



Ministerio del
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Paraguay
de la gente

Mid-Term Progress Reporting

For Country: Paraguay

Atlas project ID (Award): 00084610

Atlas project ID (Output): 00092546

June 2019

(with updates till June 2020)

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

Readiness Fund

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The Facility Management Team and the REDD Country Participant shall make this document publicly available, in accordance with the World Bank Access to Information Policy and the Guidance on Disclosure of Information for the FCPF Readiness Fund (Annex 3 of the Common Approach, revised August 9, 2012).

Note 1: [FMT Note 2012-7 rev](#) lays out the process for REDD Country Participants to submit, and the Participants Committee (PC) to review, mid-term progress reports and requested for additional funding of up to US\$5 million.

Note 2: The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the FCPF Delivery Partner in Paraguay. This independent Mid Term Evaluation (MTE) follows UNDP's internal processes. The MTE is not intended to be used to access additional readiness funds. This report is a translated summary of the original full report (June 5th 2019) available [here](#).

Note 3: This version of the report presents the findings of MTR conducted in the first half of 2019 and adds the progress in the implementation of activities until the first semester of 2020.

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List of Abbreviations

APR	Annual Progress Report
BUR	Biannual Update Report
CMNUCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - UNFCCC
CSJ	Supreme Court of Justice
DNCC	Dirección Nacional de Cambio Climático
ENBCS	National Strategy on Forests for Sustainable Growth – equivalent to the REDD+ National Strategy
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FRL	Forest Reference Level
FVC	Green Climate Fund
INDERT	Rural Development National Institute
INDI	Indigenous Peoples Institute
INFONA	National Forestry Institute
INGEI	Greenhouse Gas Inventories
IPTA	Agrarian Technology Institute
MADES	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
MAG	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MDS	Ministry of Social Development
MP	Public Ministry
MRE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
ODS	Sustainable Development Goals
PND	Development Plan
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.
RPP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SINASIP	National System of Protected Wildlife Areas
SIS	Safeguards Information System
STP	Secretary of Planning
TA	Technical Annex
TC	Technical committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

Executive Summary

Paraguay is implementing the Forests for Sustainable Growth Project (BCS) through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES) and in coordination with other relevant entities such as the National Forestry Institute (INFONA). This project executes readiness funds from the FCPF.

It aims to support the Republic of Paraguay in the completion of the readiness phase of REDD+, so that the country can access results-based payments from the Green Climate Fund (FVC) or other schemes.

The project is aligned with the National Development Plan (PND) 2030, which provides a strategic policy framework that defines the axes and strategic objectives, policy priorities and lines of action for inclusive and sustainable development in Paraguay.

The project is also aligned with the following SDGs: 5 (Gender equality), 8 (Decent work and economic growth), 12 (Responsible production and consumption), 13 (Climate action), 15 (Land ecosystems) and 17 (Partnerships).

The country has been part of the FCPF since 2008. In 2010 requested the implementation of a REDD+ readiness grant through UNDP, following the "Common Approach" to implementing partners of the FCPF. FCPF granted an estimated amount of US\$ 3.8 million to finance this process. From that moment on, the preparation phase of the RPP - Readiness Preparation Proposal project began.

In the first semester of 2014 the process of preparation and validation of the Project Idea - RPP document, was carried out and presented to the FCPF in July 2014. On July 4, 2014, the pending grant was allocated to complete the Project Idea document with 5 questions. The answers were submitted in April 2015, when the FCPF confirmed the allocation of the grant with the revision of the R-PP.

In May 2016, a mission was conducted to assess the progress of the UN-REDD National Programme, particularly the REDD+ Policies, Actions and Measures and the REDD+ Strategy, as a basis for the preparation of the FCPF project.

In July 2016, a scoping and readiness mission was conducted. A work schedule was defined for the preparation of the FCPF project document (PRODOC), a process that was shared with stakeholders involved in the RPP preparation process.

In September 2017, the PRODOC was signed. This document was based on information compiled during the second half of 2016 from the different actors consulted during this process, as well as incorporating the final results of the UN-REDD National Programme.

The project launch took place in October 2017 and the kick-off workshop in November of the same year. The project's technical committee held its first meeting in December of the same year, at which training topics on REDD+ were developed for committee members and implementation of activities were planned for year 1.

With regards to the 4 pillars of UNFCCC's REDD+ Warsaw Framework, in August 2018 the National Strategy for Forests for Sustainable Growth (ENBCS) equivalent to the REDD+ strategy, has been presented, this instrument is the result of a participatory process of socialization and consultation with key stakeholders where 306 representatives have participated (46% women), as well as representatives of the public and private sectors, Indigenous Peoples, peasant organizations, academia, finance and civil society, based on their respective participation plan, which was agreed with the members of the Project's Technical Committee. The ENBCS has been approved by MADES, through [Resolution 293/19](#) dated June 03 2019 .

The REDD+ Technical Annex (TA), as part of the [Second Biennial Update Report \(BUR 2\)](#) was presented to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on December 28, 2018. Paraguay was able to report a reduction of carbon dioxide emissions equivalent (tons of CO2 equivalent) from gross deforestation, for the period 2015-2016-2017. This result was constructed using the same methodology used in the construction of the Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL), corresponding to the period 2000 - 2015, and evaluated by a technical team of experts in accordance with the provisions of UNFCCC.

The emissions (annual basis) for the period 2000-2015 (according to the FREL) were 58,763,376.14 tons of CO2 equivalent, and for the period 2015-2016-2017 (according to AT REDD+) were 45,366,720.63 tons of CO2 equivalent being the reduction of emissions in the reporting period of 26,793,311.02 tons of CO2 equivalent. (Source BUR page 45).

With regard to the National Forest Monitoring System, support has been given to training on the forest inventory. 32 officials from seven institutions (Infona, Itaipu, Paraguayan Space Agency, WWF, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, National University of Asunción, MADES), 56% of whom are women, were also trained on [Google Earth Engine](#), as a contribution to maintaining the forest monitoring system, as well as the formation of brigades to update the re-measurement of land of the National Forest Inventory.

INFONA updated the activity data of the land-use and land-use change maps for 2016 and 2017, which was the input for the preparation of the REDD+ Technical Annex. INFONA and MADES

worked in a coordinated manner to evaluate the accuracy of the data generated, which resulted on an estimation of 105,428.02 hectares of reduced deforestation.

[Re-measurement](#) of the National Forest Inventory plots in the Western Region (Chaco) was completed. This activity included 50% of the plots in this region. The activities have been developed by INFONA and MADES officials, with the support of the BCS Project and PROMESA Chaco. [The plots in the Eastern Region are being re-measured](#) by the same work brigades since April 10, 2019.

More recently, in 2019 Paraguay has reported to the UNFCCC the [First Summary of Information](#) on Addressing and Respecting REDD+ Safeguards. The document has been [presented](#) to representatives of Indigenous Peoples and [socialized](#) with the members of the REDD+ roundtable.

The country also developed a first version of the [Safeguards Information System \(SIS\)](#), which seeks to provide information on how REDD+ safeguards are being addressed and respected, with a step-by-step approach, in line with UNFCCC guidance. The SIS currently has information that corresponds to the preparation phase of the ENBCS and the implementation of a series of REDD+ programs and projects that seek to reduce deforestation. The project will continue to support the SIS by improving the first version and putting it into operation.

The Diagnosis of the National System of Protected Wildlife Areas (SINASIP) of Paraguay has been completed. The updating of the SINASIP data is presented, as well as proposals for its strengthening. This diagnosis was prepared with the support of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES) and also counted on the support of the Green Production Landscapes Project (PPV) and supported the preparation of the Guide to Urban and Territorial Plans.

I – General Progress about R-PP Implementation in Paraguay.

The Country provides an overview of progress to date in achieving the four main components of the R-PP and their respective sub-components presented below, against the original proposal. The Country presents in each sub-component: (i) what has been achieved to date (outputs and outcomes); (ii) some analysis of these results including major constraints and gaps that need to be addressed; (iii) other significant readiness work in progress; and (iv) if applicable, request for additional funding to the FCPF, to implement outstanding activities relevant to that sub-component. The proposed format mirrors the structure of the Readiness Package (FMT Note 2012-6). Specifically,

Table 1: General Progress Summary Table up to June 2019 MTR findings and updated to June 2020.

		R-PP Components, Sub-components, and Progress Indicators	Level of progress								
			June 2019				June 2020				
			Red	Orange	Yellow	Green	Red	Orange	Yellow	Green	
1		Readiness Organization and Consultation									
1a		National REDD+ Management Arrangements									
	1.	Accountability and transparency									
	2.	Operating mandate and budget									
	3.	Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration									
	4.	Technical supervision capacity									
	5.	Funds management capacity									
	6.	Feedback and grievance redress mechanism									
1b		Consultation, Participation, and Outreach									
	7.	Participation and engagement of key stakeholders									
	8.	Consultation processes									
	9.	Information sharing and accessibility of information									
	10.	Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes									
2		REDD+ Strategy Preparation									
2a		Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance									
	11.	Assessment and analysis									
	12.	Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement									

	32.	Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues							
	33.	Monitoring, reporting and information sharing							
	34.	Institutional arrangements and capacities							
	29.	Documentation of monitoring approach							
	30.	Demonstration of early system implementation							
	31.	Institutional arrangements and capacities							
4b	Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards								
	32.	Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues							
	33.	Monitoring, reporting and information sharing							
	34.	Institutional arrangements and capacities							

	Significant progress		Progress well, further development required
	Further development required		Not yet demonstrating progress

Progress Indicator Key

1 - Readiness Organization and Consultation

1a. National REDD+ Management Arrangements

Subcomponent 1a: National REDD+ Management Arrangements (Result 1 Product 1 and 4)	Good progress, further development needed	MRT 2019 The process of construction of the ENBCS and its Implementation Plan has opened the possibility of generating national arrangements with the different sectors involved, public, private, civil society, non-profit institutions, indigenous peoples, peasant communities, academia. The plan for the involvement of actors could be used as a baseline to initiate the process of formalization of the arrangements.
	Significant Progress	Updated at 2020: On 3 June 2019, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development approved the National Forest Strategy for Sustainable Growth (ENBCS) under Resolution No. 293/19, which has been an important milestone considering that it represents a public policy tool aimed at reducing emissions from land use change, which was built in a participatory manner during 2018. A proposal for a Decree is being develop for the aproval of the National Forest Strategy for Sustainable Growth and its Implementation Plan at the highs level, with the aim of ensure that key institutions are involved in the implementation of the Plan after the project conclusion.

Indicator 1. Accountability and transparency

MTR: In order to respond to this indicator, it is important to mention that both the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and UNDP issue periodic annual accountability reports to the FCPF and annual progress reports to the Project Board, also it encourages the continuous publication of all relevant information within the websites of [MADES](#), [PNUD](#) an [FCPF](#) which ensures transparency in operations.

Update 2020: The lasted reports can be found at:

<https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/system/files/documents/200715%20FCPF%20RF%20REDD%2B%20Country%20Participants%20Progress%20Report%20Template%202020%20PG%20GV%20LP%20SL%20FP%20MCh%20LIMPIA.pdf>

<https://www.py.undp.org/content/paraguay/es/home/projects/proyecto-bosques-para-el-crecimiento-sostenible---implementacion.html>

Indicator 2. Operational mandate and budget

MTR: Within the implementation of the project for the REDD+ readiness phase, financed by the FCPF, there are management and governance arrangements, which define the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders.

The budgets and financing are implemented by UNDP in close coordination with MADES, as the focal point of the project and the project coordination unit. The Project Board is responsible for approving the annual budget based on the Annual Operational Plan approved by the Technical Committee.

Update 2020: On 26 June 2020, the Annual Project Board was held. Main decisions included: Annual work plan approved and the extension of the completion period from September to December 2020 at no additional cost, due to limitations imposed by COVID 19.

<http://www.mades.gov.py/2020/06/26/reunion-de-la-junta-de-proyectos-bosques-para-el-crecimiento-sostenible-y-cuarta-comunicacion-nacional/>

Indicator 3. Mechanisms for inter- and multi-sector coordination and collaboration

MTR: With respect to national arrangements for REDD+, the Project bases its governance on a Technical Committee (TC), through which it identifies inter-institutional synergies among members, including coordination and decision making for key readiness milestones such as Paraguay's National Strategy of Forests for Sustainable Growth (ENBCS) made up of 13 national institutions such as: the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES), the National Forestry Institute (INFONA), the Secretary of Planning (STP), the Ministry of Social Development (MDS), the Ministry of Agriculture (MAG), the National Rural Development Institute (INDERT), the Institute of Agricultural Technology (IPTA), Institute of Indigenous Peoples (INDI), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), local governments (municipalities of Caazapá and Boquerón), Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ) and Public Prosecutor's Office (MP) There is also a Project Board headed by MADES, which also includes MRE and UNDP.

According to the implementation of REDD+, the "REDD+ roundtable" was constituted within the National Commission on Climate Change (CNCC) of Paraguay. This is a formal space where issues related to REDD+ are discussed, involving representatives from more than 33 public and private sector institutions, academia, Indigenous Peoples, peasant organizations, the financial sector and civil society. The formation of this space was approved by the members of the NCCC.

Update 2020: The Project Technical Committee has met twice in the period June 2019 to June 2020 to discuss the progress of the project and prepare the annual work plan 2020, that was submitted to the Project Board for its June 2020 session.

The REDD+ Roundtable has met in three occasions in the period June 2019 to June 2020 in which it has discussed several issues related to safeguards and financing proposals for the

implementation of the ENBCS, including the REDD+ Results-based Payment proposal presented and approved by the Green Climate Fund Board.

During the third quarter of 2019, the MADES Safeguards Working Group was formed, including representatives of the National Climate Change Direction and the MADES Indigenous Affairs Unit. This group has been formed, with the purpose of institutional monitoring of the following topics: the update of the SIS, Grievance and Redress Mechanism at the National Level, The Social and Environmental Strategic Assessment (SESA) and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), before socializing it with the CNCC, the REDD+ table and other key players.

Project Board

<https://www.py.undp.org/content/paraguay/es/home/projects/proyecto-bosques-para-el-crecimiento-sostenible---implementacion.html>

REDD+ Roundtable – Mesa REDD

<http://dncc.mades.gov.py/archives/noticias/socializacion-de-las-propuestas-de-salvuardas-a-los-miembros-de-la-mesa-redd>

<http://www.mades.gov.py/2019/06/07/socializacion-de-las-propuestas-de-salvuardas-a-los-miembros-de-la-mesa-redd/>

<http://www.mades.gov.py/2019/11/11/realizan-3ra-reunion-extraordinaria-de-la-mesa-relativa-al-mecanismo-redd/>

<http://www.mades.gov.py/2019/07/05/realizan-segunda-reunion-de-la-mesa-de-trabajo-redd/>

Technical Committee

<http://www.mades.gov.py/2020/05/04/reunion-virtual-del-comite-tecnico-del-proyecto-bosques-para-el-crecimiento-sostenible/>

<http://www.mades.gov.py/2019/11/21/segunda-reunion-del-comite-tecnico-del-proyecto-bosques-para-el-crecimiento-sostenible/>

Indicator 4. Technical Supervision Capacity

MRT : Within the framework of the project, several workshops have been held to strengthen technical capacities within key institutions involved in the preparation of REDD+ reports, including training on REDD+, National Forest Inventory and Safeguards, reaching a total of 175 participants, 56% of whom are women and 44% men.

Thirty-three representatives of 13 public institutions (45% women, and 55% men) participated in the training on Forest Reference Emissions Levels; 36 representatives of 7 public institutions (44% women), participated in the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS).

With regards to the NFMS, support has been provided for training in forest inventory, training 32 officials from seven institutions (Infona, Itaipu, Paraguayan Space Agency, WWF, Ministry of

Agriculture and Livestock, National University of Asunción, MADES) - 56% women, in the use of Google Earth Engine.

As synergy is a key issue in the implementation of the project, the work is being coordinated with other initiatives as: Green Production Landscapes, PROMESA Chaco, NCSA, 2° BUR, Green Chaco, NDC Support and Asunción Sustentable. The partnerships implemented with these initiatives has contributed to the process of consolidation of actions on climate change, and the national efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation. Lessons learnt and good practices has been shared with the partners mention before, especially in the aspects related to achieve the participation of a diversity of actors form different sectors including the academia and civil society. This collaborative work has contributed to get REDD+ being recognized at every level in the country.

Update 2020: In October 2019, the project completed the process of socializing the ENBCS Implementation Plan, in which 305 representatives of the public, private sector, NGOs, Indigenous Peoples, peasant, financial, and academia organizations (53% women) participated. The process was completed in October 2019 with a presentation of the results obtained, which validated the collected, systematized, and analyzed information. In turn, all the reference information was presented to the National Climate Change Commission and the Mesa REDD+.

Between June 2019 to June 2020 training sessions have been held on the Paris Agreement, the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (INGEI) and the Emission Reduction Potential Calculation, as well as a feed back to the Government of Paraguay based on the results of the ICA (International Consultation Analysis) process and the technical analysis of the REDD+ Technical Annex. Likewise, trainings to a group of rangers has been carried out on the "Updating the soil sampling methodology", seeking the institutional sustainability of the processes to update of information for the National Forest Inventory plots and the analysis of the samples obtained during this process.

