impact of other hydropower facilities upstream on the same river reach on the operation of any planned SSH facility.</p>
<p>On shore-wind</p>	
<p>Bird Areas/Migratory Birds - There is a significant potential for birds and bat mortality resulting from wind strikes with turbines.</p> <p>Forested Areas - Potential wind sites in forested areas would be discouraged given the relative lack of this habitat and the abundance of un-forested areas throughout the country.</p> <p>Protected/Designated Lands - Potential wind sites in or near other areas afforded legal protection, including National Parks, and preserved lands would be discouraged given the relative lack of this habitat and the abundance of un-forested areas throughout the country.</p> <p>Surface Water Quality - Due to clearing, grading, trenching and</p>	<p>Bird Areas/Migratory Birds - Therefore, the siting of wind facilities in Important Bird Areas (IBAs), near known bird migratory routes, or bat roosting habitat should be avoided to the greatest extent possible. In addition, due to the height of wind turbines and the flight paths of migratory birds, an additional protective buffer of 5km should be placed around IBAs. Where siting facilities within an IBA or the buffer area is unavoidable, a more detailed assessment of environmental effects and additional impact mitigation measures will be required.</p> <p>Forested Areas - When siting facilities within a forested area is unavoidable, a more detailed assessment of environmental effects and additional impact mitigation measures will be required.</p> <p>Protected/Designated Lands – When siting facilities within a protected/designated area is unavoidable, additional impact mitigation measures will be required.</p> <p>Surface Water Quality - Due to this potential, if wind power facilities are located within 1km of a surface water feature (e.g., intermittent or perennial</p>

<p>foundation construction for the wind power plant components, there is a potential for soil erosion during construction.</p> <p>Cultural heritage - Special care should be taken to avoid siting wind facilities at or within the viewshed of known or tentative UNESCO</p> <p>Light and shadow - the intermittence of light and shadow could cause adverse effects in animals and disorientation.</p> <p>Noise - High noise of turbines may cause discomfort and community and animals.</p>	<p>stream, lakes, or ponds), a more detailed assessment of environmental effects and additional impact mitigation measures will be required.</p> <p>Light and shadow – Consider this effect in evaluation when productions associated to wind plants could exist</p> <p>Noise – control noise levels of turbines and blades from design and operating Wind projects and permitted standards monitoring.</p>
	<p>General- Avoid installing in areas that need to be dismantled or with agriculture, flood areas, landslides, seismic activity or contaminated soil.</p>
<p>Tourism, silvopastoral farming, handicrafts, productive project – Family farmers</p>	
<p>Small scale projects 5,000 USD Individual 200,000 (10,000 USD per family associated)</p> <p>Increased pressure on resources in a context of environmental fragility, with negative impacts on soil, water and biota or displacement of other economic or cultural activities.</p> <p>Contamination of water, soil, air and population with agrochemicals.</p> <p>Exploitation of native forest in an unsustainable way and ecological services</p> <p>Increase in soil salinization, Loss of soil fertility, Soil compaction</p>	<p>Natural forest areas should not be converted into crop areas</p> <p>Development of plans for reforestation, conservation or enrichment of natural forests with native plants.</p> <p>Establish appropriate soil and water conservation practices</p> <p>Safe and rational use of agrochemicals</p> <p>Control of pests by using biological control methods avoiding the use of agrochemicals.</p> <p>Selective clearing (with maintenance of the vegetation cover)</p> <p>Perform operations in accordance with the Environmental Protection Standards and good cleaning practices in the reception and storage of raw materials</p> <p>Filter or separate solid waste from liquids and treat them separately</p> <p>To realize some system of treatment (simple) of sewage</p> <p>Diversification of production (it is also a mitigation measure if the negative impact is generated by a monoproduction)</p> <p>Non-use of broad spectrum pesticides, use of less hazardous products</p>

Waste or effluent treatment project - Family farmers / Family associated	
<p>Small scale projects 5,000 USD Individual 200,000 (10,000 USD per family Associated)</p> <p>Contamination of soil, water, health risk, bad odors, rodents, flies, operator exposure to concentrated waste, proliferation of birds of prey, and others.</p>	<p>Consider good waste management practices / Effluent treatment to avoid negative impacts. Train and provide the necessary technical support to all involved in the management throughout the project to avoid dropping the project due to lack of maintenance.</p> <p>Always propose use of by-products to use their energy and avoid the problems of their accumulation.</p>

Potential Small scale hydroelectric projects (SSH) will take into account the following:

- According to IRENA, the envisioned small-scale hydropower projects (HPP) are `pico < 5 KW` according to the installed capacity.
- Cost of installation: 2.500 U\$D/kW to 3.500 U\$D/kW approx.
- Variables to be consider for the installation of this type of technology:
 - Topography
 - Flow Rate
 - Pre-existing infrastructure
 - Installed Power
 - Others...
- Operation and maintenance costs approx.: 3% a 5 % from initial investment per year.
- Technologies envisioned, run-of-river. Small-scale hydropower projects according to UCAR Formulation Unit:
 - Treadmill with buckets
 - Synchronous generator with permanent magnets
 - Turbine: Hydrokinetic type, Crossflow type, Turgo type, etc..
- Use for:

- Driving Force for tools
- Pumping
- Hydroelectric power
- Since the scale of the envisioned HPP projects is very small, no trans-boundary issues have been contemplated.
- Possible areas considered for small-scale HPP: during the first year of MAPs formulation the defines areas with rivers will be identified.
- It would not affect Protected Areas in the adjacencies of the micro region.
- These type of small-scale HPP projects have not been included on the identified project examples since were not prioritized during the public consultancies.

Is important to consider that the scale of the projects and their objectives considerably limit the occurrence possibilities, beyond these potential negative environmental and social impacts identified,

The design of the Programme expect that during the identification stage, evaluation and execution of projects it will follow a criteria that ensure environmental protection in order to prevent, minimize and mitigate any negative impacts

6.0 APPLICABLE ESS STANDARDS

This section describes the Performance Standard and their different activation scenarios that the Programme will implement

Table 8: The Programme and the Performance Standard

Performance Standard	Description of the Performance Standard	Activation Scenarios for the Programme
PS 1 Assessment and management of Environmental and social risk and impacts	An environmental assessment is required for every proposed project to be socially and environmentally sustainable.	Every project shall comply with a risk and impact assessment in accordance with the procedures of their category.
PS 2 Labor and working condition	Recognizes that the pursuit of economic growth through employment creation and income generation should be accompanied by protection of the fundamental rights of workers.	The hiring of personnel for any activity conducted in the Programme framework will abide by the current labor laws.
PS 3 Resource efficiency and pollution prevention	Recognizes that increased economic activity and urbanization often generate increased levels of pollution to air, water and land, and consume finite resources in a manner that may threaten people and the environment at the local, regional and global levels	Projects involving a significant level of air, water or earth permanent contamination will not be eligible.
PS 4 Community health, safety and security	Recognizes that the Programme activities, equipment and infrastructure can increase community exposure to risks and impacts. In addition, communities that are already subjected to impacts from climate change may also experience an acceleration and/or intensification of impacts due to project activities.	The Programme has a responsibility to avoid or minimize the risks and impacts to community health, safety and security that may arise from project related-activities, with particular attention to vulnerable groups.
PS 5 Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement	Involuntary resettlement shall be avoided or reduced to a minimum. For this to occur, all shaping variables must be scrutinized.	Projects entailing resettlement according to the scope of the Resettlement Politics Frame Work of the Project will not be eligible.

	In those cases where resettlement is unavoidable, necessary measures shall be taken to ensure that those uprooted people are fully informed of their rights and possibilities. They must be able to choose between economically and technically different options. A proper and swift compensation should be granted before, during and after resettlement. Further compensations for the development of sources of income or subsistence.	This safeguard is preserved only in cases in which the access to the use of the land or a resource by the community is limited.
PS 6 Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management living Natural Resources	The Programme supports the protection, conservation and rehabilitation of natural habitats and their functions, specifically in those natural habitats already degraded and in critical state.	Projects with activities in or nearby protected natural areas or natural habitats in critical condition with special consideration towards wetlands and sources of micro-watersheds.
	Assistance is provided to borrowers towards forest restoration and sustainable management of crops.	Projects concerning forests, which involve natural forests or operations in forest areas in critical condition. Projects that may involve a significant conversion or deterioration of forestry areas in critical conditions, or natural habitats in critical condition related to it will not be funded.
	A strategy will be supported for the promotion of the use of integrated management methods, such as biological control or ecological methods, growth practices and use of agricultural varieties resistant to plagues and cutting down the dependence on synthetic chemical pesticides that affect the agricultural activity or public health.	Projects containing plague control or that involve the use of chemical control methods and biological control methods, which have not been reliably vindicated, will not be eligible.
PS 7 Indigenous Peoples	It is required that the Technical Coordination Unit conducts a	Projects concerning indigenous people with different levels of

	previous, open and informed consultation for all those Projects involving Indigenous Peoples.	involvement. Funding for the project will be granted only when a previous, open and informed consultation had vast support from the concerned community.
PS 8 Cultural Heritage	Projects that preserve and safeguard peoples' cultural heritage and their location and design is aimed at preventing possible damages will be promoted.	Those projects involving construction will include prevention and protection procedures in case of any findings.

PS 1: Assessment and management of Environmental and social risk and impacts

The formulation of each project involves social and environmental assessment procedures for categories B and C. Such procedures provide for mechanisms for classification, assessment and implementation from a social and environmental perspective. The Programme cannot select projects classified as (category) A.

PS 2: Labor and working condition

Every hiring of personnel connected with the Programme, either directly or indirectly, whether it provides for the rendering of services or the carrying out of works, will abide by the current labor laws at both federal and provincial level.

PS 3 Resource efficiency and pollution prevention

Projects developed in the framework of component 2.1 is that have major potential to produce adverse effects. In this respect, strategic measures for the reduction describe herein will be provided.

PS 4: Community health, safety and security

Special attention will be given to: proper management of agricultural supplies; decrease of agrochemicals and toxic substances use, in order to prevent health risks, proper hygiene standards when handling edible manufactured products, honey harvesting and other non-wood products from the native forest, compliance with water for human consumption and irrigation standard, compliance with livestock standards, with particular emphasis on zoonosis and implementation of safety standards for construction (cistern for rain harvesting).

PS 5: Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement

Please refer to the "Involuntary Resettlement Framework" available in the ESMF.

PS 6: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management living Natural Resources

Under no circumstances the Programme will fund exploitation or deterioration activities of natural habitats in critical condition such as wetlands, high or dividing watersheds between micro-watersheds, natural springs and such.

Prior to the conduction of any particular action, the Programme will ensure to identify areas or sites with value of conservation, as well as to ensure that they do not suffer any kind of deterioration.

Environmental measures from projects affecting natural habitats must provide for measures aimed at mitigating and minimizing habitats loss.

Projects must take into account the viewpoints, roles and rights of groups involved, including non-governmental organizations and local communities, specifically if they are indigenous peoples. If any concerned group is affected by any project and is related to natural habitats, their involvement in the planning, design, implementation, follow up and assessment of such projects must be encouraged.

Federal and provincial legislation sets forth a wide range of provisions aimed at the preservation of natural habitats, specifically those with particular characteristics.

Furthermore, the Programme will promote the restoration of native forest and forestry management aimed at productive purposes under long-term sustainability standards. Specifically, it will promote good practices of forestry management in order to contribute to the mitigation and adaptation towards climate change.

Under no circumstances, the Programme will fund activities that imply conversion or deterioration of forestry areas in critical condition, or natural habitats in critical condition. The Programme will not fund commercial exploitation activities, or activities that might deteriorate the forests and natural habitats in critical conditions.

The Programme will fund actions in already existing plantations and soil currently used for livestock or agricultural production (it will provide for forestry activities to be conducted in already converted areas).

Projects including natural forests' elements must establish that these forests are not in critical condition and that there are no reasonable alternatives that could avoid affecting such forests. They must also prove that the benefits arising from the project are significantly higher than the costs, and include proper mitigation measures.

The Programme will not breach any international environmental agreements in biodiversity or nature preservation matters.

Projects involving crops shall provide for measures that prevent and mitigate potential hazards arising from the insertion of invasive species that might put biodiversity at risk.

Protected areas

The ESMF must identify any area of ecological importance located within and adjacent to the microregions, such as protected areas and recognized wetlands. It must also specify how the practices will affect these areas and which measures should be taken to prevent and minimize such impacts.

With the purpose of determining whether the microregions are located within environmentally sensitive areas and with the value of protecting native forest in particular, as well as protected areas in general, the environmental legislation of each province involved was analyzed taking into account the database of the Argentine Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, competent authority of the Argentine Republic.

Based on the Territorial Classification that applies to the Native Forests of the Argentine Republic, The Argentine Law of Minimum Budgets for the Environmental Protection of Native Forests 26331 classifies the forests taking into account their environmental preservation value.

- a) Category I (Red): forests of a high value of preservation that shall not be altered. They include areas that due to their locations related to reserves, their value of connection, the existence of unusual biological elements and /or the preservation of their basins, deserve unlimited protection.
- b) Category II (Yellow): forests of medium value of preservation, that shall not be altered and that, even damaged, with the implementation of ecological restoration practices may have a high value of preservation.

- c) Category III (Green): forests of low value of preservation that can be partially altered, in compliance with the criteria set forth in this law.

	Oriental Microregion Province of CHACO	UEST Microregion Province of Formosa	Yavi Microregion Province of JUJUY	Llanos Riojanos Microregion Province of LA RIOJA	Valles Calchaquies Salteños Microregion Province of SALTA
Territorial Classification of Native Forests (in Spanish, OBTN)	It may affect forests in Category II and III (medium and low preservation)	It WOULD NOT affect areas in the Category of Preservation of Native Forests	It WOULD NOT affect areas in the Category of Preservation of Native Forests	It may affect forests in Category II (medium preservation-yellow)	It WOULD NOT affect areas in the Category of Preservation of Native Forests
Protected areas	It would not affect protected areas in the proximity of the microregion	It would not affect protected areas in the proximity of the microregion	It would not affect protected areas in the proximity of the microregion	It would not affect protected areas in the proximity of the microregion	It would not affect protected areas in the proximity of the microregion

Table 9 Territorial Classification of Native Forests and Protected areas

As arises from the examination of the records of the Unit for Rural Change (in Spanish: UCAR), the Oriental Microregion of the Province of Chaco may take in some areas of Category II (Yellow) and Category III (Green). Regarding Category II (Yellow), the legislation of the Province of Chaco states in SECTION 3 that such category will include native forests that as a whole have an initial surface of four million seven hundred and thirty-six thousand two hundred and eighty eight (4,736,288) hectares.

Regarding Category III (Green), SECTION 4 of Law No. 6409 of Territorial Classification of Native Forests of the Province of Chaco states that such category will include native forests that reach a surface of one million five hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and seventy five (1,531,575) hectares located in different green areas or zones that as a whole have a surface of four million seven hundred twenty-six thousand five hundred and seven (4,726,507) hectares, located within the rest of the provincial territory.

Ordenamiento Territorial de los Bosques Nativos

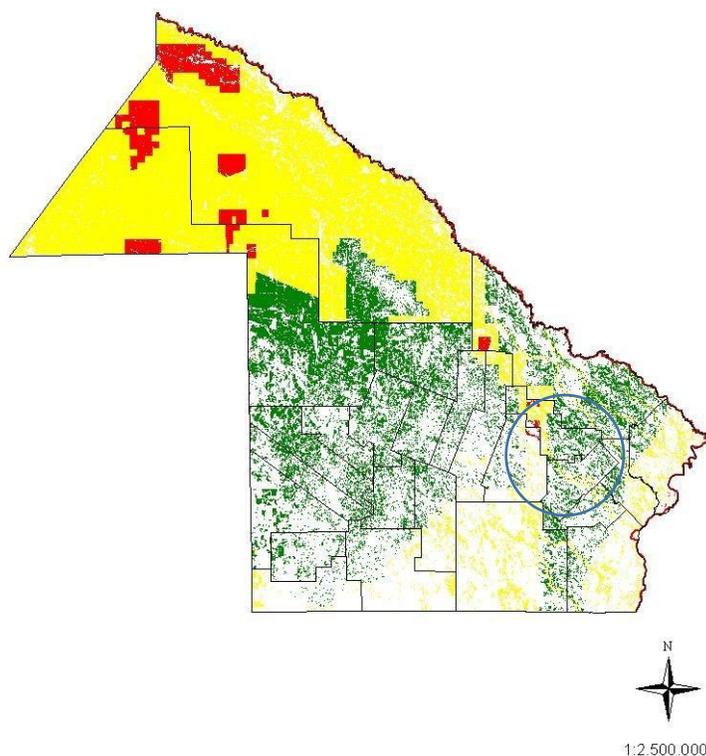


Figure 3 Map Province of Chaco, estimated involved surface of the Microregion Oriental based on the Bermejo Department of the Province of Chaco. Classification OTBN, Category II and III (Yellow and Green)

The practices that may be introduced in the three categories are governed by SECTION 5, which states that all practices intended to be implemented in each category will be allowed only by means of the presentation of plans, the analysis and assessment of which will be conducted within ninety (90) days following the date of its presentation.

The approval of the plans by the competent authority of the Province of Chaco will be an essential requirement that cannot be omitted to commence the practices.

For category II (yellow), the practices that may be carried out with the approval of a **Sustainable Management Plan and/or a Land-Use Change Plan** must include all the practices that allow the preservation of the native forest cover, its restoration, improvement, afforestation and reforestation.

As regards Category III (green), with the approval of a **Land-Use Change Plan** the clearing of forests with agricultural purposes can be considered for the implementation of public and private works, watering points, dams, roads, urban planning and land leveling.

As arises from the examination of the records of UCAR, the Llanos Riojanos Microregion of the Province of La Rioja may take in some areas of Category II (Category Yellow).

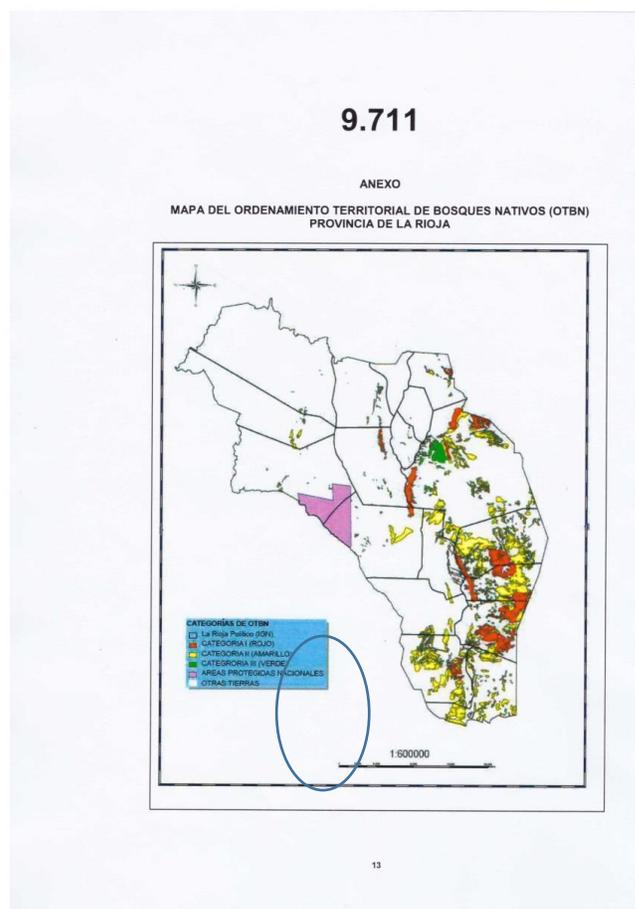


Figure 4 Map Province of La Rioja, estimated involved surface of Llanos Riojanos Microregion - Classification OTBN Category II (Yellow)

Provincial legislation of the Province of La Rioja states in Section 7, Title II that: Within the Yellow areas (Category II), the highlighted areas are those that have medium value of conservation and may be damaged but that in the opinion of the Competent Authority of the Province of La Rioja and with the implementation of ecological restoration practices may have a high value of preservation and may be used in the following ways: sustainable use, animal husbandry taking into account the natural conditions of each area, tourism, gathering of information and scientific research.

