



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2021 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021



1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region	Latin America and the Caribbean.
Country (ies)	Chile
Project Title	Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector of Chile.
FAO Project Symbol	GCP/CHI/039/SCF.
GEF ID	6955
GEF Focal Area(s)	Climate Change Adaptation.
Project Executing Partners	Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA); Ministry of the Environment (MMA).
Project Duration	42 months.
Project coordinates (Ctrl+Click here)	Riquelme Cove, Tarapaca Region (S 20°12'39" W 70°09'09"); Tongoy Cove, Coquimbo Region (S 30°15'22" W 71°29'57"); Coliumo Cove, Biobio Region (S 36°32'28" W 72°57'26"); El Manzano- Hualaihue Cove, Los Lagos Region (S 40°01'56" W 72°39'38").

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date	4 August 2016
Project implementation start date/EOD	1 February 2017
Proposed Project implementation end date/NTE¹	31 July 2020
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	30-Aug-2021
Actual implementation end date³	

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD)	USD 2,500,000
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¹ As per FPMIS.

² In case of a project extension.

³ Actual implementation end date - only for projects that have ended.

Total co-financing amount as included in the GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴	USD 15,737,794
Total GEF grant disbursement as of 30 June 2021 (USD)	USD 2,451,957
Total estimated co-financing materialised as of 30 June 2021⁵	USD 15,826,053

Review and Evaluation

Date of most recent Project Steering Committee Meeting	13 April 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶	N/A
Actual Mid-term Review date	December 2019
Mid-term review or evaluation by fiscal year July 2021 – June 2022⁷	No
Expected Term Evaluation Date:	15 February 2021
Term evaluation due by fiscal year July 2021 – June 2022	No
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁸	Yes

Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative)	Satisfactory (S)
Overall implementation progress rating	Satisfactory (S)
Overall risk rating	Moderate Risk

Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR)	Final PIR
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⁴ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁵ Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

⁶ The MTR should take place about halfpoint between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date.

⁷ Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

⁸ Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 outcomes indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programmes approved on or after 1 July 2018. Also projects and programmes approved from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion.

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Mr Francisco Ponce Martinez, National Project Coordinator.	Francisco.poncemartinez@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Mr José Aguilar Manjarrez, Fisheries and Aquaculture Officer, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.	Jose.aguilarManjarrez@fao.org
Budget Holder	Ms Eve Crowley, FAO Representative in Chile.	Eve.crowley@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Lorenzo Campos, GEF Project Task Manager, GEF Unit, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean.	lorenzo.camposaguirre@fao.org

2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, non-annual)

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) ⁹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹⁰	End-of-project target	Level as of 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹¹
Objective(s): To reduce vulnerability and increase the adaptive capacity to climate change in Chile's Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector						
Outcome 1: Outcome 1: Strengthened public and private institutional capacities to implement/improve CC adaptation in fisheries and aquaculture (at national and local levels).	Indicator 9 (CCA-2): Number of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures. Indicator 10 (CCA-2): Capacities of regional, national and subnational institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures.	Indicator 9: 0 Indicator 10: 1 (one) institution: Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture Capacity score: 2 (measured through SCCF tracking tool).		Target: 100 government officials, 60 national experts, and 240 decision-makers from national, regional and municipal level. 1 (one) institution: Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture Capacity score: 6 (measured through SCCF tracking tool).	411 total participants, composed as follows: - 122 authorities trained (46% women) - 159 government officials trained (44% women) - 130 national experts trained (34% women) 15 Institutions: SUBPESCA, MMA; SERNAPESCA, IFOP, Universidad de Concepcion, DIRECTEMAR Municipality of Hualaihue, CONADI, Primer Tribunal Ambiental,	Highly Satisfactory (HS)

⁹ This is taken from the Project Results Framework. Please add cells when required to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

¹⁰ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Marginally Satisfactory (MS)**, **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

					<p>SERNATUR, Agencia de Sustentabilidad y Cambio climático, Servicio de Evaluación Ambiental, SEREMI of the Environment; SEREMI of Health, Chilean Navy, CIDERH-UNAP.</p> <p>Score GEF 6</p>	
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Outcome 2: Local stakeholders have established adaptive systems and invest in innovative adaptation technologies at local level.	Indicator 2 (CCA-1): Type and extent of assets strengthened and/or better managed to withstand the effects of climate change.	0 linear kilometres of coastline managed to address the effects of climate change.		709.3 linear km of coastline managed to address the effects of climate change.	Outcome's target was surpassed, considering the following elements: (i) expansion of activities to coves adjacent to pilot sites; (ii) training of fishers in monitoring and implementation of monitoring system. With the inclusion of farming areas in Punta Colorada and two new farming areas in El Manzano cove, the project has reached approximately 712 linear km.	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
	Indicator 3 (CCA-1): Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options.			4 550 (at least 25% women).	Total beneficiaries from pilot sites: 3,489 (35.7% women). Total beneficiaries from adjacent coves: 1200 (25% women). Total direct beneficiaries from the project: 4,689.	

Outcome 3: Local coastal communities are aware, knowledgeable and prepared to cope with climate change effects on fisheries and aquaculture.	Indicator 5 (CCA-1): Public awareness activities carried out and population reached.			22 594 beneficiaries of communication and awareness-raising activities (5% of the total population from the pilot sites – Total population of the four towns/cities: 451 878 inhabitants – 50% women.	Through the implementation of the communications strategy, it is estimated that awareness-raising activities reached a total of 50,000 people (50% women), considering: 24 publications; 68 media appearances; and 16 workshops and seminars. The estimate also includes notes about the project in regional newspapers, divulgation in FAO and SUBPESCA websites.	Highly Satisfactory (HS)
OUTCOME 4: Project implemented, lessons learned and best practices documented and disseminated.	Project outcomes are sustainable.		52% achievement of outcomes.	100% achievement of outcomes.	All practices considered in outcomes 1, 2 and 3 have been successfully achieved a 100%. Best practices and lessons learned have been documented and disseminated through the communications strategy, considering publications, media, workshops and seminars.	Highly Satisfactory (HS)

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?

3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs (Implementation Progress, IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as planned in the Annual Work Plan)

Outputs ¹²	Expected completion date ¹³	Achievements at each PIR ¹⁴					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments Describe any variance ¹⁵ or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR		
Output 1.1.1 <i>Coordinating/advisory bodies on climate change, fisheries and aquaculture working at national, regional and local level.</i>	Q1 Y5	<i>Creation of two Regional Interinstitutional Working Groups (IWG): one in the Region of Tarapacá (operational); one in Los Lagos Region (in the formalisation process); and one local IWG in the Commune of Hualaihue (operational).</i>	<i>Creation of one National IWG (operational); four Regional IWG in the Regions of Tarapaca, Coquimbo, Biobio and Los Lagos (operational); one local IWG in the Commune of Hualaihue, Los Lagos Region (operational); three of the Regional IWG in the process of consolidation and finishing the annual work plans.</i>	Seven Interinstitutional Working Groups (IWG) on climate change related to fisheries and aquaculture, established and working; one National IWG. Four Regional IWG (Tarapaca, Coquimbo, Biobio and Los Lagos); and two local IWG (Hualaihue and Tome).	At the national level: - The Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA) has established an internal Advisory Committee on Climate Change, made up by researchers. - The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan in Fisheries and Aquaculture sector considers a management structure at the national, regional and local level. - A representative of SUBPESCA is part of the Interministerial Technical Team in charge of preparing the annual report on the state of Climate Change in Chile. At a regional and local level: Regional IWG of Tarapaca, Coquimbo, Biobio and Los		100%	

					<p>Lagos regions have been formally included into the respective Regional Councils on Climate Change.</p> <p>The Municipalities of the pilot sites communes have received support to include climate change criteria into the Municipal Environmental Certification System to provide an institutional framework to local working groups.</p> <p>IWG on Tomé and Hualaihué formalized and operative.</p>			
Output 1.1.2 Interoperable information base system that integrates fisheries, aquaculture and climate change data, to generate information for end users and decision-makers.	Q4 Y5	<i>For example, baseline study, activities under implementation by IFOP (Letter of Agreement signed and under execution).</i>	<i>To date, the following key actions have been implemented and/or are well underway: 1) A Group of Climate Change Experts has been formed and hold</i>	<i>In addition to what was reported on the previous PIR, the following progress has been made: 1) Development of the database architecture and the</i>	<p>Interoperable information system platform finished and being tested with the support of IFOP. The output allows SUBPESCA and other fisheries-related institutions to access long-term climate change and environmental data for decision making.</p> <p>Additional information: https://www.ifop.cl/red-de-monitoreo-cambio-climatico/</p>	100%		

¹² Outputs as described in the project log frame or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

¹³ As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3).

¹⁴ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be concise (one or two short sentence with main achievements).

¹⁵ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

			<p>regular meetings. 2) The Group of Information Systems Managers (i.e. representatives of key institutions that maintain climate change related databases - SUBPESCA, MMA, SERNAPESCA, SHOA-CONA and IFOP) has been created and hold regular meetings. 3) Key and measurable climate change variables discussed, identified and agreed. 4) Data collection to populate a database. 5) Discussions on the identification</p>	<p>cumulative data entry reaches 50% of the information available. 2) The PRODOC establishes as a result the design of an information system, including visualization and interoperability; however, the advances have made it possible not only to present the designs, but also to consolidate a prototype viewer in its basic version; 3) The protocol is being developed to manage and guarantee the availability of the database to provide timely information</p>	<p>An interoperable information system was designed and implemented that integrates climate change data of interest to the fishing sector. In addition, a visualization platform was created to provide periodic information on these indicators.</p>			
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			<i>of key climate change indicators in process.</i>	<i>to users requesting it.</i>				
Output 1.1.3. Capacity development programme for public officials, national experts, and regional and local decision-makers	Q3 Y5	<i>Consultancy. In the process of concluding contracts. Workshop on vulnerability assessment for decision makers</i>	<i>To date, the following advances have been achieved with regards to this output: 1) 14 Local authorities (commune level) (50% women), 48 regional authorities (40 % women) and 55 local and national experts (27 % women) have received training. 2) Training for decision makers and budget holders is scheduled to begin in the second semester of 2019. The training target is 340 authorities,</i>	<i>To date, the following is registered: nine workshops held with regional, zonal and communal authorities, in which 67 men and 58 women participated (total: 125 people); B-Learning Course for public officials completed. Number of participants: 142 (79 men and 63 women). Four workshops for experts, with the participation of 58 men and 24 women (total: 82 people).</i>	122 authorities trained (46% women). 159 government officials trained (44% women) . 130 national experts trained (34% women).		100%	