<http://www.mades.gov.py/2019/08/01/mades-realizo-capacitaciones-sobre-regimen-de-servicios-ambientales/>

<http://www.mades.gov.py/2019/12/04/guardaparques-son-capacitados-en-la-toma-de-muestras-de-suelo/>

<http://www.mades.gov.py/2019/10/31/campamento-ambiental-con-participacion-de-jovenes-de-la-zona-de-amortiguamiento-del-parque-nacional-caazapa/>

Regarding the interaction with other initiatives and key actors, it is important to note that the Project hosted the Climate Action Week on September 16-20, 2019. This event served to offer a space for dialogue and exchange of information, successful experiences and lessons learned on key issues of climate action at the national and regional levels. National and international speakers participated in this event, as well as representatives from the public and private sectors, civil society, and academia. The event was divided into topics relating to adaptation, mitigation, and sustainable production, with discussion panels and presentations on public policy tools on climate change, such as the National Climate Change Strategy, the Nationally Determined Contributions

(NDCs), the National Adaptation Strategy and Plan, in addition to presentations on the state-of-the-art of the REDD+ Warsaw Framework at the regional level, country presentations on the preparatory phase of REDD+ implementation, regional experiences, lessons learned and key elements to structure the Safeguards Information System (SIS) and linkages with the implementation of the ENBCS, among other topics.

<http://dncc.mades.gov.py/semana-de-accion-climatica>

<https://www.py.undp.org/content/paraguay/es/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2019/semana-accion-climatica.html>

Indicator 5. Financial Management Capacity

MTR: After the validation and socialization of the ENBCS Implementation Plan, which is still in process, it is expected that a design of a financial strategy that facilitates a flow of resources for the implementation of REDD+ based on the ENBCS guidelines is developed.

Likewise, the project is supporting the development of a legal consultancy for the regulation of the Climate Change Law, in particular regarding the Climate Change Fund. For this purpose, the available legal regulations, the Forestry Law and the Environmental Law, have been analyzed, which already have provisions on the establishment of funds, which should be extended to other currently existing regulations that would allow the development of a legal basis for an ENBCS fund.

Update 2020: With regard to the generation of tools that facilitate the implementation of ENBCS, several proposals for legal tools and public policies are in process, among which, the following can be mentioned: (a) ENBCS Financial Strategy; (b) proposed regulation of Decree 1039/2018 "Protocol for the process of consultation and free, prior, and informed consent with Indigenous Peoples living in Paraguay - CLPI"; c) Decree 3246/20 Regulation of the National System of Forest Monitoring; d) Proposal for Regulations of the Climate Change National Law; (e) Proposal for a Legal Tool on Rights Associated with Emission Reductions; (f) Proposal for a Decree approving ENBCS; g) Proposal for a Carbon Neutral Meat Certification Program, aimed a livestock production in a forestry system); (g) Proposal to update the National Climate Change Plan; and (i) Resolution No. 193/2020 laying down the requirements and conditions for indigenous communities to join the Environmental Services Regime under Law 3001/06 on the Valuation and Remuneration of Environmental Services

<http://www.mades.gov.py/2020/01/14/presidencia-aprueba-decreto-que-reglamenta-el-sistema-nacional-de-monitoreo-forestal/>

<http://www.mades.gov.py/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/RESOLUCI%C3%93N-N%C2%B0-193-Requisitos-Comunidades-Ind%C3%ADgenas.pdf>

Other implementation tools generated under the Project include those relating to Protected Areas: the San Luis Park Management Plan is under development; updating the Caazapá National Park Management Plan; as well as making progress in updating the Strategic Plan of the National System

of Protected Areas (SINASIP) 2018-2028. These documents will be socialized and validated during the second half of 2020.

<http://parquesnacionalesdelparaguay.blogspot.com/2020/08/mades-invita-la-ciudadania-contribuir.html>

<http://www.mades.gov.py/2020/01/28/trabajan-en-la-elaboracion-del-plan-de-manejo-del-parque-nacional-serrania-san-luis/>

<http://www.mades.gov.py/2019/12/12/coordinan-acciones-con-miras-a-la-actualizacion-del-plan-de-manejo-del-parque-nacional-de-caazapa/>

Progress has also been made in the preparation and socialization of a Funding Proposal presented to the GCF, for the implementation of two ENBCS measures, in partnership with the Dutch Development Bank (FMO); and a proposal for a National Program of "Verified Carbon Units" (VCU) in Paraguay under the Verra standard Jurisdictional and Nested REDD+ (JNR). The two initiatives aim at financing the implementation of the ENBCS, through the diversification of market opportunities.

<http://www.mades.gov.py/2019/12/26/mesa-relativa-al-mecanismo-redd-realizo-reunion-extraordinaria/>

Indicator 6. Complaint and repair mechanisms

MTR: It is currently hosted in the [UNDP website](#) in the project section, a link to the Consultation and Complaint Mechanism (CRM) on REDD+, which uses the UNDP format and addresses issues related to project implementation. It is expected that this mechanism will be hosted on the MADES website from the second half of 2020, to guarantee the sustainability of the mechanism, once the ENBCS is implemented.

Update 2020: All information generated under the project is available on the UNDP and MADES website (under construction), including annual reports, project board minutes, mid-term evaluation, systematization of consultation spaces, specialized advisory reports, consultancies ToRs, among others. All this information is agreed with the counterpart before being published on the website.

<http://dncc.mades.gov.py/proyectos/bosques-para-el-crecimiento-sostenible>

A link to address complaints related to REDD+ is still hosted on the UNDP website and will be included in the MADES website on the section related to environmental complaints <http://www.mades.gov.py/denuncias/>. The REDD+ complaints will be included in this section with a protocol to provide attention and will be part of the National Environmental Information System (SIAM) linked to the SIS, by the end of 2020.

1b. Consultation, Participation, and Outreach

<p>Subcomponent 1b: Consultation, participation and dissemination (Result 1 Products 1 and 4)</p>	<p>Good progress, further development needed</p>	<p>MTR: The processes of building the ENBCS and its implementation plan have sought to involve as many sectors as possible, and relevant information has been provided in the process. Likewise, it has been created on the UNDP website a link to address complaints related to REDD+</p>
	<p>Significant progress</p>	<p>Update 2020: The Project has made great efforts in the processes of document the construction and the consensus and/or validation of stakeholders, using the tools most appropriate to each sector. Among the most relevant processes are the construction of the ENBCS Implementation Plan, which includes the compilation of risks and impacts related to the implementation of ENBCS, which served as an input to the SESA and its corresponding MGAS.</p> <p>All the activities and information generated by project are published on UNDP webpage and will be posted at MADES site that is under development.</p>

Indicator 7. Participation and involvement of relevant stakeholders

MTR: To ensure participation during the ENBCS consultation process, the findings of the stakeholder mapping and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan were considered. Both instruments have ensured the participation of key stakeholders in the consultation and validation processes. Furthermore, the process to develop the ENBCS Implementation Plan involved the same stakeholders, to strengthen the empowerment of the institutions related to the implementation of the ENBCS.

[The ENBCS validation process has involved 306 people](#) (43% women, 57% men), representing 120 institutions from the public and private sectors, civil society, indigenous peoples, farmers communities, academia and the financial sector.

In order to generate a roadmap to help the institutions and sectors involved on ENBCS implementation, in April 2019 the Project started to develop the ENBCS Implementation Plan, seeking to compile, systematize, analyze, and validate inputs linked to strategic and crosscutting measures and their respective actions. The Project held participatory workshops (see Table below), where the Project adapted methodologies according to the participants and promoted the participation of women. 305 representatives from the public and private sectors, NGOs, peasant organizations, the financial system and academia participated in these workshops (53% were women). The process concluded in October 2019 with a presentation of the results gained, which validated, systematized, and analyzed the information collected. The Project also presented all the relevant information to the National Climate Change Commission and the REDD+ Roundtable.

[The implementation plan has been socialized and validated before a total of 305 participants](#), including members of the National Commission on Climate Change (142 women, 163 men) representing 129 different institutions from the public, private, civil society, Indigenous Peoples, farmer communities, academia and finance sectors.

N°	Workshops	Dates	Men	Women	Total
1	<u>Instituciones de Gobierno</u>	23/5/2019	22	30	52
2	<u>Plataforma del Alto Paraná</u>	20/6/2019	15	9	24
3	<u>Sistema Financiero</u>	26/6/2019	3	10	13
4	<u>Gremios de la producción</u>	27/6/2019	4	3	7
5	<u>Pueblos Indígenas</u>	2/7/2019	18	10	28
6	<u>Organizaciones No Gubernamentales</u>	5/7/2019	6	8	14
7	<u>Organizaciones campesinas</u>	10/7/2019	18	18	36
8	<u>Plataforma de Itapúa</u>	17/7/2019	21	16	37
9	<u>Plataforma del Chaco</u>	24/7/2019	23	5	28
10	<u>Jóvenes y Academia</u>	7/8/2019	12	54	66
TOTAL			142	163	305
Percentage of participation (%)			47	53	100

Another means of collecting contributions was carried out through a citizen consultation, thought the MADES National Climate Change Direction with the support of the Project, through its website. This space sought the contributions of citizens in general, interested in participating in the process of providing inputs for IP; it was open to the public over the course of 21 days.

In relation to the lack of deeper involvement of Indigenous Peoples the MRT recommended:

- Map the actions of the NBSAPs and the PAMs on indigenous territories and carry out a risk analysis. Due to the lack of titling and demarcation of territories, discrepancies and claims of Indigenous Peoples who have hopes of territories that could be within their ancestral claims may arise. This problem is already present in other countries in the region and has

generated serious problems, such as: complaints of disrespect or misapplication of the Free and Informed Prior Consultation (CPLI).

- Once the indigenous peoples near the PAM intervention areas have been mapped and identified, prioritize where the project should hold socialization events with the presence of local leaders and the largest number of grassroots. This is in order to carry out work that can benefit the implementation of the PAMs and reduce risks.
- Strengthening of INDI and indigenous organizations, for which until the end of the project, BCS should carry out a comprehensive assessment of INDI and identify in which institutional, regulatory, material and human aspects it needs to be strengthened in order to support the implementation of the ENBCS. After that, a plan for strengthening the institution should be elaborated and included within the PAM, if this has not already been included. Something similar should be done with the indigenous organizations, which is certainly a longer-term process, but which the PAM should consider, in order to guarantee that the processes of socialization and even identification of indigenous PAMs are carried out. Furthermore, this will make it possible to expand the number of interlocutors with indigenous peoples, which is currently limited to a small number of leaders.
- Until the end of the project: build special and parallel participation mechanisms for indigenous peoples, especially about the REDD+ Roundtable. This is suggested since the logic of action of the Indigenous Peoples in this type of roundtable is different, and also to promote their adequate participation, they require greater accompaniment and longer feedback times.

Update 2020: ENBCS Implementation Plan is currently being concluded, including all its chapters, and the estimation of reduction potential, implementation, monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) costs and the results framework. Figure 1: summarizes the phases of Implementation Plan construction, showing the collection and validation phases and inputs collected during 2019.

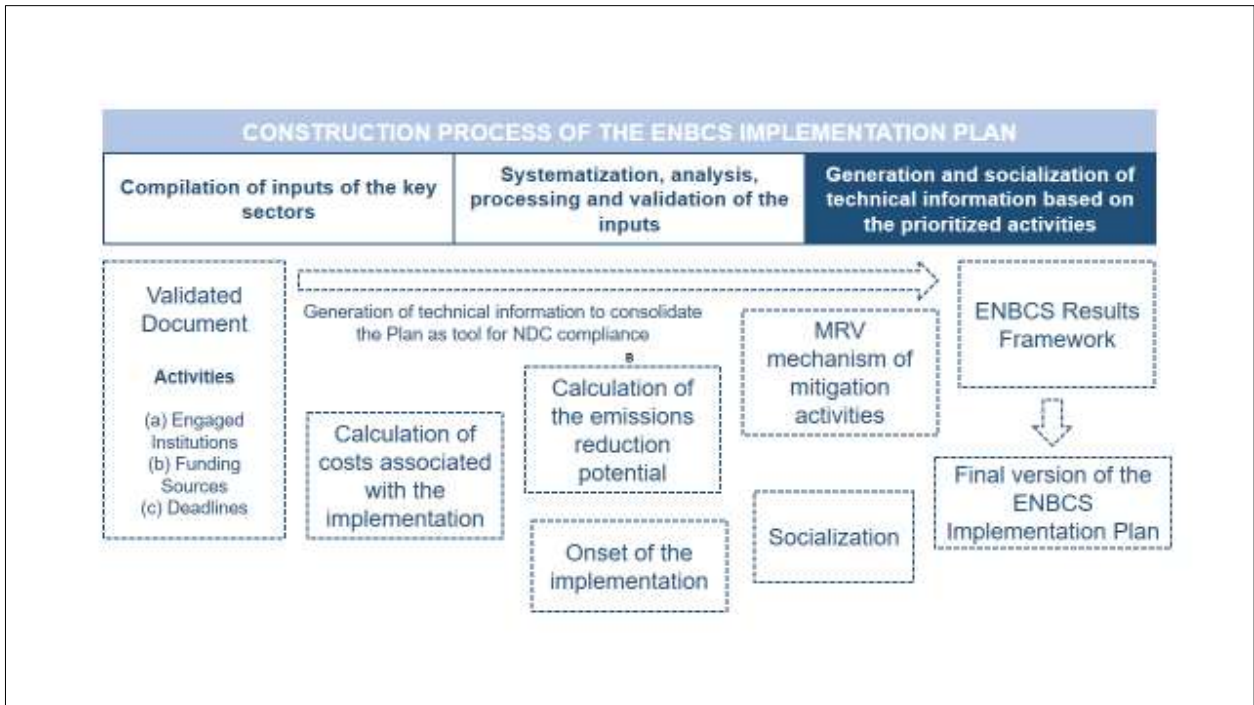


Figure 1. Summarizes the phases of ENBCS Implementation Plan Phases of construction

Indicator 8. Consultation process

MTR: In December 2018, the Presidency of Paraguay issued the Decree 1039, approving the "Protocol for the Process of Consultation and Free, Prior and Informed Consent" with the Indigenous Peoples living in the country. Although this achievement has not been carried out within the framework of the project, it is worth mentioning that this protocol has been applied for the socialization and validation processes of the ENBCS and the Implementation Plan.

It has also been created [on the UNDP website a link to address complaints related to REDD+](#) and during the construction of the activities and actions of the PAMS of the ENBCS Implementation Plan, a space has been set up on the MADES website for consultations and contributions.

The [compilation of the process](#) of the development of ENBCS has been included on the UNDP website, this document gathers the main contributions of participants from different sectors.

Update 2020: The Project has made great efforts to ensure effective participation of interested stakeholders on the process of developing key documents and instruments, ensuring their consensus and/or validation using the tools most suited to each sector. Among the most relevant processes, it is worth mentioning the construction of the ENBCS Implementation Plan, which

includes the compilation of risks and impacts related to ENBCS implementation, which in turn, served as input to the draft SESA and ESMF.

Participants of the process included actors identified in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan who represented institutions or constituencies, enabling a mechanism to follow up on the initial construction process of the ENBCS. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is being adjusted during the 2020 given the need to emphasizing the participation and engagement of Indigenous Peoples in the ENBCS implementation process and seeking to protect the integrity of the most vulnerable sectors.

In the first half of 2020, virtual working meetings were held for the presentation of different project products and timely visits to indigenous communities for validation of work on ancestral knowledge compilation were held but limited in consideration of COVID 19.

At the end of the first half of 2020, an inter-institutional work has been initiated between MADES and INDI for the development of the reglamentation of the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent Decree. It is expected to have this proposal by the end of 2020. The consultation of the proposal will be carried out by INDI during 2021, due to COVID 19 and its corresponding restrictions.

Indicator 9. Accessibility and Dissemination of Information/ Indicator 10. Public dissemination of the results of the consultation process

MTR: All the information generated within the Project is available in the [UNDP Project website](#). This fact is mentioned to the participants in all the events and meetings related to the Project. Social networks are also used to share the activities carried out within the Project, in coordination with the partners.

Update 2020: On the MADES website <http://dncc.mades.gov.py/proyectos/bosques-para-el-crecimiento-sostenible> project's information has been included which will be updated so that all substantive information produced is available on this site. All project activities are posted at the MADES website <http://www.mades.gov.py/> and its social media networks , as from the UNDP Paraguay website and its social media networks <https://www.py.undp.org/>. The process of disseminating information for the different consultation process that are carried out with the support of the Communication Unit of MADES and the project team.

2. REDD+ Strategy Preparation

Subcomponent 2: REDD+ Strategy (Result 1 Product 1)	Significant progress	MTR 2019 : There is a REDD+ Strategy , approved by Resolution 293/19 of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development . The process of developing the REDD+ Strategy Implementation Plan has begun.
	Significant progress	2020 The Project expect to finalize all the chapters of the ENBCS Implementation Plan by october 2020, which include the estimation of the reduction potential, implementation costs, monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) and the results framework

MTR: From May to August 2018, the consultation and validation process of [ENBCS](#) took place. In this process, 306 people participated (43 % women, 57% men), from 120 institutions in the public, private and civil society, Indigenous Peoples, farmer communities, academia and finance sectors. The process closed with a final presentation to [the members of the National Commission on Climate Change](#), who validated the content of the ENBCS. This process [has been systematized](#) and the main contributions of the participants have been compiled.

The project developed a Stakeholder Participation Plan (SEP) for the design of the ENBCS, which is included in the ENBCS, defining the roles of the different key actors relevant to the project. These actors include delegates from public, private, financial, indigenous, local community, academic and civil society organizations/entities.

Based on one of the ENBCS policies and measures, a Concept Note for a funding proposal was submitted to the GCF, through the Technical Secretariat for Planning (STP) and in partnership with the Dutch Development Bank (FMO). In 2019, the funding proposal will be developed and submitted for consideration to the GCF Board.