The practices to be developed in Category II must be carried out by means of **Preservation or Sustainable Management Plans**, with the possibility of incorporating process of animal husbandry if appropriate.

Sustainable Management refers to the organization, management and use of Native Forests in a way and with an intensity that allow the preservation of its biodiversity, productivity, vitality, potentiality and regenerative capacity to deal with ecological, economic and social relevant functions within the national and provincial level, now and in the future, without causing damages to other ecosystems and maintaining the Environmental Services that they render to society.

Sustainable Management of Native Forest Plan: document that summarizes the organization, means and resources, in time and place, of sustainable use of forest, timber and non-timber resources in a Native Forest or group of Native Forests. For this purpose, such document must include a detailed description of the area in its ecological, legal social and

economic aspects. It must also include a forest inventory with a first level of detail that allows the making of decisions regarding the possibility of use in each unit of the Native Forest and its estimated profitability.

SECTION 11 of the law states that the Competent Authority of such law will consider the new technologies that improve the capacity and /or adaptability of the productive systems in order to take advantage of the environmental resources of the area, taking into account the social, ecological and economic benefits of the productive units where such technologies would be applied. SECTION 12 highlights that the carrying out of urban planning, public works or infrastructure works, such as reservoirs, energy infrastructure works, transport routes, the installation of communication or power distribution lines and activities for the use of non-renewable natural resources, can be authorized once the Environmental Impact Report is approved by the Competent Authority.

Protected areas detail

Regarding the selected microregions and their implication in protected areas, taking into account the information of the competent authority (National Parks Administrations of Argentina) it is stated that such microregions would not affect said category.

To sum up, for the Line of Credit II-1 (Minor Works), Protected Areas would not be affected. However, UCAR methodology states that for the timeline of any project, there are different steps of analysis, consulting and mitigation of those impacts over native forests and/or protected areas. In fact, mitigation procedures are considered, such as consulting provincial entities that are in charge of the protection of areas with environmental sensitivity (native forests and protected areas).

- **Steps to draft the project** (*Checklist of the pertinent internal area within the implementing entity*):

Checklist	<i>(Steps and procedures to fill the checklist)</i>		Environmental and Social Management Measures	
Environmental and social aspects to be confirmed	yes/no		Management Measures Involved	Responsible and Procedure.

<p>Existence of native forests</p> <p><i>Red, yellow or green areas in compliance with Argentine Law 26331 of Native Forests in the area of environmental influence of the project.</i></p>		<p><i>Mark in the map your location, type of native forest (Category red I, yellow II and/or green III).</i></p> <p><i>Section 14, Argentine Decree 91/09. In Categories I and II the implementation of public works, works of public interest or works of infrastructure can be authorized.</i></p>		<p>The contractor performing the work must comply with all prevention and mitigation measures established in the Environmental Management Plan of the Project and with what the competent authority of the province determines.</p> <p>The supervision is in charge of the petitioner or the technical entity with the pertinent authority.</p>
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Table 10

- **Before the commencement of the works:**

- The Provincial Agency of **Native Forests** must be consulted on the practices to be applied if the affected areas are within the red, yellow or green category of Law No. 26331.

- **During Work:**

The Environmental Management Plan of the Contractor in charge of the works must be followed. The implementing entity in charge of the project must be monitored. The PMA must include at least the activities of the contractor regarding this issue during the period the works are conducted.

- Environmental Restoration and Reforestation Program (with native species) of the areas affected by the works.
- Management, cleaning and preservation of areas with vegetation: the cleaning and preservation of areas with vegetation must be carried out with automatic or manual methods. Such process cannot be conducted by the burning system. The use of chemical products is limited to those expressly authorized, excluding the use of products Class I and II of the WHO. Such products must be applied through techniques that minimize the possible effects on neighboring areas. They will only be applied to places where a control by automatic means cannot be performed. In the case of special species, the pertinent authority must be consulted on the possibility of their removal. It is prohibited to cut down endangered trees or native vegetation in critical conditions as well as those protected by provincial, national or international regulations.

PS 7: Indigenous Peoples

Please refer to the section “Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework” available in the ESMF

PS 8: Cultural Heritage

Projects in areas with cultural, historical, archaeological, paleontological well-known or potential resources shall include the following requirements:

- 1) A detailed description of the project and different alternatives;
- 2) A base line conditions of the area of influence of the project;
- 3) An analysis of the different alternatives in relation with the base line conditions in order to identify possible impacts/outcomes; and
- 4) A proposed measure in order to mitigate impact, which may include prevention or reduction of impact by changing the project's design and/or the introduction of building procedures and special operations, and compensatory mitigations such as data recovery and/or a detailed study.

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PROCEDURES OF THE PROGRAMME

According to the objectives and actions considered by the Programme, it is expected that it will have positive or neutral environmental impacts, hoping that the potential negative impacts will be moderate. (Public Investment). For these projects, more detailed analysis tools such as the 'E & S Sheet Component 2.1' and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) are used. As explained below, the C-category Project the E & S Sheet Component 2.2.

The procedures to be applied during the identification, formulation, evaluation and execution of projects are presented below with the objective of ensuring that Programme's investments maximize environmental benefits and prevent, control and / or mitigate the negative effects on natural resources and the welfare of the community.

7.1. Capacity of UCAR to implement the ESMF

The capacity of UCAR to implement the ESMF is mainly based on its Environmental and Social Unit, which is responsible for the management of these items across the institution.

Its main responsibilities are:

- To ensure compliance with environmental and social requirements and procedures agreed with the External Financing Agencies in the execution of the UCAR Programs and Projects.
- To advise and train the executing agencies in the specific themes related to the environmental and socio-cultural management of the Programs and Projects
- To participate in the preparation of the manuals and operating regulations, in the subjects of its competence, of each Program and / or Project to be executed as a result of new agreed loan operations.
- To perform random environmental and social audits on samples of the portfolio of Programs and Projects managed by UCAR.

- To carry out the control and monitoring of the execution of the Environmental and Social Management Plans (PGAS) and Plans of Indigenous Peoples (PPI) of the Programs and Projects that foresee their realization.
- To coordinate the execution of the ex-post environmental and social assessment of each corresponding Program and Project.
- To prepare Environmental Impact Reports, Management Plans, and Environmental Data Sheets for UCAR Programs and Projects.

UCAR's Environmental and Social Unit has a vast experience in activities associated with the planning, negotiation, formulation, administration, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects with the according approach. For guarantee this, different programmes have a ESMF.

The main programme for rural infrastructure has its own ESMF, with an accurate guidance. Environmental and Social Unit's staff is adequately trained to follow up on environmental incorporation in this kind of projects

Another example is the following programmes: Forest Sustainability and Competitiveness (IDB), Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (IBRD) and Biodiversity Conservation in Productive Forest Landscapes (GEF). Each one have an ESMF, which application is monitored by UCAR

On the other hand, UCAR's experience in Increasing Resilience and Enhancing Livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions, has been proved by the execution of a significant number of rural development programmes such as PRODERI, PRODEAR, PRODERNEA and PRODERNOA (IFAD). The climate perspective was explicitly included in PRODERI and fully developed through the expertise gained with the on-going Adaptation Fund project in the Northeast of the country.

7.2. Costs related to ESMF (contemplated in EDA Budget – Annex VI)

Under the Output 1.2 (Activity 1.2.3. Technical support for proposal development and submission) is considered 10 ESIA, assuming that 1 public work per micro region will be performed within the type of projects that exceed UCAR's capacities and 1 public work per micro region will be performed in the categories of water management, irrigation, drainage, or infrastructure (that can be assessed by UCAR's existing formulation teams)

Also, is consider 1 environmental and social inspector, 1 environmental specialist based in UCAR's offices (that will supervise all the environmental issues) and 1 social specialist, with specific knowledge on Gender and Indigenous Peoples Issues, based in UCAR's offices too.

Travel expenses for the staff and for the inspector are contemplated also in EDA Budget.

7.3. Environmental and Social Categorization and Evaluation of Projects

This section determines the environmental and social categorization procedures applicable to projects according to the level of potential environmental or social impact.

Table 11 Category of the project

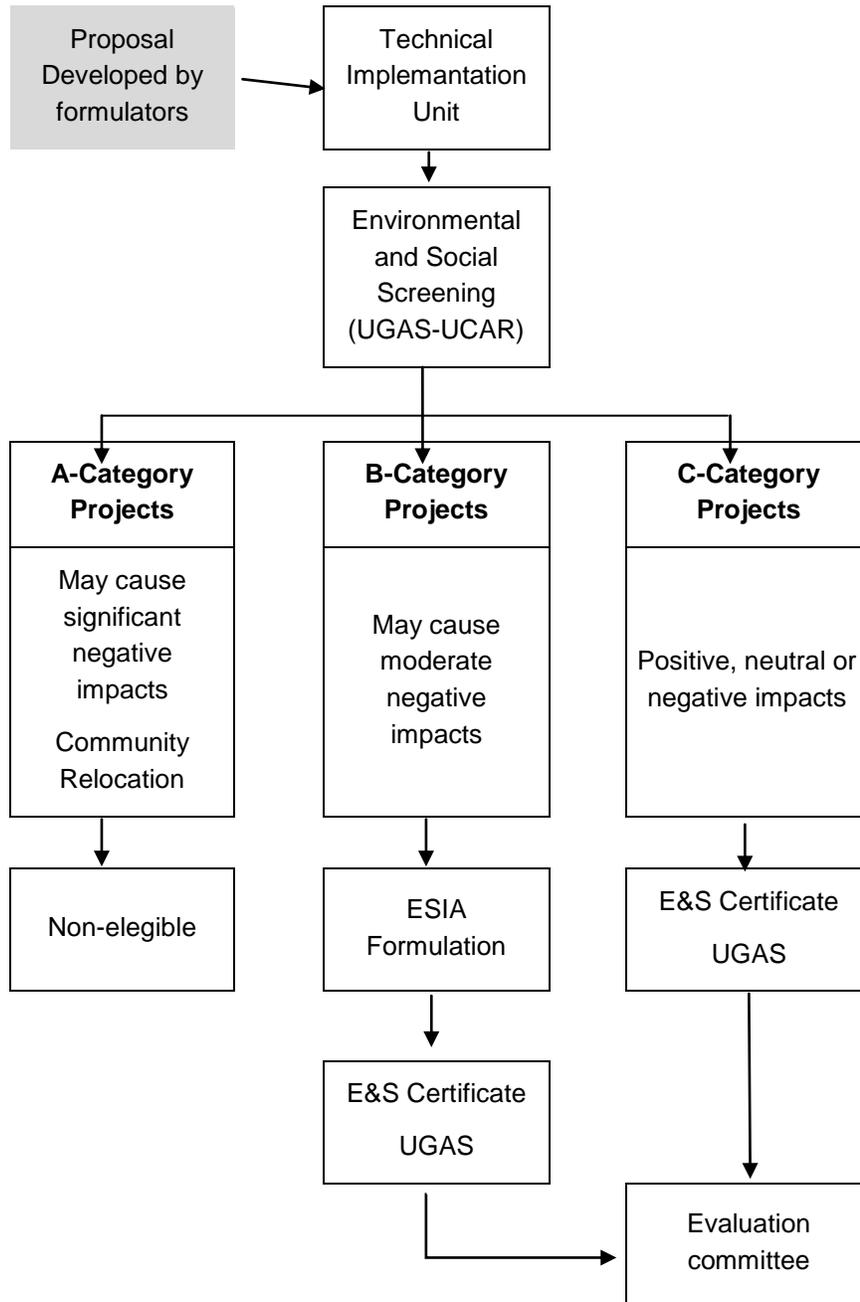
Category	Characteristics	Evaluation Instrument
<p>Risk Project High (A)</p>	<p>Projects that may cause significant negative environmental and social impacts of medium to long term not mitigable with simple and economically viable measures.</p> <p>Projects that involve relocation of communities.</p>	<p>Non-eligible projects</p>
<p>Risk Project moderated (B)</p>	<p>Projects that may cause negative environmental and social impacts of a moderate nature. Require environmental and / or social analysis focused on specific issues identified during the eligibility process.</p>	<p>Require the development of an Environmental Impact Assessment (ESIA).</p>
<p>Risk Project Low (C)</p>	<p>Projects specifically designed to improve the socioeconomic conditions, or whose negative environmental impacts are neutral or minimum.</p>	<p>They require the formulation of an E & S Sheet (ESES).</p> <p>However, specific studies of environmental and social impacts, reporting or training may be required when deemed necessary or where positive environmental and social impacts can be increased.</p>

ANNEX I – Exclusion List of projects that are not eligible for this Programme.

ANNEX IV - Project Classification Guide as a reference tool in category A, B or C assignment.

Figure 1 - Process of categorization and evaluation of projects of the Programme.

Figure 5 Environmental and Social Categorization and Evaluation of Projects



Projects proposed by indigenous people will not require an independent Indigenous Peoples Plan and the elements of a PPI must be integrated into their design.

7.4. Environmental procedures into the project cycle

Environmental Assessment is a process that anticipates future negative and positive environmental impacts of any activity project or work and allows the selection of alternatives that meet the proposed objectives, maximize the benefits and

minimize unwanted impacts. The environmental assessment procedure should be integral part during the whole process and not only at the end of it.

Environmental procedures are the reference frame for the integration the environmental variable into the project cycle. They are designed to match the objectives of the project with conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

The next table shows the summary applicable environmental procedures to the project per stage.

Table 12. Environmental and Social Procedure for Projects

Phases	Stage of Environmental and Social Procedure	Responsible	Result
Formulation	1. Diagnosis, identification and formulation of Adaptation and Mitigation plan 2. Project Formulation	Beneficiaries - Territorial Formulation Team of micro-region	Project Formulated
Environmental and social identification and classification	2. Complete checklist and prepare the Environmental and Social Evaluation Sheet (ESES) of project	Beneficiaries - Territorial Formulation Team of micro-region -	E&S Sheet (ESES)
	3. Review and approval of the E&S Sheet (ESES)	Environmental and social unit (UGAS) UGAS	E&S Sheet approved UGAS Certificate
Evaluation and analysis (project B)	4. Elaboration of ESIA	Specialist consultant or contractor company	Environmental Impact Assessment (ESIA)
	5. Public Consultant ESIA (if necessary)	Specialist consultant or contractor company	Considered community feedback of micro-region
	6. Evaluation of ESIA	Environmental and social unit (UGAS) UGAS	ESIA approved UGAS Certificate
Execution and Monitoring	7. Implementation of mitigation measures	E&S Local Especialist	Progress and monitoring reports
	8. Implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan		

Mitigation and Adaptation Plan (MAP): Based on the Participatory Diagnosis with basic information on climate change, available resources (climate, soil, natural vegetation, water resources, cultural, social, etc.), and technology, each Micro-region elaborates the Mitigation and Adaptation Plan (MAP) that reflects their needs and priorities.

In this way the projects and lines of action prioritized in the Plan will be areas of work agreed to work with the objective of mitigating or adapting the community to the effects of climate change and its variability.

Environmental aspects can be a problem to be solved and / or the project can have an impact (positive, negative or neutral) on them. Possible actions to improve the situation are evaluated, analyzing the advantages and disadvantages of different courses of action and selecting the possible ways. Public works projects and lines of action for family farming are identified.

Formulation: In this phase the project is elaborated, planning the activities and identifying the necessary inputs to reach the proposed goal. Projects for family farmers and small and medium-sized are presented in the form of a window, in public tendering periods, the Public Investment projects are formulated in the MAP.

Environmental and social identification and classification:

The analysis of each project should be done to classify it and determine the scope and type of environmental assessment most appropriate.

Given their characteristics, family farmers projects are of low impact, the E & S Sheet Component 2.2, see ANNEX II, will be used for environmental and social analysis.

For Environmental and social analyzes of Public Investment project apply E & S Sheet Component 2.1, (See ANNEX II). The Public Investment projects are classified as B-project and therefore also require the development of an ESIA to be approved.

The preliminary assessment is carried out to identify potential environmental problems associated with a proposed project and to identify the type of environmental information required to assess the risks taking into account aspects of human health and social aspects (involuntary resettlement, cultural indigenous peoples and cultural property, agriculture and agrochemicals, air quality, water resources and quality, biological resources, land planning and use, traffic, transport, circulation and hazards). The analysis is also used to identify potential environmental benefits or improvements that can be exploited in the proposed projects. These could include opportunities for cleaner production, energy efficiency, waste reduction, conservation and enhancement of biodiversity, soil and water conservation, and other forms of good environmental practice.

During this phase, the Formulation Team must visit the requesting group and participating actors in the field to verify the information as many times as it deems necessary. The Formulator and the proposers will complete a Checklist (see ANNEX IV) during the field visit to complete the ESES (see ANNEX II - E & S Sheet). When the project contains several location proposals, the different location alternatives must be visited and the checklist filled out for each site.

Based on the analysis performed if the proposed is for the sustainable use of natural resources and / or mitigation measures are not adequate, the technician can request reformulations to the proposals.

The completed E & S Sheet is a responsibility of who prepares the project. The objective is to establish the environmental context of the project and its possible negative and positive environmental effects at the level of the project activities, which are identified both in the design stage and in the operation of the project.

Evaluation and analysis:

The E & S Sheet will be evaluated by UGAS, determining the corresponding environmental classification.

Each project can be:

A) Approved environmentally and socially.

B) Observed: the group and technical adviser are asked for clarification information and, if appropriate, to propose the necessary guidelines for the reformulation of the project in environmental and social aspects. In this case, the proposal will be re-evaluated when the requested considerations are incorporated.

C) Disregarded: when the project doesn't meet environmental and social eligibility requirements, it is included in Exclusion List (see ANNEX I) or has no positive impact on mitigation or adaptation to climate change or Made the reformulations in time and form according to the sustainability of the use of natural resources.

The UGAS issues the Environmental and Social Certificate determining the environmental classification of the project (see ANNEX III - ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATE MODELS).

Elaboration and evaluation of ESIA: B-projects require the formulation of an ESIA will be carried out by expert consultants or institutions with experience in the field with which agreements will be signed for this purpose.

For projects classified as Type B, the performance of an ESIA will be a prerequisite. According to the nature and complexity of the project, the need to deepen the analysis and the possibility of a project's site inspection by the UGAS will be considered. In both cases, projects shall carry out a public consultation process and shall submit an Environmental and social management plan (PGAS) for the project execution stage. Once the ESIA on any project is conducted, the UCAR shall proceed to: (i) call the public hearing on the project and on the ESIA according to the instructions provided in the Environmental and Social Manual; (ii) obtain the environmental authorization by the relevant provincial authority for its subsequent referral to UGAS; and (iii) prepare the environmental and socio-cultural specifications of the bidding documents based on the measures for the construction stage, which are a part to the PGAS. Such will be reviewed and approved by the UGAS prior to their publication. Any projects requiring a public hearing will incorporate its results to the project's ESIA.

