

## 1- Identification

### 1.1 Project details

GEF ID	9766	SMA IPMR ID	36815
Project Short Title	GEF Coastal Landscapes	Grant ID	S1-32GFL-000621
		Umoja WBS	GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-009511
Project Title	Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable landscape management of watersheds containing wetlands within Chile's South Center Biodiversity Hotspot through reformed coastal planning frameworks		
Project Type	Full Sized Project (FSP)	Duration months	Planned
Parent Programme if child project			60 months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Multi focal area: Biodiversity, Land Degradation	Completion Date	Age
Project Scope	National		Planned -original PCA
			Revised - Current PCA
Region	Latin America and the Caribbean	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	29 August 2019
Countries	Chile	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	15-May-19
GEF financing amount	USD 5,146,804	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	15-Nov-19
Co-financing amount	USD 19,991,990	Date of First Disbursement	17 January 2020
Total disbursement as of 30 June	3,250,167.24 USD	Date of Inception Workshop, if available	31 january 2020
Total expenditure as of 30 June	2,826,163 USD	Midterm undertaken?	Yes
		Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	27 february 2023
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	1-May-25
		Expected Financial Closure Date	30 june 2025

### 1.2 EA: Project description

The objective of the Project is to improve the ecological condition and degree of conservation of ecologically valuable coastal ecosystems in South-Central Chile, including the wetlands and associated watersheds, incorporating them into local development efforts through sustainable management, improving coastal landscape management, reducing pressures on these habitats occupied by diverse migratory species with different conservation problems, and reducing threats to and pressures on the supporting watersheds that contribute to locally significant human activities. This Project contributes to fulfilling the GEF VI objectives BD-4 Program 9 and LD-3 Program 4.

Component 1 "Information management and outreach for mainstreaming biodiversity and sustainable land management (SLM) with an integrated landscape approach": This component seeks to mainstream the importance of BD conservation and LD problems in coastal landscapes to decision-makers and relevant stakeholders.

Component 2 "Institutional and regulatory frameworks strengthened": Seeks to incorporate sustainable criteria and good practices into the mandates of the diverse institutions involved in coastal wetlands, together with creating, implementing and improving laws and regulations associated with the sustainable management of these landscapes.

Component 3 "Demonstrative landscapes": to implement and systematize an array of initiatives in five pilot landscapes to be replicated at the national level by the main institutions involved. These five ecosystems represent different socio-environmental conditions, and these will play a relevant role in generating the data and evidence necessary for demonstrating the need to apply a focus that considers the whole watershed, with strengthened inter-institutional coordination and with productive sectors applying environmentally sustainable practices for conserving and sustainably managing coastal landscapes when these are not protected areas

This Project is directed by the Environment Ministry (EM), which will act as national competent authority, in alliance with the implementing agency (UN Environment) and the funds management agency (Fundación Sendero de Chile), which will provide administrative support to the Project through the implementing agency.

The main partners involved are part of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), which is presided by the Ministry of Environment, and incorporates representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture (MINAGRI), Public Property (MBN), Housing and Urbanization (MINVU), the State Under-Secretariat (Subdere), Port Works Department (DOP) and General Waters Department (DGA) from the Ministry of Public Works (MOP).

### 1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project

Name of co-implementing Agency

TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)

TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)

TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer

TM: UNEP Support/Assistant

ECOSYSTEMS

NA

Ersin Esen

Robert Erath

Paul Vrontamitis

Gloritzel Frangakis

Executing Agency(ies)

Names of Other Project Partners

EA: Manager/Representative

EA: Project Manager

EA: Finance Manager

EA: Communications lead, if relevant

Fundacion Sendero de Chile

MMA

Sebastian Infante

Claudia Silva

Pablo Medina

Macarena Maldonado

## 2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)

Nature Action

TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)

Subprogramme 3 - Healthy and productive ecosystems

N(iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas.

N(iv) Increase in territory of land – and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration.

TM: PoW Indicator(s)

## 2.1

EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages

Strategic Priority 4 - Environmental Development  
Direct Effect 7 and 8.

EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals

11,13 and 15

EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets

1, 2, 5, 6 and 9 of goal 15; 1, 2, 3 and b  
of goal 13; 3, 4 and a of goal 11

## 2.2. GEF Core or Sub Indicators

TM: GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected value			Materialised to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
3: Area of land and ecosystems under restoration	5000 ha	21000 ha	21000 ha	4,200 ha prioritized (see indicator xi)
Landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)	150000 ha	290000 ha	290000 ha	225,940 ha (4 pilot ecosystem with integral management plan)
6: Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated		5993467 tCO <sub>2</sub> e over 20 yrs	5993467 tCO <sub>2</sub> e over 20 yrs	Monitoring method being developed. At present, the first assessment shows that measured organic carbon stored in the pilot wetlands: 2,001,974 tons with great variability between sites. If 35% of the wetlands surface will be lost on degradation, a total of 2,324,463 CO <sub>2</sub> tons would be released to the atmosphere. Modeling is being developed based on the baseline assessments.
1: People benefitting from GEF-financed investment	20 (50% are women)	120 (50% women)	120 (50% women)	273 (53% are women)

Implementation Status

2023

3rd PIR

FY 2023

FY 2022

FY 2021

FY 2020

FY 2019

FY 2018

FY 2017

FY 2016

PIR #

3rd PIR

2nd PIR

1st PIR

Rating towards outcomes  
(DO) (section 3.1)

HS

S

S

Rating towards outputs (IP)  
(section 3.2)

HS

S

S

Risk rating  
(section 4.2)

L

L

L

## 2.3 Implementation status & Risk

The rating is HS, due to the following progresses, challenges, and achievements. A major part of the achievements made, have been due to the boosting and catalysing effect of the Urban Wetlands Law which started the same month of the project inception workshop, not only putting coastal landscapes at the centre of news but making the involvement of other Ministries much more feasible and in the early onset of the project.

Progresses, challenges and achievements:

•O1.1: - An increase in awareness of coastal landscapes is noticed at all levels, helped by the news coverage of the Urban Wetlands Law, together with the massification of social media boosting communications campaigns carried out by the project. Availability of data, in terms of information coming from Pilot's such as ES identification, ecological and socio-cultural analysis and wetlands delimitation has been completed; Increase in awareness at the technical level is noticed by the results of the KAP surveys, with an increase in average of over 60% on knowledge, attitudes and practices, with this last one increasing in over 200%. More than 1000 professionals and citizens have completed at least one E-learning course and reach in social media has more than double from the last PIR. A pioneer study to measure carbon content on the pilot wetlands has been a way to increase information and value for these ecosystems

oOn challenges, we continue with some difficulties in obtaining monitoring data from other public institutions, due to security requirements for transferring online information between different Ministries, although some formal agreements are taking place and the technological capacity of the Ministry wetlands platform has been increase and improved by the project.

