ARO
AMAZON REGIONAL OBSERVATORY

ACTO
Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization

CAF
DEVELOPMENT BANK OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Sector Guide and Pipeline

Agriculture

Agriculture
Module

Sector Guide and Pipeline

Strengthening and expansion of the Amazon Regional Observatory (ORA) in the areas of climate change, forests and biodiversity and climate change

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Content

Glossary

GEI	Greenhouse Gases
COP	Conference of the Parties
COP21	Twenty-first conference of the parties
CAF	Andean Development Corporation
ODS	Sustainable Development Goals
CND	Nationally Determined Contributions
AP	Paris Agreement
PNA	National Adaptation Plan
UN	United Nations

Introduction

Agriculture is fundamental in multiple aspects, from the provision of food to its impact on the environment and the global economy.

However, in recent decades, a paradigm shift has emerged towards more sustainable agriculture, which recognizes the need to produce food in a way that conserves natural resources and minimizes environmental impact. This shift is crucial to ensure long-term food security and preserve the ecosystems on which agriculture is based.

Sustainable agriculture involves adopting practices that maintain the productivity of the land over time without damaging natural resources such as soil, water and biodiversity. This may involve using techniques such as crop rotation, organic farming, efficient use of water and reducing the use of synthetic chemicals.

Food security is another crucial aspect that highlights the importance of agriculture. This concept goes beyond the simple availability of food and refers to ensuring that all people have physical, economic and social access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and cultural preferences for an active and healthy life.

The Amazon region plays a crucial role in this process due to its immense value in terms of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The Amazon is home to a great variety of plant and animal species, as well as a significant amount of freshwater and natural resources. It also plays a vital role in regulating the global climate by absorbing large amounts of carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen into the atmosphere.

In contrast to these relevant aspects, the agricultural sector is the second largest GHG emitter in the Amazon.

Objective of the guide

The purpose of this guide is to evaluate the linkage and impact of project ideas or projects with respect to the evaluation criteria used by entities or agencies that have resources available to finance climate projects.

The agriculture sector has a direct relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and food security for a growing population, among which we have:

Seeks to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.

Involves making a change in the agri-food system, reducing GHG emissions.

Seeks to increase food availability in all supply chains by minimizing waste.

Seeks to sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss.

Climate-resilient and low-emission practices in the agriculture and food security sector seek to generate viable strategies for large-scale adaptation and mitigation effects that result in paradigm shifts.

The Amazon provides vital natural resources for the sustainability and food security of local communities and the Amazon region, such as food, medicines and construction materials. Deforestation threatens the region's ability to sustain these resources in the long term, affecting food security and the well-being of the people who depend on them.

Because of the importance and relevance of the Amazon for sustainable agriculture, preserving this unique ecosystem and ensuring food security both locally and globally. This implies promoting agricultural practices that conserve biodiversity, protect soils and water sources, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. At the same time, policies that balance economic development with environmental conservation must be promoted, involving local communities, governments and other stakeholders in the sustainable management of natural resources.

Introduction to climate finance

The term climate finance refers to financial support for the fight against climate change.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defines climate finance as financial support for measures to avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions ("mitigation") and for measures to adapt to global warming ("adaptation"). It refers mainly to funds that industrialized countries make available to developing countries.

In a broader sense, the term also includes all financial flows earmarked for climate action, whether private investments or public funds, regardless of the origin and place of use of the funds. Recently, the term has also been broadened to include financial means to address or compensate for unavoidable damages and losses as a result of climate change. Climate finance in this sense encompasses all three pillars of action of the Paris Agreement: mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage.

Climate finance is intended to help achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, including the goal of limiting global warming to less than 2°C, or preferably no more than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. It also seeks to reallocate funds towards low-carbon and climate-resilient development.

In general, this type of financing is channeled through existing channels of bilateral development cooperation. In addition, there are several multilateral climate funds, such as the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility, which are mainly financed by contributions from industrialized countries.

Multilateral development banks also finance climate programs in developing countries. There are also a number of initiatives, institutions and funds aimed at attracting private investment in resource-constrained countries.

Conceptualization of Climate Change

By answering the questions: What is climate change; what are mitigation and adaptation; what is climate finance; what is the Paris Agreement; what is climate action; and who are the climate financiers, we will understand the importance and relevance of the issue for the vulnerable population that inhabits the Amazon and the planet we all inhabit.

- **Climate change:**
  According to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), climate change refers to a change in climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and that is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods (UNFCCC, 1992). The IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) defines climate change as any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity (IPCC, 2021).

- **Mitigation:**
  The UNFCCC defines mitigation as the implementation of policies and actions aimed at reducing emissions from sources or enhancing sinks of greenhouse gases and greenhouse compounds. This process includes both reducing emissions and enhancing removals of these gases (UNFCCC, 1992). According to the IPCC, climate change mitigation refers to human interventions to reduce sources or enhance sinks of greenhouse gases (IPCC, 2021).ases de efecto invernadero (IPCC, 2021).