Execution and Monitoring:

UCAR will carry out the monitoring and evaluation activities as well as the supervision of the territorial actions coordinating, supervising, and supporting the activities of the Technical Implementation Unit. Monitoring indicators as well as all the information generated will be disaggregated by sex, age, and ethnicity related to the different axes of action.

At this stage, the environmental and social impact indicators selected in the formulation of the projects are used. They are compared with those obtained at the time of the follow-up visit.

The tool used for this stage consists of a semi-structured guide of interviews with the members of the groups where the projects are implemented considering the following items:

1- Is the project having any impact on the environment? Which?

2- If the project involved measures of mitigation, indicate which are being implemented and if any of the planned are not being carried out, gather information about the reasons that explain this behavior.

3- Categorize the environmental impacts of project implementation.

If it is considered necessary, UCAR will be able to determine the performance of project monitoring by independent specialists.

7.5. Consultation and stakeholder engagement framework

The B-project will be subject to a public consultation process to ensure that the community involved is informed and has the opportunity to express its points of view.

The Coordinator will make available to the community, for a period of not less than 15 business days, the documentation that according to the Environmental Impact Study with its corresponding Executive Summary in easily accessible sites for it (municipal delegation, schools, Health, etc.), properly disseminating this instance and informing about the channels available to express their opinions and considerations.

At the end of the public consultation period, the Coordinator will prepare a report describing the opinions received, which will be incorporated into the ESIA evaluation, indicating the modifications that have been incorporated as a result of the observations made during the public consultation, as well as those observations that have not been included indicating the reasons for not including them.

In all cases the UGAS of UCAR oversees the implementation of the public consultation processes. (See Annex VI with Summary of stakeholder consultations to date on the Programme)

PLAN FOR ENGAGEMENT OF LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS IN THE PROGRAMME

The mitigation and adaptation plan (MAP) is aimed at strengthening local organizations, recognizing the territories that each community uses and planning management in an organized way that is recorded in both space and time. Above all, working at a micro-regional level will allow to empower the territory creating awareness on climate change impact at a local level, increasing resilience of the communities in the face of climate change, and creating local capacities for the formulation and development of actions for a resilient and low-carbon development.

In each micro-region, an ad-hoc association will be constituted as the institutional framework of the micro-region. This ad-hoc association will house multiple-stakeholders representing all the members representing the public sector, the scientific-technological and private sectors that are related to the micro-region. Such institution will be responsible for developing the processes of local climate change impact and mitigation potential diagnosis, the decision-making regarding the climate planning, and for overseeing the implementation of the MAP.

Engagement guidelines for the formulation of the MAP

To reach the MAP, the Programme emphasizes the participation and decision-making of all members of the community involved, paying special attention to women, young people and indigenous communities, providing elements and recommendations to ensure that it is carried out in an effective, orderly manner and with a wide scope.

Some general guidelines are established to ensure engagement:

- **Clear communication strategy:** technologies and available means according to local contexts.
- **Participatory:** to incorporate the view of the population on the context. Stakeholders should assume a leading and active role, spreading and promoting the project within their municipalities, communities, groups and organizations, being this fundamental for promotional actions.
- **Representative:** The geographical representativeness, by ethnicity, age and gender of groups and organizations of participants and other actors, shall be considered in all local events where the actions will be carried out, to ensure an adequate distribution of information.
- **Appropriate methodology for the diversity of participants:** The project is aimed at responding to the demands of a wide target group with different types of interests, with access to diverse information and unequal cultural and educational levels. In this way, dissemination and promotion should be developed considering each type of audience, by using tools and didactic means to ensure that stakeholders clearly manage the content of the

project. It is important to take care of the language and content used in the events, messages, teaching materials and brochures.

- **Constant access to information:** A permanent and updated supply of the project information and materials shall be ensured for all stakeholders and target groups.
- **Incorporation of the gender approach:** to guarantee equal representativeness and engagement of men/women, young/adults, Creoles/Indigenous communities.
- **Self-governance mechanisms**

The dissemination and promotion of the Programme are two key elements in the engagement process to ensure that the key messages about the Program gradually reach out to the different stakeholders.

Dissemination will be developed in stages, according to the progress in the project implementation. The purpose is to make known the specific objectives of the Programme; to explain and promote in general the nature, philosophy, structure, procedures, operation mechanisms, modalities and scope of the services provided by the Programme. This is aimed at getting the most comprehensive information about the services offered.

Local mass media will be used for spreading, which are easily accessible, reach a high audience and have massive coverage in rural areas, especially in the most remote areas and with less possibility of receiving direct information. Given its massive quality, mass media should address specific elements that interest and guide the different stakeholders, especially potential recipients with less organizational development and limitations of access and control of information.

Communication and spreading actions for the development of the micro-region

Considering the organizational scheme, the work dynamics and the different participation instances, it becomes necessary to attend to the communicational dimension involved in the process. Systematic work in this dimension is key for the call of stakeholders, the dissemination of actions, the socialization of strategic information and the building of collective identity, among others.

Key instances for the Development of communication supports

- Creation of a database

A general data sheet of the micro-region stakeholders will be made as wide as possible. All local institutions can collaborate by providing the details of their contacts, but it is necessary to have the information systematized under the same criteria. This will be very useful for the call to the different instances of participation, forums and at the time of accreditation in each participatory instance.

Among the relevant stakeholders, the following are detailed:

- Public and private institutions
- Small-scale farmers, organizations/associations of producers
- SMEs
- Technicians from local institutions that provide support to rural communities
- National institutions such as (INTA, INTI, SAF, provincial ministries, local authorities), NGOs that support rural communities,

- Design of a press plan

Identification of the territorial channels and media and the media consumption of the target public (television, radio, newspapers, magazines, websites of the sector, use of social networks, telephones, brochures, etc.). For this purpose, it

is suggested to seek for support or work together with the person or press office of local municipalities, national institutions with knowledge of the territory, male and female producer organizations, indigenous communities and SMEs.

In all cases, the use of clear, simple language will be considered, as well as using the language used by the community to which the message is addressed. If necessary, several languages will be used to spread the same message.

- Creation of a press agency

A directory will be created with data of journalists and media producers to whom newsletters with the news of the micro-region will be sent, and to call the participation instances.

Likewise, the territorial referents will be contacted and, if possible, home visits will be made in order to ensure that the information reaches the families involved.

If necessary, posters or brochures will be made and displayed in different places of public circulation, for instance: schools, healthcare centers, recreation centers, public facilities, community centers, etc.

- Production of press releases

The press release is the basic tool of external communication to interact with the media. A press release is a written document that gathers the fundamental information about a subject, person or product, which is sent to the media in order for it to be published, and thus our message is spread among the population (general or specific).

The writing of a press release requires certain elaboration guidelines to make it more attractive and accessible. It can be accompanied by support materials such as photos, technical documents and links, among others.

- Delivery of the release

New technologies have given rise to new formats of information spreading in an immediate, attractive and interactive way. However, these means will only be incorporated if they are effective for the community. All internal communication mechanisms will be considered, such as word of mouth, home visits and cell phones messages through key actors recognized and legitimized by the community. That is, all communication initiatives that seek to strengthen the communication channels of the communities will be sought, as well as the use of other available means to expand and strengthen spreading.

Recognizing the limited access of people living in rural and remote areas of the country, special attention will be given to the use of cellular telephony as a highly efficient means of communication, with its tools like SMS and Whatsapp, considering the particularities, among them, the Not immediacy of the message since in many cases a waiting time is required for the message to be received because the internet signal and wi fi reach when they approach the centers of greater urbanization.

Basic tips for a press release to be spread:

- ✓ Make sure that the information is newsworthy, that is, it is new and of interest to the public. This is the first filter to go through the hand of a journalist.
- ✓ Do not deliver irrelevant information. If the piece of news has a clear subject of interest, including irrelevant data may confuse the journalist/reader.
- ✓ Use a clear, simple, non-sexist and inclusive language.
- ✓ Adapt the information to the type of media to which it is being sent and try to contact the target audience from the first moment (Target Public: cooperatives, producers, associations, officials, etc.).
- ✓ Look for empathy with the target audience and think why they would be interested in the information we are disseminating and how they would like to see it displayed.
- ✓ Make a good search for the "titles". If the first paragraph is too long and tangled, the interest of journalists may be lost, even if the rest of the note is interesting. Try to summarize everything in no more than 10 or 12 words.

- ✓ Do not use male gender when writing; use an inclusive, non-sexist language. Use a clear language and avoid adjectives. Unless the information is addressed to experts, avoid technical terms. Journalists continuously receive a lot of information from uncountable sources, but that does not make them experts on any subject.
- ✓ State the contrasted and contrastable facts. If you describe the qualities of a project, try to establish measurable parameters to achieve more credibility.
- ✓ Provide as much contact information as possible, such as name, address, telephone, email, web page address, in the event that journalists / readers want more details about the subject of the piece of news to complete their information or to give an approach that goes more in line with the publication.

Promotion is complementary to dissemination, and it can start later or parallel to the dissemination. It directs its effort to provide information in a direct and personalized way to stakeholders and potential recipients about the services and opportunities offered by the Programme, as well as mechanisms for access to them, seeking to create greater interest in these services.

Promotion is closely linked to approaching the target population. Dissemination and promotion should cause the actors related to the implementation of the project to familiarize themselves with its purposes.

For each instance, different activities are planned:

Local capacity on climate change generated and awareness raised

- Training and workshops by specialized technicians with the objective of building the capacity of multiple stakeholders of the micro-regions on climate change related issues, as well as gender aspects applied to climate change planning and action, and empowering organizations/associations of producers.
- *Learning exchanges on adaptation and mitigation experiences*
- *Develop and disseminate training and dissemination materials on climate change and grant facility*

Micro-regions with enhanced capacity to lead community-based adaptation and mitigation actions

- *Micro-regional meetings for establishing institutional agreements on the participative processes and sharing information on grant facility*
- *Participative workshops and technical support to micro-regions on access to grants*
- *Technical support for proposal development and submission*

For each of the different modalities of participation, such as meetings, training workshops, exchange of experiences, forums, inter-forum meetings the following should be considered:

- Accessible place, day and hour (Consider flexible schedules and accessible places that allow women to attend)
- Contemplate a reasonable duration according to the available time of the participants.
- Use a methodology according to social and cultural patterns and resources available in the territory

Participation must be duly registered to account for legitimacy and quality in decision-making, drafting of agreements, control of the community itself and the preparation of reports for the monitoring of the program.

The following elements are established as necessary:

- The implementation of a Minutes Book or a register during the formulation process of each MAP, where the decisions are recorded at each stage of the formulation.
- The photographic and audiovisual record of the meetings and products associated with each instance
- Lists of participation
- Other material supports that account for the participatory instance, progress and future agreements.

Since the participatory process respects the manners and cultural patterns of each of the five selected micro-regions, the characteristics of the participation plan will be built together with the territorial stakeholders and will be adjusted throughout the entire implementation of the project. It will be the responsibility of the ad-hoc association to ensure that this process is carried out and that it has been legitimized by all local actors. In order to guarantee greater participation, in cases where there are several channels of communication.

The creation of a temporary schedule is suggested, with a calendar containing:

- Activities What to do?
- Date. When?
- Place. Where?
- Target Population. With whom?
- Communication plan (Tools and dissemination channels)
- Participation Methodology
- Monitoring (Control Tools)

8.0 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

8.1. The Programme and the Involuntary Resettlement of Population Policy

The objective of this section is to present a procedural framework under which the Programme will manage the involuntary resettlement of communities, in the case that any of its activities require so¹.

Those projects that imply involuntary resettlement by displacement of communities are not eligible under this Programme's framework. The PS 5 of IFC applies to projects With economic displacement in the terms that are described below::

- a) The involuntary deprivation of lands that produce, as a result, the loss of assets or the access to them, or the loss of income or livelihood sources.
- b) The involuntary restriction of the access to zones deemed as parks or protected areas by the law, with the consequent adverse effects for the subsistence of the displaced persons.

In case it is established that any project generates involuntary resettlement of population in the above-mentioned terms, the formulation of a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will be required according to the guidelines established herein.

The objective of the formulated Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will be:

- To mitigate or compensate the impacts caused by economic displacement when such displacement is unavoidable or caused by the activities of the Programme.
- To improve, or at least re-establish, the livelihoods sources and socio-economic conditions of the population displaced by the activities of the Programme.
-
- Ensure that the proposed actions are known in advance by the affected people and are formulated with their participation.

¹ "Involuntary" pertains to those actions that may be carried out without the person being displaced gives consent about them in full awareness, or holds decision-making power in that regard.

8.2. Principles guiding the preparation and implementation of resettlement

- Minimize the negative effects of population displacement: Therefore, each project will analyze all possible options, in order to suggest the one that causes less impact as a product of the displacement, unless the displacement is for the benefit of those involved.
- Re-establishment of Socioeconomic Conditions.
- Equity: The social and technical accompaniment of the Resettlement Plans will be proportional to the impacts caused by the displacement.
- Equality: All displaced person will receive, when facing equal situations of tenure and category of impact, the same treatment, and will access, equity conditions, to the programmes of assistance for the re-establishment of the socioeconomic conditions that are established.
- Communication: The displaced population will receive true, clear and timely information about their rights and duties and the status of the procedure.
- Consultation: The displaced population will be informed about the resettlement solutions and the plans that are formulated for this and their opinions will be taken into account for the design of these solutions and plans.
- Transparency: The process will be conducted in an objective and technical manner, in order to ensure that the benefits only cover the population affected by the works and that the criteria and established procedures are applied in an equitable way.

8.3. Characteristics and Contents of Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). Formulation and approval

The scope and level of detail of Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will be associated with the magnitude of the impact that is generated.

Mitigation of economic displacement should include ensuring that affected persons or communities receive adequate compensation in accordance with the requirements of the Livelihood Restoration Plan:

-Economically displaced persons facing asset losses or asset access restrictions will be compensated for this loss at the total replacement cost.

- economically displaced persons who present asset losses or restrictions on access to commercial activities will be compensated for by (a) the cost of restoring commercial activities elsewhere, (b) the loss of net income during the transition period, and (c) costs Of relocation and reinstallation of the plant, machinery or other equipment.

-In cases involving persons with legal rights or claims of land recognized in accordance with national legislation, goods (eg agricultural or commercial sites) will be replaced by others of equal or greater value or, as the case may be, Cash compensation at the total replacement cost.

-Economically displaced people who do not have legally recognizable land claims will be compensated for lost assets other than land (such as crops, irrigation infrastructure and other land improvements) at full replacement cost.

In addition, livelihood restoration plans should include technical alternatives for economically displaced persons whose livelihoods or income levels are disadvantaged to have the opportunity to improve or at least restore their income, production levels and their standard of living:

- For people whose livelihoods are land-based, priority should be given to replacement lands with a combination of productive potential, location advantages and other factors at least equivalent to those lost.

- For people whose livelihoods are based on natural resources and where access restrictions are applied, measures will be taken to allow continued access to the affected resources or provide access to alternative resources with equivalent income possibilities and accessibility. Where appropriate, benefits and compensation associated with the use of natural resources may be of a collective nature and not directly directed towards individuals or households.

- If circumstances prevent the client from providing land or similar resources as described above, alternative income opportunities may be provided, such as technical assistance, access to credit, training, or employment opportunities.
- Transitional support should be provided to displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time needed to restore their earning capacity, production levels and standard of living.

The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) shall include, at least, the following elements:

- Introduction, scope and responsibilities.
- Objectives of the LRP
- Description of impacts the affected population will suffer (economic, socio-cultural, socio-environmental; etc.);
- Description of the project and actions that cause affectation
- Criteria for receiving compensation and assistance – Deadline

Detailed census of the social units (people, families and economic units) that reside or have rights in the sites of the affected area, which will define the deadline for the recognition of the right to receive assistance;

- Applicable legal and institutional framework
- Programs that make up the Plan (expropriation, donation, servitude, assistance)
- Eligibility criteria to receive compensations or any other type of assistance;
- Description of compensation and other type of assistance for the Livelihood Restoration that will be conducted;
- Consultation process to be applied with the displaced persons about acceptable alternatives;
- Description of procedures and mechanisms for the implementation and procedures for compensation of claims and complaints;
- Provisions on monitoring and evaluation; and
- Schedule and Budget.

For the Livelihood Restoration Plan to be approved, the following will be evaluated: a) the viability of proposed measures to improve or restore the livelihoods sources and socio-economic conditions of the affected population; b) the availability of sufficient funds for the Livelihood Restoration Plan activities; c) the important existing risks, particularly risk of impoverishment, due to an inadequate application of the resettlement instrument and d) the compatibility between the proposed Livelihood Restoration Plan instrument and the implementation plan of the project.

8.4. Execution of Livelihood Restoration Plan

The execution of the LRP will be carried out by the responsible entity of the project, and may be carried out through collaboration agreements with other institutions.

8.5. Financing of Livelihood Restoration Plan

The total cost of the LRP will be part of the total cost of the project that has generated it. The budget will include the price of the sites to be acquired, the professional fees and the hiring of required consulting agencies, the financing of the social compensation actions and y re-establishment of socio-economic conditions prior to the execution of the work, administration and functioning expenses and the remaining activities of the LRP.

8.6. Monitoring and follow-up of Livelihood Restoration Plan

A representative appointed by the implementation agency of the Programme will be responsible for the follow-up and implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan.

9.0 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLANNING FRAMEWORK (IPPF)

9.1. Indigenous communities context in Argentina²

The indigenous population of Argentina is not well defined in its population number or geographical location. The lack of homogeneous criteria in the estimates, surveys and censuses for the definition of those who are part of the indigenous population, causes contradictory or significantly different figures according to the consulted sources³.

The National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (INAI) presents an indigenous population estimated by province of 858,500 inhabitants. On the other hand, a study carried out for PROINDER (Small Farmers Development Project), the indigenous population estimated by ethnic group reaches a total of 451,300 people.

Table below shows the distribution of the indigenous population by ethnic group according to the ECPI (Complementary Survey of Indigenous Peoples) of INDEC (National Institute of Statistics and Census):

Indigenous Community	Population	Indigenous Community	Population
Mapuche	113,680	Tupí guaraní	16,365
Kolla	70,505	Mocoví	15,837
Diaguita/calchaquí	31,753	Huarpe	14,633
Guaraní	22,059	Mbyá guaraní	8,223
Ava guaraní	21,807	Quechua	6,739
Comechingón	10,863	Tonocoté	4,779
Tehuelche	10,590	Querandí	736
Rankulche	10,149	Ona	696

² This description was carried out based on the following documents: Canet, V. Analysis of experiences of public and private intervention with indigenous communities. Series studies and investigations PROINDER (Small Farmers Development Project) N ° 24, Buenos Aires, 2010; Cervera Novo, P. Update study on the Argentine indigenous issue. Series studies and investigations PROINDER (Small Farmers Development Project) N ° 25, Buenos Aires, 2010; And Golluscio, L. Indigenous peoples living in Argentina. 2002 update report. Training Documents Series PROINDER N° 5, Buenos Aires, 2008.

³ The reasons for the inconsistency of the studies and censuses made are diverse: the main one is the historical omission of the Indigenous peoples by the State. In addition, we can add the difficulties which can present the criterion of self-recognition combined with the lack of a unified census criterion for voluntary ethnic ascription.