Update 2020: From June 2019 to June 2020, the approval of Paraguay’s National Strategy of Forests for Sustainable Growth (ENBCS) – equivalent to the REDD+ National Strategy, has been an important milestone. The participatory development of the ENBCS’s Implementation Plan has also been completed through the identification of the activities linked to strategic and crosscutting

measures of the ENBCS. This participatory process involved representatives of the public and private sectors, civil society, Indigenous Peoples, peasant communities, academia, and the financial system.

In mid-2019, the Project started to develop a Jurisdictional and Nested REDD+ (JNR) Program to generate verified carbon units (VCUs) under the VERRA standard. This led to coordinating or generating spaces for dialogue between the government and other key actors: in the case of Paraguay, the Guyra Paraguay Association has two projects that meet these conditions. The Project is coordinating the future presentation of the JNR Program with key actors.

2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance

<p>Subcomponent 2a: Land use assessment, land use change factors, forest law, policy and governance (Result 1 Product 1, 2, 3 and Result 3 Product 7 and 9)</p>	<p>Progress well, further development required</p>	<p>As a basis for establishing the measures prioritized in the ENBCS, an analysis has been made of the dynamics of land use change in Paraguay, as well as the direct, indirect and structural causes of such changes. Likewise, an analysis of the legal and institutional framework for forestry and the environment has been carried out to determine the degree of value or effectiveness of the regulations linked to compliance with the measures.</p>
	<p>Significant Progress</p>	<p>The Diagnosis on land tenure situation in indigenous communities in the departments of Caazapá and Boquerón was completed in July 2020</p>

Indicator 11. Evaluation and Analysis

The National Forestry Strategy for Sustainable Growth (ENBCS) was approved by [Resolution N° 293/19](#), in July 2019, establishes the measures that will be implemented to reduce emissions from land-use change, which are aligned with Paraguay's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), the National Development Plan 2030 and the SDG. The implementation of this public policy tool will be led by MADES and executed in coordination with other national institutions with responsibilities identified in the measures and actions established in the ENBCS.

Indicator 12. Prioritization of direct and indirect causes/barriers to increased carbon stocks

The country has not contemplated in the ENBCS, measures that would generate an increase in carbon stocks. However, a measure has been included concerning the promotion of forestation and reforestation for energy purposes, which seeks to boost the supply and demand of certified biomass by the industrial sector, in order to reduce the use of biomass from native forests.

Indicator 13. Links between causes/barriers and REDD+ activities

Within the framework of the UN-REDD National Programme, several studies were prepared that explicitly assess the main drivers of deforestation in Paraguay, which have served as inputs in this work, to systematize the data corresponding to the causes of deforestation. These main drivers are highlighted in order to have a complete picture that allows understanding of the dynamics associated with the process of deforestation, and thus have a common thread when visualizing the measures and actions to address these causes.

Deforestation is a process that responds to multiple causes that can be both local and international; that is, endogenous and exogenous. The main cause is around the productive model used, basically an extractive one, pointing to a few items and, in recent decades, the expansion of agricultural business sectors.

Using Geist and Lambin (2001) as a reference, the direct causes are the closest human activities that connect changes in land cover (biophysical attributes of the earth's surface) and land use (directly altering the physical-environmental condition). The indirect causes are those that propitiate or contribute to the process of deforestation, as well as the so-called exogenous causes, which are not generated in the local market, but have an impact at the national level. The causes pointed out by the author mentioned coincide in places with a high rate of deforestation and the dynamics respond to common patterns, of which Paraguay is no stranger to. In this aspect, the expansion of the areas destined to agriculture has been an international phenomenon that has had strong repercussions at a regional and national level. This expansion responds to several factors, such as the greater international demand for food, driven mainly by the economic growth of China and India, whose new middle class demands animal proteins and oils, which has led to an

increase in the prices of cereals and oilseeds, promoting the expansion of the farming and exports of corn, wheat, rice and soybeans, among the most relevant.

Other indirect factors, which also influenced this expansion, are the reduction of logistics costs, due to important investments in infrastructure, the availability of financial resources due to expansive economic and financial policies in almost the entire northern hemisphere (USA, Europe, Japan).

In the same manner, the expansion of livestock farming generally responds to the same reasons for demand for agricultural products, although its impact is relatively greater in the Western Region. The demand for soybeans in grain form is related to the need to process the grains to obtain oil, for direct consumption, and flours, for feeding poultry, cattle and swine.

In this context, priority has been given to directional, indirect and structural causes, which are summarized in Figure 2 and listed below:

1. Expansion of the agricultural and livestock frontier (meat and dairy production)
2. Colonization process
3. Domestic and industrial (rural and urban) use of wood and charcoal
4. Selective wood extraction
5. Use of fire
6. State development infrastructure

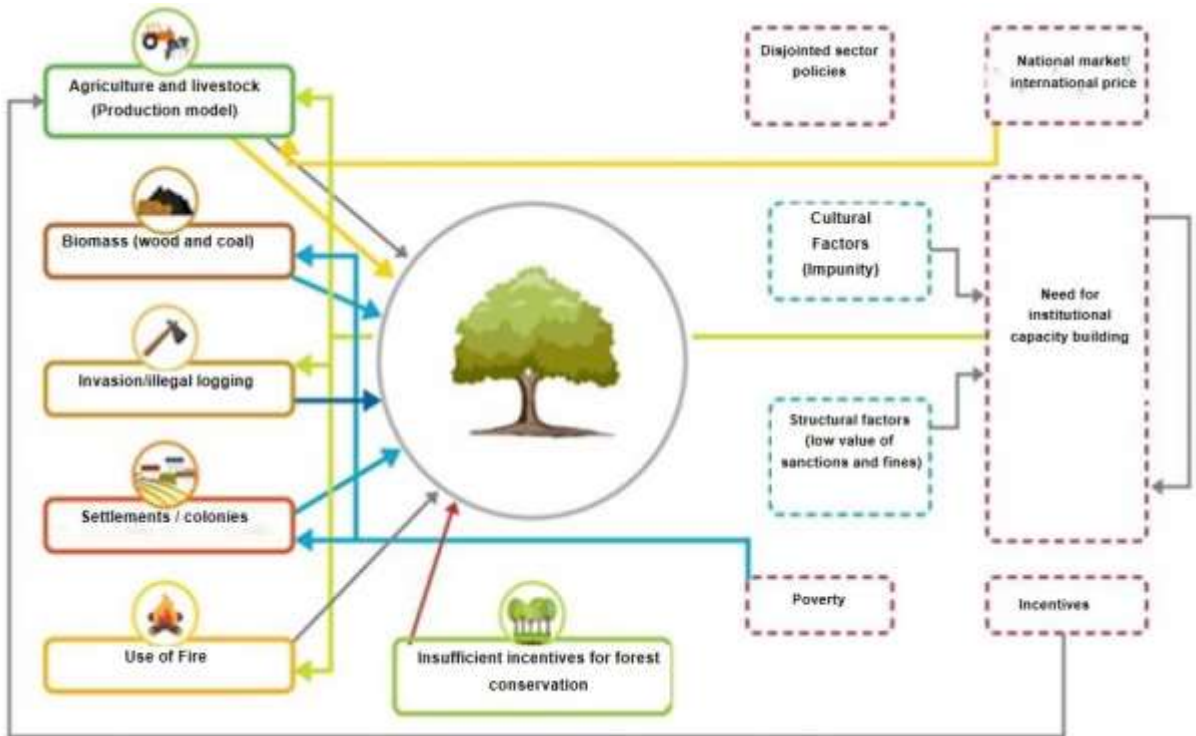


Figure 2. Scheme of direct, indirect and structural causes of deforestation

The prioritization and analysis of the causes of deforestation were the basis for the formulation and construction of the National Strategy of Forests for Sustainable Growth (ENBCS), which was carried out in a participatory manner with representatives of the key sectors, resulting in the establishment of 7 strategic and 3 cross-cutting measures and are summarized in the table below:



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Table 3: Policies, Measures and Actions of the National Strategy for Forests for Sustainable Growth.

Measure	Description	Scope
Strategies		
Legal framework establishing the prohibition of processing and conversion activities of areas with forest cover in the Eastern Region	The measure seeks to promote the protection of the remaining forests in the Eastern Region (considering the current validity of Law 6256/18, which prohibits processing and conversion activities of areas with forest cover in the Eastern Region until 2020) through a legal framework that continues to restrict the change of use of forest areas to other uses in this region of the country.	Eastern Region
Sustainable production systems	The measure seeks to promote the incorporation of sustainability variables in livestock and agricultural systems, by providing the productive sector with inputs and tools in the form of technical assistance, success stories, technology transfer, etc., so that they can increase their economic margins, boost employment and income opportunities in rural areas and improve efficiency in the use of land resources, which consequently reduces pressure on forests.	National
Promotion of environmental services, valuation of natural capital and environmental services in all its forms and procurement mechanisms	The measure aims to strengthen the valuation of the environmental services provided by forests through the effective functioning of the Environmental Services Regime (Law 3001/06 on the Valuation and Compensation of Environmental Services).	National
Promotion of forestation and reforestation for energy purposes	The measure seeks to boost the supply and demand of certified biomass by the industrial sector, in order to reduce the use of biomass from native forests.	National
Adoption of rooting policies	The measure aims to promote rural development and poverty reduction and indirectly reduce pressure on native forests through diversification of activities.	National

Sustainable forest management	The measure seeks to establish the strategic bases for the preservation and conservation of forests, rescuing the role of local communities and indigenous peoples in this process.	National
Restoration of forests	The measure seeks the development and implementation of a National Forest Restoration Plan aimed at the restoration of reserve forests, the recovery of forests to protect watercourses and the establishment of corridors.	National
Cross-cutting		
Sustainable financial systems	The measure seeks to strengthen the role of financial institutions as providers of financial products suitable for the sectors of the economy for the implementation of projects that allow a more sustainable management of forests; and as multiplier agents of environmental compliance, in their client portfolios.	National
Adequacy of the legal framework and policy articulation	The measure aims at the process of revision and adaptation of the legal framework and institutional competencies, which will allow the coordination of activities and complementary work among public sector actors, at national and local levels, as well as with the private sector, with the objective of contributing to environmental and forest governance.	National
Development of the capacities of regulation, control, monitoring and environmental penalization	The measure aims to strengthen the capacity of institutions responsible for environmental and forest governance, the implementation of adequate and transparent systems of control, monitoring, control of projects associated with forest management.	National



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Indicator 14. Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure and governance

MRT: As a follow-up to the UN-REDD Programme's actions, an assessment of the land tenure situation in priority indigenous communities, possibly including other rural areas, is underway.

Update 2020: The Diagnosis on land tenure situation in indigenous communities in the departments of Caazapá and Boquerón was completed in July 2020. Among the main results are:

- There are currently some 520 communities with 1,308,278 hectares, an increase of 344,324 hectares compared to the 2012 Census, of which 6,726 hectares were in the Eastern Region and 337,598 hectares in the Western Region.
- The substantial increase is closely related to the international responsibilities of the Paraguayan State to the inter-American human rights system and the regularization of the Ayoreo Heritage.
- Difficulties and challenges identified in processes involving indigenous communities for the access to the Environment Service Payments due to Land tenure situation:
 - ✓ Communities without external support;
 - ✓ Exhaustion of financial resources;
 - ✓ Excessive delay in process momentum leading, in some cases, to the very expiration of the documentation, or the caducity of administrative documents;
 - ✓ Emergence of new demands and increasing the required documentation;
 - ✓ Difficulties in communicating with technicians regarding these amendments;
 - ✓ Delay in obtaining documentation, such as updating change of leaders.

Indicator 15. Implications for forest law and policy

MTR: The Project also supports the regulatory process of Law 6256/18, which creates the National Forest Monitoring System, involving MADES and INFONA as the main institutions for the generation and exchange of information on use, change of land use and forestry, including the Forest Monitoring System, the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases and the National Forest Inventory. The process of consolidating the Environmental Code is also supported by the Project in collaboration with other initiatives.

Update 2020: The National Forest Monitoring System was created under Law 6256/18 prohibiting activities of transformation and forest cover conversion in the Eastern Region of the country. The Project has supported the regulation of this law by hiring professionals to generate appropriate legal proposals, in line with the institutional needs of the INFONA and the MADES.

On 10 January 2020 the Presidency of the Republic of Paraguay approved Decree No. 3246, regulating the National Forest Monitoring System (SNMF), which aims to provide official national information on national forest cover on a regular, measurable, verifiable and comparable basis with other geographic information systems, as well as to provide parameters and information to size the magnitude of the carbon content stored in the national forest mass and the qualitative and quantitative typification of forest species that make up the national forest mass.

The adoption of this decree is carried out in compliance with Article 3 of Law 6256/18 prohibiting the transformation and conversion of forest-covered areas in the Eastern Region, which states that the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES) and the National Forest Institute (INFONA) will regularly update the organic, financial, and functional structure of SNMF.

It is emphasized that Decree No. 3246 will provide the country with a nationally and internationally recognized inter-agency system that accurately identifies and quantifies deforestation; quantify the carbon content of forests; CO₂ absorbed by forests and emitted by deforestation.

In June 2020, the National Commission for the Defense of Natural Resources (CONADERNA) of the Congress of the Nation, has begun the study of the extension of the period of validity of Law 6256/18 with amendment of article 4 (Term), proposing that it be extended until the year 2022.

In order to advance the treatment of the proposal in the Congress of the Nation, INFONA and MADES have been requested to report on the economic and environmental impact of the project, as well as on the two-year extension period proposed therein. It also agreed to make some changes to the definition of forests and that it could be applied to the urban area of those municipalities that have a territorial planning plan.

<http://www.mades.gov.py/2020/01/14/presidencia-aprueba-decreto-que-reglamenta-el-sistema-nacional-de-monitoreo-forestal/>

http://www.mades.gov.py/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/DECRETO3246_lpx2nk9l.pdf

<http://www.senado.gov.py/index.php/noticias/noticias-comisiones/5781-conaderna-propone-extender-plazo-de-la-ley-de-deforestacion-cero-2020-06-01-17-09-12>

<https://www.ultimahora.com/plantean-extender-vigencia-ley-deforestacion-cero-n2888204.html>

2b. Options of the REDD+ Strategy

<p>Subcomponent 2b: Opciones de la Estrategia REDD+ (Result 1 Product 1 and Result 2 Product 5)</p>	<p>The sub-component has been completed</p>	<p>The ENBCS has 10 measures, of which 7 are strategic, these establish the lines of work to be implemented by the key actors and which will allow the reduction of emissions to be effective; and 3 transversal, which establish the enabling conditions for the effective implementation of the strategic measures.</p>
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Indicator 16. Selecting and prioritizing strategic options for REDD+

The ENBCS has 7 strategic measures, which establish the lines of work to be implemented by the key actors, allowing the reduction of emissions to be effective, and 3 cross-cutting measures that indicate the conditions conducive to the effective implementation of strategic measures.

From May to August 2018, the process of consultation and validation of the ENBCS was carried out. The process was closed with the final presentation to the members of the National Commission on Climate Change, who validated the content of the ENBCS. This process has been systematized and the main contributions of participants compiled. The project developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), which is included in the ENBCS, where the roles of the different key actors relevant to the project are defined. These actors include delegates from: public, private, financial, indigenous peoples, local communities, academia, and civil society organizations/entities. Following validation of the ENBCS, the Project developed the methodology for the participatory construction of "ENBCS's Implementation Plan" as well as updated the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Grievance and Redress Mechanism for key actors (the two instruments are part of the ENBCS). Fig. 3

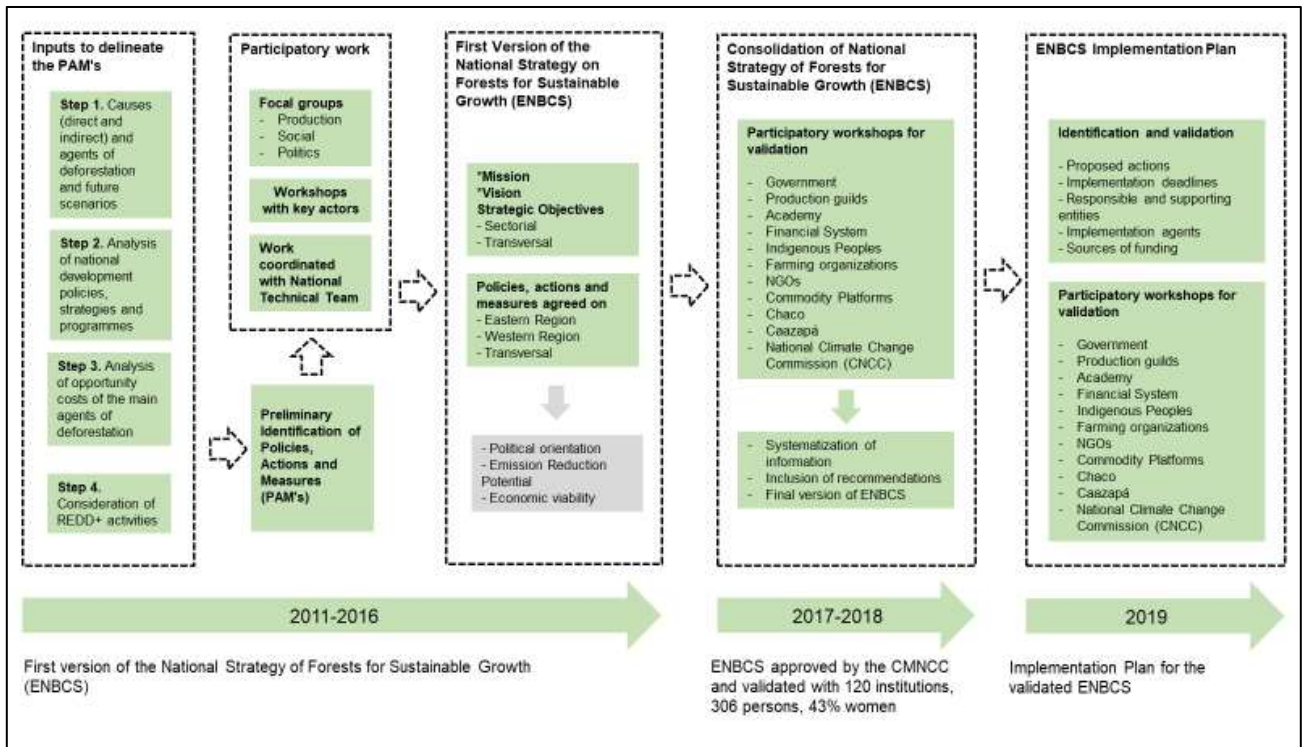


Figure 3. Process to adjust the ENBCS and develop its Implementation Plan

The definition of the ENBCS Policies, Actions and Measures was through a participatory process of relevant actors, which included technical meetings or focus groups with sectoral specialists, and a national workshop on defining measures. The sectoral technical workshops were held with representatives from the normative, social, and productive fields, where there was a wide participation of these sectors. The criteria considered for the definition of measures are as follows:

- Main causes of deforestation (direct and indirect)
- Possible synergy with existing initiatives: Existing initiatives and/or projects are identified that are aligned to these policies and measures, which would increase the feasibility of implementation and the sustainability of actions.
- Existing legal framework, policies, and international commitments in the country: Official documents that set the way forward in terms of both national and international commitments to achieve sustainable development. Specifically, the 2030 National Development Plan, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the National Climate Change Mitigation Plan were addressed.
- Potential social, economic and environmental benefits: Refers to additional benefits by identifying areas where REDD+ actions can provide benefits beyond those associated with climate change mitigation, further facilitating the identification of areas under pressure for

deforestation, suitable for restoration and/or with potential for the provision of social and environmental benefits.