•O2.1:- Successful involvement of the steering, national and local committees' stakeholders in the project progress, with high rates of participation in local and national processes, specifically this year on the implementation of the integral management plan at the watershed level. At the national level, a cooperation between the ministries of urban development, the secretary of interior, the Ministry of Environment and BID, resulting in a joint work to develop a guide on Management of metropolitan parks associated with wetlands, to give tools for territorial planning and governance. We developed 2 e-learning course (on delimitation of wetlands and on the urban wetlands law), with more than 500 professionals of public services attending at least one of them.

oOn challenges, there's an increasing demand from public and private actors on training in coastal landscapes related matters, due the implications of the wetlands law, and new faculties of local governments. Together with two amendments to the law in office to incorporate NGOs and citizens to be able to declare urban wetlands, which will demand a high amount of effort from the project.

•O2.2: - Project key support to the EM to develop and now implement the Urban wetlands protection law, developing the normative, and the guide on delimitation, with a field guide to facilitate the process in the field, this period we finalized the last two guides of the law normative, one for environmental impact studies associated with wetlands, and one for the development of ordinances at municipal level. The project also supported the declaration of 100 wetlands, protecting more than 11,000 ha, which now are incorporating sustainable criteria through ordinances in their territories. High rate of involvement of associated institutions in the trainings realized on the four good practices guides, both at the national and regional level, with attendance of the Ministry of Housing and Urbanization (MINVU), Ministry of Public Property (MBN), Ministry of Public Construction (MOP Tourism Subsecretary, and of CONAF, CNR and ODEPA. The project is supporting the first APL (public-private agreement of the ministry of economy), which includes wetlands conservation. The good news is that thanks to the support of the project, the DIPRES (budget department of the Ministry of Finance) has approved a wetlands program, which implies that wetlands will have their own budgetary allocation starting next year, enabling them to manage more financing without having to compete with other environmental programs.

## 2.4 Co-finance

EA: Planned Co-finance

EA: Actual to date:

USD 15,240,525.56

76%

Q1 2023

USD 19,991,990

EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges.

Upuntil the first quarter of 2023 the project has reported USD 15,240,525.56 in co-financing which amounts to 76% of the planned cofinancing. It is thus obvious that the project has done very well in mobilizing co-financing resources from partners. And it has also performed very well in leveraging additional resources through intensive networking and collaboration with a wide range of public and private entitites.

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting

12/6/2022

## 2.5. Stakeholder

**EA:** Stakeholder engagement  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The key instrument developed by the project for sustainable management at the basin level is the Comprehensive Management Plan in each pilot ecosystem, which is being implemented together with local technical committees and key stakeholders at the watershed level. In these 5 plans, more than 325 stakeholders (150 men and 177 women) participated in the decision-making process, and now some early actions on restoration activities and treat control are being implemented.

A mid-term review finding, is that "Stakeholders have actively participated since the design of the GEF Coastal Wetlands; being the governance spaces, especially those implemented at the local level, the instances that show the greatest participation and commitment to the Project's actions by the people and institutions that are part of them", and that "As a result of the Project, public officials, decision makers and other stakeholders at the regional and local levels have been sensitized, provided with information and trained on the importance of biodiversity conservation and restoration".

Capacity development to mainstream wetlands conservation and importance among the different state institutions has been key in this period, were four e-learning course were given by the project to more than 600 professional, and a series of trainings to each service on the Good practice guides for different productive sectors have had many ramifications on potential scaling up of these practices to other actors and institutions, such as the national water commission, Institute of agropecuarian development, among others.

Due to the work developed for the urban wetland law, most of the focus of stakeholder engagement in previous year was done with public services that were involved in one way or another with the law process, but in this period the project was also able to focused on NGOs, Academia and other type of actors, being asked to be part of different initiatives, such as in the directive committee of a fondecyt project, and different agreements in the pilot regions and at the central level with the academia, in topics such as satellite monitoring, evaluation of ecosystem services, restoration, environmental education, among others.

## 2.6. Gender

**TM:** Does the project have a gender action plan?



No

**EA:** Gender mainstreaming  
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The project is working on the effective participation of both genders in decision-making on the activities to be carried out in the basins, where more than 231 women (45%) from the different local committees participated in the implementation of the comprehensive management plans, 1492 women (60%) participated in the different trainings associated with this year of the project, and 1608 women (52%) participated in the various activities of the communications and dissemination strategy.

One of the findings of the Mid-term project review, is that because there wasn't a gender plan at planning stage (project is GEF 6), for a effective inclusion of this perspective it requires the development of a diagnosis, the design of a strategy and teams trained in this area. The project is responding by the development of a consultancy to support on this topic.

## 2.7. ESSM

**TM:** Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?



No

**TM:** If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?

**TM:** Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?



No

**TM:** If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes

**TM & EA:** Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?



No

**TM & EA:** If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including .....

**EA: Environmental and social safeguards management**

(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

According to Appendix 16 of the ProDoc: UNEP/GEF Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist, the probability of Risk and Significance of Risk for all the safeguard standards were in the lowest values, 1 for probability and L for significance. Non of these assessments have changed in these 2,5 years of the project, and 2 of the pilot ecosystems are declared as Urban Wetlands by the law, and one is in an advance stage of that process.

The Mid-term project review indicated that "The project has adopted the measures and has not generated negative effects on the environment; on the contrary, the actions of the GEF Wetlands are aimed at improving the conservation status of biodiversity and maintaining the ecosystem services of wetlands"

**EA: Knowledge activities and products**

(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

This year we continue with the improvements to the web page, in terms of quantity and quality of products, where all the information of the pilots and actions at the central level can be found: Proyecto GEF Humedales Costeros (mma.gob.cl) ; In disseminating communications about the actions in social networks, this period the project developed a brochure with the advances of the first three years of the project, also 6 bulletins were made with the news and progress (every two months) of the project, plus one specific bulletin in the Cahuil pilot, reaching all the stakeholders involved. Also, a podcast program was developed on Spotify, interviewing different actors associated with the project and a series of audiovisual materials have been created to learn about the biodiversity of these ecosystems, including tutorials to promote the use of citizen science platforms such as inaturalist.

The Project has organized and been invited to participate in a series of webinars/seminars, including:

In Biobio:

- Urban Wetlands Law Seminar
- Four days of exchange of experiences in restoration, with the municipalities of Tomé and Santa Juana
- Participation and exhibition of the GEF Coastal Wetlands Project in publication of the study of the first survey on urban wetlands of Biobío

In Cahuil:

- Exchange of technical experiences and institutional and community governance, on the management of terminal sand bars between Cahuil wetland and wetland at the mouth of the Maipo River
- Exchange of experiences on the sustainable management of aquaculture crops (*Crassostrea gigas*) between Cahuil wetland and Tongoy FCh Aquaculture Center
- Ecology of rivers and cleaning of riverbanks day with University of O'Higgins and Santo Tomás University in Claro de Cauquenes river

- Ecology of rivers day with Municipality of Rengo and Communal Environmental Committee of Rengo in Claro de Rengo river

In Elqui:

- Presentation of Progress and Challenges GEF HC Project a Regional Government of Coquimbo
- Seminar "Advances and perspectives for the conservation of coastal wetlands in the Coquimbo region"

In Queule:

- Support for the Actuators Program for the Regenerative Development of Wetlands, together with América Solidaria and Fundación Lepe

In Mantagua:

- Seminar on tourism and sustainable practices in coastal wetlands
- 1st Quintero Wetlands Meeting
- 1st Meeting of Biodiversity and Environment Concón 2022
- VIII Welcome Migratory Birds Festival
- Scientific Dissemination for Sustainability Seminar
- Commemoration of International Beach Cleanup Day 2022
- Ocean Day Commemoration

*Please attach a copy of any products*

**EA: Main learning during the period**

Main lessons are reflected in the Mid Term Review Report (too long to include here).