Charrúa	4,511	Sanavirón	563
Pilagá	4,465	Chulupí	553
Chané	4,376	Tapiete	524
Aymara	4,104	Omaguaca	1,553
Atacama	3,044	Lule	854
Chorote	2,613	Other registered communities (*)	3,864
Pampa	1,585	Not specified community (**)	92,876
Toba	69,452	No answer	9,371
Wichí	40,036	TOTAL	603,758

Table 13 Population by Indigenous Communities. 2004 and 2005

Source: INDEC. Complementary Survey of Indigenous Peoples (ECPI) 2004-2005 Complementary to the National Population, Household and Housing Census 2001.

References: (*) Including, among others, registered cases with the following denominations: abaucan, abipón, ansilta, chaná, Inca, maimará, minuán, ocloya, olongasta, pituil, skip, shagan, tape, tilcara, tilián and vilela. No separate data are provided for each denomination because the small number of sample cases does not allow an estimate of each total with sufficient precision.

****)** Including cases where the response relative to the indigenous community of belonging and / or ancestry in the first generation was "ignored" or "other indigenous community".



Figure.6 Location of indigenous communities recognized by The National Institute of Indigenous Peoples in Argentina
Source: national register of indigenous communities – the national institute of indigenous peoples

In many parts of the country, there are people who are recovering their identity as members of an indigenous community, through group memory. There have even been re-emerged communities who were considered until recently "extinct" or almost extinct, such as the Ona, Huarpes, or Diaguita, who are organizing themselves as communities.

On the other hand, in the case of the rural and dispersed indigenous communities, there are a set of historical, social, political and economic factors which make it difficult for the communities to identify or perceive themselves as "indigenous or peasants" and to use that identity. However, according to the different contexts where the community is, a set of linguistic and cultural characteristics could allow the definition as indigenous. According to the Complementary Survey of Indigenous Peoples, between 2% and 28% of people of different ethnicities are not recognized as belonging to their community even when their parents recognize themselves as such.

In Argentina, even though nearly everyone understands and speaks Spanish, some of the indigenous communities usually preserve their native language within the family and community. They remain within the communities, by oral tradition, and not all the languages have their written reference. All self-recognized communities claim the right to education and information in their language and the need to safeguard it as a substantive part of their cultural heritage and identity.

Regarding educational characteristics, the illiteracy rate for the indigenous population aged 10 years or more is 9.1%, three and a half times higher than the national level (2.6%). In the case of the Mbyá Guaraní ethnic groups of Misiones and Wichí of Chaco, Formosa and Salta, illiteracy rates exceed 20% (29.4% and 23.4%, respectively).

Another fact to be taken into account is that 78.2% of the indigenous population aged 15 and over have incomplete high school education as the highest level of education, while a third (33.1%) did not complete primary education or have no education whatsoever. If these indicators are compared with those of the general population, there are noticeable differences. In fact, the percentage of people in the whole country with incomplete high school education as the highest reached level is 66.8%. The 17.9% of the population have no education or did not complete primary education. To this effect, the indigenous communities who are in a more critical situation are: Mbyá Guaraní de Misiones, Wichí from Chaco, Formosa and Salta, Chorote from Salta, Toba from Chaco, Formosa and Santa Fe and Pilga from Formosa. In all cases, the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over with a maximum level of incomplete primary education exceeds 60% and the proportion of those with incomplete secondary education exceeds 90%.

The social-sanitary situation of the country's indigenous communities has alarming indicators regarding infant mortality rates, malnutrition, infectious and contagious diseases (HIV-AIDS, TB, Chagas, cholera, etc.), among others.

Inaccessibility to basic health services by indigenous communities is aggravated by the precariousness of basic infrastructure and services in native communities and the lack or shortage of inputs for basic health care. Moreover, the discrimination and stigmatization (ideological framework of the health agents) by the medical teams towards the population of reference are relevant to be added to the abovementioned issues.

The indigenous community to be served by the project is characterized by two typical situations:

- A) Groups with integration to the cultural patterns of the "Criolla" population [locally-born Argentine people] that share with them similar problems and a certain level of vulnerability;
- B) Groups that maintain differentiated cultural patterns so they develop a greater dependence on natural resources and limited or no adoption of productive practices common to the rest of the family farmers.

Three large regions can be distinguished with their own prototypical characteristics: Gran Chaco region (Formosa, Chaco, part of Salta and Jujuy, Santiago del Estero, and Santa Fe), Norandina region (part of Jujuy and Salta, Tucumán and Catamarca) and Patagonia region (La Pampa, Neuquén, Río Negro, Chubut and Santa Cruz). On the other hand, there are provinces that register indigenous communities but do not make up a region beyond each specific province (La Rioja is in this group). These provinces constitute a fourth group, in which Misiones is the most important in terms of size the indigenous population.

The National Institute of Indigenous Affairs (INAI) has created the National Register of Indigenous Communities (ReNaCI) in order to achieve unified registration of all the communities in the country, due to there are communities registered at provincial and / or national levels, with different legal modalities (Community, neighborhood center, cooperative, etc.). The unified data between the National Register of Indigenous Communities and the provincial registers the existence of 1,079 communities throughout the country, of which a large number are found in the 5 provinces of the micro-regions of the Programme (Table below).

Provinces	Number of communities
Chaco	95
Formosa	142

Jujuy	217
La Rioja	2
Salta	364

Table 14. Indigenous Communities per province
Source: National Register of Indigenous Communities

A description is presented below regarding the productive activities of the different indigenous communities in the two large regions that involve the five provinces where the Programme will be implemented.

Gran Chaco Region

The largest and most diverse percentage of the country's indigenous population is found in this region. It also presents a relatively homogeneous environment (Table below)

Community	Province	Population
AvaGuarani	Salta and Jujuy	17,592
Chane	Salta	2,099
Chorote	Salta	2,147
Chulupí	Salta and Formosa	440
Guarani	Salta and Jujuy	6,758
Mocoví	Chaco and Santa Fe	12,145
Pilagá	Formosa	3,948
Tapiete	Salta	484
Toba	Chaco, Formosa and Santa Fe	47,591
Tupí guaraní	Salta and Jujuy	6,444
Wichi	Salta, Formosa and Chaco	36,149
TOTAL		135,797

Table 15. Indigenous community in the Chaco Region. 2004-2005

Source: Cervera Novo (2010) based on Complementary Survey of Indigenous Peoples- National Institute of Statistics and Census.

The main production activities of the communities in this region are fishing, fruit picking, honey and firewood production, small game hunting, handicrafts, seasonal employment and / or wage labor, public employment, and domestic and community agriculture. From all these activities, only community agriculture is performed in the place of residence. As regards seasonal work, it is generally carried out on agricultural plantations bordering Route 14 (in the case of the

communities of Chaco Salteño), cotton plantations (in the case of the communities in Chaco Formoseño) or in Horticultural plantations (in the case of the communities in the interior of Jujuy).

The main social and economic problems of the indigenous peoples identified in this great region are the following:

- Lack of regularization of community property through the issuance of deeds. In the cases of granted lands for tenure or usufruct, they have been unproductive and insufficient.
- Advance of the agricultural frontier which brings: Land reduction of communal and extra communal usufruct; Revaluation of land; renewed interest in agro-industries and large-scale evictions and clearings.
- Lack of consultation in the formulation and design of the projects that are applied.
- Destruction and pollution of natural resources due to the progress of gas and oil exploitation, logging, timber extraction and construction of fences.

North Andean Region

Table below shows the distribution by village and provinces of the indigenous population in the Northern Andean Region.

Community	Province	Population
Aimara	Jujuy	4,104
Atacama	Jujuy	2,805
Diaguita/ calchaquí	Salta, Jujuy, Tucumán, Catamarca and S. del Estero	16,810
Kolla	Salta and Jujuy	53,106
Maimara	Jujuy	178
Omaguaca	Jujuy	1,374
Quechua	Salta and Jujuy	561
TOTAL		78,938

Table 16. Indigenous population in the North Andean Region. 2004-2005

Source: Cervera Novo (2010) based on Complementary Survey of Indigenous Peoples- National Institute of Statistics and Census.

From the range of heights and precipitation regimes of the area, three very different environments are identified in this region: the Puna, the Quebrada de Humahuaca and the valleys of height.

The Puna corresponds to a high plateau with predominant production of small livestock, followed by camelids raising, production of Andean potatoes and vegetables for self-consumption. The economy of producers is generalized in the combination of self-subsistence production with production of different products for local and extra-local markets. Additionally, there is a strong dependence on extra-local income (harvesting sugar cane mills, mining, cotton harvesting, etc.). Lastly, there are a number of productive ventures that have emerged in the last ten years, due to the financing of various state agencies, including: carving of slab, rustic loom, regional textiles, ancestral gastronomy, pottery, wood carving, raw and tan leather, Musical instruments, metals, horn and bone, among others.

A productive agro-pastoral model is located in the area of Quebrada with a greater incidence of one or other activity according to the distance to the National Route No.9 and to the height above the sea level, in which each area of

cultivation is located. Despite of being displaced for a long time by commercial horticulture, Andean crops (potato and corn) have a renewed interest, thanks to the commercial opportunities generated by the work carried out by the Agricultural Social Programme, CAUQueVa (Agricultural and Handicraft Production Cooperative from Union Quebrada y Valles) and by the Microenterprise Council.

The Andean valleys have different systems depending on the accessibility of each area. The main production is livestock farming and most of the communities have Andean crops (potatoes, corn, tubers that grow in low temperatures, oca and smooth potato). In some valleys, like those in Iruya, Salta, there are important areas dedicated to the commercial horticulture of peas and beans. The production of the Andean potato and tubers that grow in low temperatures represent a commercial activity for this region. In the most isolated valleys of the department of Tilcara the production of Andean tubers is mainly for self-supply, since their main commercial activity is the livestock farming.

The main economic and social problems in the region are:

- Pieces of land in conflict because they are under the name of private owners. In some cases the inhabitants need to pay rent to continue living in their lands; otherwise, they are displaced and left without any legal right over the communitarian possession.
- Environmental pollution and diseases caused by mining developing.
- Overlapping and fraudulent granting of titles that allow:
Expropriation of property, eviction, legal conflicts on families; wiring on fields, plots, rivers and trails done by private owners; deprivation of irrigation water, mechanisms of water distribution by parts managed by landowners; destruction of familiar crops; indiscriminate deforestation of carob trees; devastation of sacred sites.
- Processes of land appreciation generating conflicts in the land granting and delivery.
- Lack of consulting in the formulation and design of the applicable projects.

Province	Organization	Year of formation	Main Objectives/Activities
CHACO	Qompi Council [<i>Consejo Qompi</i>]	1988	It unifies communities of the Toba People in the area of Pampa del Indio. It administers a bilingual and intercultural school with its own educational project.
FORMOSA	Pilagá Federation [<i>Federación Pilagá</i>] Council Inter-Toba InterWichí Indigenous Council of West Formosa [<i>Consejo Indígena del Oeste de Formosa</i>] SIWAN'I Association	2005	It unifies all communities of the Pilagá People in the center of Formosa province. It unifies the communities of the Toba People of the province, undergoing formation. It unifies communities from Las Lomitas, Bazán, Mortero and Pozo del Tigre. Indigenous intercommunity organization with representation power in zonal, provincial and national spheres. It gathers about 280 artisans from 16 different wichí communities from El Potrillo, department Ramón Lista

<p>JUJUY</p>	<p>Council of Mburuvichas [Consejo de Mburuvichas]</p> <p>Assembly of the Guaraní People of Jujuy [Asamblea del Pueblo Guaraní]</p> <p>Council of Aboriginal Organizations of Jujuy [Consejo de Organizaciones Aborígenes]</p> <p>Kereimba Iyambae</p> <p>Warmi Sayajsungo Women Association [Asociación de Mujeres Warmi Sayajsungo]</p>	<p>1989</p> <p>1995</p>	<p>It unifies the communities of the Guaraní People living in Ramal Jujeño</p> <p>It unifies the communities living in the department of Ledesma. Has connections with Bolivia APG. In the case of conflicts or claims, they act together with the Council of Mburuvichas.</p> <p>It promotes the defense and development of communities in all of its aspects, to manage and help with the financial entities and organizations to channel economic resources.</p> <p>It unifies the communities from department San Pedro and department Libertador. It seeks to create a representative space for the Guaraní People in Argentina, alongside Bolivia and Paraguay.</p> <p>Its objectives are related to production micro-sized enterprises.</p>
<p>SALTA</p>	<p>Coordination Council of Organizations of Indigenous Peoples from Salta [Consejo de Coordinación de las Organizaciones de los Pueblos Indígenas de Salta]</p> <p>Council of Chiefs of Indigenous Peoples from Tartagal [Consejo de Caciques de Pueblos Indígenas de Tartagal]</p> <p>Qullamarka: Coordinator of Independent Kolla</p>	<p>2007</p>	<p>They claim the intervention of the authorities to obtain land titles.</p> <p>This unifies 28 communities living in the department of Tartagal.</p> <p>Its objective is to conform the Kolla People as a representative entity inhabiting the province of Salta in order to exert autonomy over the territory and the</p>

Organizations [<i>Qullamarka: Coordinadora de Organizaciones Kollas Autónomas</i>]		natural resources.
Union of Aboriginal Communities from Santa Victoria [<i>Unión de Comunidades Aborígenes Victoreñas</i>]	2008	It unifies over 20 communities from the Kolla People residing in the municipality of Santa Victoria. Their purpose is to defend their territories and natural resources.
Kolla Communities from Iruya		These are communities in the process of unification to organize themselves in the defense of their rights and promote development actions.
Council of Wichi Chiefs of Route 86		Their purpose is to maintain their culture as input to the work that is being conducted in relation with land management of native forests.
Council of Wichi Organizations of the Bermejo (COW - <i>Consejo de Organizaciones Wichí</i>)		Organization unifying Communities of the Wichí People and others residing in Route 53, in defense of the territory.
Zonal organization Wichí t' chot Ihamejenpe	1992	It gathers communities of the Wichí People inhabiting Los Blancos - Morillo, Rivadavia Bda. Norte.
Zonal organization Wichí Amtee (Rivadavia Banda Sur)		It unifies communities from the Wichi People inhabiting Rivadavia Banda Sur.
Assembly of the Guaraní People [<i>Asamblea del Pueblo Guaraní</i>]		It unifies over 32 rural and urban communities of guaraní-speaking peoples. Its general concerns include: land and territory, bilingual education, legislation and projects.

Table 17. Main territorial and sectoral indigenous organizations

9.2. The Project and Policies for Indigenous Peoples

The purpose of this section is to present the Guidelines for Indigenous People of the Programme “Climate Action for Rural Development: community-based adaptation and mitigation in Argentina” (“the Programme”) that comply with the conditions established in the Performance Standard 7 of the Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability.

The possible effects of the activities and the institutional mechanisms for consultation, participation and monitoring are presented below.

Due to the differences in the denomination, for the purposes of this document, the terms Indigenous People will be used in a generic manner as “Indigenous Communities”, the form of organization of the Indigenous People in a territory.

The context information of indigenous peoples in Argentina is detailed in Feasibility Study.

9.3. Legal and institutional framework for indigenous people

There is a set of regulations in Argentina that protects and guarantees the identity and the collective right of indigenous people, both in the National Constitution and through National and Provincial Laws, as well as in the International Conventions agreed by the Government.

The amendment of the National Constitution in 1994 incorporated the section 75, subsection 17, which refers to the rights of indigenous people, and it constituted a significant advance in the policy of recognition of the ethnic and cultural diversity of Argentina. From this moment on, indigenous people have been protected under a specific right situation, which establishes new rights of essential characteristic that must be always applicable. Despite the lack of legal development, it is mandatory to adequate the State framework and its institutions according to their ethnic and cultural plurality recognition.

In 2000 Argentina ratifies the Convention n° 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) which in the section 6, it expresses the right of indigenous people to be consulted through appropriate procedures, particularly their representative institutions, and to participate in the matters that affect them directly.

These are the main legal regulations on indigenous people applied nationally:

- Law N° 23302 about Indigenous Policy and Support to Tribal Peoples.
- Regulatory Decree N° 155/89 of Law N° 23302
- Law N° 24071 that ratifies the Convention N° 169 of the International Labor Organization concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries. This Convention promotes the respect for cultures, their lifestyle, traditions and the customary law of indigenous and tribal peoples.
- Law N° 24375 Biologic Diversity Convention
- The Resolution N° 4811/96 from the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs (INAI, for its acronym in Spanish) establishes the requisites for the Indigenous Communities’ register on the National Registry of Indigenous Communities (RENACI, for its acronym in Spanish).
- Resolution INAI N° 152/2004 and its amendment N° 301/2004 establish the creation of the Council of Indigenous Participation (CPI, for its acronym in Spanish).

The National Institute of Indigenous Affairs is the National State institution responsible for creating intercultural channels for the implementation of the Indigenous people rights as established in the National Constitution (Section 75, Subsection 17).

The Institute was created upon the enactment of the Law 23302 in September 1985 as a decentralized entity with indigenous participation and regulated by the Decree N° 155 in February 1989. These are its main purposes:

- Register all indigenous communities on the National Registry of Indigenous Communities (RENACI), which is done thanks to the coordination with the provincial authorities and the development of training workshops for the communities regarding the register processes.

- Organize all the available mechanisms in order to comply with the National Constitution (Section 75, Subsection 17) that states "... respect the possession of the communitarian lands they traditionally occupy..." as well as regulate the granting of other pieces of land suitable for the human development.
- Promote the indigenous participation in the formulation and the implementation of identity development projects by providing them with technical and financial support.
- Coordinate support programmes for intercultural education, tribal pedagogies, cultural recovery actions and historical research where the communities participate.
- Promote spaces for indigenous intervention and participation in matters that involve the communities, such as natural resources, biodiversity, sustainable development, health policies, communication and production, management and commerce of genuine pieces of handcraft.

The National Law N° 23302 about "Indigenous Policy and Support to Tribal Peoples" establishes in its article 5 that the Coordination Council will be created in the INAI and the representatives of the National Ministries, which represent each province that adhere to the law, will take part, together with the representatives of the Indigenous Communities, whose number, requisites and elective procedures are determined by the Resolution INAI N° 152/2004.

9.4. Activities with indigenous people

The Programme's strategy in Argentina regarding indigenous people is based on the following core issues:

- a) Self-determination, as the right to decide on their own development priorities and to effectively participate in the formulation, execution and assessment of the plans and programmes of national and regional development, specifically on the contents of the projects that will take place in their lands and communities according to the objectives of the programme;
- b) Working with the communities should be planned with their authorities and according to their traditional ways of social and political organization in order to strengthen the structure that supports their life system;
- c) The tribes and communities' active participation and their contributions in the consulting process will determine the design of the projects of indigenous people. Relevant information of the project will be available for the affected communities during the project formulation and execution stages, from the cultural perspective, including an assessment of the negative or positive effects of the project on the affected communities;
- d) Their cosmovision will be respected and the acknowledgment of their native knowledge and traditional productive practices will be guaranteed.

9.5. Effects of the Programme on Indigenous People.

Taking into account the nature, objectives and approach of the Programme it is understood that:

- There are Indigenous Peoples in all the selected micro regions,
- The activities do not show controversial aspects. Negative effects on native people are not expected.
- Problems will be diagnosed and given priority from a participatory approach.
- All projects will be formulated and assessed from a participatory approach.

