



- 1. The survey that was conducted with small farmers served as the basis for improving knowledge. Describe how the survey was conducted, what type of information or data was collected, and how. Is there any knowledge product that has been developed or will be developed with this data?**

The initial survey was applied during the months of February and March of the year 2018, in the eight communes of the project. The process of gathering information was carried out by territorial coordinators and community technicians, who made 577 home visits, delaying between 2 and 4 hours per survey.

The data collected provided information on some sociodemographic characteristics (female and male population, age structure, marital status, average number of members per household, age of family members, children of school age, etc.); educational (level of studies); productive (starting year as a farmer, dominant production system, land tenure, land area, crops, animal endowment, land infrastructure, access to water, among others); of income (property and extra property); management of technologies and, to a lesser extent, on the effects of climate change.

The data was processed by municipality in the Excel program and, from that, eight reports were made where the answers to each question were developed, in a kind of univariate analysis. After this, a database was constructed, which took as a source the reports of the eight communes and a general document containing part of them was structured.

This year a new analysis process was carried out, where part of the information was re-entered into the statistical software SPSS, from which the crossing of different variables was generated. The product of this work was a report called abbreviated diagnosis, where the data is presented.

It is expected that, after the application and processing of the second annual survey, a comparative analysis between year one and two can be generated to obtain more complete information about the project.

- 2. Where are the data collected for the survey stored? Will the platform used to store this data be the same as to store knowledge products?**

The records and reports of the initial survey are located in the units of the Project Management Unit (support team for the Project Director), as well as the physical backups of each beneficiary / respondent. There is no online platform for the storage of this data.

- 3. How will the knowledge products be shared with the beneficiaries? (Please explain the methods that will be used to disseminate the materials)**

It is carried out through specific training aimed at technicians and farmers, which are both theoretical and practical. There are 8 demonstration units, with local training and advisory teams for agro-technological transfer for each one of the 8 communes of the project area; they are the fundamental basis for technology and knowledge transfer.



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For the development of these units a local training team was composed of agronomists, veterinarians and agricultural technicians. These people were contracted by the project to take charge of the demonstration units and training, and by professionals of the INIA (Agricultural Research Institute) in charge of different specialties, such as beekeeping, sheep, cereals, forage crops, horticulture.

There have been practical experiences of training on soil management, crops, and other practices that will allow farmers to better face adaptation to climate change. It is also contemplated for the third year dissemination of knowledge at the level of rural schools, so that students are agents of promotion of adaptation techniques.

The training activities of these units focus on three main themes:

- A. Training in sustainable soil management: plowing practices, fertilization practices, soil fertility recovery practices, holistic soil management.
- B. Training in the use of crops, fodder crops, fruit trees and livestock that are tolerant of climate variability and climate change.
- C. Training in efficient water management and harvesting and storage of water.

There has been subsidization of 558 farms for small farmers, where rainwater harvesters, water storage tanks and a greenhouse for technically advanced vegetables are being installed. These farmers will be trained to work the greenhouse and harvest water once the project is finished.

In the following tables are detailed training developed to date with the methodology and support material and dissemination delivered.

Component 1: Technological support and capacity building in appropriate agricultural practices in the face of climate change (management of salaries, water, livestock and crops).

Training directed to technicians, professionals and farmers carried out in the period:

| TRAINING | METHODOLOGY | WOMEN | MENS | ASSISTANTS |
|---|----------------|-------|------|------------|
| Soil characterization training | Field practice | 2 | 13 | 15 |
| C RAINING establishment and management of grassland | Field practice | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| Course "Ovine management under rainfed conditions" | Field practice | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| Communications seminar | Theoretical | 6 | 13 | 19 |

Training beneficiaries (farmers) and professionals and technicians:

| TRAINING | METHODOLOGY | WOMEN | MENS | ASSISTANTS | DIFFUSION OR SUPPORT MATERIAL |
|--|-------------|-------|------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Training in soil and water conservation techniques | Theoretical | 146 | 157 | 303 | |
| Future Congress: talk challenges for regional agriculture in the face of climate | Theoretical | 11 | 30 | 41 | -trip project |



