



**Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations**

**UPSCALING ECOSYSTEM BASED CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF  
VULNERABLE RURAL COMMUNITIES IN THE VALLES MACRO-  
REGION OF THE PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA (RECEM-  
VALLES)**

Annex 7: Summary of Stakeholder Consultations and Participation Plan

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## Acronyms

AMDECO	Association of Municipalities of the Department of Cochabamba
AMDEPO	Association of Municipalities of the Department of Potosí
APMT	Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth
BDP	Productive Development Bank
CNMCIQB-BS	National Confederation of the Peasant Indigenous Women of Bolivia – Bartolina Sisa
CSO	Civil society organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FILAC	Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FONABOSQUE	National Forestry Development Fund
GCF	Green Climate Fund
ILO	International Labor Organization
MDRyT	Ministry of Rural Development and Land
MMaYA	Ministry of the Environment and Water
MSP	Multi-stakeholder process
NDA	National Designated Authority for the GCF
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PMU	Program Management Unit
PTDI	Territorial Integral Development Plan
RECEM-Valles	Upscaling Ecosystem Based Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Rural Communities in the Valles Macro-region of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (the project)
VIPFE	Vice-Ministry of Public Investment and External Financing
VT	Vice-Ministry of Lands
VPC	Vice-Ministry of Planning and Coordination
VMA	Vice-Ministry of Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Forestry Development and Management

## **Introduction**

The project on “Upscaling Ecosystem Based Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Rural Communities in the Valles Macro-region of the Plurinational State of Bolivia” (RECEM-Valles) will implement climate change adaptation initiatives based on restoration and conservation of ecosystem functions and services, and the adoption of climate-resilient agriculture practices and management to increase the resilience of smallholder families in the Valles Macroregion of Bolivia. 58,000 rural smallholder households will benefit directly from this project. An additional 290,000 people will be indirect beneficiaries. Direct beneficiaries will have improved access to irrigation and water management practices to support agricultural production.

Over the last few years, Bolivia has made progress reducing poverty and the vulnerability to climate of rural communities and production systems. The country promoted an economic development model that reduced poverty from 59.6% to 38.6%, and extreme poverty from 36.7% to 16.8% from 2005 to 2015. As part of these efforts, the government is implementing programs to improve access to water including “MiAgua” (focusing on drinking water and sanitation), and “MiRiego” (irrigation). Despite the progress made by the country in the areas of irrigation, agriculture and climate change, efforts and investments are insufficient given the high exposure and capacity gaps at the local level.

The RECEM-Valles project has been proposed to increase the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change in the Valles Macroregion of Bolivia by strengthening their capacities to manage agro-ecosystems with a view to adapting to increasing temperatures and rainfall variability. Small-holder farmers will adapt their agro-ecosystems by adopting climate-resilient agricultural practices and technologies, enhancing and climate-proofing vulnerable irrigation systems, managing soil, vegetation and rainfall in micro and meso-scale watersheds to enhance long-term water security. Enhanced institutional capacities will facilitate wider uptake of adaptive sustainable crop, soil and water management technologies in irrigated and rainfed systems and will provide hydrometeorological information to farmers for improved climate risk management.

The project has been designed through a participatory process that has sought inputs from stakeholders for the identification and prioritization of the needs and opportunities to be addressed, and that invited recommendations on the strategies and actions to be implemented. The participatory process has included actions to secure the buy-in and participation from local authorities and institutions across the 65 participating municipalities. The process has also invited the participation of local civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) associations of agricultural producers, women organizations, and academic institutions. As part of the stakeholder engagement activities, the project preparation activities included a process to seek and obtain the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) by indigenous peoples. The FPIC process included seven workshops carried out in 2019.

This document summarizes the stakeholder engagement activities, including (1) consultations with indigenous peoples, (2) stakeholders’ consultations, and (3) stakeholder participation plan.

### **1. Summary of consultations with indigenous peoples**

#### **1.1. Indigenous peoples in Bolivia**

Bolivia has a comparatively large fraction of indigenous population, estimated at 42%. In 2012, 4.2 million Bolivians identified themselves as indigenous. (INE, 2012) Indigenous peoples in

Bolivia are diverse, with 36 different recognized indigenous groups (nations). The largest indigenous groups are Aymara and Quechua.

Most of the Bolivian indigenous people lives in conditions of structural vulnerability, in addition, many of them live in areas far from urban centers and with enormous limitations for access to basic services, including water and health.

The recent Report “Indigenous and tribal peoples and forest governance: An opportunity for climate action in Latin America and the Caribbean” (FAO/FILAC, 2021) reflects the results of a 12-year study in the Bolivian, Brazilian, and Colombian Amazon that found deforestation rates in such territories were only one half to one-third of those in other similar forests. The report also highlights that even though indigenous territories cover 28% of the Amazon Basin, they only generated 2.6% of the region’s carbon emissions.

The areas occupied by indigenous groups represent 35% of the forest area of Latin America. The vast majority are in Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela, where indigenous peoples in Bolivia occupy 22 million of hectares and 18.9 million of hectares of the total national forest area.

Indigenous territories in Bolivia are key to the protection of biodiversity. Two thirds of vertebrate species and 60% of plant species are found in the indigenous territories of Tacana and Leco de Apolo.

The intact forests in indigenous territories have decreased between 2000 and 2016, with 20% lost in Bolivia.

#### **1.1.1. Distribution of indigenous peoples in the country**

There are 36 recognized indigenous peoples in Bolivia. They have legally recognized constitutional rights, being one of the most important the right to agrarian property as communitarian land. The departments of Cochabamba and La Paz concentrate more than half of the indigenous population in the entire country, 2,269,676 people who represent 57%. In the department of Santa Cruz, the magnitude of its population makes it the third most important, representing almost 15% at the national level. Considering the existing ecoregions in Bolivia, 52% of the indigenous population is concentrated in the El Altiplano region, 30% in Los Valles and only 17% in Los Llanos.

#### **Indigenous Peoples Distribution**

<b>Department</b>	<b>% Quechua</b>	<b>% Aymara</b>	<b>% Other indigenous peoples</b>	<b>% Total</b>
<a href="#"><u>Chuquisaca</u></a>	44,1	0,2	5,3	49,6
<a href="#"><u>Cochabamba</u></a>	35,6	9,5	2,1	47,2
<a href="#"><u>Potosí</u></a>	<b>55,7</b>	4,0	9,5	<b>69,2</b>
<a href="#"><u>Santa Cruz</u></a>	6,8	1,4	11,7	19,9
<a href="#"><u>Tarija</u></a>	3,0	0,8	9,7	13,5

Source: INE 2012

The indigenous peoples and nations recognized by the Political Constitution of the State are the Aymara, Araona, Baure, Bésiro, Canichana, Cavineño, Cayubaba, Chácobo, Chimán, Ese Ejja, Guaraní, Guarasu'we, Guarayu, Itonama, Leco, Machajuyai-Kallawaya, machineri, maropa, mojeño-trinitario, mojeño-ignaciano, moré, mosetén, movima, pacawara, puquina, quechua, sirionó, tacana, tapiete, toromona, uru-chipaya, weenhayek, yaminawa, yuki, yamucocaré and zamuco.

The geographical distribution of the indigenous peoples of Bolivia encompasses the three major hydrographic basins of the country. In the Amazon region, which is subdivided into the regions of Precordillera, Northeast Forest, Pampas Benianas and Eastern Forest, there are most of the indigenous peoples (departments of Pando, Beni, Santa Cruz, north of La Paz and the Tropic of Cochabamba region), in the Plata basin (departments of Tarija, Potosí and Chuquisaca Sur) made up of the Pilcomayo and Bermejo rivers are the Weenhayek or Mataco, Tapiete and part of the Guaraní. Finally, in the endorheic lake basin formed by the intersection that joins the Titikaka and Poopó Lakes, between the Eastern and Western Cordilleras are the Aymara and Uru (Chipaya, Murato and Iru Itu). The Quechua population is found mainly in the region of the inter-Andean valleys, which includes part of the departments of Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, Tarija, part of La Paz and Potosí (CEPAL, 2020).

The project intervention area covers 60% of the total area of the Valles de Bolivia Macroregion.<sup>1</sup> This is equivalent to an area of approximately **8,338,000 hectares, comprising 5 departments and 65 municipalities**, represented by different ecoregions in the center and south of the country, with altitudes ranging from 1,400 to 3,800 meters above sea level. Land use differs because of this wide variety of altitude, weather, and biogeography, and in the Valles Macroregion of Bolivia there is also a wide range of sociocultural factors alongside the different farming systems. Climatic conditions vary with 300 mm rainfall in January, February and March and 20-50 mm from May to September. The temperature fluctuates much like rainfall, with monthly temperatures ranging from 11 °C to 18 °C. The lowest temperatures registered between May and September (FAN, 2018).

Table No. 1: Municipalities in the project intervention area by Department

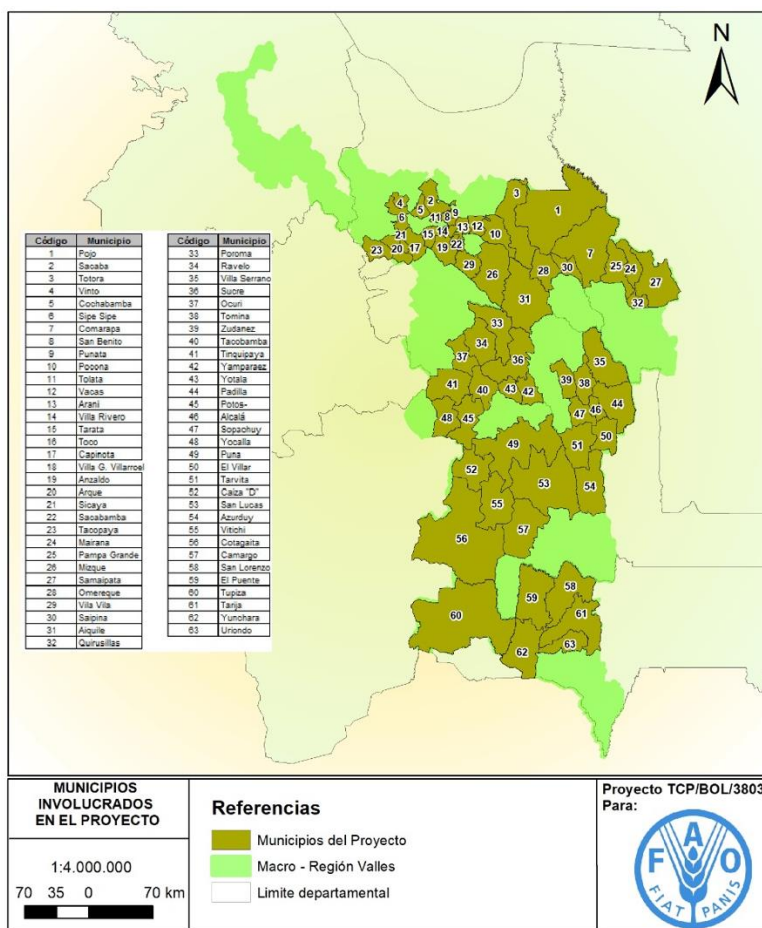
Department	N° of Municipalities in the intervention area
Chuquisaca	16
Cochabamba	26
Potosí	11
Santa Cruz	7
Tarija	5

*Source: Author's own using data provided by the project.*

<sup>1</sup> Bolivia's Strategic Macroregions are defined by the Ministry of Development Planning (MPD) through the Agency for the Development of Macroregions and Border Zones of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (ADEMAF, 2016).



**Map No. 1: Project intervention municipalities in the Valles Macroregion**

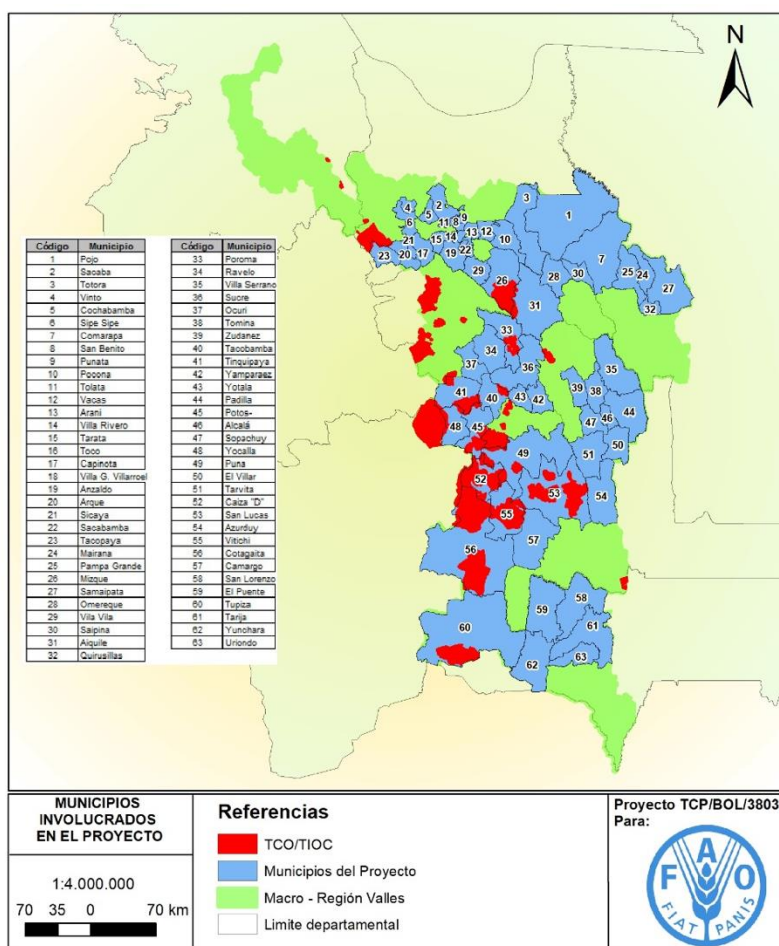


Source: Author's own using data provided by the project.

Although the project refers to the Valles de Bolivia Macroregion, it will only intervene in 65 of the 111 municipalities that make up this region. Therefore, it is necessary to know the TCOs and TIOCs in these municipalities.



**Map No. 2: TCOs and TIOCs in project intervention municipalities**



Source: Author's own using data provided by INRA, 2018.

The municipalities where indigenous peoples' territories have been titled are as follows:

**Table N° 2: Project intervention municipalities and indigenous peoples**

Department	Municipalities	Indigenous Peoples /Organizations
Chuquisaca	Poroma	Qhara Qhara Nation
	San Lucas	Qhara Qhara Nation
Cochabamba	Mizque	Chuwis Nation
	Aiquile	Chuwis Nation
Potosí	Tupiza	Chichas Nation
	Cotagaita	Chichas Nation
	Vitichi	Chichas Nation
	Caiza D	Karangas Nation

	Potosí	Karangas Nation
	Tacobamba	Qhara Qhara Nation
	Puna	Qhara Qhara Nation
	Tinguipaya	Charkas Nation

Therefore, when implementing the IPP, the consultation, consent, participation and monitoring processes must include the indigenous peoples' organizations: the Qhara Qhara, Chuwis, Chichas, Karangas and Charkas in the municipalities of Poroma and San Lucas (Chuquisaca); Mizque and Aiquile (Cochabamba); and Tupiza, Cotagaita, Vitichi, Caiza D, Potosí, Tacobamba, Puna and Tinguipaya (Potosí); and information provided to CONAMAQ as the umbrella organization representing the indigenous highland peoples of Bolivia.

The demographic information was processed, as indicated above, based on data from the 2012 Population and Housing Census, and yielded the following population data for the project intervention municipalities where there are TCOs/TIOCs.

Table N° 3: Population by gender in the project intervention municipalities with an indigenous population

<b>Municipalities</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Total Population</b>
Poroma	8 714	8 663	17 377
San Lucas	15 859	16 661	32 520
Mizque	13 434	13 466	26 900
Aiquile	11 651	11 616	23 267
Tupiza	21 672	23 142	44 814
Cotagaita	15 558	16 243	31 801
Vitichi	4 985	5 661	10 646
Caiza D	5 916	6 151	12 067
Potosí	91 657	99 645	191 302
Tacobamba	6 213	5 622	11 835
Puna	10 485	11 432	21 917
Tinguipaya	14 343	12 857	27 200

*Source: Author's own using data provided by the INE Census 2012.*

There is no up-to-date disaggregated data for the indigenous and non-indigenous population in each TCO/TIOC; therefore, we used the information to identify the population in each municipality where TCOs and/or TIOCs straddle municipal borders, from the 2012 Census to find out the percentage of indigenous people in each municipality.

Table N° 4: Indigenous population by gender and percentage of indigenous population in the project intervention municipalities

Municipalities	Total Population	Indigenous population				Cultural identity
		Men	Women	Total	Percentage	
Poroma	17 377	6 995	6 997	13 992	81%	Quechua
San Lucas	32 520	13 745	14 468	28 213	87%	Quechua
Mizque	26 900	11 500	11 476	22 976	85%	Quechua
Aiquile	23 267	8 698	8 637	17 335	75%	Quechua
Tupiza	44 814	1 728	1 701	3 429	8%	Quechua
Cotagaita	31 801	8 550	8 913	17 463	55%	Quechua
Vitichi	10 646	4 176	4 852	9 028	85%	Quechua
Caiza D	12 067	4 879	5 076	9 955	82%	Quechua
Potosí	191 302	27 307	30 917	58 224	30%	Quechua
Tacobamba	11 835	5 398	4 948	10 346	87%	Quechua
Puna	21 917	8 684	9 444	18 128	83%	Quechua
Tinguipaya	27 200	13 001	11 560	24 561	90%	Quechua

Source: Author's own using data provided by the INE Census 2012.

These data show the importance of the indigenous population in each of the project municipalities where there are TCOs/TIOCs. The municipalities of Tacobamba and Tinguipaya (Potosí) and San Lucas (Chuquisaca) are the municipalities with the highest presence of indigenous peoples, and the municipalities of Tupiza and Potosí (Potosí) have the lowest indigenous population.

It is important to mention that in 9 of the 12 municipalities, the percentage of the indigenous population is higher than 75% of the total population. However, the 2012 Census information includes small farmers and other local inhabitants who identify with or refer in ascending order to an indigenous people or nation with which they identify or belong.

### 1.1.2. Socioeconomic conditions

Although during the last fourteen years before the pandemic COVID-19, the socioeconomic condition of indigenous peoples has improved considerably, their situation remains challenging. Indigenous peoples are increasingly demanding more help from the Government, such as the recognition of their territories of origin, the construction of a greater number of schools and the allocation of a greater number of teachers, the construction of health centers, and access roads.

Indigenous peoples constantly are under tension with economic sectors and their extractive activities in their territories, e.g., logging companies, who also impact the wild fauna that indigenous peoples use in their life systems, having them to travel more and more areas of land to obtain wild meat for their feeding. The only town that has managed to commercialize its timber resources with advanced technology are the Guarayos in the Chiquitania area, who have installed a sawmill in the Lomerío area and have inventory and management plans for the exploitation of their resources in an area of more than 700,000 ha. Other indigenous peoples, such as those of the Multi-ethnic Territory of Chimanés, have all the legal and juridical requirements for the

management of their territory, more than 500,000 hectares of forests, but they lack the economic and technical means to take advantage of their timber resources. The original peoples of the Department of Pando have been permanently affected, firstly when the exploitation of rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) and nowadays by the industries dedicated to the industrialization of chestnut (*Bertholletia excelsa*), known as the Brazilian nuts. Out of eleven industrial Brazilian nut plants today, only one belongs to an indigenous group. The rest of the populations are dedicated to agricultural production for their subsistence and small surpluses for sale in local populations. Among their main activities are the extraction of wood, manufacture of handicrafts such as: hammocks, hats, baskets, and others. On the other hand, there are products harvested in the forests such as fruits, honey, and roots, which are used for food and trade.

Some populations work on private livestock farms in their area and others own herds of cattle and horses on their own. On the other hand, many populations are dedicated to hunting wild animals and fishing, products that they use for their food provision and small surpluses are commercialized in neighboring towns. Most of the ethnic populations are occasionally employed in logging companies as casual laborers.

The lack of medical assistance and hospital centers in most of the indigenous peoples' communities determines high mortality rates, especially in infants and adults, hence the need to urgently develop a permanent medical assistance system for them.

## **1.2. Free, Prior and Informed Consent in Bolivia**

### **1.2.1. Background of free, prior, and informed consent in Bolivia**

The right to provide FPIC was instituted as a collective right of indigenous peoples in 1989 as part of the Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and, in 2007, as part of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. In Bolivia, the FPIC process adheres to the stipulations in Law No. 2298 (2015) on the framework for consultations, and Law 1257 (1991) on the ratification of ILO Convention 169.

### **1.2.2. Basic standards for the implementation of FPIC, according to ILO Convention 169**

Although there is no international consensus on how the FPIC process should be carried out, based on the contents of international and comparative law, some standards can be identified. According to ILO Convention 169, "... consultations carried out pursuant to this Convention must be conducted ... to reach an agreement or to obtain consent on the proposed measures" (Article 6, paragraph 2). The consultations aim to reach an agreement, or to know whether there is consent of the peoples on the consulted subject. According to the Convention, the consultation acquires special relevance in the following six cases:

- When planning legislative or administrative measures (Article 6, section 1);
  - Before proceeding with the prospecting or exploitation of subsoil resources (Art. 15, Inc. 2);
  - When considering the alienation of lands of indigenous peoples or the transfer of their rights over these lands to persons alien to their community (Article 17);
  - Prior to the relocation of indigenous peoples, which must only be carried out with the consent given freely and in full knowledge of the facts (Article 16);
  - In the organization and operation of special professional training programs (Art. 22);
- and,

- In measures designed to teach children to read and write in their own indigenous language (Article 28).

### **1.3.FPIC methodology**

#### **1.3.1. General methodology**

The Ministry of the Environment and Water (MMAyA), supported by the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC) and FAO, led the FPIC process. FILAC is a mechanism used by MMAyA, the Ministry of Rural and Land Development (MDRyT) and FAO to ensure that the rights of indigenous peoples are safeguarded. It is worth mentioning that FILAC, due to its experience in FPIC, signed a letter of agreement with FAO to carry out the Free, Prior and Informed Consent process for the RECEM Valles Project.

During 2019, seven FPIC workshops were conducted with the participation of Community Associations and Autonomous Municipal Governments of Sopachuy, Sucre, Potosí, Camargo, Tarija, Samaipata, and Cochabamba. The processes sought to ensure that indigenous peoples (a) benefit from project activities in a culturally appropriate manner; and (b) are not harmed or adversely affected by the design and implementation of project activities.

#### **1.3.2. Free, Prior and Informed Consent process**

This section describes the consultation sessions carried out to obtain FPIC, including the actors who participated in the process.

##### **1.3.2.1. Actors in the FPIC process**

The FPIC process was led by MMAyA, supported by FAO and FILAC. Participants in the process included representatives from local governments, indigenous organizations, and local organizations working on water and natural resources management.

##### **1.3.2.2. FPIC sessions**

Each workshop followed a common program, which was adapted to reflect the characteristics and realities of each individual site. Workshops followed a participatory methodology, that encouraged participants to share their reality, life experiences, customary uses, and their own understanding. Sessions were opened by a welcome note from host authorities, and the official opening by representatives of MMAyA. Participants introduced themselves and the organizations they represented. FILAC described the FPIC process, explaining that the consultation process seeks to exercise the rights that local communities and indigenous peoples have to be consulted, to freely express their dissent or consensus regarding each action, project, or program initiated by the State or any other organization, and to have their decisions and voice heard and respected. FAO described the project, including the background, scope, and activities. Presentations were adapted to each context, considering the technical complexity of the project's design and the cultural diversity of the participants in each workshop.

During the workshops, the participants discussed different topics in working groups, where they reviewed the project based on documentation provided by the facilitators, including the project objectives, goals, components, results, indicators, and responsible actors. After the groups' discussion, the conclusions, remarks, proposals, and suggestions were presented in plenary for their validation. Minutes of each workshop were drafted and presented to participants for their review and approval.

1. **Sopachuy.** Sopachuy is the third municipal section of the Tomina province, Department of Chuquisaca. It is located 197 km from the city of Sucre. The population of Sopachuy is of Quechua origin and is organized around agrarian unions that represent their 23 communities. The workshop was held on 11 April 2019, from 11:30 am to 3:30 pm, at the facilities of the municipal government of Sopachuy. Participants included authorities of the Municipality of Sopachuy (the mayor and Council Members), and representatives of indigenous peoples, intercultural and local community organizations of the municipalities of the Commonwealth of Chuquisaca Centro Tomina, Padilla, Alcalá, Serrano, Sopachuy, Tarvita, and Azurduy. In total, 33 participants took part in the workshop.
2. **Sucre.** The municipality of Sucre is in the Oropeza Province of the Department of Chuquisaca. The workshop took place on 12 April 2019, from 10.00 am to 3.30 pm, at the Secretary of the Environment and Mother Earth of the Government of Chuquisaca. Participants included authorities, representatives of associations of agricultural producers, the National Executive Secretary of the National Confederation of the Peasant Indigenous Women of Bolivia (CNMCIOB) "Bartolina Sisa", representatives of organizations, institutions related to natural resources, water and agricultural production. In total, 31 individuals participated in the workshop.
3. **Potosí.** The municipality of Potosí is located in the Southern Altiplano surrounded by mountains and the Kari Kari Mountain Range. The population is of Quechua origin, 90% of which is concentrated in the city of Potosí. The workshop was held in the city of Potosí on 15 April 2019, from 10:15 am to 3:00 pm, at the Association of Municipalities of the Department of Potosí (AMDEPO). Participants in the workshop included local authorities, and representatives from the Chichas Commonwealth, institutions and organizations related to natural resources, water, and agricultural production. In Potosi, total number of participants was 16.
4. **Camargo.** Camargo is the first municipal section of the Nor Cinti province, Department of Chuquisaca. It is located 350 km from Sucre. The workshop took plane on 16 April 2019, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., at the ex-prefectural hall. Participants included local authorities, and representatives from the Federation of Women Farmers Unions CNMCIOB "Bartolina Sisa", associations of agricultural producers, the Organizations of Intercultural Indigenous Native and Peasant Peoples, and communities of the Municipalities of Camargo, San Lucas, Villa Charcas, and Culpina. 21 individuals participated in the consultation in Camargo.
5. **Tarija.** Tarija is the capital of the Department of the same name, located in south of the country, on the border with Argentina and Paraguay. The workshop was held on 18 April 18 of 2019, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Participants included representative from the Municipalities of El Puente, San Lorenzo, Cercado, and Bermejo; associations of agricultural producers, and other organizations working on natural resources, water, and agriculture. 29 participants took part in the workshop.