Globally, a positive impact of the Programme is expected due to the fact that:

- Since Indigenous organizations will participate in the projects formulation, execution and monitoring, the Programme as a whole will result in a training workshop on social management, thus generating appropriate conditions for the planning and continuity of self-management projects in the communities.
- It will provide the communities with the adaptation design and consolidation of strategies regarding climate change and its variability.
- It will help communities' incomes become steady as their activities will be adapted to climate change.

- Other communitarian ways of commerce of the excess product will be possible as a way of stabilizing their incomes.
- Direct and indirect ecological benefits will be promoted thus encouraging the sustainable use of natural resources, the ecosystems restoration and an improved management of the native forest.
- Processes of participation led by the Programme generate an additional social benefit as they develop negotiation instruments, which contribute to reduce social and environmental conflicts.
- The Programme will generate an improvement in the ability of indigenous organizations to formulate, manage and monitor strategies on the productive projects adapted to climate change.
- Since the indigenous people who are the beneficiaries of the project do not normally have the possibility of doing tests on climate change adaptation, it is believed that these activities will have a positive impact on them because they will learn from the experience and will optimize the benefits of their productive practices and lifestyle.

Negative or adverse effects on the communities shall be always avoided. In the event that certain adverse effects on the Indigenous Communities inside the area of influence of the Project were identified through a process of evaluation of environmental and social risks, such effects must be minimized, restored and/or compensated in a culturally appropriate way, proportional to the nature and scale of such effects, and to the characteristics of vulnerability of the affected Communities. The proposed actions for the repairing of adverse effects shall be subject to a process of participation and prior, free and informed consultation in the affected Communities, and shall be included in the Indigenous Communities Plan

9.6. Mechanisms of permanent participation

The Programme implementation mechanisms shall guarantee the permanent participation of the Communities in all of its stages, from the design of the projects, to their monitoring and evaluation, through the following mechanisms

- Indigenous communities' participation will be encouraged in the creation of the Operational Handbook of the project.
- Representatives of the indigenous communities will be included in the Evaluation Committee.
- Participative methodologies that take into account the bilingual or multilingual realities (collective production of bilingual or multilingual materials, the incorporation/inclusion of bilingual agents on the technical teams, etc.) will be incorporated.
- Participation of the Communities in the different stages of the projects:
 - The indigenous communities are in charge of formulating their own proposals, to which they will receive training and technical assistance from the Programme in every province.
 - They may also submit proposals made by other institutions committed to the rural development, as their own proposals.
 - The formulation of projects begins with a participative diagnosis through workshops in order to identify the main subjects in every territory.
 - In order to facilitate the participation of the indigenous communities, the following procedures shall be followed up: a) the training for the technicians who attend the communities in participative and culturally appropriate methodologies, and b) the training for the beneficiaries.

b) Approval:

- Indigenous communities shall represent every province with full participation in every meeting of the CEP, and they shall have voting right when the projects involving indigenous communities are being dealt with.

c) Implementation:

- All indigenous projects shall receive technical assistance from experts on the indigenous issue who shall focus their work in the productive, social and organizational aspects of the project.
- If necessary, specialists on the community shall work in the technical assistance, in order to make it culturally appropriate.

d) Evaluation and Monitoring:

- The indigenous communities shall monitor the development of their own projects.

9.7. Grievance redress mechanism

The implementation mechanisms of the Program shall guarantee the participation of the Communities in all of its stages, from the design to the mechanisms of monitoring and evaluation, thus reducing the chances of complaints. However, if there would be any complaint, the following measures shall be applied:

Each province shall establish and spread procedures to address and canalize the complaints that may be received and registered, trying to resolve them at a local level, with the participation of the authorities and the indigenous communities, through negotiations aimed at obtaining consensus, and in a period of no more than 15 days.

In the event that the complaints could not be resolved at a local level, they shall be submitted to the appropriate Provincial Evaluation Committee. If no agreement is reached, the procedures considered by the current local legislation shall be applied, such as through the Nation Ombudsman, with the direct participation of UGAS.

9.8. Social Assessment Plan

A Social Assessment of the projects will be carried out about those activities in which indigenous people are not the direct beneficiaries but they affect the areas in which they are present. The purpose of the evaluation is to determine its possible effects, either negative or positive, on the communities, and to evaluate alternatives of the project in the cases when the negative effects cannot be reduced.

The social assessment may include the following elements:

- An evaluation of the applicable legal and institutional framework.
- The gathering of initial information about demographic, social, cultural, economic and political characteristics of the involved communities, and regarding the land they possess, use or occupy, as well as the natural resources they depend on.
- The identification of the parties involved the creation of an appropriate process of information and consulting with the Indigenous peoples in each stage of preparation and execution of the project, from the cultural point of view,
- An assessment of the possible negative and positive effects of the project. It is necessary to analyze the affected indigenous communities' vulnerability and the risks they may overcome due to their tight bonds with their land and the natural resources, as well as their lack of opportunities compared to other social groups of the communities, regions or national societies in which they inhabit.
- Identification and evaluation based on previous consulting with the affected indigenous communities about the necessary measures to avoid side effects. In case the measures are not possible, identify the necessary procedures to reduce the negative effects, compensate those effects and to guarantee the indigenous peoples obtain the adequate benefit of the project from the cultural perspective, if the effects are positive.

9.9. General Guidelines to prepare the Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPP)

In the event that the social assessment determines positive or negative effects of a project on indigenous people, an Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPP) will be made to ensure that a) the indigenous peoples affected by the Project receive the social and economic benefits appropriate from the cultural point of view, and b) if possible adverse effects on indigenous peoples are identified, such effects be avoided and reduced as much as possible, mitigated or compensated.

The private projects proposed by the indigenous people or whose beneficiaries are only or in large part, will not require an IPP. The formulation of IPPs is under the responsibility of the appropriate Territorial Formulation Team, which can formulate and implement the IPP, either directly or through outsourcing or agreements with public institutions and universities with experience in this area.

The level of detail of the IPP will depend on the nature of the effects to be addressed. The following points will be considered:

- (i) Drafting of material in indigenous language;
- (ii) Training of officers for the communication and consulting with communities;
- (iii) Creation of awareness and outreach campaigns;
- (iv) Creation of consulting mechanisms and complaints at national and provincial level.

The systematization of the developed activities in the IPP will be documented properly and will serve as an input for the process of follow-up, assessment and monitoring plans.

The IPP will contain, at least, the following information:

- Summary of the Social Assessment.
- Previous information and consultation with communities.
- Action Plan: it shall establish the necessary measures to ensure that indigenous communities obtain adequate social and economic benefits from the cultural point of view, which shall include, if necessary, measures to strengthen the capacity of the implementation bodies of the project. When possible negative effects on Indigenous people are identified, it will include the necessary measures so that to avoid, reduce, mitigate or compensate such adverse effects. Furthermore, it shall set the principal responsibilities in respect of the actions involves, and the systems of follow-up and assessment of reports to be drafted. The follow-up mechanisms shall include provisions that facilitate previous, open, and notified consultations with the affected indigenous communities.
- Specialized consultants will be hired for the advice on the shaping of IPP and the promotion of the relationship and communication with involved communities.
- Cost estimates and financing plan of IPP.
- Accessible procedures suitable for the project to settle claims of the involved communities during the implementation of the project, taking into consideration the existence of legal and customary law mechanisms for the dispute resolution among Native Peoples.
- Mechanisms for the continuous communication between the State and the Communities, since the projects may suffer changes, forwardings, expansions or other alterations of the original Project. The dialogue between the State and the Communities located in the affected area shall be maintained in time, in order to guarantee the communities their right to decide about their territory and every situation that may affect their way of life and culture.
- Specialized consultants will be hired for the advice on the shaping of IPP and the promotion of the relationship and communication with involved communities

Consultation and participation

Those projects that require Prior, Free and Informed Consultation (PFIC) shall not be eligible to the Program. However, the IPP must be subject to a process of Consulting and Participation, whose regulations go with the National Regulations and with the guidelines of the Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability.

The process of Consultation and Participation aims at a) guaranteeing the right to information and participation of the Indigenous Communities, b) providing transparency to the process, and c) agreeing with the Communities affected by the Project on the mechanisms of repairing (when the project causes negative effects), or the profit sharing (when the project causes positive effects.)

Therefore, at such instances, an outline shall be considered, which ensures the involved indigenous communities receive information related to: a) the main aspects of the Project; b) the main goals, their actions and extent; c) the main negative and/or positive identified effects; d) the proposed action plan, with special emphasis in the cultural adaptations for the communities.

The process of consulting and participation shall be implemented through a simple methodology agreed with the involved indigenous communities, in such a way as to guarantee they can: i) gain access to the information of the Project, ii) express their comments and suggestions, and iii) as a last resort, give their support to the project through a participative and documented mechanism.

To that end, the following processes shall be carried out: a) meetings and exchanges between the technical areas and those involved in or affected by the Project; b) a workshop to build the Tree of Problems and Solutions, with the participation of direct and indirect beneficiaries, and/or those affected by the project; c) social and profitable polls; d) interviews to the direct and indirect beneficiaries and/or to those affected by the project; e) informative meetings.

The following must be taken into account as general guidelines in connection with the indigenous communities of the project area of influence:

- To ensure the participation of the indigenous population in the instances of consultation and participation that may be proposed, through their representative organizations.
- To ensure that the project activities may be carried out with total respect of the dignity, human rights, economies and cultures of the involved indigenous communities.
- To apply consultation methods that are relevant to the social and cultural values of the affected indigenous communities and to their local conditions, and, while designing these methods, to pay special attention to the intergenerational and gender aspects. To ensure that the planning is done by taking into account the clear preferences and necessities of the young members of the community and, especially, of women (considering, for example, a specific timetable which not interfere with their productive and reproductive tasks; precaution of resources to the care of the children during scheduled meeting and workshop hours, and/or any other suggestion made by the women of the community.)
- Invitations to participate shall be culturally appropriate to make them effective, conserving the social organization of the communities with clear invitations, and using the indigenous language if necessary.
- The place to carry out the instances of participation shall be accessible, according to their mobility capacities and traffic rules, and dates and schedules appropriate to the cultural standards.
- To provide all the relevant information about the project to the involved communities, in every phase of preparation and execution of the project.

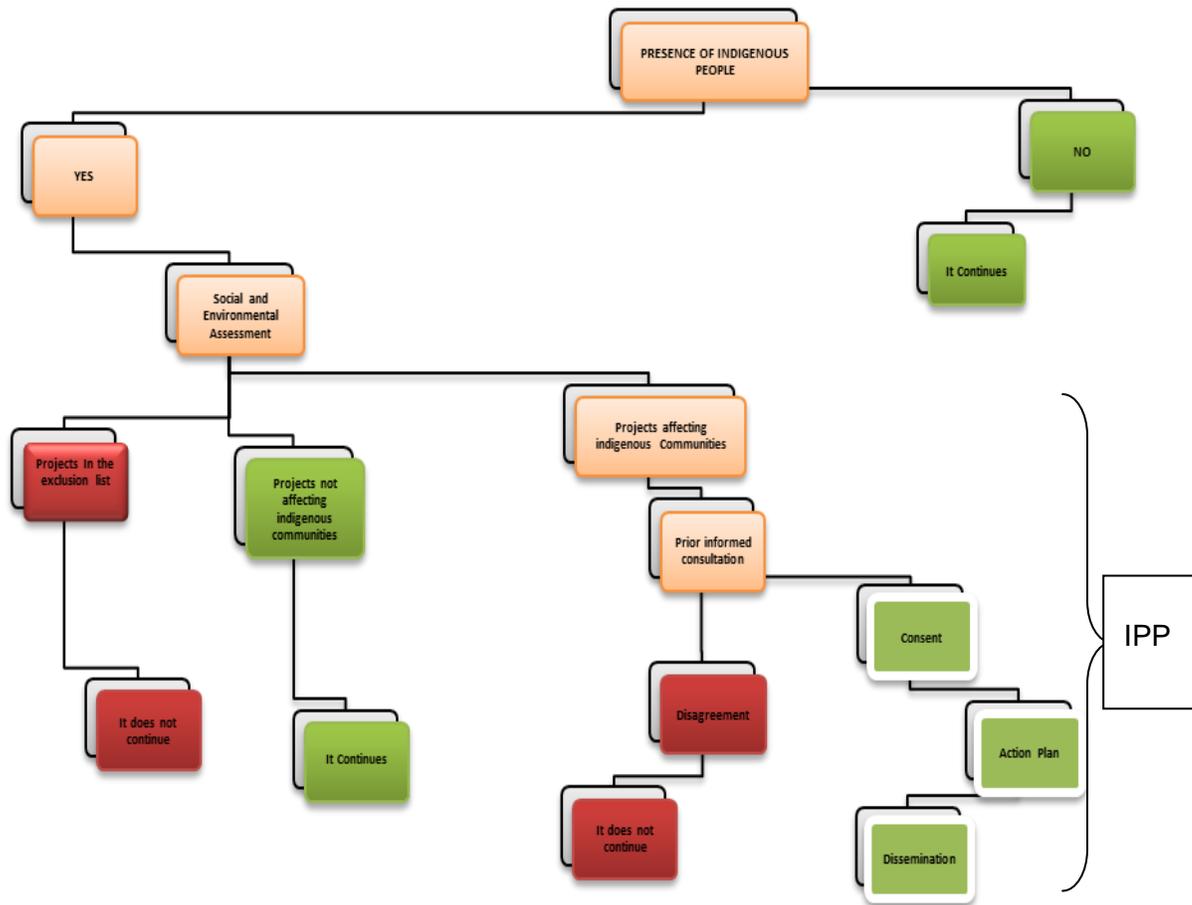
The process of consulting and participation shall be recorded, and the records shall be part of the IPP, which shall have at least:

- a) a document which contains the agreements about the mutually accepted mechanisms between the formulator team and the Affected Indigenous Communities, and b) evidence of the agreement between the parties as a result of the negotiations, such as a record of the meetings signed by the representative authorities of the Communities, which shall be valid even if certain individuals or groups inside the communities show explicitly their disagreement.

Figure 7 Outline of the FPIC process



Figure 8 Procedure to work with Indigenous Peoples in the Programme.



10.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

This mechanism seeks to facilitate interaction between the Programme and the community to receive all kinds of concerns, complaints and grievances, and trying to solve potentially controversial situations through dialogue and negotiation.

The general principles of the GRM are the following:

- The GRM shall be in force during the entire cycle of the project and for 12 months after its completion.
- To establish a procedure for receiving, registering/documenting and addressing grievances; this shall be easy to access, culturally appropriate and comprehensible for the affected communities.
- To inform the affected communities about the grievance mechanism, ensuring the full participation of men, women and vulnerable groups.
- To anticipate and prevent conflict in the project initial instances from the commitment of the community to the project.
- To seek for solutions to grievances with the participation of the affected community, considering their knowledge of the territory.
- To establish mechanism of compensation in accordance with the damage caused.
- To document the received grievances along with the responses given, and to keep all the information to be submitted to whom may require.

The Micro Region Ad-hoc Association will be responsible for the implementation of the GRM, and will appoint a referent and set the space for receiving complaints, concerns and queries made by the population in relation to the execution of the projects. UCAR will be responsible for monitoring and supervising the Ad-hoc association of each Micro-Region in the fulfillment of its functions. The mechanism will be implemented in a transparent and accessible manner for all members of the community and it will provide fair, equitable and lasting results within a reasonable time after filing the complaint.

Any person filing a claim or complaint will be named "claimant".

The following are the steps for registering and resolving queries and / or complaints:

1) Reception and registration of queries or complaints

To implement this mechanism, a free telephone number, a specific email address, a suggestion box and a book of minutes will be made available to the community. These mechanisms are available to any interested party who want to approach a concern. Any concerns that you enter by any means must be registered in the book of minutes.

Possible ways for filing claims:

- Installation of mail boxes and complaint books in the place to be agreed with the ad-hoc association for the respective intervention area.
- Through telephone, e-mail address and postal address.
- Through participating in regular meetings that are considered to be part of the project implementation.

These mechanisms shall be informed and agreed by the members of the community, and regularly published by using the channels recognized as valid by the key actors of the community (such as brochures, signs, community reference spaces, etc.), and they shall also be available at any time for any interested party that would like to file a claim.

Claimants will have the possibility of safeguarding their identity in case they believe that they may be receive retribution for filing a claim or complaint. In no way a claim may be filed anonymously, but the claimant can require the confidentiality of his or her identity.

Claimants may have a legal representative. In such case, the legal representative shall have the personal data of the person being represented and a written document that states the power of attorney granted by the claimant to the representative to act on his or her behalf.

The claim shall be filed in any format and in any language, with the purpose of being an easily accessible tool that includes those persons that may be affected more than others by the project implementation because of their gender, ethnic group, age, physical or mental incapacity, economic disadvantage or social condition, and who may have limited capacity for filing claims or taking advantage of the project assistance and benefits.

Claims or complaints, for any communication channel, shall contain the following information:

- Information of the claimants:

- Name and place of residence
- Contact details of claimants: telephone number (landline or mobile phone); e-mail; postal address.

- Confidentiality

In the event that claimants require the safeguarding of their identity in the claim, they shall indicate:

- Confidential management of their names, addresses and contact details.
- Reasons why they require confidentiality.
- Additional information that they may consider useful for the confidential management.

- Information of Representative

In the event that claimants decide to file their claim through a representative, the latter will be the link between the claimant and the Micro Region Ad-hoc Association. In this case, the following information is required:

- Name of the Representative
- Contact details to establish communications
- Document signed by the claimants in which they authorize the Representative to act on their behalf.

- Project information

- Description of the ongoing or future damage⁴ that the project is causing or may cause to claimants.
- Unfulfilled environmental and social policies.
- Possible solutions and proposals

2) Evaluation of concerns: in order to determine their relevance

The designated referent of the Micro Region Ad-hoc Association will be in charge of assessing whether the concern or conflict is relevant or should be rejected.

In the case of a concern or conflict considered relevant, the impact of the event that generated it will be evaluated and documented and the demand will be dealt with within a period of no more than 15 days.

⁴ Damage is defined as any substantial or direct loss or detriment. Damage may have been caused or there may be reasonable possibility for it to be caused in the future. Se entiende por daño cualquier pérdida o perjuicio sustancial y directo. El daño puede ser ocurrido o con probabilidad razonable de ocurrir en el futuro.

If complaint is rejected, the claimant will be informed of the decision and the reasons for it within a period of no more than 15 days. If necessary information will be provided in indigenous language. Pertinent and understandable information will be provided according to the sociocultural characteristics of the claim, if necessary translated into the indigenous language. The claimant must leave a record of having been informed in the same minute book along with the original application. If necessary, a meeting may be considered where all the interested parties attend to present and debate the response to the claimant. The claimant will have 15 days to express his or her agreement or disagreement with the response. The waiting period is aimed at guaranteeing consultation with the rest of the community and the possibility of deliberating on the acceptance or rejection of the response. As was mentioned before, the implementation mechanisms of the Program shall guarantee the participation of the Communities in all of its stages, from the design to the mechanisms of monitoring and evaluation, thus reducing the chances of complaints. However, if there would be any complaint, the following measures shall be applied:

Each province shall establish and spread procedures to address and canalize the complaints that may be received and registered, trying to resolve them at a local level, with the participation of the authorities and the indigenous communities, through negotiations aimed at obtaining consensus, and in a period of no more than 15 days.

In the event that the complaints could not be resolved at a local level, they shall be submitted to the appropriate Provincial Evaluation Committee. If no agreement is reached, the procedures considered by the current local legislation shall be applied, such as through the Nation Ombudsman, with the direct participation of UGAS.