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| change and genetic improvement | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----|-----|--------|--|--|
| INIA Hidango field day | Practice field | 263 | 353 | 616 | Primer organic amendment Beekeeping primer -Comatic climate change | |
| Demonstration unity Christmas field day | Practice field | 37 | 14 | 51 | -trip project | |
| Exposure to the advisory council of farmers: effects of climate change in agriculture | Theoretical | 24 | 26 | 50 | | |
| Fundamentals of irrigation and climate change, effects and challenges of small-scale rainfed agriculture in the O'Higgins region | Theoretical, diffusion | 21 | 26 | 47 | | |
| Rainwater harvest induction | Practice, diffusion | 61 | 65 | 126 | -Triptical project -Thyptic bokashi | |
| Hydroponic green forage induction | Practice, diffusion | 33 | 49 | 82 | -Informative INIA on production of FVH | |
| Course update operators SIRSD-S | Theoretical | 18 | 71 | 89 | | |
| Land conservation management for rainfed crops | Theoretical | 23 | 19 | 42 | | |
| Management of rainwater harvesters and greenhouses | Field practice | 49 | 67 | 116 | | |
| Training in soil and forage resources | Theoretical | 3 | 17 | twenty | | |
| Bee production | Theoretical | 57 | 94 | 151 | -Buttle | |
| Hydroponic green forage workshop | Field practice | 47 | 67 | 114 | - INIA news about FVH production | |
| Visit and training at the Center for Sustainability and Climate Change | Field practice | 9 | 16 | 25 | | |
| Ovine management course under rainfed conditions | Theoretical | 5 | 33 | 38 | | |
| Production of quinoa under rainfed conditions | Field practice | 45 | 50 | 95 | | |
| Preparation of bio inputs workshop | Field practice | 7 | 9 | 16 | -Thyptic bokashi | |

Component 2: Implementation of an information system for risk management and adaptation to climate change

| TRAINING | METHODOLOGY | WOMEN | MENS | ASSISTANTS | DIFFUSION OR SUPPORT MATERIAL |
|----------|-------------|-------|------|------------|-------------------------------|
|----------|-------------|-------|------|------------|-------------------------------|



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| | | | | | |
|---|---------|----|-----|-----|-------------------------------|
| Participatory agro climatic table Marchigue | | 43 | 131 | 174 | - Agro climatic monitor |
| Seminar "Climate Risk Management" | | 38 | 69 | 107 | |
| Installation and use of remote sensors | | 8 | 30 | 38 | |
| XII Course E-Learning Management of Climatic Risks linked to the sector Silvoagropecuario | On-line | 10 | 20 | 30 | - Downloadable study material |

4. Has AGCI thought about maintaining the transfer of knowledge after the completion of the project? Please explain how the NIE plans to address this.

Regarding the sustainability of the project, the coordination of the project is currently working on the elaboration of several agreements with other governmental institutions. These agreements have as a counterpart the regional government and several institutions and services that have competences at the regional level regarding agriculture and adaptation to climate change. The objective is to obtain financing and institutional commitments that will allow for the accompaniment of the farmers benefiting from the project, so that they can continue to implement what they have learned in adapting to change and avoid overloading their agricultural systems.

Among the institutions that are being negotiated are: The agricultural livestock service (SAG), the national forestry corporation (CONAF), the solidarity and investment fund (FOSIS), the national geology and mining service (SERNAGEOMIN), and the provincial education department:

- SAG: The agricultural and livestock service has a meeting with the legal team of the project for area for Tuesday, April 23rd.
- CONAF: The National Forestry Corporation, through its director Mr. Marcelo Cerda, is developing a Regional Plan for Prevention and fighting forest fires. Currently exist some agreements on which the final one will be built:
 - Use of machinery available in downtime to carry out short fires in the coastal drylands, this at the request of the Project Director, which will also allow us to cover part of the goal of the project.
 - Attained the goal on which CONAF provide a number of trees, which would be delivered for year 3 of the project.
- FOSIS: meetings have been conducted with this institution as it is working in a proposal for the midterm evaluation in order to address all the social and communal aspects that the project affects, if approved, with these inputs it is possible to generate the collaboration agreement.



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- **SERNAGEOMIN:** Through the regional director of this institution the criteria have been established on which the agreement between the parties will be dragged.
- **PROVINCIAL EDUCATION:** There is a request for collaboration for the dissemination of the project, contents on climate change and implementation of rainwater harvesting technologies at schools.

Finally, the project contemplates acquiring machinery and equipment to assist farmers. Once the project is completed, these inventories consisting of tractors, trucks and agricultural machinery will continue to serve farmers. The implementation of this idea will be through the forming of a cooperative to which the administration of this equipment can be transferred.