**EA: Stories to be shared**

(section to be shared with communication division/ GEF communication)

We have three stories:

a) The Project developed a consultancy, where the MMA managed that DIPRES (budget department of the Ministry of Finance) approves a wetlands program, which implies that wetlands will have their own budgetary allocation starting next year, enabling them to manage more financing without having to compete with other environmental programs.  
(placeholder for link to be included before submission)

b) The application of the Protocol of Regulated Management of the Barr in Cahuil prepared by the project, managed to avoid the flooding of houses that traditionally, with minor rains, collapsed due to the accumulation of water. The opening was carried out by the Municipality of Pichilemu, following the Protocol, and based on information provided by the Early Warning System of the same instrument. With the regulated opening, a greater drag of sediment was ensured and, with it, the attenuation of the anchoring of the lagoon, which avoided flooding after the intense rains. This operation managed to avoid significant economic, social and agricultural losses associated with the floodplains of the lagoon. links below:

<https://gefhumedales.mma.gob.cl/proyecto-gef-humedales-costeros-instalo-sensores-que-mediran-variables-ambientales-del-humedal-de-cahuil/>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CuFWvr8O68j/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng%3D%3D>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CrBxfweuhoB/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng%3D%3D>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CnPQ3LEOL6P/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng%3D%3D>

[https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cm\\_naE8NF7t/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng%3D%3D](https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cm_naE8NF7t/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng%3D%3D)

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CmofZDDO6LB/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng%3D%3D>

c) Indigenous women from the poorest district of Chile, Toltén, are trained to promote sustainable crafts around the wetlands of the Queule River. In turn, they are being trained and accompanied in the process of forming a cooperative. These are the same women who last year learned to create native species of the Queule wetland with the technique of needling in fleece, and that once formed their cooperative will be able to market this craft in a formal way. links below:

<https://gefhumedales.mma.gob.cl/mujeres-de-la-comuna-de-tolten-son-capacitadas-para-potenciar-la-artesanania-sustentable-en-torno-a-los-humedales-del-rio-queule/>



Mujeres artesanas manuche de la comuna de Toltén están siendo capacitadas y acompañadas en el proceso de formación de

### 3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

#### 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
Objective	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems	290,000 ha of coastal landscapes, do not include conservation and sustainable land management practices in their planning process and development activities	EA to fill	290,000 ha of Coastal wetland pilot landscapes integrate biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management practices into their planning process and development activities	100%	5 pilots with baseline, delimitation, ES and high ecological value areas identification, priority areas to restore, land use and cover, threat analysis, committees working comprehensive management guide of the basin prepared. An integral management plan of the basin was developed for all five pilots, validated with a local governance (300,000 ha)	HS
	Number of policies and regulations governing sectorial activities in the coastal landscapes and watersheds that include measures to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity demonstrate results strengthening cross-sector integration	Sector policies and regulatory frameworks do not incorporate BD and SLM considerations for coastal landscapes in development sectors		At least 4 Sector policies and regulatory frameworks incorporate BD and SLM considerations for coastal landscapes in development sectors	100%	Support in the development of the urban wetlands law regulation and implementation, with: -Support in the development of the regulation -Support in the guides asked for in the regulation (Guide for delimitation of wetlands, Guide on sustainability criteria actions) -With this Law, all activities occurring near urban wetlands have to go through an environmental impact assessment, changing the normative of SEA and MINVU  The Ministry of Urban Development incorporated in their Policy for Urban Parks, sustainable criteria associated with wetlands. Coming from the guide on good practices in the construction and tourism sectors of the project.  The implementation of the national strategy for Bird Conservation 2020-2030, developed by the project, is incorporating sustainability practices associated with birds in the mandates of 10 public services participating in the strategy.	HS
Conserve and recover coastal landscapes (CL) including wetlands and adjacent watershed territories integrating them into local development, through their sustainable management and use							



	Number of projects in development sectors, such as agriculture, forestry, infrastructure, housing, of coastal landscapes that include measures to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity	There is an increasing level of production and development activities without proper planning and environmental considerations, with negative consequences on the wider landscape due to inappropriate land use change or inadequate protocols and practices for development activities, such as infrastructure, housing, agriculture and forestry		At least 5 demonstrative experiences at the landscape level integrate SLM and BD considerations in production/development activities	100%	Two coastal edges incorporating good environmental practices from the guide in southern Chile, of the Public Works Ministry Urban park associated with wetland in Coquimbo incorporating good practices in the implementation phase, of the Urban Development Ministry A heritage route of National Assets Ministry incorporating good practices in the Biobio pilot Tourism action plan in Cahuil incorporating good practices in implementation An APL (private public agreement) of the ASCC (agency on sustainability and climate change), incorporating for the first time wetland conservation in an APL	HS
	Area of pilot landscapes with application of restoration plans under "Restoration Landscape" Category	Significant tendency toward soil degradation and land-use changes with no restoration plans being developed by competent authorities, private actors or community initiatives		At least 21,000 ha in pilot landscapes with restoration plans being implemented	20%	5 pilots with priority areas to restore identified (4,100 ha) with their corresponding cartography, now incorporated in the action plan of the Integral Management Plan of the Basin	S

#### Outcome 1

Decision makers and relevant stakeholders are aware and appreciate the importance of BD conservation and LD problems in coastal landscapes through more and better access to information regarding globally relevant biodiversity and the ecosystem and socio-economic services they provide (attitude change on issues)	i) Increase in information and availability of data on the importance of coastal landscapes and the ecosystem services they provide	There is insufficient information and knowledge that is key for decision-making and drawing up policies that insure sustainable natural resource and biodiversity management	ecosystem services evaluation completed 5 pilot wetlands with demarcated limits at least one pilot with diagnosis of pollution sources at least one pilot with hydrodynamic or bar	basins with ecosystem services evaluation completed 5 pilot wetlands with demarcated limits at least one pilot with diagnosis of pollution sources at least one pilot with	100%	Five pilots with EESS identified, and one with economic evaluation completed Five pilots with delimitation of their wetlands and basins One pilot with diagnosis of pollution sources Two pilots with hydrodynamic or bar movement study	HS
	ii) Increase in awareness of the importance of key BD conservation and SLM in coastal landscapes for ecosystem and socioeconomic services provision measured by KAP surveys on selected stakeholders (decision makers)	There is limited awareness by decision makers of the importance of coastal landscapes for biodiversity conservation and provision of different ecosystem services. KAP (Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices) survey results for baseline: KAP Survey Score K 3,0 A3,97 P1,69 Mean2,89	At least 50% of the identified stakeholders have improved on KAP survey results by least 30% from baseline	At least 80% of the identified stakeholders have improved on KAP survey results by least 50% from baseline	100%	from a consultancy developed at mid term, the average improvement of all the stakeholders is 65% actors% improvement K34% A 35% P 207% <b>Average 65%</b>	HS
	iii) Increase in the use of the EM's wetlands platform, measured by an increase in downloads of information available on the platform and the degree of involvement of civil society in the collaborative wetlands inventory	Currently, 40 persons from the civil society are involved in the use of the EM wetland Platform, uploading photographs to help with national inventory, there are no information on EESS or socio-economic data of the watersheds in the platform.	The wetlands platform with integrated information on Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity, importance of coastal landscapes (of at least 1 pilot) and with an increase of at least 300% of citizens participation in the collaborative wetlands inventory (120 persons)	The wetlands platform with integrated information on Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity, importance of coastal landscapes (of at least 2 pilots) and with an increase of at least 500% of citizens participation in the collaborative wetlands inventory (200 persons)	100%	Technological improvement of the wetlands platform integrates information from the species platform, restoration platform, protected areas platform, and other, incorporating also a urban wetlands specific feature -Public-private monitoring network in the phase of signing agreements with public services - 107 people using the collaborative inventory app, with more than 934 photos (52 people using the platform in June 2021) -Campaign for use of naturalist in the 5 pilots. In 2019 there were 51,800 observations from 3,600 observers. In June	HS

