A. PROJECT INFORMATION[2]	
Project Title Max 60 characters. Spaces not included	Towards sustainable, low methane rice production in Latin America
Project duration (months)	30 months
Area of methane emission reduction Select as many as applicable	• Energy • **Agriculture** • Waste • Other
Project summary Max. 250 words	The project will develop a pathway for accelerated implementation/adoption of methane mitigation strategies for rice cultivation in Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, and Uruguay. By 1) using participatory approaches to understand risk perceptions and the innovation process that prevent adoption and 2) working across countries to identify the conditions needed to scale these practices, we will obtain critical knowledge of the steps necessary to enable the transition to sustainable, low-methane rice cultivation. Some of the barriers to scaling up rice methane mitigation strategies in the region include perception of high risk and low return, lack of data on which cultivars produce less methane, sub-optimal irrigation management, weed control in the absence of flooding, the lack of business models for low methane rice and lack of enabling public policies. There are also socio-cultural barriers that are still not well understood

[2] Please refrain from using the words "policy, policies, policymaker, advocacy, and advocate" (and any variations of those terms) in your application, even when describing permissible 501(c)(3) activities. Instead, we ask that you provide greater specificity to describe your work.

Examples of how to describe your activities include: Conduct research, Educate the public, File a lawsuit or pursue other legal action, Meet with government agency official(s), Submit public comments, Talk with a corporation about the impact of its actions, Testify at a hearing, Write an op-ed.

Examples of how to describe staff or partners who work on policy and advocacy include: Community activist, Community leader, Decision maker, Educator, Expert, Lawyer, Spokesperson, Stakeholder

[3] These efforts started in 2018 when INIA Chile and IICA began to work together to identify approaches to increase the sustainability of rice production in the country. This has since expanded to include other countries and actors, who seek to work together to help transform the rice sector in South America by 2030 to contribute to climate and food security goals.

	and present a challenge for getting to scale. To address this, diagnostic activities will be carried out on the knowledge, attitudes and practices of farmers and other relevant actors in the rice value chain including the barriers they perceive and their willingness to change. For each country, the research institutes will use participatory innovation methodologies to test strategies to reduce emissions at the experimental scale. The best combinations of practices will also be demonstrated on larger scale farms (above 1 ha) to overcome the perception that this can only be done on small farms. Methane and other GHG emissions associated with the project will be monitored along with other agronomic and economic variables. Financial barriers and potential ways to overcome them, including different incentives (risk transfer mechanisms, alternative income options, and commercial opportunities for more sustainable rice) will be explored to enable the implementation of more sustainable lower emission rice cultivation practices. Finally, a concept note to mobilize climate finance will be developed to enable the implementation at scale of the actions identified as necessary through this project.
Geographic implementation of the project Global, region, country (where applicable)	Chile – Maule and Ñuble Ecuador - Guayas Brazil – Santa Catarina and Rio Grande del Sul Uruguay - Treinta y Tres
Grant duration Months. The project may last longer than the grant. If so, we need to know for how long we would support your project.	30 months
Grant Start date DD/MM/YYYY	01/03/2024
Grant End date DD/MM/YYYY	01/10/2026

B. ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND	
Organization name	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)
Organization website	www.iica.int
Organizational description Briefly comment about the Organization's mission, vision, history and work related to the area. Max 200 words.	IICA is the specialized agency for agriculture of the Inter-American System that supports the efforts of its 34 Member States to achieve agricultural development and rural well-being. IICA's most valuable asset is the close relationship it maintains with partners, farmers, technicians, and other actors in the sector. On climate change, IICA is driving integrated solutions, based on principles, that respond to the priorities of its countries to achieve a more sustainable, climate-resilient, and low-emissions agriculture sector. IICA supports the implementation of actions to address the national priorities outlined in the NDCs, as well as actions that promote stronger inclusion of the sector in new, more ambitious NDCs. The Institute serves as a bridge between actors, sectors, scales and countries, and between science and decision-making. IICA is managing knowledge and developing capacities for a) the implementation of actions on the ground to validate, pilot or demonstrate approaches, practices or tools, thus generating concrete experiences with potential to be scaled; b) strategies and mechanisms to guide the sector, incentivize change and scale climate action for greater sectoral sustainability; and c) fostering of dialogue and enhancing political will to position the sector, its priorities and agenda in climate change processes. This includes the development of strategies and actions to help countries respond to international commitments, such as the Global Methane Pledge.
Type of Organization Specify if your Organization is for-profit or a charitable Organization. Please specify your fiscal sponsor (if applicable).	Inter-governmental organization (not for profit)

