2019 Country Exchange Chile

Eleven National Implementing Entities enhance project design capacity through interaction with Chile project stakeholders

ADAPTATION FUND

Helping developing countries build resilience and adapt to climate change

Contents

Adaptation Fund projects enhance local capacity building through country exchanges

The Adaptation Fund (the Fund) finances concrete climate adaptation projects and programs that help vulnerable communities in developing countries adapt to climate change. Initiatives are based on country needs, views, and priorities. At its 30th meeting, the Adaptation Fund Board (the Board) approved the medium-term strategy (MTS) of the Fund for the period 2018 – 2022. The MTS is implemented under three strategic foci: Action; Innovation; and Learning and Sharing. The Action pillar includes three expected result (ER) areas, one of which, ER 2, is that institutional capacity is strengthened. This result area is linked to outputs from identified activities that include the enhancement of local capacity through communities of practice, webinars, country exchanges, workshops, and field visits by the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat (the secretariat).

Country exchanges through the Fund's readiness program, in particular, are centered on field exchange visits between national implementing entities (NIEs) that wish to learn from projects in the same sector or that use a similar model to build their capacity in project design, development, and implementation. They are also great opportunities to extract lessons learned and findings from the project implemented by the host country NIE.

During the recent Chile country exchange, the Fund's accredited NIE, the *Agencia de Cooperación Internacional de Chile* (the Chilean Agency for International Cooperation and Development or AGCID) hosted the exchange and shared valuable lessons learned and findings with other NIEs based on the country exchange theme of water and agriculture. These lessons and findings included project process learnings ranging from project identification to implementation, along with the framework for project evaluation.

The O'Higgins Region is found in the central area of Chile

The exchange also offered insight into the project implementation successes and challenges faced by AGCID. One such success includes the benefit of working with various, multi-sectoral partners to capitalize on a diverse knowledge base. The NIEs learned of capacity building measures such as demonstration plots, new technologies such as advanced water catchment mechanisms, and the extensive AGCID partnership network aimed at helping farmers make informed decisions. Stakeholders engaged with by the participating NIEs include: AGCID senior management, project management and technical staff; a briefing at the Ministerial level; researchers; and project beneficiaries, including women.

This report highlights key project successes and lessons learned from the AGCID project. It also offers additional challenges and lessons learned from the NIEs who participated in the country exchange. Finally, a summary of how the NIEs plan to apply their gained knowledge to their respective projects is included.

AGCID exchange and project background

The Adaptation Fund facilitated the first country exchange which occurred May 6 to 10, 2019, in the Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region of central Chile. The exchange centered on the AGCID

project titled: "Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change of the Small Agriculture in the Region of O'Higgins[1]". Agency officials, partners, and beneficiaries offered 12 participants representing 11 NIEs[2] a first-hand experience with AGCID's adaptation project.

The project was approved by the Adaptation Fund Board as a Direct Access[3] project in 2015 for a total amount of US$9.96 million to be distributed over four years and is based on the Chilean "2008 National Action Plan on Climate Change" which stipulates the development of adaptation plans for seven key sectors including that of forestry and agriculture.

Context and impact on O'Higgins Region

The O'Higgins Region is deeply affected by climate change, which has caused notable changes in temperature and precipitation patterns over the last two decades. The region is currently experiencing a 10-year drought which has led to a nearly 50 percent reduction in water supply, devastating wildfires, and soil erosion due to lack of vegetation. Small-scale agriculture has been the most negatively impacted leaving rural farm workers, who make up 87 percent of the Region's farmers, with limited resources. The Region experienced 5.8 percent agricultural growth during 2018 which is low compared to the country's other regions. The region depends heavily on agriculture and is best known for its production of wine, which has equally created a large tourism industry. Without adequate adaptation efforts, the region faces potentially devastating hardship.

Project Objectives

The project aims to enhance resilience to climate change impacting rural farmers. Its overall goal is to increase the resilience of rural agricultural communities in the coastal areas and interior drylands of the O'Higgins Region to current climate variability and future climate change. The project is considered by AGCID as a pilot with the intention of expanding to other regions.

AGCID project objectives are designed to promote innovative approaches to combat the negative effects of climate change as follows:

a) Implement a system of capacity building and training system, to enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate variation, with respect to livestock, crops, water, and soil management.
b) Implement measures and technologies to increase the availability of water resources in rural communities in upland and coastal areas within the region of O'Higgins.
c) Improve decision-making based on agricultural-climatic (agro-climatic) information management for current climate variability and future climate changes, focused on local Ministry of Agriculture professionals and rural communities.