			<i>experts, and public officials.</i>					
Output 2.1.1: Pilot programme to strengthen and develop adaptive capacities of fisheries and aquaculture communities and organizations in four coves (Riquelme, Tongoy, Coliumo and El Manzano-Hualaihue).	Q4 Y3	<i>Consultancy hired and formalised. Activities started in June 2018.</i>	<i>Training courses concluded. Final evaluation phase, instrument preparation, scaling-up plan and final support documents (manuals and final report) under preparation. The programme trained 22 environmental monitors (55% women) and 85 fishers and fish farmers (52% women) exceeding project target.</i>	<i>Programme completed. Number of monitors: Riquelme: three men and two women; Tongoy: three men and two women; Coliumo: one man and six women; El Manzano: three men and two women</i> <i>TOTAL: 22 people, 10 men and 12 women; 110% in total, (55% women), exceeds expectation.</i> <i>Programme completed. Number of trained beneficiaries: Riquelme: 30 men and seven women</i>	-		100%	

				<p><i>Tongoy: 17 men and 20 women; Coliumo: six men and 27 women; El Manzano: 15 men and 25 women; TOTAL: 147 people (68 men and 79 women) 184% (54% women); exceeds expectations.</i></p>			
Output 2.1.2: Pilot programme to monitor climate change adaptation in four coves	Q4 Y4	<p><i>Consultancy hired and formalised. Activities started in June 2018. Quick vulnerability assessments carried out in the four pilot sites.</i></p>	<p><i>Activities carried out as of 30 June 2019: 1) Environmental variables and indicators identified in close collaboration with the fishing communities .2) Identification , purchase and installation of field data collection equipment and instruments.</i></p>	<p><i>To date, the outcomes are below expectation and the implementation of the programme has raised low interest in Riquelme and Tongoy coves. The outcomes to date do not indicate an Environmental Monitoring Programme, but rather, training in Environmental</i></p>	<p>Local monitoring training was carried out and a manual was published based on the experience, which will be used for replications in other coves. In the case of Tarapaca, the Sinfuego cove near Riquelme has been monitored for octopus fishing.</p> <p>In Tongoy cove a screen was installed that reports meteorological and oceanographic information allowing the fishers to plan fishing and aquaculture activities. The information displayed comes from the meteorological data visualization system and from the autonomous oceanographic monitoring</p>	100%	

			<p>3) Sampling plan of environmental parameters (variables) established in all four pilot sites. 4) Training of beneficiaries completed. Ongoing technical support. Monitoring programme designed and under implementation. Operational data collection at local level.</p>	<p>Monitoring. It is not possible to ensure the sustainability of the project, due to the low interest and the difficulty of implementing a self-managed monitoring by the beneficiaries.</p>	<p>provided by coastal platforms such as the ones CEAZA has in Tongoy cove.</p> <p>The final vulnerability assessment has been carried out in Riquelme, Tongoy, Coliumo and El Manzano coves.</p>			
Output 2.1.3: Strengthened programmes for development and productive diversification with a climate change adaptation approach (in four pilot coves).	Q1 Y5	The preparation of technical and administrative bases for all the adaptation practices to be developed in the pilot sites have been completed. Bidding processes started.	Originally, 31 specific and local adaptation practices were planned for the four pilot sites. Because of the current scenario and needs of the small-scale fishing and aquaculture sector, eight	To date, 26 out of 28 interventions have been or are being carried out with different levels of progress: (4) seal of identity; (4) thematic maps; (3) by-catch; (4) Special Interest	29 interventions successfully finalized: (4) seal of identity; (4) thematic maps; (3) by-catch; (4) Special Interest Tourism; (4) Added Value; (1) Choro mussel and Magellan mussel farming; (2) Sea chicory Farming; (1) Ogo-nori farming; (1) Japanese oyster farming; (1) Collection of Chilean mussel seeds; (1) prefeasibility study for scallops processing plant; (1) adaptation of a vessel for tourism in Riquelme; (1) Constitution	100%		

			<p><i>of the originally identified actions were rejected by the beneficiary organizations and replaced with five alternative practices, which resulted in the implementation of a total of 28 local practices, distributed in the four pilot coves.</i></p> <p><i>Although no medium-term targets have been established for the period, it is important to note that, to date: 1) 93% of these local practices (26 out of 28) are under implementation and the remaining under</i></p>	<p><i>Tourism; (4) Added Value (1) Choro mussel and Magellan mussel farming; (1) Sea chicory farming; (1) Ogo-nori farming; (1) Japanese oyster farming; (1) Collection of mussel seeds</i></p> <p><i>TOTAL: 26 interventions</i></p> <p><i>One initiative was eliminated: regulations for artificial reefs, since the regulations is elaborated and evaluated by SUBPESCA and one practice was modified at the request of the beneficiaries: improvement for the collection of oyster seeds</i></p>	<p><i>of a women's cooperative for scallops farming.</i></p> <p>Total # of direct beneficiaries: 147 (68 men y 79 women).</p> <p>Total # of indirect beneficiaries (Artisanal Fishermen Organizations):</p> <p>Currently, the composition of the beneficiaries, broken down by gender, is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Caleta Riquelme, Tarapacá Region: 220 men; 07 women - Caleta Tongoy, Coquimbo Region: 350 men; 200 women - Caleta Coliumo, Biobío Region: 260 men; 104 women - Caleta El Manzano, Los Lagos Region: 550 men; 450 women. <p>Total number of beneficiaries of the pilot sites: 1,380 men and 768 women. This figure exceeds the indicator of 910 beneficiaries.</p> <p>Number of good fishing practices that increase resilience to climate change:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work on accompanying fauna (in Riquelme, Coliumo and El Manzano). 		
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			<p><i>preparation. 2) 978 fishers and fish farmers are benefiting from the implementation of these adaptation practices (about 21% women). 3) Six fisheries adaptation practices are under implementation. 4) Eight aquaculture practices under implementation. 5) Twelve alternative and complementary livelihood practices under implementation.</i></p>	<p><i>was replaced by: guidelines for the placement of polyculture in management areas.</i></p>	<p>Number of good aquaculture practices that increase resilience to climate change: 6. The aquaculture practices developed by the project were: cultivation of choro and cholga (in Riquelme); cultivation of sea chicorea (in Riquelme and El Manzano); cultivation of pelillo (in Coliumo); cultivation of Japanese oyster (in Tongoy).</p> <p>Number of good practices for promoting other livelihoods: 4. The practices for promoting other livelihoods were the construction of a strategy of Special Interest Tourism (in the 4 coves).</p>		
Output 3.1.1: Project communication strategy, designed and implemented.	Q1 Y5	<p><i>Consultancy contracts to be concluded. In parallel, 11 bulletins have been edited / disseminated; four</i></p>	<p><i>As of 30 June 2019, the following actions have been completed: 1) 24 national</i></p>	<p><i>To date, there have been 32 monthly news bulletins produced and</i></p>	<p>During the reporting year, the following activities included in the communications strategy were implemented:</p>	100%	

		<p>awareness inception workshops have been carried out (one in each pilot cove). Press coverage in Project events.</p>	<p>newsletters drafted, finished and distributed in collaboration with the communication offices of the project partners. 2) One basic guide on climate change distributed to rural communities and schools. 3) One children (family) didactical games under development (replaces the originally book for children). 4) Although the radio campaigns are scheduled for the second half of 2019, the project secured large visibility through radio</p>	<p>distributed; 96 press releases; a brochure on adaptation to climate change designed and distributed; merchandising designed and distributed to the pilot sites. A Basic Guideline on Climate Change and a children's game about climate change, fisheries and aquaculture, in the graphics design stage.</p> <p>In accordance with the recommendations of the MTE and due to the low impact of the communication strategy, the contract with the company in charge of</p>	<p>Eight raising awareness workshops in schools (280 students).</p> <p>Four municipals raising awareness workshops (85 participants).</p> <p>Four seminars/workshops presenting project outcomes (Interinstitutional Seminar, Adaptation Identity Seal Workshop, Closing Seminar).</p> <p>One Basic Guideline on Climate Change and a children's game about climate change, fisheries and aquaculture, published.</p> <p>Four Special Interest Tourism Strategies published.</p> <p>Five Manuals for adaptation initiatives, published.</p> <p>Closing workshops in El Manzano cove (50 participants, 40% women); Tongoy Cove (65 participants, 35% women)</p>		
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			<p>coverage in all four regions. 5) One information climate change leaflet prepared, finished and ready for printing (replaces the originally planned poster).</p> <p>During the reporting period, 14 workshops have been carried out in the communities and schools of the four pilot sites to discuss climate change issues and adaptation measures. The workshops have raised awareness of 316 individuals, 250 of which are students</p>	<p>output 3.1.1. implementation was terminated on May 2020, and a new contract was signed with a communications company to develop an effective and efficient new strategy to achieve the outcomes committed in the PRODOC, and impact on policies that contribute to the sustainability of the initiatives launched in the project framework.</p>				
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			(46% women.					
Output 3.1.2: Mechanism to disseminate field adaptation measures, implemented.	Q2 Y5	N/A Output scheduled for the last semester of Year-4.	N/A Output scheduled for the last semester of Year-4.	<p>An Exchange visit between Riquelme and El Manzano coves took place (three fishers from Riquelme visited El Manzano).</p> <p>To date, a programme has been developed for exchange visits of experiences and lessons learned between the pilot sites and surrounding coves, which will be implemented in December 2020 or early 2021, depending on the health emergency situation (COVID-19).</p>	<p>Exchange between women of El Manzano and Quenuir and Carelmapu coves.</p> <p>As a response to the COVID-19 pandemic mobility restrictions, audiovisual spots with testimonies from beneficiaries were prepared to promote field adaptation measures.</p> <p>There were two exchange visits between the Riquelme and Tongoy coves: 5 fishermen from Caleta Riquelme visited Caleta Tongoy and then 5 fishermen from Tongoy visited Caleta Riquelme (70% men and 30% women). A total of 31 people (58% men and 42% women) participated in the activities. Of these, 23 are artisanal fishermen (56% men and 44% women).</p>		98%	Due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, planned exchange between pilot sites has been delayed. Audiovisual spots are used instead. However, one additional exchange will be carried out during June 2021.
Output 4.1.1: Project management,	Q1 Y5	Preparation of three biannual	Five biannual project progress	To date, the following biannual	To date, the following biannual reports have been prepared:		Seven biannual reports.	Mistake in the PRODOC, says: 14 progress reports (seven PPR and seven PIRs)