Is your organization US based? Is your organization US-based?	Yes **No.** Address[4]: Headquarters. 600 m. northeast of the Ipís-Coronado intersection. Vázquez de Coronado, San Isidro 11101 San José, Costa Rica
Primary Contact Include **one focal point** and additional contacts for specific topics (communications, administration), as necessary. Specify name, title, and email.	Fernando Barrera, Agricultural Extension Officer
Signatory Contact if grant is approved Include name, title and email	Braulio Heinze, Director of Corporate Services,
Personnel A list of key personnel who will implement the grant and their qualifications (brief resume, two-three lines per each max.)	Fernando Barrera (General coordinator) - Technical lead of the IICA Representation in Chile with 20+ years of experience in the formulation, design, development and monitoring of projects for the strengthening of national innovation systems in the field of rural extension. Cristina Costa (Brazil lead) Cristina is Technical Coordinator of the IICA -Brazil. Agronomic Engineer, master's in environmental planning and management, Specialization in Rural Development and MBA in Sustainable Management of Agriculture. For 25 years, she has been working in the management of international technical cooperation projects, including negotiation, formulation, monitoring, execution and evaluation of projects. Galit Rodriguez (Chile lead) Galit has experience working in the design, execution and monitoring of projects, as well as support in collaborative networks with entities from the public and private agricultural and rural sectors in Chile. She currently works as a Project Manager. Marco Zapata (Ecuador lead) - 15 years of experience in

[4] If your Organization **is not** based in the US, please state the legal address, in the following format:

1. Street address, including the house or building number City,
2. state/province, and zip/postal code (if applicable),
3. Country (if mailing internationally)

	territorial planning and management programs, public policies and the formulation and management of projects, promotion of innovation and entrepreneurship. Master's in business management, specializing in Project Management. Braulio Cantera (Uruguay lead) - specialist in sustainability and project management at IICA Uruguay. He has 10+ years of experience in rural development, bioeconomy, international trade, public policy, sustainability and climate change projects. He is currently working on his PhD in Political Ecology. Kelly Witkowski (Technical coordinator) - More than a decade of experience working to support countries working towards a more climate resilient, sustainable and low emissions agriculture sector. She currently leads IICA´s hemispheric Agricultural Climate Action and Sustainability Program. Walter Ohyantacabal (Policy advisor) An internationally recognized agriculture and climate policy expert who served as the Director of the Agriculture and climate Change unit of the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishing of Uruguay for over 16 years. He led the development of various policy instruments for the country. Carolina Borda (Technical specialist): She has a degree in environmental engineering and specializes in geography and environmental management at territorial level. She also has a master's degree in Agribusiness and sustainable markets and is finishing a master's degree in gender equity.

C. FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Grant requested from GMH (USD)	$ 998,779
Type of grant	• **Project** • General operations[5]

[5] If you are requesting a general operations grant, please indicate other sources of funding for your Organization in an ANNEX.

Proposed disbursement schedule Please propose a payment schedule to be decided by the GMH's program director. Take into consideration the outputs and the timeline.	**Payment** Amount	**Payment** Percentage of the total grant	**Date**
	399.512	40 %	30/03/2024
	299.633	30 %	30/04/2025
	299.634	30 %	30/01/2026

Other funding If your proposal is a project grant, please indicate other sources of funding and/or other Organizations supporting this project. Otherwise, if you are requesting a general operations grant, please indicate other sources of funding for your Organization in an ANNEX.	**Institution** Specify top 5	**Amount**	**Percentage**	**Status** Not submitted, pending decision or secured

Lobby Does the project include any lobbying?	• **No** • Yes[6]. The activities are:
Re-granting Do you intend to regrant any of the funding you receive through this grant?	• No • **Yes**[7].