Mr. Fernado Baeriswyl, technical coordinator with AGCID, explains the progress of the

[1] Project document available at: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/enhancing-resilience-of-climate-change-of-the-small-agriculture-in-chilean-region-of-o-higgins/

[2] See list of attendees in Annex 2

[3] Direct Access is a means for a country to directly access financing without having to navigate the traditional route of having the Funds flow through a third party – typically through a multilateral or bilateral organization.

Key successes of the AGCID project

During the exchange, AGCID representatives emphasized how their stakeholder engagement was key to the project's success. The Agency used a local committee structure (comité local) which works towards disseminating best practices. AGCID also highlighted the use of an evidenced-based approach which capitalized on the strong regional knowledge of the principal technical advisor institution, the *Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias* (Institute of Agricultural Research or INIA), which oversees the water catchment demonstration plots.

Mr. Jorge Carrasco, INIA technical project coordinator, demonstrates an open rainwater catchment system.

AGCID's network of stakeholders is guided by national policy which encourages input from multiple ministries, private sector, beneficiaries, and local regional institutions. Overseeing the project is the Directive Committee (comité directivo) comprised of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, and AGCID. It should be noted that AGCID falls under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA). The project executing entities are the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI), and the Ministry of Environment (MoE). The director of the project is attached to the Regional Secretariat of MINAGRI and provides direct oversight within the O'Higgins Region. Furthermore, there are three coordinators for the project each focusing on applicable project components related to their expertise.

At the local level, the project is comprised of representatives from each of the eight local committees which oversee activities at the project sites. The local committees are comprised of the MINAGRI Secretariat, municipalities, and citizens, which helps ensure transparency and financial oversight.

This transparency and financial oversight allow stakeholders to take an in depth look at the national procurement policy, proposal process for contractors, and tender process. Overall, AGCID emphasized their adherence to national policies, but at the same time highlighted how the project influences the development of new policy, especially related to climate change and gender.

The project also utilizes a unique private sector partner engagement wherein they hire experts in various fields to implement or advise on technical issues. This type of engagement falls under the Regional MINAGRI Secretariat.

Sharing experiences, solutions and lessons learned from the AGCID project

AGCID reiterated that the knowledge exchange with other countries enhances their own development and helps them to catch up to the latest adaptation trends. Therefore, they always viewed the exchange as a two-way process: they share their project solutions, successes, and challenges and in turn, gain valuable input from the NIEs.

AGCID overall approach to advance climate adaptability

In order to address the adaptation challenges within the O'Higgins Region at scale, AGCID expressed the need for Chile to prepare for the impacts of climate change and to comply with the Paris Agreement. To accomplish this, AGCID aims to create agents of change through the demonstration of climate adaptation best practices. Furthermore,

AGCID would work toward reducing water dependence and aims to create solutions revolving around seven distinct challenges:

Project aspect: Managing environmental and social risks, including environmental impact assessment and gender considerations.

The project demonstration plots and pilot sites were designed for sustainability and low impact. In addition, the project uses a system of safeguards including a new "Plan of Action for Gender Mainstreaming". The new plan is necessary as AGCID noted most activities were carried out by women, yet men had access to the majority of resources.

The Gender Plan focuses on integrating gender issues into the governance and institutional structure as well as improving women's agricultural capabilities. AGCID also developed a monitoring and evaluation system to directly measure the outcomes and impact of project activities on the resilience of women and men to climate change.

Another factor AGCID had to consider was the aging farming population. Seventy percent of the famers in the O'Higgins region are 50 years or older. Relatedly, 65 percent of the farmers did not finish high school. To deal with this issue, the Chilean Government is working to attract more youth to rural areas. AGCID is actively promoting farming as a viable career and has proposed a system of subsidies for youth in the region to encourage them to stay in rural areas or return from urbanized areas.

Most visible was the issue of drought in the region. AGCID expressed that it was in a race against time to expand the project as the country enters its tenth year of drought. O'Higgins receives barely 50 percent of what would be considered its normal rainfall, and this has occurred for the last ten years. This has caused a decrease in ground vegetation and a need to alter ploughing methods. Current ploughing methods were not going deep enough and were causing the ground to become hard packed, preventing easier planting of crops.