Outcome 2	iv) Increase in civil society's knowledge of the importance of key BD conservation and provision of ecosystem and socioeconomic services of coastal landscapes, measured by the number of educational and awareness programs, and persons participating in the programs (separated by gender)	Most of the population is not aware of the importance of coastal landscapes for biodiversity conservation of different plant and animal species, nor of the ecosystem services provided and the threats that these ecosystems face	At least 2 education and awareness programs (1 per year for each pilot) on coastal wetlands ecosystems services, biodiversity and sustainable practices implemented in pilot Project areas	At least 5 education and awareness programs (1 per year for each pilot) on coastal wetlands ecosystems services, biodiversity and sustainable practices implemented in strategic Project areas. At least 700 people have participated in the awareness programs, at least 40% being women	100%	<p>The 5 pilots have awareness programs being implemented, with different activities with the local committees, where in this period more than 3,106 persons have participated in the activities in the five regions (workshops, seminars, volunteer programmes, wetlands cleanings, among others). Of them, 1,608 (52%) are women. 10 newsletters have been prepared with news of the Project in this period</p> <p>the social networks of the project reached the following number of people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Instagram Followers: 8,784</li> <li>- Accounts reached on Instagram: 25,300</li> <li>- Subscribers reached on YouTube: 901</li> <li>- Views reached on YouTube: 46,557</li> <li>- Followers on Facebook: 2,939</li> <li>- Scope of the page in FB: 4,307</li> </ul>	HS
	v) Number of communications activities on lessons learned from pilot project implementation carried out measured by the number of educational and awareness programs, and persons participating in the programs (separated by gender)	There is no effective translation of relevant information into effective public policies and adequate management decisions, especially on the sub-national levels	At least 2 extension activities of lessons learned implemented	At least 5 extension activities of lessons learned implemented	60%	<p>a) Lessons learnt activity with another GEF (GEF mainstreaming conservation and valuation of critically endangered species)) which is in the final phase, in the area of restoration, local management and communication</p> <p>b) lessons learnt between the pilots o mantagua a Cahuil on the development of the Bar protocol of Cahuil, on governance and protocols</p> <p>c) lessons learn interchange between Rocuant and Queule on sustainable avitourism activities</p>	S
	vi) Increase in capacity of professionals, staff members of the Technical National Committee and Local Technical Committees to manage coastal landscapes measured by KAP survey	<p>Knowledge is limited at the technical level on how these ecosystems function at the landscape level, in terms of the causal relationship of their components and their interactions. KAP survey results:</p> <p>KAP Survey Elqui pilot</p> <p>Score</p> <p>K 3,2</p> <p>A3,7</p> <p>P1,5</p> <p>Mean2,82</p> <p>Mantagua pilot</p> <p>Score</p> <p>K 3,1</p> <p>A3,7</p> <p>P1,3</p> <p>Mean2,7</p> <p>Cahuil pilot</p> <p>Score</p> <p>K 2,5</p> <p>A3,7</p> <p>P0,8</p> <p>Mean2,3</p> <p>Rocuant-Andalien pilot</p> <p>Score</p> <p>K 3,5</p> <p>A3,1</p>	40% from baseline through Training program for public services on landscape approaches, ecosystem services, territorial planning and sustainable practices	60% from baseline through Training program for public services on landscape approaches, ecosystem services, territorial planning and sustainable practices	80%	<p>Acoording to a consultancy developed to measure KAP (knowledge, attitudes and ractices), at mid term, there is an increase of 69% average for the three criteria.</p> <p>CTLs% aumento</p> <p>K31%</p> <p>A36%</p> <p>P275%</p> <p>Average69%</p> <p>-1100 Project stakeholders with an e-learning course on wetlands completed</p> <p>-1,300 attendees to 28 technical talks on wetlands</p> <p>-90 inspectors with awareness course on biodiversity and migratory species</p> <p>-2,846 (of wich 60% are women) actors of the local and national committees have attended this period a series of workshops and training activities of the project</p> <p>- 4 (3 are women) professionals from the MMA did an international Diploma on integrated management of coastal areas</p> <p>-23 professional from the MMA with training on the regulation of the Urban Wetlands Law, specifically on the Delimitation guide in the field</p> <p>-38 professional from the MMA with training on the integral management plans for watershed guide</p>	S

<p>2.1: Improvement in institutional and technical capability for Integrated Landscapes Approaches for SLM and BD conservation in coastal landscapes of South-central Chile (improved institutional competency)</p>	<p>vii) Increase in engagement of the relevant institutions measured by the number of inter-institutional seminars for knowledge exchanged on coastal landscape sustainable management and ecosystem services approaches</p>	<p>Several national institutions are involved in coastal ecosystems, some related to production and development activities in these ecosystems (MOP, MINVU, SUBDERE, MINAGRI) and others in their conservation and administration (EM, CONAF, MBN). But up to now, no knowledge exchange opportunities, such as seminars, have integrated conservation practices into developing activities with all these actors involved.</p>	<p>At least one international/national seminar on coastal landscape sustainable management and ecosystem services approaches</p>	<p>At least three international/national seminars on coastal landscape sustainable management and ecosystem services approaches</p>	100%	<p>In October 8th 2020, an international Seminar on "international experiences on protection of urban wetlands" was organized by the project, with participation of experts from Ramsar, Spain and Chile.</p> <p>In January 2022, an international Seminar on coastal landscape restoration was organized by the project, with participation of experts from the US, Chile and Colombia</p> <p>Chile-Argentina binational conservation meeting (3 days in December 2021)</p> <p>National seminar: "Coastal Wetlands of Central Chile: monitors of the environment, climate change and coastal risks" (May 2022)</p> <p>National seminar: "Eutrophication in Wetlands: Control and Approach Measures at Different Scales" (July 2021)</p> <p>National seminar: "Birdwatching and its potential for economic development in Chile" (October 2020)</p> <p>First Bird Festival Costa Araucanía – Birdwatching and Conservation Seminar (March 2021)</p>	HS
		<p>There is limited and/or inconsistent coordination of national institutions for the sustainable management and conservation priorities of productive landscapes and coastal wetlands, with no mechanisms for integration of participants from the Public services, private actors, academia and civil society.</p>	<p>Steering Committee, National Technical Committee and 5 Local technical Committees formed</p>	<p>Steering Committee, National Technical Committee and 5 Local technical Committees formed</p>	100%	<p>The Steering Committee, National Technical Committee and 5 Local technical Committees are formed and formalized by the Ministry of Environment</p> <p>The development of the guide to facilitate inspection and complaints on wetlands is a form of coordination of 13 public services of the state with a mandate in coastal areas, together with trainings on the guide all over the country, through 5 macrozonal workshops</p>	HS
	<p>viii) Participatory mechanisms developed, measured by the co</p>						