[6] You must submit a bifurcated project budget

[7] Please submit an annex that outlines your plan to do so

Minors Will this grant be used to support work with minors (individuals under age 18)?	• **No** • Yes[8]. The activities are:

D. OVERALL PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- This section outlines the overall goals or aims of your project. Please ensure your goals are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound).
- What change in the real world will this project work/contribute towards?
- Objectives will be tied to outcomes and activities in the activities section.
- Maximum 250 words.

This project's goal is to enable greater reductions of methane emissions from rice cultivation by providing inputs to address key technical and economic barriers to scaling up sustainable low-methane rice cultivation in Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Uruguay.

The project has two components and specific objectives.

- **Landscape Analysis and Technical Strengthening**:

  Barriers identified, on-site measurements of methane emissions conducted, and knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP model) of farmers, technology providers, researchers, investors and decision makers have been understood and strengthened to promote the scaling up of sustainable low methane rice cultivation.

- **Economic and market development:**

  The value of sustainably produced rice is better recognized with financial instruments and profitable business models for sustainable rice commercialization have been developed.

E. THEORY OF CHANGE (ToC)

Problem Statement What problem(s) are you trying to address and where? Explain also the root causes of the problem. Max. 150 words.	Traditional rice production emits high levels of methane and is intensive in water use, and climate change necessitates a transformation in the way rice, a global staple, is produced to address this and also enhance resilience. Many techniques have been shown to reduce water use by up to 50% and methane emissions by 20-40%, while enhancing the resilience of the rice crop to climate change. However, changing water management, while bringing multiple benefits, also requires many changes in the way rice is traditionally produced, introducing new challenges for farmers, who will have to change practices they use throughout the production cycle. These include field preparation, seeding, weed management, fertilization, and irrigation.

[8] We will share a Minor Protection/Child Safeguarding Policy Information Sheet to complete

	In Latin America, some of these technology changes have been validated with positive results at a small scale (1 ha or less), but to convince farmers, they must be validated on larger areas. In addition, most efforts to date have focused on farm level, yet a broader understanding of the enabling environment (incentives) is also required to enable greater adoption. There is currently high-risk exposure/perception, lack of business models for low methane rice and lack of enabling public policies. The Theory of Change developed for this project can be seen in detail in the following link: https://miro.com/app/board/uXjVOj0dtMo=/?share_link_id=106193451640
If... the successful output of your activities	If there is increased innovation and validation at scale of the most promising methane reduction technologies as well as better information on and understanding of the key barriers to adoption at scale by the leading national research institutes and other key actors in the production and commercialization of sustainable rice,
Then... the change that has been made as a result to the successful output of your activities	Then we can design more robust solutions to facilitate methane reduction that address the risk perception, knowledge, attitudes and practices of actors in the value chain to develop a feasible paradigm shifting pathway for rice production in the region and contribute to enabling the transition towards sustainable, low methane rice in Latin America.
Because... Explicitly state the underlying assumptions of why the successful output of your activities will make the positive change you want to see	Because technological change in agriculture is challenging, especially when many simultaneous changes are required that generate impact on multiple levels, and it is more probable that producers will adopt the changes when we better understand their knowledge and attitudes, when they see the technology functioning well at scale, and when the potential incentives are clearly identified and available. This will facilitate the expansion and collaboration of actors in the rice sector, seeking to engage in more sustainable low-methane rice production.
Context Explain the context against which the initiative is taking place. Also, provide information regarding risks, and long-term sustainability, if possible. Max. 250 words.	Rice is the fourth most consumed food in Latin America, contributing 11% of per capita caloric intake, making it key for food security (Fontagro, 2019). Rice production contributes 2.56% of the total methane emissions from agriculture in the region. It's contribution in project countries is shown below:

Country	CH4 (Gg) from rice	CH4 (Gg) from agriculture	Year

Brazil[9]	8.369,0	487.005,0	2020
Chile[10]	5,9	255,2	2018
Ecuador[11]	52,17	366,09	2012
Uruguay[12]	14,0	704,0	2019

Rice in Latin America is mainly grown by flooding, an important management practice for weed control, temperature regulation and ensuring yield. However, this practice also contributes to methane emissions and requires high water use. Increasing water scarcity in the region provides additional impetus to reduce its use in rice cultivation.