Using indigenous knowledge from the south of the country, AGCID partners introduced a deeper ploughing system which helped to better aerate the soil along with a system of canals at the pilot sites to improve irrigation. Additionally, INIA piloted numerous rain catchment systems which included a traditional roof channeling system, which guides water into an open or closed cistern, an open pond type of system, and an innovative fog catching system to encourage water harvesting.

Each system was designed for use in applicable environments and adapted per the conditions of the region. The catchment systems are meant to reduce dependence on ground water and aquifers.

Participants admire INIA's "fog catcher" device. Mist and fog are collected on the large tarp and channeled into water catchment devices.

A new soil profile is now being built and the information compared to newly gained climate information. The last comprehensive soil analysis

for the region had been carried out during the 1980's. This soil analysis effort is part of a larger effort to strengthen evidence-based farming and improving crop selection to help farmers better determine their planting strategies. Additionally, improving the quality of the soil could have indirect benefits for livestock production as some studies have shown that cattle with a better diet produce less green-house gas emissions.

A major environmental climate related challenge is the change in the type of pests experienced by farmers. To combat this, AGCID has pushed for the use of more natural types of insecticides. However, this remains a challenge and close monitoring of pest populations is done frequently by measuring insect density per square meter to determine if an outbreak is imminent. In addition, smaller-scale farmers have been more reluctant to try natural alternatives to pest management when the expense becomes too great.

Lessons learned

1. **Since women within the O'Higgins Region participate at a much higher rate in project working groups than men, it is good practice to target the female-headed household for future project initiatives.** The inclusion of women should occur at the initial stage of project design through to implementation. Women should also be included more during the scaling-up phase, since some of the best results from INIA plots have come from women.
2. **Projects succeed more when aligned to national policies and strategies** e.g., the nationwide 3-pronged action plan advancing gender integration has positively impacted the future access to resources for women, even at the O'Higgins level.
3. **Incentives for youth can have positive benefits for sustaining project activities**. It should be noted that the Government currently offers incentives for youth to encourage them to come to the rural areas (but not through the project).
4. **Partnerships and knowledge transfer are important for stimulating innovation in adaptation.** The adaptation of the Agroclimatic Committee structure model from Colombia (Local Tech Transfer Model) improved the discussion on the climate change crop impact. This is a triggered by-product of the project and the knowledge still needs to be transferred to the farmer level.
5. **National elections should be worked into the project timeline to avoid project delays.** For the AGCID project, the role of project director is a political appointee therefore, when there is a change of government, implementation delays can occur.

Project aspect: Implementing project Monitoring, measuring impacts and managing financial and non-financial aspects.

AGCID applies its organizational monitoring and evaluation system to the project, which follows the guidelines used throughout the ministries. All input from gathered monitoring is based on the project's results-based framework.

AGCID emphasized how financial monitoring was key starting with a system of evaluation reports completed by the municipalities (also known as the communes), eventually feeding into trimester reports. Some NIEs asked about managing the complex system of reporting and a technical coordinator indeed mentioned that it creates much paperwork. However, such a system is necessary to ensure transparency, even if it entails high levels of bureaucracy.

To deal with the challenge of changing project parameters, the annual budget and operation plan are designed to have a degree of flexibility. The steering committee under the MINAGRI approves all changes and updates. This flexibility allows for greater project adaptation and ensures beneficiaries

are not confined to inflexible operating procedures. This flexibility also allows for changes in budget allocations.

Lessons learned

1. **Financial monitoring is key to project success and should be inclusive and follow a bottom-up approach.** For the AGCID project, financial monitoring starts with a system of evaluation reports completed by the municipalities (also known as the communes), eventually feeding into trimester reports.
2. **Implementing entities should be transparent to increase trust and stakeholder confidence.** All financial project details for AGCID are available per the public's request and such an open system is envisaged to continue during project expansion. The MINAGRI's public financial reporting has helped keep project complaints on the use of funds at a minimum.

additional

3. **Accessing international climate finance through Direct Access can promote in-country coordination of state and non-state actors and reduce "red tape".** For AGCID, the Direct Access approach removed multiple layers of bureaucracy and facilitated interaction between the Ministries and local implementing partners. Direct Access also helped build trust between partners which resulted in quick payments and full control of the project.

Project aspect: Enhancing knowledge management and documenting best practice.

