Impact; Paradigm shift

IF public and private financing for investing on EbA measures to enhance climate resilient livelihoods are accessible to vulnerable communities in the Puna Ecosystem; **THEN** the resilience of these communities will be improved as a result of the conservation and restoration of ecosystems and ecosystem services through EbA measures; **BECAUSE** local communities will scale up conservation and management of ecosystems based on best practices and ancestral knowledge, develop climate resilient diversified livelihoods through better market access and economic opportunities with support from multilevel landscape governance instruments

Outcomes & co-benefits

- **Outcome 1. Puna ecosystems are restored, conserved and better managed through the implementation of EbA measures complemented by CRVC**
- **Co-benefit 1** Maintenance of ecosystem services in the project area
- **Co-benefit 2** GHG emissions are avoided through the conservation and restoration of degraded ecosystems
- **Co-benefit 3** Improvement of local economy through better economic opportunities and poverty reduction
- **Outcome 2. Public and private financing for EbA measures and climate resilient livelihoods are accessible and being actively used by vulnerable communities in the Puna Ecosystem**
- **Co-benefit 4** Awareness raising and capacity building of local stakeholders
- **Co-benefit 5** Gender sensitive approaches mainstreamed in EbA and CRVC measures
- **Outcome 3. EbA and climate resilience are mainstreamed into multilevel landscape governance instruments**

Outputs

- **Output 1.1. Investments for EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains are implemented at the local landscape level**
- **Output 1.2. The use of EbA knowledge is recovered and disseminated, and local monitoring committees and observation systems are implemented**
- **Output 2.1. Financial mechanisms for the implementation of EbA measures and improvement of climate resilient livelihoods are established**
- **Output 3.1. Multilevel landscape governance is improved through strengthening of national capacity, regulatory frameworks and M&E systems**

Project activities

Resilient ecosystems and communities (Component 1):

1.1.1 Setting up the basis for financing and implementing EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains

1.1.2 Financing and implementing EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains

1.1.3 Technical assistance for implementing EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains at local landscape level

1.2.1 Recover, innovate and scale up ancestral knowledge and practices

1.2.2 Implement community monitoring and observation systems to measure the impact of EbA measures and provide feedback on regional and national policies

Public and private investment to scale up (Component 2):

2.1.1 Establish the Puna Facility for the long-term financing of EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains

2.1.2 Strengthen capacities to develop and implement innovative mechanisms for EbA in high Andean ecosystems

2.1.3 Support the greening of microcredits to promote EbA and climate resilient value chains

Governance and capacity development (Component 3):

3.1.1 Strengthen the capacities for territorial planning and governance processes integrating EbA and climate resilience

3.1.2 Strengthen regulatory frameworks and M&E systems at national level

Barriers and Risks

- **Economic & Financial barriers:** - Family farms, in particular women, have unequal participation in the agricultural value chain, lack economies of scale, limited commercial activity, access to markets and financing - Insufficient supply of financial products and support for climate resilient/sustainable development
- **Risk:** Insufficient financing may put at risk the long-term sustainability of the public or private investment
- **Technical barrier:** - Limited technical capacity prevent family farmers, particularly women, of accessing investment and in participating in decision-making processes - Limited capacity to integrate EbA and climate resilience into territorial planning, government processes and M&E systems
- **Knowledge and information barriers:** - Best practices and ancestral knowledge linked to EbA are not sufficiently disseminated, particularly for women and scaled-up
- **Risk:** Local stakeholders are not sufficiently organized, engaged and interested in participating in the project
- **Risk:** Coordination among regional government stakeholders is insufficient to sustain project results
- **Institutional barriers:** - Limited alignment and coordination among stakeholders to reinforce positive impact on the territory - Limited institutional knowledge hinders the implementation of PES schemes - Limited integration of EbA into regulatory frameworks

Assumptions

- No adverse external events (public health emergencies, natural disasters) disrupt timely implementation of key project elements
- Market forces in the agribusiness value chains remain stable during project implementation
- Improved coordination, access to finance and information on increasing climate variability and climate resilient approaches will help to convince family farms to adopt and scale up EbA measures and Climate Resilient Value Chains
- Local communities, especially woman and youth are motivated to actively participate in implementing EbA measures for enhancing Climate Resilient Value Chains
- MIDAGRI and other local authorities embrace the transformation for improved coordination among its programs, other sectors and vulnerable communities