Intermittent irrigation practices have been validated on an experimental level in the region and showed promising results such as a reduction in 50% of water use with similar yields.[13] It has been challenging to use this technology on larger farms because of lack of adequate irrigation infrastructure, machinery for seeding and weed control, and enabling environment (policies and incentives), which has resulted in farmers having a negative perception towards making these changes.

The project will be implemented in four countries, deemed suitable for this project by meeting the following criteria:

- Precedents of research or approaches to sustainable low methane rice cultivation.
- Political, cultural and economic readiness to implement changes in production practices.
- Methane mitigation potential.
- Capacity to develop national and international markets for sustainable rice.

To be able to reduce methane emissions, we need to look beyond the farm

[9] Source: https://unfccc.int/documents/267657

[10] Source: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/7305681_Chile-BUR4-1-2020_IIN_CL.pdf

[11] Source: http://singei.ambiente.gob.ec/singei/?page_id=1317

[12] Source: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/20220105%20URUGUAY%20NIR%201990_2019%20ESP.pdf

[13] https://irc2023.irri.org/newfront/sessions/1186

	level at the different barriers and incentives to ensure that the benefits to farmers both during and after the technological transition outweigh the risks and costs of making changes to contribute to mitigation.

F. ACTIVITIES, OUTPUTS, AND TIMELINES

This section is intended to provide an easily accessible overview of the outputs and activities within the project and what they are intended to achieve. You can restructure this section to fit the unique structure of your project but keep the intention of providing an easily accessible overview of the project. You can add more rows to this section if necessary.

Activities Describe one or more activities to reach these outputs	**Outputs** Tangible products or services as a result of activities	**Timeline** Approximate due dates for the outputs
1. Diagnose the state of knowledge and technological development in terms of sustainable low-methane rice cultivation in each country.	1.1 Interviews designed and implemented with a sample of farmers, researchers, extensionists and technicians working on rice in each country to survey the knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) of the different actors.	Year 1, quarter 2
	1.2 Diagnostic KAP report based on the interviews conducted.	Year 1, quarter 3
	1.3 Characterization of the profile of conventional rice farmers in each country for the scaling up of sustainable farming practices.	Year 1, quarter 3
	1.4 Proposal for demonstration plot activities that will respond to the needs of farmers in each territory.	Year 1, quarter 3
2. Develop experimental plots to evaluate different variables of sustainable low methane rice cultivation (see annex 1).	2.1 Design of experimental plots in each country in which the relevant variables are modified to obtain information for sustainable low methane cultivation.	Year 1, quarter 2 and Year 2, quarter 2
	2.2 Experimental plots implemented, with rice cultivation variables, including methane emissions, assessed, recorded and analyzed under real conditions in each territory.	Year 2, quarter 1 and Year 3, quarter 1
3. Implement demonstration plots for the study of farm design, incorporation of crop rotations, adaptation of equipment and irrigation systems together with farmers (see annex 1).	3.1 With participatory innovation groups, design and field implementation of three demonstration plots (1-5 ha each) per country for testing the best combinations of practices resulting from the experimental plots.	Year 2, quarter 1 and Year 3, quarter 1
	3.2 Audiovisual documentation of the scaling-up process (demonstration plots) in each country.	Year 3, quarter 2
	3.3 Reports on demonstration activities to extend knowledge and practices to rice farmers and other relevant stakeholders.	Year 2, quarter 2 and Year 3, quarter 2