AGCID wanted to avoid a static system of knowledge management based on a restrictive, headquarter-based structure. Therefore, they chose a commune in which they could pilot round-table discussions between farmers and agricultural professionals. Together they evaluate climate aspects and resilience and create their own bulletins. This was an attempt to move away from top-down driven approaches and let the communities choose best practices for their knowledge management. Whilst AGCID is yet to measure the success of this approach, NIEs in the exchange interacted with members of the committee who highlighted how successful the approach has been for them.

AGCID captures best practices through a system of brochures and brief publications called "cartilla." The topics range from advice on beekeeping to methods needed to improve cattle field irrigation. AGCID wanted to go a step further to reach a wider audience so decided to make a comic book series to be distributed at local schools (see annex 3 for examples).

Lessons learned

1. **Monthly, local forecast bulletins help to disseminate knowledge to the O'Higgins farmers and equally create a bank of knowledge for future project expansion.** The creation of this type of bulletin is recommended to offer structure for project organizers and an incentive to continuously update beneficiaries.

Project aspect: Implementing an efficient procurement system

Rather than create a separate procurement system solely for the project, AGCID based its procurement system for the project around the Public Procurement Law of the State of Chile and its regulations. This approach helped avoid overly complicated procurement procedures and reduced the amount of time needed to train staff.

To ensure the direct supply of goods and services, there is a framework agreement which stipulates a recruitment process for any purchases. For example, MINAGRI will initiate a public proposal process based on a three-quotation system. If the public proposal process does not yield a product or service, then

MINAGRI moves to the exceptional mechanisms of a private tender or, in the case of no bid, a direct offer to a supplier or contractor.

NIEs expressed interest on whether the procurement system is inclusive of women-owned businesses. AGCID responded that MINAGRI contract decisions were based on price and service but that they were establishing a process to support more women-owned businesses as outlined in their new gender policy.

Lesson learned

1. **Projects should capitalize on existing procurement systems and include in the project proposal, a plan for the management of project machinery and equipment post project completion.** Collaboration with the local government on equipment usage agreements have been established for this by AGCID.

Project aspect: Ensuring project sustainability

AGCID is currently negotiating with the regional government to support the continuity of successful results once the project is completed. The idea is to secure future funds to finance additional technical support and sustain current project successes. In addition, AGCID is studying how farmers organize themselves, so they can emulate successful groups and work toward beneficiaries keeping the machinery and equipment purchased by the project. An initial proposal is to establish a farmers' cooperative through which machinery may be accessed beyond the project close date.

Lessons learned

1. **Project implementation should be based on monitoring and evaluation data.** This is crucial for the sustainability and scaling-up of the project.
2. **Partnerships are an important way of promoting project sustainability.** For AGCID, partnership with regional institutions such as INIA, El Instituto de Desarrollo Agropecuario (INDAP), La Corporación Nacional Forestal (CONAF), and building on the success of the regional stakeholders through creation of a local cooperative has been an important to ensure project sustainability and enhancing input from local farmers.

Project aspect: Overcoming production issues and sharing best practices

The O'Higgins region experienced a nearly 40 percent reduction in its grape production since 2018. Even with the encouragement of new water reduction techniques and crop planting methods, climate variability continues to impact the region. One method used to react to this impact is the creation of technology transfer groups.

These groups help maintain the progress made with smaller agriculture plots, the idea being that neighbors observe the demonstration plots and, in turn, copy the same techniques to help increase their yields. This approach is aided by the local committees and use of social media to share updates. However, due to urbanization and an ageing rural population, a challenge remains that much of the new technology transfer is with older farmers and there is a risk of not passing on the knowledge to the youth.

The project coordinators also work with local schools to educate youth on the impacts of climate change plus best agricultural practices promoted by MINAGRI. This education approach is not formalized, but AGCID plans to include work with local schools as part of its future programs.

MINAGRI also uses its extension service to train farmers to work with schools and teach the benefits of greenhouses and water catchment as well as the use of alternative forms of pesticides.

Another key resource issue in the region is the lack of water. Several communes rely on trucked-in water and there were many issues with the current use of water, such as fertilizer contaminated run-off

and soil erosion. Even though the regional authorities were aware of the amount of water needed per household, there was no comprehensive impact assessment for O'Higgins and no plan of action for a long-term approach to water conservation. The current progress is with demonstration plots, workshops, and technology transfer.