6. **Samaipata.** Samaipata is the capital of both the municipality of Samaipata and the Florida province (Department of Santa Cruz). The town is located 119 km southwest of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. The workshop in Samaipata was held on 25 April 2019, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., at the facilities of the Municipal Autonomous Government of Samaipata. Participants included local farmers, and representatives of the Municipalities of Samaipata, Comarapa, Quirusillas, and Mairana; the Association of Municipalities of Santa Cruz, the Organization of Peasants of Samaipata Province (*Provincial de Campesinos de Samaipata*), CNMCIOB, and other organizations working on natural resource and water management. In total, 24 participants took part in the workshop.
7. **Cochabamba.** The city of Cochabamba is the fourth largest city of Bolivia. The workshop in Cochabamba was held on 26 April 2019, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Participants included representatives of the Autonomous Departmental Government of Cochabamba; representatives from the Municipalities of Anzaldo, Arque, Tarata, Tacopaya, Pojo, Omereque, Capinota, and Cercado; the Association of Municipalities of Cochabamba (*Asociación de Municipios de Cochabamba* (AMDECO)), and other organizations working on issues related to natural resource and water management. A total of 12 individuals participated in the workshop.

Table 16 presents a summary of participation in the seven FPIC workshops completed during 11 – 26 April 2019.

**Table 1. Summary of participants in FPIC workshops**

Location	Participants		
	Men	Women	Total
Camargo	9	12	21
Cochabamba	12	0	12
Samaipata	20	4	24
Sopachuy	23	10	33
Sucre	19	12	31
Potosí	10	6	16
Tarija	21	8	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>114 (69%)</b>	<b>52 (31%)</b>	<b>166</b>

The participants in the workshops for the participatory construction of the RECEM Valles Project were representatives of municipal governments, governors' offices, local, regional, and national indigenous and peasant authorities from the Confederación Sindical Unica de Trabajadores Campesinos de Bolivia, the Confederación de Mujeres Campesinas Indígena Originarias Bartolina Sisa and the Consejo Nacional de Ayllus y Markas del Qullasuyu (CONAMAQ).

The main conclusions and recommendations from these sessions are presented in Table6. These recommendations are also listed in the signed FPIC workshop minutes.

It is worth mentioning that the various FPIC workshops were attended by representatives of the municipal governments of the project intervention area, irrigation associations, producers, and

central associations, as well as sub-centrals of indigenous peoples and nations (see Annex 1 FPIC Process).



**Table6. Summary of the recommendations from FPIC workshops**

SOPACHUY	SUCRE	POTOSÍ	CAMARGO	TARIJA	SAMAIPATA	COCHABAMBA
Provide support to organic and ecological agricultural production of small-scale producers	Replace the use of “rainfall” with “precipitation”, and use “fruit trees” as a general denomination	Improve early warning systems support by local authorities	Give priority to the construction of dams, earthen ponds, and water reservoirs.	Development of a plan for Tarija, linked to territorial plans for integral development (PTDIs). Support the development of at least 5 PTDIs.	Support the adoption of greenhouses	Evaluate the possibility of including in the project municipalities that are not located in valleys macroregion, but are affected also by climate change
Include measures to protect against hail and freeze, including anti-hail nets	Estimate the number of hectares to be fitted with anti-hail nets	Provide permanent technical assistance in the operation and maintenance of risk management equipment	Promote irrigation systems (e.g., dripping, sprinkling), and provide technical assistance to communities	Support the adoption anti-hail nets in 1,200 ha, and thermal blankets in 1,000 ha	Support the adoption of organic agricultural production in 800 ha; and agroforestry in 490 ha	Include the Indigenous Native Peasant Autonomy of Raqaypampa in the project
Project must focus on food security	Build technical capacities related to irrigation in universities, technical schools, and other institutions	Adopt an organic certification scheme for fruits and other products.	Provide technical assistance for the production of, tubers, fruits, vegetables and other agricultural products.	Define the criteria and methodology for activities on conservation agriculture	Identify and implement five eco-tourism and beekeeping businesses as part of watershed protection strategies	Evaluate the possibility of activities on land restoration along riverbanks
Provide support to the commercialization of agricultural products	Include other actors in the implementation of the project	Restore and improve irrigation systems by municipalities	Support the commercialization and processing of agricultural products	Support the implementation of sustainable agroforestry in 500 ha, including beekeeping.	Promote four national and one international commercial mission and the promote participation in commercial fairs	Support agroecological production and commercialization
Provide climate change education and awareness-raising activities to children and the young	Target water management plans on individual watersheds	Build technical capacities related to irrigation	Support irrigation inventories	Support a study of products of high commercial value based on 8 studies completed on agri-food chains in Tarija	Implement rainwater harvesting and drip irrigation systems	Taylor eligibility criteria for financing irrigation projects, according to the conditions and reality of each municipality
Promote the participation of research of universities and other higher education institutions	Review the estimate of the area under afforestation and reforestation	Support the dissemination of successful experiences	Support the construction of community water reservoirs	Support the legal constitution of 20 producers’ associations	Set aside communal areas for water recharge	Support capacity building activities in partnerships with technical institutes

Implement climate change workshops aimed at raising awareness of community members.	Install water and weather monitoring equipment	Support water inventories as required by Law 2878	Enhance municipal irrigation systems in areas designated for production	Design Pre-Investment Technical Design Studies (EDTP) for the management and financing of productive projects	Formulate municipal irrigation development plans based on local water use	Support water inventories and develop regulation for sustainable water use
	Implement early warning systems	Support afforestation, reforestation and other practices that contribute to water conservation. Estimate the number of works that are required, including infiltration ditches and dikes	Promote capacity building (theoretical and practical)	Clarify the term “revitalization” of irrigation systems	Support reforestation activities in water-recharge areas	Prioritize actions to reverse watershed degradation
	Support activities to promote access to financial services (i.e., credit)	Support the conservation of 1,952 hectares of wetlands (including <i>bofedales</i> )	Implement an information system to monitor changes	Support inventories of irrigation systems, including the participation of local irrigation agencies ( <i>Servicio Departamental de Riego (SEDERI)</i> ), and the municipalities and the commonwealth of “ <i>Héroes de la Independencia</i> ”	Support the protection of areas relevant to ecosystem functions and services	Recognize and restore community experiences
	Implement education and awareness raising activities related to climate change, and land, water, and natural resource management	Strengthen and expand watershed management master plans to address water pollution	Differentiate irrigation systems according to the terrain and production characteristics	Support the adoption of 8,000 irrigation systems and 2,000 community water reservoirs	Support the elaboration of PTDis in all participating municipalities	Recover traditional practices on water and natural resource management
		Impact assessments of technical standards	Reforestation activities must use native species (e.g., <i>churquis</i> , <i>molles</i> )	Implement capacity building activities in partnership with the <i>Escuela de Gestión</i>	Support activities to promote access to financial services (i.e., credit)	Strengthen platforms on water management in strategic watersheds

				<i>Publica Plurinacional (EGPP)</i>		
		Promote climate change adaptation practices related to food production	Support monitoring of agricultural risks in each municipality	Support activities related to the production of non-timber forest products and medicinal plants, beekeeping and others that support water conservation	Implement early warning systems for agricultural risks	Strengthen the technical capacities of the Autonomous Departmental Government of Cochabamba and of the Autonomous Municipal Governments, to provide support in climate resilient practices
		Establish organizations and platforms for watershed management and efficient use of water	Provide technical assistance to the 63 municipalities on the elaboration of development plans ( <i>Planes Territoriales de Desarrollo Integral (PTDI)</i> )	Promote afforestation and reforestation activities in 30% of the project area, with species suitable for honey production and native species.	Provide training to young leaders and women	Promote the implementation of a fund of trust to provide flexible financing to irrigation and agroecological investments
			Install agrometeorological stations	Develop guidelines for the information and monitoring system of water sources and uses		Recover the lessons learned from other programs and / or projects to scale-up the actions and goals to be implemented
			Provide loans with a 5-year grace period	Include the Camacho and San Juan del Oro sub-basins in management and conservation processes		Promote the harmonization of the institutional roles between the Autonomous Departmental Government and the Autonomous Municipal Governments
				Keep an inventory of environmental functions with an		

				emphasis on water security		
				Develop at least two technical standards for each microregion of the valleys.		
				Support the elaboration of PTDIs in municipalities and departments		

### **1.3.3. Project implementation agreement**

During the plenary session of each workshop, participants in the FPIC sessions indicated that the project is relevant to support adaptation to climate change in their communities and territories and, from that account, they ratified their interest and agreement for the project to be managed and executed by the involved parties (MMAyA, and FAO).

The details of the agreements reached are stated in the minutes of the sessions which are under the protection of the FAO office in Bolivia and may be consulted at any time.

### **1.3.4. Recommendations**

Participants in FPIC sessions made recommendations on various aspects of the project. The recommendations are summarized in Table (above). These recommendations are recorded in the minutes of the sessions.

### **1.3.5. Disagreements or non-compliance**

In each plenary session it was indicated that indigenous people, and intercultural and local communities have the right to object in case of disagreement or non-compliance during project cycle.

## **2. Summary of consultations with other interested parties**

### **2.1.Consultation with project stakeholders**

In January 2018, during project design, five workshops were conducted to invite the views from stakeholders on the needs and opportunities that the project could address, and on the best strategies and actions that the project could implement to meet the objectives. The workshops were held in Potosí (18 January), Sucre (19 January), Cochabamba (24 January), Santa Cruz (26 January), and Tarija (29 January).

The specific objectives of the workshops were to:

- Engage with stakeholders and ensure their buy-in and participation.
- Explore potential partnerships with institutions and organizations for the implementation of the project; and,
- Generate recommendations of key stakeholders on project design.

Participants in the consultation workshops included representatives from municipal and provincial governments, women organizations, and Indigenous people. Table 7 summarizes the participation of stakeholders in consultation workshops.

Table 7. Summary of participants in consultation workshops

Location	Participants		
	Men	Women	Total
Cochabamba	21	9	30
Sucre	27	5	32
Potosí	13	6	19
Santa Cruz	10	4	14
Tarija	8	4	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>79 (73%)</b>	<b>28 (28%)</b>	<b>107</b>

The participants in the workshops for the validation of the RECEM Valles Project were representatives of municipal governments, governors' offices, local, regional and national indigenous and peasant authorities from the Confederación Sindical Unica de Trabajadores Campesinos de Bolivia, the Confederación de Mujeres Campesinas Indígena Originarias Bartolina Sisa and the Consejo Nacional de Ayllus y Markas del Qullasuyu (CONAMAQ) (See Annex I for details of the authorities and communities participating in the meetings).

The main recommendations made by stakeholders included:

- Project activities must be identified and prioritized considering the input by potential beneficiaries.
- Incorporating gender considerations and the empowerment of women in project design is a key factor for project success.
- Access to safe water is a priority need in target communities.
- Activities to facilitate access to market should be a priority.
- Project should include activities to build local capacities on water and natural resource management; and,
- Cofinancing commitments should consider the specific circumstances of participating municipalities and communities

## 2.2. Workshop to validate the Project Concept Note

The Project Concept Note was presented and validated in two sessions with members of the Project Steering Committee and the Technical Committee, as follows:

- Session 1 - Held on the 25<sup>th</sup> of February 2021, with the participation of staff from the Ministry of Environment and Water from the Minister Office (Minister Carlos Ortuño), Viceministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (Vice-Minister Braulio Huayllas), and MiRiego Programme (General Coordinator Luis Marka).
- Session 2 – Held on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of March 2021 with staff from the Ministry of Environment and Water (Minister Office, Viceministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, and MiRiego Programme) and the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands.

The committees mentioned above have been formed together with the MMAYa, MPD, and FAO's highest authorities to establish final decision-making spaces (Steering Committee) and

work on technical content and agreed upon with the different operational authorities of the entities as mentioned earlier (APMT, MDRyT, VPC, VMA, FONABOSQUE, BDP, VIPFE) and professionals from the municipal governments, as well as from the entities that bring together indigenous peoples and small farmers organizations.

**2.3. Validation and socialization Logic Framework Matrix workshop. See Appendix 2**

The logical framework matrix was presented in December 2021- January 2022 in five face-to-face sessions in Cochabamba, Camargo, Sucre, Tarija, and Santa Cruz, and one virtual for Potosí. The workshops participants were representatives of local governments, small farmers, indigenous and non-indigenous producers' organizations. The project components and results were presented and project components and results were discussed and validated, like:

- Intensify workshops on the aspect of climate change to increase the resilience of communities.
- Implement the early warning system for agricultural risks for the use of producers.
- Formulate municipal irrigation development plans based on the local water use plan.
- Incorporate revitalized and modernized irrigation systems (through geomembrane and other materials and facilities for irrigation provision)
- Strengthen the technical capacities of the Autonomous Municipal Governments to provide support in resilient practices to climate vulnerability.

Other important conclusions from these engagements were:

- The process to socialize and consult with the stakeholders began in April 2019, with the Consultation on Free Prior and Informed Consent with communities and actors of municipalities of the Macro Region Valles and the gender study, despite the time and difficulties over this past two years, the authorities, irrigation organizations and producers' associations, indicated that the priorities for the area remain the same and ratified the demand of work in actions to deal with the extreme phenomenon of hail, frost, and drought.
- The irrigation system technification related to the periods of low water would represent a climate change adaptation strategy, which sustainable integrate sustainable watershed management and conservation of water sources and sustainable use of soils to achieve neutrality in land degradation and water security.
- The small farmers and their organizations across the project areas in this consultation are interested in working collaboratively with the representatives of the Autonomous Municipal Governments, who are also

- farmers, and consider it important to work more closely with municipalities, universities, and other higher study centers.
- The local authorities from municipalities and departments have the political will to sustain and achieve the project objectives, support technical and logistical monitoring of the activities, and actively participate in the project processes.

### **Workshop for follow up presentation of the project proposal**

The workshop for the presentation follow up of the project proposal is planned for the second week of April 2022? together with the Project Steering Committee and the Technical Committee.

## **3. Stakeholder participation plan**

### **3.1. Multi-stakeholder process**

The stakeholder analysis is a tool to identify the needs and concerns of the different stakeholders regarding the project and its implementation. It can help improve everyone's understanding and create consensus, communicate benefits of the proposed project, and design in an inclusive manner its implementation (CE-FAO, n.d.).

A multi-stakeholder process (MSP) facilitates participatory decision-making and information sharing at the country level. Key stakeholders should be represented and decide what issues to focus on and what actions to take. These processes range from simple processes, such as one-off consultations, to more complex ones such as multi-stakeholder networks and partnerships. The benefits of MSPs include:

- **Relevance:** Local stakeholders best understand which activities are truly relevant to their needs and are realistic in a specific context.
- **Ownership and sustainability:** Local stakeholders share information and jointly decide what actions to take. This leads to a greater local ownership of activities and outcomes, which makes them more sustainable.
- **Partnerships and alliances:** Sharing goals strengthens partnerships and creates opportunities for dialogue and sharing resources (FAO, n.d.).

FAO follows a set of practices during participatory processes:

- Key stakeholders should be involved in designing the MSP and coordinating the process.
- Conducting a stakeholder mapping exercise will ensure that all stakeholders are represented and will allow to learn about the power relations.
- Training local facilitators who speak the local language.
- Ensuring that women and traditionally marginalized groups have a voice and that meetings are truly participatory.
- Having a permanent platform for multi-stakeholder consultations will ensure that the benefits of MSPs continue beyond the scope of the project or program.



- During meetings, avoid long presentations by experts and maximize the time for discussions and group work.
- The process should be used to find common points / goals among the parties and build a shared vision of the project, even at a longer term, avoiding focusing on the differences between stakeholders.

#### **3.1.1. Setting up a multi-stakeholder process**

The process followed by FAO to involve stakeholders in decision-making has three phases:

**Phase 1: Initiate the process.** This phase aims to clarify the common objectives and the scope of the initiative. An initial situation analysis is conducted to identify the stakeholders: what are their interests, fears, expectations, issues, and power relationships, as well as the policies involved. A coordination team is established, and the main milestones are identified.

**Phase 2: Build sustainable collaboration.** Once Phase 1 has been completed and the process has started, the parties should seek a shared future vision, ensuring that the decision-making process is inclusive and participatory. Relationships of trust should be built through the sharing of values, concerns, and interests of each of the involved groups; for it is important communicating progress and outcomes to the stakeholders regularly.

**Phase 3: Manage collaboration.** During the third phase detailed and concrete action plans will be developed, resources and support for the implementation of said plans will be managed, capacities should be strengthened, and implementation and management mechanisms will be established, including mechanisms for conflict resolution (FAO, n.d.).

#### **3.3. Green Climate Fund Guidelines for the Involvement of Stakeholders**

GCF's Environmental and Social Policy states that the activities financed by the fund must have the support and the participation of multiple actors throughout its development and implementation; it points out that the process should be inclusive, gender responsive and culturally appropriate, based on the publication of relevant information. The policy also states that, when activities affect the territories of indigenous peoples, they should be consulted and, if necessary, a plan for the management of the impacts should be designed in adopted with the participation of the affected indigenous peoples (GCF, 2018)

In general terms, the latter applies to all persons who may be affected by the activities of a project or program, whether they are indigenous peoples or not (Art. 18, 46, 47). Section 7.2 (Art. 67 to 72) specifically addresses the involvement of stakeholders, understood as those actors who are affected or potentially affected by proposed GCF funded activities; it indicates the need for a participation plan and its requirements, with particular emphasis on vulnerable and / or marginalized groups or individuals.

The stakeholder participation plan will describe how information will be disclosed; the process by which meaningful consultation and informed participation will take place in a culturally appropriate and gender responsive manner; and in certain circumstances, how the FPIC should be obtained, according to GCF social and environmental standards. Stakeholders' participation will be guided by the principles of transparency, inclusiveness, non-discrimination, "do no harm" and accountability, as well as by international best practices.

The GCF requires and will ensure that meaningful consultations are carried out throughout the life cycle of the activities in a culturally appropriate manner, providing information in real time and in a friendly format, in local languages, through an inclusive and gender responsive process, free from coercion, and incorporating the visions of the actors in the decision-making processes.

The entire process and specific cases will be supported by the objectives and requirements of the GCF social and environmental standards and other relevant policies.

For an Accredited Body and Executing / Intermediary Entities, stakeholder participation should be seen as an opportunity to improve each phase of its activities, and not only as a process to validate or confirm positions of individuals or groups (GCF, 2019). These processes can be an opportunity to innovate and collaborate on shared challenges, build trust and credibility, and improve outcomes.

It is necessary to differentiate between "consultation" and "participation". The first involves seeking the input of stakeholders to better understand their perspectives; if well designed, the consultation processes show due diligence in considering a range of opinions. "Participation" is a more in-depth process that gives stakeholders a larger role in framing questions and participating actively in the project discussions, it is an on-going and two-way dialogue.

According to GCF guidance, a "meaningful" process has certain characteristics:

- Flexibility, adapting to national and local needs, as well as the activity conditions and requirements;
- The project general budget includes resources for participation activities, including salaries or fees for experts who facilitate the process;
- The process starts early enough to identify problems and influence decisions;
- Information is presented in understandable and culturally appropriate formats;
- Communication flows two ways;
- The processes are inclusive for the different groups;
- Free from coercion or manipulation;
- The meetings are well documented to be able to follow up; and,
- The process to timely reporting is clear and mutually agreed (GCF, 2019).

GCF's guidance on stakeholder engagement recommends following five steps to develop a meaningful involvement of stakeholders, as described below:

**Step 1: Develop a strategy.** It is important that the project executing team and the stakeholders are clear about why the participation and engagement of the stakeholders is important; this will provide direction to the working teams and the actors in general. It can start from a brainstorm to develop the stakeholder's participation general strategy that articulates the purpose and objectives of the participation plan, guiding principles, commitments and success indicators, roles and responsibilities related to the stakeholder's participation, among others.

For an effective participation, the project management team should include specific personnel responsible for the participation and engagement of the communities, including gender and social / cultural specialists, and others with specific expertise.

**Step 2: Map stakeholders and issues.** Mapping exercises are the starting point for developing plans and strategies to effectively engage stakeholders, addressing their concerns and gaining their support. They help to organize people and groups of interest according to specific criteria related to the project, such as positions, interests, expectations, relative influence on the specific project or within an organization or community, the possible contributions to the project or to a specific activity, etc. They are useful to ensure that a wide range of participants and diverse perspectives are promoted.

Stakeholder maps are dynamic, which means that the perspectives and interests of the actors can change throughout the life of the project, as more information becomes available, or as a result of their involvement.

Not all interest groups will share the same concerns or perspectives, it is important to develop a prioritized engagement list using a hierarchy system. This implies an analysis of multiple factors related to the potential social and environmental impacts of the activity, and the level or intensity of engagement that may be required for each stakeholder group.

**Step 3: Engage with stakeholders.** Once the stakeholder groups, their problems and interests have been examined, it is important to validate the assumptions with the same groups and adjust what is necessary through initial approaches or "pre-consultations", which also offer the opportunity to share information about the project, gather ideas on how to handle communication and participation, etc. It is crucial to meet with all the stakeholders identified in the mapping exercise.

A practical approach to manage stakeholders is to divide them into three categories:

- Those who are engaged, are most likely to be affected by project activities, are the key stakeholders;
- Those who communicate, are not as directly impacted, but might have a high interest in the activity and willingness to participate, as well as experience in issues relevant to the project. They are actors with whom it is important to maintain communication and with whom specific activities can be coordinated; and,
- Those who are informed, they are less interested and less willing to collaborate directly with the project, however, they may wish to receive information and updates.

When engaging key actors, it is important to consider some good practices:

- Choose properly the meeting places;
- Provide information that responds to expectations and interests of the group of actors engaged in the project, that is understandable and contextualized;
- Consultations and meetings are gender inclusive and culturally appropriate, where most vulnerable and marginalized groups are represented, which process is free from coercion, intimidation or reprisals;
- Listen deeply, acknowledging participants' concerns, seeking common understanding and identifying areas of disagreement, be prepared to negotiate, change plans and explore alternatives;
- Offer multiple opportunities for consultation and participation;
- Keep track of all meetings and activities, with agreements and timelines for tasks; and,
- Distribute summaries of meetings to stakeholders and appropriate interest groups.

**Step 4: Implement the plan.** This is perhaps the most important step as it tries to translate the findings, agreements or recommendations into concrete actions. The action plan should be developed in two levels: internal that the Accredited Entity and the project partners will manage and execute directly, and external actions that have to do with communications, specific engagements or stakeholders' meetings, it may involve external experience or partners.

The implementation plans must include clear descriptions of the commitments, the reason behind these commitments, decisions and their reason or justification; budget requirements, timelines and the roles and responsibilities of the executing team or interest groups who will implement the actions.

**Step 5: Monitor and follow-up.** To ensure the success of the plan, a monitoring process must be included to understand how well the process is working and why, but also to respond to unexpected events as they unfold, such as changes in the scope, activities, locations or changes

in external or project policies; all this can introduce new environmental and social risks and impacts or increase the level of those already identified.

Evaluation should be part of the overall participation strategy. Some projects align monitoring and evaluation of participation with project milestones, others conduct quarterly or semi-annual assessments of stakeholder participation.

In the following section, these five steps are developed as applied to the case of the RECEM-Valles project.

### **3.2. Stakeholders' Participation and Engagement in the Valles Project**

Project stakeholders were identified and contributed to the design of the project, including national to and local authorities, CSOs, NGOs, women organizations, academic institutions, etc. As mentioned in the consultation summary (Appendix 1 and 2), the process was organized in several stages and resulted in a proactive participation during the initial phase and in the validation of the proposal.

FAO consulted with indigenous communities located in the project area to ensure that the GCF was supporting concrete actions for indigenous peoples in a way that protects their rights and respects their social and cultural identity, including customs, traditions, and institutions. MMAyA, in collaboration with FAO and FILAC, carried out an FPIC process. The process involved indigenous populations within the jurisdiction of the 36 municipalities that comprise the project area. The consultation process was implemented through seven sessions in which the project was presented, and opinions were discussed. In total, 166 people participated (31% women). Consent was granted for the implementation of the project and an active commitment with the indigenous communities is foreseen for the successful achievement of project goals.

This process will be used as a basis to develop the stakeholder participation plan. The procedure to develop said plan is described below.

#### **3.2.1. Project strategy to engage stakeholders**

At the start of the project, the Technical Committee of the project comprised of MMAyA, AAA and BBB technical staff, led by the latter, and the technical secretariat in charge of FAO, will lay the foundations on the importance of the involvement of stakeholders for the Valles project and define the vision, scope and objectives, as well as some general guidelines based on the results of the consultation exercises carried out during the design phase of the project and the GCF provisions on gender, indigenous peoples and social and environmental policy. This will be carried out in one or two specific work meetings, facilitated by FAO specialists in social issues. As part of the outcomes of these work sessions, it is expected to determine the specialized personnel who will be hired in the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the composition of the AAA, ensuring key personnel in both governance levels, who can follow up on everything related to the effective stakeholder's involvement.

These first general agreements will constitute the draft of the RECEM-Valles project stakeholder's engagement strategy, which will be validated with local representatives of the institutions, farmers, and beneficiaries of the project, to produce the final version of the strategy.

Contained in this strategy, there will be the mechanisms for the following priority actions:

- Mapping of relevant actors;
- interaction with relevant stakeholders for the delimitation of interests, roles and responsibilities;

- reporting arrangement of stakeholder engagements to the PMU and FAO;
- expected future engagement planning with relevant stakeholders over the lifetime of the project;
- implementation plan for ongoing stakeholder engagement; and
- a monitoring system for the strategy.

### 3.2.2. Stakeholder mapping

Once the project's governance structures have been established and their operation has begun, one of the first activities to be programmed will be the mapping of stakeholders, in order to ensure that the project's different groups of interest have been identified and the level which its actions might affect them, the relationships between the actors and with the project. This will allow the classification of the groups according to their level of engagement throughout the life of the project. At this stage, the mapping of actors produced during project preparation will be used as an input and will be complemented with data obtained through the methodology detailed below.

For this task, a specialized team in social mapping will carry out the process through an appropriate, participatory, and sufficiently robust methodology to ensure the effective identification of the key actors in the territories. The specialized personnel of the PMU and the Territorial Operative Units will coordinate the mapping.