- Economic viability: The possibility of financial resources that enable the measure to be concreted was considered.

Two groups of measures were identified in the definition process (see Table 4: strategic measures), which fill the lines of work to be implemented by key players, and which will enable emission reduction to be implemented; and the cross-cutting ones, which lay down enabling conditions for the effective implementation of strategic measures.

Table 4: Strategic Measures ENBCS

Measure	Scope
Strategic	
Legal framework that prohibits activities of conversion and transformation of forest-covered areas in the Eastern Region	Eastern Region
Sustainable production systems	National
Promotion of environmental services (ES), valuation of natural capital and ES in all ES's certificates procurement modalities and mechanisms.	National
Promoting afforestation and reforestation for energy purposes	National
Adopting rooted policies (rural development)	National
Sustainable forest management	National
Forest restoration	National
Transversal	
Sustainable financial systems	National
Adequacy of the legal framework and policy articulation	National
Development of environmental regulation, control, monitoring, and criminalization capabilities	National

Indicator 17. Feasibility Assessment

The ENBCS contemplates 7 cross-cutting measures, as well as 3 transversal measures, which have been approved through a Ministerial Resolution, issued by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES), which corresponds to No. 293/2019, for which a social and environmental strategic analysis (SESA) has been developed to ensure that it can be executed in an efficient and convenient manner at both the environmental and social levels.

On the other hand, the project's theory of change was taken into consideration, see Figure 4, in which the implementation of other public policies of the country are inserted and aligned, such as the National Development Plan 2030, with its axes of inclusive economic growth, insertion of Paraguay in the world and the reduction of poverty and social development, which is intended to be addressed from the generation of an adequate and sustainable habitat aligned and as a fundamental part of the Nationally Determined Contributions.

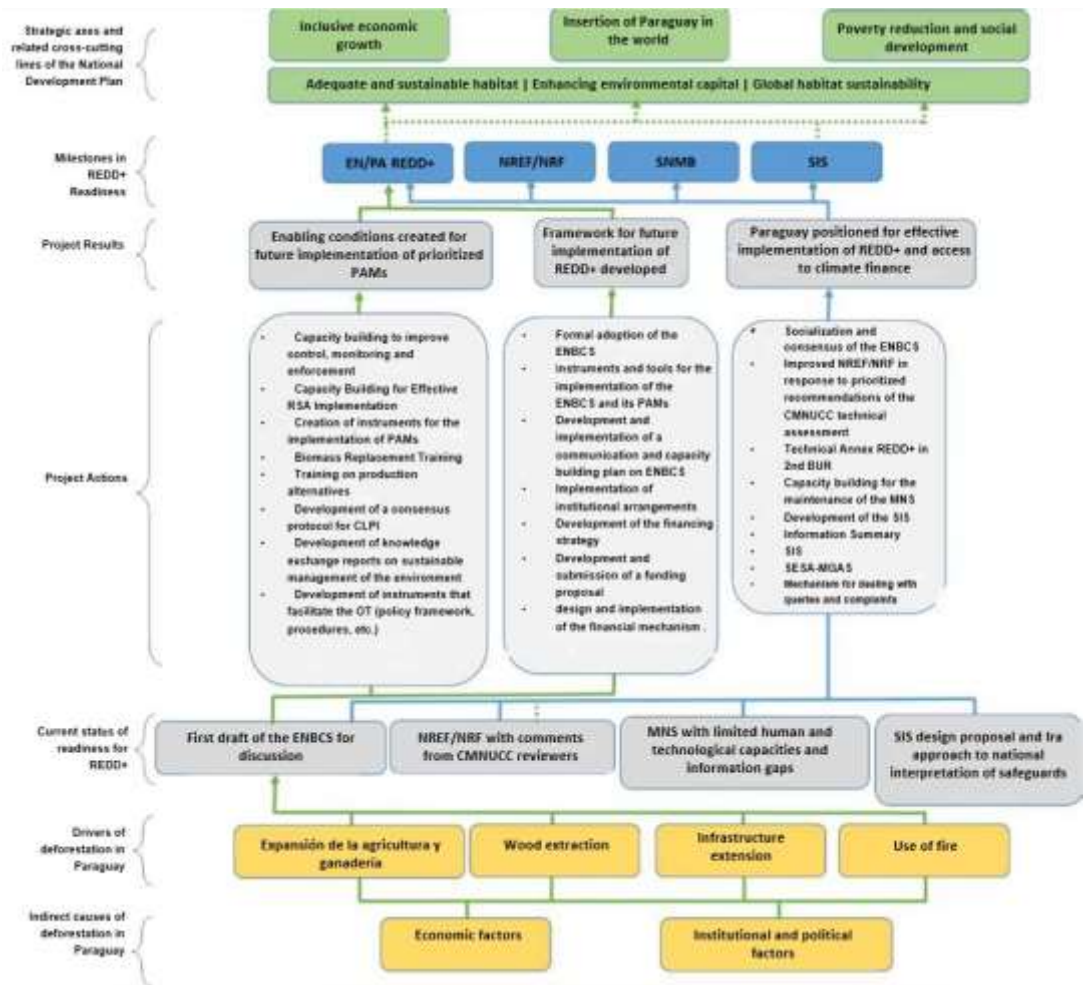


Figure 4. Project's Theory of Change

Within the framework of the project, a financing strategy will be developed, identifying the costs of implementing the ENBCS, the responsible institutions, as well as the financial sustainability and the tools for the effect, taking into consideration the implementation timeline of the latter.

The development of a Communication Plan for the ENBCS is planned, aligned with its Implementation Plan, with a gender perspective, and in which the communication objectives, key messages, target audiences, channels and/or tools, the necessary resources for implementation, the action plan with the corresponding execution schedule are identified. This plan will seek the positioning and empowerment of key actors through the understanding and conceptualization of the ENBCS in different areas and thus facilitate the implementation of this.

Indicator 18. Implications of strategy options for existing policies

In turn, each measure has specific actions, which will be broken down into activities within the framework of its Implementation Plan, then the measures and scope are mentioned.

Paraguay’s ENBCS is proposed within the framework of the development processes presented by the National Development Plan 2030 (PND 2030) and in coherence with the National Environmental Policy, the National Climate Change Policy, the National Climate Change Mitigation Plan, the National Forestry Policy, the Agricultural Strategic Framework and the National Energy Policy.

The ENBCS is a proposal that underpins the processes that the country is developing with a sustainable development approach, based on productive systems, where natural capital and forest resources are a key part of the country's long-term development.

The ENBCS and its Implementation Plan are constituted as a climate change mitigation tool. An estimate of the potential for emission reduction was carried out and a mechanism is proposed to monitor, report, and verify the mitigation activities raised therein.

Paraguay is in the process of developing the NDCs Implementation Plan, which includes some of the measures in this strategy as key elements in the process of reducing GHG emissions by 2030. In this regard, ENBCS is a guiding document for the management of policies, actions, and measures that contribute to the implementation of NDCs submitted by the country to the international community, within the scope of the Paris Agreement.

2c. Implementation Framework

<p>Subcomponent 2c: Implementation Framework (Result 1 Product 1 Product 4 Result 2 Product 6 Result 3 Product 9)</p>	<p>Further development needed</p>	<p>On 24 May 2019 started the process of construction and validation of the ENBCS Implementation Plan. The workshops were scheduled to run until August 7, 2019. The closure was in October. 329 people representing 129 different institutions from the following sectors have participated: Academia, Alto Paraná Platform, Itapuá Platform, Chaco Platform, Government, NGOs, Production Guilds Work is also underway on funding proposals for the implementation of the</p>
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		measures through different sources of funding.
	Good progress, further development needed	Update 2020: The Project expect to finalize all the chapters of the ENBCS Implementation Plan by october 2020, which include the estimation of the reduction potential, implementation costs, monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) and the results framework.

Indicator 19. Adoption and implementation of regulations/legislation/

Indicator 20. Implementation Guidance/

Indicator 21. Benefit-sharing mechanism

MTR: Until the end of execution of project activities, the BCS and MADES should pay special attention to the implementation of indicator 6.4 "Financing mechanism for implementing the ENBCS and/or PAM established", and should make all necessary efforts not only to develop this mechanism, but also to carry out all complementary studies to obtain the legal instruments necessary for its creation. It is worth noting at this point that the country has an adequate legal basis to allow the creation of a Fund to fulfill this function.

The creation of the **financing mechanism or structure** will support the adoption and institutionalization of the ENBCS, since the availability of financial resources will create the conditions to consolidate the political will in favor of the implementation of public policies, something that cannot be guaranteed by the creation of public resources alone.

There are numerous cases in the region that demonstrate that many regulations or policies that are issued are not implemented due to lack of funds.

The objective of the creation of the sustainable financing mechanism may involve the following actions:

- ✓ Carry out a **legal study of the available regulatory base, based on the existing Forest and Environmental Law, which already has provisions for the establishment of funds to determine how to develop a legal basis for an ENBCS fund.**
- ✓ Develop a **study that analyzes the legal, technical, political and technological impulses that cause the failure of the constitution of funds already established by the laws in the past.**
- ✓ Develop a study and make a high-level visit to the best Latin American experiences of environmental funds, which will allow MADES to explore how it works and benefits.
- ✓ Consult or establish partnerships with the Office of Sustainable Finance to support the creation of a fund. This will lead to new funding opportunities for the country and, given its experience in the field, it is an actor that can help the BCS project to meet this objective at a lower cost. In addition, this will create a bridge with the private sector, which will allow the development of new opportunities, such as: offsets to opt for carbon neutral or carbon footprint certificates for producers from different sectors (farmers, soybean growers, agro-industrial, commercial, tourism, etc.), the fund here is crucial for the private sector to invest. In addition, this has links to the entire Environmental Services compensation scheme that Paraguay has developed.

Update 2020: The Project has supported MADES in generating information for the presentation by UNEP of the REDD+ Results-based payments in Paraguay for the period 2015-2017, which was approved by the GCF Board in November 2019.

Tools to facilitate the implementation of ENBCS: proposals for legal tools and public policies have been generated:

- ENBCS Financial Strategy – scheduled to be finalized by November 2020.
- Proposed regulation of Decree 1039/2018 "Protocol for the process of consultation and free, prior, and informed consent with indigenous peoples living in Paraguay - CLPI" proposal will be ready in December and the consultation will be carried out by INDI during 2021.

- Decree 3246/20 Regulation of the SNMF - concluded and approved.
- Proposal for Regulations of the CC Act - September 2020.
- Proposal for a Legal Tool on Rights Associated with Emission Reductions - October 2020.
- Proposal for a Decree approving ENBCS - November 2020.
- Proposal for a Carbon Neutral Meat Certification Program, aimed at bovine production in a forestry system – concluded.
- Proposal to update the National Climate Change Plan (Resolution No. 193/2020 laying down the requirements and conditions for indigenous communities to join the Environmental Services Regime under Law 3001/06 on the Valuation and Payment of Environmental Services - Concluded

Other implementation tools generated under the Project include those relating to Protected Wildlife Areas:

- The San Luis Park Management – concluded.
- Updating the Caazapá National Park Management Plan - October 2020
- Making progress in updating the Strategic Plan of the National System of Protected Wild Areas (SINASIP) 2018-2028 - October 2020.

Progress has also been made in the preparation and socialization of a Funding Proposal for the implementation of two ENBCS measures in partnerships with the Dutch Development Bank (FMO), that is in process of final validation by the GCF NDA in Paraguay; and a proposal for a National Program of "Verified Carbon Units" (VCU) in Paraguay under the Verra standard Jurisdictional Nested REDD+ (JNR), which aims to finance the implementation of ENBCS, through diversification of market opportunities, which will begin its final public consultation process in October 2020.

Indicator 22. National REDD+ Registry and Activity Monitoring System

Update 2020: The country is in the process of establishing a "National Registry of Emission Reductions", which will include the reduction of emissions of results under REDD+. Currently, there is an Interim Registry <http://dncc.mades.gov.py/registro-de-reduccion-de-emisiones-en-paraguay>

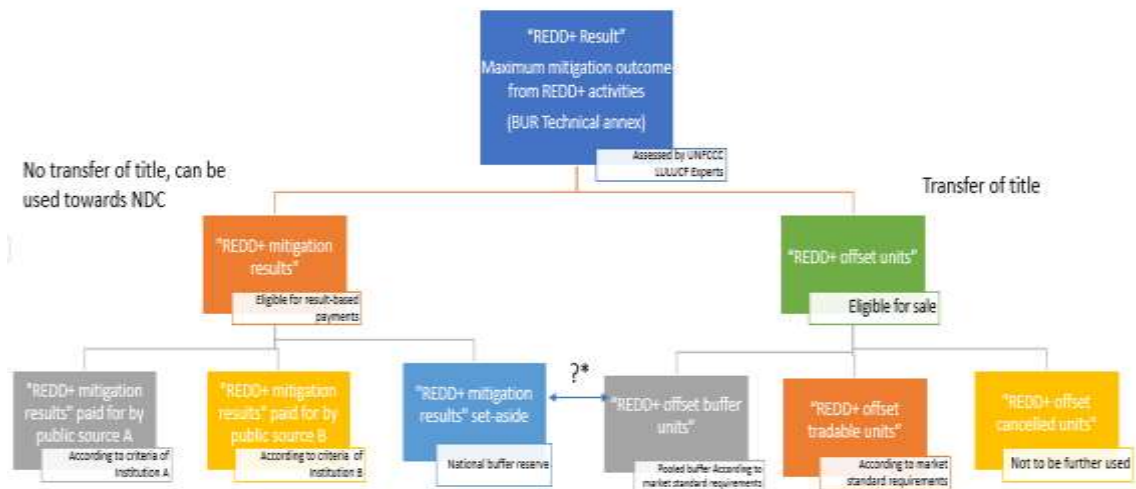
REGISTRO DE REDUCCIÓN DE EMISIONES EN PARAGUAY

ID	Descripción	Tipo	Status	Métrica	Valor	Valor	Valor	Valor	Valor	Valor	Valor	Valor	Valor	Valor	Valor	Valor	Valor	Valor	Valor	Valor
1
2
3
4

Figure 5. Outlook of Paraguay’s interim Emission Reductions Registry

The "National Registry" will include all related information enabling traceability in a transparent manner as regards to emission reductions and payments to be received, in accordance with the different programmes and/or approaches to be implemented in the country.

The project will continue to support this process through the final technical and legal design of this Registry. Legal instruments will be submitted for further adoption by the country.



*Both Buffer reserves serve the same purpose

Figure 6. Proposed steps towards the "National Registry of Emission Reductions"

2d. Social and Environmental Impacts

<p>Subcomponent 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts (Result 1 Product 1 and Product 4)</p>	<p>Further development is needed</p>	<p>In the process of the construction and validation of the Implementation Plan of the ENBCS, the process of Social and Environmental Assessment (ESA) is being developed; the results of this process will serve as input for the construction of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)</p>
	<p>Progress well, further development required</p>	<p>Update 2020: The first version of the SESA and its consequent ESMF finalized, which were built from the collection of inputs from the process of building the ENBCS Implementation Plan.</p>

Indicator 23 Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues

Paraguay, under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and with the collaboration of the Technical Secretariat for Planning, the National Forestry Institute, the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute, the Federation for the Self-Determination of Indigenous Peoples, and with the support of the UN-REDD Program and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility - Project 92546 "Forests for Sustainable Growth", has made significant progress in different aspects of the development of its national safeguards approach, which are included in the First Summary of information on addressing and respecting REDD+ safeguards in Paraguay (RIS). Progress includes: (1) the national interpretation of the safeguards, and identification of elements of the applicable legal framework relating to them; (2) information on the approach to the safeguards and considerations for consolidating and strengthening contributions to ensure respect for the safeguards; (3) analysis of existing information systems that could contribute to the Safeguards Information System (SIS); and (4) important elements of the design of this system. In line with a phased approach to safeguards, additional considerations regarding the approach to and respect for safeguards are identified as well as options for gradual improvements in the safeguards information system.