However, the Ministry of Environment created a long-term strategy through 2050 (National Plan of Adaptation), which includes all sectors and where each sector has a plan related to climate change. The strategy is linked to a proposed climate change law (currently in bill form). The strategy is also informed by experiences and knowledge gained through the AGCID project. At the time of the country exchange, the strategy was still at the national level with plans to implement at the sub-national level moving forward.

Lessons learned

1. **Evidence-based adaptation implemented through Direct Access can be a useful approach to help shape national policy.** INIA-led demo plots of farmers offers visibility of water harvesting practices and encourages community support. Neighbor observance of good agricultural practices in the O'Higgins Region has helped to increase the overall drive in adapting to fewer water resources.

Project aspect: Creating communication activities with key stakeholders, including early warning

AGCID recognized early on that there was a disconnect between gathering agro-climatic information and integrating disaster risk reduction communications. AGCID has linked with the regional disaster risk reduction agency to combine data gathered and this new information is being shared with key stakeholders, including farmers.

The data gathered serves to warn farmers of potentially hazardous conditions, freezes, and adverse weather. The communication and early warning system use cell phone alerts, a specially designed app, and radio broadcasts. Additionally, regular bulletins are issued, and farmers have access to numerous in-person meetings hosted at the municipality (see annex 3 for bulletin example). Social media such as WhatsApp is also proving to be effective in creating informal groups to keep stakeholders informed.

At the core of the communications system is the O'Higgins Region network of agro-climatic stations. These stations helped to fill a gap between national forecasts and local agricultural conditions. The national forecasts were not detailed enough for local farmers therefore, AGCID established an information network to inform farmers of very specific conditions in O'Higgins. The stations gather key bits of information such as local weather conditions relevant to planting or harvest, which are disseminated to stakeholders.

Finally, the project design included the creation of local committees which fall under the rural municipalities. These committees ensure close contact with local mayors and community organizations to link farmers with decision makers.

Lessons learned

1. **Communication with project stakeholders should capitalize on existing communication platforms and is more effective when a bottom-up approach is used.** AGCID used existing communication platforms and let stakeholders naturally select the platforms that work for them, which allowed for a more organic evolution of communication practices.
2. **Person-to-person interaction supported by the use of demonstration sites should be at the center of stakeholder communication.** For AGCID this encouraged other farmers to try similar water and agriculture

management techniques and the demo projects attracted the attention of the community in Litueche and Marchigüe, including local schools, which led to the creation of children-oriented materials promoting climate adaption.

3. **Forming partnerships and combining science with indigenous knowledge is a good way for communication to reach a wider audience.** AGCID's active engagement with public and private partners promoted broader project communication and improved stakeholder access to information on innovative technology, modern agricultural practices, and potential access to future expansion funding.

Project aspect: Ensuring institutional cooperation and support

The AGCID project is far-reaching when it comes to institutional cooperation and support. Most notable is AGCID's ability to insert the project among other initiatives that complement it. For example, the development of the Agricultural-meteorological (agromet) network was developed in coordination with Birmingham University in England, who supplied expertise on the installation of ground sensors. Additional experts are hired via the Agricultural Secretariat and are used to improve the quality of the agromet network. The network itself is supported by an agroclimatic committee composed of technical experts and relevant stakeholders.

Chile's adaptation initiatives receive additional financial support as well. The Green Climate Fund is helping to fund Chile's national adaptation plan, which will extend to nine sectors by 2021. Multiple partner agencies work with AGCID on implementation with much of the coordination occurring through INIA.

AGCID bases much of its success on this multiple-partner approach which is carried through the three layers of governance: Regions, Governorates, and Communes.

Lessons learned

1. **A multi-partnership approach to project implementation should be followed to ensure cooperation of government agencies and other project stakeholders.** AGCID established an inter-ministerial committee to ensure multi-stakeholder cooperation, and the use of regional institutions such as INIA, INDAP, and CONAF has ensured continuity of project activities.

Additional lessons learned

AGCID offered additional observations regarding certain project-specific issues. AGCID discovered these issues during project implementation and plans to address them moving forward.

1. **Farmer training using demonstration plots is the most effective way to ensure project success.** At these plots, farmers can compare different management techniques and observe the results directly.

NIE representatives Ms Rashauna Adams-Matthew, Antigua and Barbuda, and Mr. Mpfunzeni Tshindane, South Africa, closely examine new farming techniques used to grow strawberries.