- **Adaptation:**
  Adaptation, according to the UNFCCC, involves adjustments in human or natural systems in response to projected or actual climatic stimuli or their effects. These measures can moderate the damage or harness the benefits of climate change (UNFCCC, 1992). The IPCC defines adaptation as the process of adjustment to current or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In natural systems, human intervention can facilitate adjustment to the expected climate and its effects (IPCC, 2021).

- **Degradation and desertification:**
  Under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), desertification is defined as land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities. Degradation includes loss of soil productivity due to erosion, salinization and loss of vegetation cover (UNCCD, 1994).

- **Climate finance:**
  According to the UNFCCC, climate finance refers to financial resources that seek to support actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance carbon sinks, reduce vulnerability and increase the resilience of human and ecological systems to the impacts of climate change (UNFCCC, 2011). The IPCC describes climate finance as funds that aim to support climate change mitigation and adaptation actions (IPCC, 2021).

- **Paris Agreement:**
  The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. Adopted by 196 Parties at COP21 in Paris on December 12, 2015 and in force since November 4, 2016, it aims to limit global warming to less than 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, preferably 1.5 degrees. To achieve this goal, countries must peak greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible to achieve a climate-neutral planet by mid-century (UNFCCC, 2015).

- **Climate action:**
  any policy, measure or program aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing resilience to climate change, or supporting and financing actions related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and other related initiatives (UNFCCC, 2015).

- **Climate Financiers:**
  Financial entities or institutions that channel economic resources to support actions related to climate change. This includes both private investments and public funds aimed at mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to the impacts of climate change, and compensating for loss and damage associated with these phenomena. Climate finance encompasses the three pillars of action set out in the Paris Agreement: mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage (UNFCCC, 2015).

Investment Criteria and Types of Agricultural Sector Projects

The main challenge facing the agricultural sector is food security, which implies increasing the quantity and quality of food production while reducing its environmental footprint in the context of climate change and biodiversity loss.

The transformation to climate-resilient, low-emission agricultural and food systems can be achieved through three areas of investment to achieve a paradigm shift:

- Promoting a resilient agroecological system
- Facilitating risk management and climate advisory services.
- Reconfiguring food systems.

All three are interrelated and must be implemented in an enabling context to ensure their success. It is well known that climate change, conflict and increasing natural hazards have damaged food production, disrupted supply chains and affected access to safe, affordable and nutritious food.

Table 01. Main Investment Criteria for the Agricultural Sector

Investment Criteria	Objectives sought by the criterion
Power Impact	Actions, activities and projects that mitigate (reduce emissions) and facilitate adaptation to Climate Change.
Paradigm Shift Potential	Low-emission and climate-resilient development actions, activities and projects. Innovative and using new practices. That have an impact on public policies.
Sustainable Development Potential	Actions, activities and projects that generate environmental, economic and social benefits and seek gender equality. In addition to being sustainable in the long term.

Fuente: Elaboración propia con información del Green Climate Fund

Tabla 01. Principales Criterios de Inversión para el Sector Cambio de Uso de Suelos

Investment Criteria	Objectives sought by the criterion
Beneficiary Needs	Actions, activities and projects that generate opportunities for communities and vulnerable groups, are aligned with the national CRC policies, Country Programs, National Adaptation Plans, National Adaptation Plans.
National Involvement	The participation of all relevant stakeholders in the action, activity or project is sought.
Efficiency and Effectiveness	To be efficient in the use of resources.

Source: Own elaboration with information from the Green Climate Fund

The types of projects expected from the agricultural sector should help combat climate change, promote resilience and adaptation with innovative approaches, for example:

- **Agroforestry:**
  Agroforestry combines trees or shrubs with agricultural crops and/or livestock in the same area. This practice can enhance biodiversity, conserve soil and water, and increase farm resilience by providing additional ecosystem services and diversifying farmers' incomes.
- **Efficient irrigation systems:**
  Efficient water use is critical for climate change adaptation in agriculture. Drip irrigation systems, for example, can significantly reduce water use by delivering water directly to plant roots.
- **Climate-resistant crops:**
  Researchers are developing crop varieties that are resistant to water stress, heat stress and other effects of climate change. These crops may be better able to survive and produce acceptable yields under extreme weather conditions, helping to ensure food security in vulnerable regions.
- **Climate-smart agriculture:**
  Refers to the use of advanced agricultural technologies, such as sensors, drones and geographic information systems (GIS), to monitor and manage agricultural resources more efficiently.
- **Restoration:**
  Remediating past actions that damaged environments through restoration of degraded lands offers significant mitigation potential through carbon sequestration.
- **Sustainable management:**
  Managing in a sustainable manner, with the adoption of climate-resilient practices, improving management without undermining economic productivity. Any sustainable management activity, particularly those related to SDGs 12, 13 and 15, which offer substantial opportunities for adaptation.
- **Eco-efficiency:**
  In the agricultural sector, it implies obtaining more products using fewer resources, without compromising their quality or quantity, through the optimal use of resources such as water, soil and energy.