	3.4 Technical sheet on the necessary specifications for scaling up sustainable, low methane rice cultivation in each country.	Year 3, quarter 2
4. Develop of business models for sustainable low methane rice marketing	4.1 Evaluation of the international rice market for each country including a report of interviews and participatory activities to involve the different parts of the value chain in each territory in the creation of a business model.	Year 2, quarter 1
	4.2 Document detailing two possible business models in each country, based on interviews and surveys to identify target audience, purchase intention and relevant attributes of sustainable rice, including recommendations for strategies to raise the awareness of target consumers of the attributes of sustainable rice.	Year 2, quarter 4
5. Identify financial barriers and opportunities to attract private capital for sustainable low methane rice cultivation.	5.1 Study describing the main financial barriers and opportunities for sustainable low methane rice cultivation in each country. This report identifies the financial mechanisms that could be used to overcome each of the barriers raised in each territory.	Year 2, quarter 3
	5.2 Project concept to be presented to the Green Climate Fund or other donor	Year 3, quarter 2
6. Measure GHG emissions from experimental and demonstration crops of sustainable low methane rice.	6.1 Study analyzing the results of GHG emissions in each country.	Year 3, quarter 1
	6.2 Emission factor for sustainable low methane rice cultivation developed.	Year 3, quarter 2

G. EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND INDICATORS

Add rows as needed.

Outcomes Benefits or changes resulting from the outputs.	**Indicators** How will you know that change has happened? Please provide at least one measurable and trackable indicator per outcome. Indicators should be directly influenced as a result of the implementation of the initiative and the attainment of the corresponding outcome.
Farmers have a set of technologies validated at a larger farm level to transition to low-emission rice production	Number of farmers sensitized to low-emission technologies
	Number of Participatory Innovation Groups functioning
	Number of farmers adopting low-emission technologies*
	Volume of GHG mitigated (tonnes of CO2eq)
New incentives identified to finance the transition to low-emission rice production	Number of new business models available to finance the transition to sustainable rice production
	Number of new incentives identified to facilitate the transition to sustainable rice production

H. KEY PARTNERS

Highlight potential re-grantees, collaborations or partners in a consortium. Briefly describe their role in the project (2-3 sentences each)

Brasil	Instituto Rio Grandense do Arroz, IRGA	Mara Grohs	Lead field implementation in Rio Grande du Sul of research and demonstration plots with the participatory innovation approach and extension activities.
Brasil	Empresa de Pesquisa Agropecuária e Extensão Rural de Santa Catarina, EPAGRI	Alexander de Andrade	Lead field implementation in Santa Catarina of demonstration plots with the participatory innovation approach and extension activities.
Chile	Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias, INIA	Karla Cordero	Lead field implementation in Chile of research and demonstration plots with the participatory innovation

			approach and extension activities.
Ecuador	Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias	José Luis Zambrano	Lead field implementation in Guayas of research and demonstration plots with the participatory innovation approach and extension activities.
Ecuador	Prefectura del Guayas	Walter Triviño	Lead implementation of extension activities in Guayas.
Uruguay	Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agropecuaria	Alvaro Roel	Lead field implementation in Uruguay of research and demonstration plots with the participatory innovation approach and extension activities.

Annex 1: Key partners activities and re-grant planning

In order to streamline project execution and enhance efficiency in resource use, we have developed a comprehensive plan for the distribution of activities within the project framework amongst the partners involved. Our approach distributes responsibilities amongst the key partners to leverage their expertise and ensure optimal performance in each area. This not only facilitates a more focused and specialized approach, capitalizes on collective strengths, and also promotes accountability and fosters a collaborative environment.

Our re-granting plan strictly aligns with the administrative procedures outlined in the manuals developed by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) for such initiatives. These manuals serve as a guiding framework, incorporating standardized processes that guarantee transparency in the allocation and use of resources.

We have strategically chosen INIA in Chile, EPAGRI and IRGA in Brazil, INIAP in Ecuador and INIA in Uruguay as our key partners. These institutions will perform an important role in the implementation of the project.

INIA in Chile and EPAGRI in Brazil will receive subgrants to manage directly. These institutions have been carefully selected based on their proven ability to efficiently manage resources and their operational excellence. Note that this does not include additional overhead; only IICA´s 8.1% overhead is being charged to the project.