Continuing with this process, an update of the SIS design, the construction of its structure, including the IT infrastructure, and the corresponding institutional arrangements, will be carried out until the end of 2020.

In 2019 the update of the current SIS version started, as well as the development of the national grievance and redress mechanism.

<http://dncc.mades.gov.py/sistema-de-informacion-de-salvaguadas>

Update 2020: With the support of the PMU a MADES Safeguards group was constituted, with representatives of the National Climate Change Direction and the MADES Indigenous Affairs Unit. The purpose is to get consensus on documents that have been initiated during the reporting year, before socializing them in other areas such as the CNCC, the REDD+ Roundtable and other key players.

The projects has contributed to the Development of the first Summary of Information on how REDD+ social and environmental safeguards are addressed and respected, through the generation and provision of updated information and through the participatory processes carried out to reach consensus on these critical documents.

<http://dncc.mades.gov.py/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Paraguay-Resumen-de-informaci%C3%B3n-salvaguadas-7-6-2019.pdf>

<http://dncc.mades.gov.py/salvaguadas-de-redd?preview=true>

On August 2020, progress in relation to the SIS development was presented to the REDD+ Roundtable for its consideration. It was informed to the Roundtable that the SESA was carried out with the aim of identifying potential social and environmental risks in the implementation of the country's National REDD+ Strategy, in this case the National Strategy on Forest for Sustainable Growth (ENBCS). It was also informed that based on the potential risks identified in the assessment, the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was developed, which includes the Risk Mitigation Recommendations and Measures (R&MMs) to be considered in the implementation of the ENBCS. The key content of both, SESA and ESMF was presented. The full documents were made available to the Roundtable too. These documents will be presented at the CNCC in October for endorsement.

At the end of September 2020, the setup of the SIS on-line module, to be included as part of the SIAM, was initiated and is expected to be completed by December 2020. This module will include a submodule of the grievance and redress mechanism. Both, the on-line SIS and grievance and redress mechanism will be available on the MADES website.

<http://dncc.mades.gov.py/archives/noticias/presentan-avances-en-materia-de-salvaguadas-a-los-miembros-de-la-mesa-redd>

Indicator 24. Design of the REDD+ Strategy in regard to impacts

The ENBCS currently includes the SESA and ESMF actions, which ensures that it can be executed in an efficient and convenient way at both environmental and social levels.

The possible social and environmental impacts have been surveyed in the framework of the ENBCS construction workshops and its ENBCS Implementation Plan. Representatives of the Paraguayan government, private sector, financial sector, Indigenous Peoples, farmer organizations, academia, among other key actors, have participated in these spaces and have contributed to the identification of possible social and environmental impacts, linked to the implementation of the ENBCS, according to the vision and objectives of the same and other projects to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from land-use change in Paraguay (deforestation and forest degradation), and to achieve conservation, sustainable forest management and the well-being of its population.

Update 2020 : The first version of the SESA and its consequent ESMF, which were built from the collection of inputs from the process of building the ENBCS Implementation Plan, was finalized. This process consisted of finding ways to address the risks and possible impacts associated with the activities raised for each action of the ENBCS measures, identified by representatives of the public, private, Indigenous Peoples, peasant organizations, NGOs, financiers, civil society and academia. The documents were presented to the members of the REDD+ Roundtable in August 2020 for its reviews and comments, prior to the presentation to the National Climate Change Commission on October 2020 for its approval

Indicator 25. Social and Environmental Management Framework

In the process of construction and validation of the ENBCS Implementation Plan, the SESA was developed. The results of this process served as input for the construction of the ESMF, scheduled for early 2020, and will be included in the ENBCS Implementation Plan.

Update: 2020: The first version of the SESA and its consequent ESMF, were built from the collection of inputs from the process of building the ENBCS Implementation Plan. During the process information on risks and possible impacts associated with the activities raised for each action of the ENBCS measures, were identified by representatives of the public, private, Indigenous Peoples, peasant organizations, NGOs, financiers, civil society and academia. The documents were presented to the members of the REDD+ Roundtable in august 2020 for its reviews and comments, prior to the presentation to the National Climate Change Commission on October 2020 for its approval.

3. Reference Emissions Level/Reference Level

3a Improved subnational capacity for REDD+ implementation

Subcomponent 3a: Reference emission levels or reference levels (Result 1 Product 2)	The Component has been completed	REDD+ Technical Annex (TA) submitted to the CMNUCC in 2018 as part of the Second Biennial Update Report (BUR 2) http://dncc.mades.gov.py/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/IBA2_DNCC_MADES-1.pdf Reference Level of Forest Emissions submitted in 2016 (national level; covers emissions from deforestation).
	The Component has been completed	During the year 2020 a Second REDD+ Technical Annex (STA) 2017-2018 is being developed and will be included in the 3rd BUR of Paraguay at its submission on 2021. This technical report is an additional product of the project in support to the country, which was not contemplated on the initial project design.

Indicator 26. Demonstration of the Methodology

INFONA received support from the Project for the generation of updated data through the "land-use and change" maps for the years 2016 and 2017.

In the process of developing the maps, the same methodological approach was used as in the FREL of Paraguay. These data were the basis for the preparation of Paraguay's REDD+ TA, which was carried out in coordination between INFONA and MADES, the latter being the institution responsible for the preparation of the GHG-I and its subsequent presentation to the UNFCCC.

Update 2020: INFONA's capacities have been built through institutional training of personnel and the hiring of technicians to generate new multi-time series of forest cover maps using IPCC categories to improve the data quality of the National GHG-I and extending the temporality of the expected emissions reduction results.

Indicator 27. Use of historical data and adjustments for national circumstances.

The maps showed a reduction in deforestation of 105,428.02 hectares for the reporting period. These data were analyzed by INFONA and validated by MADES.

Update 2020: National Forest Coverage Maps, including IPCC categories, for the multitemporal series: (a) 2000, 2005, 2011; (b) 2011, 2015, 2017; (c) 2015, 2017, 2019 are under development, and will be ready by November 2020.

Indicator 28. Technical feasibility of the methodological approach and consistency with those of the UNFCCC/IPCC

The FREL was submitted to the UNFCCC in January 2016. The technical review of the UNFCCC took place from March to November 2016. As a result of the review process, a modified FREL was submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2016.

On December 27, 2018, [the REDD+ Technical Annex \(TA\)](#) was presented to the UNFCCC as part of Paraguay's Second Biennial Update Report (BUR).

Paraguay's REDD+ TA was carried out in coordination with the team in charge of the preparation of the GHG-I presented at the BUR, to ensure consistency of reported data.

Through REDD+ TA, Paraguay reported emission reductions of 26,793,311.02 TnCO₂eq, for the period 2016 - 2017.

Data from both REDD+ and GHG-I were submitted and validated with NCCC members.

On 13 and 15 February 2019, training was held on topics related to the [Forest Reference Emission Levels and the National Forest Monitoring System](#) addressed to members of the project's Technical Committee and other member institutions of the National Climate Change Commission.

Update 2020: In the Technical Analysis conducted by UNFCCC experts to the REDD+ TA from 27 to 31 May 2019, they considered that the data and information provided in the REDD+ TA are transparent, consistent, comprehensive, and accurate to the extent possible, and consistent with the guidelines stipulated in Decision 14/CP.19, Paragraph 11. They also underscored that Paraguay is taking steps to use updated information from the most recent National Forest Inventory (NFI) to improve emission factors and the accuracy of the evaluation. Paraguay is considering the inclusion of additional activities in subsequent FREL presentations. UNFCCC experts congratulated Paraguay for its firm commitment to the continuous improvement of the data and information used to calculate the results, in line with the gradual approach and consistent with the data and information used to establish its assessed FREL. The report also identifies some areas requiring improvement and the need for Paraguay to build its capacities. Likewise, it recognizes that such improvements are subject to national capacities and

circumstances and underscores the importance of adequate support. Lastly, it highlights that the TA process provided an opportunity to facilitate a constructive technical exchange.

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tatr1_2019_PRY_advance_0.pdf

4. Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards

4a. National Forest Monitoring System

<p>Subcomponent 4a: National Forest Monitoring System (Result 1 Product 3)</p>	<p>Good progress, further development needed</p>	<p>The National Forest Monitoring System (SNMF) has been approached through capacity building and provision of systems/equipment to the institutions involved (MADES/INFONA) for the generation and validation of information linked to forest monitoring. The information generated by these institutions constitutes the baseline for the establishment of the system.</p>
	<p>The componen has been completed</p>	<p>Update 2020: The National Forest Monitoring System has been created within the framework of Law 6256/18 prohibiting the transformation and conversion of forest-covered areas in the Eastern Region. Since the beginning of implementation of the BCS Project, the process of building its regulations has been supported: Decree 3.246 regulating the National Forest Monitoring System inter-agency between MADES and INFONA</p>

Indicator 29. Documentation of the monitoring approach

INFONA has updated the activity data of the land-use and land-use change maps for the years 2016 and 2017, which was the input for the preparation of the REDD+ TA. INFONA and MADES worked to this end in a coordinated manner for the evaluation of the accuracy of the data generated.

On the other hand, the re-measurements of the National Forest Inventory plots, throughout the country, including the Western and Eastern Regions, have been completed. This activity includes 50% of the plots in this region; the activities have been developed by INFONA and MADES officials, with the support of the BCS Project and PROMESA Chaco.

The country enacted Law No. 6256, which prohibits the processing and conversion of areas with forest cover in the Eastern Region. This Act includes the updating of the regulations on the organic structure of the National Forest Monitoring System (SNMF), establishing the definitions, organic and financial provisions necessary for the National Forest Monitoring System (SNMF) to be able to provide official national information on the state of the national forest cover held by the territory of the Republic of Paraguay, in a periodic, measurable, verifiable and comparable manner with other geographic information systems, as well as to provide parameters and information that make it possible to measure the magnitude of the carbon content stored in the national forest estate and the qualitative and quantitative classification of forest species that make up the national forest estate.

Within the framework of the Project, support has been given to the generation of a proposal for the regulation of this Law, taking into account all that has been established in it; this document is under consideration by the MADES and the INFONA, for its subsequent promulgation, once the corresponding legislative processes have been generated.

The proposed National Forest Monitoring System is consolidated in an inter-institutional platform led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the National Forest Institute, both institutions with clearly defined roles and identified mechanisms for access, use and publication of information. Figure 7 summarizes the current operational components of the system, without the regulation of its structure.

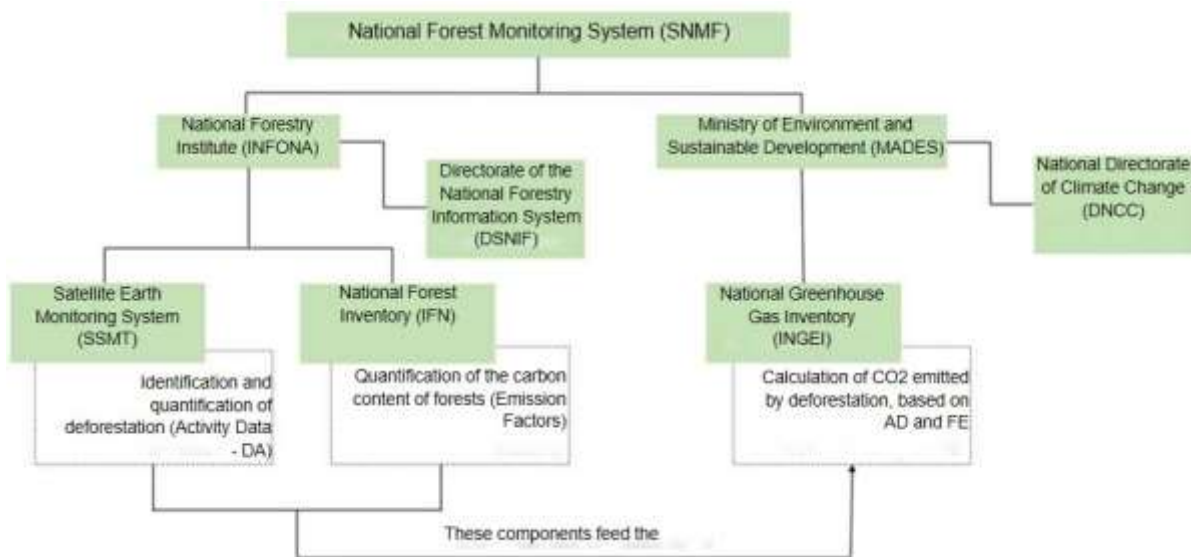


Figure 7. Structure of the proposed National Forest Monitoring System

Indicator 30. Early Implementation System Demonstration

Law 6256, in its Article 3° of Update, identifies the SNMF as a tool that will provide the inventory of the existing native forests in the Eastern Region on a monthly basis, which will serve as an input for the early identification of changes in land use, in an illegal manner.

Update 2020: On 10 January 2020 the Presidency of the Republic of Paraguay approved Decree No. 3246, regulating the National Forest Monitoring System (SNMF), which aims to provide official national information on national forest cover on a regular, measurable, verifiable and comparable basis with other geographic information systems, as well as to provide parameters and information to size the magnitude of the carbon content stored in the national forest mass and the qualitative and quantitative typification of forest species that make up the national forest mass.

Indicator 31. Institutional Arrangements and Capacities

Since available data on deforestation in the country found a reduction in deforestation rates and associated GEI emissions, a priority was set to prepare the country to participate in the GCF REDD+ Results-based Payment Pilot Programme or market-based approaches.

The [re-measurement of National Forest Inventory plots](#) took place in the Chaco region. This activity included 50% of the plots and was carried out by INFONA and MADES officials, with the support of this Project and others such as the PROMESA Project.

Update 2020: Training workshops have been developed on the Paris Agreement, national GHG-I, Emission Reduction Potential Calculation, construction of the FREL and REDD+ TA. Training has been carried out in mapping methods of forestry loss and gain of coverage. Training on alternative mechanisms to prevent deforestation and advocacy in vulnerable communities. Identification of areas of conservation importance in the Chaco.

4b. Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards

<p>Subcomponent 4b: Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards (Result 1 Product 3 Product 4 and Result 3 Product 7 and 9)</p>	<p>Good progress, further development needed</p>	<p>Paraguay has the First Summary of Information on Addressing and Respecting the Safeguards of REDD+ and a Safeguard Information System (SIS), which will be expanded and strengthened</p>
	<p>Good progress, further development needed</p>	<p>During 2019, the process of updating the First Version of the SIS has begun, and the development of a national Grievance and Redress mechanism.</p>

Indicator 32. Identification of relevant non-carbon, social and environmental aspects

As part of the ENBCS consultation workshops, issues related to environmental and social safeguards have been addressed, as an introduction to the SESA process, which is scheduled to begin during the second quarter of 2019, along with the construction of ENBCS ESMF.

Update 2020: During the third quarter of 2019, the MADES Safeguards working group was established with representatives of the National Climate Change Direction and the Indigenous Affairs Unit. This group was created to build consensus on the documents initiated during the reported year, such as the update of the SIS, Response Mechanism for Key Actors (Grievance Mechanism), SESA and ESMF, before socializing them with the CNCC, the REDD+ Roundtable and/or key actors.

The final documents of the update of the SIS, SESA and ESMF were presented to the REDD+ Roundtable in august 2020 for its consideration before submission to the National Climate Change Commission for its approval in October 2020.

Indicator 33. Monitoring, Reporting and Information Dissemination

Paraguay has informed the [CMNUCC the first summary of information on the approach and respect for REDD+ safeguards](#). The document has been presented to [representatives of indigenous peoples and socialized before the representatives of the members of the REDD+ Roundtable](#).

The country also has a first version of the [Safeguard Information System \(SIS\)](#), which seeks to provide information on how REDD+ safeguards are addressed and respected, with a step-by-step approach, in line with UNFCCC guidelines. The SIS currently has information that corresponds to the preparation phase of ENBCS and the implementation of a series of programs and projects associated with REDD+ that seek to reduce deforestation. The SIS will be enhanced and made operational with the support of the BCS Project.

A detailed roadmap was prepared to develop the SIS and Paraguay's first Sol, as well as the ESA / ESMF and other safeguard requirements related to access funding for the implementation of the ENBCS.

Update 2020: On the MADES website <http://dncc.mades.gov.py/proyectos/bosques-para-el-crecimiento-sostenible> project information has been included which will be updated so that all substantive information produced is available on this site. All project activities are posted at the MADES website <http://www.mades.gov.py/> and its social media networks, as from the UNDP Paraguay website and its social media networks <https://www.py.undp.org/>. The process of disseminating information for the different consultation process that are carried out from the project with the support of the Communication Unit of MADES and the project team.

Indicator 34. Institutional Arrangements and Capacities

The link to address complaints related to REDD+ has been available since October 2018. This space is now hosted by [the UNDP website](#); in 2019 this link is expected to be available on the MADES website with further specifications.