2.2: Incorporating regulations and criteria regarding BD conservation and SLM in coastal landscapes into the strategies and mandates of the EM, the Ministry of Housing and Urbanization (MINVU), Ministry of Public Property (MBN), Ministry of Public Construction (MOP), National Tourism Service (SERNATUR) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) increasing the Project's scope (implementation of new or revised policies)

ix) Inclusion of environmental considerations and best practices for coastal landscape conservation in the policy instruments of the Ministry of Housing and Urbanization (MINVU), Ministry of Public Property (MBN), Ministry of Public Construction (MOP), National Tourism Service (SERNATUR) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI)

x) Number of policy elements that negatively impact coastal ecosystems

Non-existent policy instruments in the associated institutions that specifically indicates environmental considerations and best practices for developing activities when these occurs in coastal landscapes. Agriculture has best practices guidelines but needs to consider more specific criteria when activities are in wetlands and their watershed. Housing has standards for sustainable construction, but with energy efficiency and waste disposal as the main focus.

There are a number of policy elements that negatively impact coastal ecosystems, such as irrigation subsidies, penalties for not using water rights, agriculture conversion subsidies, among others. Exhaustive political analysis at project onset will define final baseline.

At least 1 institution incorporates into their policy instruments environmental considerations and best practices for productive and development activities in coastal landscapes

Modification proposal for at least 3 policy elements that negatively impact coastal ecosystems

At least 4 institutions incorporate into their policy instruments environmental considerations and best practices for productive and development activities in coastal landscapes

At least 3 modified or replaced policy elements that negatively impact coastal ecosystems

100%

100%

Through the urban wetlands law and its regulations, more than 80 municipalities that have declared more than 100 wetlands in their communes (reaching 11,000 ha), are beginning to incorporate minimum sustainability criteria into wetland management. In the meantime, even if they are not declared by the MMA, if a wetland is inserted in an urban area, any project carried out in it must go through an environmental impact assessment.

The Urban Development Ministry has incorporated in their National Policy of Urban Parks, a series of consideration related to wetlands associated to urban parks, and environmental considerations in general

Two Coastal edges infrastructure of The Department of Port Works incorporating good environmental practices from the guide in southern Chile

The National Assets Ministry is incorporating for the first time the good practices of the tourism guide in a heritage route in Biobio

The ASCC (agency on sustainability and climate change), incorporating for the first time wetland conservation in an APL instrument (Public-private agreement)

Support in the development of the regulation of the Urban Wetlands Law (Decree No. 15/2020  
<https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/navegar?idNorma=1152029>)

This Law, through its regulations, modifies Law 19,300 On General Bases of the Environment in its article 10, letter P, letter Q and adds the letter S, where alterations to the physical-chemical characteristics and ecosystem flows from urban wetlands are added as cause of entry to the SEIA, which previously did not exist  
- The regulation, in turn, establishes the obligation in the general law of urbanism and construction, to recognize in the instruments of territorial planning, the urban wetlands declared by the MMA as "natural value protection areas"

- The guidelines related to the normative of the UW Law are elaborated, among which is the delimitation guide, the guide of sustainability actions and the guide of evaluation of environmental impact that uses the Impact Assessment Service.

HS

HS

Outcome 3

<p>3.1: Enhanced mechanisms for cross-sector integrated planning and implementation of sustainable natural resources management at district level to decrease LD and preserve habitat of BD in coastal landscapes considering the multiple dimensions of livelihood options (agriculture, forestry, livestock, construction, tourism, infrastructure) and monitoring programs</p>	<p>xi) Area under Integrated land-use and restoration plans for conservation and sustainable use in the pilot watersheds</p>	<p>There are only three restoration initiatives in the project area, two from the GEF Project Support to Civil Society and Community Initiatives for Generating Global Environment Benefits, and one from a Regional Development Project. These initiatives give us demonstrative examples and methodologies for community base initiatives, but they are</p>	<p>Vulnerable zones with degraded areas identified for recovery prioritization</p> <p>At least 21,000 ha of pilot ecosystems with integrated management and restoration plans, formulated, revised and adapted to local conditions</p>	<p>At least 21,000 ha of pilot ecosystems with integrated land-use and restoration plans, are under implementation for maintaining, restoring and improving resilience of coastal landscapes and wetlands watersheds</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Vulnerable zones with degraded areas identified for recovery prioritization for the 5 pilots approved (4,292 ha)</p> <p>5 pilots with integrated management plans approved by technical committees (300,000 ha)</p>	<p>HS</p>
	<p>xii) Number of sites applying programs for monitoring components of wetland basin health and biodiversity, with participation of public institutions, local communities and the private sector.</p>	<p>The DGA, EM, and DIRECTEMAR have monitoring programs for wetlands with different indicators, but there is a lack of citizen participation and private sector and local government's involvement. Resulting in a lack of ownership from the community and even stolen instruments from the measurement points.</p>	<p>5 integrated programs for monitoring components of wetland basin health and biodiversity, formulated, and adapted to local conditions</p>	<p>5 pilot sites establish a program for monitoring components of wetland basin health and biodiversity, with participation of public institutions, local communities and the private sector.</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>5 integrated programs for monitoring components of wetland basin health and biodiversity, formulated, and adapted to local conditions approved. Since July 2021 programmes are being implemented, with participation of public and private institutions, and data is being systematized</p>	<p>HS</p>
	<p>xiii) Number of demonstrative applications of best practices in the following sectors: -housing development - infrastructure -agriculture - forestry -Tourism</p>	<p>Productive and development practices are void of environmental criteria or best practices protocols and mitigation actions, when related to wetlands and their watershed. Forestry and agricultural activities have best practice guidelines, but no with a direct focus on conserving wetlands and coastal landscapes</p>	<p>At least one demonstration activity in each productive/development sector (5 in total) being planned with adoption of best environmental practices and criteria as expressed in component 2</p>	<p>At least one demonstrative activity in each productive/development sector (5 in total) being implemented in a pilot site, with adoption of best practices as expressed in component 2</p>	<p>70%</p>	<p><u>Good practice applications in tourism</u>: - APL of tourism in Valparaiso with incorporation of GP of the guide approved with ASCC funds. Heritage route of wetlands in Biobio, of National Assets, with good practices completed. <u>Good practice applications in construction and infrastructure</u>: - Minvu prioritization (with budget) for urban park in Rocuant with first pilot of sustainable construction to wetlands of an urban park - 3 coastal edges (not in the pilots) of MOP with incorporation of GP of the infrastructure guide <u>Good practice applications in forestry and agriculture</u>: will be carried out in the Queule pilot, with livestock producers and farmers in the area and in the Cahuil pilot associated with the forestry sector <u>Good practice applications in extraction of aggregates</u>: will be carried out in conjunction with the municipality of La Serena in the Elqui pilot</p>	<p>5</p>