It is expected to identify and classify actors in four main groups according to interest and influence on the project, as shown in Figure 1:

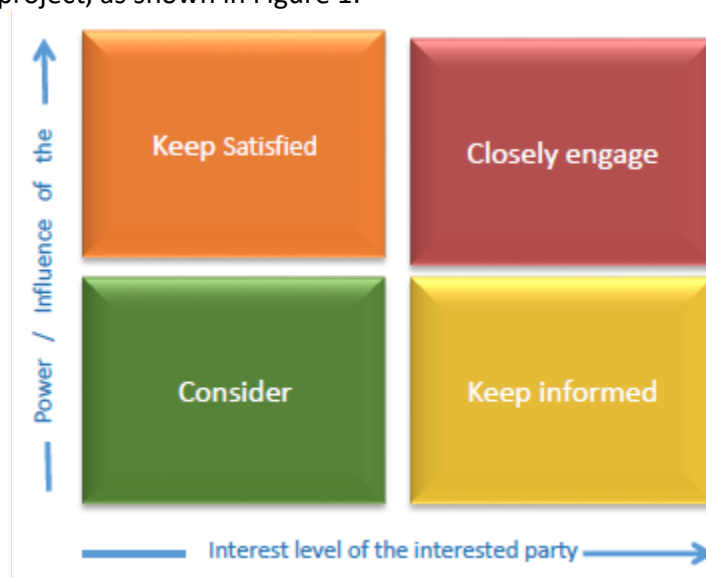


Figure 1. Framework for mapping stakeholder

Source: Boreal-is (<https://www.boreal-is.com/es/blog/mapeo-partes-interesadas-grupos-interes/>)

It is necessary to establish who are the actors directly involved to the project's activities, as well as the groups who support and those who oppose, and then adopt appropriate action plans to work with each group, which will result in a more effective participation of stakeholders. This

analysis will emphasize on affected groups; prioritizing specially those whose vital interests, particularly livelihoods, can potentially be affected by the project.

It is important to highlight, as mentioned above, that during the execution of the project, actors' dynamics may change for different reasons, such as identifying new actors, changing vision and interest on the project, or changes in external circumstances or project internal policies; consequently, the initial mapping, as well as the stakeholders' participation plan, may need adjustments.

### **3.2.3. Stakeholder participation plan**

The stakeholder map will be presented to stakeholders in the territories, as well as to the governance structures of the project, in order to review and validate the results, as well as sharing preliminary information about the project with different stakeholder groups and gather feedback inputs for its implementation. In the initial approaches with the identified parties, each group will work with the definition of their specific roles and interests, how they can collaborate and / or benefit from the project's activities.

Once the stakeholder mapping is validated and stakeholders are confirmed identifying their close medium or distant connection with the project, with additional inputs from the first round of approaches with the stakeholder groups, an action plan will be established for the involvement of the stakeholders. The plan will define specific approaches and actions for each group according to the level of connection with the project and considering inputs provided by the same actors.

As recommended in the GCF Guide (GCF, 2019), the action plan has two levels: an internal level that directly concerns the Accredited Entity and executors of the project, and an external level that focuses on activities outside the executing structures of the project and / or carried out by external actors given the specificity of action and agreements reached with the stakeholders.

In each territory identified where the project is to be implemented, the participation plan may be adapted to specific circumstances, needs and interests of stakeholders in the territory, while maintaining the general vision of the project plan.

The action plan for the involvement of the project stakeholders will have clarity on the actions, to whom they are addressed and who is responsible for its execution, identifying budgetary needs and defining achievement indicators to monitor plan. It is important to highlight that flexibility should be maintained as the original plan may undergo changes during the life of the project due to different circumstances.

It is foreseen that all activities related to participation and consultations will be done through appropriate and diverse methods (meetings, roundtable discussions, public hearings, focus groups, radio, newspapers, etc. as appropriate).

### **3.2.4. Implementation plan**

According to the previous step, the specialized personnel of the PMU will establish operational plans and will follow the fulfillment of the proposed activities to ensure the participation and engagement of the stakeholders, promoting that each group gets involved as defined and receive the agreed information and / or benefits. This plan will a. identify the stakeholder interactions needed at each key step of the project to allow for consultations and

participation at critical project points; b. identify key messages to communicate to relevant actors at different project stages, along with insurance that the official government requirements for public notices are programmed in a timely manner; c. pinpoint activities needed to conduct consultation, communication, and ensure participation and feedback of stakeholders into decision making process; d. stakeholder activities monitoring, e. provide a basis for estimating staffing requirements for stakeholder activities.

The implementation of the participation plan must ensure a balance in the involvement and benefits between men and women, as well as the participation of vulnerable and traditionally marginalized groups, ensuring that the project's objectives are met in terms of improving the resilience of the populations in poverty and extreme poverty located in the prioritized territories.

During project implementation, there will be continuous and iterative interactions between members of the PMU and stakeholders, particularly beneficiaries of the project, to promote country ownership and uptake of all project interventions. Regular meetings will be scheduled with the representatives of the groups of actors involved in the project, for the revision of the plan, activity progress and necessary adjustments according to probable changes in the initial context during the execution of the project.

The implementation will foresee the establishing of an effective grievance mechanism (described on general terms in Annex 6), to facilitate the timely resolution of disputes that may arise during the project lifespan. Environmental Social Safeguards staff will be hired prior to project implementation.

### **3.2.5. Monitoring and evaluation of the participation**

The monitoring and evaluation of stakeholders' participation will be based on the indicators that will be defined in the participation plan at the beginning of the project and will be linked to the established periods for the general monitoring and evaluation of the project.

However, to ensure the plan objectives are met and to make adjustments it in real time - if issues arise such as changes in actors or particular situations during the implementation -, as already stated in the previous section, periodic meetings will be scheduled with the representatives of the groups of actors involved in the project, for the revision of the plan, activity progress and necessary adjustments according to probable changes in the initial context during the execution of the project.

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## Annex 7. 1. Participatory Construction and Validation Process



UPSCALING ECOSYSTEM BASED CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF VULNERABLE RURAL  
COMMUNITIES IN THE VALLES MACRO-REGION OF THE PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA  
- RECEM-VALLES –

**Annex 7.1<sup>2</sup>**

**Participatory Construction and Validation Process"**

**(MMAyA - FAO - FILAC, 2019).**

**Systematization of the Participatory Construction Process  
and Validation of the Project**

**April 11 - 27, 2019**

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<sup>2</sup> This portion has been redacted in accordance with the GCF Information Disclosure Policy, as the portion is confidential under the disclosure policy of the Accredited Entity.

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## **Acronyms**

<b>IACHR</b>	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
<b>FPIC</b>	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
<b>UNDRIP</b>	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

<b>FILAC</b> the	Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and Caribbean
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>MMAYa</b>	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UN</b>	United Nations

## **I. SUMMARY**

This document reflects the joint actions carried out by the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in support of the Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources (MMAYa) to carry out the process of presentation of the concept note and consultation in seven (7) sites in Bolivia, of the programme *“Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of Vulnerable Farmers in the Valleys de Bolivia Macroregion”*.

During the last decades several international forums<sup>3</sup> have drawn attention to the crucial challenges and strategies that indigenous peoples carry out for their survival and the preservation of their cultures; their common knowledge and wisdom, practices and experiences in highly unfavorable conditions of poverty, food insecurity and levels of malnutrition greater than those of the non-indigenous population. These situations are further aggravated when their territories and their livelihoods are the objectives of policies, programs, projects, which seriously threaten the ways and means of life of indigenous peoples, since there is a widespread lack of respect for their rights and cultures, which has caused many communities to be decimated, dispossessed of their lands and territories or forcibly resettled.

The above provides meaning to the effort of important collaborations<sup>4</sup> such as the one implemented by FAO and its allied organizations to incorporate the right to FPIC in the work of each respective organization, as regards the design and implementation of programs and projects, guaranteeing that the rights of indigenous peoples are duly respected.

The seven (7) presentation sessions of the concept note and consultation consisted of sessions of one day each, with groups, both men and women, indigenous and non-indigenous, agricultural producers, users of irrigation systems. They met to identify the actions necessary to implement the strategic vision of the programme *"Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of Vulnerable Farmers in the Valleys de Bolivia Macroregion"*.

For this, the participants shared their knowledge, practices and expressed the results of their own experiences during their working lives and answered specific questions that allowed identifying strategies and activities that FAO Bolivia and the MMAyA will develop in the proposal to be presented to the Green Fund of the weather. We thank all the people involved in the organization and development of the workshops, as well as the assistants and participants and support personnel from the seven sub-regions where the joint FAO - MMAyA - FILAC exercise was carried out. The following table shows the level of participation for each of the subregions of the Macro Valleys.

#### **FAO MMAyA FILAC**

#### **Participants in the seven consultation sessions of the programme**

#### **"Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia"**

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<sup>3</sup> The climate change negotiations at COP 21 in Paris in 2015 recognize that indigenous peoples may have some of the present answers to future challenges. In 2007, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, recognizing their rights and making specific mention of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) as a prerequisite for any activity that affect their ancestral lands, their territories and their natural resources.

<sup>4</sup> To this end, FAO established alliances with Action Against Hunger (ACF); ActionAid (AA); the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID); The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (IFRC); the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and World Vision (WV).

Workshop Site	Men	Women	Total	Participants
Sopachuy	23	10	22	Producer organizations, indigenous peoples' organizations, native people, smallholders, local communities, Chuquisaca Centro, Tomina, Alcala, Serrano, Sopapachuy, Tarvita, Azurduy.
Sucre	19	12	31	Producers Organizations, Women's Association Bartolina Sisa, representatives of institutions.
Potosí	10	6	16	Chichas Community Association and municipal authorities
Camargo	9	12	21	Bartolina Sisa Nor and Sud Cint Women's Association, Camargo, San Lucas, Villa Charca, Culpina
Tarija	21	8	29	Authorities and producers of the Municipalities El Puente, San Lorenzo, Cercado, Bermejo.
Samaipata	20	4	24	Authorities and producers of the Municipalities Samaipata, Comarapa, Quirusilla, Mairana, and women from Bartolina Sisa.
Cochabamba	12	0	12	Authorities and producers of the Anzaldo Municipalities, Arque, Tarata, Tavopaya, Pojo, Omereque, Capinota, Cercado.
Total	114	52	166	
%	68.67	31.33	100	

All participants are from the Quechua peoples. See map of indigenous nationalities in Annex 2.

## II. REPORT

Within the framework of the 2016-2020 Economic Development Plan and the Patriotic Agenda of the Plurinational Government of Bolivia, for the fulfillment of rights and obligations between the State, society and nature, the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAA) with technical support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Bolivia - FAO, has prepared the Concept Note of the Project *“Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of Vulnerable Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia”*, to be submitted to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

As part of the participatory construction cycle, which was promoted by the MMAyA, on behalf of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, seven (7) construction, consultation, validation and consensus workshops were held in the Valleys of Bolivia through the Associations of Communities and / or the Autonomous Municipal Governments of Sopachuy, Sucre, Potosí, Camargo, Tarija, Samaipata and Cochabamba, facilitated by the United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture in Bolivia - FAO, and the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean - FILAC.

The team was made up of Wilson Rocha, FAO Facilitator, Dennis Mairena Arauz, FILAC Facilitator, Angela Ilonka Debreczeni Rojas, logistics manager and Floria Aragón, responsible for the systematization and recording of minutes.

This document constitutes the systematization of the development of the workshops and describes the specifications of each session in which the program was presented for consultation.

1. Summary of Concept Note of the Programme *“Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of Vulnerable Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia* presented in all seven sessions.

The objective of the program is to increase the resilience to climate change of the communities and small farmers of the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia through the strengthening of capacities and development of better agricultural practices to increase productivity, the sustainability of their agro-ecosystems under efficient irrigation, in order to adapt to increasing variability in temperature and rainfall.

The program is directed to 18 micro-basins identified as priorities by the Government of Bolivia, located in 63 municipalities of the Macro-region Valles, of the Departments of Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, Potosí, Tarija and Santa Cruz. More than 26,000 agricultural households are expected to benefit directly from the training, implementation and improvement of irrigation systems, hydrological and agricultural information system, and water management in micro-basins.

The program has the following four components:

Components	Results
1. Preservation and restoration of Environmental Functions for Adaptation to Climate change	The water security of communities and small producers has been improved to guarantee the sustainability of their climate-resilient livelihoods due to the management of prioritized micro-basins and the preservation and restoration of environmental functions.
2. Revitalized and Resilient to Climate Change Irrigation Systems	The existing irrigation systems have been revitalized and optimized for efficient water use, reducing droughts' risks due to the variability of temperatures, prolonged dry periods, and scarce rainfall.
3. Resilient and Sustainable Production Systems	The capacities of small farmers, including women and young people, have been strengthened to increase their agroecosystems' productivity and sustainability as an adaptation measure to the variability of temperatures, rains, and droughts due to the effects of climate change.
4. Strengthening of Community and Institutional Capacities	Public and community institutional capacities have been strengthened to implement resilience and climate risk

	management practices by small farmers and communities.
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Annex 1 presents the National Technical Sheet, basic information on the collaboration between Indigenous and/or Afro-descendant peoples and FAO.

Annex 2 presents an overview of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Indigenous peoples, in relation to the FAO-MMAyA programme.



## Resumen de las recomendaciones surgidas en las sesiones de presentación del programa (1)

Preservación y restauración de las funciones ambientales con énfases en la seguridad hídrica para la adaptación al cambio climático y una mayor resiliencia de los agricultores vulnerables de la macroregión Valles de Bolivia

Sopachuy	Sucre	Potosí	Camargo	Tanja	Samaipata	Cochabamba
Apoyo a la producción agrícola orgánica y ecológica de los pequeños productores	Cambiar terminología: lluvias por precipitaciones; utilizar frutales en vez de referirse a especies definidas.	Mejorar sistemas de alerta temprana, articulando municipios y gobernaciones	Dar prioridad de construcción de represas, atajados, reservorios	Plan de mancomunidad integrado a planes territoriales. Al menos cinco deben ser apoyados por el programa	Implementación de invernaderos	Analizar la posibilidad de incluir municipios que no son de macroregión valles, pero afectados por cambio climático.
Uso de mallas antigranizo	Cuantificar en hectáreas la necesidad de mallas antigranizo	Gestionar la certificación orgánica para la producción	Promover e implementar riego tecnificado: goteo, aspersión, asistencia técnica de riego, por comunidad.	Apoyar con malla antigranizo a 1200 hectáreas (Ha); 1 mil Ha. Con mantas térmicas.	Apoyo a la producción agrícola orgánica de 800 Ha; incrementar 490 Ha de agroforestales.	Analizar posibilidad de recuperación de tierras en riberas de ríos
Enfocarse a seguridad alimentaria	Fortalecer capacidades temáticas en riego, en universidades, escuelas técnicas y otras.	Mantener sistema de asistencia técnica en operación y mantenimiento de equipamiento en gestión de riego	Brindar asistencia técnica para raíces, tubérculos, hortalizas y otros.	Definir criterios y metodología para agricultura de conservación	Para protección de cuencas implementar cinco emprendimiento ecoturístico y apicultura.	Criterios de elegibilidad al financiamiento deben flexibilizarse de acuerdo a realidades de cada municipio
Apoyo a la comercialización	Articular actores en el sector riego	Revitalizar, tecnificar sistemas de riego por municipio	Promover industrialización y comercialización en centros de acopio y transformación de productos	Apoyar con malla antigranizo a 1200 hectáreas (Ha); 1 mil Ha. Con mantas térmicas.	Promover 4 ruedas de negocio nacional y 1 internacional; promover ferias productivas.	Incorporar a institutos tecnológicos para la generación de capacidades locales, a nivel técnico y superior
Involucramiento a jóvenes y niños	Focalizar acciones por cuenta hídrica en los planes de aprovechamiento hídrico	Intercambio de experiencias	Realiza inventario de sistemas de riego para rehabilitar	Apoyar 500 Ha., con SAF para apicultura.	Implementar sistemas de cosecha de agua de lluvia y el riego por goteo	Completar inventario de fuentes de agua y regular para el aprovechamiento.
Talleres sobre cambio climático	Revisar superficie de forestación y reforestación en las cuencas hídricas.	Realizar inventarios y caracterización de fuentes de agua	Tecnificar la construcción de reservorios de agua	Realizar estudio de productos de alto valor comercial basados en 8 estudios de la cadena agroalimenticia	Destinar áreas comunales para recarga hídrica	Dar prioridad a las acciones tecnológicas para revertir la degradación de cuencas
	Implementar equipos de monitoreo de calidad y cantidad de agua	Forestación, reforestación, preservación y restauración de fuentes de agua.	Tecnificar todos los sistemas de riego	Apoyar la constitución legal de 20 asociaciones de productores	Formular planes de riego municipal con base en aprovechamiento hídrico local.	Reconocer y rescatar los conocimientos tradicionales y recuperar buenas prácticas, usos y costumbres en la gestión del agua.
	Implementar redes de información comunal y municipal.	Diagnóstico de necesidad de zanjas de infiltración u diques de piedra	Promover capacitación técnica y práctica	Diseñar EDPT para la gestión y financiamiento a la producción	Reforestar en área de recarga hídrica	
	Implementar mecanismos financieros para acceder a crédito	Conservar 1952 hectáreas de bofedales	Establecer sistema de información y monitoreo moderno	Realizar inventario de sistemas de riego con todos los actores (SADERI, municipio y mancomunidad).		
	Desarrollar programas de sensibilización y educación sobre cambio climático, uso eficiente del agua y suelos, y gestión de recursos naturales.	Fortalecer planes directores de cuenca.	Diferenciar sistemas de riego por tipo de suelo y brindar asistencia técnica.	Passar a 8 mil sistemas de riego tecnificado; pasar a 2 mil reservorios		
		Incidencia en normas técnicas que se aplican en toda forma territorial	Implementar reservorios de agua y represas	Promover la formación con la EGPP		
		Realizar prácticas cotidianas de adaptación para la producción	Implementar la reforestación con especies nativas.	Incorporar la preservación y restauración de fuentes de agua, en sistemas de producción agrícola, forestal, plantas medicinales y otros.		
		Conformar organizaciones y plataformas para la gestión de cuencas	Impulsar sistemas de crédito con años de gracia.	Promover la reforestación en un 30% con especies melleras y especies nativas.		
				Establecer sistema de información y monitoreo moderno		
				Realizar inventario de funciones ambientales con énfasis en seguridad hídricas		
				Elaborar al menos dos normas técnicas por cada micro región de los valles.		
				Elaborar un PTDI por municipio		

Todas estas recomendaciones se presentan en las actas respectivas.

## 2. FRAMEWORK OF ACTION

Consent is the right of indigenous peoples and other local communities. It has four characteristics: Give or deny consent to any project that affects their lands, livelihoods, and environment. This consent should be freely given or denied, without coercion, intimidation or manipulation, and through representatives freely chosen by the communities, such as their traditional or other institutions. It should be sought before the project goes ahead, that is, sufficiently in advance of any authorization or start of activities and respect for the time required by the consultation processes with indigenous peoples. They must be informed, which means that communities must have access to and be provided with comprehensive and impartial information about the project, including the nature and purpose of the project, its scale and location, its duration, its reversibility and its scope; all possible economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts, such as the potential risks and benefits resulting from the project, and that the costs and benefits of alternative development options can be considered by the community with other parties who so wish, or be offered by these, with which the community is free to interact.

Regarding consent, the key is the iterative processes of collective consultation, the demonstration of good faith in the negotiations, the transparent dialogue and under mutual respect, the broad and equitable participation, and the free decision of the community to give or deny its consent, which is achieved through their own decision-making mode.

The basis and framework for action to carry out the consultation process is the legal and institutional system of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, which is positively related to international instruments on indigenous peoples' rights.

First, the point of departure was the reference in Chapter Four. Rights of the nations and rural native indigenous peoples. Art. 30: I. The entire human community shares cultural identity, language, historical tradition, institutions, territoriality and worldview, whose existence is before the Spanish colonial invasion, is a peasant native nation and people. II. Within the framework of the unity of the State and under this Constitution, the nations and rural native indigenous peoples enjoy the following rights: 15. To be consulted through appropriate procedures, and in particular through their institutions, whenever they are foreseen. Legislative or administrative measures are likely to affect them. Within this framework, the right to mandatory prior consultation, carried out by the State, in good faith and concert, regarding exploiting non-renewable natural resources in the territory they inhabit will be respected and guaranteed.

To carry out the consultation process, it was also taken into account:

- a) The Framework Law for Consultation Supreme Decree No. 2298, March 18, 2015, which modifies and complements Supreme Decree No. 29033, of February 16, 2007, Regulation of Consultation and Participation for Hydrocarbon Activities.

- b) Law 1257, on the ratification of Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO). Art. 6 of the ILO Convention provides that governments must: a) consult the peoples concerned, through appropriate procedures and in particular through their representative institutions, whenever legislative or administrative measures are envisaged that may affect them directly; b) Establish the means through which the peoples concerned may participate freely, at least to the same extent as other sectors of the population, and at all levels in decision-making in elective institutions and administrative and other organizations. responsible for policies and programs that concern them; c) establish the means for the full development of the institutions and initiatives of these peoples, and in appropriate cases provide the necessary resources for this purpose. The consultations carried out in application of this Agreement must be carried out in good faith and in a manner appropriate to the circumstances, with the aim of reaching an agreement or obtaining consent on the proposed measures.

Article 15 of Convention 169 establishes that the rights of the peoples concerned to the natural resources existing on their lands must be specially protected. These rights include the right of these peoples to participate in the use, administration and conservation of said resources. In the event that the State owns the minerals or subsoil resources or has rights to other resources existing in the lands, the governments shall establish or maintain procedures with a view to consulting the interested peoples, in order to determine if the interests of those peoples would be harmed.

- c) Law 3897, of June 2008, in which the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is ratified, which in its Art. 32 says: Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources. The States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent before approving any project that affects their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in relation to the development, use or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources. The States shall establish effective mechanisms for just and equitable reparation for these activities, and adequate measures shall be adopted to mitigate the harmful consequences of an environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual nature.
- d) The Indigenous Peoples Policy of the Green Climate Fund (GCF). In its section V. Guiding principles, subsection 22., a), it indicates: Implementation of free, prior and informed consent. The GCF will ensure and require evidence of effective consultation and application of free, prior and informed consent with appropriate procedures, particularly through its representative institutions, provided that GCF-funded activities that affect lands, territories, resources, livelihoods are considered.

and cultures of indigenous peoples, or require their relocation, as described in paragraph 7.2. of the aforementioned policy.

In item 32 of the same policy, it is indicated that: Accredited entities will confirm that the measures to implement this Policy, including, as appropriate, free, prior and informed consent, meaningful consultation, disclosure of information, the commitment of the Stakeholders and the resolution of complaints are incorporated into the bidding agreements, documents and contracts with the executing entities. In more detail, the GCF establishes a series of steps to follow in section 7.1.5., Which allows the effective design of GCF-funded activities, fosters local support or buy-in to the project, and reduces the risk of delays. or controversies, the accredited entities will undertake the process of incorporation of indigenous peoples for more operational purposes, the FAO instructions contained in the following documents were also taken into account:

- FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.
- FAO. 2014. Respecting free, prior and informed consent - Practical guidance for governments, companies, NGOs, indigenous peoples and local communities in relation to land acquisition, Governance of Tenure Technical Guide No. 3.
- Free, prior and informed consent. A right of indigenous peoples and a good practice for local communities. Manual aimed at professionals in the field. FAO, Actionaid, Action Against Hunger, AECID, International Federation of Red Cross Societies, World Vision.

### **3. Methodology**

Each workshop's development was carried out under a general basic program, adapted - to the time, characteristics, and realities of each place. The active participatory methodology has been used, which has allowed and facilitated that the main actors are active protagonists from their reality, experience, uses and customs, and their own experiences. This methodology enriched the sessions' fluidity and progress and the real contribution to the project in question.

Each of the sessions began with welcome words from the host authorities, while the official opening was made by representatives of the Ministry of the Environment and Water, after registering participants.

Regarding the participants, they made a personal presentation, indicating the organization they represent. These descriptions made it possible to create an environment of greater trust and recognition among participants.

On behalf of FILAC, Dennis Mairena provided information on FILAC: Structure, institutional objectives, mission, vision, flagship programs. He explained that the reason for FILAC's cooperation with the MMAA and FAO is to facilitate the methodology for the consultation

process. The Indigenous Peoples Policy of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) requires a requirement for any proposal submitted for its financing.

This consultation process mainly refers to local communities and indigenous peoples' right to be consulted, to their free expression, dissent and consensus in each action, project, program initiated by the State or other organizations, who must respect their rights, decisions and voice. He explained that minutes are drawn up, which will be sent to the GCF as documentary evidence and verification of the effective implementation of the consultation process as a result of this process.

For their part, the representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA) together with Wilson Rocha (FAO Bolivia), made the presentation and explanation of the concept note and logical framework of the program, its background, scope and projections, addressing with a language according to each context, taking into account the technical complexity of the project concept note and the cultural diversity of the participants in each of the workshops, a situation that has facilitated the understanding, analysis and discussion of the document.

Subsequently, work tables were organized by a group of participants. At these tables, the participants have starred in active participation. They reviewed the project based on the facilitator's documentation regarding objectives, goals, components, results, action guidelines and indicators, project managers, and others.

After discussion in groups, the conclusions, observations, proposals and suggestions were plenary for their validation. Each group presentation in plenary was opened to participants in the plenary and had the opportunity to contribute.

Finally, the minutes were drafted and subsequently read in plenary for review, amendment, correction, validation, approval and signature by all and all participants.

## **4. WORKSHOPS**

### **4.1. SESSION 1. – SOPACHUY**

#### **CONTEXTUALIZATION**

Sopachuy is the third municipal section of the Tomina province, Department of Chuquisaca. It is located at a distance of 197 kms. from the city of Sucre. It has a great topographic diversity, with a climate that varies from humid to dry. The population of Sopachuy is of Quechua origin and is organized around the agrarian unions, which represent its 23 communities.

Its economy is based on agriculture, whose main crops are corn, potatoes and wheat. The fruit sector is economically important, with peach and apple plantations.

## WORKSHOP SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS

It was the first workshop, held on April 11, 2019, from 11:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., in the Events Room of the Municipal Autonomous Government of Sopachuy, with the participation of Authorities of the Municipality of Sopachuy (mayor, Council Members) and representatives of the Organizations of Indigenous Peasant and Indigenous Peoples, Intercultural and local communities of the municipalities of the Chuquisaca, Association of communities of Centro Tomina, Padilla, Alcalá, Serrano, Sopachuy, Tarvita, Azurduy. Making a total of 33 participants who represented their municipality and / or organization.