2021 Project Implementation Report

monitoring and evaluation system operating and providing systematic information on expected outcomes progress.		<i>progress reports and an annual report.</i>	<i>reports and two project implementation review (this one included).</i>	<i>reports have been prepared: March-June 2017 July-December 2017 January-December 2018 (2 semesters) July-December 2019 July-December 2020</i> <i>And the following annual reports:</i> <i>July 2017-June 2018</i> <i>July 2018- June 2019</i> <i>July 2019- June 2020</i> <i>July 2020- June 2021</i> <i>(corresponds to this report)</i>		100% Four annual reports.	Correction: Eight PPR (biannual) and four PIRs (annual).
Output 4.1.2: Mid-term Evaluation and final evaluations, implementation and sustainability strategies adjusted to recommendations.	Q4 Y4 (MTR) Q1-Q2 Y5 (EF)	N/A	N/A	<i>Mid-Term Review conducted in Q4 Y3 and adjustments to activities and work plan based on recommendations.</i>	The final evaluation is finished. Its final report is expected by July 2021.	100%	Due to the extension of the project to June 2021, the Final Evaluation has been rescheduled to February-July 2021.
Output 4.1.3: Publication of	Q2 Y5	<i>1st Technical Report in</i>	<i>2nd Technical</i>	<i>To date, a proposal for</i>	Four Regional Reports and one General Technical	N/A	The Project implementation was delayed. The elaboration of terms

best practices and lessons learned.		preparation and publications in specialized reviews.	Report (Technical Report summarizing the progress and partial outcomes of the project, obtained to date) being developed and publications in specialized reviews.	the content of the Regional Technical Report has been elaborated and the progress reported in the previous PIR will be used as inputs One publication (in August 2019) in the FAO Aquaculture Newsletter (FAN): "Technological innovation in mussel seed collection: a response to climate change from fishing communities in southern Chile", available at: http://www.fao.org/3/ca5223en/ca5223en.pdf (Page 33).	Report systematising best practices and lessons learned, successfully finalised.			of reference and administrative process to hire external consultants was slower than expected, so that no conclusive outcomes were available for the preparation of the Technical Reports for year 1 and 2. Likewise, there were delays in processing and obtaining authorizations to carry out the aquaculture experiments; therefore, there were also inconclusive outcomes to advance in the Technical Report of year 3. In keeping with the above, the Project Team agreed to remove the Annual Technical Reports and replace them with four Regional Reports and one General Technical Report towards the end of the project, to systematise and report on the achievements and lessons learned from the project.
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4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

Please briefly summarize main progress towards achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):

As of June 2021, the following achievements and progress should be noted:

- Seven Interinstitutional Working Groups (IWG) on climate change associated with fisheries and aquaculture, established and functioning.
- Design of an Interoperable Information System that systematizes the variables of fisheries, aquaculture and climate change for operational decision-making and negotiations for their sustainability.
- Nine workshops held with 125 regional and community authorities (67 men and 58 women) under the Institutional Training Programme on Climate Change Adaptation in Fisheries and Aquaculture; four workshops with 82 national experts (58 men and 24 women): a B-Learning course on climate change with a total of 142 trained public officers (79 men and 63 women).
- 147 beneficiaries (68 men and 79 women) from the four pilot sites trained on climate change in fisheries and aquaculture.
- Training programme in Basic Local Environmental Monitoring in the four pilot sites.
- Protocol for obtaining an identity seal that recognizes fisheries and aquaculture coves in the process of adaptation to climate change. In addition, a seminar was held with relevant public actors who might be awarded the seal in the future.
- A Programme to add value to fishing products implemented and finalized in the four pilot sites.
- Experiences in small-scale aquaculture projects in areas of resource management of Choro *zapato* and Magellan mussel, Bull-kelp, Japanese oyster and Ogo-nori and a project to improve the collection of Chilean mussel seeds.
- Four Special Interest Tourism Programme (one in each cove), as a measure of adaptation to climate change through productive diversification, completed.
- A project for the use of by-catch in the coves of Riquelme, Coliumo and El Manzano.
- A project for the design of dynamic thematic maps that incorporate the effects of climate change as a support for the decision-making in the production process, completed in the four pilot sites.
- Prefeasibility study for the construction of a processing plant.
- Design of a 40-feet modular processing plant for value added products.
- Adaptation of a vessel for tourism activities in Riquelme cove.
- Creation of a women's cooperative for oysters farming in Tongoy.
- Design and construction of an oyster calibration machine.
- Ongoing awareness process on the effects of climate change in fisheries and aquaculture; 32 monthly news bulletins; 96 press releases; a brochure on adaptation to climate change designed and distributed; a Basic Guideline on climate change and a children's game on climate change associated with fisheries and aquaculture.
- 1 *Collection of Chilean mussel seeds Manual*.
- 1 *Collection of Chilean mussel seeds Brochure*.
- 1 *Japanese oyster Farming Manual*.
- 1 *Ogo-nori Farming Manual*.

- 1 *Bull-kelp Farming Manual*.
- 1 *Choro mussel and Magellan mussel Farming Manual*.
- 4 Manuals for value added of fish, molluscs and crustaceans.
- Final Evaluation successfully conducted between February and June 2021.

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?

- Achieving progress in the implementation of the work plan (August 2020 June 2021) in a context of pandemic with lockdown in several periods. In particular, the inability to visit the pilot sites.
- Changing several activities to online mode that should be face-to-face.
- The sustainability strategy of the results and products of the project should be oriented to the continue to raise awareness and promote a cultural transformation of the communities that depend on fishing and aquaculture. This cultural transformation means not only implementing adaptation practices to the anticipated effects of climate change but also instilling a culture of sustainability for the resources and environments on which these communities depend.
- The joint work of all the actors directly and indirectly involved in the Sustainability Strategy must be coordinated in a decentralized governance, which promotes education and training, encourages the appropriation and scaling of actions, the replicability of initiatives in other territories, continuous improvement and, finally, the evaluation and monitoring of both the strategy and the actions implemented.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR.

For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project outcomes.

	FY2021 Development Objective rating¹⁶	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating¹⁷	Comments/reasons¹⁸ justifying the ratings for FY 2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	Satisfactory (S)	Satisfactory (S)	<p>Based on the MTR's recommendations, actions were carried out to overcome the problems identified, including a project extension at no-cost until June 2021. During this last period, most of the project's expected outcomes were accomplished. However, restrictions imposed by the health authority due to the COVID-19 pandemic, have severely affected field and face-to-face activities.</p> <p>At the same time, engagement and project ownership by government executing partners have improved significantly, which allows a successful closure and ensures post-project sustainability.</p>
Budget Holder	Satisfactory (S)	Satisfactory (S)	<p>In terms of its global environmental objective, the project made relevant progress during the last year of implementation, putting in place an advocacy and a communication strategy that has highlighted the project's outcomes and importance of climate change adaptation measures in the artisanal fisheries and small-scale aquaculture sectors. This has contributed to project ownership by the government which, together with the design and implementation of a sustainability strategy for the project, allows the continuity of relevant project outputs and outcomes. At the same time, all dissemination and training products, including best practices and lessons learned, have been duly finalised, ensuring technical capacities and information availability both for public officials of SUBPESCA, Ministry of the Environment, and project beneficiaries. In terms of implementation, the project is almost finished, with remaining activities such as administrative project closure, final reports and specific field activities that had to be postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>

¹⁶ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environmental objective/s it set out to be met. For more information on ratings, definitions please see Annex 1.

¹⁷ **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please see Annex 1.

¹⁸ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence.

GEF Operational Focal Point	Satisfactory (S)	Satisfactory (S)	Significant implementation progress at different levels and achievement of outputs and outcomes, despite the restrictions and difficulties due to the COVID 19 pandemic. Relevant improvement of the relationship with government counterparts and engagement with the project implementation.
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	Satisfactory (S)	Satisfactory (S)	During the fourth year of implementation, the relationship between the project and the national counterparts (Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Ministry of the Environment) were strengthened and have ensured positive outcomes. The project produced defined outputs and outcomes that will attract additional financing after the project. For example, the practical manuals on (a) small-scale aquaculture, and (b) adding value to fishery products, are of immense value to national counterparts and can be used beyond the project area. Mainstreaming the gender approach in the project made it possible to implement effective solutions to increase economic benefits and create opportunities for women and men and, overall, to reduce vulnerability to climate change. It is also key to highlight the excellent work of the project on capacity building on climate change adaptation for: (a) public officials, national experts and decision-makers, and (b) artisanal fishers and small-scale aquaculture communities. Its achieved outcomes on capacity building make the project a regional reference to be replicated in different countries. In terms of sustainability, the Project team developed a comprehensive plan in close consultation with national counterparts to replicate and sustain the work developed within the project area, and beyond. Post-project activities will need to strengthen the current institutional framework and governance associated with climate change (Regional Climate Change Committees), and explicitly incorporate this variable in the Chilean Fisheries Management Committees. The Project team was able to implement most activities despite the many difficulties encountered as a consequence of Covid-related restrictions.

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Satisfactory (S)	Satisfactory (S)	<p>During the last year of implementation, the project continued to build and strengthen the coordination mechanism between relevant institutions in climate change and fisheries, and also maintained its capacity building and knowledge exchange activities, which was especially challenging considering the restrictions from the Covid19 pandemic. The project has successfully delivered most of its outputs and satisfactorily achieved all of the proposed outcomes. Likewise, the project implemented measures to overcome challenges identified by the mid term review, concerning the communication strategy and developed a sustainability plan in consultation with relevant counterparts. Some pending matters that will be passed on to national counterparts are to ensure the long-term appropriation of the techniques for climate change adaptation by fisherfolks and local communities, including the Seal of Identity developed by the project, that could promote resilient means of production and livelihoods if adequately understood and implemented.</p>
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5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress towards complying with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk approved in June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table for CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low**-risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified for CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pests and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
Social risk: Indigenous peoples participating in fishers' organizations and living outside direct Project intervention areas refuse project activities.	The Project has developed actions in the territory including all the actors. In addition, many of the indigenous people are	Indigenous communities of the pilot site are committed to the		Project Coordination Unit and Zone Technicians.

	fishers and participate, as the whole community, in project activities.	Project and actively participate.		
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY.				

If the project did not include an ESM Plan at the CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk rating is still valid; if not, what is the new rating and explain.