Table 02. Types of projects and interventions for the Agricultural Sector

Types of projects	Type of intervention
Promotion of systems resilient agroecological	Adaptive and climate-resilient interventions aimed at reducing the extreme effects of climate change on agricultural productivity while promoting low-emission synergies, where possible and appropriate. Resilient agroecological system interventions respond directly to the major climate hazards facing a region and the specific risks they pose to agricultural production, while contributing to building more resilient communities through improved agricultural systems and practices.
Risk management services and climate advisory services	Access to important information, such as daily weather reports, the future climate risks they face, the actions they need to take in light of these risks, and the risk management services available to them. The services provided under this pathway can help farmers strengthen resilience to climate change, respond proactively to climate hazards, reduce transactional costs, increase production standards, and strengthen the development of agricultural economies at the local and national levels.
Reconfiguring food systems	It promotes the transformation to producer-to-consumer food systems that employ resilient, low-emission technologies and practices to feed a rapidly growing population. Such as: banning the conversion of large carbon stocks to cropland; shifts to an energy-efficient type of fertilizer production; the use of technologies, farming practices, energy sources and on-farm infrastructure that reduce emissions and improve resilience to climate hazards; reconfiguring supply, retail, marketing and procurement chains; reducing food loss and waste; shifting consumption patterns toward healthier, environmentally friendly, low-emission diets; and strengthening supply chain resilience through reliable storage facilities. Climate-resilient food systems promote coherence and resilience in terms of harvesting, transport, processing, storage and distribution of agricultural products and inputs. They promote national food security and support national and international agri-food businesses, as well, ensure that food systems are sustainable, do not resort to deforestation and include all actors in the value chain.

Source: Own elaboration with information from the Green Climate Fund

The investment criteria applicable to the agricultural sector are:

Table 03. Criteria applicable to the agricultural sector

Criterio de Inversión	Impactos
Impact What are the likely and measurable impacts of the planned actions? What is the number of beneficiaries, what gains will be made, and how do mitigation measures lead to adaptation measures? and low-emission sustainable development pathways to enhance climate-resilient sustainable development?	**Mitigation:** Tons of CO_2 equivalent captured and emissions reduced; change in hectares cleared or burned; areas and farmers adopting resilient seeds, practices, technologies, irrigated land, new breeds of animals, fish or crops. **Adaptation:** Vulnerable farmers reached; area covered with early warning systems; number of insurance, savings and loan beneficiaries; new number of emerging enterprise providers; number of food insecure households with access to social programs/ safety net. **Innovative and flexible incentives** to adopt climate-resilient practices in food systems; tons produced achieving quality and sustainability certification; employment in new supply chains; improved nutrition outcomes; reduced food loss and waste. Projections and baseline climate information, as well as the current state of production, land clearing and land degradation, beneficiary families and farmers, and their food security, and the climate impacts experienced by these farmers. It would also include the project's potential impacts on yields, emissions reductions, projected household resilience and food security, agroecology stability, and any additional co-benefits, which could include the creation of new jobs, production or sale of food in local or distant markets, enrichment of value chains, avoided deforestation, improved nutritional outcomes, and reduced food loss and waste.
Paradigm shift How do the actions foster lasting paradigm shifts? How are they at once innovative, transformative, replicable and potentially scalable? What opportunities exist to gain knowledge, learn and improve national policies, frameworks, strategies and enabling environments?	Innovations, varieties or new practices can be scaled up at the regional level and are likely to be replicated. Access to new information and technology (e.g. digital platforms) and services (financial and insurance) changes planting, harvesting, storage or transport modalities or will mitigate risks Collaboration at local, national and international levels, combined with supportive actions and clear plans to implement change. Genuine partnerships are needed to bring projects to fruition transformers.

Source: Own elaboration with information from the Green Climate Fund

Tabla 03. Criterios aplicables al Sector Agrícola

Criterio de Inversión	Impactos
Sustainable development How do actions align with national SDG priorities? What are the expected co-benefits for the environment, society, gender and the economy?	**Environmental benefits:** yield improvements, reduced emissions, projected household resilience and food security, stability of agroecology**.** **Social benefits:** Supporting food security, avoiding agricultural practices that cause erosion and sedimentation. **Economic benefits:** Positive economic impacts are expected, such as job creation and poverty alleviation, especially for indigenous peoples. Additional co-benefits, which could include the creation of new jobs, the production or sale of food in local or distant markets, the enrichment of value chains, and the creation of new jobs. **Gender impact of development:** Possibility of reducing gender inequalities in the effects of climate change or participation by gender groups in the contribution to the expected results.
Beneficiaries' needs How do they support development to respond to climate impacts and risks? Alternative sources of financing?	**Country vulnerability:** vulnerability and challenges faced by farmers and food systems as a result of climate change. **Vulnerable groups and gender aspects:** Vulnerable groups (women, youth, indigenous peoples) were included. **Lack of alternative sources of financing or very little access to them;** lack of accessible financing, lack of information. **It involves users throughout the value chain** in identifying necessary improvements in natural resource management, market, marketing and transportation infrastructure.
National involvement Alignment with national policies (especially NDCs, Country Programs, National Adaptation Plans, etc.). Supported by a variety of stakeholders.	Conformity with national climate plans or strategies, including priorities outlined in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) or National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Having the right set of enabling conditions or clear plans in place to create these conditions and remove the obstacles is essential for the multisectoral and intersectoral approaches to improve the agricultural and food security sector. Key stakeholders understand and are committed to reorienting how food is produced and consumed in the country. Existence of regulatory frameworks that support the project.

Source: Own elaboration with information from the Green Climate Fund

Use of the Pipeline

The pipeline is a tool that links and estimates the impact of project ideas, projects or activities with the evaluation criteria used by entities or agencies seeking to finance climate projects.

Before starting its use, check if the proposed project has the following characteristics:

- Meets investment criteria
- Complies with the types of projects in the agricultural sector

Consolidated results

The pipeline will identify the criteria and their importance according to each of the sectors, this includes alignment with investment criteria, alignment with financial policy, connection to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and level of risk to the GCF. This score will be determined on a scale of **zero (0) to five (5) points.**

Zero (0) means that the proposed project or activity:

- NO relevance to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- It is NOT linked to the SDGs.
- Does NOT comply with the financial policy
- Is a project considered risky to funders

Five (5) means that the proposed project or activity:

- Relevance for climate change mitigation and adaptation
- It is linked to the SDGs.
- Complies with financial policy
- No risk for funders

Values in between **one (1) and two (2)** show a low probability of obtaining financing.

Values between **four (4) and five (5) show** that the proposal has a high probability of obtaining climate funding.

Zero	Little or no likelihood of obtaining climate finance
One	
Two	Low probability of obtaining climate finance
Three	
Four	Climate action project
Five	

Steps to be followed for Pipeline application

Step 1:

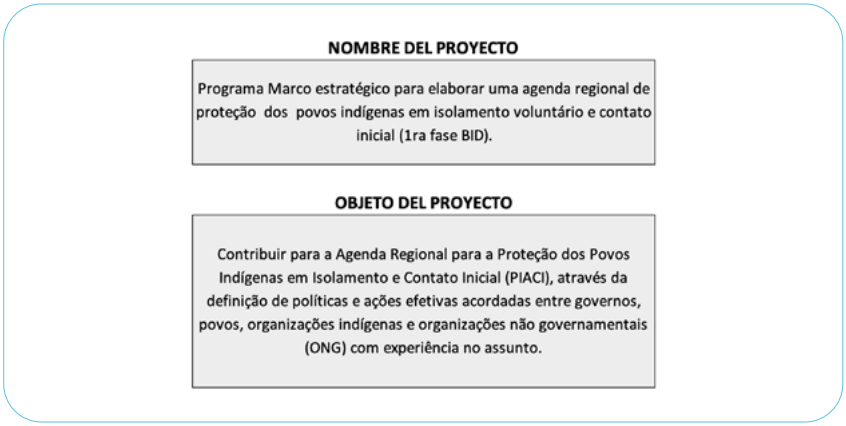
Select the sector

You must select the sector in which the PIPELINE will be used: Energy Access, Agriculture or Forestry and Land Use.

Step 2:

Name and purpose of the project

Indicate the name of the project and the object or problem that the project seeks to solve or mitigate.



Step 3:

Project Characteristics

Indicate an estimate of direct and indirect beneficiaries, estimated investments and greenhouse gas emission reductions, if any, as well as the implementation period and useful life of the asset.

The mitigation scales are established in accordance with the methodologies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The following are the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) guidelines[1]:

- **Microscale:**
  Less than 20,000 tCO2eq/yr.
- **Small scale**
  Between 20,001 and 60,000 tCO2/year
- **Large scale:**
  Greater than 60,000 tCO2eq/yr

BENEFICIARIOS DEL PROYECTO

Localización del Proyecto	Municipio San Matias/Bolivia
Beneficiarios Directos	0 a 100 familias
Beneficiarios Indirectos	> al 50.1% de la población del Municipio

INVERSION ESTIMADA Y MITIGACION

Inversión estimada	Euros	1	1,500,000
Emisiones GEI evitadas	tCO_2/año		5,000
Costo por tCO2 reducida	Euros/tCO2		30

IMPLEMENTACION Y VIDA UTIL

Implementación	años	1
Vida útil	años	10

Step 4:

Investment Criteria

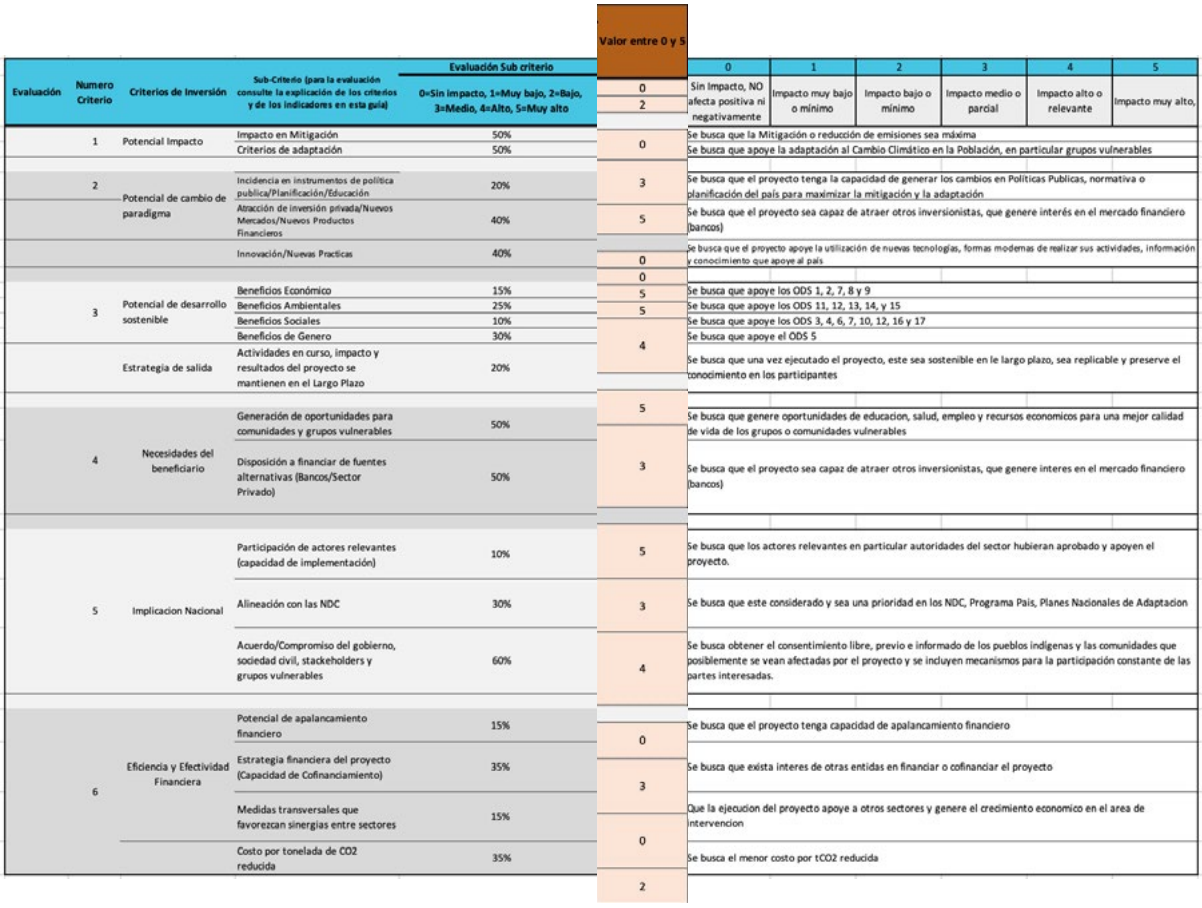
Click on the "Match with investment criteria" autoform to display the following screen:

We have six (6) values to assign in each of the investment criteria, each of which has sub-criteria. These criteria should be scored on a scale of 0 to 5, where 0 has no impact, either positive or negative, and 5 has a very high impact.

0	No impact, does NOT affect positively or negatively
1	Very low or minimal impact
2	Low or minimal impact
3	Medium or partial impact
4	High or relevant impact
5	Vert high impact

For each sub-criterion in the designated area, fill in the appropriate value (an integer from the series 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5), otherwise the PIPELINE will reject the value with an error message. The space provided for this is highlighted in yellow and outlined in red, as shown in the example image.

1. See: https://cdm.unfccc.int/



Evaluación	Numero Criterio	Criterios de Inversión	Sub-Criterio (para la evaluación consulte la explicación de los criterios y de los indicadores en esta guía)	Evaluación Sub criterio: 0=Sin impacto, 1=Muy bajo, 2=Bajo, 3=Medio, 4=Alto, 5=Muy alto	Valor entre 0 y 5	0	1	2	3	4	5
					0	Sin Impacto, NO afecta positiva ni negativamente	Impacto muy bajo o mínimo	Impacto bajo o mínimo	Impacto medio o parcial	Impacto alto o relevante	Impacto muy alto,
	1	Potencial Impacto	Impacto en Mitigación	50%							
			Criterios de adaptación	50%	0	Se busca que la Mitigación o reducción de emisiones sea máxima					
						Se busca que apoye la adaptación al Cambio Climático en la Población, en particular grupos vulnerables					
	2	Potencial de cambio de paradigma	Incidencia en instrumentos de política publica/Planificación/Educación	20%	3	Se busca que el proyecto tenga la capacidad de generar los cambios en Políticas Publicas, normativa o planificación del país para maximizar la mitigación y la adaptación					
			Atracción de inversión privada/Nuevos Mercados/Nuevos Productos Financieros	40%	5	Se busca que el proyecto sea capaz de atraer otros inversionistas, que genere interés en el mercado financiero (bancos)					
			Innovación/Nuevas Practicas	40%		Se busca que el proyecto apoye la utilización de nuevas tecnologías, formas modernas de realizar sus actividades, información y conocimiento que apoye al país					
					0						
	3	Potencial de desarrollo sostenible	Beneficios Económico	15%	0						
			Beneficios Ambientales	25%	5	Se busca que apoye los ODS 1, 2, 7, 8 y 9					
			Beneficios Sociales	10%	5	Se busca que apoye los ODS 11, 12, 13, 14, y 15					
			Beneficios de Genero	30%		Se busca que apoye los ODS 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 16 y 17					
		Estrategia de salida	Actividades en curso, impacto y resultados del proyecto se mantienen en el Largo Plazo	20%	4	Se busca que apoye el ODS 5 Se busca que una vez ejecutado el proyecto, este sea sostenible en le largo plazo, sea replicable y preserve el conocimiento en los participantes					
	4	Necesidades del beneficiario	Generación de oportunidades para comunidades y grupos vulnerables	50%	5	Se busca que genere oportunidades de educacion, salud, empleo y recursos economicos para una mejor calidad de vida de los grupos o comunidades vulnerables					
			Disposición a financiar de fuentes alternativas (Bancos/Sector Privado)	50%	3	Se busca que el proyecto sea capaz de atraer otros inversionistas, que genere interes en el mercado financiero (bancos)					
	5	Implicacion Nacional	Participación de actores relevantes (capacidad de implementación)	10%	5	Se busca que los actores relevantes en particular autoridades del sector hubieran aprobado y apoyen el proyecto.					
			Alineación con las NDC	30%	3	Se busca que este considerado y sea una prioridad en los NDC, Programa Pais, Planes Nacionales de Adaptacion					
			Acuerdo/Compromiso del gobierno, sociedad civil, stackeholders y grupos vulnerables	60%	4	Se busca obtener el consentimiento libre, previo e informado de los pueblos indígenas y las comunidades que posiblemente se vean afectadas por el proyecto y se incluyen mecanismos para la participación constante de las partes interesadas.					
	6	Eficiencia y Efectividad Financiera	Potencial de apalancamiento financiero	15%	0	Se busca que el proyecto tenga capacidad de apalancamiento financiero					
			Estrategia financiera del proyecto (Capacidad de Cofinanciamiento)	35%	3	Se busca que exista interes de otras entidas en financiar o cofinanciar el proyecto					
			Medidas transversales que favorezcan sinergias entre sectores	15%	0	Que la ejecucion del proyecto apoye a otros sectores y genere el crecimiento economico en el area de intervencion					
			Costo por tonelada de CO2 reducida	35%	2	Se busca el menor costo por tCO2 reducida					

Once this is completed, click on the button in the upper left corner, labeled **"back"**, to return to the **README** and continue entering data.

Step 5:

Linking to Sustainable Development Goals

It is decisive for climate funders that the project or activity is linked to the SDGs, so we will score zero (0) if it is not linked and one (1) if there is a link for each of the 17 goals. For the project under study to be linked to a specific SDG, it must comply with the explanation that appears next to each goal.

0	NOT linked
1	Linked

In case of inserting a different value, the PIPELINE will give an error message.

				Proyecto 1	0	1	Económicos	Ambientales	Sociales	Genero
	Prioridades de Desarrollo sostenible	Adaptación	Mitigación	Programa Marco estratégico para elaborar uma agenda regional de proteção dos povos indígenas em isolamento voluntário e contato inicial (1ra fase BID).	No vinculado	Vinculado	1,2, 7, 8 y 9	11, 12, 13, 14, 15,	3, 4, 6, 10, 16 y 17	5
1	Lucha contra la pobreza	X		1	Busca erradicar la pobreza en todas sus formas sigue siendo uno de los principales desafíos que enfrenta la humanidad. Esto requiere enfocarse en los más vulnerables, aumentar el acceso a los recursos y servicios básicos y apoyar a las comunidades afectadas por conflictos y desastres relacionados con el clima.						
2	Lucha contra el hambre	X		1	Busca terminar con todas las formas de hambre y desnutrición, velar por el acceso de todas las personas en especial los niños a una alimentación suficiente y nutritiva durante todo el año. Implica promover prácticas agrícolas sostenibles con los pequeños agricultores y el acceso igualitario a la tierra, la tecnología y los mercados. Requiere asegurar la inversión en la infraestructura y la tecnología necesaria para mejorar la productividad agrícola.						
3	Bienestar para todos	X		1	Busca una cobertura universal de salud. Toma en cuenta la ampliación de las desigualdades económicas y sociales, la rápida urbanización, las amenazas para el clima y el medio ambiente, la lucha continua contra el VIH y otras enfermedades infecciosas, y los nuevos problemas de salud, como las enfermedades no transmisibles.						
4	Educación de Calidad	X		1	Busca asegurar que todas las niñas y niños completen su educación primaria y secundaria gratuita para 2030. También aspira a proporcionar acceso igualitario a formación técnica asequible y eliminar las disparidades de género e ingresos, además de lograr el acceso universal a educación superior de calidad.						
5	Igualdad de genero y oportunidades	X		1	Busca garantizar el acceso universal a salud reproductiva y sexual y otorgar a la mujer derechos igualitarios en el acceso a recursos económicos, fuentes de trabajo, derecho a la propiedad de la tierras y otras propiedades. Empoderar a las mujeres y niñas tiene un efecto multiplicador y ayuda a promover el crecimiento económico y el desarrollo a nivel mundial						
6	Acceso al agua limpia y saneamiento	X		0	Busca asegurar el agua potable segura y asequible. Por lo que es necesario realizar inversiones adecuadas en infraestructura, proporcionar instalaciones sanitarias y fomentar prácticas de higiene, servicios de saneamiento administrados de manera segura (con excrementos adecuadamente dispuestos o tratados).						
7	Energía asequible y no contaminante	X	X	0	Busca invertir para expandir la infraestructura y mejorar la tecnología para contar con energía limpia en todos los países en desarrollo, es un objetivo crucial que puede estimular el crecimiento y a la vez ayudar al medio ambiente, de esta manera reducir la dependencia de los combustibles fósiles						

Once this is completed, click on the button in the upper left corner, labeled **"back"**, to return to the **README** and continue entering data.

Step 6:

Linkage to financial policy

The financial policy of climate financiers seeks that projects or activities are profitable, have concessional financing or minimal subsidies, that other financiers show interest or are part of the project, and that they are eco-efficient.

If possible, a combination of financiers, new and creative financial schemes, multiple partnerships and eco-efficient systems should be sought, minimizing investment costs.

Climate projects may not comply with financial policies, may not be profitable and require significant subsidies, but being eco-efficient and being financed, what is sought is credit risk diversification.

The values to be entered are whole numbers from zero (0) to five (5), otherwise the PIPELINE will give an error message.

Ratings Compliance	
Does not comply	0
Very low compliance	1
Minimal compliance	2
Medium compliance	3
High compliance	4
Total compliance	5

CUMPLIMIENTO CON POLÍTICA FINANCIERA	Peso Criterio	Proyecto 1
Cambio de paradigma	25%	4.00
Contabilidad de subvenciones (grant)		
Financiación concesional mínima	20%	0.00
Combinar instrumentos de financiación	25%	0.00
No desplazamiento de otras financiaciones	15%	0.00
Rentabilidad	15%	0.00
Evaluación subcriterio Cambio Paradigma y Contabilidad de Subvenciones	**50%**	**0.50**
Ecoeficiencia Reducción/optimización del Uso de Recursos (Consumo) (*)		
Optimiza consumo de materia prima/materiales	0%	
Optimiza el consumo de agua	0%	
Optimiza consumo de energía	0%	
Optimiza del espacio utilizado por el proyecto (Suelo)	50%	4
Posibilidades de reciclaje y gestión de residuos.	40%	4
Maximiza el uso de recursos renovables contra no renovables	10%	1
Evaluación subcriterio Ecoeficiencia	**50%**	**1.85**
EVALUACIÓN FINAL CRITERIO POLÍTICA FINANCIERA		**2.35**

(*) Peso del criterio = 0%, significa que no aplica

Once all the criteria have been scored, click on the **"back"** button in the upper left corner and move on to the risks to the funder.

Step 7:

Operational risks for the funder

Climate funders seek to grant funds in a transparent and effective manner, so it is in their interest that the project does not involve the following for them:

- **Reputational risk:** Adverse perception of the project that jeopardizes its reputation.
- **Risk of sanctions:** For illegal actions linked to the project such as embargoes, money laundering, terrorist financing, etc.
- **Technical and operational risks:** Failure and lack of measurement and monitoring of reduced emissions (RE) and/or lack of capacity to implement and operate the project.

The assignment or rating of risks is shown in the following table:

Probabilidad de ocurrencia	Alta	Media = 3	Media alta = 2	Alta = 1
	Media	Media baja = 4	Media 3	Media alta = 2
	Baja	Baja/Ninguno = 5	Media baja = 4	Media = 3
		Baja	Media	Alta
		Impacto en el proyecto		

We proceed to the rating or scoring of the risks for the financier with values between zero (0) and five (5).

Factores de riesgo y medidas de mitigación		
	Peso Criterio	Proyecto 1
Reputacional	30%	5
Sanciones	30%	5
Técnicos y operativos		
Fallas y faltas de monitoreo de ER	20%	5
Falta de capacidad de ejecución	20%	5
EVALUACION FINAL CRITERIO DE RIESGO		**5.0**

Once all the criteria have been scored, click on the “back” button in the upper left corner to verify the final evaluation.

Step 8:

Preliminary Evaluation

For a better analysis of the project idea, the preliminary assessment should be reviewed in order to verify in detail the fulfillment of the investment criteria, as well as its linkage and support to the achievement of the sustainable development objectives.

General characteristics of the project idea: This information will allow us to establish:

- Project Mitigation, adaptation or both
- Number of beneficiaries or population benefited
- Investments, implementation period and useful life

EVALUACION PRELIMINAR

¿La idea del proyecto cumple con los criterios de Inversión y los ODS?

Criterios		Respuesta
Área de resultados del proyecto		
Áreas de resultados para el proyecto/programa.	Mitigación	Acceso a la energía y generación de energía.
Impacto en adaptación		
Beneficiarios Directos		0 a 100 familias
Beneficiarios Indirectos		> al 50.1% de la población del Municipio
Aspectos Financieros		
Inversión requerida	Euros	1,500,000
Costo por tCO2 reducida	Euros/tCO2	30
Tiempos estimados para el proyecto		
Implementación	años	1
Vida útil	años	10
Coincidencia con Criterios y Subcriterios de Inversión Climática		

Linkage to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

This evaluation seeks to establish the linkage or relationship of the project idea with the greatest number of SDGs, which would facilitate the preparation of the concept note or initial document required by climate funders.

Criterios		Respuesta
Coincidencia con Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS)		
El proyecto esta vinculado o apoya la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible establecidos por Naciones Unidas	Lucha contra la pobreza	Vinculado
	Lucha contra el hambre	Vinculado
	Bienestar para todos	Vinculado
	Educación de Calidad	Vinculado
	Igualdad de genero y oportunidades	Vinculado
	Acceso al agua limpia y saneamiento	NO vinculado
	Energía asequible y no contaminante	NO vinculado
	Trabajo decente y crecimiento económico	NO vinculado
	Industria, Innovación e Infraestructura	NO vinculado
	Reducir la desigualdad en y entre los países.	Vinculado
	Ciudades y comunidades sostenibles	NO vinculado
	Producción y consumo responsables	NO vinculado

Step 9:

Final Evaluation

In the “Project Evaluation” section, we will have a score between 1 and 5. A high score (greater than three) indicates that the project is very likely to be viable and obtain resources quickly, while a low score (less than three) indicates the opposite.

EVALUACION DEL PROYECTO	% Importancia	
Coincidencia con criterios de inversión	30%	2.7
Coincidencia con política financiera	25%	2.4
Vinculación con los ODS	30%	4.0
Nivel de riesgo para el GCF	15%	5.0
Evaluación sobre cinco (5) puntos		**3.4**

Conclusions

The main challenge facing the agricultural sector and food security is the need to increase the quantity and quality of food production while reducing its environmental footprint and achieving these goals in the context of climate change and biodiversity loss. Eco-efficiency principles provide the tools to meet the challenge of achieving more products with fewer resources without compromising quality and quantity.

This guide provides important information on investment project alternatives for climate finance, which should be implemented to achieve a paradigm shift where food systems and agricultural production become more inclusive, sustainable and climate resilient. Mitigation activities in the agricultural sector will help ensure low-polluting food and agricultural systems, which will contribute to meeting emission reduction targets.

In regions where the technology is more incipient, markets are immature, beneficiaries are more vulnerable, there are likely to be more public sources and climate finance is likely to be more concessional, the benefits of the project must be demonstrated for this to become a reality. This guide will enable its users to take those first steps by identifying social and environmental benefits, changing paradigms and involving key stakeholders in the energy sector.

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Annex 1:

Multilateral Climate Finance Institutions

Organization	Program/Hyperlink
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Adaptation/Mitigation/
Andean Development Corporation (CAF)	Green funds, adaptation fund, action
European Investment Bank (EIB)	Climate Action
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	Multiple programs
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank)	• Climate Change • Climate Investment Funds • Partnerships • Projects and Operations • Carbon Funds and Facilities
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	• Clean Technologies • Sustainable Energy • Carbon Finance

Source Green Climate Fund

Bilateral Climate Finance Agencies

Country	Program/Hyperlink
Australia	• Australian Aid • Overview of Australia's assistance for climate change • Climate change and environment initiatives
Austria	Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC)
Belgium	Belgian Development Cooperation (Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation)
Brazil	Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES, the Brazilian Development Bank)
Canada	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Denmark	• Danish Development Agency (DANIDA) • Industrialization Fund for Developing Countries (IFU)
European Commission	• Climate Action • Global Climate Change Alliance
Finland	Ministry for Foreign Affairs (climate change - global policy and cooperation)
France	• Agence francaise de developpement (AfD) • Department for International Cooperation • Fond Francaise pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM)
Germany	• Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) • Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH • Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KFW) • Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) • International Climate Initiative
Greece	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ireland	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Irish Aid)
Italy	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Country	Program/Hyperlink
Japan	• Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) • Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) • Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Luxembourg	Lux-Development
Netherlands	Netherlands Development Cooperation
New Zealand	New Zealand Aid Programme (NZAID)
Norway	• Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ODIN) • Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)
Portugal	• Ministry of Foreign Affairs • Portuguese Cooperation Institute
Spain	Ministerio de asuntos exteriores y de cooperación
Sweden	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
Switzerland	• Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) • State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)
United Kingdom	Department for International Development (DFID)
United States	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Source: Green Climate Fund

Agriculture
Module

Sector Guide and Pipeline
“Agriculture”

ARO
AMAZON REGIONAL OBSERVATORY

ACTO
Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization

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