The Honorable Mayor of Sopachuy, Mr. José Cáceres, welcomed the participants, and among the most outstanding aspects of his speech, the following is rescued: "I not only participate as an authority, this is temporary, but mainly as a producer, an activity that I continue to perform and will develop forever". Eng. Marina Estrada, representing the Ministry of the Environment and Water, declared the event inaugurated.

The participants, in a consensus decision, carried out the review and analysis of the conceptual proposal of the project in plenary, proposing the following contributions and recommendations:

- a) Support for organic and ecological agricultural production of small producers.
- b) Climate adaptation measures must include mitigating damage from hail and frost, for example the implementation of anti-hail mesh.
- c) The project should focus on food security
- d) The commercialization of agricultural products should be supported
- e) Involve youth and children in educational activities and awareness about climate change.
- f) Involve universities and other centers of higher education, alternative education and others in research processes.
- g) Intensify workshops on the aspect of climate change to increase the resilience of communities.

It should be noted that the majority of the representatives of the Autonomous Municipal Governments are also farmers and their analysis focused on their experience and experience as producers, as well as their interest in universities and other higher study centers to work more closely with municipalities and producers.

Finally, as a token of their agreement, acceptance and validation of the document presented, the participants proceeded to sign the minutes.

### **Approved Minute:**

*Certificate of conformity with the consultation process and validity of the project  
"Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water"*

*Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia"*

***Session: SOPACHUY, Municipality of Sopachuy, Chuquisaca Department***

*In the town of Sopachuy, Municipality of Sopachuy, Department of Chuquisaca, at 11:30 a.m. On Thursday, April 11, 2019, gathered in the event room of the Municipality of Sopachuy, the representatives of the organizations of Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous Peasant Intercultural and local Communities of the municipalities of the Community of Chuquisaca Centro, according to the attached list ( Annex 1) to this act, where personal data are registered as well as representatives of the Ministry of the Environment and Water (responsible for the Chuquisaca Decentralized Unit), representatives of producer associations, municipal authorities; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - FAO, to record the following:*

*FIRST: Mr. José Cáceres, Mayor of Sopachuy, welcomes the participants and announces the objective of the session for the participation of Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous Peoples, Intercultural Smallholders and Local Communities in the design of the project "Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia".*

*This was followed by the presentation and approval of the agenda.*

*SECOND: The development of the agenda continues so that participants are involved in the elaboration of the rules of coexistence for the development of the event, with the support of the responsible facilitator in the conduct of the program; As a core part of the session, Wilson Rocha (FAO) presents the current situation and future scenario of the effects of climate change in the region and its consequences mainly in the municipalities that have been referred to. Then, the proposal for the concept note and the logical framework are presented through which ideas are proposed to face the effects of climate change in the area.*

*THIRD: After the aforementioned thematic presentations, the participants asked several questions to deepen their knowledge of the ideas proposed by the speakers. There is an exchange between participants and staff from the Ministry of Environment and Water and FAO, only to clarify the information provided, stating that the objective, results, action guidelines, goals and activities are the product of participatory sessions held prior to this meeting and they match the needs of the region.*

*FOURTH: the facilitator reiterates the objectives, results and components of the project proposal presented; This generated a series of comments, observations, and proposals on the main points of the presentation made about the project. The participants propose and specify their own vision of the problem and the solution options that they have taken*

*throughout their experience and that they recommend to be included in the project. Once the contributions were completed, they were collected in short texts, related by objectives and explained in plenary by means of a speaker.*

*FIFTH: Based on the participatory methodology developed with the participants, contributions are obtained to be included in the project design, on the problem of climate change at the local level and the possible solutions proposed by the same actors.*

*The main recommendations of the participants were:*

- a) Support for organic and ecological agricultural production of small producers.*
- b) Climate adaptation measures should include mitigation of damage from hail and frost, for example with the implementation of anti-hail nets.*
- c) The project should focus on food security.*
- d) The commercialization of agricultural products must be supported.*
- e) Involve young people and children in educational and awareness-raising activities on climate change.*
- f) Involve universities and other higher education educational entities in research processes, as well as alternative education centers, among others.*
- g) Intensify workshops on aspects of climate change to increase the resilience of communities.*

*At that time, the participants expressed their interest and agreement to participate in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project "Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia".*

*SIXTH: It is recognized in plenary session that the native indigenous peoples, intercultural smallholders and local communities have the right to object to any disagreement throughout the project cycle.*

*SEVENTH: This meeting ends at the same place and date, at 3:30 p.m., after the Minutes have been read and reviewed in plenary session, which was approved by the participants, who accept and sign at the bottom stating its validity and effective compliance for the implementation of the project "Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia".*



**ACTA DE CONFORMIDAD DE PROCESO DE CONSULTA Y VALIDEZ DEL PROYECTO**  
***"Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación Al Cambio***  
***Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la***  
***Macroregión Valles de Bolivia"***

**SESIÓN:** En la localidad de SOPACHUY, Municipio Sopachuy, Departamento Chuquisaca

En la localidad de Sopachuy, Municipio Sopachuy, Departamento de Chuquisaca, siendo horas 11:30 a.m. del día jueves 11 de abril del año dos mil diecinueve, reunidos en salón de eventos de la Municipalidad de Sopachuy, los representantes de las organizaciones de Pueblos Indígena Originario Campesino Interculturales y Comunidades locales de los municipios de la Mancomunidad de Chuquisaca Centro, según listado adjunto (Anexo 1) a la presente acta, en donde se encuentran registrados sus datos personales; como también representantes del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua (Responsable de la Unidad Desconcentrada Chuquisaca), representantes de asociaciones de productores, autoridades municipales; Organización de las Naciones Unidas Para la Alimentación y Agricultura – FAO, para dejar constancia de lo siguiente:

**PRIMERO:** El señor José Cáceres, Alcalde de Sopachuy, da la bienvenida a los participantes y da a conocer el objetivo de la Sesión de participación de Pueblos Indígena Originario Campesino Interculturales y Comunidades locales en el diseño del Proyecto "Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación Al Cambio Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la Macro Región Valles de Bolivia".

Seguidamente se procede a la presentación y aprobación de la agenda.

**SEGUNDO:** Se continua con el desarrollo de la agenda por lo que los participantes se involucran en la elaboración de las normas de convivencia para el desarrollo del evento, con el apoyo del facilitador responsable en la conducción del programa; como parte medular de la sesión, Wilson Rocha (FAO) presenta la situación actual y escenario futuro de los efectos del cambio climático en la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia y sus consecuencias principalmente en los municipios que se ha hecho referencia. Luego se procede a presentar la propuesta de nota conceptual y el marco lógico a través de la cual se proponen ideas para enfrentar los efectos del cambio climático en la zona.

**TERCERO:** Después de las referidas presentaciones temáticas, las y los participantes realizan varias preguntas, para profundizar sus conocimientos sobre las ideas propuestas por parte de los expositores. Se produce intercambio entre participantes y personal del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua y FAO, únicamente para aclarar la información proporcionada, manifestando que el objetivo, resultados, lineamientos de acción, metas y actividades son

  
**Sr. Gerardo Sifuentes**  
**ALCALDE**  
**G.A.M. TOMINA**

  
**GOBIERNO AUTÓNOMO MUNICIPAL DE TOMINA**  
**PROV. TOMINA**  
**CHUQUISACA - BOLIVIA**

  
**Sra. Patricia Torres**  
**VICEPRESIDENTA CONCEJO**  
**G.A.M. VILLA ALCALA**

  
**Sr. Gerardo Flores**  
**ALCALDE MUNICIPAL**  
**G.A.M. TEL. VILLAR**

  
**Sra. Mariana Estrada Rojas**  
**COORDINADORA UNIDAD**  
**DESARROLLO COMUNITARIO - UDOC**  
**MINISTERIO DE RECURSOS HUMANOS Y ORO**  
**MINISTERIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y AGUA**

  
**Jose Caceres**  
**ALCALDE DEL**  
**G.A.M. DE SOPACHUY**

  
**Jimlon Limon Baya**  
**PR. E.M.H.C.**

  
**Sr. Carlos S.**  
**Resp. UFM**  
**G.A.M. V. Serrano**

  
**Sr. Camilo León Rodas**  
**PRESIDENTE**  
**CONCEJO MUNICIPAL**  
**G.A.M. VILLALCAMA**

  
**Sra. Nelly Lopez Gutierrez**  
**CONCEJAL SECRETARIA**  
**G.A.M. VILLA ALCALA**

  
**Sr. Marco A. Solis**  
**ASISOR TENDIDO**  
**AMBIENT**

  
**GOBIERNO AUTÓNOMO MUNICIPAL DE PADILLA**  
**1ra. SECCIÓN**  
**Prov. Tomina**  
**CHUQUISACA - BOLIVIA**

  
**GOBIERNO AUTÓNOMO MUNICIPAL DE PADILLA**  
**1ra. SECCIÓN**  
**Prov. Tomina**  
**CHUQUISACA - BOLIVIA**

  
**Sr. Efraim Baptista Saavedra**  
**CONCEJAL**  
**G.A.M. VILLA ALCALA**

  
**Sr. Juliana Paredes Rodriguez**  
**CONCEJAL DEL G.A.M. SOPACHUY**

  
**Sr. Natividad Torres**  
**PRESIDENTE DEL CONCEJO**  
**G.A.M. SOPACHUY**

  
**Sr. Edmundo Solis Rodas**  
**SECRETARIO DEL CONCEJO**  
**MUNICIPAL DE PADILLA**

  
**Sr. Catalina Paredes Torres**  
**VICE-PRESIDENTE DEL CONCEJO**  
**G.A.M. SOPACHUY**

  
**Sr. Severina Padilla Nava**  
**CONCEJAL**  
**G.A.M. SOPACHUY**

  
**DR. A. A. J. J. J.**



## **4.2. SESSION 2: SUCRE**

### **CONTEXTUALIZATION**

The municipality of Sucre is located in the Oropeza Province of the Department of Chuquisaca, has an area of 1,876.91 square kilometers and is part of the geomorphological unit called "Eastern Andean Cordillera". With a predominance of hills and mountains and reduced flat surfaces suitable for cultivation, located in the northern part of the section and on river terraces. The dominant climate is temperate sub-humid, with an average annual temperature of 15°C and an average maximum of 22°C and a minimum average of 1.9°C.

### **SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORKSHOP**

The second workshop took place on April 12, two thousand and nineteen, of Hrs. 10.00 to 15.30 in the room of the Secretary of the Environment and Mother Earth of the Government of Chuquisaca GADCH, with the participation of Authorities, representatives of the Producers Association, the National Executive Secretary of the National Confederation of Indigenous Peasant Women of Bolivia " Bartolina Sisa ", representatives of organizations, institutions related to the subject of Natural Resources, Water and Production. Making a total of 31 participants.

The welcome and inauguration of the workshop was in charge of Ing. Wenceslao Torrez Director of Watersheds and Water Resources of the Autonomous Government of the Department of Chuquisaca, and Mrs. Segundina Flores, National Executive Secretary CNMCIOB "Bartolina Sisa".

After the personal presentations of each of the participants, as well as the participation of the FILAC and FAO facilitators, the participants review, analyze and discuss through four work tables, whose recommendations, amendments and contributions are the following:

#### **GROUP 1**

##### **SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS**

- a) Change the term rain for precipitation in vulnerable areas
- b) Handle the term "fruit trees" as a general denominative when it refers to citrus, vine and others.
- c) Quantify in hectares the implementation of anti-hail nets.

#### **GROUP 2**

##### **MODERNIZED AND RESILIENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS**

- a) In the first guideline, incorporate the following "considering the type of crop."
- b) Strengthening capacities in irrigation systems issues at different levels:  
Universities, schools, technicians and other instances.

#### **GROUP 3**

##### **PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTIONS FOR ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

- a) Articulate the actors involved in the project implementation process.
- b) Focus actions by strategic basin for the implementation of local water use plans
- c) Review the area in hectares of afforestation and reforestation in the headwaters of the basin.

#### **GROUP 4**

##### **STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY CAPACITIES**

- a) Implement quality and quantity monitoring equipment for water and climate quality and quantity.
- b) Implement community information and communication networks to respond promptly in times of disaster due to climate change effects.
- c) Implement financial mechanisms to have accessible credits for producers.
- d) Develop awareness and education programs on climate change, efficient use of water and soils, as well as natural resource management.

#### **Approved Minute:**

##### **ACT OF CONFORMITY OF THE PROCESS OF CONSULTATION AND VALIDITY OF THE PROJECT**

*"Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia"*

*SESSION: SUCRE, Department of Chuquisaca*

*In the City of Sucre, Department of Chuquisaca, at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, April 12, 2019, meeting in the Hall of the Secretary of the Environment and Mother Earth of the GADCH, the authorities, representatives of the institutions, organizations related to the subject of natural resources, water and production of the department of Chuquisaca, according to the attached list (Annex 1) to the present minutes, where the personal data are registered; as well as representatives of Producers Associations, the National Executive Secretariat of the National Confederation of Indigenous Peasant Women of Bolivia "Bartolina Sisa", the United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture - FAO, record the following:*

*FIRST: Eng. Wenceslao Torrez Espada, Director of Watersheds and Water Resources of the Autonomous Departmental Government of Chuquisaca and Segundina Flores, National Executive Secretary CNMCI OB "Bartolina Sisa", welcomed the participants and made known the objective of the participation of State officials and representatives of Intercultural Peasant Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the design of the project "Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia".*

*This is followed by the personal presentation of the participants and approval of the agenda. SECOND: As a core part of the session, Marina Estrada, from the Vice Ministry of Water Resources and Wilson Rocha (FAO), present the current situation and future scenario of the effects of climate change in the Macroregion Valleys of Bolivia and its consequences, mainly*



*in the municipalities in the project intervention area. Then, the proposal for the concept note and the logical framework are presented through which ideas are proposed to face the effects of climate change in the area.*

*THIRD: After the thematic presentations, we proceed to the formation of four groups for the reading, analysis and proposal of the project concept note, as well as the exchange between participants and personnel of the Ministry of Environment and Water, and FAO, only to clarify the information provided, stating that the objective, results, guidelines for action, goals and activities are the product of participatory sessions held prior to this meeting and coincide with the needs of the region.*

*FOURTH: The participants work in groups, propose and specify their own vision of the problem and the solution options that they have made throughout their experience and that they recommend to be included in the project. Once the contributions were finalized, these were collected in short texts, related by results and presented in plenary by means of a speaker.*

*FIFTH: Based on the participatory methodology developed with the participants, contributions are obtained to be included in the design of the project on the problem of climate change at the local level and the possible solutions proposed by the actors themselves.*

*The main recommendations of the participants were:*

#### **GROUP 1: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS**

- a) Change the term rain for precipitation in vulnerable areas.*
- b) Handle the term "fruit trees" as a general name when it refers to citrus, vine and others.*
- c) Quantify in hectares the implementation of anti-hail nets.*

#### **GROUP 2: MODERNIZED AND RESILIENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS**

- a) In the first guideline, incorporate the following: "considering the type of crop".*
- b) Strengthening thematic capacities of irrigation systems at different levels: universities, technical schools and other instances.*

#### **GROUP 3: PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTIONS FOR THE ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

- a) Articulate the actors involved in the project implementation process.*
- b) Focus actions by strategic basin for the implementation of local water use plans.*
- c) review the area of hectares of afforestation and reforestation in the headwaters of the basins.*

#### **GROUP 4: STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY CAPACITIES.**

- a) Implement monitoring equipment for water quality and quantity, and climate.*

- b) Implement community information and communication networks to respond in a timely manner in times of disaster due to climate change effects.*
- c) Implement financial mechanisms to have accessible credits for producers.*
- d) Develop awareness and education programs on climate change, efficient use of water and soils, as well as management of natural resources.*

*The participants expressed in plenary their interest and agreement to participate in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project “Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia”.*

*SIXTH: It is recognized in plenary session that indigenous peoples, native, intercultural smallholders and local communities have the right to object to any disagreement throughout the project cycle.*

*SEVENTH: This meeting ends at the same place and date, at 4:30 p.m., after having read and reviewed the minutes in plenary, which was approved by the participants, who accept and sign at the bottom stating its validity and fulfillment effect for the implementation of the project “Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia”.*

**ACTA DE CONFORMIDAD DEL PROCESO DE CONSULTA Y VALIDEZ DEL PROYECTO**

**"Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación al Cambio Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia"**

**SESIÓN: SUCRE, Departamento Chuquisaca**

En la Ciudad de Sucre, Departamento de Chuquisaca, a horas 10:00 a.m. del día viernes 12 de abril del año dos mil diecinueve, reunidos en el Salón de la Secretaria de Medio Ambiente y Madre Tierra del GADCH, las Autoridades, representantes de las instituciones, organizaciones afines a la temática de Recursos Naturales, Agua y Producción del Departamento de Chuquisaca según listado adjunto (Anexo 1) a la presente acta, en donde se encuentran registrados sus datos personales; como también representantes del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua (Responsable de la Unidad Desconcentrada Chuquisaca), representantes de Asociaciones de Productores, la Secretaria Ejecutiva Nacional de la Confederación Nacional de Mujeres Campesinas Indígenas Originarias de Bolivia "Bartolina Sisa", la Organización de las Naciones Unidas Para la Alimentación y Agricultura – FAO, para dejar constancia de lo siguiente:

**PRIMERO:** El Ing. Wenceslao Torrez Espada, Director de Cuencas y Recursos Hídricos del Gobierno Autónomo Departamental de Chuquisaca y Segundina Flores Secretaria Ejecutiva Nacional CNMCIQB "Bartolina Sisa" dan la bienvenida a los participantes y dan a conocer el objetivo de la participación de funcionarios del Estado y representantes de Pueblos Indígena Originario Campesino Interculturales y Comunidades locales en el diseño del Proyecto "Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación Al Cambio Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares

Luego se procede a presentar la propuesta de nota conceptual y el marco lógico a través de la cual se proponen ideas para enfrentar los efectos del cambio climático en la zona.

**TERCERO:** Después de las referidas presentaciones temáticas, se procede a la conformación de cuatro grupos para la lectura, análisis y propuesta de la nota conceptual del proyecto, así como del intercambio entre participantes y personal del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua y FAO, únicamente para aclarar la información proporcionada, manifestando que el objetivo, resultados, lineamientos de acción, metas y actividades son producto de sesiones participativas realizadas con anterioridad a esta reunión y coinciden con las necesidades de la región.

**CUARTO:** Los participantes trabajan en grupos, plantean y precisan su propia visión de la problemática y las opciones de solución que ellos han tomado a lo largo de su experiencia y que recomiendan ser incluidas en el proyecto. Finalizado los aportes, estos se recogieron en textos cortos, relacionándolos por resultados y se exponen en plenaria por medio de un expositor.

**QUINTO:** Basándose en la metodología participativa desarrollada con las y los participantes, se obtienen los aportes para ser incluidos en el diseño del referido proyecto, sobre la problemática del cambio climático y la adaptación al mismo.



Ing. Mariana Estrada Rojas  
COORDINADORA UNIDAD  
DESCOMUNICACIÓN CHIRIGANO LOCAL  
MINISTERIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y AGUA

Segundina Flores Solamayo  
SECRETARÍA EJECUTIVA  
CNMCIOS - BS

CNMCIOS - BS  
GÉNERO GENERACIONAL  
SECRETARÍA DE SALUD  
MARTHA ARIAS LÓPEZ

Ing. Dr. Mario Salinas Mancilla  
SECRETARÍA EJECUTIVA  
D.C.R.H.

Ing. Mario Salinas Mancilla  
SECRETARÍA EJECUTIVA  
D.C.R.H.

- a) Articular a los actores involucrados en el proceso de implementación del proyecto.
- b) Focalizar acciones por cuenca estratégica para la implementación de planes de aprovechamiento hídrico local.
- c) Revisar la superficie en hectáreas de forestación y reforestación en cabeceras de cuenca.

**GRUPO 4. COMPONENTE FORTALECIMIENTO DE CAPACIDADES INSTITUCIONALES Y COMUNITARIAS.**

- a) Implementar equipos de monitoreo de calidad y cantidad de agua, y clima.
- b) Implementar redes de información comunal y comunicación para responder oportunamente en los momentos de desastre por efectos del cambio climático.
- c) Implementar mecanismos financieros para contar con créditos accesibles para los productores.
- d) Desarrollar programas de sensibilización y educación sobre cambio climático, uso eficiente de agua y suelos, así como gestión de recursos naturales.

En ese momento, los participantes manifiestan en plenaria su interés y acuerdo en participar en la implementación, seguimiento y evaluación del proyecto "Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación Al Cambio Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia".

**SEXTO:** Se reconoce en plenaria que los pueblos indígena originario campesino interculturales y comunidades locales, tienen derecho de objetar cualquier inconformidad a lo largo del ciclo del proyecto.

**SEPTIMO:** Se finaliza la presente reunión en el mismo lugar y fecha, a las 16:30 horas, después de haber sido leída y revisada en plenaria el Acta, la cual fue aprobada por las y los participantes quienes aceptan y firman al pie manifestando su validez y cumplimiento efectivo para la implementación del Proyecto "Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación Al Cambio Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia".

Mauricio Villegas  
PROWENCA - GIZ

Guillermo Barrón  
KUPU - BS

Felipe de Chorro  
Toc. V. H. / V. C.



M. Teresa Borda A.  
Asoc. Sacrensense de Ecología

Jorge Borda T.  
Asoc. a la Mujer Marginada

Ronald Borda  
V. H. H. / V. C.

Verónica Borda  
Toc. VI

Ing. Mario Salinas Mancilla  
SECRETARÍA EJECUTIVA  
D.C.R.H.





#### 4.3. SESSION 3: POTOSÍ

## **CONTEXTUALIZATION**

The municipality of Potosí is located in the Southern Altiplano surrounded by mountains and the Kari Kari Mountain Range. Its climate is cold, with temperatures ranging between - 2 ° and 20 ° C. The most important summit is Cerro Rico de Potosí, at 4,800 m.a.s.l. Its surrounding rivers are the Huayna Mayu and La Ribera, tributaries of Tarapaya and the Pilcomayo, which are highly contaminated by residues from mining-metallurgical activity. In the Municipality there are approximately 34 lagoons that serve as drinking water reservoirs for the city, in addition to the Tarapaya hot springs lagoon.

The population is of Quechua origin, of which 90% is concentrated in the city of Potosí.

## **WORKSHOP SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS**

The third workshop was held in the city of Potosí on April 15, 2019, beginning at 10:15 am and ending at 3:00 pm, at the facilities of the Association of Municipalities of the Department of Potosí (AMDEPO), with the participation of local authorities, representatives of the Chichas Community, institutions and organizations related to the subject of Natural Resources, Water and Production.

The event was welcomed by Dr. Betzabe Saavedra Estrada, Executive Director of the Association of Municipalities of the Department of Potosí AMDEPO, and the inauguration by Ing. Marina Estrada, representative of the Ministry of Environment and Water, with a total of 16 participants.

The participants carried out the review, analysis and made suggestions in two work tables, which they put into consideration in plenary, whose results are the following:

## **SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS**

- a) Improve early warning systems for agricultural production articulated to municipalities and governments for the benefit of local producers.
- b) Provide permanent technical assistance in operation and maintenance of risk management equipment.
- c) Manage institutionalized organic certification processes for the commercialization of seedlings, fruit trees and products with high commercial value.
- d) Promote institutional agreements for the certification of seedlings.

## **REVITALIZED AND RESILIENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS**

- a) Revitalization and modernization of irrigation systems by the Autonomous Municipal Governments.
- b) Develop capacities for the management of irrigation systems.
- c) Incorporate exchange of experiences in successful places.

## **PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTIONS FOR THE ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

- a) Carry out inventories and characterization of water sources, framed in Law 2878 (Irrigation Law).

- b) Promote afforestation and mechanical practices for the preservation and restoration of water sources. Quantify the number of infiltration ditches and stone dikes that should be implemented based on the Project's diagnosis.
- c) Preserve at least 1952 hectares of Andean wetlands within the framework of Law 404 on Wetlands and Andean Wetlands.

#### **STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY CAPACITIES**

- a) Strengthen and expand basin master plans to respond to community concerns regarding water contamination.
- b) To influence in a general way the technical norms so that they are applicable in all forms of territorial organization (TIOC, TCO and others).
- c) Carry out and promote daily practices of adaptation to climate change for food production.
- d) To form organizations and platforms for the management of basins by communities to improve the efficient use of water. One of the characteristics observed in the analysis and discussion at the work tables was the concern over water contamination by existing cooperatives and companies, leaving the entire population of Potosí at risk. Another characteristic was the presence of professionals related to the subject that allowed an eminently technical approach in the analysis and discussion.