Update 2020: A link to address complaints linked to REDD+, is still hosted on the UNDP website and will be include in the MADES website on the section related to environmental complaints <http://www.mades.gov.py/denuncias/>. The REDD+ complains will be included in this section with a protocol of attention and will be part of the National Environmental Information System (SIAM) linked to the SIS by the end of 2020.

II. Analysis of Progress Made in the Activities Financed by the FCPF's Preparation Grant

The Country describes the progress made and identifies any delays in the implementation of Donor-funded activities and proposed actions to address the causes of the delays.

During the first quarter of the year From January to May 2018, contracts have been arranged to complete the Project Management Unit (PMU). This has required a normal process of induction and knowledge of the Project, through which to date there is a compact team that will work on the implementation and monitoring of the actions foreseen in the PRODOC (equivalent to the grant agreement).

The time to obtain critical information (such as activity data) from government institutions was a challenge in stages of the Project. This information was needed for the preparation of the REDD+ Technical Annex, which was scheduled to be included in the Second BUR, to be submitted to the UNFCCC at the end of 2018.

The national general elections held in April 2018 resulted in public institutions going through a moment of transition between the outgoing government and the newly elected one, which led to a recession in decision-making on the technical and operational processes required by the Project. In addition, once the current government was established, the project has suffered 3 changes of focal points, this has represented some months of delay, but with contingency measures is has not affected the validation and socialization of the ENBCS.

Low participation/interest in REDD+ by influential groups in the political sphere was another challenge. At the political level, it is still evident that the REDD+ agenda is not yet able to influence the approach to increase agricultural productivity, to combat poverty, without reference to a sustainable approach. Measures taken to address this risk include identifying actors in high-level policy circles and involving them in identifying ways and means to introduce the notion of sustainability into discussions, such as those of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Planning Secretariat and producers' associations, which will be part of the stakeholder engagement plan to be implemented in 2018.

Delays in PMU's administrative recruitment process was another challenge. The formal recruitment process for PMU's personnel was unexpectedly delayed. Measures to address this problem included hiring short-term consultants who would focus on generating the elements and facilitating the process for implementing the project start phase in time.

Delays in formally appointing Project Board representatives have also been difficult. The first meeting of the Project Board was originally scheduled for November 2017 and was rescheduled due to delays

in formally appointing Board representatives from government entities, but it has been possible to hold the second project meeting within the expected time frame.

Table 5: Summary of progress on FCPF-funded activities found at the EMT - % of compliance with project indicators as the period of evaluation of the MTR¹²

Results	Products	% of Indicators Progress	
		No change in timing	With Changes in Timing
Result 1: Paraguay positioned for effective implementation of REDD+ and access to climate finance		67%	67%
	Product 1. ENBCS agreed upon by relevant government and civil society institutions	32%	62%
	Product 2. Relevant institutions have information and capacities to improve their reference level of emissions from deforestation, following suggestions from the CMNUCC technical assessment	33%	33%
	Product 3. Relevant institutions have the capacity to maintain the forest monitoring system	100%	100%
	Product 4. Developed, operational and gender-sensitive information system on social and environmental safeguards	40%	98%
	Average	54%	72%
Result 2: Framework for future implementation of REDD+ in Paraguay developed		33%	100%
	Product 5. Officially adopted National Forestry Strategy for Sustainable Growth	0%	NA
	Product 6. Relevant institutions have instruments and tools necessary for the implementation of the ENBCS and/or PAMs	24%	41%
	Average	19%	71%
Result 3: Enabling conditions created for the future implementation of prioritized PAMs in Paraguay		0%	NA
	Product 7. Relevant institutions strengthen their capacities for an effective exercise of control, monitoring and supervision of the legal framework that prevents the conversion of use	63%	63%
	Product 8. Potential beneficiaries and relevant institutions strengthen their capacities for the effective implementation of the Law on Valuation and Compensation of Environmental Services	38%	50%
	Product 9. Relevant institutions and potential beneficiaries have the necessary instruments for the future implementation of prioritized PAMs	25%	33%
	Average	31%	49%

If the temporality of the fulfillment of the indicators is analyzed without changes, then it is observed that the Project presents a progress of 54% in result 1, 19% in result 2 and 31% in result 3, which is low and is explained mainly because results 2 and 3 depend on the fulfillment of result 1, and within this, the approval of the ENBCS is the detonator so that the subsequent actions of the project can be implemented.

¹ The MTR carried out an analysis of the progress of the project indicators considering two parameters presented as follows: **first column** without modification in the implementation period according to the project document. **Second column** with adjustments in the implementation period in relation to the project document, approved by the Project Board in their meetings.

² The data reflected in this table refer to the period assessed in the MTR up to may, 2019.

Here it should be noted that, as the Project has reported in its latest reports to UNDP and FCPF, the change of government and authorities following August 2018 caused the process of approval of the ENBCS to be delayed by just over 6 months. The new authorities, in their rightful place, have carried out a comprehensive process of reviewing the ENBCS and all the progress of the Project. Although it makes sense and is recognized as enriching the process, has unfortunately taken a considerable time, due to the fact that there have been several changes of authorities at the level of directorates in the MADES.

In favor of the BCS project, it should be noted that during this time, actions have been advanced in order to mitigate this situation, so they have advanced with the preparation of ToR, agendas, documents and other actions, which have allowed them to prepare to accelerate the implementation from the approval of the ENBCS that is expected to occur until May 15, according to the commitments expressed from the Directorate of Climate Change of the MADES.

In response to the evaluation team's query, whether the Project and UNDP's administrative structure have the capacity to carry out a number of processes simultaneously, it was stated that this is feasible. However, this evaluation report states that there are administrative-financial risks that could jeopardize the execution of activities, and evidence of this is that during the mission it was found that the UNDP payment system presented problems that prevented payments from being made for 15 days.

However, when analyzing compliance with the expected change in the timeframe for compliance with the indicators, the implementation averages rise considerably. Although this is more transparent according to the current reality, it could transmit an imprecise progress and cause a relaxation that could affect future implementation, so it should be considered quite well whether it is convenient to make the change.

III. Assessment of the Country's Compliance with the Common Approach

The country reports on measures taken to comply with the various aspects of the common approach:

- *the environmental and social safeguards of the delivery partner, including the SESA / ESMF*

The country is in the process of building the ESMF, based on the SESA carried out in the framework of the construction and validation process of both ENBCS and its Implementation Plan. The SESA/ ESMF is destined to be ready in early 2020. By August 2020, the SESA/ESMF have been finalized and integrated into the ENBCS Implementation Plan. This ESA/ESMF sections will be validated in October 2020.

In addition, Paraguay has a version 1.0 of its Safeguards Information System, which is currently hosted on the MADES website, and provides information on how to respect and deal with them. It is intended to update the structure and operation of the system during the first half of 2020.

- *stakeholder engagement*

With regard to stakeholder participation, both the stakeholder mapping, carried out within the framework of the UN-REDD National Programme, and the [Stakeholder Engagement Plan](#), further developed with support of the project, have been implemented to set up a roadmap to ensure the full participation of all key stakeholders (see several documents systematizing the participatory process [here](#)). This plan was envisioned to serve the purpose to ensure participation in both, the process of building, validating, and implementing ENBCS and its Implementation Plan; and for ensuring that all stakeholders understand the implications of implementing ENBCS in a way that safeguards interests and avoids possible associated risks. A final effort by the project will update the stakeholder engagement plan towards the end of 2020, so it can accompany the ENBCS Implementation Plan.

In the process of building the project document, consideration was given to the claims of participation of Indigenous Peoples presented in 2008. Already in the development of the RPP during 2013 – 2014, Indigenous Peoples were relevant actors who have accompanied even the presentation of the proposal in 2014 to the FMT. Currently, Indigenous Peoples representatives have a sit as part of the Mesa REDD+, as full members, as well as the National Commission on Climate Change - also full members.

In order to improve the participation of Indigenous Peoples and other actors in the consultation processes during the implementation of the ENBCS, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan is in the process of being updated, based on the results of the SESA, and its subsequent ESMF, addressing in a special way the risks identified regarding participation, in a specific section. The updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan will include the key messages and lesson learned from all the participatory activities that were implemented by the project.

One of the main lessons from the development process of the ENBCS and its Implementation Plan with the participation of various actors and in particular Indigenous Peoples, has been the adaptation of the working methodology in such a way as to facilitate comprehension by them, and the absorption of Indigenous Peoples expressions and cosmovision by the project team and government counterparts. The working sessions throughout the implementation of the project with Indigenous Peoples have been one of the enriching ones for the concepts they have expressed in relation to forests and their benefits. It is also important to highlight the participation of women in these spaces.

<http://www.mades.gov.py/2019/07/03/representantes-de-pueblos-indigenas-presentes-en-taller-de-construccion-y-validacion-del-plan-de-implementacion-de-la-enbcs/>

[file:///C:/Users/par01lp/Downloads/06.2018.26%20Sistematizacion%20de%20ENBCS%20con%20Pueblos%20Indigenas%20\(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/par01lp/Downloads/06.2018.26%20Sistematizacion%20de%20ENBCS%20con%20Pueblos%20Indigenas%20(1).pdf)

<http://www.mades.gov.py/2019/06/04/presentan-propuestas-sobre-sistema-de-informacion-de-salvaguardas-a-representantes-de-pueblos-indigenas/>

- *dissemination of information*

All the information generated and used within the framework of the construction, consultation and validation spaces have been hosted in the platforms or web pages of both MADES and UNDP. Likewise, the calls for participation were supported by materials or the same documents to be consulted or constructed, prior to the events, so that the participants or guests know the documents and optimize and take advantage of these spaces. On the other hand, the documents referring to the ENBCS and its implementation were sent to the representatives of the National Commission on Climate Change, for validation, as well as the Implementation Plan was submitted to civil society, through the MADES website, for a period of 30 days; this process was disseminated by the social networks. Finally, all relevant documents related to the project are kept up to date at UNDP Paraguay's website (as referenced several times in this document).

- *complaints and liability.*

As part of the project's implementation, the Key Stakeholder Response Mechanism was created, which establishes the spaces and protocol for addressing any complaints or queries that may arise regarding the implementation of REDD+ at the national level. In this context, there is an [space available for REDD+ complaints](#), that provisionally uses the online form of the UNDP platform, aiming at dealing with complaints and allegations related to the implementation of the ENBCS, and for this purpose the MADES will be the institution that will host this space and deal with them, in collaboration with the institutions of competence. A national grievance and redress mechanism has been designed and is scheduled to be set up towards the end of 2020.

The grievance and redress mechanism for REDD + in Paraguay, will be a key tool for the respect of Cancun safeguards B, C, and D respectively. The mechanism is currently being updated for its inclusion into Paraguay's SIAM. The mechanism will have several channels that include: a section on the MADES

website, a telephone number, and for those who cannot access the two afore mentioned channels, forms will be available at the MADES central office and its regionals offices to leave their inquiry or claim respectively.

During the reporting period, no complaints or claims related to the project have been received. In the Improvement Plan of the mid-term evaluation findings, there are actions under implementation to improve the participation of all stakeholders.

IV. An updated Funding Plan for REDD+ Readiness Activities, Included Dedicated Funds and a Brief Description of Activities Supported by Other Implementation Partners.

The Country provides an updated financial plan for the overall Readiness preparation activities, including reporting on the uses and sources of funds allocated for the R-PP implementation (both by the FCPF and other development partners), by R-PP component, using the table below (the model contains a hypothetical numeric example). This table could also be used if the country is requesting additional funding from the FCPF (see right-most column).

Table 6. Use of FCPF readiness funds - BCS Project; up to July 2020.

Uses of Funds (in US\$ thousands) July 2020							
R-PP Component	Total needed (A) ³	Funds pledged (B) ^{4*}	Funds used ⁵		Funds available (= B – C) ⁶	Financing gap (= A – B) ⁷	Request to FCPF ⁸ (if any)
			Funds Committed (C)	Funds Disbursed			
Project Initiation	160	160	153	153	7	0	0
OUTCOME 1 : Paraguay positioned for an effective implementation of REDD+ and access to climate finance	974	974	871	786	103	0	0
OUTCOME 2: Implementation framework for the future implementation of REDD+ developed	696	696	881	775	-185	0	0
OUTCOME 3 Enabling conditions created for the future implementation of priority PAMs in Paraguay	1,316	1,316	761	640	555	0	0
Project Management Unit	654	654	441	440	213	0	0
TOTAL	3,800	3,800	3,107	2,794	693	0	0
Sources of Funds (in US\$ thousands)							
FCPF		3,800	3,107	2,794	693		
Government		0	0	0	0		
TOTAL		3,800	3,107	2,794	693		

³ Total needed is the amount of resources necessary to complete a given component. All numbers in this table should be the latest numbers, which may not necessarily match the numbers in the original R-PP that was presented to the PC.

⁴ Funds pledged encompass the amount of funds promised by different donors and / or the national government to fund a specific component and available to the country.

⁵ Funds used refer to the amount of funds committed in signed contracts, and the portion of the funds committed that has already been disbursed.

⁶ Available funds equal pledges minus commitments.

⁷ Financing gap equals total needed minus pledged funds.

⁸ Request for additional funding from the FCPF (up to US\$ 5 million, subject to conditions set by Resolution PC/10/2011/1.rev being met).

V. Grant Monitoring Report (GMR)

UNDP Country Office in Paraguay has prepared a Grant Monitoring Report (GRM) that provides a qualitative report on the progress and results of FCPF-financed activities from UNDP's perspective and the assessment of overall readiness progress. The EMT concludes that at a general level, the BCS project presents a good level of execution, with its strongest points being a strategic vision and constitution of the REDD+ Bureau, crosscutting working principles, commitment and competence of the Project Management Unit and stakeholder participation. The GRM is attached to this report as Annex 1.

VI. Summary Statement of the FCPF Additional Funds Request

Paraguay will not request additional funds for the REDD + preparation process.

VII. Annexes

Annex 1.



FCPF project: Support for the Completion of the REDD+ Preparation Phase in Paraguay

GRANT MONITORING REPORT

June 2019

Mid-term Review

Atlas project ID (Award): 84610

Atlas project ID (Output): 92546

FCPF REDD+ Readiness Project Paraguay

GRANT MONITORING REPORT

Purpose

- Review of the progress towards results
- Support to decision-making
- Problem-solving
- Learning
- Beneficiary satisfaction and feedback
- Accountability

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTABILITY

Framework documentation in place	What to look for	YES/NO	Comments
Project Document	Is the Prodoc signed, attached in Atlas? Is it available on IATI?	Yes	The PRODOC was signed by the implementing partner (Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development) and UNDP in September 2017, attached in the UNDP Atlas and available IATI
LOA	Letter of Agreement signed? Implemented?	Yes	It is available in the UNDP Atlas
LPAC minutes signed	Attached in Atlas?	Yes	It is available in the UNDP Atlas
Minutes of the Project Board	Documented?	Yes	Two board meetings took place during July 2018 and June 2019 . The last meeting was in June 2019
Donor Reports	On time?	Yes	Available on the UNDP Project website (2017, 2018) and FCPF Paraguay section website
Final Reports	On time?	No	The project is under implementation
Finding on Project file	Review the process of procurement and asset inventory	No	The project is under implementation

MID TERM PROGRESS - Narrative

Paraguay is implementing the Forests for Sustainable Growth (FSG) Project through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as an FCPF delivery partner, using the FCPF preparation grant, under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MESD) and in coordination with other relevant entities such as the National Forestry Institute (INFONA) and the Paraguayan Institute for Indigenous Peoples (INDI)

The project began operations in October 2017 and aims to support the Republic of Paraguay in completing the readiness phase (REDD+), according to the Warsaw Framework of the UNFCCC, so that the country can achieve the objectives set out in the national strategy and access payments for results from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) or other sources.

After 18 months of implementation of the BCS Project, UNDP conducted a Mid-Term Review (MTR) to assess progress in meeting the expected results and objectives of the Project. The review also assessed risks and assumptions and proposed corrective actions as necessary.

The main findings of the MTR are summarized in the following rating table:

Rating Scale	Description of the Assessment
Highly Satisfactory (AS)	It is expected to achieve or exceed the objectives/results set for the end of the Project without major shortfalls. Progress towards achieving the objectives/results can be presented as "good practice".
Satisfactory (S)	Most of the objectives/results set for the end of the Project are expected to be achieved with only minor shortfalls
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Most of the objectives/results set out are expected to be achieved by the end of the Project, but with significant shortfalls.
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MI)	Most of the objectives/results set for the end of the Project are expected to be achieved with significant shortfalls.
Unsatisfactory (I)	Most of the objectives/results set are not expected to be achieved by the end of the Project.
Highly Unsatisfactory (AI)	The objectives/results for the mid-term have not been achieved and none of those set are expected to be achieved by the end of the Project

Parameter	EMT Assessment	Description of the Achievement
Strategic considerations	Satisfactory	The Project is related and contributes satisfactorily to the Development Objectives -SDG-, to the National Development Plan of Paraguay 2030 -PND 2030- and to the REDD+ mechanism, so it is expected to achieve most of the

Parameter	EMT Assessment	Description of the Achievement
		objectives/results established by the end of the Project with only minimal changes in terms of the timeframes for compliance with the indicators.
Relevance	Satisfactory	The project is highly relevant to address deforestation, among the arguments put forward is that the country requires that its main productive sectors can be recognized as low in emissions. However, it is considered that the project will not be able to affect the real capacity of all the institutions involved.
Principles	Satisfactory	The participation and involvement of all sectors, native peoples and women has been a permanent premise that the Project has fulfilled and is recognized by most actors. Nevertheless, the indigenous peoples consider that their participation efforts are not sufficient, which adds to the majority opinion of actors, who consider that the processes of feedback to the Project should be improved.
Efficacy	Moderately satisfactory	It is expected that the objectives/results of the project will be met, but there are significant risks of significant deficiencies, due mainly to the risk to the Project of not having the ENBCS approved, due to the change of government and authorities in the MADES that have delayed the execution of activities that are linked to the above. Thus, compliance with the project's indicators corresponds to: Result 1 (Warsaw Framework): average progress 54% Result 2: Implementation framework with an average progress of the actions carried out of 19% Result 3: Enabling conditions, with an average progress of 31%.
Efficiency	Moderately satisfactory	The budget used is related to the results achieved by the project to date. It seems that planning, project sizing, administrative capacity and financial execution go hand in hand, so it is expected that the project will meet its objectives and goals with the available resources.
Monitoring and follow up	Moderately satisfactory	The Project carries out an adequate follow-up and monitoring of the project activities based mainly on the methodological and technological tools of UNDP. Among the weaknesses found, it has been possible to detect the inexistence of a follow-up to the feedback processes of the participants and the evolution of the risks of the project, which is done in a non-schematic way.
Sustainability and ownership	Moderately satisfactory	This criterion is the only one that obtains a slightly negative evaluation, due to the fact that although it is expected that the Project will achieve most of the established objectives/results, there is an important risk related to

Parameter	EMT Assessment	Description of the Achievement
		sustainability and appropriation, which is derived from the shortcomings it causes: the change of authorities, the lack of achievement of a financial mechanism that contributes to sustainability, and the lack of a deeper participation of the indigenous peoples.