3) Response to Concerns and Conflicts

In the event that the concern is a question or consultation of information on any activity of the Programme, the information that must be relevant and understandable according to the sociocultural characteristics of the person who consults, if necessary translated into indigenous language. This one must leave a record of having been informed and satisfied his query, the same will be filed together with the concern. The deadline should not be more than 15 days.

In the event of a concern or conflict with respect to any Programme activity, which has been deemed relevant, the designated referent will provide a solution within a reasonable period of time. The solution can be proposed by the TCU (Technical Coordination Unit), by the complainant, for a joint negotiation or if it is pertinent by a third party (specific technician).

Once the solution is implemented, the claim must leave a record of compliance and closure of the claim; the same will be filed together with the original concern in the book of minutes.

4) Monitoring

Any concern, complaint or claim that was closed with compliance by the claimant, the complainant must leave a record of compliance. Also, the referent performed a systematic and documented monitoring over a reasonable period of time in order to verify that the grounds of concern or conflict was effectively addressed.

Some of the proposed indicators for monitoring and informing the GRM results are:

- Number of complaints
- Type and cause of complaints
- Average response time
- % of satisfaction (agreement between parties) with the procedure

- % of satisfaction (agreement between parties) with the result
- Response time (days)
- Average response duration
- Average closing duration

5) Conflict Resolution

In the event that there is no agreement with which the claim was filed, because it has been rejected or because there is no accordance in the solution of an act, the TCU must arbitrate the means and the effort to reach a joint agreement between the parts. This may include: promoting the participation of third party technicians or other state actors, inviting dialogue, mediation and / or conciliation.

In addition, and in the event that it cannot be handle in UCAR's scope, it should be taken into account that in Argentina the current system comprises claims before the Public Administration and before the Courts of Justice. There is also a possibility of submitting claims to the Ombudsman of the Nation.

The referent designated by Micro-region Ad-hoc Association must submit monthly reports with a detail of the actions carried out under this mechanism.

11.0 MONITORING AND REPORTING

The environmental and social safeguards mentioned in the ESMF are monitored by the UGAS, the Monitoring and evaluation sector of UCAR and the local environmental and social specialist of each micro-region, biannual periodicity and using tools such as monitoring sheets, Field visits and monitoring reports.

As mentioned in section 7.4 Environmental procedures into the project cycle, the local environmental and social specialist of each micro-region will be responsible for sending to UCAR the biannual project monitoring report, including the necessary environmental and social requirements (including gender issues and indigenous peoples).

The aforementioned monitoring and reporting tools for compliance with the ESMF will be designed as part of the Program's operational regulations in a participatory manner with the key players (Ad Hoc Association, Technical Committee, UGAS and UCAR Monitoring and Evaluation Sector) in order to Obtain consensus of the contents to consider.

ESMF monitoring will be integrated into the overall monitoring of the Program.

ANNEX I: Exclusion list (list of activities that the programme will not finance)

- Projects that generate unprecedented negative environmental and/or social impacts, which result in massive transformations of social context, natural resources, and their capacity to provide services, and which cannot be mitigated by suitable actions and works.
- Projects that negatively interfere with the assumed obligations under international environmental agreements, treaties or covenants signed by the relevant country to the project activities or their impacts.
- Projects that interfere with areas planned for urbanization and/or urban expansion.
- Projects with negative impacts affecting natural habitats or cultural heritage, including archaeological and historical sites, which cannot be mitigated
- Projects that represent the partial loss or degradation of critical or important natural habitats.
- Projects that could provoke the loss of natural habitats or areas of use important for the survival of native peoples' or other vulnerable human groups.
- Projects that generate collapse risks on existing infrastructure and services in a given area.
- Interventions in national, provincial or municipal protected areas that involve activities or generate incompatible impacts with the permitted uses by the protection instrument.
- Exploitation of endangered or vulnerable species of flora and fauna listed on the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources' Red Lists of Animals and Plants (IUCN, www.iucnredlist.org or www.uicn.org.ar) or BirdLife's list of threatened birds (www.birdlife.org).
- Use of zoo and phytosanitary products prohibited by national legislation or classified as class IA or IB by the World Health Organization - WHO.
- Use of products prohibited by national legislation on public health.
- Unsustainable utilization, conversion or degradation of natural forests, including deforestation of natural forested areas.

The Programme will not finance projects associated with any of the potentially adverse impacts on Indigenous Communities identified below:

- Impacts on lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use.
- Relocation of Indigenous Peoples from lands and natural resources subject to traditional ownership or under customary use.
- Projects with significant impacts on critical cultural heritage that is essential to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of Indigenous Peoples lives, including natural areas with cultural and/or spiritual value such as sacred groves, sacred bodies of water and waterways, sacred trees, and sacred rocks
- Use of cultural heritage, including knowledge, innovations or practices of Indigenous Peoples for commercial purposes.

ANNEX II: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL EVALUATION SHEET (ESES) – Component 2.2

The purpose of this environmental and social form is to pre-identify the impacts on the environment and the populations of the area of influence that can be generated by the projects and to identify the mitigation measures to be adopted.

1.	Name of the Project		
2.	Province		
3.	Location		
4.	Applicant		
5.	Technician´s First and Last Name		
6.	Environmental and Social Classification (to be completed by the Technical Coordination Unit):		
7. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION			
<p><i>Indicate the geographical location of the project or areas to be intervened with respect to (i) the province (ii) nearby populated centers and (iii) environmentally sensitive areas to intervene. Use good quality maps, appropriate scales, and accompany them with a KMZ file that indicates in Google Earth the location of the works planned in the project.</i></p>			
8. CLIMATE DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA			
<p><i>Based on the best information available from official sources, provide a brief description of the climate situation in the Region, identifying historical trends in climate variability and possible scenarios of climate change. Identify the existence of a system of monitoring and analysis of meteorological variables (meteorological stations) in the Region. Possible reliable information sources: Second Climate Change National Communication; Regional studies of INTA [National Agricultural Technology Institute] and other official institutions.</i></p>			
9. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECT AREA			
IN THE PROJECT AREA THERE ARE	INDICATE	EXPLAIN AND DETAIL (How it is and where it is)	
	YES NO		
Water resources (rivers, streams, channels, springs) and wetlands in general.			Name of river and basin. Specify cases of water bodies bordering or flowing through two municipalities, provinces or with another country.
Jungles, forests, natural habitats, protected natural areas or sites of value for conservation.			For example, Ramsar sites, Biosphere Reserves, World Heritage sites, IBAs (Important Bird Areas), etc. Presence of sites of paleontological, speleological, mineralogical value, etc.

Sensitivity and / or vulnerability of the physical environment.			Areas with sporadic or permanent risk of flooding, landslides or mudslides, marked slopes, intense erosion, fires, etc. Areas with air, soil or water contamination prior to the project.
Presence of indigenous populations in the area.			Identify the presence of indigenous populations in the project area. Identify geographical location of communities in the area.
Social sensitivity and / or vulnerability. Presence of vulnerable social groups.			Identify the presence in the project area of vulnerable social human groups (groups that are prone to suffer disadvantages as compared to other groups such as migrants; situations of gender inequality),
Areas with identified physical cultural heritage.			Identify landscapes, objects, or sites with historical, religious, architectural, archeological or other cultural significance.
It crosses a private property or a place of special interest for the community use or with a formal zoning or order which determines and / or restricts its use.			For example, areas where tourism, recreation, religious or social activities are developed or there are landscapes of special interest or restricted use, for example according to the Law of Forests, etc.
There are populations in the intervention area that, as a result of the project, could be displaced from the area or from the activities they carry out.			For example, populations that inhabit or develop activities in areas bordering a road and whose boundaries are not physically delimited.

4. PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

The main characteristics of the project capable of producing potential environmental and social impacts, either positive or negative (such as typology of works, stages, main components or actions, hierarchy and dimensions of the interventions, use of natural resources, etc.) must be identified.

5. IDENTIFICATION OF SOCIAL ACTORS

Identify social actors present in the area of intervention, or actors who carry out activities in it. Particularly, those that are not directly related to the benefits of the proposed interventions but represent groups or interests that could be affected by them.

<p>6. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS</p> <p><i>The potential environmental and social (negative) impacts likely to be generated by the project and the main mitigation or mitigation measures proposed should be identified.</i></p>

ENVIRONMENTAL AND / OR SOCIAL IMPACTS SUSCEPTIBLE TO BE GENERATED	Proposed mitigation or preventive measure ⁵ (to reduce the impact)	Activities performed mostly by Men, Women or both			Monitoring indicators (Unit of measure)	Monitoring method
		M	W	B		
<i>For example: Increase in water harvesting or extraction of surface or ground water.</i>						

⁵ The costs of the proposed mitigation or prevention measures should be included in the budget of this project.

<p><i>For example: Indigenous communities which depend on the water resource and whose resource is affected.</i></p>						
<p><i>For example: deforestation or vegetation clearing for the completion of the works.</i></p>						
<p>For example: Generation of solid, liquid and / or gaseous waste</p>						
<p>Use and management of hazardous substances (fuels, agrochemicals, paints, solvents, batteries, engine oils,</p>						
<p>Soil movements (excavations or filling)</p>						
<p>New drilling (with risk of contamination or over use)</p>						

Application of agrochemicals or zoo phytosanitaries near houses or towns.						
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Environmental and Social Evaluation Sheet (ESES) - Component 2.1

Part One: General Information

1. General Information of the Project

Name of the Project:
Province:
City:
Team Leader:
Type of Projects: <i>for example, construction of generation renewable energy plant, works to prevent landslides, contention and other infrastructure to prevent flooding, access to and storage of surface water and/or groundwater, construction infrastructure to early warning systems and the respective contingency plans, community feeding systems for livestock in extreme climatic events, constructions for control of forest fires, bridges or improvements in rural roads, works to recovery of areas affected by natural disasters, etc.</i>
Identification of activities:

2. Area of environmental and social influence

- Define on a map - it can be a Google Earth image - the area of environmental and social influence of the project and other relevant aspects (see Appendix 2: General Considerations and Glossary)
- If possible, insert KMZ with the location of the work and / or environmental and social area of influence (Steps in word: Insert menu / Object / Create object from file)

3. Summary of contents of the Environmental and Social Assessment

The environmental and social assessment of this public investment project consists of:

- 1) Part One: General Information
 - a. General characteristics of the project
 - b. Map of the Area of environmental and social influence (kmz or picture)

- 2) Part Two: Environmental and Social assessment sheet of the Public Investment Project.
 - 3) Part three: Environmental and social management measures which are mandatory for the contractor.
 - 4) Annex I: If applicable, *Indicate aggregated annexes, if applicable, for example Letter of Expression of Interest by Indigenous Communities*
 - 5) Annex II,III,etc.: If applicable, *indicate added annexes.*
- *A model of a "Letter of Expression of Interest from Indigenous Communities" or others involved is given at the end of the document as Appendix 2. Furthermore, some general considerations, examples of measures to be taken into account and a glossary with definitions are also provided.*

Second Part: Environmental and social assessment process of public investment projects

Instructions for filling:

- 1) Complete the checklist indicating the presence or absence of each of the environmental and social aspects to be checked. For filling, please follow the steps and procedures indicated in the "Supporting Information" section.
- 2) Provide the "supporting information" for each of the environmental and social aspects relevant to the project. **The procedures indicated in that section should be deleted and the information should be specified therein.** If the information for filling is reasonably extensive for the size of the table, it can be added in an annex, following the existing numbering.
- 3) In cases where it is necessary to consult with any relevant authority (i.e. indigenous communities, heritage), the results of this consultation should be included in the "Supporting Information" section, even if it is an environmental and social aspect not identified for the Work.
- 4) Identify the committed management measures for each environmental and social aspect relevant to the project. The measures agreed with the various competent authorities consulted and specific references to comply with the "Environmental and social management measures of compulsory compliance for the contracting company" (Part Three of this form) should be indicated. Ad hoc measures may also be indicated for the Work concerned to the extent that they can be implemented by the contractor or UNIT FOR RURAL CHANGE (UCAR).

Checklist		Supporting Information <i>(Delete steps and procedures for the checklist filling)</i>	Environmental and Social Management Measures ⁶	
Environmental and social aspects to be checked	Yes/No		Committed management measures	Individual responsible and procedure
<p>1. Environmental and Social applicable legislation</p> <p><i>Regarding to environmental impact studies, environmental permits, and those issues which are important according to the characteristics of the</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If applicable, indicate type (Treaty, Convention, Law, Decree, Resolution, etc.), and number of the rule.</i> • <i>Sort them by hierarchy (National, Provincial, Municipal, etc.) and topic (water, air, waste, etc.)</i> • <i>Description of technical / administrative procedures and environmental and / or social</i> 	<p>It is not necessary to prepare any document.</p>	<p>The applicant of the project or the relevant provincial technical agency is in charge of the primary responsibility (indicate).</p> <p>The Technical</p>
			<p>Name of the entity responsible for preparing the document subject to</p>	

Checklist		Supporting Information <i>(Delete steps and procedures for the checklist filling)</i>	Environmental and Social Management Measures ⁶	
Environmental and social aspects to be checked	Yes/No		Committed management measures	Individual responsible and procedure
<i>project (land use, waste, water, air, liquid effluents, agrochemicals, indigenous communities, cultural heritage, etc.)</i>		<p><i>document content to be produced.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Indicate in the applicable law, if there are important obligations to take into account in the definition of management measures.</i> <i>If the information for filling is reasonably extensive for the size of the table, it can be added in an annex, following the existing numbering.</i> 	<p>the terms of Provincial environmental legislation.</p>	<p>Coordinator Unit will monitor compliance with municipal, provincial and national legislation.</p>
<p>2. Presence of native forests</p> <p><i>Red, yellow or green areas according to Law 26,331 of Native Forests in the area of environmental influence of the project.</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Indicate on the map of the item 3 of the filling instructions, its location; Type of native forest (red I, yellow II and / or green III).</i> <i>Article 14, National Decree 91/09. In categories I and II, the performance of public works, of public interest or infrastructure such as the construction of transport routes, the installation of communication lines, electric power, pipelines, infrastructure for prevention and control of fire or the construction of firebreaks, may be authorized by means of duly founded act by the competent local authority. For the granting of such authorization, the competent authority must submit the request to an Environmental Impact Assessment procedure.</i> <i>Complete this information with what it is established by the province relevant to the project.</i> 		<p>The contractor will be responsible for carrying out the indicated prevention and mitigation measures.</p> <p>The monitoring will be carried out by the project applicant or technical agency with the indicated competence.</p>

Checklist		Supporting Information <i>(Delete steps and procedures for the checklist filling)</i>	Environmental and Social Management Measures ⁶		
Environmental and social aspects to be checked	Yes/No		Committed management measures	Individual responsible and procedure	
3. Presence of protected natural areas and / or areas with high conservation value.	a) Areas with high conservation value (lowlands liable to floodings, rivers / streams / lagoons, riparian vegetation.)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicate its location on the map of Item 3. • Make a photographic record and include it in the project documentation. • Find out if there is an environmental and / or social management plan for the relevant area and detail the prevention and mitigation measures indicated in the next column. • If there is not, consult the responsible entity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Keep the record of the queries and attach it to the project documentation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will comply with requirements established in Part Three. 	<p>The contractor will be responsible for carrying out the indicated prevention and mitigation measures.</p> <p>The monitoring will be carried out by the project applicant or technical agency with the indicated competence.</p>
	b) National parks				
	c) Provincial or municipal nature reserves				
	d) Biosphere Reserves.				
	e) Ramsar Sites				
	f) Important Bird Areas.				
4. Productive changes introduced by the project	g) The enlargement of the agricultural frontier.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increase in hectares and the conservation value of this area should be estimated. 		
	h) Change or intensification in the use of the		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The change or Intensification in the use of the ground must be estimated in type of use and 		

Checklist		Supporting Information <i>(Delete steps and procedures for the checklist filling)</i>	Environmental and Social Management Measures ⁶		
Environmental and social aspects to be checked	Yes/No		Committed management measures	Individual responsible and procedure	
	ground		<i>surface (in hectares).</i>		
	i) Changes in the use of surface water or groundwater		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The increase / decrease of consumption in volume of water (m3) should be estimated.</i> <i>Will there be competition for water? Will the consumed water by the project affect the downstream consumption?</i> 		
	j) Change in quantity or toxicity of plant protection products used in the project area		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Indicate new phytosanitary products.</i> <i>Identify the existence of National or Provincial Plans to combat specific pests in the project area. Articulate the actions of the project with these plans.</i> 		
5. During its completion, the project involves the production of waste	Liquids		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Indicate provincial / national legislation applicable in item 1 of the table.</i> 	<i>Indicate the technology applied by the project to meet legal standards. See measures in Part Three.</i>	The contracting company will be responsible for the implementation of management measures. The monitoring will be carried out by the project applicant or technical agency with the indicated competence.
	Solids		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Indicate provincial / national legislation applicable in item 1 of the table.</i> 		
	Gaseous		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Indicate provincial / national legislation applicable in item 1 of the table.</i> 		

Checklist		Supporting Information <i>(Delete steps and procedures for the checklist filling)</i>	Environmental and Social Management Measures ⁶	
Environmental and social aspects to be checked	Yes/No		Committed management measures	Individual responsible and procedure
<p>6. Presence of population in the area of intervention of the minor construction work</p> <p><i>It pertains to urban locations, rural areas, owners, public or private settlements and institutions as responsible, neighbors with or without a visible relationship.</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicate socio-demographic and economic characteristics, together with the location and the relation to the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries,</i> ○ direct or indirect implication of the work in its building or operative stages (for instance, disturbances of the habits and customs, temporary interruption of water for irrigation, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will follow with the requirements on the Third Party: Building notice procedure and Complaints-handling mechanism. 	<p>The contractor will be responsible for the building notice procedure and the implementation of the Complaints-handling mechanism.</p> <p>Management upon the project solicitor or the competent technical organism indicated.</p>
<p>7. Presence of native population in the area of social influence of the project.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In the case of the presence of native communities associated to the building work (as beneficiaries or by being affected by the building stage, for instance), these measures will be taken in consideration, having into account the cultural rules of the community:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Note the names of each community and their location on the map (Item 3);</i> 2. <i>Indicate if they are beneficiaries or non-beneficiaries of the project</i> 3. <i>If the communities are beneficiaries:</i> • <i>As part of the formulation process, it is necessary to obtain a letter of interest from the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If the communities are beneficiaries:</i> <i>Include the communities in the Building notice procedure (see Third Party), taking into account all the necessary cultural rules (i.e. community authority, language barrier, response time, etc.) in order to ensure an effective communication within the framework of the special rights these communities</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The contractor will be responsible for the execution of the preventive and mitigation measures indicated on this form as well as those agreed with the communities.</i> • Management upon the project solicitor or the competent technical organism indicated.

Checklist		Supporting Information <i>(Delete steps and procedures for the checklist filling)</i>	Environmental and Social Management Measures ⁶	
Environmental and social aspects to be checked	Yes/No		Committed management measures	Individual responsible and procedure
		<p><i>communities regarding the building work and its objectives. This letter may also include the community's declaration on having been informed about the project, its impacts and benefits, their comprehension under the complete use of their rights. Please find a sample letter at the end of the form.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Include the communities in the Building notice procedure (see Third Party), taking into account all the necessary cultural rules (i.e. community authority, language barrier, response time, etc.) in order to ensure an effective communication within the framework of the special rights that these communities hold.</i> <p><i>4. In case these communities are negatively affected by the building work:</i></p> <p><i>As part of the formulation process of the Project, a series of meeting with the communities are to be initiated (consulting process) in order to: (i) provide information about the building work, its benefits and impact; (ii) be aware of the opinion of the communities about the building work; (iii) agree upon the management measures to prevent or reduce the potential negative impacts. A register of each of these meetings will take place (i.e. agreements, minutes signed by all the participants)</i></p>	<p><i>hold.</i></p> <p><i>In the case these communities are negatively affected by the building work, management measures agreed with the communities should be followed, including the Building notice procedure (See Third Party).</i></p>	

Checklist		Supporting Information <i>(Delete steps and procedures for the checklist filling)</i>	Environmental and Social Management Measures ⁶	
Environmental and social aspects to be checked	Yes/No		Committed management measures	Individual responsible and procedure
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If there is not a Native People specialist, the Provincial Authority specified on native subject may provide assistance on how to develop the project.</i> • <i>In the case of involuntary deprivation of land or economic displacement. If the building work takes place in community lands given by the province or they are requested by the community, it is necessary to: (i) inform about this matter during the consulting process, explaining clearly and precisely how much will the property be affected, as well as the goods and other assets; (ii) inform about the community's rights and the administrative procedures in terms of easement.</i> 		
8. Involuntary effect on land, goods or economic displacement <i>It refers to the mandatory or permanent occupation of a piece of land that results in the loss of either an asset or the source of income, regardless if</i>	a) Wire fencing will be removed permanently affecting the property or personal assets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Note the type and location of the effect on the map (Item 3) and identification of the people affected</i> • <i>It is mandatory to follow the national, provincial and local regulations related to easement, expropriation, declaration of use or public interest on the land affected by the building work and/or disposals accordingly.</i> • <i>For communitarian lands (native community) see measures referred to "presence of native communities".</i> 	Technical Coordination Unit assessed and rejects project that involve re-settlement of population.	The organism or the project promoter authority will be responsible for observing the regulations and establishing the distributing information measures Oversight upon the project solicitor or the indicated competent technical organism with
	b) The use of private land will be			

Checklist		Supporting Information <i>(Delete steps and procedures for the checklist filling)</i>	Environmental and Social Management Measures ⁶	
Environmental and social aspects to be checked	Yes/No		Committed management measures	Individual responsible and procedure
<i>the people need to be relocated or not.</i>	reduced/interrupted, regardless of their profitability (e.g. liners for irrigation channels, the installation of electric wiring, land for the installation of substations, pools, etc.)			competent jurisdiction. The Technical Unit the compliance of the necessary procedures in order to determine the definite impact on the assets, as well as the observance of the applicable law.
	c) It will affect the productive infrastructure or domestic areas associated to a house or productive area (sheds, farmyard, harvest, etc.)			The UCAR will be responsible for assisting the organism or the project promoter authority during the compliance of the measures.

Checklist		Supporting Information <i>(Delete steps and procedures for the checklist filling)</i>	Environmental and Social Management Measures ⁶	
Environmental and social aspects to be checked	Yes/No		Committed management measures	Individual responsible and procedure
	d) It will affect areas of public use (cemeteries, cenotaphies, monuments, electric wiring, not taken into account in the minor building work, etc.)			
9. Temporary or permanent involuntary re-settlement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Indicate type, location of the impact on the map (Point 3) and identification of affected people</i> • <i>Consider alternatives to avoid the movement of people</i> • <i>Consider the supporting information included in Point 6</i> • <i>Determine the need of developing a strategy against the involuntary re-settlement established in ESMF.</i> • <i>Pay special attention to the needs of vulnerable moved groups, particularly those who are under the poverty line, those who lack of land, elderly people, women and children, indigenous people, ethnic minor irises, and any other people not protected by national laws on land</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the event that it is confirmed that the project involves re-location of population, the project will be rejected for not being eligible in the framework of this program. 	<p>Technical Coordination Unit assesses and rejects projects that involve the re-settlement of the community.</p> <p>The Technical Unit will be responsible for advising the promoting body or entity</p>

Checklist		Supporting Information <i>(Delete steps and procedures for the checklist filling)</i>	Environmental and Social Management Measures ⁶	
Environmental and social aspects to be checked	Yes/No		Committed management measures	Individual responsible and procedure
		<p>compensation.</p> <p>Every inhabitant of sites intervened by project actions, without regard to the form of tenure attested, will have the right to be assisted in the re-establishing of their living conditions.</p>		
<p>9. Physical cultural heritage</p> <p><i>It pertains to cultural resources such as historical, archeological and paleontological vestiges and/or sites or objects of symbolic value.</i></p>	<p>a) Presence of archeological or paleontological sites or monuments of historical interest.</p> <p>b) Relevant region from the point of view of the physical cultural heritage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In the event of presence of sites, identify and located on a map (Point 3) every historical, archeological and paleontological sites, declared of heritage interest or heritage value for the Nation, Province or Municipality in the area of work intervention.</i> <i>In the case of relevant region, describe briefly the characteristics and regional relevance in terms of cultural heritage.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor will comply with the requirements in the Third Part in order to avoid potential impacts on the physical cultural heritage. 	<p><i>The contractor will be responsible for the execution of the measures.</i></p> <p>Oversight upon the project solicitor or the indicated competent technical organism with competent jurisdiction.</p>
<p>10. List of significant environmental and social</p>	<p>c) Positive and negative environmental impacts</p>	<p>1. M</p> <p>2.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<p>1) Indicate</p>

Checklist		Supporting Information <i>(Delete steps and procedures for the checklist filling)</i>	Environmental and Social Management Measures ⁶	
Environmental and social aspects to be checked	Yes/No		Committed management measures	Individual responsible and procedure
impacts —positives and negatives-which will arise out of the implementation of the project.	d) Positive and negative social impacts.	1. M 2.	•	2) Indicate

Third Part: Measures of Environmental and social Management binding on the contractor of infrastructure Works

The contractor shall appoint a person who, among the scope of his or her responsibilities, also complies with the measures described herein.

Accordingly, the contractor shall fulfill the environmental and social specifications established in the bid notice.

UGAS will oversee that the prevention and mitigation measures described herein have been duly implemented.

Work Action (contractor)	Environmental/social impact to be prevented or mitigated	Prevention/mitigation measures (contractor)
Shed Installation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on high value of conservation. • Risks in the security of the local population • Customs and habits annoyances in the local population • Flora and fauna alteration 	<p>Measure N° 1: Environmental management in shed areas and camps</p> <p>The contractor will take into account the following criteria for the election of the shed area:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The proximity to areas of high conservation value. (Native forests, watersheds, rivers/streams/lagoons, riparian vegetation). ii. The proximity to schools, households, churches. iii. Road traffic risk. iv. To respect, as far as possible, a minimum distance of 100 m to water bodies. v. To prepare sketches showing camp's location, its sections, surface, accesses and required details. vi. To prepare a graphic record of the situation prior to the work, so as to assure full restitution. vii. Delimitation with a perimeter fence.
Construction-related tasks: trucks, pick-ups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs and habits disturbances in the local 	<p>Measure N° 2: Procedure of Work Notification</p> <p>A procedure of work notification must be implemented and documented in order to inform population on works to be carried out and locations to be affected and to</p>

Work Action (contractor)	Environmental/social impact to be prevented or mitigated	Prevention/mitigation measures (contractor)
and machinery movement; noises from equipment; increase of road traffic risk for the population	<p>population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality and noise level • Flora and fauna alteration 	<p>agree, as far as possible, on timetables and work locations.</p> <p>The affected population shall be notified within a reasonable time prior to the commencement of the works. Among other aspects, the following shall be informed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Works dates and schedules. ii. Type of activities and spaces involved. iii. Safety measures to be taken and ways of contacting the construction supervisor and/or the environmental and social officer for any enquire or claim (Grievance Redress Mechanism). <p>Measure N° 3: Grievance Redress Mechanism</p> <p>A grievance redress mechanism shall be implemented and documented in order to provide the population affected by the works with the possibility of expressing their concerns and claims. This mechanism shall provide easy access communication channels and the project officer shall give a response within a reasonable time. See Grievance Redress Mechanism in ESMF</p> <p>Measure N° 4: Signage and conditioning of access roads</p> <p>While heavy machinery will be operated on the channels, possible work access roads shall be maintained with the purpose of preserving local connectivity and avoid possible road accidents.. To this effect:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. No road shall be completely obstructed. To leave construction or weeding residues on roads should be avoided, as well as soil movement, in order to prevent accidents. ii. Traffic schedules will be established for machinery and equipment, which shall not be operated on dusk or night hours. iii. Heavy vehicles and machinery shall not be operated on channels or unpaved roads until 48hs after heavy rains. iv. Damaged roads due to intense traffic in the constructing stage shall be

Work Action (contractor)	Environmental/social impact to be prevented or mitigated	Prevention/mitigation measures (contractor)
		<p>repaired.</p> <p>v. The Contractor will provide the necessary signage and safe accesses for construction machinery and trucks in order for it to cause minimum inconveniences to the usual traffic as well as to nearby housing and facilities.</p>
<p>Soil movement. Use of aggregates for construction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on watercourses and water bodies stability. • Flora and fauna alteration • Impact on scenic beauty. • Risk of impact on physical cultural heritage. 	<p>Measure N° 5: Soil movement control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Drainage channels and other works related to drainage will be implemented prior to or simultaneously with soil movement works, in order for the excavations and the reconstitution of embankments to have an ensured correct drainage at all time, thus preventing them from erosion and flooding. ii. The soil or excess material from excavations shall be stored in previously approved places; under no circumstances shall it remain on the work zone. iii. Excess material from excavations shall not be stored in nearby watercourses or lakes. iv. Any biomass that is not commercialized as wood, firewood or bushes, shall be cut off, chopped up and stored in stacks in places expressly authorized by the municipalities. v. In case toxic substances were accidentally dumped, the contaminated soil will be removed and replaced with other of similar quality and characteristics, under Statute N° 6080 of Hazardous Waste. <p><i>Use of quarries:</i> If necessary, the loans of soil and aggregates shall be provided by suppliers authorized by authority of competent jurisdiction.</p> <p>Measure N° 6: Protection of water and soil quality from hazardous substances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The most suitable location shall be selected for the shed's installation, by making an adequate delimitation in order not to affect other uses of the territory in its surrounding area. ii. Waterproof protection in machinery maintenance zones and vehicles shall be

Work Action (contractor)	Environmental/social impact to be prevented or mitigated	Prevention/mitigation measures (contractor)
		<p>available, as well as in fuel, lubricants and waste storages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Granular absorbent material or other of similar characteristics shall be available for spills containment. iv. Safety and signage elements shall be adequately places and maintained. v. Chemical toilets and/or other type of toilet shall be installed, which should be adequate for personnel. vi. All fluids shall be separated, as well as potentially hazardous elements that may be generated at the shed zone or work zones. vii. Fuel storage and supply shall be physically delimited (fenced), and necessary safety elements shall be placed in that zone. viii. A waterproof storage for hazardous waste shall be made, with the respective containment. <p>Measure N° 7: Protection of vegetation, fauna and landscape.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The removal of vegetation related to the development of the planned infrastructure or the opening or cleaning of drainage devices shall be done on a strict minimal basis with adequate equipment. ii. Waste (in the form of biomass) or material for discarding obtained from excavation or cleaning of the works, shall not reach water bodies or watercourses and shall be laid out on low zones of the channels, providing the soil with potentially mineralized organic matter. Otherwise, they shall be laid out on sectors authorized by each Municipality. iii. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent workers from starting unnecessary fires for the work's activities. iv. It is expressly prohibited that workers conduct predatory activities on fauna and flora. v. Hunting activities are prohibited in the construction's surrounding areas, such

Work Action (contractor)	Environmental/social impact to be prevented or mitigated	Prevention/mitigation measures (contractor)
		<p>as sheds and camps. The buying or bartering of wild animals (live, embalmed, skins and other by-products) to local people is also prohibited, regardless its purpose.</p> <p>Measure N° 8: Management of natural and cultural findings</p> <p>A Fortuitous finding Procedure will be implemented and documented in the case of any finding of archaeological material, sites of indigenous settlement or of the first settlers, cemeteries, or other objects of archaeological, paleontological or historical interest during the implementation of the works.</p> <p>The procedure must be known by all personnel affected by the work. In case of finding of physical cultural heritage (or suspicion of finding):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The contractor shall stop all activities in the place of the finding. ii. Findings shall not be collected or moved from their original site, in order to preserve material evidence and its contextual association of appearance. iii. The Contractor shall immediately notify UCAR. iv. The Contractor shall immediately notify the authorities with jurisdiction over the enforcement of Provincial Law N° 6.739/05 (Law of Protection to the Archaeological and Paleontological Heritage of Santiago del Estero). v. The Contractor shall not resume activities in the place without the previous written consent of the professional in charge and UCAR.
<p>Handling of hazardous substances and/or chemicals products.</p> <p>Maintenance of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination of the soil with hydrocarbons in the shed area and in the project area • Contamination of water bodies and/or watercourses in the shed area and in the 	<p>Measure N° 9: Waste management plan</p> <p>As a policy, it aims to minimize waste production through supplies efficient management.</p> <p>Waste of any kind shall not be buried, dumped into water bodies or watercourses, incinerated or abandoned in unauthorized sites.</p> <p>All personnel will be trained in waste and chemical products management.</p>

Work Action (contractor)	Environmental/social impact to be prevented or mitigated	Prevention/mitigation measures (contractor)
vehicles and equipment.	<p>project area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk situations for workers' health and safety • Deterioration of landscape with MSW and hazardous waste abandoned at unauthorized sites 	<p>Management of hazardous waste:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. To identify a safe place in the shed area for the storage of hazardous substances. ii. To impermeabilize the place. iii. To signal the place. iv. In the event that the soil is contaminated by accident, this shall be separated into adequate bags and stored in a safe place for its final disposal. v. To be registered as generator of hazardous waste, if required. vi. To carry out the final disposal through an authorized carrier and operator. <p>Chemical products:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> vii. Chemical products shall be in suitable storage containers with corrosion-resistant lids, which shall be easy to fill, empty, clean and be properly labeled. viii. The storage place of the containers shall be accessible, clear and easy to clean. <p>Municipal Solid Waste MSW:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ix. Shall be stored in specific containers, clearly identifiable for all personnel and not confused with hazardous waste. x. Their collection will be agreed with local municipality or specific service.

Work Action (contractor)	Environmental/social impact to be prevented or mitigated	Prevention/mitigation measures (contractor)
Shed zone abandonment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of abandonment of supplies, MSW and hazardous waste in the shed area and in the project area once the Contractor has finished its activities. 	<p>Measure N° 10: Environmental restoration after completion of works</p> <p>Once works are completed, the Contractor shall implement and document environmental restoration actions so that the area is in similar or better conditions than before. The following actions shall be completed by the Contractor:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The removal of facilities, materials, waste, scrap, debris, fences and temporal structures from the sheds area, fill wells, disassemble or fill ramps for loading and unloading of materials, equipment, machinery, etc. The work zone relief shall be restores to its previous condition. ii. The removal from the working area of waste, weeding surplus material and obstacles that constitute a barrier effect to the water runoff, embankments and containment walls that can cause active erosion processes.

APPENDIX I of the Environmental and Social Assessment Form – Infrastructure Works

Template of
Expression of Interest letter to be submitted by native peoples
As part of the Work Projects formulation process
This letter shall be submitted in case of presence of native peoples.(see First Part).
If possible, it would be beneficial that other involved actors and beneficiaries also sign this letter, with the appropriate adjustments.

(Indicate Place and Date)

Dear Sirs

UCAR MinAgro Presidencia de Nación

Subject: Expression of interest in project.....

In representation of the(indicate name and place of residence of the native community), we express our interest in and agreement with the(indicate name of the work project) Project, to be implemented by the.....Program.

Furthermore, we declare to have been informed about the Program’s characteristics and components, the expected benefits, the potential environmental and social impacts and their management by the Program.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNATURE (s)

Complete Name, position and community.

APPENDIX II of the Environmental and Social Assessment Form – Infrastructure Works

a. General Considerations and Glossary

- *Area of environmental influence of the Project: Surface where all direct and indirect environmental impacts of the Project will occur.*
- *Area of social influence of the Project: Surface where all direct and indirect social impacts of the Project will occur.*
- *Note about Areas of influence:*
 - Surfaces of the areas of environmental and social influence may not be the same. Rarely is an area of influence a circle or an oval. As a general rule, they include the work zone, the surface of the beneficiary producers' farms and, if any, nearby towns.
 - In order to determine the areas of influence of the Project and identification of environmental and social impacts, not only shall the infrastructure component be considered, but also the possible productive modifications induced by the works (expansion of farming zone, changes in the use of soil, introduction of new vegetal or animal species, etc.).
- *Direct and indirect environmental/social impact: If the environmental/social impact is caused by any action of the project or arises out of the effect produced by that action.*

For other relevant aspects, it is understood:

- Detailed tracing or location of the works.
- Native forest subject to Law 26.331: its location and type (red, yellow and/or green)
- Natural protected areas or areas with high conservation value. For a place to be considered with high conservation value it should not necessarily be natural. A wetland generated by anthropic effect may also be considered with high conservation value.
- Population in the project area of intervention.
- Native communities in the area of social influence of the Project.
- Property (infrastructure and/or cadastral plots) and other goods affected by involuntary deprivation of land.
- Population subject to involuntary physical resettlement.
- Presence of historical, archaeological or paleontological sites in the area of the work.

b. Examples of environmental and social management measures by type of work

<p>Small dams, drain collectors and Works for the management of excess water in small basins.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To carry out an annual inspection of the stability/integrity of dams in sloping or seismic areas. • To work with by-pass by stages, to program service outages (if any) and to communicate to the community the temporary outages. • To assess the effects on water flows and/or other users of the resource.
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Dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To incorporate best safety practices measure during construction. For the operation, make an Operation Guide—appropriate to the Project scale- which includes operation, safety and stability measures, regular inspections, entities or responsible individuals, Budget estimation and source of funds.
Existing rural or local roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To incorporate the correct signals to organize transit and avoid accidents. • To the extent that it is possible, entirely cutting traffic must be avoided. Specially, if cutting implies limit the access to schools or health centers. • For the traffic restriction (partial or total), the seasonality of production must be anticipated in the surrounding area, in order to avoid economically affecting any responsible individual and/or users of the road. • In the event of traffic restriction (partial or total), cuts must be planned in advance and road users must be informed. • To design the sewage system and water crossing so as to avoid interrupting the natural drainage or interfering with natural processes.

ANEXO III – MODELS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION

(For Component 2.2).

a) Model for a Classification of Projects and Evaluation of Environmental and Social Statement (ESS).

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CLASSIFICATION CERTIFICATION
I. GENERAL INFORMATION
Name of the Project _____
Aplicant _____
Location: _____
II. DETERMINATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL CATEGORY
(A) It is not eligible for significant non-mitigable environmental and social impacts with simple and economically viable measures.
(B) May cause negative environmental and social impacts of a moderate nature. An Environmental and Social Impact Report will be prepared.
(C) It is designed specifically to improve socio-environmental conditions and possible negative environmental and social impacts would be neutral or minimal. Requires the formulation of an Environmental and Social Statement.
(NL) It is not eligible because there is on the Negative List of the Program.
III. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL EVALUATION SHEET (ESES - for category C projects)
() The ESES is approved.
() Clarifications and / or extensions are required.
() The ESES is rejected.
IV. OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS

Responsible for the Environmental and Social Management Unit _____ date _____

b) Model for the certification of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESMENT (ESIA)

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Name of the Project _____

Applicant _____

Location: _____

Author of the ESIA:

II. EVALUATION OF DE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESMENT

() The ESIA is aproved.