<p>3.2: The associated institutions at the sub-national level recognize and incorporate into their territorial planning, zoning and practices, issues of conservation, recovery and monitoring of BD conservation and SLM in coastal landscapes (adoption of new practices)</p> <p>3.3: Livelihood of coastal landscape smallholders are more resilient, diversified and strengthened</p>	<p>xiv) Number of Municipalities applying territorial planning instruments that integrates coastal ecosystem conservation</p>	<p>There is a lack of biodiversity conservation objectives and practices integrated in the planning instruments used at the local level, where an integrated vision of the territory and its ecosystem services within activities that support ordering and planning of the coastal fringe is needed</p>	<p>At least 2 municipalities with municipal ordinances, or other territorial planning instrument (PROT, RENAMU, PRI, PLADECO, ZBC, ZOIT, PRC), with coastal landscape BD and LD considerations integrated and being applied</p>	<p>At least 4 municipalities with municipal ordinances, or other territorial planning instrument (PROT, RENAMU, PRI, PLADECO, ZBC, ZOIT, PRC), with coastal landscape BD and LD considerations integrated and being applied</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Due to the implementation of the HU Law, more than 80 municipalities have declared more than 100 urban wetlands, which have to incorporate their conservation into their territorial planning, including them as a natural protection area in the PTI, develop ordinances and develop management plans. In any urban area, even if wetlands are not declared, by letter s of the law, they must go to environmental impact assessment. The project, together with the MMA, is developing the model ordinance to support municipalities. Of the pilots, Elqui and Mantagua already have the Urban Wetland declaration, Rocuant is in process. In Elqui pilot, the following modifications to the regulatory plan were integrated: - Increase the minimum property subdivision to 10,000 m2. Prohibition of nautical sports, sport fields of all kinds, sports with motorized vehicles, and commerce. Reduction coefficient of constructability from 0.4 to 0.01 (minimum possible) and the Elimination of the bridge over the mouth of the Elqui River.</p>	<p>HS</p>
	<p>xv) Number of projects for diversification of sustainable economic activities</p>	<p>Alternatives for diversified production activities are not being made available efficiently</p>	<p>At least 3 projects with diversified productive activities or services implemented</p>	<p>At least 6 projects with diversified productive activities or services implemented</p>		<p>The management plan for the development of sustainable tourism activities in the Cáhul wetland is being implemented</p> <p>Project to promote the development of local nurseries in Cáhul is being implemented</p> <p>project "Meeting the community: Cáhul wetland, promoting the search for balance between local development and biodiversity conservation"</p>	<p>S</p>
	<p>xvi) Number of women and men from communities associated with wetlands engaged in diversified productive activities, exclusively or in addition to their usual activities</p>	<p>Most of the communities' work on traditional production activities, there is a lack of capabilities for drawing up, and acquiring available regional funding for projects that include ecosystem services considerations</p>	<p>At least 10 men and 10 women from local communities are beneficiaries for diversification of economic activities</p>	<p>At least 20 men and 20 women from local communities are beneficiaries for diversification of economic activities</p>			<p>HS</p>
	<p>xvii) Level of adoption of instruments promoted and strengthened for certifying best productive practices in coastal landscapes (EM green seal for coastal landscapes)</p>	<p>Local producers do not have access to green seals for services produced d in a manner that is environmentally compatible with the coastal landscapes</p>	<p>At least 2 projects with EM green seal for coastal landscapes obtained</p>	<p>At least 6 projects with EM green seal for coastal landscapes obtained</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>this activity was originally planned to start in Q4 2023, but due to the approval of the SBAP Law in June 2023, which has a mandate to create a national biodiversity certification system, the project will support the creation of the normative associated with the certification system</p>	<p>MS</p>

For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

### 3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
Under Comp 1					
Output 1.1.1: Quantified ecological and socioeconomic assessment of Coastal landscapes including		copy from previous		Five pilot ecosystems with ES identified and an economic valuation of ES of the Cahuil pilot. Huasco watershed with ES being valorized	HS
Activity 1.1.1.1 Identification and assessment · Q4 2022		70%	80%		
Activity 1.1.1.2: Define wetlands limits, saline · Q3 2021		100%	100%	Finalized	

<b>Activity 1.1.1.3:</b> Diagnosis of pollution sources Q4 2022	90%	100%	Finalized	
<b>Activity 1.1.1.4:</b> Hydrodynamic study of termin: Q4 2022	100%	100%	Finalized (it was done for two pilots, one was the end project target)	
<b>Activity 1.1.1.5:</b> Characterization and enhance Q4 2021	100%	100%	Finalized	
<b>Output 1.1.2:</b> EM Wetland Platform containing processed and integrated information including inventory, monitoring system, Ecological and socioeconomic				5
<b>Activity 1.1.2.1:</b> Program for technological and Q4 2021	90%	100%	Finalized	
<b>Activity 1.1.2.2:</b> Integrate EM monitoring data, Q4 2024	50%	50%	Technological improvements finalized, workshop with public services finalized and formal agreements under place	
<b>Output 1.1.3:</b> Outreach and dissemination strategy for mainstreamed BD conservation and SLM in coastal landscapes based on the systematization of project tools, methodologies, results and findings				HS
<b>Activity 1.1.3.1:</b> Design and implementation of Q4 2024	50%	70%	Communication strategy design and working in the 5 pilots with activities reaching different target audiences (civil society, state professionals, decision makers, local actors, among others), social networks and web pages working with more than 12,000 followers combined, brochures with advances, policy briefs, bulletins, specific communications campaigns for technical topics)	
<b>Activity 1.1.3.2:</b> Two e-learning courses (for P, Q1 2023	100%	100%	three e-learning courses developed (one cofinanced), implemented 6 times, training more than 1000 professionals of public services, regional governments and civil society	
<b>Activity 1.1.3.3:</b> Extension activities on lesson: Q4 2024	0%	50%	Exchange of technical experiences and institutional and community governance, on the management of terminal sand bars between Cahuil wetland and wetland at the mouth of the Maipo River extension activities on restoration actions in the Rocuan watershed extension activities on avitourism and sustainable tourism between the Rocuan and Queule pilots Exchange of experiences on the sustainable management of aquaculture crops (Crassostrea gigas) between Cahuil wetland and Tongoy FCh Aquaculture Center	
<b>Under Comp 2</b>				
<b>Output 2.1.1:</b> Training Program developed and implemented for increased capacity of state institutions professionals to incorporate BD and SLM considerations within lan				HS
<b>Activity 2.1.1.1:</b> Draw up and implement a train Q4 2021	50%	70%	Program ready and in implementation, it should end at the end of the project	
<b>Activity 2.1.1.2:</b> Carry out 3 international semir Q1 2024	50%	100%	International Seminar on "international experiences on protection of urban wetlands" was organized by the project, with participation of experts from Ramsar, Spain and Chile (October 2020). International Seminar on coastal landscape restoration was organized by the project, with participation of experts from the US, Chile and Colombia (January 2022) International seminar: Chile-Argentina binational conservation meeting (3 days in December 2021) National seminar: "Coastal Wetlands of Central Chile: monitors of the environment, climate change and coastal risks" (May 2022) National seminar: "Eutrophication in Wetlands: Control and Approach Measures at Different Scales" (July 2021) National seminar: "Birdwatching and its potential for economic development in Chile" (October 2020) First Bird Festival Costa Araucanía – Birdwatching and Conservation Seminar (March 2021) National seminar "Advances and perspectives for the conservation of coastal wetlands in the Coquimbo region" National seminar on tourism and sustainable practices in coastal wetlands	
<b>Output 2.1.2:</b> Systematization of tools for quantifying coastal landscapes ecosystem and socioeconomic services, monitoring, and recovery for the purpose of efficient information management				5
<b>Activity 2.1.2.1:</b> Drawing up a manual with guidelines for determining the structure and EESS provide	0%	10%	ToRs developed	
<b>Activity 2.1.2.2:</b> Drawing up a manual on monitoring and ecological integrity of coastal wetlands with	100%	100%	Finalized	
<b>Activity 2.1.2.3:</b> Support developing methodologic Q2 2023	100%	100%	Finalized	
<b>Activity 2.1.2.4:</b> Manual of criteria for establish Q1 2023	100%	100%	Finalized. The PRELA co-financing project developed the guide for the use and	