2. **Very broad-reaching representation committees make it difficult to reach agreements and be diligent, resulting in delayed implementation.** Committees that are used to organize the governance of the

project should focus on specific terms of reference and avoid

3. **Evidence-based farming should be considered as best practice for adaptation in agriculture.** One of the major discoveries at the demo plots was the importance of controlling the soil temperature. Farmers create their planting schedule accordingly. AGCID learned that the monitoring of soil temperature for its future projects will be critical for success.

Participating NIEs use country exchange to add value to their own projects

Throughout the week, the NIEs learned valuable lessons from AGCID and were equally able to share valuable lessons and experiences from their own adaptation projects.

A majority of NIE participants pledged to utilize the water harvesting tools and techniques demonstrated by INIA.

Several NIEs planned to adopt practices observed with the Chilean project management structure related to reporting and stakeholder engagement. Other NIEs planned to immediately implement more climate smart agriculture approaches in addition to better disseminating early warning messages regarding adverse agricultural conditions.

AGCID also inspired the NIEs to focus on better soil management as observed in Litueche during day one of the site visit.

The following is a specific summary of participating NIE lessons learned and how they plan to apply AGCID initiatives to their own projects:

1. **Department of Environment (DoE): Antiqua and Barbuda**
   The DoE mentioned that they currently did not have a network of agromet stations and that as a result of the country exchange, they would look into establishing such a network that may better inform the current project. In addition, they planned to have closer and more frequent communication with fellow NIE colleagues.

2. **Environmental Project Implementation Unit (EPIU): Armenia**
   Following the country exchange EPIU planned to build non-heated small green houses (similar to the ones in O'Higgins) for vulnerable families and to employ water collecting techniques demonstrated by AGCID.

3. **Fundecooperacion Para el Desarollo Sostenible (Fundecooperacion) (Adapta2+ Program): Costa Rica**
   Adapta2+ would consider the construction of a water catchment fog catching device in the mountain regions of Costa Rica. The Program technical team would work on the approach of construction and the cost benefit analysis.

   Similar to AGCID, Adapta2+ would continue to address social and environmental impacts and ensure that these efforts were reflected at the national level.

4. **Dominican Institute of Integral Development (IDDI): Dominican Republic**
   The Institute expressed that it would look into updating existing agromet stations when their project began and use that data to enhance the water resources management program.

   The Institute would also adapt the approach to creation of participatory tables integrated by professionals, technicians, and communities to facilitate collective decision-making for the benefit of the community.

5. **Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ): Jamaica**
   The Institute stated that it would apply lessons learned most applicable to component two of its project namely, improving water catchment and soil conservation initiatives.

6. **Hidrometeorología - Mexican Institute of Water Technology (IMTA): Mexico**
   Although Mexico's NIE had not yet developed an adaptation project, they mentioned that the experience in Chile would inform the Institute on the planning required for successful execution of adaptation projects and would engage with AGCID on an expanded system of agro-climatic forecasting systems, drought modeling, and monitoring and forecasting tools.

7. **Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT): Federated States of Micronesia**
   MCT said they would use the farmers' collective approach which makes use of meteorological information to develop 3-month forecast bulletins for their GCF food security project. They were working with farmers in similar ways to AGCID and would use a similar mechanism to pilot the approach.

8. **Fundación Natura: Panama**
   The Foundation mentioned it would adapt use of the water harvesting and agromet station to their project. They would emulate the technical agromet table methodology used by farmers, similar to what was being initiated by the Panama technicians.

   In addition, they would emulate AGCID's practice of encouraging more women participation regarding the use of water harvesting systems in orchards and greenhouses.

9. **Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE): Senegal**
   CSE will make use of a recently purchased agromet station, similar to the ones used by AGCID. The stations will be used to gather agricultural data at the local level. CSE aims to improve the engagement of local beneficiaries by supplying more detailed regional agricultural and climatic information. Additionally, CSE is designing an approach that will include more community buy-in, similar to AGCID's approach.

10. **South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI): South Africa**
    SANBI expressed that it planned to implement the observed water harvesting technologies and soil management techniques from the AGCID project. They would apply lessons learned from AGCID to inform the future scaling-up of their project interventions and to develop sustainability plans for small-scale farmers, in particular looking at using earnings from farmers' incomes to re-invest in climate smart farming mechanisms.

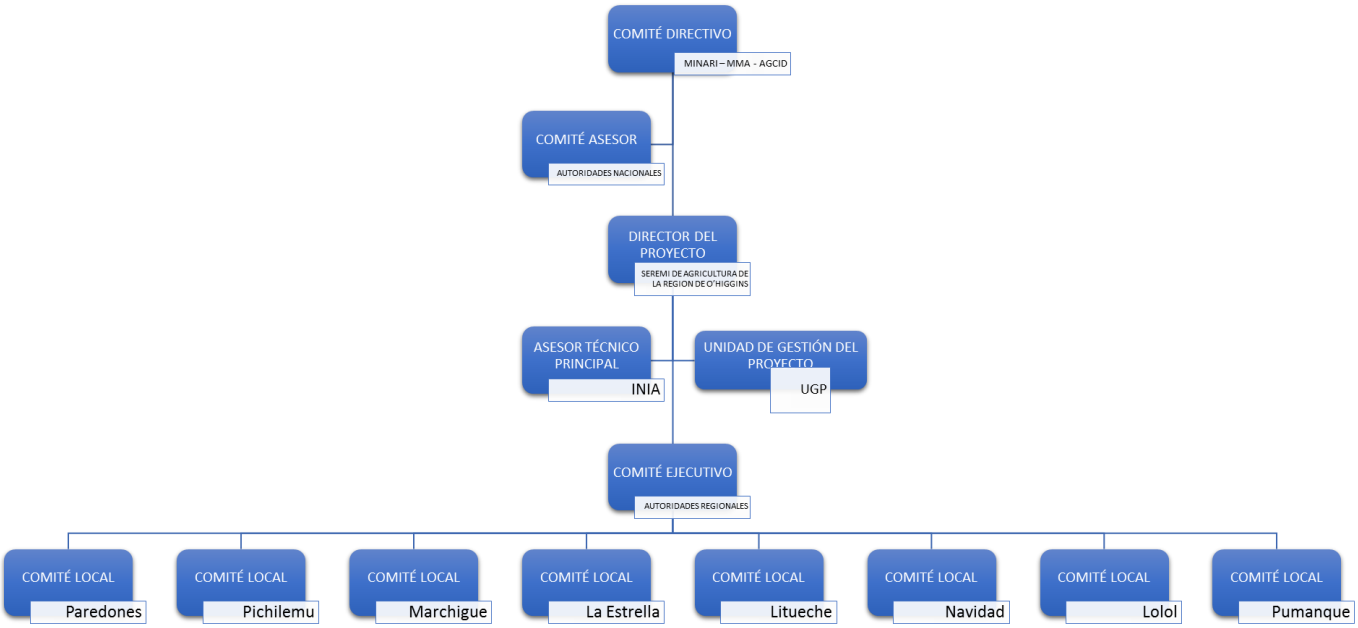
11. **National Environment Management Council (NEMC): Tanzania**
    NEMC said it planned to develop its agromet stations further to a level similar to the ones in the AGCID project. They also planned to emulate the soil and water management techniques used by AGCID, including the model on how to combine private and public partnerships for project implementation and the sourcing of alternative financing to cover funding gaps for a project.

Conclusion

A knowledge exchange event is meant to be a living process; participants have already begun implementing lessons learned and communicating with each other. Moving forward, the Fund will use these lessons learned to inform existing and future partners working on climate adaptation projects. It is the hope of the Fund that knowledge gained from the AGCID Chile exchange will also lead to increased capacity for project design, development, and implementation in the water management and agriculture sectors.

Annexes

Annex 1. Project organization chart



Annex 2. List of people met and reference organizations

No.	COUNTRY	NAME	Organization, Title	Tel. no.	Email address
			National Implementing Entities (NIES)		
1	Antigua & Barbuda	Ms. Rashauna Adams-	Environment and Social Safeguards Officer	268 462 6265; 268 462	rashauna.adams-matthew@ab.gov.ag
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			Farmers		
37	Litueche	Hernan Gonzalez	Strawberry (day 1)		
38	Litueche	Eliana Palma	Greenhouse (day 1)		
39	Marchihue	Jacqueline Becerra	Greenhouse (day 2)		
			Technicians INIA		
40	Litueche, Navidad	Emilio Caceres	INIA		
41	Lolol, Pumanque	Patricio Larrabe	INIA		
42	Marchihue, La	Miguel Muñoz	INIA		
43	Pichilemu,	David Mora	INIA		

Annex 3: Samples of monthly bulletins and school comic series