#### **Approved Minute:**

**CONFORMITY ACT OF THE PROCESS OF CONSULTATION AND VALIDITY  
OF THE PROJECT “Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis  
on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable  
Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia”**

**SESSION: POTOSI, Department of Potosí**

*In the City of Potosí, Department of Potosí, at 10:15 a.m. on Monday, April 15, 2019, gathered at the facilities of the Association of Municipalities of Potosí - AMDEPO, local authorities, representatives of municipal governments, Government of the Department of Potosí, representatives of the Community of Municipalities of Los Chichas, organizations related to the subject of natural resources, water and production of the Department of Potosí, according to the attached list (annex 1) to this act, where their data are registered personal; As well as representatives of the Ministry of the Environment and Water, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - FAO, to record the following:  
FIRST: Dr. Betzabe Saavedra Estrada, Executive Director of the Association of Municipalities of Potosí -AMDEPO, welcomes the participants and to learn about the objective of the participation of state officials and representatives of Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous Peasant Intercultural and Local Communities in the design of the project “Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water*

*Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia”.*

*This is followed by the personal presentation of the participants and the approval of the agenda.*

*SECOND: As a core part of the session, Marina Estrada from the Vice Ministry of Water Resources Wilson Rocha (FAO) presented the current situation and future scenario of the effects of climate change in the Macroregion Valleys of Bolivia and its consequences mainly in the municipalities of the area of intervention of the Project. Then he agrees to present the proposal for a concept note and the logical framework through which ideas are proposed to face the effects of climate change in the area.*

*THIRD: After the aforementioned thematic presentations, proceed to the formation of two groups for the reading, analysis and proposal of the project concept note, as well as the exchange between participants and staff of the Ministry of Environment and Water, and FAO, Only to clarify the information provided, stating that the objective, results, action guidelines, mints and activities are the result of participatory sessions held prior to this meeting and coincide with the needs of the region.*

*FOURTH: The participants work in groups, propose and specify their own vision of the problem and the solution options that they have made throughout their experience and that they recommend to be included in the project. At the end of the contributions, they are collected by results and presented in plenary by means of a speaker.*

*FIFTH: Based on the participatory methodology developed with the participants, the contributions are obtained to be included in the design of the project on the problem of climate change at the local level and the possible solutions proposed by the actors themselves.*

*The main recommendations were:*

#### **SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS**

- a) Improve early warning systems for agricultural production articulated to unities and governments for the benefit of local producers.*
- b) Provide permanent technical assistance in operation and maintenance of risk management equipment.*
- c) Manage institutionalized organic certification processes for the commercialization of fruit seedlings and products with high commercial value.*
- d) Promote institutional agreements for the certification of seedlings.*

#### **MODERNIZED AND RESILIENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS**

- a) Revitalization, modernization of irrigation systems by the Municipal Autonomous Government.*
- b) Develop capacities for the management of irrigation systems.*
- c) Incorporate exchange of experiences in successful places.*

#### **PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTIONS FOR THE ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE**



- a) *Carry out inventories and characterization of water sources, framed in Law 2878 (Irrigation Law).*
- b) *Promote afforestation, reforestation and mechanical practices for the preservation and restoration of water sources. Quantify the number of infiltration ditches and stone dikes that should be implemented based on the project diagnosis.*
- c) *Conserve at least 1952 hectares of wetlands (Andean wetlands) within the framework of Law 404 of Andean Wetlands.*

#### **STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY CAPACITIES**

- a) *Strengthen and expand the basin master plans to respond to community concerns regarding water contamination.*
- b) *To influence in a general way the technical norms so that they have their applicability in all forms of territorial organization (TIOC, TCO and others).*
- c) *Carry out and promote daily practices of Adaptation to climate change for food production.*
- d) *To form organizations and platforms for the management of basins by communities for the efficient use of water.*

*The participants expressed in plenary their interest and agreement to participate in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project “Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia”.*

*SIXTH: It is recognized in plenary session that the native indigenous peoples, intercultural smallholders and local communities have the right to object to any disagreement throughout the project cycle.*

*SEVENTH: The present meeting ends in the same place and on the same date, at 3:00 p.m., after the minutes have been read and reviewed in plenary, which was approved by the participants who accept and sign below, stating its validity and effective compliance for the implementation of the project “Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia.*

**ACTA DE CONFORMIDAD DEL PROCESO DE CONSULTA Y VALIDEZ DEL PROYECTO**  
**“Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación al Cambio**  
**Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la**  
**Macroregión Valles de Bolivia”**

**SESIÓN: POTOSÍ, Departamento Potosí**

En la Ciudad de Potosí, Departamento de Potosí, a horas 10:15 a.m. del día lunes 15 de abril del año dos mil diecinueve, reunidos en las instalaciones de la Asociación de Municipalidades de Potosí - AMDEPO, las autoridades locales, representantes de gobiernos municipales, Gobernación del Departamento de Potosí, representantes de la Mancomunidad de Municipios de los Chichas, organizaciones afines a la temática de Recursos Naturales, Agua y Producción del Departamento de Potosí según listado adjunto (Anexo 1) a la presente acta, en donde se encuentran registrados sus datos personales; como también representantes del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua, la Organización de las Naciones Unidas Para la Alimentación y Agricultura – FAO, para dejar constancia de lo siguiente:

**PRIMERO:** La Doctora Betzabe Saavedra Estrada, Directora Ejecutiva de la Asociación de Municipalidades de Potosí - AMDEPO, da la bienvenida a los participantes y da a conocer el objetivo de la participación de funcionarios del Estado y representantes de Pueblos Indígena Originario Campesino Interculturales y Comunidades locales en el diseño del Proyecto “Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación Al Cambio Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia”.

Seguidamente se procede a la presentación personal de los participantes y aprobación de la agenda.

**SEGUNDO:** Como parte medular de la sesión, Marina Estrada del Viceministerio de Recursos Hídricos y Wilson Rocha (FAO) presentan la situación actual y escenario futuro de los efectos del cambio climático en la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia y sus consecuencias principalmente en los municipios del área de intervención del Proyecto. Luego se procede a presentar la propuesta de nota conceptual y el marco lógico a través de la cual se proponen ideas para enfrentar los efectos del cambio climático en la zona.

**TERCERO:** Después de las referidas presentaciones temáticas, se procede a la conformación de dos grupos para la lectura, análisis y propuesta de la nota conceptual del proyecto, así como del intercambio entre participantes y personal del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua y FAO, únicamente para aclarar la información proporcionada, manifestando que el objetivo, resultados, lineamientos de acción, metas y actividades son producto de sesiones participativas realizadas con anterioridad a esta reunión y coinciden con las necesidades de la región.



**CUARTO:** Los participantes trabajan en grupos, plantean y precisan su propia visión de la problemática y las opciones de solución que ellos han tomado a lo largo de su experiencia y que recomiendan ser incluidas en el proyecto. Finalizado los aportes, estos se recogieron por resultados y se exponen en plenaria por medio de un expositor.

**QUINTO:** Basándose en la metodología participativa desarrollada con las y los participantes, se obtienen los aportes para ser incluidos en el diseño del referido proyecto sobre la problemática del cambio climático a nivel local y las posibles soluciones planteadas por los mismos actores.

Las principales recomendaciones por componente son:

**COMPONENTE SISTEMAS PRODUCTIVOS SUSTENTABLES**

- a) Mejorar los sistemas de alerta temprano para la producción agropecuaria articulada a municipios y gobernaciones para el beneficio de los productores locales.
- b) Brindar asistencia técnica permanente en operación y mantenimiento de equipamiento en gestión de riesgos.
- c) Gestionar procesos de certificación orgánica institucionalizada para la comercialización de plantines frutales y productos con alto valor comercial.
- d) Promover convenios institucionales para la certificación de plantines.

**COMPONENTE SISTEMA DE RIEGO REVITALIZADOS Y RESILIENTES AL CAMBIO CLIMATICO.**

- a) Revitalizar, tecnificar sistemas de riego por Gobierno Autónomo Municipal
- b) Desarrollar capacidades para la gestión de sistemas de riego
- c) Incorporar intercambio de experiencias en lugares exitosos

**COMPONENTE PRESERVACIÓN Y RESTAURACIÓN DE FUNCIONES AMBIENTALES PARA LA ADAPTACION AL CAMBIO CLIMATICO.**

- a) Realizar inventarios y caracterización de fuentes de agua, enmarcados en la Ley 2878 (Ley de Riego)
- b) Promover la forestación, reforestación y prácticas mecánicas para la preservación y restauración de fuentes de agua. Cuantificar en función del diagnóstico del Proyecto la cantidad de zanjas de infiltración y diques de piedra que se deberían implementar.
- c) Conservar al menos 1952 hectáreas de bofedales en el marco de la Ley 404 de Bofedales y Humedales.

**COMPONENTE FORTALECIMIENTO DE CAPACIDADES INSTITUCIONALES Y COMUNITARIAS.**

- a) Fortalecer y ampliar los planes directores de cuenca para responder a preocupaciones de las comunidades referentes a la contaminación del agua.
- b) Incidir de manera general en las normas técnicas para que tengan su aplicabilidad en toda forma de organización territorial (TIOC, TCO y otras).

- c) Realizar y promover prácticas cotidianas de Adaptación al Cambio Climático para la producción de alimentos.
- d) Conformar organizaciones y plataformas para la gestión de cuencas por comunidades para mejorar el uso eficiente del agua.

En ese momento, los participantes manifiestan en plenaria su interés y acuerdo en participar en la implementación, seguimiento y evaluación del proyecto "Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación Al Cambio Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia".

**SEXTO:** Se reconoce en plenaria que los pueblos indígena originario campesino interculturales y comunidades locales, tienen derecho de objetar cualquier inconformidad a lo largo del ciclo del proyecto.

**SEPTIMO:** Se finaliza la presente reunión en el mismo lugar y fecha, a las 15:00 horas, después de haber sido leída y revisada en plenaria el Acta, la cual fue aprobada por las y los participantes quienes aceptan y firman al pie manifestando su validez y cumplimiento efectivo para la implementación del Proyecto "Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación Al Cambio Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia".

En conformidad firman al pie de la presente.

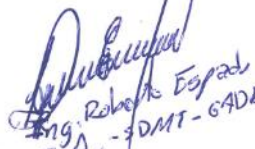
  
Ing. Víctor Caspe Escaray  
RESPONSABLE DE REGISTRO  
SIEDER - POTOSÍ

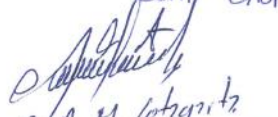
  
Ing. Víctor Hugo Choque Yáñez  
GERENTE  
MANCOMUNIDAD DE MUNICIPIOS  
DE LOS CHICHAS

  
Ing. Marina Estrada Rojas  
COORDINADORA UNIDAD  
DESCENTRALIZADA CHUQUISACA - UNIC  
SECRETARÍA DE REDUCCIÓN DE RIESGOS  
MANEJO DE RIESGOS AMBIENTALES

  
Ing. Tania Jerez  
SDMT-GADP

  
Ing. Gary Janco Ll.  
SDMT-GADP

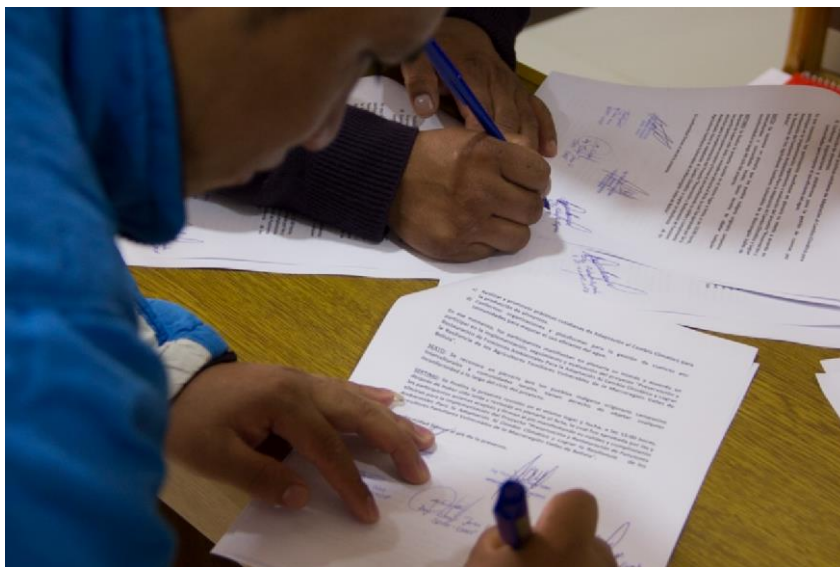
  
Ing. Roberto Espado  
G.A. - SDMT-GADP

  
G. A. M. Lotegritz  
Ing. Albino Estruquerra

  
Ing. Lidia Yllimanta R.  
RESP. FORTALECIMIENTO DE  
CAPACIDADES - DANDEPO  
ASOCIACIÓN DE MUNICIPIOS DE POTOSÍ







#### **4.4. SESSION 4: CAMARGO**

##### **CONTEXTUALIZATION**

Camargo is the first section of the Nor Cinti province, Department of Chuquisaca. The section capital is 351 km away. from the city of Sucre, 190 km. from Tarija and 190 km. from Potosí. More than half of the 76 communities in the Municipality have road access. It has two differentiated ecological floors, the head of the valley and the valley with an altitude that ranges from 2,700 to 2,200 meters above sea level. The communities located on the banks of its main rivers, Camargo and La Palca, have a temperate to warm climate. The form of organization is the agrarian union.

##### **WORKSHOP SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS**

On April 16, 2019, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., the fourth workshop was held, in the Ex-Prefectural Hall, with the participation of local authorities, representative of the Single Trade Union Federation of Indigenous Peasant Women, "Bartolina Sisa" from Nor y Sud Cinti, Association of Producers "Nor y Sud Cinti", representatives of the Organizations of Indigenous Peoples Indigenous Peasant Intercultural, as well as representatives of local communities of the Municipalities of Camargo, San Lucas, Villa Charcas and Culpina.

Eng. Sandra Llanos, as Director of Productive Development of the Autonomous Municipal Government of Camargo, offers a welcome to all the participants, Eng. Marina Estrada on behalf of the Ministry of Environment and Water declared the event inaugurated, with 21 participants.

The project concept note document is reviewed in four working groups and in plenary, whose contributions and recommendations are as follows:

##### **GROUP 1: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS**

- a) Prioritize the construction of dams, shortcuts, reservoirs.
- b) Promote and implement technical irrigation: dripping, sprinkling, technical assistance for community irrigation.

- c) Provide technical assistance to the agricultural production of tubers, fruit trees, vegetables, among others.
- d) Promote industrialization and commercialization in collection and transformation centers of the products generated.

#### **GROUP 2: REVITALIZED AND RESILIENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS**

- a) Carry out an inventory of all irrigation systems for the qualification and good water management.
- b) Increase the construction of community reservoirs.
- c) Revitalization, modernization of all irrigation systems throughout the municipality according to the area destined for production.
- d) Promote training that must be at a theoretical and practical level.
- e) Place the information and monitoring system to be aware of the changes that are happening.
- f) Differentiate irrigation according to land and production.

#### **GROUP 3: PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTIONS FOR THE ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

- a) Implement technical irrigation reservoirs and dams.
- b) Carry out reforestation activities with native EJE species: Churquis, molles.

#### **GROUP 4: STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY CAPACITIES**

- a) Promote the monitoring of agricultural risks by the municipality.
- b) Provide technical assistance to the 63 municipalities in the PTDI design.
- c) Implement agrometeorological stations.
- d) Develop productive loans with a 5-year grace period.

During the plenary session, the call for reflection of one of the participants is rescued, which I express verbatim. "In many countries there are shortages of water and its use must be paid for and we are not aware of that, so we do not take care of this resource, we waste it inconsiderately. On the other hand, we the Cintis produce jams of all kinds, we have a lot of experience but we do not have the necessary resources to become technologically advanced; climate change is due to large countries that seek their benefits at the expense of poor countries who are hurting us, it is also important to reflect on these points "...

#### **Approved Minute:**

*CONFORMITY ACT OF THE PROCESS OF CONSULTATION AND VALIDITY  
OF THE PROJECT "Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis  
on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable  
Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia"*

*SESSION: CAMARGO, Department of Chuquisaca*

*In the Municipality of Camargo, Department of Chuquisaca, at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, April 16, 2019, meeting in the former Prefectural room, the attending authorities, the Unique*

*Trade Union Federation of Indigenous Peasant Women "Bartolina Sisa" from Nor y Sud Cinti, Producers Associations "Nor y Sud Cinti", the representatives of the Organizations of Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous Peasant Intercultural and local Communities of the municipalities of Camargo, San Lucas, Villas Charcas and Culpina (according to the attached list (Annex 1) to this act, where personal data are registered; as well as representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Water (Head of the Chuquisaca Decentralized Unit), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization - FAO, to record of the following:*

*FIRST: Eng. Sandra Llanos, Director of Productive Development of the Municipal Autonomous Government of Camargo, welcomes the participants and makes known the objective of the participation of state officials and representatives of Intercultural Peasant Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the design of the project "Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia". This is followed by the personal presentation of the participants and the approval of the agenda.*

*SECOND: As a modular part of the session, Eng. Marina Estrada from the Vice Ministry of Water Resources Wilson Rocha (FAO) presented the current situation and future scenario of the effects of climate change in the Macroregion Valleys of Bolivia and its consequences, mainly in the municipalities in the project intervention area. Then we proceed to present the proposal for a concept note and the logical framework through which ideas are proposed to face the effects of climate change in the area.*

*THIRD: After the thematic presentations, we proceed to the formation of four groups to read, analyze and propose the concept note of the project, as well as the exchange between participants and personnel of the Ministry of Environment and Water and FAO, only to clarify the information provided, stating that the objective, results, action guidelines, goals and activities are the product of participatory sessions held prior to this meeting and coincide with the needs of the region.*

*FOURTH: The participants work in groups, propose and specify their own vision of the problem and the solution options that they have made throughout their experience and that they recommend to be included in the project. Once the contributions are completed, they are collected by results and presented in plenary by means of a speaker.*

*FIFTH: Based on the participatory methodology developed with the participants, contributions are obtained to be included in the design of the project on the problem of climate change at the local level and the possible solutions proposed by the actors themselves.*

*The main recommendations of the participants were:*

**GROUP 1: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS**

- a) Prioritize the construction of dams, cuttings, reservoirs.*
- b) Promote and implement technical irrigation: drip, sprinkling, technical irrigation assistance to the community.*
- c) Provide technical assistance to the agricultural production of tubers, fruit trees, vegetables, among others.*

- d) *Promote industrialization and commercialization in collection and transformation centers of the products generated.*

**GROUP 2: REVITALIZED, MODERNIZED AND RESILIENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS**

- a) *Carry out an inventory of all irrigation systems for rehabilitation and good water management.*
- b) *Increase the construction of community reservoirs.*
- c) *Modernize all irrigation systems throughout the municipality according to the area destined for production.*
- d) *Promote training that must be at a theoretical and practical level.*
- e) *Place the information and monitoring system to be aware of the changes that are happening.*
- f) *Differentiate irrigation according to land and production.*

**GROUP 3: PRESERVATION AND RESTAURATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTIONS FOR ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

- a) *Implement reservoirs and dams with technical irrigation.*
- b) *Carry out reforestation activities with native species. For example: Churquis, molles.*

**GROUP 4: STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY CAPACITIES**

- a) *Promote the monitoring of agricultural risks by municipality*
- b) *Provide technical assistance to the 63 municipalities in the design of PTDI*
- c) *Implement agrometeorological stations.*
- d) *Develop productive loans with a 5-year grace period.*

*It is noted that all the suggestions are for all municipalities respecting the needs and characteristics of the soil and cultivation of each municipality and community.*

*Participants in plenary express their interest and agreement to participate in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project "Preservation and restoration of environmental functions for adaptation to climate change and achieving the resilience of vulnerable family farmers in the Macroregion Valleys of Bolivia."*

*SIXTH: It is recognized in plenary session that the native indigenous peoples, intercultural smallholders and local communities have the right to object to any disagreement throughout the project cycle.*

*SEVENTH: this meeting ends in the same place and on the same date, at 3:30 p.m., after the minutes have been read and reviewed in plenary session, which was approved by the participants who accept and sign at the bottom stating its validity and effective compliance for the implementation of the Project "Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia".*



**ACTA DE CONFORMIDAD DEL PROCESO DE CONSULTA Y VALIDEZ DEL PROYECTO**  
**"Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación al Cambio**  
**Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la**  
***Macroregión Valles de Bolivia*"**

**SESIÓN: CAMARGO, Departamento Chuquisaca**

En el Municipio de Camargo, Departamento de Chuquisaca, a horas 10:00 a.m. del día martes 16 de abril del año dos mil diecinueve, reunidos en el salón ex Prefectural, las autoridades asistentes, la Federación Sindical Única de Mujeres Campesinas Indígenas Originarias Bartolina Sisa de Nor y Sud Cinti, Asociaciones de Productores "Nor y Sud Cinti", los representantes de las Organizaciones de Pueblos Indígena Originario Campesino Interculturales y Comunidades locales de los municipios de Camargo, San Lucas, Villa Charcas y Culpina según listado adjunto (Anexo 1) a la presente acta, en donde se encuentran registrados sus datos personales; como también representantes del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua (Responsable de la Unidad Desconcentrada Chuquisaca), la Organización de las Naciones Unidas Para la Alimentación y Agricultura – FAO, para dejar constancia de lo siguiente:

**PRIMERO:** La Ing. Sandra Llanos, Directora de Desarrollo Productivo del Gobierno Autónomo Municipal de Camargo, da la bienvenida a los participantes y da a conocer el objetivo de la participación de funcionarios del Estado y representantes de Pueblos Indígena Originario Campesino Interculturales y Comunidades locales en el diseño del Proyecto "Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación Al Cambio Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia".

Seguidamente se procede a la presentación personal de los participantes y aprobación de la agenda.

**SEGUNDO:** Como parte medular de la sesión, la Ing. Marina Estrada del Viceministerio de Recursos Hídricos y Wilson Rocha (FAO) presentan la situación actual y escenario futuro de los efectos del cambio climático en la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia y sus consecuencias principalmente en los municipios del área de intervención del Proyecto. Luego se procede a presentar la propuesta de nota conceptual y el marco lógico a través de la cual se proponen ideas para enfrentar los efectos del cambio climático en la zona.

**TERCERO:** Después de las referidas presentaciones temáticas, se procede a la conformación de cuatro grupos para la lectura, análisis y propuesta de la nota conceptual del proyecto, así como del intercambio entre participantes y personal del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua y FAO, únicamente para aclarar la información proporcionada, manifestando que el objetivo, resultados, lineamientos de acción, metas y actividades son producto de sesiones participativas realizadas con anterioridad a esta reunión y coinciden con las necesidades de la región.

Se hace notar que todas las sugerencias son para todos los municipios respetando las necesidades y características propias de suelo y cultivo de cada municipio y comunidad.

Los y las participantes manifiestan en plenaria su interés y acuerdo en participar en la implementación, seguimiento y evaluación del proyecto “Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación Al Cambio Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia”.

**SEXTO:** Se reconoce en plenaria que los pueblos indígena originario campesino interculturales y comunidades locales, tienen derecho de objetar cualquier inconformidad a lo largo del ciclo del proyecto.

**SEPTIMO:** Se finaliza la presente reunión en el mismo lugar y fecha, a las 15:30 horas, después de haber sido leída y revisada en plenaria el Acta, la cual fue aprobada por las y los participantes quienes aceptan y firman al pie manifestando su validez y cumplimiento efectivo para la implementación del Proyecto *"Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación Al Cambio Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia"*.

Sra. Maria Sandoval C  
SECRETARIA DE ORGANIZACION  
F.S.U.M.C.O. DE NOR Y S.O. CINTI  
"BARTOLINA SISA"

PAULINA  
CHAVARRA

Vice presidenta  
Villalobos  
Bartolina Sisa

Ing. Sandra Llanos  
Directora de D. Productivo  
G. A. M. Camargo

*Quil  
Bernardo Carmona  
Carmona*

Delina Ortega Miranda  
SECRETARIA DE ACTAS  
"BARTOLINA SISA"  
MUNICIPIO CULPINA

Amalia Cruz  
SECRETARIA EJECUTIVA  
SAN LUCAS  
BARTOLINA SICA

Virgiana Huallpa  
San Lucas,

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Ensayo de la  
Calle





## **4.5. SESSION 5: TARIJA**

### **CONTEXTUALIZATION**

Tarija is located in the extreme south of the country, bordering on the north with Chuquisaca, on the east with Paraguay up to the Trifinio Hito Esmeralda where its southern border with Argentina begins, and on the west with Potosí. With 37 623 km<sup>2</sup> it is the least extensive department, with 482 196 it is the third least populated. In the valleys of Tarija wines and *singanis* are produced that are considered to be of great quality nationally and internationally.

### **SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORKSHOP**

The fifth workshop was held in the City of Tarija, on April 18 of the year two thousand and nineteen, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., with 29 participants, representatives of the Municipalities El Puente, San Lorenzo, Cercado and Bermejo, as well as representatives of the Association of Producers and organizations related to the subject of Natural Resources, water and Production. Mr. Luis Gutiérrez Cabezas, as Legal Advisor of the Association of Municipalities of the Department of Tarija, welcomed all the participants, for her part, Ing. Marina Estrada, representing the Ministry of the Environment and Water, gave by opening the event. The participants in two work tables, carried out the review, analysis, discussion to raise the following proposals and recommendations in plenary:

#### **GROUP 1**

##### **RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS**

- a) A plan of the beneficiary Commonwealth in Tarija, which must be articulated in the Territorial Plans for Comprehensive Development, of which 5 must be supported by the project.
- b) Increase from 600 ha with hail nets to 1200 hectares.
- c) One thousand hectares with thermal blankets prioritizing crops and areas.
- d) Define criteria and methodology of conservation agriculture.
- e) 500 hectares with SAF complemented by beekeeping activities.
- f) A study of products with high commercial value based on the 8 studies of the agri-food chain carried out in Tarija.
- g) Finance the legal constitution of 20 Producers Associations.
- h) Design EDPT for the management and financing of productive projects.

##### **MODERNIZED AND RESILIENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS**

- a) Specify the term revitalization of irrigation systems.

- b) Carry out the inventory of the Irrigation System with the active participation of SEDERI, Autonomous Municipal Governments and the association of municipalities Heroes de la Independencia.
- c) Increase from 4,000 to 8,000 the implementation of a technified irrigation system.
- d) Increase the implementation of community reservoirs from 1000 to 2000.
- e) Promote training by competencies together with the EGPP of the Ministry of Education. f) Develop the irrigation monitoring system with the participation of SEDERI, the Association of Municipalities and the Autonomous Municipal Governments.

## **GROUP 2**

### **PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTIONS FOR THE ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

- a) Incorporate non-timber productive activities, medicinal beekeeping and others into the actions of preservation and restoration of water sources.
- b) Promote reforestation and afforestation by 20% to 30% with honey species and the rest native.
- c) Develop action guidelines for the information and monitoring system of water sources and use of water sources.
- d) Include the Camacho and San Juan del Oro sub-basins in the management and conservation processes.
- e) Carry out an inventory of environmental functions with emphasis on water security.

### **STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY CAPACITIES**

- a) Support the development of at least 2 technical standards for each micro-valley region. b)
- b) Support the development of 1 PTDI per municipality.