() Clarifications and / or extensions are required.

() The ESIA is rejected.

IV. OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATION

Responsible for the Environmental and Social Management Unit _____ date _____

ANNEX IV – CRITERIA FOR PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CLASSIFICATION

Criterion	Classification		
	A	B	C
<p>The following classification is supplemental in nature and must be considered alongside a Negative List, which includes types of projects that are not eligible for funding by PROSAP.</p> <p>The highest rank (A>B>C) shall apply to each project on account of Safeguard or Project Type, even where the classification arises from a project component rather than from its main activity.</p>			
A. SAFEGUARD			
	A	B	C
<p>Pest Control</p> <p>These criteria must be taken into account not only in projects funding pest control but also those projects which may generate an increase or change in the use of pesticides or which may have pest management problems.</p>			
Projects promoting the use of biological pest control, environmental methods, based on agricultural practices and/or resistant seeds, which reduce dependency on synthetic chemical pesticides.			
Projects financing the manufacture, purchase, application, transport, storage and/or disposal of synthetic chemical pesticides Class III or U (WHO classification).			
Projects financing the manufacture, purchase, application, transport, storage and/or disposal of synthetic chemical pesticides Class II (WHO classification).			
Natural Habitats			
Projects the area of influence of which includes <i>critical natural habitats</i> (see definition in Negative List), even where no impacts are expected.			
Projects anticipating the intervention, conversion, degradation or loss of <i>natural habitats</i> (see definition in Negative List)			
Projects the area of influence of which includes natural habitats even where no significant intervention is anticipated for them.			
Projects intervening natural habitats, such as wetlands, water courses, lakes, lagoons, etc.			

Criterion	Classification		
Forests and Silviculture			
Projects which do not intervene <i>critical natural forests</i> (see definition in Negative List), but have critical forests or natural habitats in their potential area of influence or in adjacent areas or downstream.			
Projects anticipating the utilization of <i>natural forests</i> (see definition in Negative List) or anticipating significant impact upon them.			
Projects anticipating the utilization of or significant impacts upon <i>forests</i> of ecological or social value.			
Forest plantations in non forested areas without natural habitats or which have been converted (other than lands converted for the purposes of the project).			
Small-scale forestry commercial operations certified by an independent system of proven forest certification as to compliance with regulations of responsible management and use of forests and woods or in the process of obtaining such certification.			
Operations of small-scale owners or communities who meet the principles and criteria of responsibly managed forests, even in the absence of certification, or who may have developed a plan of action to meet such practices.			
Dams			
Building of new dams of more than 15 m high.			
Building of new dams of up to 15 m high, of simple design in sites of low environmental and social sensitivity, without substantial impacts and low risks, which does not generate conversion of natural environments, the re-settlement of population, disturbance of indigenous peoples, native forests, cultural heritage, etc.			
Building of new dams of 10 to 15 m high, with somewhat complex design ⁷ .			

⁷ New dams with complex design: These are dams the design of which present specially complex aspects, for example, the need to contain unusually large floods, the location in an area of significant seismic activity, complex basement or difficult preparation, or the need to contain toxic materials.

Criterion	Classification		
Any other project type (irrigation, electrification) directly depending on existing dams or dams undergoing construction in adequate safety conditions.			
Any other project type directly depending on existing dams or dams undergoing construction requiring additional safety measures or corrective works to be financed by the project or by third parties.			
Involuntary re-settlement			
Projects entailing the involuntary physical dislodgement ⁸ of population.			
Projects entailing the involuntary, physical dislodgement ⁹ of a limited number of families (less than 10).			
Projects entailing the involuntary loss of lands for indigenous peoples or other socially vulnerable groups ¹⁰ resulting in: i) the dislodgement or loss of housing; ii) the loss of assets or access to assets; or iii) the loss of source of income or livelihoods, regardless of whether those affected must relocate or not.			
Projects entailing the involuntary loss of lands resulting in: i) the dislodgement or loss of housing; ii) the loss of assets or access to assets; or iii) the loss of source of income or livelihoods, regardless of whether those affected must relocate or not.			
Indigenous Peoples			
Projects entailing the involuntary physical dislodgement of indigenous population.			
Projects anticipating the performance of activities with indigenous peoples or the area of direct influence of which includes indigenous peoples, even if no activities are expected to be conducted with them.			

⁸Physical dislodgement - Loss of housing and assets resulting from land acquisition related to the project, which requires the re-location of the person or persons affected to a different place.

⁹ "Involuntary" means those actions that can be performed without the person or persons dislodged giving their consent for cause or having the possibility of making any decision about it.

¹⁰ Vulnerable groups - People who on account of their gender, ethnic origin, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social condition may be affected more than others by the resettlement and whose capacity to lodge claims or benefit from assistance for the resettlement process and connected development benefits may be limited.

Criterion	Classification		
Projects affecting natural resources or areas of use of indigenous peoples for their survival.			
Projects anticipating the commercial utilization of cultural resources and knowledge (for example, pharmacological or artistic) of indigenous peoples.			
Physical cultural resources			
Projects which affect areas containing sites of special historical, cultural, religious, paleontological and/or archaeological value, and natural places with cultural value (for example, landscapes, gullies, waterfalls).			
Projects in areas of cultural, historical, religious, paleontological and/or archaeological heritage with legal protection.			
Projects in areas without sites of historical, archaeological and paleontological value identified.			
International Water Courses ¹¹			
Projects intervening in (i) water bodies making the frontier between two States or flowing across two or more States, or (ii) in affluents to such water bodies by such a volume that may affect them, or (iii) any bay, gulf, strait, or channel bordering two or more States, or any bay, gulf, strait or channel within any specific State recognized as a necessary communication way between open sea and other States, and any river or stream discharging therein.			
In any of the above mentioned cases, projects consisting in minor additions or changes ¹² to endeavors in progress and which: (i) do not adversely change the quality or quantity of water discharge to other riparian States, (ii) do not adversely affect the potential use of water by the other riparian States.			
B. PROJECT TYPE (to be used together with A. SAFEGUARD in this table) This	A	B	C

¹¹World Bank's PROSAP project does not have this policy engaged. As a result, the World Bank shall not finance works intervening or affecting international waters).

¹² The Project cannot encompass works or activities in excess of the original plan, change its nature or alter or enlarge its magnitude and reach in such a way that the endeavor ceases to resemble the original one.

Criterion	Classification		
is a general guide and is not the final definition of project classification, which will be based on the revision of the project type and its localization by UGAS [Environmental and Social Management Unit] of UCAR and the Evaluation Committee.			
General Public Investment			
Projects to build solar, wind, biogas, hydro power plants at municipal level that present Environmental and Social Impact, which require mitigation measures for their potential negative impacts.			
Projects whose traces, location of camps, or construction or operation activities affect natural habitats or forests, habitats of endangered or vulnerable species, natural areas of conservation importance (e.g. wetlands, Ramsar Sites, Biosphere Reserves, etc.).			
Projects which, during construction or useful life of the infrastructure, may cause water or wind erosion processes of importance locally, or downstream, eruptions in underground or surface drainage systems, landslides, mudslides or massive earth movements, which require specific mitigation measures and handling and/or more complex than conventional ones.			
Projects in areas with topographic, soil or climate characteristics, etc., that may cause water or wind erosion processes that require mitigation measures beyond conventional ones in the construction or maintenance of the infrastructure.			
Projects that do not require special construction and maintenance practices to control erosion.			
Projects that may generate a significant negative impact due to the intensification of agricultural activity, incorporation of new technologies potentially degrading the environment or extension of agriculture.			
Projects whose limited scale does not generate significant pressure on natural resources due to changes induced by the presence of the electrical infrastructure.			
Projects whose traces, location of camps, or construction or operation activities affect areas of property or use for the survival of indigenous communities or other socially vulnerable groups.			
Projects whose traces irreversibly affects areas of special importance for community use (e.g. tourism and / or recreational activities) including landscapes of special interest.			
Projects whose traces, location of camps, or construction or operation activities affect private properties or areas of special interest for community use.			
Specific Features of Road Infrastructure Projects			

Criterion	Classification		
Road construction projects on flat lands with little erosion potential, which do not require special construction and maintenance practices to control environmental and social impacts, beyond good quality practice in road construction and maintenance.			
Road improvement projects that incorporate new territories (by extension or width of the road) or change the surface, in any type of terrain.			
Maintenance or restoration of roads projects to their original condition, even if they do not incorporate new territories.			
Dams and drainage infrastructure, improvements in water use			
Projects which involve new adaptation works such as canals with complementary works or improvements of municipal scale, for example, the improvement of small dams or the design, drainage or efficiency of the distribution and conduction.			
Construction, maintenance, restoration or improvement of the existing water, irrigation, drainage or the drainage infrastructure involving minor damage to additional territories, or those located in flat areas with environmental characteristics that do not require special mitigation measures.			
Municipal-level irrigation projects that are connected to existing dams upstream and require a dam safety inspection.			
Hydro energy generation projects that require a dam safety inspection.			
Large scale projects that may adversely affect i. Sources of water supply or, ii. Land, property or services of third parties, iii. The natural environment (including groundwater) or iv. The environmental services provided by it, whether due to changes in availability, seasonality, runoff patterns, velocities, sedimentation, erosion, water quality, etc.			
Projects whose performance may produce changes in the use or loss of currently productive areas.			
Projects with technological or commercial development components that potentially induce the intensification or extension of land use, generate pollution or degradation of natural resources and make an intensive use of pesticides or agrochemicals.			
Information technology projects, early warning systems, rural connectivity and institutional strengthening that do not involve any movement arising from construction work or soil.			
Land Titling			

Criterion	Classification		
Land titling projects with development of productive areas, soil movement, land intervention.			
Any project involving physical intervention in the land, soil movement or medium scale works.			
Adaptation and mitigation projects for small holders			
Individual or collective small scale projects of conservation and management of ecosystems; ecological management of pests, weeds and diseases; regeneration of degraded soils through the use of organic fertilizers; diversification of productive systems; local water management, systems to improve water quality; erosion control; treatment of wastewater; eco-tourism; preservation and sustainable management of forests, agro-forestry systems with native species; efficient irrigation, use of effluents for aquaculture, bioclimatic building, others.			
Individual or collective small scale projects of effluent treatments with energy recovery, whose dimensions do not exceed the scale of private property			

ANNEX V - UCAR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL POLICY

July 16, 2015

The Unit for Rural Change manages the portfolio of Programs and Projects with international financing of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of the Argentine Republic, in order to promote equal development in rural areas. In this context, in all its activities it gives priority to the improvement of the life conditions of rural workers, acknowledging as core values the notions of care for the environment, social justice, gender equity and respect for cultural diversity.

In order to achieve such purpose, the UCAR Executive Coordination agrees to the following:

- To incorporate to its strategy the notion of sustainability and respect for human rights during the entire duration of each Program or Project.
- Understand the role of Argentina in the increase and diversification of food production as an unavoidable contribution to world food security.
- Manage the portfolio of Programs and Projects with an approach of equal job and investment opportunities.
- Foster actions to promote the reduction of vulnerability to climate change.
- Carry out a continuous process to train human resources of its own and of the provinces involved in the Programs and Projects.
- Design, develop, implement and operate an integrated system for the follow-up and assessment of the execution results of the Programs and Projects, stating, communicating and reviewing goals and objectives.
- Promote and lead continuous improvement management processes.
- Comply with the legal obligations in force, adopting appropriate and consistent standards as regards this policy in the event of absence of applicable regulations.
- Minimize the environmental and negative social impact of the Programs and Projects incorporating the assessment and management of risks and impacts, adopting measures to prevent pollution in order to protect the health and safety of the rural population and promoting the efficient use of natural resources.
- Respect the culture and interests of the communities in which it develops its activities.
- Keep open and transparent communication channels with the local communities and authorities in order to take into account their values and interest in the development and execution of Programs and Projects.
- Promote actions tending to identify and prioritize the opinions and interests of vulnerable social groups.
- Encourage counterparties and co-executing organisms to engage in the UCAR environmental and social policy.

The understanding, compliance and dissemination of this policy is the responsibility of each member of UCAR.

Lic. Jorge Neme – Executive Coordinator – UCAR PROSAP

ANNEX VI – SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Expressions of interest from Provinces

- *Expression of interest_Prov of CHACO_ENG (June 6, 2017)*
- *Expression of interest_Prov of FORMOSA (June 8, 2017)*
- *Expression of interest_Prov of JUJUY (June, 2017)*
- *Expression of interest_Prov of LA RIOJA (June 13, 2017)*
- *Expression of interest_Prov of SALTA (June 16, 2017)*

Public Consultations

Systematization Public Consultation Project "Climate Action for rural development: community-based adaptation and mitigation in Argentina":

June 9 at 11.00 a.m. Cafayate, Salta

Conclusion Adaptation needs

When identifying the main adaptation needs, everyone agreed that the main problem is water shortage across the valley. Access to water and water distribution are poor. And there is not enough infrastructure. Also, no access to energy as they are not connected to the gas supply network, and only a few to the electric grid. There is also the high temperatures, frosts, wind erosion and droughts. Loss of agricultural land to water erosion and sedimentation and deforestation.

Conclusions Potential for Mitigation:

Local stakeholders mentioned that there is potential for solar energy, forestation and agro-tourism, as well as for construction with natural materials in the area.

June 13th at 10am Community Integration Center (CIC) of the Department of Juan Francisco Quiroga, La Rioja Province

Main adaptation needs and mitigation potentials

The main problematic for the community is the lack of water. All stakeholders agreed on this, and they are very concerned on find solutions to this problem.

They proposed different ways to take advantage of few available water sources, like rains and rivers. But it is very important to consider that this region is naturally dry, and the lack of water has deepened during last years due to the change in the behavior of the rains. Periods of drought continues on and on. Also, the representatives of producers, associations and cooperatives mentioned that they saw airplanes that “drop bombs to break the rains”. This is a common practice in Cuyo region, related with private interests of agricultural entrepreneurs.

The lack of water affects everything that they produce and also their lifestyle; people must travel long distances to obtain water for human consumption. However, they don't have problems with the quality of water for consumption.

They have been thinking on project ideas to face this problem, for municipalities and associations, cooperatives and individual unit productions.

In sum, they need to mitigate the lack of water to improve life quality, increase their production, to stop the decline of livestock and to start to produce in virgin lands that need sources of water to be taken in advantage of.

Another problem they have is the bad service of energy. They have electrical energy but the supply is intermittent. So they propose two ways of adaptation (according to the climatic characteristics of the Micro-region): wind and solar energy. An Eolic Park can be made by the local authorities (such as municipalities or the provincial government), and solar panels and solar water heaters can also be installed for collective or individual use in associations, farms and houses.

Representatives of associations and producers talked about the need of continue on productive diversification, especially on caprine production. People used to use their caprine livestock only to sell them, for meat consumption. But during the last years, due to the problems mentioned above, they need to diversify this production. Nowadays, they are working in the use of milk and the elaboration of cheeses. An important way to mitigate the energy problems (a central aspect for this, because of the refrigerators and necessary equipment to maintain the cold chain and to produce in sanitary conditions) is to install bio digesters adapted to the conditions of production of family farming. To consider this option it will be central to evaluate the costs for family farming scale of production.

Another point mentioned by the representative of the Environment Secretary is the importance of taking in account the province project about renewable energy to join forces and articulate tools.

Conclusions

The EDA Proposal Programme was received with great interest by the communities of Llanos riojanos Micro-region. As the micro-region is new for UCAR, they will need to receive special attention and support during the first stage of the Programme, especially for the formulation of Adaptation and Mitigation Plan. Also, they will have to strengthen the articulated work between the departments that integrate the Micro-region.

The possibility of working together with PISEAR power the future results on adaptation and mitigation, and brings the opportunity of mix the tools that each Programme offers. They have some projects already identified for facing their main needs and opportunities. By last, the participation of women will need to be reinforced and strengthen to guarantee gender equality.

June 9th at 3pm in the Ministry of Production of Jujuy Province, Yavi Micro Region

Main adaptation needs and mitigation potentials

- The water resource is scarce and there is no water infrastructure, so it is important to implement rainwater harvesting and to generate more awareness about environmental and water care.
- More pests and diseases as a consequence of climatic factors, so it is important to use home remedies, to implement agroecology options for pests (worms, etc), to receive training and knowledge on how to apply home remedies, to have information on the types of adapted trees that can serve for the barriers.
- The Micro-region has problems with roads and routes, which are not disturbed and that affect communication between communities.
- The communities of Yavi have had a deep relationship with nature and a great knowledge of the environmental and climatic indicators typical of their region. However, they mentioned that ancestral traditions and knowledge are being lost, and the introduction of "western" culture causes an erosion of knowledge while introducing habits and technologies not appropriate to the environmental, climatic and social reality of the Yavi Micro-region.
- The time that people spent on the search of firewood is also an identified problem, so it is important to incorporate efficient kitchens.
- Another item of preoccupation for the community is the waste pits, which need to be readjusted.
- The commissioner of El Condor mentioned the need to improve the quality of water for consumption
- Some of the mitigation potentials and proposals that the stakeholders mentioned was:
 - Works to collect water
 - Works to conduct water to each living place and unit production
 - Access to knowledge and workshops on natural resource management
 - Installation of solar panels to use hot water, through the use of solar energy
 - Installation of public lighting with technology for the use of solar energy
 - Use solar energy in animal slaughterhouses and in quinoa processing plants
 - Installation of biodigesters, associated to the use of effluents in the commissioners or municipalities
 - Conservation of archaeological sites, which are being eroded by climatic conditions
 - Construction of living barriers to counteract soil erosion

Conclusions

The EDA Proposal Programme was received with great interest by the communities of Yavi Micro-region. Their experience with Competitive Improvement Plan (managed by another programme of UCAR) is very important to consider in the future Adaptation and Mitigation Plan. They have some projects already identified for the next process and the institutional organization of the Ad Hoc Association of Yavi Micro-region guarantee a knowledge and an experience on methodological aspects. Also, the communities know very well their main problematics related to climate and already have ideas of projects and mitigation actions.

June 14 at 4.00 pm. at the offices of "Centro Integrador Comunitario" in the Municipality of Puerto Eva Perón, Chaco

Conclusion Adaptation needs

Upon identifying the main adaptation needs, they all agreed that the main problem is the alternation between flood periods and water shortage periods across the micro-region. Access to water is difficult. And there is not enough infrastructure. Also, no access to energy as they are not connected to the gas supply network, and only a few to the electric grid. Vegetation clearance and the effects of high temperatures, water erosion and sediment accumulation are other serious problems identified

Potential for Mitigation:

Opportunities:

The opportunity to generate practices to restore wild native vegetation is proposed so as to obtain from it non-wood products such as algarroba flour and honey, and to integrate livestock rearing with native woods.

They point the importance of maintaining and preserving wetlands across the micro-region as well as the chance to generate activities related to eco-tourism and promote agro-ecological practices.

Province of Formosa:

In this province it was not possible to carry out the information and consultation process, due to the fact that it was in Agricultural Emergency due to floods, a phenomenon caused by the excess of fallen rains, added to the low evaporation of the winter season. The Provincial Decree No. 191, dated June 12, 2017, extends the Emergency through floods until December 31, 2017, while for livestock activities, extends the Emergency until June 30, 2018.