Overall Project Risk rating (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk rating is still valid²⁰. If not, what is the new rating and explain.
Moderate	Yes

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>

²⁰ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk rating is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE					
<p>The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant.</p>					

	Risk	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Institutional risk: Changes in institutional and organizational administrations could affect the prioritization of commitments or development objectives and affect the continuity of the adaptation measures implementation.	S	A high-level meeting with the new Undersecretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture and the new Undersecretary of the Environment is required, to report on project implementation progress and request their pronouncements and institutional commitment to ensure the sustainability of the initiatives launched in the project framework.	The Project Steering Committee meeting is scheduled for 23 July 2021. Work has been done on the agenda and presentation of the Project progress and its 2021 work.	For the fifth time during the course of the project, there was a change of Undersecretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture. Likewise, for the third time during the course of the project, there was a change of Undersecretary of the Environment, a new person took office on 11 February 2020.

²¹ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

²² If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on implementation progress or outcomes. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period.

	Risk	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
2	Institutional risk: Change of priorities among public and private institutions, to share and /or provide access to information available on climate change.	L	The project has encouraged the participation of its technicians in different instances where information on Climate Change is shared. Mainly in virtual meetings of the regional commissions on climate change (CORECC).		Despite the current situation (state of emergency), there is no major change in priorities. The Framework Law on CC continues to make progress and guidelines have been developed to update the Sectoral Adaptation Plan (fisheries and aquaculture).
3	Institutional risk: Insufficient interinstitutional coordination, both at national and local levels, and poor cooperation mechanisms with the private sector and artisanal fishers.	L	A strategy for the sustainability of the Interinstitutional advisory Working Groups on Climate Change is being developed. Advocacy work is being carried out with key actors, supported by the new communications team, including the development of policy briefs.	All IWG have been established and are operational.	Work is underway on the sustainability plan for the Regional and Local Inter-agency Coordination Groups (IWG).

	Risk	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
4	Political-institutional risk: Financial sustainability, to scaling climate change adaptation measures (developed in the pilot project areas).	S	To date, there is no strategy to ensure the sustainability (in financial terms) of the adaptation measures undertaken.	The Project has a sustainability strategy that was discussed with the executing partners and there are already some actions that were incorporated by SUBPESCA in its exploratory budget for 2022.	The sustainability strategy will include the achievement of financial commitments to provide sustainability and/or replication of project's actions

	Risk	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
5	Social risk: Lack of interest or scepticism of artisanal fishers and small-scale aquaculture farmers in the pilot coves.	L	The project has carried out participatory work in the coves, incorporating local actors with gender equity. It has also developed work with the municipalities in the rural coves.	In the period covered by this report, the project completed a series of climate change adaptation practices related to productive diversification and livelihoods.	This risk was mitigated by installing a display of meteorological and oceanographic information in those coves that had not advanced in the monitoring program. In El Manzano, where seed collection is essential, there is great participation and use of instruments for monitoring. The experience was so successful that the beneficiaries have kept the equipment at Liceo de Hornopirén and will be in charge of providing technical assistance to calibrate them.

	Risk	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
6	Economic risk: Presence of (national and/or international) economic crisis could reduce institutional budgetary allocations and the participation of various stakeholders.	M	High level meetings will be held with the new authorities and a sustainability strategy will be drafted in July, further developed during August-September and implemented during the period of October 2020- June 2021.	During this period, a series of high-level meetings were held, in addition to the Steering committee meetings, between FAO Representative in Chile and the authorities of SUBPESCA and MMA. A mutually agreed Sustainability strategy and public policy guidelines were developed.	The meetings of the Technical Committee of the Project managed to overcome the deficiencies that were identified in the mid-term evaluation and advance in relevant agreements so that the processes initiated by the Project have future financing.

	Risk	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
7	Weather contingency risks: Possibility of extreme events (El Niño) and natural disasters (tidal waves, storms, earthquakes, tsunamis, climate variability and others) throughout the development of the Project, implying significant changes in the conditions of natural baseline of the project.		The project will include measures aimed at building climate change risk maps and will develop a participatory environmental monitoring system in pilot locations. In this way, the project considers as a priority the strengthening of a simple early warning systems to be applied at the national and local levels. Good fisheries and aquaculture practices will also contribute to build resilience to climate variability.	The Project performed a vulnerability analysis to climate change in the four pilot coves at the beginning and in the final phase of the project. A Manual was produced for a participatory environmental monitoring system to improve the capacity of fishery and aquaculture communities to adapt to climate change in Chile. The IFOP finalised and put into operation an interoperable information system, which systematises and integrates fisheries, aquaculture and climate change data. https://www.ifop.cl/red-de-monitoreo-cambio-climatico/	The IFOP interoperable information system has been included in the sustainability strategy.

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	M	<p>The MTR carried out in September 2019 (concluded in February 2020), and which covered the period from April 2017 to December 2019 suggested, based on the social crisis of October 2019 in Chile, an extension of the project until December 2020. However, with the COVID-19, the conditions for implementing the project changed considerably as various field activities remain to be carried out in the coming months. In order to achieve the Project's objective to "reduce vulnerability to climate change in fisheries and aquaculture in Chile and increase its capacity of adaptation to climate change", it is essential to carry out the field activities that are pending (e.g. small-scale aquaculture pilot studies) to ensure that the production, transformation and food supply chains to face climate change are implemented. Based on the above justifications, an extension of the project to June 2021 was approved by the Steering Committee to ensure the completion of field activities and to fully document the lessons and experiences learned. This has allowed the project to successfully finalize the different adaptation practices in the 4 pilot coves during the extension of the project, being possible to conclude that the measure adopted was the correct one.</p>

7. Adjustments to Project Strategy – Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had an MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
<p>Recommendation 1a to FAO Project Managers: it is recommended that the FAO Representation in Chile provides greater political and institutional support in order to influence the fisheries agenda, looking for greater engagement and ownership of fisheries authorities at both, national and regional level. Hence, it is suggested that the actions to close the project be oriented towards positioning the project in the joint political agenda between the Ministry of the Environment and SUBPESCA, taking advantage of the post-COP25 commitments. This can be achieved by including the Project's good practices into the SUBPESCA budget</p>	<p>The Work Plan Preparation and Annual Budget put emphasis on prioritizing activities and outputs aimed at their appropriation by regional and national authorities through the strengthening of the Communication Component (systematization of good practices and key messages) and the hiring of dedicated professionals to monitoring and positioning project outcomes among the authorities of the Ministry of the Environment and SUBPESCA.</p> <p>Indications were given about the relevance of operational Intersectoral Working Groups (IWGs) at the regional and national levels. In addition to the local IWGs so that community authorities take the lead in adapting to climate change in rural coastal communities (example Manzano Cove), the Ministry of the Environment was asked to appoint a new representative given the low participation of the current representative. The response was positive and relevant participation from the Ministry has been achieved.</p> <p>High-level meetings were scheduled between the FAO Representative and the Under-Secretaries of the Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture to ensure the sustainability of project actions. After the change of the Under-Secretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture early in 2021, a meeting with the Head of Staff was rapidly scheduled in order to redefine working mechanisms with the new authorities. Thereafter, an excellent relationship has been maintained, contributing to project's appropriation and sustainability.</p>
<p>Recommendation 1b to FAO Project Managers: it is recommended that the project's contribution to national fisheries and climate change adaptation policies in the fisheries and aquaculture sector be disseminated, such as the Draft Framework Law on Climate Change, the Climate Change Adaptation Plan in Fisheries and Aquaculture, the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change, the Bonus Programme for the Seaweed</p>	<p>The project has hired a specialized communications firm to develop a communication strategy to include project outcomes in the national agenda via editorials, guides, videos and policy guidelines; and to promote a much more active FAO involvement in the process of enriching public policy on Climate Change in the fisheries sector.</p> <p>In keeping with the same, the project has published several manuals, guidelines and brochures, and carried out workshops, seminars, together with numerous media appearances.</p>

Stocking and Farming and the Law on Coves.	
Recommendation 2a to FAO Project Managers: it is recommended that Component 3 includes actions to develop (and implement) a public policy advocacy plan through a communication strategy geared towards national and regional decision makers as well as key stakeholders, so that processes and knowledge produced or anchored by the Project, mainstream resilience into the regulatory and administrative framework and can effectively and efficiently undertake or support adaptation in the Chilean small-scale fisheries and aquaculture sector. With the knowledge and processes generated or anchored by the Project, mechanisms should be developed to generate advocacy for fisheries management to respond quickly to the effects of climate change. For example, with just seven months to go before the closure of the project, serious delays were identified regarding permits for fishing new species and experimental aquaculture, despite the previous technical support.	<p>The Project has strengthened the implementation of Component 3 through the design and implementation of a public policy advocacy plan and a communication strategy aimed at national and regional decision makers, that have contributed to project ownership and sustainability.</p> <p>IWG at a regional and local level have been promoted as a key regional stakeholder, being included into the Regional Climate Changes Councils.</p> <p>Studies and analyses carried out by the project have provided technical recommendations in order to facilitate future legislative decisions aimed at obtaining permits for fishing new species but no 'actions' could be committed because this would require amending the current legal framework.</p> <p>Experimental aquaculture analysed by consultants considering relevant recommendations for productive diversification as an adaptation tool.</p>
Recommendation 2b to Project managers: it is recommended to systematise all lessons learned in the pilots, to propose actions towards greater flexibility in the regulatory and administrative framework, so that the administrative authority's response to sectoral requirements is more agile and responsive to the challenges posed by climate change.	<p>Main actions implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting of Technical Reports for each of the four coves. • Drafting of the Project's Technical Report. • Closing events at regional/local level, to report on the achievements to the executing partners, strategic partners, beneficiaries and civil society. • Online closing event with high-level panelists http://www.fao.org/americas/eventos/ver/es/c/1401195/

Recommendation 3 to Project managers: it is recommended that the project team develops a monitoring and evaluation plan based on those actions that have not yet been implemented, such as the communication strategy, but are decisive for the closure of the project, including the relevant accountability processes.	PMU defined a new Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy, considering weekly meetings for tracking advances and outputs committed in the ProDoc and addressing gaps in the remaining project life cycle including reviewing the respective accountability and the GEF Tracking Tool for monitoring project progress.
Recommendation 4 to FAO Project Managers: it is recommended that the objectives, actions and progress of Component 3 on communication be reviewed in order to implement it efficiently and effectively in the remainder of the Project and to closely monitor how the budget is spent in order to direct it towards actions that will effectively raise awareness about CC in the coves, such as the development of regional adaptation plans for fisheries and aquaculture.	<p>The actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a communication strategy to include the project outcomes in the national agenda, considering opinion editorials, videos and policy guidelines published. • Workshops and publications of documents/guides in order to raise awareness on climate change in the coves through • Participation of project's technical teams in regional seminars and workshops for the design of regional adaptation plans for fisheries and aquaculture.
Recommendation 5 to Project managers and FAO Representation in Chile: it is recommended that the Project Team establishes joint work mechanisms between the different stakeholders, decision makers at the national and regional level, and Project partners, through a protocol designed to structure their relationships and make them more agile than the current ones. This protocol should be based on the elements of a new organizational structure that will leverage the implementation of the outputs, monitoring the state of progress, and assuming catalyst actions when necessary.	<p>Building on the development of the work plan and the adjustments made because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the project team, together with the LTO, designed and put in place cooperative work mechanisms to provide greater autonomy to the area technicians and contribute to more robust and effective mechanisms to provide feedback from the project coordination and LTO to the field teams.</p> <p>At the same time, the Project Management Unit has implemented better communication and monitoring mechanisms for activities and pending tasks and developed a group work structure for a fluid discussion on planning, monitoring and directing key activities.</p>
Recommendation 6 to Project managers: To achieve the outcomes efficiently and effectively, it is necessary to maintain the interest of the direct beneficiaries through political commitments and the	The project has implemented communication actions in order to keep the interest of the direct beneficiaries through political commitment and the capitalization of experiences and technical-scientific learning.

<p>capitalization of the experiences and technical-scientific and field learning stemming from the daily work. This should be reflected through communications, radio and television reports, and by identifying the project's contributions to the fisheries and aquaculture sector and its regulations. It is required that all the institutional actors take ownership since they will be the future custodians of the outcomes and scopes of the outputs continuity and/or outcomes.</p>	<p>Exchange visits between fishers and aquaculture farmers from the pilot coves were planned and executed according to COVID-19 Pandemic and mobility restrictions. Additionally, audiovisual spots about local practices were carried out. All of the above, with the aim of (i) promoting the exchange of experiences and lessons learned on the adaptation measures and strategies implemented, (ii) enhancing the exchange of local knowledge and (iii) contributing to the replication and scaling up project outcomes. In addition, the project team has designed a sustainability strategy that includes actions to promote ownership and institutionalization of all actors.</p>
<p>Recommendation 7 to Project managers and FAO Representation in Chile: it is suggested that the Project Team, accompanied by FAO as implementing agency, develops an exit strategy and a sustainability and continuity plan in order to implement it as soon as possible and thus, ensure outputs and outcomes sustainability. This plan should include a sustainable institutionalization scheme of the bodies or processes that were created or anchored by the Project, such as the IGW, RCCC (that the project's proposals be included on the regional public agenda, inter-institutional committees, training courses, etc.). This plan should also include a strategy to replicate and scale up the pilot activities in other coves of the country. Likewise, lessons learned from the operation of the project should be inputs for the FAO Representation in future projects.</p>	<p>The preparation of the Annual Work Plan and Budget August 2020 – June 2021 placed emphasis on defining an exit strategy, prioritizing a Communications Plan along with the definition of key actions for greater impact on decision makers at the sub-national and national levels.</p> <p>In line with the above, the communications company and the Project team have made relevant efforts positioning project outcomes at a national and regional level.</p> <p>The project team has implemented a sustainability plan considering a series of meetings with the key stakeholders where the project activities should be hosted. At the same time, relevant work has been done in terms of training, awareness and pilots of farming, productive transformation and tourism strategies, aiming to anchor processes and activities at the central, regional and local levels.</p> <p>The activities related to productive diversification for the coastal communities' adaptation to climate change, have guides and manuals and socio-economic analysis to be adopted by other communities.</p> <p>Finally, a strategy to reproduce the project's Experiences has been put in place and new GEF projects related to marine ecosystems have already included actions taken from this project in their components.</p>
<p>Recommendation 8 to Project managers, LTO and FAO Representation in Chile: Project outputs and processes face financial risks that might compromise the sustainability of the outputs and outcomes achieved and to be</p>	<p>The sustainability strategy agreed upon by the project team included recommendations and estimations on the costs of maintaining the project outputs and outcomes and a specific budget for maintaining the project outcomes.</p> <p>In addition, the project redirected its communication and advocacy efforts with key actors at the regional and national level to make their</p>

<p>achieved. It is recommended to analyse the costs to maintain the Project outputs and outcomes and allocate a special budget for the same.</p>	<p>contributions visible and to move towards long-term strengthening of public policies and instruments.</p> <p>Within the Institutional Training Programme framework, an Interinstitutional Workshop was carried out with decision makers and officials in charge of budget items in order to draw attention to the urgent need of allocating state budget to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and assess climate change adaptation strategies and measures in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.</p>
<p>Recommendation 9 to Project managers, LTO and FAO Representation in Chile: It is suggested to document the methodology used in the selection of the Pilot sites and the lessons learned, including the problems or weaknesses of each pilot site to use this information when scaling up the Project.</p>	<p>The lessons-learned methodology is systematized in PRODOC and is complemented through the documents produced in the project: Guides, Manuals, Brochures, among others.</p>
<p>Recommendation 10 to Project managers, LTO and FAO Representation in Chile: it is recommended to boost government engagement in project leadership in an explicit manner to avoid the isolation of the project amidst the various relevant government areas.</p>	<p>As part of the sustainability strategy, the project team has engaged with different government areas in order to include them in the project to avoid the isolation of the project from the relevant government areas.</p> <p>At the same time, the FAO Office in Chile has reinforced procedures and actions to plan the administrative processes and provide technical and operational support to the project.</p>
<p>Recommendation 11 to Project managers, LTO, gender focal point, indigenous peoples focal point and FAO Representation in Chile: For future FAO projects, it is recommended to develop specific indicators for gender and indigenous peoples' issues and draw up a protocol to evaluate the impact of projects on equality in decision-making, equality in access to productive resources, equality in access to goods and services and markets, and reduction of women's workload, before, during and after the project. It is advisable to carry out participatory processes during the design of the project including Native Peoples' recommendations and visions in the construction of</p>	<p>All FAO Chile GEF projects have specific gender and indigenous peoples' indicators, including Gender Action Plans, as well as participatory processes that actively incorporate indigenous peoples.</p> <p>The project has fostered and promoted women participation in all components, having relevant outcomes that are being systematized for dissemination, including large participation of women in trainings and monitoring activities and the constitution of a women's cooperative.</p>

the components, objectives and MML	
<p>Recommendation 12 to FAO Representation in Chile: Recommendation 12 to the FAO Chile Representation: it is recommended that for future FAO projects special attention be paid to Monitoring and Evaluation, with a view to achieving greater effectiveness and efficiency in monitoring actions and corrective measures, which in this project was a weakness, due to the lack of a dedicated professional and an effective system to facilitate follow-up and accountability.</p>	<p>The FAO Representation in Chile has strengthened Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), including the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardize monitoring meetings with project LTO. • Support of FAO Chile's GEF Task Manager to M&E activities. • Support of FAO Chile's Programme Assistant to M&E activities.
<p>Recommendation 13 to Project managers, LTO and FAO Representation in Chile: in keeping with the above, the MTR suggests extending the Project until December 2020 with a view to systematizing the lessons and experiences from the pilots in order to propose the exchange of experiences in the coves. Likewise, it is suggested that closing workshops should be organized with the different actors in each cove to share the concerns stemming from a new political, social and environmental scenario in Chile and how fishers may adapt to it. From these activities, an exit strategy could be developed to endorse the role of the Undersecretariat of Fisheries in a new environmental agenda of the Government, where FAO Chile can provide technical support and follow-up to future commitments. This extension should also be accompanied by the designation of a person responsible for monitoring and evaluation, who is in charge of</p>	<p>Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, an extension of the Project until June 2021 was requested in order to complete the field activities and systematize the lessons and experiences from the pilot sites.</p> <p>Field activities had to be reprogrammed and organized in order to comply with sanitary restrictions imposed by the health authority and most of the desk work has been finalized remotely.</p>

the strategic follow-up of the activities and achieving the goal established for the remaining time of the project.	
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Adjustments to the project strategy

Please note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs	No	
Project Indicators/Targets	No	

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, mid-term review, final evaluation or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	<p>Original NTE: December 2019 Revised NTE: June 30, 2021</p> <p>Justification: Due to a delay in project implementation due to the social turmoil from October 2019 in Chile, a no-cost extension was requested until June 2020. An additional 1-year extension was afterwards requested due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, until June 2021.</p>

8. Stakeholders' engagement

Please report on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholders' engagement (based on the description of the stakeholders' engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))

If your project had a stakeholder engagement plan, specify whether any new stakeholders have been identified/engaged:

If a stakeholder engagement plan was not requested for your project at CEO endorsement stage, please

- list all stakeholders engaged in the project
- please indicate if the project works with Civil Society Organizations and/or NGOs
- briefly describe stakeholders' engagement events, specifying time, date stakeholders engaged, purpose (information, consultation, participation in decision making, etc.) and outcomes.

Please also indicate if the private sector has been involved in your project and provide the nature of the private sector actors, their role in the project and the way they were involved.

The stakeholders identified in the PRODOC continue participating in the project as reported in the previous PIR, however, after the development of several activities such as, the constitution of Interinstitutional Working Groups, the execution of the Institutional Training Programme and the development of local practices, new partners have been incorporated.

Below is the complete list of stakeholders that have or are participating in the different initiatives promoted by the project (including stakeholders identified in the PRODOC).

Implementing partners:

Undersecretary of Fishing and Aquaculture, includes Zonal Directorates of Fishing and Aquaculture of Arica and Parinacota, Antofagasta and Tarapaca, Coquimbo, Biobio and Ñuble, Los Lagos.

The Ministry of the Environment includes Regional Ministerial Secretariats of the Environment of Tarapaca, Coquimbo, Biobio and Los Lagos.

The implementing partners participate in decision-making processes, technical consultations and support the implementation of the initiatives developed in the project framework; they are also members of the Steering Committee, Technical Management Committee and Interinstitutional Working Groups.

Beneficiaries:

Union of Independent Workers (S.T.I) Fishers of El Morro, Iquique; S.T.I. Seafood Divers, Assistant and similar branches Iquique Bay; S.T.I Shellfish farmers and Albatross Divers, Iquique; Association of independent divers and fishers and similar artisanal branches of Tongoy; Aquaculture Cooperative M-31; Cooperative of divers and fishers of Tongoy (COOPEMACH); Trade Association of divers and fishers and related artisanal branches of Tongoy (A.G. Tongoy); Union of divers and artisanal fishers of Tongoy: Union of Artisanal Fishers, Pelagic Shipowners and Related Activities of the cove Vegas of Coliumo; Trade Association of Shipowners and Smaller Boats. A.G Minor Coliumo; Union of Independent Workers of Artisanal Fishers, Shipowners and Related Activities of Coliumo cove; Union of Independent Workers of Fishers of Coliumo cove; Union of Independent Workers of Artisanal Fishers; Shore and Seaweed Collectors of Coliumo cove; Union of Independent Workers of Artisanal Fisherwomen and Seaweed Collectors, Coliumo cove; Trade Association of Artisanal Fishers and Seaweed Collectors of Coliumo cove

(PESALCO A.G.); Coliumo Marina Farm (ACUICMAR). S.T.I. Artisanal Fishers, Seafood Divers and Similar Branches Puntilla Quillon; S.T.I Artisanal Fishers, Seafood and Seaweed Divers and Similar Branches El Manzano cove; S.T.I Artisanal Fishers, Seafood Divers and Similar Branches San Pedro El Manzano; S.T.I Artisanal Fishers and Seaweed collectors and Similar Branches San Juan El Manzano; Shore Collector Group La Estrellita of El Manzano; El Manzano cove Indigenous Community; Puntilla Quillon Indigenous Community; Quiebra Ola Indigenous Community.

The beneficiaries actively participate in the training programmes and implementation of adaptation practices that include demonstrative experiences in the field of tourism, incorporation of added value to fishing resources, productive diversification, among others.

Strategic partners:

Regional Ministerial Secretariat of Economy: Tarapacá, Coquimbo, Biobío, and Los Lagos.

National Tourism Service, Tarapacá Region.

National Service of Fisheries and Aquaculture includes Regional Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of Tarapacá, Coquimbo, Biobio and Los Lagos.

General Directorate of the Maritime Territory and Merchant Marine includes Maritime Governance and Harbour Masters.

Regional Governments of Tarapaca, Coquimbo, Biobio and Los Lagos.

Regional Commission for the Use of the Coastline in the Biobio and Los Lagos Region.

Municipalities of Iquique, Huara, Coquimbo, Tome, Hualaihue communes.

Universities: Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Valparaíso, Universidad de Concepción, Universidad Catolica del Norte, Universidad Austral de Chile, Universidad Los Lagos, Universidad Santo Tomas, Universidad Arturo Prat and Universidad de Puerto Montt.

Research Centres: Fisheries Development Institute (IFOP), Fisheries Research Institute (INPESCA), Centre for Applied Research of the SEA (CIAM), Centre for Arid Zone Studies (CEAZA), Centre for Social System Studies (CESSO), COPAS SUR-AUSTRAL Centre, EULA Centre, Universidad de Concepcion, MUSELS Nucleus, Interdisciplinary Centre for Aquaculture Research (INCAR).

Schools: Gabriela Mistral Primary School of Iquique, David Leon Tapia School of Tongoy, Tongoy Private School, del Medio School of Coliumo, Technical School of Tongoy, Rural School of El Manzano cove: Las Gaviotas Kindergarten of El Manzano cove, Technical School of Hornopiren.

Private sector:

Federation of S.T.I of Artisanal Fishers and seafood divers of the first region (FEBUPESCA); Association of Shipowners and Fishing Industries of the Great North A.G. (ASIPNOR); Corporation Great North; Pisagua Sumergido Diving Centre; Regional Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change: Federation of Artisanal Fishers of Elqui (FETREMAR); AMERB Cooperative Punta Lengua de vaca; Regional Federation of Artisanal Fishers of Biobio Region, FEREPa BIOBIO; Federation of Artisanal Fishers of Biobio, (FEDEPES BIOBIO); Fishing Industry Association (A.G. ASIPES BIOBIO); Federation of Artisanal Fishers of Hualaihue.

Civil Society_

Neighbourhood council of Tongoy; Neighbourhood council of sector El Manzano cove; Neighbourhood council of sector Puntilla Quillon of El Manzano cove; Neighbourhood council of sector Manzano Alto of El Manzano cove; Neighbourhood council of sector Quiebra Ola of El Manzano cove.

The strategic partners have participated in diagnostic and information gathering workshops, climate change awareness workshops, workshops to disseminate outcomes, training courses and other instances, have been providers of information and have supported the implementation of different activities in the regions and

localities of intervention of the project, and are also expected to contribute to the replication of successful initiatives after the project.

9. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)

Was a gender analysis undertaken or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages? Please briefly indicate the gender differences here.

Does the M&E system have gender-disaggregated data? How is the project tracking gender outcomes and impacts?

Does the project staff have gender expertise?

If possible, indicate in which outcomes area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

- closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources
- improving women's participation and decision making; and or
- generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

The Project Document does not have a gender plan as such; however, it shows targets in relation to the percentage of women's participation. In this context, the participation of women has been emphasized, exceeding expectations in relation to the committed in the PRODOC. For example, in the case of Coastal Communities' Training Programme for Climate Change Adaptation in Fisheries and Aquaculture, 147 beneficiaries were trained (68 men and 79 women), 54% women what exceeded expectations. In the case of the Institutional Training Programme, nine workshops were held with regional, zonal and communal authorities, in which 67 men and 58 women participated (total: 125 people); one B-Learning Course for public officials with the participation of 142 stakeholders (79 men and 63 women); four workshops held with national experts, with the participation of 58 men and 24 women (total: 82 people).

Likewise, a group of 15 women collectors from the shore of the commune of Hualaihue actively participated in a course of sea products added value. As regards Tongoy cove, a group of women working on the extraction of razor clams, joined and participated with great interest in an experimental Japanese oyster farming as a way of productive diversification. As regards Coliumo, the composition of beneficiaries is mainly formed by seaweed farmer women, who have participated in all project activities in a crosswise manner. In Riquelme cove, the group of beneficiaries is almost entirely formed by men; however, a number of women from the cove have joined the project who carry out complementary activities to fishing, such as women in charge of kitchens and market stalls, who have joined the training courses and activities related to the project of fish product value added.

In all the pilot sites there was also a great interest and participation of women in the special interest tourism programmes: in Riquelme cove 12 women representing 31% of the total number of participants; in Tongoy cove, 11 women representing 50% of participants; in Coliumo cove, 12 women equivalent to 46% of the participants and in El Manzano-Hualaihue cove, 16 women equivalent to a 67% of the participants.

10. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / outputs (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval

In the area of knowledge management, the following activities have been carried out: Training programme on adaptation to climate change in fisheries and aquaculture at two levels, the first in charge of COPAS centre of the Universidad de Concepcion, aimed at public officials and decision makers, and the second in charge of the Centre for Social Studies (CESSO) aimed at coastal communities, which produced a Student's Manual and a Teacher's Guide to be replicated, with the purpose of repeating the course in the future (post project) in other coves of the country. Likewise, the various projects carried out by service suppliers have held workshops with experts on the effects of climate change on the fisheries and aquaculture sector, such as the workshops held by the Institute for Fisheries Development (IFOP) within the framework of the Design of an Interoperable Information System that systematises and integrates variables on fishery, aquaculture and climate change; workshops with experts carried out by the Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Valparaíso related to the Design of Thematic Maps that incorporate the effects of climate change; workshops carried out by the EULA centre of Universidad de Concepcion for knowledge transfer and strengthening of capacities in the area of environmental variability. On the other hand, all the demonstrative experiences to improve adaptation to climate change carried out with beneficiaries have included knowledge transfer through training in marine resource farming techniques, productive diversification of small-scale artisanal fisheries, incorporation of added value to post-capture fisheries and aquaculture products, special interest tourism, among others.

The lessons learned and good practices adopted will be systematized and published through a General Technical Report and four Regional Reports.

In relation to the Communications Strategy, the Mid-Term Review (MTR) carried out at the end of 2019, identified that the levels of progress for Component 3: Strengthening knowledge and awareness on climate change in coastal communities, are low, that the basis for achieving the necessary awareness and knowledge in fishing communities has not been established and that visibility of the Project has not been achieved. To date the project has advertising products, but not products to raise awareness on the effects of climate change with the main stakeholders in coastal communities and decision makers. Hence, the MTR recommended strengthening component 3 of communication, for which, a team of communication specialists (Tironi y Asociados S.A.) joined the project in May 2020, to work on effective and efficient communication to ensure that the commitments of the institutions are met before the project closure and develop a communication strategy to place project's outcomes in the national agenda via opinion editorials and policy briefs to SUBPESCA.

Publications about the Project in specialized reviews, media and social networks during the period of July 2019-June 2020 are listed below:

Project information brochure available at:
<http://www.fao.org/3/ca5785es/CA5785ES.pdf>

Lovatelli, A. Godoy, C. & Contreras, J. 2019. Technological innovation in mussel seed collection: a response to climate change from fishing communities in southern Chile. FAO Aquaculture Newsletter, No. 60, pp. 33–34. (<http://www.fao.org/3/ca5223en/ca5223en.pdf>).

Aguilar-Manjarrez, J., Godoy, C., Vásquez, C. & Novoa, M. 2020. Diversification of Productive Activities and Innovation: Keys to Reducing Vulnerability of Artisanal Fisheries to Climate Change in Chile. FAO Aquaculture Newsletter, No.62, pp. 20-22. (<http://www.fao.org/3/cb1550en/cb1550en.pdf>).

Aguilar-Manjarrez, J., Norambuena, R., Tapia, C. & Saavedra, L. 2021. Capacity-building: key to reducing vulnerability of artisanal fisheries and small-scale aquaculture to climate change in Chile. FAO Aquaculture Newsletter, No. 63, 47-49 (<http://www.fao.org/3/cb4850en/cb4850en.pdf>).

Aguilar-Manjarrez, J., Godoy, C., Naranjo, L., DeAndrade, R., Ivanovic., Rayes, M., & Garay, J. 2021. Artisanal Fisheries and Small-Scale Aquaculture in Chile from a Gender and Climate Change Perspective. FAO Aquaculture Newsletter, No. 63, pp. 45-47 (<http://www.fao.org/3/cb4850en/cb4850en.pdf>).

Norambuena, R. y Aguilar-Manjarrez, J. 2021. Océanos: Nuestro principal aliado natural frente al cambio climático. Revista AQUA. (<https://www.aqua.cl/columnas/oceanos-nuestro-principal-aliado-natural-frente-al-cambio-climatico/>).

Aguilar-Manjarrez, J. 2021. Strengthening the adaptive capacity of aquaculture communities to Climate change in Chile. Chapter 6. Sustainable Aquaculture Book. Benchmark Genetics Chile.

Manuals y Guidelines

Barbieri, M.A., Aguilar-Manjarrez, J. y Lovatelli, A. 2020. Guía básica - Cambio climático pesca y acuicultura. Fortalecimiento de la capacidad de adaptación en el sector pesquero y acuícola chileno al cambio climático. Santiago de Chile, FAO. <http://www.fao.org/3/cb1598es/cb1598es.pdf>

FAO y CESSO. 2021. Cambio climático - Manual práctico para la pesca artesanal y la acuicultura a pequeña escala en Chile - Edición revisada. Santiago de Chile. <http://www.fao.org/3/cb3566es/cb3566es.pdf>

FAO y CESSO. 2021. Cambio climático - Guía para el facilitador del aprendizaje - Edición revisada. Santiago de Chile. <http://www.fao.org/3/cb3574es/cb3574es.pdf>

FAO y Centro-EULA. 2021. Manual para un sistema de monitoreo ambiental participativo, que mejore la capacidad de adaptación al cambio climático de las comunidades pesqueras y acuícolas en Chile. Santiago de Chile. <http://www.fao.org/3/cb3579es/cb3579es.pdf>

FAO y UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCIÓN. 2021. Manual de capacitación en adaptación al cambio climático en pesca y acuicultura en Chile. Fortalecimiento de la capacidad de adaptación en el sector pesquero y acuícola chileno al cambio climático. Santiago de Chile, FAO.

Manual for mussel seeds collection.

Poster for mussel seeds collection.

Manual for Japanese oyster farming.

Manual for ogo-nori farming.

Manual for sea chicory farming.

Manual for choro mussel and Magellan mussel farming.

Public-Private Round Table in the framework of the Tourism Strategy Action Plan

Publication in Facebook of the National Service of Tourism (SERNATUR) Tarapacá Region, 22.07.2019

<https://www.facebook.com/Turismotarapaca/posts/2160620427380786>

Institutional Training Programme. Publication at:

Aqua, 11.11.2019

<http://www.aqua.cl/2019/11/11/investigadores-dictaron-taller-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico-en-pesca-y-acuicultura/>

INCAR.cl, 11.11.2019

<https://www.incar.cl/es/investigadores-de-copas-sur-austral-y-del-centro-incar-dictaron-taller-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico-en-pesca-y-acuicultura-en-valparaiso/>

Launch of the Heritage Tour that includes Riquelme cove as a tourism attraction.

Publication at:

Facebook of the National Service of Tourism (SERNATUR) Tarapacá Region, 03.12.19

<https://www.facebook.com/Turismotarapaca/posts/2416251521817674>

La Mega FM, 26.11.2019

<https://www.lamegafm.cl/?p=27520>

Diario El Longino, 27.11.2019

<http://www.diariolongino.cl/flip/iqq1127/files/basic-html/page7.html>

La Estrella de Iquique, 27.11.2019

<https://www.estrellaiquique.cl/impres/2019/11/27/full/cuerpo-principal/6/>

SUBPESCA.CL, 28.11.2019

<http://www.subpesca.cl/portal/617/w3-article-106058.html>

Mundo Acuicola, 29.11.2019

<https://www.mundoacuicola.cl/new/noticias/maritimo/pescadores-promueven-visitas-en-clave-patrimonial-a-caleta-iquiquena/>

Beautification of Riquelme cove: activity within the framework of the Tourism Strategy Action Plan. Publication at:

El Longino Newspaper (Page. 05), 09.03.20

<http://www.diariolongino.cl/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/iquique200309.pdf>

Descubre Tarapacá, 07.03.20

<https://descubretarapaca.cl/caleta-riquelme-en-la-avanzada-del-turismo/?fbclid=IwAR0EGjcu7Lfzy2f65B2TYJUC10CZSShZxPXACCJPOdJHOkjiXThvcl cos>

La Iquiqueña Magazine, 06.03.20

<https://laiquiquena.com/inician-hermoseamiento-de-caleta-riquelme/?fbclid=IwAR2LjKvYoCLcyEQ69Ez1DCMQ8ZKFqA59St3zSX-bVfNpN7n3rrsTz7FVqWY>

El Reportero, 07.03.20

<https://elreporterodeiquique.com/partio-primera-etapa-de-hermoseamiento-en-caleta-riquelme/>

Dinamica digital, 07.03.20

<https://dinamicadigital.cl/partio-primera-etapa-de-hermoseamiento-en-caleta-riquelme/>

CEI Noticias Iquique, 07.03.20

<https://ceinoticias.cl/2020/03/07/caleta-riquelme-recibe-obras-de-hermosamiento/>

Iquiquevision, 07.03.20

<https://iquiquevision.cl/2020/03/07/caleta-riquelme-recibe-obras-de-hermosamiento/>

La voz de Iquique, 08.03.20

<https://www.lavozdeiquique.cl/2020/03/partio-primera-etapa-de-hermoseamiento.html#.XmWBMO6yRx0.twitter>

Publication Facebook of the Regional Directorate of Tourism Tarapaca, 06.03.20

<https://www.facebook.com/Turismotarapaca/posts/2618240218285469>

Publication (video) Facebook, Municipality of Iquique, 08.03.20

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1044898712544122>

www.industrialespesqueros.cl, 07.03.20

<https://www.industrialespesqueros.cl/web/index.php/nt/n-a/99-noticias/418-primera-etapa-caleta-riquelme>

www.nortepesquero.cl, 07.03.20

<http://www.nortepesquero.cl/web/#noticias2>

Presentation of the Project to the Communal Council, Tomé. Published on Facebook of the Municipality of Tome on July 11th, 2019

<https://www.facebook.com/140835882759755/posts/1259015987608400?sfns=mo>

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=354094441932422>

Regional IWG planning workshop. Published on Facebook of the Zonal Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of Biobio on August 13th, 2019.

<https://www.facebook.com/100017403129981/posts/442835159639918?sfns=mo>

Opening Course/Diploma “Adaptation of fisheries and aquaculture to climate change” for public officials. Published on Facebook of COPAS-Sur Austral on August 13th, 2019.

<https://www.facebook.com/174803076006235/posts/1377420815744449?sfns=mo>

Presentation of the Project to the Regional Ministerial Secretariat of Economy, Ñuble Region. Published on Facebook SEREMI of Economy on August 14th, 2019.

<https://www.facebook.com/284869942240496/posts/444706916256797/?sfnsn=mo>

Presentation of the Project in TVU Channel. Universidad de Concepcion. Available on Facebook of the Zonal Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture on December 5th, 2019.

<https://www.facebook.com/SSPABiobio/videos/515718412351592?d=n&sfns=mo>

Dissemination of the Tourism programme in Coliumo. Published on Facebook of the Zonal Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture on January 2nd, 2020.

<https://www.facebook.com/100017403129981/posts/536509493605817?d=n&sfns=mo>

www.turismocoliumo.cl

Completion of the course on Adaptation to Climate Change in Fisheries and Aquaculture. Published on Mundo Acuicola and Facebook of COPAS Sur-Austral on January 29th, 2020.

<https://www.mundoacuicola.cl/new/noticias/acuicultura/finaliza-curso-sobre-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico-en-pesca-y-acuicultura/>

<https://www.facebook.com/174803076006235/posts/1537936623026200/?d=n>

Experimental farming of Japanese oyster. Published in Semanario Tiempo on August 23rd, 2019.

<https://www.semanariotiempo.cl/2019/08/23/pequenos-acuicultores-se-benefician-con-100-mil-semillas-de-ostras-japonesas-sembradas-en-tongoy/>

Closing Ceremony, Training Programme on Adaptation to Climate Change in Fisheries and Aquaculture, aimed at coastal communities. Published in:

Mundo Acuicola, 05.12.2019

<https://www.mundoacuicola.cl/new/noticias/medioambiente/realizan-cierre-de-programa-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico-para-la-pesca-artesanal-en-hualaihue/>

Amiga FM, 05.12.2019

<https://amigafm.cl/wp/reconocen-a-caleta-el-manzano-por-sus-practicas-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico/>

Radio Antillanca, 05.12.2019

<https://www.radioantillanca.cl/2019/12/05/reconocen-a-caleta-el-manzano-por-sus-practicas-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico/>

Tomé al Día, 05.12.2019

<http://www.tomealdia.com/2019/12/organizaciones-de-caleta-coliumo-se.html>

El Observatodo, 11.12.2019

<http://www.elobservatodo.cl/noticia/sociedad/reconocen-caleta-tongoy-por-sus-practicas-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico>

Radio Montecarlo, 11.12.2019.

<https://www.radiomontecarlo.cl/reconocen-a-caleta-tongoy-por-sus-practicas-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico/>

La Voz del Norte, 12.12.2019.

<https://www.lavozdelnorte.cl/2019/12/reconocen-a-caleta-tongoy-por-sus-practicas-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico/>

<http://www.elobservatodo.cl/noticia/sociedad/reconocen-caleta-tongoy-por-sus-practicas-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico>

El Coquimbano, 14.12.2019

<http://elcoquimbano.cl/2019/12/14/reconocen-a-la-caleta-tongoy-de-coquimbo-por-sus-practicas-de-adaptacion-al-cambio-climatico/>

Ministry of Environment, 17.12.2019

<https://mma.gob.cl/en-caleta-tongoy-de-coquimbo-fortalecen-practicas-de-adaptacion-ante-el-cambio-climatico/>

Launching of Sea Route in El Manzano Hualaihué cove. Published in:

Twitter SERNATUR Los Lagos, 07.01.2020

<https://twitter.com/SernaturLagos/status/1214662121646108672>

Twitter Ministry of Environment Los Lagos, 09.01.2020

<https://twitter.com/MmaLagos>

Facebook SEREMI Ministry of Environment Los Lagos, 09.01.2020

<https://www.facebook.com/seremidelmedioambiente.loslagos/>

El Huemul newspaper, 13.01.2020.

<https://www.elhuemul.cl/2020/01/13/hualaihue-caleta-el-manzano-potencia-el-turismo-con-lanzamiento-de-ruta-marinera/>

El Repuertero newspaper, 14.01.2020.

<http://www.elrepuertero.cl/noticia/sociedad/donde-ir-en-los-lagos-caleta-el-manzano-lanzo-imperdible-ruta-turistica-marinera>

País Lobo, 14.01.2020

<https://www.paislobo.cl/2020/01/caleta-el-manzano-lanza-ruta-turistica-marinera.html>

Soy Chile, 15.01.2020

<https://www.soychile.cl/Puerto-Montt/Sociedad/2020/01/15/634660/Caleta-El-Manzano-en-la-comuna-de-Hualaihue-busca-potenciar-el-turismo-con-nueva-Ruta-Marinera.aspx>

Diario El Llanquihue, 22.01.2020

<https://www.ellanquihue.cl/impres/2020/01/22/full/cuerpo-principal/6/>

The project's communication contacts are:

FAO: Elizabeth Harries, elizabeth.harries@fao.org

Undersecretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture: Camila Pizarro, cpizarro@subpesca.cl

Regarding the human-interest stories to which the project has contributed, the following are noteworthy:

Eric Torres is an artisanal fisher of Coliumo, he has always participated with his family in sardine fishing. Over the years, fishing days have been reduced up to 60 effective fishing days in the year. This is due to the low availability of the resource as a result of overfishing and environmental and climatic variability. This situation has forced Eric to visualize future alternatives, diversifying his productive activity and including others that allow him to generate an alternative of work and income. Thus, he began to produce artisanal beer, which has been very well accepted within the commune. Later with the intervention of the project and its adaptation practices, he has

been able to develop two complementary productive alternatives together with the community, special interest tourism and the added value to fishery products. Today, Eric is the President of the Sustainable Tourism Group of Coliumo cove (<https://www.turismocoliumo.cl/>), an organization formed by community members to strengthen the sustainable tourism in the cove.

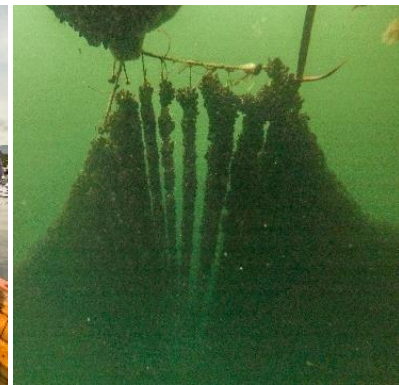
In addition, as a result of the project's value-added initiative, today Eric Torres is producing smoked Sierra, smoked *Reineta*, and other smoked products, as are many fishers from the cove who participated in the theoretical and practical workshop of smoked products held within the framework of the project.



Working Group: Added Value. Photographs courtesy of Cristian Vasquez, Biobio Zonal Technician, GEF Project Adaptation to Climate Change in Fishing and Aquaculture.

Mr Erasmo Gonzalez, an old hake fisherman together with his wife Mrs Maida Gueicha for more than 30 years, are natives of El Manzano cove and surrounding areas. With their parents, they began at an early age to develop fishing and seafood collection activities as a form of subsistence, together with their usual work on land. Their children grew up and went to study far from home, in the city of Puerto Montt, located three hours away by car, after crossing the Reloncavi Gulf by barge. Today, together with their son Sergio, the only one who stayed with them, they continue to venture into new projects at sea. This is how they actively participated in the activities to improve the collection of *Chilean mussel* seeds as part of the project.

As a family, they have also developed a tourist enterprise, offering their house and their southern warmth, to provide lodging and local gastronomy based on fresh seafood that they collect and fish themselves (Hospedaje Boris, Facebook). In this context, both have participated in the activities carried out to strengthen the tourist sector of the commune, being now members of the Marine Tourist Route developed by the project, in which their participation is related to offering guided tours throughout the Route, which is shown in signposts installed by the project, as part of the different tourist attractions of the sector.



Erasmo González and Maida Gueicha, working in *Chilean mussel* seeds collection. Photographs are courtesy of Cecilia Godoy, Los Lagos Zonal Technician, GEF Project Adaptation to Climate Change in Fishery and Aquaculture.

Miriam Garcia is a young woman who works on the extraction of the *razor clams* and a leader of the Coopemach Cooperative in Tongoy cove. Miriam has made her life around the sea, as since she was a child it was a game for her to go looking for *razor clams* and "heel" (tread with the heels) on the natural bank of *razor clams* to obtain this resource, without thinking that as an adult this activity would be her main economic income, which has allowed her to raise her three daughters of 19, 16 and three years of age. Miriam has witnessed the high variability of *razor clams*, which appears and disappears due to the dynamics of the resource itself. This is why the cooperative to which she belongs is articulated and disarticulated in relation to the presence or absence of the resource, which has led to a productive instability of more than 40 women who live on this activity. Thus, Miriam's participation in the project's experimental Japanese oyster farming is presented as an opportunity to improve their livelihoods through productive diversification. Miriam participated in all the practical and theoretical activities that were carried out within the framework of the Japanese experimental oyster farming project and is a true ambassador of the tools that the project provided. Miriam is an outstanding leader and faithful representative of the Tongoy sea woman.



Miriam Garcia, *razor clams* extraction and Japanese oyster farming. Photographs courtesy of Marcelina Novoa, Coquimbo Zonal Technician, GEF Project Adaptation to Climate Change in Fishery and Aquaculture.

Videos: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lyS3Z25zpBk/>
<http://www.fao.org/americas/eventos/ver/es/c/1410517/>

11. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.

If applies, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities

Do indigenous peoples have an active participation in the project activities? How?

Of the four pilot sites, only El Manzano-Hualaihué has a presence of indigenous peoples. In this locality, the members of these indigenous communities dedicated to fishing and/or aquaculture activities, belong to fishers' organizations that operate in El Manzano-Hualaihué cove and, consequently, are an integral part and beneficiary of all the project activities implemented in this pilot site. At the beginning of the project, joint work was carried out with the beneficiary partners and representatives of the three indigenous communities present in the area, which are: i) El Manzano cove indigenous community, ii) Quiebra Ola indigenous community; and iii) Puntilla Quillon indigenous community. All representatives showed interest and expressed their agreement and commitment to participate actively in the actions carried out by the project.

12. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative²³ approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

The project is part of a national strategy to respond to the effects of climate change by strengthening public and private institutional capacities for effective adaptation to climate change at the national and regional levels and in the coves.

The project is innovative because there were no other concrete interventions involving climate change and the fisheries and aquaculture sector. Although the Chilean legal framework promotes the sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture through the ecosystem and precautionary approaches, and the Adaptation Plan for Fisheries and Aquaculture has been developed, the sector has not yet sufficiently incorporated climate change considerations, nor developed the mechanisms to ensure adaptation in the sector, and particularly at the level of artisanal fishers and small-scale fish farmers and local governments, who are the ones who ultimately form the community and support its productive activities in a more direct way. In this context, unpublished material was generated in the context of the climate change training programme for coastal communities, consisting of a practical manual and a replicable teacher's manual.

The processes of formation of Governance, as well as its mechanisms of participation and coordination consisting of public-private Interinstitutional Working Groups on climate change, could be replicable in other fishing and aquaculture communes and regions, which could form their own regional and local groups.

On the other hand, the selection of the project's pilot coves was carried out with innovative vulnerability assessments, which helped to establish the basis for this methodology to be used in other coves in the country, to help assess the sites where climate change adaptation mechanisms are most needed, and to prioritize actions. In

²³ Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

addition to the vulnerability assessment conducted at the beginning of the project, another assessment will be conducted at the end of the project, with the aim of evaluating the degree of adaptation to climate change in the four pilot sites, which will constitute an innovative and motivating analysis to replicate this experience in other coves in the country.

The project's actions in terms of capacity building, coordination and stakeholder articulation mechanisms, good practices and appropriate technologies are innovative and help reduce vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change in the fisheries and aquaculture sector. It is expected that these actions will be replicated in other areas of the country.

Among the innovative initiatives carried out to date, we can mention a proposal for a Protocol to obtain a Seal of Identity that would give recognition to "Coves in the process of Adaptation to Climate Change". This instrument or a similar one, according to a thorough bibliographic search, does not exist in Chile or in any other country of the Region or outside of it. Other innovations are related to the implementation of demonstrative experiences in the field of aquaculture, with the purpose of offering an alternative of productive diversification to small-scale fishers, entering a new area that contributes to generate a complementary economic income, especially in a scenario of climate change that could affect the availability of fishery resources. In the same line, initiatives have been developed that propose the elaboration of products with added value, which would allow to achieve higher incomes in relation to those obtained until now through the sale of fresh products. This has been complemented with proposals of business models, delivery of equipment for smoking and vacuum sealing and technology transfer through theoretical and practical courses.

The innovative approach and potential for replication of the project, given its relevance to national policies, plans and programmes, makes project implementation coherent with various current national, regional and local programmes.

13. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project

Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptive measures taken to continue with the project implementation.

- Are the outcomes/outputs still achievable within the project period.
- Will the timing of the project MTR or TE be affected/delayed?
- What is the impact of COVID-19 on project beneficiaries, personnel, etc.
- Are there good practices and lessons learned to be shared?

Current period has been severely affected by health and mobility restrictions as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic, which has limited field activities and gatherings with an impact on the beneficiaries' regular activities and the team's planning. However, back-up measures were implemented and the project has progressed as planned and terminal evaluation was successfully executed on time, with all interviews conducted remotely. The main lessons learned and recommendations are the following: Consider an alternative plan for remaining activities, using audiovisual spots in order to reach more beneficiaries for dissemination and exchange activities; Plan and execute online seminars and workshops instead of face-to-face activities in order to comply with expected outcomes, such as exchanges, technical workshops and closing seminar.

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁴	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized as of 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	SUBPESCA	CASH	USD570 464	USD 570 464		USD 570 464
		IN KIND	USD14 219 548	USD 14 306 152		USD 14 306 152
National Government	MMA	CASH	USD513 976	USD 515 631		USD 515 631
		IN KIND	USD332 445	USD 332 445		USD 332 445
GEF Agency	FAO	CASH	USD 101 361	USD 101 361		USD 101 361
		TOTAL		USD 15 826 053		USD 15 826 053

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signing, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement.

²⁴ Co-financing sources may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organizations, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Others.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environmental objective/s. **DO Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environmental benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environmental objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating – Assess the project implementation progress. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in compliance with the original/formally revised plan.