				Material developed: -wetlands, the importance of their valuation and conservation in Araucanía - Cahuil wetland bird watching guide -birds field guide of Queule 80%-flora field guide of Queule - Poster of the food web of the Elqui River -Poster of diversity of fungi in Mantagua -poster of Bats of Mantagua -field guide on wetland vegetation	
Activity 2.1.2.5: Field manuals on coastal wetl: Q3 2021	70%				
Activity 2.1.2.6: Manuals on systematization of Q4 2022	70%			technical guide for the creation of nurseries administrative and commercial manual for the management of nurseries floristic catastre and prioritization of species in cáhuil	
Output 2.1.3: Interinstitutional coordination for knowledge management, synergies and cooperation in similar or complementary initiatives					5
Activity 2.1.3.1: Design an early warning and r: Q4 2024	0%	80%	a) purchase, installation, configuration and training in the use and maintenance of the SAT equipment to the municipality b) incorporation of the SAT to the bar management protocol, c) application of the protocol and use of the SAT in the regular work of the municipality whats missing is the formalization of the Emergency Committee d) report of the protocol regarding the installation of the SAT		
Activity 2.1.3.2: South-south cooperation (crea Q4 2024	30%	40%	Binational seminar of Wetland Conservation (Chile-Argentina) technical meeting to discuss Canada-Chile cooperation on bird conservation work with Colombian ministry of environment for joint activities and fund rising regarding bird conservation, and the development of the national conservation strategy (Chile more advance, helping Colombia in the process) The project is also supporting EM in the Environment Cooperation Committee between Chile and Peru, being an integral part of the "Paracas action plan" Coordination of a workshop with Peru, Ecuador and COlombia in Coquimbo in 2024, with the support of MHS		
Activity 2.1.3.3: Establishment and strengthen Q4 2024	100%	100%	Technical committees participating in socio-environmental zoning through the management plan being the focus of the different trainings of the project		
Output 2.2.1: Criteria and environmental considerations for Integrated sustainable land management and key BD conservation in coastal landscapes to be adopted by MINVU, MBN, MOP, SERNATUR and Minagri					HS
Activity 2.2.1.1: Establish environmental consi Q4 2021	100%	100%	Finalized		
Activity 2.2.1.2: Establish environmental consi Q2 2022	100%	100%	Finalized		
Activity 2.2.1.3: Establish environmental consi Q2 2022	100%	100%	Finalized		
Activity 2.2.1.4: Establish environmental consi Q4 2021	100%	100%	Finalized		
Activity 2.2.1.5: Manage the adoption of estab: Q4 2024	35%	70%	Two Coastal edges of DOP incorporating good environmental practices from the guide in southern Chile Urban park associated with wetland in Coquimbo incorporating good practices in the implementation phase Construction criteria integrated in the National policy for urban parks, of MINVU Heritage route with wetlands in Bioblo of ministry of National Assets incorporating good practices of tourism A Public-private toursim agreement of the Natioanl Agency on Climate Change incorporating for the first time wetland conservation Subdere developing a guide for managing and integrating wetlands in the territorial planing through urban parks		
Output 2.2.2: Recommendations and criteria for BD conservation and SLM in coastal landscapes management to include in the EM's Environmental Impact Evaluation System and associated institutions regulations, laws and policy elements					HS
Activity 2.2.2.1: Exhaustive review of sectorial Q3 2023	100%	100%	Finalized		
Activity 2.2.2.2: Support for development and i Q1 2023	100%	100%	The project supported the development of the wetlands law regulation, and the development of the three guides associated with the regulation . Now is developing courses for training in the implementation of the Law		
Activity 2.2.2.3: Draw up manual for establishii Q4 2022	90%	100%	Finalized, two guides published by SEA with the support of the project		
Under Comp 3					
Output 3.1.1: Integrated land use and restoration plans in participating districts with high biodiversity and LD problems, developed by district authorities, cor					HS