#### **Approved Minute:**

*CONFORMITY ACT OF THE PROCESS OF CONSULTATION AND VALIDITY  
OF THE PROJECT "Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis  
on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable  
Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia"*

*SESSION: TARIJA, Department of Tarija*

*In the City of Tarija, Department of Tarija, at 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, April 18, 2019, meeting in the hall of the Association of Municipalities of the Department of Tarija, the authorities, representatives of the municipalities El Puente, San Lorenzo, Cercado y Bermejo, the institutions, organizations related to the subject of natural resources, water and production*

*of the department of Tarija, according to the attached list (Annex 1) to this act, where their personal data are registered; as well as representatives of the Ministry of the Environment and Water, representatives of Producer Associations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - FAO, to record the following:*

*FIRST: Mr. Gutierrez Cabezas, Legal Advisor of the Association of Municipalities of the Department of Tarija, welcomes the participants and to learn about the objective of the participation of state officials and representatives of Intercultural Peasant Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the design of the project "Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions for Adaptation to Climate Change and Achieve Resilience of Vulnerable Family Farmers of the Valleys Macro-region of Bolivia".*

*This is followed by the personal presentation of the participants and approval of the agenda.*

*SECOND: As a core part of the session, Eng. Marina Estrada, from the Vice Ministry of Water Resources and Wilson Rocha (FAO) present the current situation and future scenario of the effects of climate change in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia and its consequences, mainly in the municipalities of the project intervention area. Then we proceed to present the proposal of the concept note and the logical framework through which ideas are proposed to face the effects of climate change in the area.*

*THIRD: After the referred thematic presentations, we proceed to the formation of groups to read, analyze and propose the concept note of the project, as well as the exchange between participants and personnel of the Ministry of Environment and Water and FAO, only to clarify the information provided, stating that the objective, results, guidelines for action, goals and activities are the product of participatory sessions held prior to this meeting and coincide with the needs of the region.*

*FOURTH: The participants work in groups, propose and specify their own vision of the problem and the solution options that they have made throughout their experience and that they recommend to be included in the project. Once the contributions are completed, they are collected by results and presented in plenary by means of a speaker.*

*FIFTH: Based on the participatory methodology developed with the participants, contributions are obtained to be included in the design of the project on the problem of climate change at the local level and the possible solutions proposed by the actors themselves.*

*The main recommendations of the participants were:*

#### **GROUP 1**

#### **RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS**

- a) *A plan for the beneficiary community in Tarija, which must be articulated with the territorial plans for integral development, of which 5 must be supported by the project.*
- b) *Increase from 600 ha with anti-hail nets to 1200 hectares.*
- c) *1000 hectares with thermal blankets prioritizing crops and areas.*
- d) *Define criteria and methodology of conservation agriculture.*
- e) *500 hectares with SAF complemented with beekeeping activities.*
- f) *A study of products with high commercial value based on the 8 studies of the agro-alimentary chain carried out in Tarija.*
- g) *Finance the legal constitution of 20 producer associations.*
- h) *Design EDPT for the management and financing of productive projects.*

#### **REVITALIZED AND RESILIENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS**

- a) *Specify the term revitalization of irrigation systems.*
- b) *Carry out an inventory of the irrigation system with the active participation of SEDERI, autonomous municipal governments, and the Heroes de la Independencia association of municipalities.*
- c) *Increase from 4 thousand to 8 thousand the implementation of the modernized irrigation system.*
- d) *Increase the implementation of community reservoirs from 1000 to 2000.*
- e) *Promote training by competencies together with the EGPP of the Ministry of Education.*
- f) *Develop the irrigation monitoring system with the participation of SEDERI, the association of municipalities and the autonomous municipal governments.*

#### **GROUP 2**

#### **PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTIONS FOR ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

- a) *Incorporate non-timber, beekeeping, medicinal and other productive activities into actions for the preservation and restoration of water sources.*
- b) *Promote reforestation and afforestation by 20% to 30% with honey species and the rest native.*
- c) *Develop action guidelines for the information and monitoring system of water sources and use of water sources.*
- d) *Include the Camacho and San Jun del Oro sub-basins in management and conservation processes.*
- e) *Carry out an inventory of environmental functions with emphasis on water security.*

#### **STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY CAPACITIES**

- a) *Support the development of at least two technical standards for each micro-region of Valleys.*
- b) *Support the development of a PTDI by municipality and governorate.*

*Participants in plenary express their interest and agreement to participate in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project “Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia”.*

*SIXTH: It is recognized in plenary session that the native indigenous peoples, intercultural smallholders and local communities have the right to object to any disagreement throughout the project cycle.*

*SEVENTH: this meeting ends in the same place and on the same date, at 3:30 p.m., after the minutes have been read and reviewed in plenary session, which was approved by the participants who accept and sign at the bottom stating its validity and effective compliance for the implementation of the Project “Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia”.*

#### ACTA DE CONFORMIDAD DEL PROCESO DE VALIDACION DEL PROYECTO

**“Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación al Cambio Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia”**

**SESIÓN: TARIJA, Departamento Tarija**

En la Ciudad de Tarija, Departamento de Tarija, a horas 10:00 a.m. del día jueves 18 de abril del año dos mil diecinueve, reunidos en el Salón de la Asociación de Municipalidades del Departamento de Tarija, las autoridades, representantes de los municipios El Puente, San Lorenzo, Cercado y Bermejo, las instituciones, organizaciones afines a la temática de Recursos Naturales, Agua y Producción del Departamento de Tarija según listado adjunto (Anexo 1) a la presente acta, en donde se encuentran registrados sus datos personales; como también representantes del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua, representantes de Asociaciones de Productores, la Organización de las Naciones Unidas Para la Alimentación y Agricultura – FAO, para dejar constancia de lo siguiente:

**PRIMERO:** El Lic. Luis Gutiérrez Cabezas Asesor Legal de la Asociación de Municipalidades del Departamento de Tarija, da la bienvenida a los participantes y da a conocer el objetivo de la participación de funcionarios del Estado y representantes de Pueblos Indígena Originario Campesino Interculturales y Comunidades locales en el diseño del Proyecto “Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación Al Cambio Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia”.

Seguidamente se procede a la presentación personal de los participantes y aprobación de la agenda.

**SEGUNDO:** Como parte medular de la sesión, la Ing. Marina Estrada, del Viceministerio de Recursos Hídricos y Wilson Rocha (FAO) presentan la situación actual y escenario futuro de los efectos del cambio climático en la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia y sus consecuencias principalmente en los municipios del área de intervención del Proyecto. Luego se procede a presentar la propuesta de nota conceptual y el marco lógico a través de la cual se proponen ideas para enfrentar los efectos del cambio climático en la zona.

**TERCERO:** Después de las referidas presentaciones temáticas, se procede a la



**CUARTO:** Los participantes trabajan en grupos, plantean y precisan su propia visión de la problemática y las opciones de solución que ellos han tomado a lo largo de su experiencia y que recomiendan ser incluidas en el proyecto. Finalizado los aportes, estos se recogieron por resultados y se exponen en plenaria por medio de un expositor.

**QUINTO:** Basándose en la metodología participativa desarrollada con las y los participantes, se obtienen los aportes para ser incluidos en el diseño del referido proyecto sobre la problemática del cambio climático a nivel local y las posibles soluciones planteadas por los mismos actores.

Las principales recomendaciones de los participantes son:

#### GRUPO 1.

##### COMPONENTE SISTEMAS PRODUCTIVOS RESILIENTES Y SUSTENTABLES

- a) Un plan de la mancomunidad beneficiaria en Tarija, la misma que deberá estar articulada a los Planes Territoriales de Desarrollo Integral, de los cuales 5 deberán ser apoyados por el proyecto.
- b) Incrementar de 600 ha con mallas antigranizo a 1200 hectáreas.
- c) 1000 hectáreas con mantas térmicas priorizando cultivos y áreas.
- d) Definir criterios y metodología de la agricultura de conservación.
- e) 500 hectáreas con SAF complementadas por actividades apícolas.
- f) 1 estudio de productos con alto valor comercial basado en los 8 estudios de la cadena agroalimentaria realizada en Tarija.
- g) Financiar la constitución legal de 20 asociaciones de productores.
- h) Diseñar EDPT para la gestión y financiamiento de proyectos productivos.

##### COMPONENTE SISTEMA DE RIEGO REVITALIZADOS Y RESILIENTES AL CAMBIO CLIMATICO

- a) Precisar el término revitalización de los sistemas de riego.
- b) Realizar el inventario del Sistema de Riego con la activa participación DEL SEDERI, gobiernos autónomos municipales y la mancomunidad de municipios Heroes de la Independencia.
- c) Incrementar de 4 mil a 8 mil la implementación de sistema de riego tecnificado.
- d) Incrementar de 1000 a 2000 la implementación de reservorios comunitarios.
- e) Promover la formación por competencias junto a la EGPP del Ministerio de Educación.
- f) Desarrollar el sistema de monitoreo de riego con la participación del SEDERI, la mancomunidad de municipios y los gobiernos autónomos municipales.

**GRUPO 2.**

**COMPONENTE PRESERVACIÓN Y RESTAURACIÓN DE FUNCIONES AMBIENTALES PARA LA ADAPTACIÓN AL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO.**

- a) Incorporar a las acciones de preservación y restauración de fuentes de agua las actividades productivas no maderables, apícolas medicinales y otros
- b) Promover la reforestación y forestación en un 20% a 30 % con especies melíferas y las restantes nativas.
- c) Desarrollar los lineamientos de acción para el sistema de información y monitoreo de fuentes de agua y aprovechamiento de fuentes de agua.
- d) Incluir a las sub-cuencas Camacho y San Jun del Oro en los procesos de manejo y conservación.
- e) Realizar el inventario de funciones ambientales con énfasis en seguridad hídrica.

**COMPONENTE FORTALECIMIENTO DE CAPACIDADES INSTITUCIONALES Y COMUNITARIAS.**

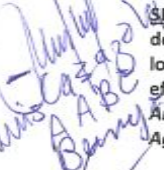
- a) Apoyar en la elaboración de al menos 2 Normas técnicas por cada micro-región valles.
- b) Apoyar a la elaboración de 1 PTDI por municipio y gobernación

Los participantes manifiestan en plenaria su interés y acuerdo en participar en la implementación, seguimiento y evaluación del proyecto "Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación Al Cambio Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia".

**SEXTO:** Se reconoce en plenaria que los pueblos indígena originario campesino interculturales y comunidades locales, tienen derecho de objetar cualquier inconformidad a lo largo del ciclo del proyecto.

**SEPTIMO:** Se finaliza la presente reunión en el mismo lugar y fecha, a las 15:30 horas, después de haber sido leída y revisada en plenaria el Acta, la cual fue aprobada por las y los participantes quienes aceptan y firman al pie manifestando su validez y cumplimiento efectivo para la implementación del Proyecto "Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación Al Cambio Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia".

  
Lic. Osmar Torres Rodríguez  
DIRECTOR EJECUTIVO  
ASOCIACIÓN DE MUNICIPIOS DE TARIJA

  
Lic. Pedro Segovia  
TARJA AROCAS Y SABERES  
Ing. José Solano  
MIE Casa Huayco

Ing. Jaime Andrés Balanzuela Rúa  
DIRECCIÓN DE PLANEACIÓN Y MEDIO AMBIENTE  
Gobierno Autónomo Municipal de Tarija

  
Ing. Pastor Guevara  
G.A.M.E.P.  
Ing. Juan Vargas  
SEDERI



  
Ing. Jhan Alvarez  
EJECUTIVO FEDERACIÓN  
DEPARTAMENTAL DE APLICADORES  
TARJA - BOLIVIA  
Ing. Freddy Zarate H.  
G.A.M.V.

Ing. Marina Estrella Rojas  
COORDINADORA LOCAL  
DEPARTAMENTO DE APLICADORES  
MINISTERIO DE RECURSOS HÍDRICOS Y AGUA



## **4.6. SESSION 6: SAMAIPATA**

### **CONTEXTUALIZATION**

Samaipata is the capital of the municipality of Samaipata and of the Florida province of the Department of Santa Cruz, distant 119 km southwest of the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. It is located in the first Andean foothills at 1,670 meters altitude above sea level. It is an important tourist and artisan center. It has a temperate sub-tropical climate.

### **SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORKSHOP**

Samaipata was the setting for the sixth workshop, held on April 25, 2019, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., in the facilities of the Elderly Adult Room dependent on the Municipal Autonomous Government of Samaipata, with Local authorities and representatives of the Municipalities of Samaipata, Comarapa, Quirusillas, Mairana, representatives of the Association of Municipalities of Santa Cruz, Provincial of Smallholders of Samaipata and the representative of the Organization of Indigenous Peasant Women "Bartolina Sisa", farmers, producers grassroots, and organizations related to the theme of Natural Resources and Water, making a total of 24 participants.

The person in charge of welcoming all the participants was Mr. Norberto Borda, Municipal Administrative Secretary of the Municipal Autonomous Government of Samaipata.

The event was inaugurated by Eng. Carlos Rodríguez Bacarreza, representing the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources. The participants reviewed, analyzed and discussed the document in two work tables, considering the following proposals and recommendations in plenary session:

#### **GROUP 1**

##### **RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS**

- a) Incorporate the implementation of greenhouses to the proposal.
- b) Increase agricultural production to 800 hectares in the Santa Cruz valleys.
- c) Increase to 490 hectares agroforestry systems in the Santa Cruz valleys.
- d) Identify and implement at least 5 eco-tourism ventures in the Santa Cruz valleys area as a watershed protection tool.
- e) Promote beekeeping development with a basin conservation approach.
- f) Promote 4 national and 1 international business rounds.
- g) Participate in productive fairs to promote the products of the Santa Cruz valleys.

##### **REVITALIZED AND RESILIENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS**

- a) Implement rainwater harvesting systems.
- b) Set aside communal areas for water recharge.
- c) Formulate municipal irrigation development plans based on the local water use plan.
- d) Implement drip irrigation systems.
- e) Incorporate revitalized and modernized irrigation systems (through geomembrane and other materials and facilities for irrigation provision)



## **GROUP 2**

### **PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTIONS FOR THE ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

- a) Prioritize reforestation in areas of water recharge.
- b) Implement enclosures (enclose, isolate and / or protect) in conservation easement areas.

### **STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY CAPACITIES**

- a) Support the implementation of PTDI (Territorial Plan for Comprehensive Municipal Development) in all municipalities involved in the project.
- b) Develop productive credit portfolios accessible to all producers and communities with fewer requirements.
- c) Implement the early warning system for agricultural risks for the use of producers.
- d) Develop training courses and workshops for young leaders and women.

The analysis and discussion of the participants demonstrated an approach of preservation and care of organic production and the fight to avoid the use of chemical products.

### **Approved Minute**

#### **CONFORMITY ACT OF THE PROCESS OF CONSULTATION AND VALIDITY OF THE PROJECT "Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia"**

#### **SESSION: SAMAIPATA, Department of Santa Cruz**

*In the Municipality of Samaipata, Department of Santa Cruz, at 10:00 am on Thursday, April 25, 2019, meeting in the Elderly Room of the autonomous municipal government of Samaipata, the authorities, representatives of the Municipalities Samaipata, Comarapa, Quirusillas, Mairana, Association of Municipalities of Santa Cruz, Provincial of Smallholders of Samaipata and Organization of Native Indigenous Peasant Women Bartolina Sisa, and the institutions, organizations related to the theme of natural resources, water and production of the Department of Santa Cruz, according to list attached (Annex 1) to this act, where personal data is registered; as well as representatives of the Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - FAO, to record the following:*

*FIRST: Mr. Norberto Borda, Municipal Administrative Secretary of the Municipal Autonomous Government of Samaipata welcomes the participants and announces the objective of the participation of state officials and representatives of Intercultural Peasant Indigenous Peoples and local Communities in the design of the project "Preservation and*

*Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia". This is followed by the personal presentation of the participants and approval of the agenda.*

*SECOND: As a core part of the session, Mr. Carlos Rodríguez Bacarreza, Strategic Development Specialist UCEP-Mi Riego of the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, and Wilson Rocha (FAO) present the current situation and future scenario of the effects of climate change in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia and its consequences, mainly in the municipalities of the project intervention area. Then proceeded to present the proposal of the concept note and the logical framework through which ideas are proposed to face the effects of climate change in the area.*

*THIRD: After the referred thematic presentations, we proceed to the formation of groups to read, analyze and present the proposal concept note of the project, as well as the exchange of ideas between participants and personnel of the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources and FAO, only to clarify the information provided, stating that the objective, results, guidelines for action, goals and activities are the product of participatory sessions held prior to this meeting and coincide with the needs of the region.*

*FOURTH: The participants work in groups, propose and specify their own vision of the problem and the solution options that they have made throughout their experience and that they recommend to be included in the project. Once the contributions are completed, they are collected by results and presented in plenary by means of a speaker.*

*FIFTH: Based on the participatory methodology developed with the participants, contributions are obtained to be included in the design of the project on the problem of climate change at the local level and the possible solutions proposed by the actors themselves.*

*The main recommendations of the participants are:*

#### **GROUP 1**

##### **RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION SYSTEMS**

- a) Incorporate the implementation of greenhouses into the proposal.*
- b) Increase production in organic agriculture to 800 ha in the Valleys of Santa Cruz.*
- c) Increase agroforestry systems in the Valles de Santa Cruz to 490 ha.*
- d) Identify and implement at least five ecotourism ventures in the Santa Cruz Valley area as a watershed protection tool.*
- e) Promote beekeeping development with a watershed conservation approach.*
- f) Promote four national business rounds and one international one.*
- g) participate in productive fairs to promote the products of the Santa Cruz valleys.*

### **REVITALIZED AND RESILIENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS**

- a) Implement rainwater harvesting systems.*
- b) Allocate communal areas for water recharge.*
- c) Formulate municipal irrigation development plans based on the local water use plan.*
- d) Implement drip irrigation systems.*
- e) Incorporate revitalized and modernized irrigation systems (through geomembrane and other materials and facilities for irrigation provision).*

### **GROUP 2**

### **PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTIONS FOR ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

- a) Prioritize reforestation in water recharge areas.*
- b) Implement enclosures (enclose, isolate or protect) in areas of ecological easement.*

### **STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY CAPACITIES**

- a) Support the implementation of the PTDI (Territorial Plan for Comprehensive Municipal Development) in all municipalities involved in the project.*
- b) Develop portfolios of productive credits accessible to all producers and communities with fewer requirements.*
- c) Implement the early warning system for agricultural risks for the use of producers.*
- d) Develop training courses and workshops for young leaders and women.*

*Participants in plenary express their interest and agreement to participate in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project “Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia”.*

*SIXTH: It is recognized in plenary session that the native indigenous peoples, intercultural smallholders and local communities have the right to object to any disagreement throughout the project cycle.*

*SEVENTH: this meeting ends in the same place and on the same date, at 3:30 p.m., after the minutes have been read and reviewed in plenary session, which was approved by the participants who accept and sign at the bottom stating its validity and effective compliance for the implementation of the Project “Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia”.*

## ACTA DE CONFORMIDAD DEL PROCESO DE VALIDACION DEL PROYECTO

"Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación al Cambio Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la *Macroregión Valles de Bolivia*"

SESIÓN: SAMAIPATA, Departamento Santa Cruz

En el Municipio de Samaipata, Departamento de Santa Cruz, a horas 10:00 a.m. del día jueves 25 de abril del año dos mil diecinueve, reunidos en el Salón del Adulto Mayor del Gobierno Autónomo Municipal de Samaipata, las autoridades, representantes de los Municipios Samaipata, Comarapa, Quirusillas, Mairana, Asociación de Municipios de Santa Cruz, Provincial de Campesinos de Samaipata y Organización de Mujeres Campesinas Indígena Originaria Bartolina Sisa, y las instituciones, organizaciones afines a la temática de Recursos Naturales, Agua y Producción del Departamento de Santa Cruz, según listado adjunto (Anexo 1) a la presente acta, en donde se encuentran registrados sus datos personales; como también representantes del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua, la Organización de las Naciones Unidas Para la Alimentación y Agricultura – FAO, para dejar constancia de lo siguiente:

**PRIMERO:** El Señor Norberto Borda, Secretario Municipal Administrativo del Gobierno Autónomo Municipal de Samaipata, da la bienvenida a los participantes y da a conocer el objetivo de la participación de funcionarios del Estado y representantes de Pueblos Indígena Originario Campesino Interculturales y Comunidades locales en el diseño del Proyecto "Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación Al Cambio Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia". Seguidamente se procede a la presentación personal de los participantes y aprobación de la agenda.

**SEGUNDO:** Como parte medular de la sesión, El Ing. Carlos Rodríguez Bacarreza Especialista en Desarrollo Estratégico UCEP – Mi RIEGO del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua, y Wilson Rocha (FAO) presentan la situación actual y escenario futuro de los efectos del cambio climático en la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia y sus consecuencias principalmente en los municipios del área de intervención del Proyecto. Luego se procede a presentar la propuesta de nota conceptual y el marco lógico a través de la cual se proponen ideas para enfrentar los efectos del cambio climático en la zona.

**TERCERO:** Después de las referidas presentaciones temáticas, se procede a la conformación de grupos para la lectura, análisis y propuesta de la nota conceptual del proyecto, así como del intercambio entre participantes y personal del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua y FAO, únicamente para aclarar la información proporcionada, manifestando que el objetivo, resultados, lineamientos de acción, metas y actividades son



producto de sesiones participativas realizadas con anterioridad a esta reunión y coinciden con las necesidades de la región.

**CUARTO:** Los y las participantes trabajan en grupos, plantean y precisan su propia visión de la problemática y las opciones de solución que ellos han tomado a lo largo de su experiencia y que recomiendan ser incluidas en el proyecto. Finalizado los aportes, estos se recogieron por resultados y se exponen en plenaria por medio de un expositor.

**QUINTO:** Basándose en la metodología participativa desarrollada con las y los participantes, se obtienen los aportes para ser incluidos en el diseño del referido proyecto sobre la problemática del cambio climático a nivel local y las posibles soluciones planteadas por los mismos actores.

Las principales recomendaciones de los participantes son:

**GRUPO 1.**

**COMPONENTE SISTEMAS PRODUCTIVOS RESILIENTES Y SUSTENTABLES**

- a) Incorporar a la propuesta, la implementación de invernaderos
- b) Incrementar a 800 hectáreas la producción en agricultura orgánica en los valles cruceños
- c) Incrementar a 490 hectáreas en sistemas agroforestales en los valles cruceños
- d) Identificar e implementar al menos cinco emprendimientos eco-turísticos en la zona de los valles cruceños como herramienta de protección de cuencas.
- e) Promover el desarrollo apícola con enfoque de conservación de cuenca.
- f) Promover 4 ruedas de negocios nacional y 1 internacional.
- g) Participar en ferias productivas para promocionar los productos de los valles cruceños.

**COMPONENTE SISTEMAS DE RIEGO REVITALIZADOS Y RESILIENTES AL CAMBIO CLIMATICO**

- a) Implementar sistemas de cosecha de agua de lluvia
- b) Destinar áreas comunales para recarga hídrica.
- c) Formular planes de desarrollo de riego municipal con base al plan de aprovechamiento hídrico local.
- d) Implementar sistemas de riego por goteo
- e) Incorporar a sistemas de riego revitalizados y modernizados (a través de geomembrana y otros materiales e instalaciones para dotación de riego).

**GRUPO 2.**

**COMPONENTE PRESERVACIÓN Y RESTAURACIÓN DE FUNCIONES AMBIENTALES PARA LA ADAPTACION AL CAMBIO CLIMATICO.**

- a) Priorizar la reforestación en áreas de recarga hídrica





#### **4.7.**

#### **SESSION 7: COCHABAMBA**

The city of Cochabamba is located in the center of Bolivia. It has an area of 55,631 square kilometers, and at 2,333 meters above sea level. Its geographical location places it in a great valley in the middle of the Andes Mountains.

#### **SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORKSHOP**

The seventh workshop was held in the City of Cochabamba, on April 26, 2019, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., at the local Centro Cuarto Intermedio, with representatives of the Autonomous Departmental Government of Cochabamba, representatives of the Municipalities of Anzaldo, Arque, Tarata, Tacopaya, Pojo, Omereque, Capinota, and Cercado, representative of the Association of Municipalities of Cochabamba AMDECO, and organizations related to the subject of Natural Resources and Water. Making a total of 12 participants.

Welcome and inauguration remarks of the event were given by Eng. Luis Grover Marka Sarabia, as General Director of Watersheds and Water Resources of the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources.

The review, analysis, and discussion of the document was carried out in two work tables, which are presented below:

#### **GROUP 1**

##### **RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS COMPONENT**

- a) Analyze the inclusion of municipalities that are not in the Valleys Macroregion and that are affected by the effects of climate change
- b) The Indigenous Peasant Native Autonomy of Raqaypampa is incorporated into the project.
- c) Analyze the possibility of implementing land reclamation projects on river banks.
- d) Implement and promote agro-ecological production and marketing.

##### **REVITALIZED AND RESILIENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS**

- a) Adapt and make flexible the eligibility criteria for financing irrigation projects according to the conditions and reality of each Municipality.
- b) That irrigation projects contemplate aspects of a “basin” approach.
- c) Incorporate technological institutes for the generation of local capacities at a medium and higher technical level.

#### **GROUP 2**

##### **PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTIONS FOR ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE**



- a) Complement the inventory of water sources, as well as develop regulatory instruments for the sustainability of their use.
- b) Prioritize technological actions to reverse watershed degradation.
- c) Recognize and rescue the experiences of each community.
- d) Recover good practices of uses and customs in the management of water and natural resources.
- e) Strengthen existing and / or current strategic basin platforms in the project intervention area.

#### **STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY CAPACITIES**

- a) Strengthen the technical capacities of the Autonomous Departmental Government of Cochabamba and the Autonomous Municipal Governments to provide support in resilient practices to climate vulnerability.
- b) Promote the implementation of a Trust for credits in irrigation and agro-ecological production (flexible conditions in interest and capital payments)
- c) Rescue lessons learned from other programs and / or projects to scale to actions and goals to be implemented.
- d) Promote the harmonization of institutional roles between the Autonomous Departmental Government and the Autonomous Municipal Governments. In the interest of the participants to include all municipalities and especially those who did not attend the workshop, the decision was made to hold a new workshop under the convocation of the Autonomous Departmental Government of Cochabamba, with the recommendation to include female delegates, based on gender equity.