IRGA in Brazil, INIAP in Ecuador and INIA in Uruguay will be responsible for the development of project activities, but the budget associated with those activities will be administered by IICA to streamline project operations and ensure effective resource use.

Below is a description of the activities that will be implemented by our key partners, indicating the name of the partner, the institution in charge of managing the funds, and the details of the practices to be carried out.

Activity 1. **Establishment of experimental plots to evaluate different variables of sustainable low methane rice cultivation.**

Small-scale experimental plots (1,000 to 2,000 m2) will be established to evaluate different variables of low-emission rice cultivation where conclusive research results are not yet available. The information and innovations obtained from these plots can

be used in demonstration plots (larger areas) in the following seasons. The research areas identified for each country are the following:

Country	Partner	Fund admin-istrator	Practices (preliminary list)
Brazil	IRGA	IICA	· Characterization of the most frequently used rice cultivars with respect to methane emissions. · Selection of genetic lines to identifying materials with the potential to reduce methane emissions.
Chile	INIA	INIA	· Identification of short cycle, aerobic and/or low methane emissions varieties · New crop nutrition strategies using slow-release fertilizers, compost, mycorrhizae and endophytic fungi. · Management of crop rotation with cover crops in the fall-winter period.
Ecuador	INIAP	IICA	· Identification of short cycle, aerobic and/or low methane emissions varieties · Management of crop rotation with cover crops in the fall-winter period.
Uruguay	INIA	IICA	· Identification of short cycle, aerobic and/or low methane emissions varieties. · Evaluation of productivity · Optimal fertilizer management under AWD systems.

Activity 2. Implement demonstration plots for the development of participatory innovation processes with farmers and extension agents.

The development of demonstration plots (1-5 hectares) will be carried out based on the available knowledge and prior research in each country on sustainable low-methane rice cultivation practices and the identified interests of researchers, farmers and extension agents. This activity aims to carry out participatory innovation processes that consider the farm-scale application of low-emission production practices and, at the same time, are spaces for diffusion of the innovations generated with the target population through the organization of field days and other extension activities.

The areas of innovation preliminarily identified to be evaluated in each country are the following:

Country	Partner	Funds adminis-trator	Practices
Brazil	EPAGRI IRGA	EPAGRI IICA	· Management of crop rotation and succession (rice and soy). · Soil conservation systems through timely soil preparation. · Cultivars with lower methane emissions (investigations that are already underway). · Use of cover crops in the fall-winter period. · Alternate Wetting and Drying -AWD
Chile	INIA	INIA	· Adaptations of SRI methodology for rice cultivation in Chile previously developed (dry sowing, low density seeding, mechanical weed control, Alternate Wetting and Drying -AWD-) · Validation of a weed control tool for tractor use (Design, prototyping and development)

			• Topography and land levelling study for the construction of the irrigation system for the demonstration plots.
Ecuador	INIAP	IICA	• Adaptations of SRI methodology for rice cultivation in Ecuador previously developed (dry sowing, low density seeding, mechanical weed control, Alternate Wetting and Drying -AWD-) • Validation of a weed control tool for tractor use (Design, prototyping and development)
Uruguay	INIA	IICA	• Alternate Wetting and Drying -AWD- and strategic drains. • Scalability validation of methane emissions reduction solutions.

Windward Fund Budget Template

Windward Fund Grant Number: [To be entered here by Windward Fund admin once reviewed]

Grantee Name:	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)
Grant Dates:	Mars 2024 to June 2026
Project Name:	Transition towards a sustainable rice production in Latin America
Project Dates:	January 2017 to December 2023
Total Windward Fund Grant Bu	998,779
Total Other Funding:	147,500
Total Project budget:	1,146,279