The EMT concludes that, at a general level, the BCS project presents a good level of execution, with the following strengths: strategic vision, relevance, cross-cutting working principles, commitment and competence of the Project Management Unit (UGP) team, and the participation of partners, which highlights the constitution of the REDD+ Roundtable and the coordinated work with other projects executed by UNDP and other public entities.

It is also concluded that the weakest points of the Project correspond to the appropriation and institutionalization of the ENBCS processes, the financial sustainability of the ENBCS and the lack of deeper participation of the indigenous peoples.

To improve these weaknesses, the EMT recommends, in the case of ownership and institutionalization, to make all necessary efforts to reduce the risks associated with the change of authorities, among which:

- Support the MADES in the process of its restructuring, taking advantage of the current situation of creation of the Ministry, within which, all the processes, products and tasks that the implementation of the ENBCS will require in the future should be included in the new structures, so that they become part of the organizational obligations of the different directorates and their officials.
- In conjunction with the MADES, pay special attention to compliance with indicator 6.4 "Financing mechanism for the implementation of the NBSAP and/or GPA developed", and make all necessary efforts so that not only this mechanism is developed, but also that complementary studies are carried out to provide the legal instruments that allow its creation. The creation of the financial mechanism or architecture will favor the appropriation and institutionalization of the ENBCS, since the availability of financial resources will create the conditions for political will to be consolidated in favor of the fulfillment of public policies.
- Carry out all the necessary actions that allow the physical presence of the UGP in the MADES; coexistence generates links that can contribute to appropriation. However, this action alone, without the above recommendations, would not guarantee ownership either. In addition, prior to a potential physical transfer of the PMU, the aspects of infrastructure, space, equipment, connectivity and other aspects that would allow the UGP to operate from the MADES should be analyzed.

In relation to the creation of a financial mechanism to underpin the financial sustainability of the ENBCS it is recommended:

- Prepare a legal study of the available normative base, Forestry Law and Environmental Law, which already have provisions on the constitution of funds, which should be extended to other currently existing regulations that allow the elaboration of a legal base for an ENBCS fund.
- Prepare a study that analyzes the legal, technical, political and technological causes that made the constitution of funds fail in the past.
- Prepare a study and carry out a high-level visit to the best Latin American experiences of environmental funds, which will allow the Minister of the Environment to learn about the operation of other funds and the lessons learned in the region.
- Consultation or partnership with the Sustainable Finance Bureau, to support the creation of a fund. This will generate new opportunities to attract funding for the country and given its specialty in the subject, is an actor that can help the BCS project to meet this objective at a lower cost. In addition, this will create a bridge with the private sector, which will allow the development of new opportunities, such as: offsets to opt for carbon neutral or carbon footprint certificates for producers in different sectors (livestock, soybean, agro-industrial, industrial, commercial, tourism, etc.), here the fund is crucial for the private sector to invest. In addition, this is linked to the entire Environmental Services Compensation Scheme that Paraguay has developed.

In relation to the lack of deeper involvement of indigenous peoples it is recommended:

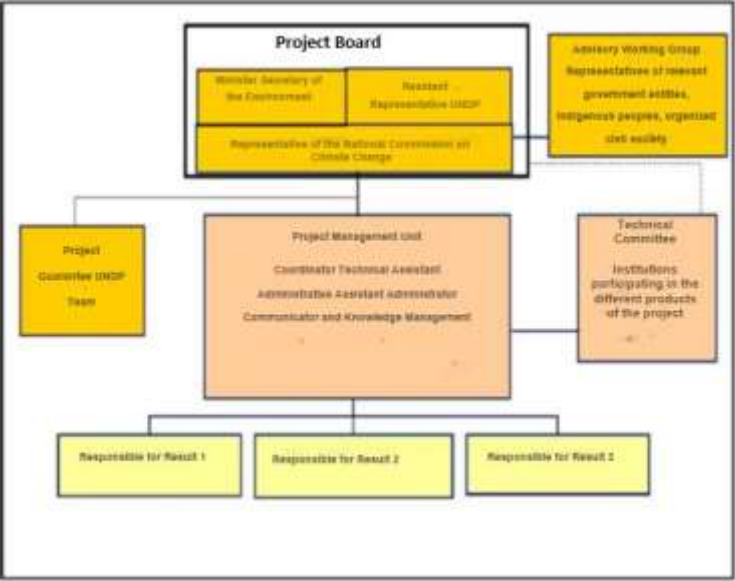
- Map the actions of the NBSAPs and the PAMs on indigenous territories and carry out a risk analysis. For due to the lack of titling and demarcation of territories, discrepancies and claims of indigenous peoples who have hopes of territories that could be within their ancestral claims may arise. This problem is already present in other countries in the region and has generated serious problems, such as: complaints of disrespect or misapplication of the Free and Informed Prior Consultation (CPLI).
- Once the indigenous peoples near the PAM intervention areas have been mapped and identified, prioritize where the project should hold socialization events with the presence of local leaders and the largest number of grassroots. This is in order to carry out work that can benefit the implementation of the PAMs and reduce risks.
- Strengthening of INDI and indigenous organizations, for which until the end of the project, BCS should carry out a comprehensive assessment of INDI and identify in which institutional, regulatory, material and human aspects it needs to be strengthened in order to support the implementation of the ENBCS. After that a plan for strengthening the institution should be elaborated and included within the PAM, if this has not already been included. Something similar should be done with the indigenous organizations, which is certainly a longer-term

process, but which the PAM should consider, in order to guarantee that the processes of socialization and even identification of indigenous PAMs are carried out. Furthermore, this will make it possible to expand the number of interlocutors with indigenous peoples, which is currently limited to a small number of leaders.

- Until the end of the project: build special and parallel participation mechanisms for indigenous peoples, especially with regard to the REDD+ TABLE. This is due to the fact that the logic of action of the indigenous peoples in this type of roundtable is different and for their adequate participation, they require greater accompaniment and longer feedback times.

B. MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY

<p>C.1 Management Arrangements</p> <p><i>Does the project structure exist? Are roles clearly defined? Is the staff sure about their responsibilities?</i></p>	<p>The Project Board is composed by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNDP. The Project also has a Technical Committee (TC) that is composed by 13 national institutions: the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADES), National Forestry Institute (INFONA), Secretary of Planning (STP), Ministry of Social Development (MDS), Ministry of Agriculture (MAG), Rural Development National Institute (INDERT), Agrarian Technology Institute (IPTA), Indigenous Peoples Institute (INDI), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), local governments (Municipalities of Caazapá and Boquerón), Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ), and Public Ministry (MP). As well has an Advisory Committee, which represents the Nacional Committee on Climate Change, represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</p> <p>The Project Management Unit is responsible for the technical, operational, and administrative implementation topics of the Project.</p> <p>All roles and responsibilities of each of the groups is set in the operating manual and has been fulfilled through consensus.</p>
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	 <p>The diagram illustrates the organizational structure of the Project Board. At the top is the Project Board, which includes the Minister Secretary of the Government, the Minister Representative UNDP, and Representatives of the National Commission on Climate Change. An Advisory Working Group (representing various stakeholders) is also connected to the Project Board. Below the Project Board is the Project Management Unit, which oversees the Project Guarantee UNDP Team and the Technical Committee. The Project Management Unit is supported by a Coordinator Technical Assistant, Administrative Assistant/ administrator, and Communicator and Knowledge Management. At the bottom, three boxes indicate Responsible for Result 1, Responsible for Result 2, and Responsible for Result 3.</p>
<p>C.2 RRF (AWP) revised? Input: initial RRF</p> <p><i>AWP signed. Implementable? (Delivery rate etc.)</i></p>	<p>As for the level of achievement of the Project's goals and results, the assessment of progress is rated as Moderately Satisfactory. This implies that it is expected to meet the goals/results of the Project, but that there is a significant risk which if not dealt with would result in important gaps. An Improvement Plan has been developed based on the findings of the MTR. The activities to address the findings were defined in agreement with MADES.</p> <p>This assessment has been carried out mainly in the light of the implementation of the targets of the Results Framework -RFW- that were planned for the time of the MTR to be achieved, which can be analyzed from two points of view: one subject to the timeline provided for in the ProDoc, and the other, considering the proposed changes to the timeline in 26 indicators out of 43.</p> <p>Thus, if changes in the timeline are not considered, we note that the Project presents a 54% advance in result 1; 19% in the result 2; and 31% in the result 3; which is low and explained mainly because results 2 and 3 depend on compliance with result 1, where the ENBCS approval was a key factor which enables subsequent Project actions to be implemented.</p>

	<p>At the conclusion of the MTR in June 2019, the ENBCS was approved, and it can be found at http://dncc.mades.gov.py/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/ENBCS-Final.pdf</p>
<p>C.3 M&E Plan?? Input: initial M&E Plan</p> <p><i>Revisions of the initial M&E framework i.e. M&E Plan prepared? Written track on decisions exist?</i></p>	<p>The Project has established appropriate mechanisms, budget and other administrative or institutional arrangements to ensure adequate monitoring and follow-up for the early identification of problems that could affect project performance, the project received at the assessment the rating of Moderately Satisfactory.</p> <p>The Project tools for the follow-up and monitoring activities are mainly based on the UNDP’s methodological and technological tools and delivers reports to MADES as well as those required by the donor.</p> <p>The Project has follow-up and monitored the stakeholders’ participation in the different activities, with a range of information disaggregated by gender, ethnicity and sector. Other stakeholders in some of the interviews also recognized this as good practice.</p> <p>Every year the Project Board and the Technical Committee revise and update the Results M&E Plan. M&E methods follows the UNDP Standard Operating Procedures and in line with the donor provision.</p>
<p>C.4 MoV& Indicators exist? Input: Initial M&E plan</p> <p><i>Are they still relevant? Are the indicators easily obtainable and SMART? Will they be monitored further? Is data collected as planned?</i></p>	<p>Means of Verification (MoV) All means of verification are compiled based on the established indicators and are posted in the web Platforms of MADES and UNDP for transparency.</p> <p>The principal MoV are based on evidence as publications or documentation available.</p> <p>A result monitoring and evaluation assessment tool has been developed in accordance with the UNDP CO Monitoring and Evaluation department to ensure quality of tracking and reporting.</p>
<p>C.5 Assessment dates Input: Initial M&E plan</p> <p><i>Adherence to assessment dates? Assessment results</i></p>	<p>The assessment of the M&E plan is carried out by the Project Board (PB), meeting once per year, as established in the ProDoc. The MTR was completed in early June 2019.</p> <p>An Improvement Plan has been developed based on the findings of the MTR. The activities to address the findings</p>

<p><i>captured and communicated? Corrective actions taken (if needed)</i></p>	<p>where defined in agreement with MADES.</p>
<p>C.6 Management of risks <i>Have the foreseen risks^[OBI]?</i></p>	<p>Risk and issues logs are updated on annual basis or as required Table 7. provides further details on the management of risks</p>
<p>C.7 Evaluations <i>Any planned evaluation? To be developed? Follow up actions defined (Management Reponses)? Any delays/overdue actions?</i></p>	<p>The mid-term evaluation of the Project was planned in February 2019 and took place between May and June 2019. 11 recommendations came out of the mid-term evaluation, based on the following aspects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of ownership and institutionalization of REDD+ at the national level • Absence of a financial mechanism to underpin the financial sustainability of ENBCS • Lack of deeper participation of indigenous peoples <p>As mentioned in the previous section an improvement plan has been developed based on the findings of the MTR to address all the findings with agreement of the national counterpart. Audits will be convened following the UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.</p>
<p>C.8 Target Groups <i>Is it clear who they are? Is the feedback regularly collected, stored and used? Data disaggregated?</i></p>	<p>From May to August 2018, the process of consultation and validation of the ENBCS was carried out. As a part of this process, 306 people participated (43% women and 57% men), from 120 national institutions of the public, private, civil society, indigenous peoples, small producers, campesino's communities, academia, youth and the finance sectors. The process has been closed with a final presentation to the members of the National Commission on Climate Change, who validated the document of the ENBCS. This process has been systematized and the main contributions of participants were compile.</p>
<p>C.9 Capacity Development <i>Any capacity development activities? If yes, individual and institutional changes are observable? How?</i></p>	<p>22 national institutional representatives trained on issues related to the Forest Monitoring System, including Forest Reference Levels, Greenhouse Gas Inventory, Technical Annex, Forest Inventory , Google Earth Engine, Safeguards, Paris Agreement, Circular Economy The trainings carried out on the issues mentioned above have</p>

	<p>been key to the development of the REDD+ Technical Annex with a good quality and consistent with the other reports national committee before the UNFCCC. This has allowed a high rating on the GCF RBP Pilot Program scorecard and the creation of national capacity in the national institutions particularly in MADES and INFONA for the preparation of national reports.</p>
<p>C.10 Sustainability <i>Transition and phase-out arrangements, including a sustainability plan are in place? National ownership exists? Potentials for scaling up?</i></p>	<p>According to the MTR findings, this criterion is the only one that gets a slightly negative assessment. It has been rated as Moderately Unsatisfactory, implying that while the Project is expected to achieve most of the objectives/results established, there is a significant risk related to sustainability and appropriation.</p> <p>However, it should first be recognized that the Project is implemented in consultation with relevant stakeholders and counterpart institutions, so there is adequate coordination throughout the programming cycle in decision-making, implementation and monitoring.</p> <p>In addition, the project has contributed to capacity building and sustainability of institutions, especially INFONA through support for re-measures within the National Forest Inventory, and the Ministry of Social Development (MDS), which highlighted the support received for the construction of the Quality of Life Index (ICV), which is an indicator of multidimensional poverty, which will allow the MDS to refine its Unique Register of Beneficiaries, which for the MDS is a key tool that will improve its performance , is something of high appropriation.</p> <p>However, MADES itself and other institutions related to the work of reducing deforestation needs to be further enhance in their capacity to ensure ownership, its sustainability, and therefore show that there are risks that can reverse the progress so far for REDD+ implementation.</p>
<p>Proposed actions An improvement plan has been developed based on the findings of the MTR, the activities of this plan where defined in agreement with MADES, institution that will lead the implementation of the corrective actions, that in some cases are already under implementation and others planned to be initiated in the last part of 2019 and at the beginning of 2020. The coordination is a key element in the implementation of the project, mainly with MADES</p>	

as a lead institution as well with other institutions of the technical committee of the project. INFONA has an important role in the implementation of the project components. With the support of the project a main REDD+ coordinating space was created; the **Forest roundtable** is a multisector with participation from (academia, public, private, producers, finance, indigenous people, and civil society). It is important also to mention that the work of the project is coordinates with other existing platforms at national level as the Sustainable Finance Roundtable, the National Commodities, and the Nacional Climate Change Committee.

As synergy is a key issue in the implementation of the project, the work is being coordinated with other initiatives as: Green Production Landscapes, PROMESA Chaco, NCSA, 2° BUR, Green Chaco, NDC Support and Asunción Sustentable. The partnerships implemented by with these initiatives has contribute to the process of consolidation of actions on climate change, and the national efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation. Is important to mention that is also share with the partners mention before, the lessons learn and good experiences, especially in the aspects related to achieve the participation of a diversity of actors form different sectors including the academia and civil society. Since a collaborative work has certainly contributes to the REDD+ mechanism being recognized at every level in the country.

It's planned to implement a Financing Strategy to accompany the implementation of the ENBCS, which identifies the fund that may hold the different sources of funding; in this regard, the Project is in the process of generating financing proposals for the implementation of ENBCS, based on the results obtained by the country with difference sources for diversification of financing options.

Table 7: Further details on the management of risks

Risk Matrix	Description	Identification Stage	Type	Impact & Likelihood	Management Response	Responsible
1	Low interest and involvement of key government and private sector actors weakens project implementation	Execution	Strategic	Likelihood: 3/5 Impact: 5/5 Total: 8/10	The project will create synergies with the Green Production Landscapes (PPV) project and UNDP's Integrated Green Production Approach program to engage positively and constructively with commodity producers and build bridges with the REDD+ agenda.	UGP
2	Under the commitment of public entities to visualize and implement actions towards a trajectory of sustainable development	Execution	Strategic	Likelihood: 4/5 Impact: 5/5 Total: 9/10	Continuous awareness raising with political leaders and other relevant public sector actors Obtain and use lessons learned from sustainable commodity production initiatives implemented by UNDP (and others) in which the private sector is involved Support initiatives that encourage public-private partnerships	UGP
3	Weak capacity of public entities to achieve effective multi-sectoral coordination and planning, as well as to ensure compliance with the legal framework	Execution	Strategic	Likelihood: 4/5 Impact: 5/5 Total: 9/10	Invest in and support existing multi-sectoral coordination and planning platforms Invest in local level capacity to detect and prosecute environmental crimes, as well as knowledge of the legal framework	UGP
4	Weak political guidance for the implementation of the Project, which may cause delays	Execution	Strategic	Likelihood: 3/5 Impact: 4/5 Total: 7/10	Simplify the composition of the Project Board Define clear and simple decision-making mechanisms, but ensure that the views	UGP
5	Failure to demonstrate the potential to separate economic growth from unsustainable commodity production practices	Execution	Strategic	Likelihood: 4/5 Impact: 5/5 Total: 9/10	Developing the economic case for sustainable commodity production, REDD+ and sustainable growth Awareness raising and specialized capacity building Encourage links with sustainable commodity production initiatives	UGP

6	Difficulty in adequately implementing the Project	Execution	Operational	Likelihood: 3/5 Impact: 5/5 Total: 8/10	The Project will create synergies with the PPV in terms of personnel and operational planning, so as to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Project Management Unit The Project will hire specific support staff in UNDP, to facilitate its implementation	UGP
7	Weak capacities for planning, monitoring and reporting at various levels, which affect effective tracking of progress and anticipation of difficulties	Execution and monitoring	Operational	Likelihood: 4/5 Impact: 4/5 Total: 8/10	Promote synergies and joint implementation efforts, involving the management units (or equivalents) of relevant related initiatives, to carry out joint planning, monitoring and reporting efforts Promote the involvement of professionals (national or international) with high qualifications and competencies for key planning, monitoring and reporting functions Promote the use of tools and methods based on good practice, drawn from similar initiatives, where appropriate	UGP
8	Difficulties in ensuring highly qualified staff for the Project Management Unit, including a technical coordinator, with appropriate technical and administrative skills, competencies and attitude	Execution and monitoring	Operational	Likelihood: 4/5 Impact: 5/5 Total: 9/10	Promote the involvement of highly qualified professionals (national or international, in the absence of qualified national personnel) Promote the regular use of performance evaluations, based on results Ensure the development of accurate TdRs, allowing for a more focused recruitment process Ensure comprehensive scorecards Promote a direct and regular follow-up of the Project Board and the UNDP management team in Paraguay, with a higher frequency during the first year of execution Promote active use of UNDP's regional roster of REDD+ experts, or other relevant rosters Delegate key recruitment processes to the UNDP Regional Service Centre	UGP
9	Difficulties in completing project implementation by December 2020	Execution and Final Evaluation	Operational	Likelihood: 5/5 Impact: 5/5 Total: 10/10	Delegate dedicated staff to UNDP Paraguay to assist in the timely implementation of the Project, as well as promote the regular use of performance evaluations by results, for the Project Management Unit team Include references in the Project Document on the return of financial resources that could not	UGP

					be committed before December 2020, to the FCPF Preparation Fund	
10	Difficulties in coordination and collaboration	Design and Execution	Organizational	Likelihood: 3/5	Clearly define UNDP's responsibilities and roles	UGP
11	Difficulties in ensuring a programmatic approach in which various related initiatives are involved for proper coordination and synergies	Design and Execution	Organizational	Likelihood: 3/5 Impact: 4/5 Total: 8/10	Take advantage of UNDP's role as a facilitator for the implementation of some related initiatives, to improve opportunities for coordination and use a programmatic approach	UGP
12	Lack of significant funding for payments for REDD+ results under the CMNUCC/FVC	Design and Execution	Politics	Likelihood: 2/5 Impact: 5/5 Total: 8/10	Promote the creation of additional incentives through the promotion of green commodity procurement policies, applicable to public and private, national and international buyers	UGP
13	Changes in political orientation due to high turnover of government authorities or presidential elections	Execution	Politics	Likelihood: 4/5 Impact: 4/5 Total: 8/10	Close monitoring and involvement of UNDP, including the management team. Working closely with the new authorities	
14	Low involvement / interest in REDD+ by influential groups in the political sphere	Execution	Politics	Likelihood: 4/5 Impact: 4/5 Total: 8/10	Awareness raising focused on the most relevant actors Ongoing capacity building, targeting relevant stakeholders in a position to influence or facilitate convergence of views on REDD+ and sustainable development	UGP
15	Weakening of key stakeholder engagement as a result of difficulties in managing expectations about REDD+	Execution	Politics	Likelihood: 2/5 Impact: 5/5 Total: 7/5	Continue capacity building and communication efforts on REDD+ and its readiness phase Actively involve key stakeholders in the implementation of critical outcomes (such as the socialization and endorsement of the ENBCS)	UGP
16	Under political support for the implementation of legal reforms necessary for the implementation of REDD+ (adoption of amendments to laws and regulations, or any other political instrument)	Execution	Regulatory	Likelihood: 3/5 Impact: 3/5 Total: 8/10	Stakeholders' expectations about legislative or regulatory changes must be carefully managed. The limits and roles of UNDP should be defined, as well as those of the entities involved in relation to the development of the relevant public policy. In doing so, it should be clearly established which executive and	UGP

					legislative branches of government are responsible for adopting and issuing legislation and/or regulations.	
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**BOSQUES PARA
EL CRECIMIENTO
SOSTENIBLE**



Ministerio del
**AMBIENTE
Y DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE**

**GOBIERNO
NACIONAL**

*Paraguay
de la gente*

C. LESSONS LEARNED DURING MONITORING SESSIONS

- At the beginning of the project there was a delay in setting up the Project Management Unit due to the transition of government. Once the focal points were assigned, the administrative processes for the formation of PMU and nomination of MADES focal points were streamlined.
- In the last year of implementation 2 changes of the focal point in MADES were observed, which generated a slight delay in the preparation processes for REDD+ and in the activities of the Project. The situation led to increase the approach to the Project Coordination with the new authorities, and the technical support to provide relevant information to move forward effectively.
- The participation and involvement of Indigenous Peoples, as well as the national authority with competences on indigenous affairs, INDI, in the processes linked to the preparation for REDD+, have represented a challenge during the implementation of the Project. To date, there is no appointment of a representative of that institution within the scope of the Technical Committee, which makes these processes difficult. Regarding the representation of Indigenous Peoples, efforts have been made to integrate representatives into the dialogue spaces formed under the FSG Project, but in view of political/conjunctural and other logistical issues, the participation of representatives has been limited.
- The need for a communication strategy that includes specific methodologies for each target group has been identified.

D. COMPLIANCE WITH FCPF's COMMON APPROACH FOR MULTIPLE DELIVERY PARTNERS

The Country reports on actions taken to comply with the various aspects of the Common Approach:

- the Delivery Partner's environmental and social safeguards, including the SESA/ESMF
- stakeholder engagement
- disclosure of information, and
- grievance and accountability.

The country is in the ESMF construction process, based on the ESA carried out within the framework of the construction and validation process of both the ENBCS, and its Implementation Plan. The ESA/ESMF is intended to be ready in early 2020.

Regarding the involvement of actors, both the mapping of actors, carried out within the framework of the UN-REDD National Program, and the Plan for stakeholder involvement have been implemented so as to install a roadmap that ensures the full participation of all the key actors in the process of both the construction, validation and implementation of the ENBCS, as well as ensuring that all stakeholders understand the implications of ENBCS's implementation in such a way to safeguard the interests and avoid possible associated risks.

All the information generated for these spaces has been hosted on the platforms or web pages

of both MADES and UNDP, as well as the calls for participation were accompanied by materials or the same documents to be consulted or built during the working hours.

In turn, within the framework of the Project's implementation, a Response Mechanism document for key actors has been generated, in which the spaces and the protocol are established to address all the complaints or queries that may arise regarding the implementation of REDD+ at the National level. In this context, there is a space available for REDD + complaints, which provisionally uses the online form of the UNDP platform

E. PARTICIPANTS

- Veronique Gerard, Programme Officer, UNDP Paraguay
- Marco Chiu, RTA Climate and Forest UNDP
- Caterine Galeano, Asociada de Programa, UNDP Paraguay
- Lilian Portillo, Project Coordinator, UNDP Paraguay
- Gabriela Viñales, Project Technical specialist, UNDP Paraguay
- Sergio León, Project Administrator UNDP Paraguay
- Pamela González, Technical assistant, UNDP Paraguay

Prepared by: Veronique Gerard, Program Officer, UNDP Paraguay

References

1. Annual Project Reports: <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/country/paraguay>
2. Report to the Project Board:
<https://www.py.undp.org/content/paraguay/es/home/projects/proyecto-bosques-para-el-crecimiento-sostenible---implementacion.html>
3. Financial Reports 2018 - 2019:
<https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/country/paraguay>
4. Mid Term Evaluation 2019:
<https://www.undp.org/content/dam/paraguay/docs/FCPF/190605%20EVALUACION%20DE%20MEDIO%20TERMINO%20BCS.pdf>

ANNEX 1.1.

FCPF Project Status of Funds Utilization

Component	Approved budget (A)	Cumulative Funds Used (up to October 2019)			Funds available (=A-B)	Delivery rate
		Funds committed	Funds disbursed	Total (B)		
Project Initiation	160.000	0	152.838	152.838	7.162	96%
OUTCOME 1 Paraguay positioned for an effective implementation of REDD+ and access to climate finance	973.940	85.198	565.433	650.631	323.309	67%
OUTCOME 2 Implementation framework for the future implementation of REDD+ developed	696.000	54.882	330.158	385.040	310.960	55%
OUTCOME 3 Enabling conditions created for the future implementation of priority PAMs in Paraguay	1.315.700	78.393	436.676	515.069	800.631	39%
Project Management Unit	654.360	21644	269.240	290.884	363.476	44%
Total	3.800.000	240.117	1.754.345	1.994.462	1.805.538	52%

ANNEX 2. Project Results Framework

N° of Indicators	EXPECTED OUTCOMES / OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)				Means of verification		
				Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	FINAL	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
	RESULT 1: Paraguay positioned for effective implementation of REDD+ and access to climate finance	ENBCS, NREF improved, summary information on safeguards and 2nd BUR with technical annex of REDD+ are sent to the CMNUCC	SEAM & INFONA	1st internal version of ENBCS, NREF revised by the CMNUCC, 1st BUR sent, no REDD+ technical annex	2016	2	2	0	At least 4 documents/instruments submitted to the CMNUCC	(1) REDD+ TA in IBA2	(2) ENBCS (3) RIS	
	RESULT 2: Framework for future implementation of REDD+ in Paraguay developed	Policy instrument(s) adopting ENBCS; legal and institutional arrangements; proposal for leverage of resources; financial mechanism; and communication and capacity building plans developed	SEAM	The country currently has a legal analysis on REDD+ and a capacity building plan focused on REDD+ readiness	2016	1	2	3	At least 6 elements of the implementation framework developed	1 Act of approval of the CNCC's ENBCS	1 Proposed SNMF Decree; Resolution 293/19 approving the ENBCS	

<p>RESULT 3: Enabling conditions created for the future implementation of PAMs prioritized in Paraguay</p>	<p>Instruments and capacities to facilitate the future implementation of prioritized PAMs in Paraguay developed (control and monitoring of use conversion; application of the Environmental Services Law; capacities on biomass replacement for energy use, production alternatives, CLPI, exchange of knowledge, land management)</p>	<p>SEAM</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>At least 7 tools and capacities developed</p>	<p>1 SINASIP</p>	<p>CLPI Decree, Files for the detection and monitoring of crimes evaluated in the MADES, 1 Guide for the preparation of the territorial management plan</p>	
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Annex 3. MoU between implementing agencies, roles and responsibilities

Operational Manual

**FORESTS FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH
PROJECT
(BCS)
PROJ ID N° 84610**

**PARAGUAY
2018**

Annex 4. Minutes of the Project Executive Board Meeting

Minutes of the Project Board Meeting - Year 2018

Minute of the Project Board

Presented Projects	(a) "Forests for Sustainable Growth". (b) "Support to the Reduction of Deforestation in Commodity Production" and (c) "Generating Responsible Demand for Reduced Deforestation Commodities (Paraguay)"
Information about the Meeting	Date: 03 July 2018 Time: 11:00 Hs Venue: La Misión, meeting room
Purpose of the Meeting	Presentation of the project. POA and main developments.
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rolando De Barros Bárrelo Acha• Linda Maguire• Alfonso Fernández de Castro• Veronique Gerard• María José Mendoza• Lilian Portillo• Jorge Martínez• Caterine Galeano• Daniel Coronel
Topics Covered	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Context of Implementation of the projects in the year 2018• Project Description, POA construction process. Progress on the four pillars of REDD+ (REDD+ Strategy, Reference Levels, National Forest Monitoring System, and Safeguard Information System) for the completion of the country's preparatory phase to begin the implementation phase. The final draft of the proposed National Forest Strategy for Sustainable Growth will be presented at a closing workshop on August 6-10, 2018. Brief description of the 3 Project results. The importance of joint action of UNDP projects. Budget and execution of the project. Presentation of the operational manual, which defines roles and functions, worked by the Project with the Technical Committee. It is mentioned that once the representative of the National Commission on Climate Change is appointed to the Project Board, the corresponding presentation of the work plan and operational manual will be made. Chaco Promise and Green	

Chaco) Summary of the National Strategy of Forests for Sustainable Growth (ENBCS), mentioning the potential impact of the socialization workshop to be carried out in the Chaco, on 18/07/2018 In the socialization workshops the PAM's proposed in the ENBCS were validated and issued at the level of actions that implement them by the participants Importance of the identification of risks of the PAM's proposed, so that their implementation is more effective Detail of the different socialization workshops of the ENBCS, with their statistics Launch of the diagnostic process of Yerba Mate, to be held on 26/07, which includes the certification of the production process of yerba mate for families on 27/07 would be the field day, where public institutions will have a stand, this event will be held in a model farm for this event will have the participation of the Minister of SEAM and the representative of UNDP is recommended to take the opportunity to generate a video or publications in social media to increase the social impact of the event, rescue audiovisual material of the PEI Project to use in the event. Importance of the activities in the framework of generating a document of procedures for the classification of environmental crimes, for government entities and society.

- Providing 'Support to the Reduction of Deforestation in Commodity Production' and 'Generating Responsible Demand for Reduced Deforestation Commodities (Paraguay)': brief context of the beginning of the project Presentation of the project's image proposal, where the inclusion of gender and indigenous community issues was suggested. Geographic area and implementation. Description of the project components Resource transfer mechanism to the Cooperatives of the Chaco, where the mechanism according to the recommendations should focus on.

/There are several signatures and seals/

Minutes of the Project Board Meeting - Year 2019

Minute of the Project Board

Presented Projects	Project 92546 'Forests for Sustainable Growth' - IOM Execution Modality Project 106842 "Second Biennial Update Report on Climate Change in the Republic of Paraguay" - NIM Execution Modality
Information about the Meeting	Date: 04 June 2019 Time: 11.30 -14:00 Place. Villa Morra Surtes - Salón Pergolado
Objective of the Meeting	Approval of: AOP 2019 Revised Results Framework and Project Operational Manual BCS, and presentation of IBA 2 Project Results
Participants	César Ariel Oviedo Verdón, Minister of MADES Silvia Morimoto, Representative Resident PNUD Alfonso Fernández de Castro, Deputy Representative Resident PNUD Eduardo Von Glasenapp. Coordinator of the Environmental Unit of the National Chancellery Vice-president of the National Commission on Climate Change Graciela Miret, Director of the Strategic Planning Directorate MADES Ulises Lovera, Director of the National Directorate for Climate Change of the MADES Gabriela Huttemann, Alt. POC IBA 2 Gustavo González, Head of Inventory and Reporting Department Veronique Gerard, Programme Officer UNDP Marco Chiu, Regional Technical Advisor

/All the participants have a SIGNATURE next to their names/

Lilian Portilo
Technical Coordinator of the BCS Project

• Gabriela Viñales
BCS Project Technical Specialist

• Caterine Galeano
Program Associate UNDP

Topics Covered

- Project 92546 "Forests for Sustainable Growth"

Presentation and review of:

- POA 2019 previously worked with the National Directorate of Climate Change and the Directorate of Strategic Planning of the MACES and was approved by the Technical Committee.
- Results framework with adjustments worked and approved previously by the Technical Committee.
- Update of the Operational Manual of the project revised and approved jointly with the National Direction of Climate Path and the Technical Committee.
- Project progress and budgetary execution

- Project 106842 "Second Biennial Climate Change Update Report of the Republic of Paraguay "

- Presentation of Project Results by components.
- Objectives achieved of the project.
- Socialization of IBA 2 results.
- Identification of needs and roadmap for continuous improvement.
- Budget implementation.

Other relevant points

- *For Project 92546 Forests for Sustainable Growth the Project Board approves AOP 2019 Revised Results Framework and updated Operational Manual*
- *For Project 106842 Second Biennial Update on Climate Change in the Republic of Paraguay, the Project Board approves the results. Road Map and Project Implementation*

Conclusion

- All points discussed are approved by the Project Board
- There being no other points to be discussed, the meeting will end at 2 p.m.