#### **Approved Minute:**

*CONFORMITY ACT OF THE PROCESS OF CONSULTATION AND VALIDITY  
OF THE PROJECT "Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis  
on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable  
Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia"*

#### *SESSION: COCHABAMBA, Department of Cochabamba*

*In the City of Cochabamba, Department of Cochabamba, at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, April 26, 2019, the authorities, representatives of the autonomous departmental government of Cochabamba, the Anzaldo, Arque, Tarata Municipalities gathered at the Fourth Intermediate Center , Tacopaya, Pojo, Omereque, Cercado y Capinota, Association of Municipalities of Cochabamba - AMDECO, as well as the institutions, organizations related to the subject of natural resources, water and production of the Department of Cochabamba, according to the attached list (Annex 1) to the present act, where personal data are registered; as well as representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, representatives of Producer Associations, the Organization for Food and Agriculture of the United Nations (FAO), to record the following:*

*FIRST: Eng. Luis Grover Marka Saravia, General Director of Watersheds and Water Resources of the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, welcomes the participants and announces the objective of the participation of state officials and representatives of Indigenous Peasant Native Peoples Intercultural and local communities in the design of the project “Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia”. This is followed by the personal presentation of the participants and the approval of the agenda.*

*SECOND: As a core part of the session, Eng. Luis Grover Marka Saravia General Director of Watersheds and Water Resources of the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, and Wilson Rocha (FAO) present the current situation and future scenario of the effects of climate change in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia and its consequences, mainly for the municipalities of the project intervention area. Then proceeded to present the proposal of the concept note and the logical framework through which ideas are proposed to face the effects of climate change in the area.*

*THIRD: After the referred thematic presentations, we proceed to the formation of groups to read, analyze and propose the concept note of the project, as well as the exchange between participants and personnel of the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources and FAO, only to clarify the information provided, stating that the objective, results, guidelines for action, goals and activities are the product of participatory sessions held prior to this meeting and coincide with the needs of the region.*

*FOURTH: The participants work in groups, propose and specify their own vision of the problem and the solution options that they have made throughout their experience and that they recommend to be included in the project. Once the contributions are completed, they are collected by results and presented in plenary by means of a speaker.*

*FIFTH: Based on the participatory methodology developed with the participants, contributions are obtained to be included in the design of the project regarding climate change issues at the local level and the possible solutions proposed by the actors themselves.*

*The main recommendations of the participants were:*

#### **GROUP 1**

##### **RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS**

- a) Analyze the inclusion of municipalities that are not in the Valleys Macroregion and that are affected by the effects of climate change.*
- b) The Raqaypampa Native Peasant Indigenous Autonomy is incorporated into the project*
- c) Analyze the possibility of implementing land reclamation projects on riverbanks.*

- d) *Implement and promote agro-ecological production and marketing.*

#### **REVITALIZED AND RESILIENT TO CLIMATE CHANGE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS**

- a) *Adapt and make flexible the eligibility criteria for financing irrigation projects according to each municipality's conditions and reality.*
- b) *That irrigation projects contemplate aspects of a "watershed" approach*
- c) *Incorporate technological institutes for the generation of local capacities at a medium and higher technical level.*

#### **GROUP 2**

##### **PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTIONS FOR THE ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

1. *Complement the inventory of water sources and develop regulatory instruments for the sustainability of their use.*
2. *Prioritize technological actions to reverse the degradation of watersheds*
3. *Recognize and rescue experiences of each community*
4. *Recover acceptable practices of usages and customs in the management of water and natural resources.*
5. *Strengthen existing and current platforms by the strategic basin in the project's intervention area.*

##### **STRENGTHENING OF INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY CAPACITIES**

- a) *Strengthen the technical capacities of the autonomous departmental government of Cochabamba and the autonomous municipal governments to provide support in resilient practices to climate vulnerability.*
- b) *Promote the implementation of trust for credits in irrigation and agro-ecological production (flexible conditions in interest and capital payments)*
- c) *Rescue lessons learned from other programs or projects to scale actions and goals to be implemented.*
- d) *Promote the harmonization of institutional roles between the Autonomous Departmental Government and the autonomous municipal governments.*

*Participants in plenary express their interest and agreement to participate in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project "Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia".*

*SIXTH: It is recognized in plenary session that intercultural rural indigenous peoples and local communities have the right to object to any disagreement throughout the project cycle.*

*SEVENTH: It is agreed to continue with the socialization process with the support of the autonomous departmental government of Cochabamba for those actors who could not be present and were summoned.*

*EIGHT: This meeting ended in the same place and on the same date, at 4:00 p.m., after the minutes have been read and reviewed in plenary session, approved by the participants who accept and sign at the bottom stating its validity and effective fulfillment for the design of the project "Preservation and Restoration of Environmental Functions with Emphasis on Water Security for Adaptation to Climate Change and Greater Resilience of vulnerable Family Farmers in the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia".*



producto de sesiones participativas realizadas con anterioridad a esta reunión y coinciden con las necesidades de la región.

**CUARTO:** Los participantes trabajan en grupos, plantean y precisan su propia visión de la problemática y las opciones de solución que ellos han tomado a lo largo de su experiencia y que recomiendan ser incluidas en el proyecto. Finalizado los aportes, estos se recogieron por resultados y se exponen en plenaria por medio de un expositor.

**QUINTO:** Basándose en la metodología participativa desarrollada con los participantes, se obtienen los aportes para ser incluidos en el diseño del referido proyecto sobre la problemática del cambio climático a nivel local y las posibles soluciones planteadas por los mismos actores.

Las principales recomendaciones de los participantes son:

**GRUPO 1.**

**COMPONENTE SISTEMAS PRODUCTIVOS RESILIENTES Y SUSTENTABLES**

- a) Analizar la inclusión de municipios que no se encuentran en la Macroregión Valles y que son afectados por los efectos del Cambio Climático
- b) La Autonomía Indígena Originario Campesino de Raqaypampa se encuentra incorporada en el Proyecto.
- c) Analizar la posibilidad de implementar proyectos de recuperación de tierras en riberas de río
- d) Implementar y fomentar la producción y comercialización agroecológica

**COMPONENTE SISTEMA DE RIEGO REVITALIZADOS Y RESILIENTES AL CAMBIO CLIMATICO**

- a) Adecuar y flexibilizar los criterios de elegibilidad para el financiamiento de proyectos de riego de acuerdo a las condiciones y realidad de cada municipio
- b) Que los proyectos de riego contemplen aspectos de enfoque de "cuenca"
- c) Incorporar institutos tecnológicos para la generación de capacidades locales a nivel técnico medio y superior

**GRUPO 2.**

**COMPONENTE PRESERVACIÓN Y RESTAURACIÓN DE FUNCIONES AMBIENTALES PARA LA ADAPTACION AL CAMBIO CLIMATICO.**

- a) Complementar el inventario de fuentes de agua, así como desarrollar instrumentos de reglamentación para la sostenibilidad de su aprovechamiento
- b) Priorizar las acciones tecnológicas para revertir la degradación de cuencas
- c) Reconocer y rescatar experiencias propias de cada comunidad
- d) Recuperar buenas prácticas de usos y costumbres en la gestión del agua y los recursos naturales

- e) Fortalecer plataformas por cuenca estratégica existentes y/o vigentes en el área de intervención del proyecto.

**COMPONENTE FORTALECIMIENTO DE CAPACIDADES INSTITUCIONALES Y COMUNITARIAS.**

- Fortalecer las capacidades técnicas del Gobierno Autónomo Departamental de Cochabamba y los Gobiernos Autónomos Municipales para brindar apoyo en prácticas resilientes a la vulnerabilidad climática
- Promover la implementación de un Fideicomiso para créditos en riego y producción agroecológica (condiciones flexibles en intereses y pagos de capital)
- Rescatar lecciones aprendidas de otros programas y/o proyectos para escalar las acciones y metas a ser implementadas
- Promover la armonización de roles institucionales entre el Gobierno Autónomo Departamental y los gobiernos autónomos municipales

Los participantes manifiestan en plenaria su interés y acuerdo en participar en la implementación, seguimiento y evaluación del proyecto "Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación al Cambio Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia".

**SEXTO:** Se reconoce en plenaria que los pueblos indígena originario campesino interculturales y comunidades locales, tienen derecho de objetar cualquier inconformidad a lo largo del ciclo del proyecto.

**SEPTIMO:** Se acuerda continuar con el proceso de socialización con el apoyo del Gobierno Autónomo Departamental de Cochabamba a aquellos actores que no pudieron estar presentes y fueron convocados.

**OCTAVO:** Se finaliza la presente reunión en el mismo lugar y fecha, a las 16:00 horas, después de haber sido leída y revisada en plenaria el Acta, la cual fue aprobada por los participantes quienes aceptan y firman al pie manifestando su validez y cumplimiento efectivo para el diseño del Proyecto "Preservación y Restauración de Funciones Ambientales Para la Adaptación Al Cambio Climático y Lograr la Resiliencia de los Agricultores Familiares Vulnerables de la Macroregión Valles de Bolivia".

*[Firma]*  
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PRODUCTIVO Y MEDIO AMBIENTE  
GOB. Autónomo Municipal de La Paz

*[Firma]*  
Antonio Ustaria  
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Orlando Viquez Rios  
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Ing. Carlos Torrico  
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*[Firma]*  
G. A. H. Cepeda

*[Firma]*  
Gonzalo Muñoz  
GMD - SDO MF





Annex 1.

**National Technical Sheet - Basic information gathering on collaboration between indigenous and / or Afro-descendant peoples and FAO**

1. Country:	Bolivia
2. % of indigenous and/or afro descendant population	41,7% of the population is indigenous (Source: INE, Year 2012; Population and Housing Census 2012).
3. Total indigenous and/or afro-descendant population	4.199.977 inhabitants of the population are indigenous. 23,330 inhabitants of the population are Afro-Bolivian. (Source: INE, Year 2012; Population and Housing Census 2012.)
4. Indigenous languages spoken	<b>36 official languages:</b> Aymara, araona, baure, bésiro, canichana, cavineño, cayubaba, chácobo, chimán, ese ejja, guaraní, guarasu'we, guarayu, itonama, leco, machajuyai-kallawaya, machineri, maropa, mojeño-trinitario, mojeño-ignaciano, moré, mosetén, movima, pacawara, puquina, quechua, sirionó, tacana, tapiete, toromona, uru-chipaya, weenhayek, yaminawa, yuki, yuracaré y zamuco.
5. Ratification of ILO Convention 169 (Y /N) year	Law No.1257 of July 11, 1991
6. UNDRIP (Y/N) year:	Law No. 3760 of November 7, 2007
7. National laws regarding indigenous peoples and / or Afro-descendants (briefly mention)	Political Constitution of the Plurinational State of Bolivia <a href="https://www.oas.org/dil/esp/Constitucion_Bolivia.pdf">https://www.oas.org/dil/esp/Constitucion_Bolivia.pdf</a> Law No.835 Ratification of the Paris Agreement, September 17, 2016 <a href="https://www.derechoteca.com/gacetabolivia/ley-no-835-del-17-de-septiembre-de-2016/">https://www.derechoteca.com/gacetabolivia/ley-no-835-del-17-de-septiembre-de-2016/</a> Law No.300 Framework of Mother Earth and Comprehensive Development for Living Well dated October 15, 2012. <a href="https://bolivia.infoleyes.com/norma/4126/ley-marco-de-la-madre-tierra-y-desarrollo-integral-para-vivir-bien-300">https://bolivia.infoleyes.com/norma/4126/ley-marco-de-la-madre-tierra-y-desarrollo-integral-para-vivir-bien-300</a> Law No. 031 Framework of Autonomies and Decentralization of July 19, 2010. <a href="http://www.planificacion.gob.bo/uploads/marco-legal/Ley%20N%C2%B0%20031%20DE%20AUTONOMIAS%20Y%20DESCENTRALIZACION.pdf">http://www.planificacion.gob.bo/uploads/marco-legal/Ley%20N%C2%B0%20031%20DE%20AUTONOMIAS%20Y%20DESCENTRALIZACION.pdf</a> Law No. 144 of Community Agricultural Productive Revolution dated June 26, 2011

	<p><a href="https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/92466/107727/F1045538051/BOL92466.pdf">https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/92466/107727/F1045538051/BOL92466.pdf</a></p> <p>Law No. 338 of Rural and Indigenous Economic Organizations - OECAS and of Community Economic Organizations - OECOM for the Integration of Sustainable Family Farming and Food Sovereignty, dated January 26, 2013.</p> <p><a href="http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/bol120900.pdf">http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/bol120900.pdf</a></p> <p>Law No. 1715 of the National Agrarian Reform Service Amended by the Community Redirection Law No. 3545 dated November 28, 2006</p> <p><a href="https://ftierra.org/index.php/component/attachments/download/23">https://ftierra.org/index.php/component/attachments/download/23</a></p> <p>National Planning System Law No. 777 of January 21, 2016</p> <p><a href="https://observatorioplanificacion.cepal.org/es/marcos-regulatorios/ley-no-777-del-sistema-de-planificacion-integral-del-estado-spie-de-bolivia">https://observatorioplanificacion.cepal.org/es/marcos-regulatorios/ley-no-777-del-sistema-de-planificacion-integral-del-estado-spie-de-bolivia</a></p> <p>Forestry Law No. 1700 of June 12, 1996</p> <p><a href="https://bolivia.infoleyes.com/norma/2491/ley-forestal-1700">https://bolivia.infoleyes.com/norma/2491/ley-forestal-1700</a></p> <p>Law 3525 on the Regulation and Promotion of Ecological Non-Timber Agricultural and Forest Production dated November 21, 2006.</p> <p><a href="http://aopeb.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Bolivia-Ley-3525-y-Reglamentos-SNCPE.pdf">http://aopeb.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Bolivia-Ley-3525-y-Reglamentos-SNCPE.pdf</a></p>
8. Regions of the country with the largest territorial extension under the possession of indigenous peoples and / or Afro-descendants	<p>Bolivia is divided into the following regions and macro-regions: Amazonia, Plains and Savannas, Chiquitania and Pantanal, Yungas and Chapare, Andes, Chaco and Valleys. In this understanding, the regions with the largest territorial extension under the possession of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Amazonia</li> <li>- Plains and Savannas</li> <li>- Chiquitania</li> <li>- Chaco</li> </ul>
9. Regions of the country with the highest population density of indigenous and / or Afro-descendant peoples	<p>Macro-regions and regions with the highest density of indigenous peoples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Altiplano (Aymaras: 1.598 807 inhabitants)</li> <li>- Valleys (Quechuas: 1.837.105 inhabitants)</li> </ul> <p><a href="https://bolivia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Caracteristicas%20de%20Poblacion%202012.pdf">https://bolivia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Caracteristicas de Poblacion 2012.pdf</a></p>
10. Area (Mha) under the	<p>The surface area titled in favor of intercultural and Afro-Bolivian smallholder native indigenous peoples and nations amounts to:</p>

possession of Afro-descendant Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities	20,715,950.3 (twenty million seven hundred fifteen thousand nine hundred fifty hectares with three thousand square meters). <a href="https://ftierra.org/index.php?option=com_mtree&amp;task=att_download&amp;link_id=2&amp;cf_id=63">https://ftierra.org/index.php?option=com_mtree&amp;task=att_download&amp;link_id=2&amp;cf_id=63</a>
11. % of the total area of the country under the possession of indigenous peoples of African descent and traditional communities	Approximately 19% of the total area of the country with titled land rights in favor of indigenous peoples.
12. Current emblematic situation that illustrates some conflict or tension (access to land and territory, legal recognition, poverty, food insecurity, etc.)	The emblematic situations that generate conflict between the government and indigenous peoples in the territory are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Oil Exploration in protected areas.</li> <li>- Construction of Hydroelectric Plants in areas of influence to productive zones and territories of intercultural rural native indigenous peoples.</li> <li>- Construction of roads through indigenous territories.</li> <li>- Subjugation of Community Lands of Origin, small holders and indigenous communities.</li> <li>- Illegal forest activity</li> <li>- Illegal mining</li> <li>- Use of water and biodiversity by third parties outside indigenous territories.</li> </ul>
13. Brief description of the position or relationship between indigenous peoples and the current Government	Between 2000 and 2009, the indigenous smallholder intercultural movement has articulated the national popular indigenous peasant bloc, made up of the CSUTCB, CNMCIOB, Bartila Sisa, CSCIOB and CONAMAQ. Said social mechanism was established in the Pact of Unity and later in the CONALCAM made up of different social and political movements that elaborated proposals for the establishment of the new Plurinational State, emerging from the popular national indigenous bloc. In this case, the Unity Pact was organized around the objectives of elaborating proposals for the Constituent Assembly and coordinating strategies in alliance with the Movement Toward Socialism - MAS at the head of the current President Evo Morales

	<p>Ayma. However, although the participating organizations were heterogeneous in their structure, they elaborated consensual demands to achieve shared objectives on the ideological and discursive level. Later, CONALCAM will respond to three conjunctural elements: on the one hand, to confront the right-wing groups that opposed the Central Government; on the other hand, to unify the country in the face of increasingly acute polarization (east-west, opposition-ruling party); and finally to obtain the approval of the Law to call a referendum for the approval of the new Constitution. However, from 2009 to the present, there has been evidence of a fracture within the original indigenous smallholders' bloc that had achieved the new Plurinational State's establishment. However, this rupture was not and is not definitive with all, if not mainly with CIDOB and CONAMAQ, since, on June 21, 2010, CIDOB began the "VII march for the Defense of the Territory, Autonomy and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" to achieve the treatment of the Electoral Regime Law that would institute seven special districts for the indigenous peoples in the country. This situation would be repeated in 2011 when CIDOB, CONAMAQ and the TIPNIS Subcentral (Indigenous Territory and Isiboro Secure National Park) carried out the eighth and ninth march defence of TIPNIS. To date, the Unity Pact has been reconstituted; however, the development of actions is still emphatically questioned by CIDOB and CONAMAQ central and sub-central that feel affected in their territories by the construction of hydroelectric plants, roads, among other projects without prior consultation.</p>
14. Indigenist government body (Specify if FAO has or has had collaboration with it)	<p>In Bolivia, there is no specific governmental body, since all entities work for the entire population in general and emphasize strengthening Afro-Bolivian intercultural indigenous peoples and nations. The entities with which there is the most significant relationship and collaboration are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Rural Development and Lands</li> <li>- Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy</li> <li>- Ministry of Environment and Water Resources</li> <li>- Ministry of Defense, Vice Ministry of Civil Defense</li> <li>- Ministry of Health</li> <li>- Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> <li>- Autonomous Departmental Government</li> <li>- Municipal Autonomous Governments</li> <li>- Smallholder's Native Indigenous Governments</li> </ul>
15. Main indigenous leaders at the	<p>The main indigenous leaders at the national level are:</p>

<p>national level (Specify if FAO has or has had collaboration with them)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Segundina Flores, National Executive Confederation of Native Indigenous Peasant Women Bartolina Sisa - CMCIO "Bartolina Sisa".</li> <li>- Pedro Vare, National Executive, Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia - CIDOB.</li> <li>- Jacinto Herrera, National Executive, Unique Trade Union Confederation of Smallholder Workers of Bolivia - CSUCTCB.</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="755 520 1269 737">  <p><b>PACTO DE UNIDAD</b></p> <p><b>COINCABOL</b></p> <p>Coordinadora de Organizaciones Indígenas, Campesinas y Comunidades Interculturales de Bolivia</p> </div>
<p>16. Main indigenous and / or Afro-descendant organizations (Specify if FAO has or has had collaboration with any of these)</p>	<p>The main indigenous organizations in Bolivia are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia</li> <li>- CIDOB Unique Trade Union Confederation of Smallholder Workers of Bolivia</li> <li>- CSUCTCB Confederation of Native Indigenous Peasant Women Bartolina Sisa</li> <li>- CMCIO "Bartolina Sisa" Trade Union Confederation of Intercultural Communities Native to Bolivia</li> <li>- CSIOB Confederation of Ayllus and Brands of Qullasuyo</li> <li>- CONAMAQ</li> </ul> <p><b>Organizations in collaboration with FAO</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Indigenous Central of Amazonian Indigenous Peoples of Pando - CIPOAP, belonging to the CIDOB.</li> <li>- Central Indigenous of Amazonian Women of Pando - CIMAP, belonging to CIDOB.</li> <li>- Central Indigenous de Pueblos Tacanas - CIPTA, belonging to the CIDOB.</li> <li>- Leco Apolo Indigenous Peoples Center, belonging to the CIDOB.</li> <li>- Departmental Federation of Smallholders of Pando, belonging to the CSUTCB.</li> <li>- Regional Federation of Smallholders of the Vaca Diez del Beni Province, belonging to the CSUTCB.</li> <li>- CMCIO "Bartolina Sisa".</li> </ul>
<p>17. Recent FAO projects and / or</p>	<p>During the last 6 years, a series of projects with direct impact on indigenous peoples have been implemented, below we describe the</p>



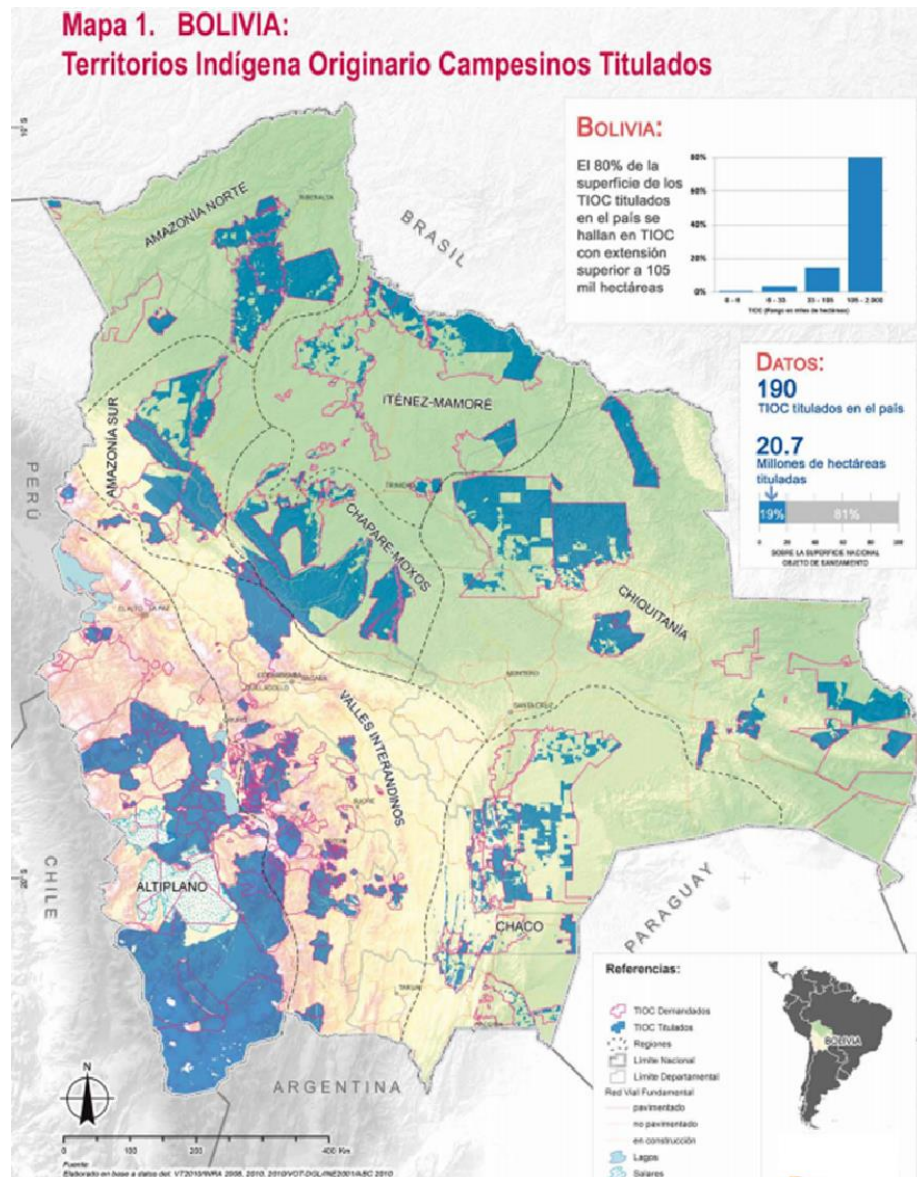
<p>collaborations with an impact on indigenous peoples and / or Afro-descendants (last 6 years)</p>	<p>most important and in the attached table the detail of implemented projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project to Strengthen the Community Social Economy in the Bolivian Amazon.</li> <li>- Emergency Project for Technical Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Reporting Loss of Livelihoods Due to Drought in the Chaco and Cochabamba Region.</li> <li>- Forest and Farm Project (FFF).</li> <li>- Project for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Agrobiodiversity in Five Macroregions of Bolivia.</li> <li>- Technical Assistance Program for the strengthening, coordination, articulation of Risk Management and increased resilience in Bolivia.</li> <li>- Technical Assistance Project to the Ministry of Environment and Water and prioritized Sub-national Governments for the implementation of the Harvesting Life Program, Safe Water Component</li> <li>- Program to Strengthen the Cotton Sector through South-South Cooperation.</li> <li>- Quinoa / Camelidae Integrated Agri-Food System Program.</li> <li>- Program for the Promotion of Sustainable Community Family Agriculture in the Bolivian Altiplano.</li> </ul>
<p>18. Recent FAO publications with an impact on indigenous peoples and / or Afro-descendants (last 6 years)</p>	<p>The publications disseminated and produced with an impact on indigenous peoples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transform food and agriculture to achieve the SDGs.</li> <li>- Practical guide for the implementation of Comprehensive Forest and Land Management Plans.</li> <li>- Post-Harvest Operations in Cocoa.</li> <li>- Analysis of the Technical and Institutional Capacities for the Comprehensive Management of Disaster Risk in the Agricultural Sector and Food Security. <a href="https://issuu.com/ucerbolivia">https://issuu.com/ucerbolivia</a></li> </ul>
<p>19. Are indigenous and/or Afro-descendant peoples directly mentioned in the CPF? Y / N (if positive, mention the specific result)</p>	<p>The CPF of Bolivia directly mentions and prioritizes work with indigenous, rural and intercultural peoples and nations in the following Government Priorities (PG):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PG2 Ecological agri-food systems, community and peasant family agriculture.</li> <li>• Output 2.3: MyPEs and the different forms of community-based Organization (OECAs, OECOM and others), with the support of FAO in coordination with the MDPyEP / MMAyA / MDRyT, implement socio-</li> </ul>

	<p>economic undertakings for the collection and transformation of their agroecological production and use integral forest with prioritization in Amazonian products, through the accompaniment and technical, financial and organizational assistance of the ETAs, within the framework of the Our Forests, Amazon and Ecological Production Programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Output 2.4: MyPEs and the different forms of a community-based organization (OECAs, OECOM and others), with the support of FAO in coordination with the MDPyEP / MDRyT, commercialize their products in local markets and access the purchasing programs of the Status (school meals, subsidies/vouchers). - PG3 Comprehensive and sustainable management of soils, forests, water and biodiversity.</li> <li>• Output 3.2: MMAyA and the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands have designed and implemented, respectively, the "Preservation and Restoration Program of the environmental functions with an emphasis on water security for adaptation and mitigation to climate change and the National Management Program and Comprehensive and Sustainable Management of Water and Soils to increase the resilience of vulnerable smallholder families.</li> </ul> <p>- PG4 Resilience of livelihoods and comprehensive risk management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Output 4.5: Vulnerable peasant, indigenous and intercultural communities implement strategies, plans and actions for comprehensive risk management, prevention and attention to emergencies (biological, for example, lobsters), to achieve livelihoods (forests, agriculture at the level of the basin) resilient, sustainable and inclusive in coordination with the ETAs, within the framework of the National Program for Risk Management and Our Forests.</li> </ul>
20. Areas of possible FAO collaboration with indigenous peoples at the country level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comprehensive and Sustainable Management of Forests, Water and Biodiversity</li> <li>- Community Family Farming (Decade of Family Farming)</li> <li>- Agricultural Risk Management and Resilience</li> </ul>
21. Is there a FAO document translated into original languages? (if	No

positive, mention the specific document)	
22. Observations and / or additional comments:	
23. FAO Focal Point for Indigenous and/or Afro- descendant peoples	Wilson Rocha

## Annex 2.

Summary overview of the Plurinational State of Bolivia and indigenous peoples, in relation to the FAO-MMAyA program



### 2.1 Map of Bolivia

19% of the national territory is under tenure of indigenous peoples

**SOLDEPANDO Cantidad de habitantes indígenas por países**

<b>País</b>	<b>Población indígena</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Población total</b>
México	16'933.283	15,1%	112'336.538
Perú	7'021.271	24,0%	29'272.000
Guatemala	5'881.009	41,0%	14'334.000
Bolivia*	4'199.977	41,7%	10'059.856
Chile	1'805.243	11,0%	16'341.929
Colombia	1'559.852	3,4%	46'448.000
Ecuador	1'018.176	7,0%	14'483.499
Argentina	955.032	2,4%	40'117.096
Brasil	896.917	0,5%	190'755.799
Venezuela	724.592	2,7%	27'227.930
Honduras	536.541	7,0%	7'619.000
Nicaragua	518.104	8,9%	5'813.000
Panamá	417.559	12,3%	3'405.813
Paraguay	112.848	1,8%	6'232.511
Costa Rica	104.143	2,4%	4'301.712
Uruguay	76.452	2,4%	3'251.654
El Salvador	14.408	0,2%	6'218.000
<b>TOTALES</b>	<b>42'775.405</b>	<b>8,0%</b>	<b>538'548.394</b>

\*Dato actualizado INE-Bolivia

Soldepando.com

II.2 Percentage (%) of Indigenous and/or Afro-descendant population in Latin America





II.3 Nations of Bolivia and the distribution of the 36 native languages

2.4. Situations that create tension in Bolivia regarding the rights of indigenous peoples (access to land and territory, legal recognition, poverty, food insecurity, etc.):

- Oil exploration in protected areas.
- Construction of Hydroelectric Plants with influence in areas adjacent to production practices and territories of intercultural rural native indigenous peoples.
- Construction of roads through indigenous territories.
- Subjugation of Community Lands of Origin, peasant and indigenous communities.
- Illegal forest activity.
- Illegal mining exploitation.
- Exclusive local water use.
- Indiscriminate hunting by third parties outside indigenous territories

2.5 Indigenous governmental institutions with which FAO works on indigenous peoples:

- Ministry of Rural Development and Lands
- Ministry of Productive Development and Plural Economy
- Ministry of Environment and Water Resources
- Ministry of Defense, Vice Ministry of Civil Defense
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Autonomous Municipal Governments
- Autonomous Departmental Government

2.6 Main indigenous and / or Afro-descendant organizations with which FAO maintains work on indigenous peoples.

The main indigenous organizations are the following:

- Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia - CIDOB
- Unique Trade Union Confederation of Smallholder Workers of Bolivia - CSUCTCB
- Confederation of Native Indigenous Smallholder Women Bartolina Sisa - CMCIO "Bartolina Sisa"
- Trade Union Confederation of Native Intercultural Communities -CSIOB
- Confederation of Ayllus and Brands of Qullasuyo - CONAMAQ

Organizations with which FAO collaborates

- Indigenous Central of Amazonian Indigenous Peoples of Pando - CIPOAP, belonging to the CIDOB.
- Central Indigenous of Amazonian Women of Pando - CIMAP, belonging to CIDOB.
- Central Indigenous de Pueblos Tacanas - CIPTA, belonging to the CIDOB.
- Leco Apolo Indigenous Peoples Center, belonging to the CIDOB.
- Departmental Federation of Smallholders of Pando, belonging to the CSUTCB.
- Regional Federation of Smallholders of the Vaca Diez del Beni Province, belonging to the CSUTCB.
- CMCIO "Bartolina Sisa".

2.7 Projects developed in Bolivia with the support of FAO

- Project to Strengthen the Community Social Economy in the Bolivian Amazon.
- Emergency Project for Technical Assistance to Vulnerable Populations that Report Loss of Livelihoods Due to Drought in the Chaco and Cochabamba Region.
- Forest and Farm Project (FFF).
- Project for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Agrobiodiversity in Five Macro-regions of Bolivia.

- Technical Assistance Program for the strengthening, coordination, articulation of the Risk Management and increased resilience in Bolivia.
- Technical Assistance Project to the Ministry of Environment and Water Resources and Sub-national Governments that were prioritized for the implementation of the Harvesting Life Program.
- Safe water component
- Program to Strengthen the Cotton Sector through South-South Cooperation.
- Quinoa / Camelidae Integrated Agri-Food System Program
- Program for the Promotion of Sustainable Community Family Agriculture in the Bolivian Altiplano

## 2.8 Direct mention of indigenous and/or Afro-descendant peoples in the CPF

The FAO CPF in Bolivia has established the following government priorities (GP):

### **PG2 Ecological agri-food systems, community and peasant family agriculture.**

- Output 2.3: MyPEs and the different forms of community-based Organization (OECAs, OECOM and others), with the support of FAO in coordination with the MDPyEP / MMAyA / MDRyT, implement socio-economic undertakings for the collection and transformation of their agroecological production and use integral forest with prioritization in Amazonian products, through the accompaniment and technical, financial and organizational assistance of the ETAs, within the framework of the Our Forests, Amazon and Ecological Production Programs.
- Output 2.4: MyPEs and the different forms of a community-based organization (OECAs, OECOM and others), with the support of FAO in coordination with the MDPyEP / MDRyT, commercialize their products in local markets and access the purchasing programs of the Status (school meals, subsidies/vouchers).

### **PG3 Comprehensive and sustainable management of soils, forests, water and biodiversity.**

- Output 3.2: MMAyA and the Ministry of Rural Development and Lands have designed and implemented, respectively, the Preservation and Restoration Program for environmental functions with an emphasis on water security for adaptation and mitigation to climate change and the National Management Program and Comprehensive and Sustainable Management of Water and Soils to increase the resilience of vulnerable smallholder families.

### **PG4 Resilience of livelihoods and comprehensive risk management.**



- Output 4.5: Vulnerable smallholder, indigenous and intercultural communities implement strategies, plans and actions for comprehensive risk management, prevention and attention to emergencies (biological, for example, lobsters), to achieve livelihoods (forests, agriculture at the level of the basin) resilient, sustainable and inclusive in coordination with the ETAs, within the framework of the National Program for Risk Management and Our Forests.

## Appendix 7. 2. Final Logical Framework Validation Process of the RECEM-Valles Project



**Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations**

UPSCALING ECOSYSTEM BASED CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF VULNERABLE RURAL COMMUNITIES IN THE  
VALLES MACRO-REGION OF THE PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA  
- RECEM-VALLES –

**Appendix 7.2. Final Logical Framework Validation Process of the RECEM-Valles  
Project**

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**December 31, 2021**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

## FINAL LOGICAL FRAMEWORK VALIDATION PROCESS OF THE RECEM-VALLES PROJECT

### 1 SUMMARY

This document reflects the joint actions carried out by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in support of the Ministry of the Environment and Water (MMAyA) to carry out the process of presentation of the logical framework in five (5) departments in Bolivia, of the project “Upscaling Ecosystem-Based Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Rural Communities in the Valles Macro-region of the Plurinational State of Bolivia – RECEM Valles.”

During the last decade several international forums<sup>5</sup> have drawn attention to the crucial challenges and strategies that indigenous peoples carry out for their survival and the preservation of their cultures; their common knowledge and wisdom, practices, and experiences in highly unfavorable conditions of poverty, food insecurity and levels of malnutrition greater than those of the non-indigenous population. The communities situation are aggravated when their territories and their livelihoods are the objectives of policies, programs, projects, which seriously threaten the ways and means of life of indigenous peoples, since there is a widespread lack of respect for their rights and cultures, which has caused many communities to be decimated, dispossessed or forcibly resettled of their lands.

The above provides meaning to the effort of essential collaborations<sup>6</sup> such as the one implemented by FAO and its allied organizations to incorporate the right to FPIC in the work of each respective organization, as regards the design and implementation of programs and projects, guaranteeing that the rights of indigenous peoples are duly respected.

The logical framework and consultation presentation sessions consisted of five sessions, one each day, with groups, both men and women, indigenous and non-indigenous, agricultural producers, users of irrigation systems. They met to identify the actions necessary to implement the program’s strategic vision “Upscaling Ecosystem-Based Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Rural Communities in the Valles Macro-region of the Plurinational State of Bolivia – RECEM Valles.”

For this, the participants shared their knowledge, practices and expressed the results of their own experiences during their working lives and answered specific questions that allowed identifying strategies and activities that FAO Bolivia and the MMAyA will develop in the proposal to be presented to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). We thank all the people involved in the organization and development of the workshops, as well as the assistants, and participants and support

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<sup>5</sup> The climate change negotiations at COP 21 in Paris in 2015 recognize that indigenous peoples may have some of the present answers to future challenges. In 2007, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, recognizing their rights and making specific mention of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) as a prerequisite for any activity that affects their ancestral lands, their territories and their natural resources.

<sup>6</sup> To this end, FAO established alliances with Action Against Hunger (ACF); ActionAid (AA); the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID); The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (IFRC); the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and World Vision (WV).

personnel from the five sub-regions where the joint FAO - MMAyA. The following table shows the level of participation for each of the subregions of the Macro Valleys.

## 2 REPORT

The framework of the 2021-2025 Economic Development Plan and the Patriotic Agenda of the Plurinational Government of Bolivia, for the fulfillment of rights and obligations between the State, society and nature, the Ministry of Environment and Water (MMAyA) with technical support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Bolivia - FAO, has prepared the Concept Note of the Project "Upscaling Ecosystem-Based Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Rural Communities in the Valles Macro-region of the Plurinational State of Bolivia – RECEM Valles", to be submitted to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

The participatory and consultive cycle promoted by the MMAyA, on behalf of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, five validation and consensus workshops were held in the Valleys Macro region through the Associations of Communities and the Autonomous Municipal Governments of Sucre, Camargo, Tarija, Samaipata and Cochabamba, facilitated by the United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture in Bolivia - FAO.

This document constitutes the systematization of the workshops and describes the specifications of the presentation and consultation of each.

### 2.1 Logical framework Program "Upscaling Ecosystem Based Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Rural Communities in the Valles Macro-region of the Plurinational State of Bolivia – RECEM Valles" presented.

The objective of the program is to increase the resilience to climate change of the communities and small farmers of the Valleys Macroregion of Bolivia through the strengthening of capacities and development of better agricultural practices to increase productivity, the sustainability of their agroecosystems under efficient irrigation to adapt to increasing variability in temperature and rainfall.

The Government of Bolivia, through the program, prioritizes to 18 micro basins, located in 65 municipalities of the Macro-region Valles, of the Departments of Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, Potosí, Tarija, and Santa Cruz. More than 58,000 agricultural households are expected through the project to benefit directly from the training, implementation and improvement of irrigation systems, hydrological and agricultural information system, and water management in micro-basins.

The program has the following four components:

Components	Results
1. Restored and conserved micro-watersheds and ecosystem functions and services.	The water security of communities and small producers has been improved to guarantee the sustainability of their climate-resilient livelihoods due to the management of prioritized micro-basins and the preservation and restoration of environmental functions.

2. Revitalized and Resilient to Climate Change Irrigation Systems	The existing irrigation systems have been revitalized and optimized for efficient water use, reducing droughts' risks due to the variability of temperatures, prolonged dry periods, and scarce rainfall.
3. Resilient and Sustainable Production Systems	The capacities of small farmers, including women and young people, have been strengthened to increase their agroecosystems' productivity and sustainability as an adaptation measure to the variability of temperatures, rains, and droughts because of climate change.
4. Strengthening of Community and Institutional Capacities	Small farmers and communities have strengthened public and community institutional capacities to implement resilience and climate risk management practices.

## 2.2 Methodology

Each workshop was developed under a general basic program, adapted - to the time, characteristics, and realities of each place. The active participatory methodology has been used allowing and facilitating that the main actors are active protagonists from their reality, experience, uses and customs, and their own experiences. This methodology enriched the sessions' fluidity and progress and the real contribution to the project in question.

Each session began with welcome words from the host authorities, while representatives of the municipality's governments and community leaders made the official opening after registering participants.

The participants, made a personal presentation, indicating the organization they represent. These descriptions made it possible to create an environment of greater trust and recognition among participants.

The representative of the FAO Bolivia Wilson Rocha, made a presentation and explanation of the project logical framework, background, scope, and projections, explaining in a simplified manner the project according to each context, considering the technical complexity of the project and the cultural diversity of the participants.

After the presentation and the discussion, the participants expressed full support for the Project.

## 2.3 WORKSHOPS

### 3.1.1 Department of Cochabamba.

#### a. Context.

The workshop for this project area was carried out in Cochabamba municipality, in the center of Bolivia, in the Cercado province.

The department of Cochabamba is geographically allocated in the grand valley in the middle of the Andes Mountains, has 55,631 Km<sup>2</sup>, and is over 2,333 meters above sea level. This Department is the third most populated and has a most population density with 31,6 hab/km<sup>2</sup>. This Department represents 39% of the project's selected area, with 26 municipalities participating.

The principal socio-economic activities in the area are vegetables and grains production (wheat, corn, beans) for consumption in the metropolitan area of Cochabamba.

The Turani National Park is the principal water source for the inhabitants of the participant's municipalities of the project; this zone is the most extensive construction of dams and reservoirs to guarantee human consumption and irrigation.

Small farmers who dominate the work area are descendants of Quechua Indigenous Peoples.

#### **b. SESSION 1. – Workshop Specifications.**

The workshop was held in Cochabamba city, on December 20, 2021, from 15:00 to 19:00 h, at the local Organization of Irrigation Vinto, with representatives of the Municipalities of Vinto, Quillacollo and Cercado, representatives of the Association of Municipalities of Cochabamba AMDECO, and organizations related to the subject of Natural Resources and Water. There were a total of 21 participants.

Welcome and inauguration remarks of the event were provided by the president of the organization of irrigation, Walter Caseres.

The participants, in a consensus decision, carried out the review and analysis of the logical framework of the program in plenary, approved the following activities:

- Support for organic and ecological agricultural production of small producers.
- Climate adaptation measures must include mitigating damage from hail and frost, for example implementing anti-hail mesh.
- Support for commercialization of agricultural products.
- Involve youth and children in educational activities and awareness about climate change.
- Intensify workshops on the aspect of climate change to increase the resilience of communities.



Participants of the meeting of socialization of the logical framework of the program in Cochabamba

Finally, as a token of their agreement, acceptance and validation of the document presented, the participants proceeded to sign the attendance.

### **3.1.2 Department of Santa Cruz.**

#### **a. Context.**

The Department of Samaipata is geographically in the first Andean foothills at 1,670 meters altitude above sea level. It has a temperate sub-tropical climate, with two seasons: a warm summer with temperatures around 30°C and cool winter with temperatures below 10°C.

The principal socio-economic activities in the area are vegetables of the basic family basket for the great city of Santa Cruz and municipalities of influence that are part of the metropolitan region. Organic production of vegetables associated with the National Park and natural area of Integrated Management of Amboro.

It is a recognized artisan and tourist center, considering that there is a significant influence of the Quechua culture called the Fort of Samaipata, which is why it is a, it is the last stronghold of the Incas at the gates of the Amazon.

#### **b. SESSION 2. Workshop Specifications.**

The workshop was held in the City of Samaipata, on December 22, 2021, from 10:00 to 15:00 h, at the local Samaipata Municipality, Florida Province. It is located 119 Km from the Santa Cruz Capital,

and there were present representatives of the Municipalities of Samaipata, Los Negros, Comarapa, El Puente, and Quirusillas, representatives of the Association of Municipalities of Santa Cruz AMDECRUZ, and organizations related to the subject of Natural Resources and Water. There were a total of 29 participants.

Welcome and inauguration remarks of the event were given by the Mayor of Samaipata.

The participants, in a consensus decision, carried out the review and analysis of the logical framework of the program in plenary, approved the following activities:

- Implement rainwater harvesting systems.
- Set aside communal areas for water recharge.
- Formulate municipal irrigation development plans based on the local water use plan.
- Implement drip irrigation systems.
- Incorporate revitalized and modernized irrigation systems (through geomembrane and other materials and facilities for irrigation provision)
- Support the implementation of PTDI (Territorial Plan for Comprehensive Municipal Development) in all municipalities involved in the project.
- Develop productive credit portfolios accessible to all producers and communities with fewer requirements.
- Implement the early warning system for agricultural risks for the use of producers.
- Develop training courses and workshops for young leaders and women.



Participants of the meeting of socialization of the logical framework of the program in Samaipata

Finally, as a token of their agreement, acceptance and validation of the document presented, the participants proceeded to sign the attendance.



### 3.1.3 Department of Tarija.

#### a. Context.

The Department Tarija is in the extreme south, bordering on the north with Chuquisaca, on the east with Paraguay up to the Trifinio Hito Esmeralda where its southern border with Argentina begins on the west with Potosí. With 37,623 km<sup>2</sup>, it is the least extensive department; with 482,196, it is the third least populated. Despite being in intertropical areas, the altitudes of the extreme west mean that cold temperatures with snowfall are frequent there at any time of the year.

The principal socio-economic activities in the area are agriculture and cattle breeding; the most significant is the fruit production, especially grapes and apples, the grape production is 80% produced by small farmers, and the 70% is destiny for wine and *singanis*, and important industry in the zone.

- b. The Tarija Department is the national reserve of Sama, declared as a RAMSAR site, a hydrologic regulator in the ecosystem associated with wetlands. **SESSION 3.- Workshop Description.**

The workshop was held in the City of Tarija, on December 28, 2021, from 10:00 to 12:00 at the Tarija Municipality Association – (AMT acronym in Spanish), with representatives of the Municipalities of Tarija, Padcaya, Uriondo y San Lorenzo, representative of the Association of Municipalities of Tarija – AMT, and organizations related to the subject of Natural Resources and Water. There were a total of 16 participants.

Welcome and inauguration remarks of the event were given by the President of AMT, Bartolome Lopez.

The participants, in a consensus decision, carried out the review and analysis of the logical framework of the program in plenary, approved the following activities:

- Contribute to implementing the master plan for the Guadalquivir basin within the framework of the RECEM Valles program.
- A study of products with high commercial value based on the eight studies of the agri-food chain carried out in Tarija.
- Finance the legal constitution of 20 Producers Associations.
- Implement collection and marketing centers for products from small family farming.
- Intensify workshops on the aspect of climate change to increase the resilience of communities.
- Include in the implementation process the municipality of El Puente since it is in an area and influences water recharge zones that contributes to the development of the central valley of Tarija.



Participants of the meeting of socialization of the logical framework of the program in Tarija

Finally, as a token of their agreement, acceptance and validation of the document presented, the participants proceeded to sign the attendance.

#### **3.1.4 Department of Chuquisaca.**

##### **a. Context.**

The Chuquisaca department represents 26% of the municipalities involved and interested in the project and is the second most complex territory to cover; for this, the team did two workshops; the first to cover the center and north of the Chuquisaca department in Sucre and the other in Camargo for southern stakeholders.

Chuquisaca Department has two differentiated ecological floors, the head of the valley and the valley with an altitude that ranges from 2,700 to 2,200 meters above sea level, the native forests typical of the inter-Andean valleys of Bolivia with a warm climate, make Chuquisaca have a tremendous ecological value.

Part of the geomorphological unit called "Eastern Andean Cordillera." With a predominance of hills and mountains and reduced flat surfaces suitable for cultivation, located in the northern part of the section and on river terraces. The prevailing climate is temperate sub-humid, with an average annual temperature of 15°C and an average maximum of 22°C, and a minimum of 1.9°C.

On the south the principal socio-economic activities in the area are fruit production, mainly grape, the landscape vineyards aloud to the small farmers developing ethnoecotourism.

In the inter-Andean valleys, the productive activity is focused on producing vegetables, tubers and grains. There are 327 types of corn, 1500 types of potatoes and at least 600 varieties of genetic origin typical of the area.

This project area represents indigenous people's territory, representing most of the families belonging to the social basis producers whose form of organization is agrarian unions.

#### **b. SESSION 4. – Workshop Description.**

The first workshop was in Camargo Municipality, which is the first section of the Nor Cinti province; on December 28, 2021, from 16:00 to 19:00 h, at the Farmers' Federation of North and South Cintis, with representatives of the Municipalities Camargo, Culpina, San Lucas, Villa Vecia and organizations related to the subject of Natural Resources and Water from the south of the department. There were a total of 21 participants.

Welcome and inauguration remarks of the event were given by the President of Organization Bartolina Sisa, Esperanza Guevara.

The participants, in a consensus decision, carried out the review and analysis of the logical framework of the program in plenary, approved the following activities:

- Implement technical irrigation reservoirs and dams.
- Carry out reforestation activities with native species: Churquis, molles.
- Promote the monitoring of agricultural risks by the municipality
- Implement collection and marketing centers for products from small family farming.
- Include in the implementation process the municipality of Villa Vecia.
- Incorporate revitalized and modernized irrigation systems, anti-hail nets, and thermal blankets.



Participants of the meeting of socialization of the logical framework of the program in Camargo. Finally, as a token of their agreement, acceptance and validation of the document presented, the participants proceeded to sign the attendance.

#### **c. SESSION 5. – Workshop Description.**

The workshop was held in the City of Sucre, on December 30, 2021, from 10:00 to 12:00 at the Commonwealth of Municipalities of Chuquisaca Centro, with representatives of the Municipalities of Tomina, Sopachuy, Padilla, Azurduy, and organizations related to the subject of Natural Resources and Water. There were a total of 12 participants.

Welcome and inauguration remarks of the event from President of Municipalities of Chuquisaca Association Leoncio Layme.

The participants, in a consensus decision, carried out the review and analysis of the logical framework of the program in plenary, approved the following activities:

- Strengthen the technical capacities of the Autonomous Municipal Governments to provide support in resilient practices to climate vulnerability.
- Promote the implementation of credits in irrigation and agro-ecological production
- Promote the harmonization of institutional roles between the Autonomous Departmental Government and the Autonomous Municipal Governments who do not participate in the workshop. The decision includes, holding a new workshop convoked under Autonomous Departmental Government of Chiquisaca, with the recommendation to include female delegates, based on gender equity.





Finally, as a token of their agreement, acceptance and validation of the document presented, the participants proceeded to sign the attendance.

### 3.1.5 Department of Potosí

#### a. Context.

The Municipality of Potosí is in the Southern Altiplano, surrounded by mountains and the Kari Mountain Range. Its climate is cold, with temperatures ranging between  $-2^{\circ}$  and  $20^{\circ}$  C. The most important summit is Cerro Rico de Potosí, at 4,800 m.a.s.l. Its surrounding rivers are the Huayna Mayu and La Ribera, tributaries of Tarapaya and the Pilcomayo, which are highly contaminated by

residues from mining-metallurgical activity. In the Municipality, there are approximately 34 lagoons that serve as drinking water reservoirs for the city and the Tarapaya hot springs lagoon.

This project area represents an important indigenous people's territory, 90% of the population who lived in Potosí is of Quechua origin, representing most families belonging to the social basis producers whose form of organization is an association, the south, the principal socio-economic activities in the area are fruit production and vegetables.

#### **b. SESSION 6. – Workshop Description.**

The workshop was in Potosí Municipality, on January 8 20221, from 15:00 to 17:00 h, at the Farmers' Federation of Potosí, with representatives of the Municipalities Vitichi, Tupiza, Cotagaita, Caiza D, Tinguipaya, Ocuri, Puna, Ravelo, Tacobamba, Tinguipaya, Yocalla and organizations related to the subject of Natural Resources and Water from the south of the department. There were a total of 10 participants.

Welcome and inauguration remarks of the event were provided by the President of AMDEPO (Asociación de Municipios de Potosí), Carlos Perez.

The participants, in a consensus decision, carried out the review and analysis of the logical framework of the program in plenary, approved the following activities:

- • Strengthen the technical assistance capacities of municipal governments in the project's area of influence, especially regarding the corresponding information and monitoring systems.
- • Implement technical irrigation systems in close coordination with national programs and projects and especially the needs of local actors and producers.
- • Carry out the monitoring of wastewater and those sources of water that contribute to the irrigation of productive systems.
- Contribute to implementing resilient and inclusive agri-food production systems with all stakeholders, prioritizing community-based producers.
- Incorporate revitalized and modernized irrigation systems, anti-hail nets, and thermal blankets



The meeting was virtual via Zoom; the face-to-face visit had to be suspended due to the rise in COVID-19 cases in the area. If conditions and protocols allow, will be doing a field visit in the second half of January 2022.

Technicians from Vitichi, Cotagaita, Tupiza, and Pojo Municipalities and their authorities participated in the meeting

- Carlos Villena, technician of the municipality of Tupiza
- Americo Flores, technician of the municipality of Vitichi
- Lorenzo Salina, technician of the municipality of Cotagaita
- Abdon Vera, technician of the municipality of Pojo
- Pedro Lima, Potosí Producers Association

### **3.2 Conclusions.**

- The process to socialize and consult with the stakeholders began in April 2019, with the Consultation on Free Prior and Informed Consent with communities and actors of municipalities of the Macro Region Valles and the gender study, despite the time and difficulties over this past two years, the authorities, irrigation organizations and producers' associations, keep and ratified the demand of work in actions to deal with the extreme phenomenon of hail, frost, and drought.
- The irrigation system technification related to the periods of low water would represent a climate change adaptation strategy, which sustainable integrate sustainable watershed

management and conservation of water sources and sustainable use of soils to achieve neutrality in land degradation and water security.

- The small farmers and their organizations across the project areas in this consultation are interested in working collaboratively with the representatives of the Autonomous Municipal Governments, who are also farmers, and consider it important to work more closely with municipalities, universities, and other higher study centers.
- The local authorities from municipalities and departments have the political will to sustain and achieve the project objectives, support technical and logistical monitoring of the activities, and actively participate in the project processes.