<b>Activity 3.1.1.1:</b> Survey of vulnerable zones with	Q4 2021	100%	100%	Finalized for the five pilot ecosystem	
<b>Activity 3.1.1.2:</b> Draw up and implement partic	Q4 2024	80%	100%	Finalized for the five pilot ecosystem	
<b>Activity 3.1.1.3:</b> Design of the Monitoring Progi	Q4 2024	100%	100%	Monitoring programme finalized and being implemented in the five pilot ecosystem	
<b>Output 3.1.2:</b> On-the-ground implementation of selected SLM and BD conservation measures from guidelines and protocols for sustainable use of landscapes in pilot ecosystems					5
				Sustainable tourism plan in Cahuil Heritage routes in Biobio with good practices on tourism 6 experiences of pilot restoration activities in the middle and upper part of the Rocuant basin Management of exotic species for fire control and restoration with natural regeneration in Rocuant Installation of livestock exclusion fence as an action to protect wetlands associated with the implementation of restoration actions in Quele 2 initiatives for the restoration and implementation of good productive practices in private properties in the Elqui pilot 3 initiatives for the restoration and implementation of good productive practices in fiscal properties (National Good for Public Use) in Elqui Protocol of Local Action of the Common Pilpilén in the Bay of Elqui (Collaborative work initiative between different public and private institutions) Support in the inspection of the coastal zone in conjunction with the maritime authority in Mantagua Preparation of the document "Proposal for the implementation of the Pilot of Ecological Restoration and Water and Soil Conservation Works in the sub-basin of the Mantagua wetland"	
<b>Activity 3.1.2.1:</b> Implementation of best practice	Q4 2024	20%	60%	Agreement for the construction of sustainable infrastructure in hualpen municipality (Biobio pilot) Partner of an awarded project between Chile and Mexico for sustainable infrastructure development in Queule pilot Sustainable urban wetland park prioritized for its construction by MINVU in Rocuant Initiative for the implementation of tourism infrastructure for bird watching, within the framework of the implementation of the Guide to Good Productive Practices in the Tourism Sector in Elqui.	
<b>Activity 3.1.2.2:</b> Establishing infrastructure with	Q4 2024	10%	50%		
<b>Output 3.2.1:</b> Central Government, communities and other district level stakeholders receive training in the development and implementation of integrated land use planning and have knowledge/ experience necessary to continue the application					5
				1100 Project stakeholders with an e-learning course on wetlands completed (2 e-learning courses developed by the project, 1 co-financed) 1,300 attendees to 28 technical talks on wetlands 90 inspectors with awareness course on biodiversity and migratory species 1286 actors of the local and national committees have attended this period a series of workshops and training activities of the project 4 (3 are women) professionals from the MMA did an international Diploma on integrated management of coastal areas 23 professional from the MMA with training on the regulation of the Urban Wetlands Law, specifically on the Delimitation guide in the field 38 professional from the MMA with training on the integral management plans for watershed guide 8 trainings on the good practices guides to national and local public services professionals and NGOs 151 actors form the National and technical committes trained on the modifications to the national water code.	
<b>Activity 3.2.1.1:</b> Design and Implementation of	Q1 2024	30%	70%	A guide for the development municipal ordinances (part of the reglament of urban wetlands law) A guide on integral management plans which incorporates BD conservation, recovery and monitoring considerations developed A guide on delimitation of wetlands A guide on management of urban parks with wetlands at the metropolitan level	
<b>Activity 3.2.1.2:</b> Support for developing manag	Q4 2024	80%	100%		
<b>Output 3.3.1:</b> Support is given for the diversification of rural livelihoods in coastal landscape communities and value chain development of a selection of sustainable managed products and services from coastal landscapes					5

<b>Activity 3.3.1.1:</b> Diagnosis of the local commur Q4 2021	<div><div></div><div>Q4 2024</div></div>	100%	100%	Developed for the Cahuil and Queule pilot ecosystems	
				Actions from the Cahuil pilot: a study on funds available to implement activities from the diagnosis three funds application, one of them got the funds for sustainable tourism 16 beneficiaries with training on the development and administration of nurseries An agreement with the Tourism chamber of Pichilemu to implement sustainable tourism as part of the integral management plan (200 beneficiaries) first "atlas of Cahuil" developed by the Project to highlight cultural, touristic and socioeconomical characteristics of the pilot Action from the Queule pilot: Artisanal technical improvement and diversification of products through training in wool bird sculpture technique to indigenous women Creation of a business cooperative in support of the artisans for the commercialization of their products with local identity creation of a local nursery of native plants, for reforestation actions associated with the implementation of the restoration program with locla actors	
<b>Activity 3.3.1.2:</b> Support for implementation of		20%	80%		
<b>Activity 3.3.1.3:</b> Design of environmental certif Q4 2024		0%	0%	Starts on Q4 2023	
The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).					

#### 4 Risk Rating

##### 4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	✓ Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of	✓ Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
2 Governance structure - Oversight	✓ Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs.	✓ Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs.
3 Implementation schedule	✓ Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of	✓ Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project
4 Budget	✓ Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative	✓ Low : Activities are progressing within planned budget and Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
5 Financial Management	✓ Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of	✓ Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative
6 Reporting	✓ Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project	✓ Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low
7 Capacity to deliver	✓ Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before	✓ Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

##### 4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

3rd PIR

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risk	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	Risk Rating							Variation respect to last rating	
		CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification
Could be a lack of political will of relevant institution Outcomes 2.1; 2.2 and Civil society may not use or participate in the collaboration Outcome 1.1 Local communities and stakeholders from key sector Outcomes 3.1 and 3.2 Communities are not interested in participating in local Outcomes 3.2 and 3.3 The Subnational Policies for Territorial Planning and Outcome 3.1 The incorporation of sustainable management for the All outcomes Local and regional authorities fail to assume their role Outcomes 3.1 and 3.2 Changes in local government authorities and personnel All outcomes Abilities generated by the Project may be lost if the t All outcomes Climate change may increase the threats to coastal w All outcomes		L	L	L	L				=	
		L	L	L	L				=	
		L	L	L	L				=	
		L	L	L	L				=	
		L	L	L	L				=	
		L	L	L	L				=	
		L	L	L	L				=	
		M	L	L	L				=	
		L	L	L	L				=	
		M	M	M	M				=	
Consolidated project risk		L	L	L	L				=	This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

##### 4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

List here only risks from Table A and B above that have a risk rating of M or higher in the current PIR

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting period	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods
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## Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor amendments	Changes	Minor amendments
Results framework	No	No amendments made
Components and cost	No	
Institutional and implementation arrangements	No	
Financial management	No	
Implementation schedule	Explain in table B	
Executing Entity	No	
Executing Entity Category	No	
Minor project objective change	No	
Safeguards	No	
Risk analysis	No	
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	No	
Co-financing	No	
Location of project activity	No	
Other	No	

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

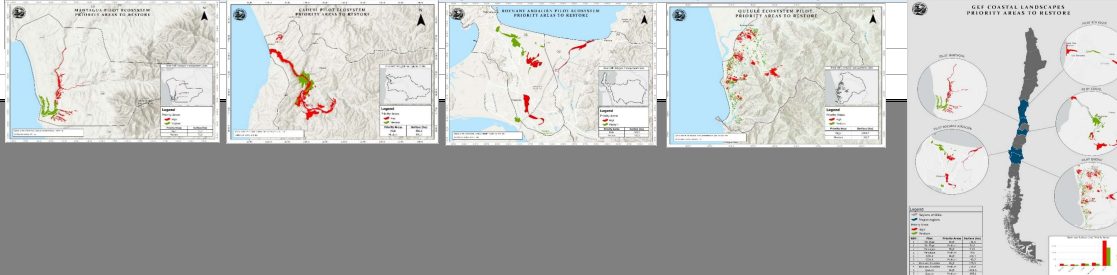
Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original Legal Instrument		15.11.2019	15.11.2019	31.10.2025	
Amendment 1	Revision				
Extension 1	Extension				

## GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79) (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79>) or [GeoNames](http://www.geonames.org/) (<http://www.geonames.org/>) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx) (<https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx>)

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Elqui pilot ecosystem	-298,942	-712,713		Elqui watershed in the regi	Integral management plan with restoration, monitoring, and threat control activities
Mantagua pilot ecosystem	-328,840	-715,078		Mantagua watershed in the	Integral management plan with restoration, monitoring, and threat control activities
Cahuil pilot ecosystem	-344,807	-720,200		Cahuil watershed in the reg	Integral management plan with restoration, monitoring, and threat control activities
Rocuant pilot ecosystem	-367,439	-730,606		Rocuant watershed in the r	Integral management plan with restoration, monitoring, and threat control activities
Queule pilot ecosystem	-393,954	-732,156		Queule watershed in the re	Integral management plan with restoration, monitoring, and threat control activities

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate.



To step 5 or