Proposed Project Budget	Total Project Budget	Windward Fund Grant Budget
REVENUE		
Grants & Contributions:		
Windward Fund Grant	998,779	998,779
Total Other Grants and Contribution	147,500	N/A
Total Grants & Contributions	**1,146,279**	**998,779**
Total Fee for Services		N/A
Total Donated Services and Supplies		N/A
Total Fundraising Campaigns and Special Events		N/A
Total Revenue	**$ 1,146,279**	**$ 998,779**
EXPENSES		
Personnel:	-	-
Project coordinator/Fernando Barrera (30% LOE for 30 months)	22,500	-
Chilean coordinator/Galit Rodriguez (30% LOE for 30 months)	22,500	-
Ecuatorian coordinator/Marco Zapata (30% LOE for 30 months)	22,500	-
Uruguayan coordinator/Braulio Canteras (30% LOE for 30 months)	22,500	-
Brasilian coordinator/Cristina Costa (30% LOE for 30 months)	22,500	-
Technical coordinator/Kelly Witkowski (20% LOE for 30 months)	22,500	-
Policy advisor/Walter Ohyantacabal (20% LOE for 30 months)	12,500	-
Subtotal Personnel	**$ 147,500**	**$ -**
Subgrants to other organizations :		
EPAGRI (annexe 1)	39,000	39,000
INIA Chile (annexe 1)	164,164	164,164
Subtotal Subgrants	**$ 203,164**	**$ 203,164**
Travel, Conferences and Meetings:		
2 x Travel and Daily Subsistence Allowance for 2 professionals for 5 day	16,040	16,040
2 x Travel and Daily Subsistence Allowance for 2 professionals for each	13,650	13,650
Travel expenses for social context diagnosis (Chile, Ecuator, Uruguay, B	6,255	6,255
Travel expenses for experimental and demonstrative fields (Ecuator, Ur	41,292	41,292
Travel expenses for bussiness model development (Chile, Ecuator, Urug	7,297	7,297
Travel expenses for financial barriers identification (Chile, Ecuator, Urug	1,042	1,042
Total Travel Conferences and Meetings	**$ 85,576.00**	**$ 85,576.00**
Professional/Consultant Services:		
National Agronomist PhD Student (Ecuator-INIAP) (100% LOE for 24 mo	48,000	48,000
National Agronomist PhD Student (Uruguay-INIA) (100% LOE for 24 mo	48,000	48,000
National Agronomist PhD Student (Brasil- IRGA) (100% LOE for 24 mon	48,000	48,000
Social Context Diagnosis in Rice Agriculture (Chile)	10,000	10,000
Social Context Diagnosis in Rice Agriculture (Ecuator)	10,000	10,000
Social Context Diagnosis in Rice Agriculture (Uruguay)	10,000	10,000
Social Context Diagnosis in Rice Agriculture (Brasil)	10,000	10,000
GHG Emissions Analysis (Chile, Ecuator, Uruguay, Brasil)	12,000	12,000
Bussiness Models Development and Financial Barriers Identification (Ch	20,000	20,000
Green Climate Fund Proyect Development	20,000	20,000
Project impact report Development	8,000	8,000
Rice field worker (Ecuator) (100% LOE for 24 months)	14,400	14,400
Rice field worker (Uruguay) (100% LOE for 24 months)	14,400	14,400
Rice field worker (Brasil) (100% LOE for 24 months)	14,400	14,400
IICA Brasil coordination (100% LOE for 24)	24,000	24,000
IICA Assitent for general coordination (100% LOE for 30 months)	60,000	60,000
Subtotal Professional/Consultant Services	**$ 371,200**	**$ 371,200**
Other Direct Costs:		
Supplies and materials for experimental fields (Ecuator, Uruguay, Brasi	13,500	13,500
Supplies and materials for demonstrative fields (Ecuator, Uruguay, Bras	243,000	243,000
Supplies and materials for methane emissions measurement (Ecuator,	7,500	7,500
Subtotal Other Direct Costs	**$ 264,000**	**$ 264,000**
Indirect Costs IICA administration overhead (8,1%)	**74,839**	**74,839**
Total Project/Program Budget	**$ 1,146,279**	**$ 998,779**
NET OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	**$ -**	**$ -**

Indirect Cost Rate: 7%

Footnotes: