



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

### 2021 – Revised Template



Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

### 1. Basic Project Data

#### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Chile
<b>Project Title:</b>	Strengthening and development of instruments for the management, prevention and control of beaver ( <i>Castor canadensis</i> ), an invasive alien species in the Chilean Patagonia
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/CHI/034/GFF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	5506
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Biodiversity
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Environment (MMA), National Forest Corporation (CONAF), Wildlife Conservation Society-Chile (WCS), Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	4 years (2017-2021) – 54 months
<b>Project coordinates:</b> <a href="#">(Ctrl+Click here)</a>	Punta Arenas / -53.163571, -70.923434 Parque Karukinka / -54.104771, -69.374405 Rio Marazzi / -53.444601, -69.303453 Reserva Nacional Laguna Parrillar / -53.431846, -71.284934 Ultima Esperanza / -50.967695, -73.080183

#### Milestone Dates:

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	July 22 <sup>nd</sup> , 2016
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	July 3, 2017
<b>Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	July 31, 2020
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) <sup>2</sup></b>	December 31, 2021
<b>Actual Implementation End Date<sup>3</sup>:</b>	N/A

#### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	2,153,882
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<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> In case of a project extension.

<sup>3</sup> Actual date at which project implementation ends - only for projects that have ended.

<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>4</sup>:</b>	5,636,703
<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):</b>	US\$ 1,638,644
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>US\$3,281,757</b>

### Review and Evaluation

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:</b>	September 23rd, 2020
<b>Expected Mid-term Review date<sup>6</sup>:</b>	September, 2019
<b>Actual Mid-term review date:</b>	December 2019 – March, 2020
<b>Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)<sup>7</sup>:</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:</b>	July - December 2021
<b>Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Tracking tools/ Core indicators required<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>Yes</b>

### Ratings

<b>Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):</b>	Satisfactory
<b>Overall implementation progress rating:</b>	Satisfactory
<b>Overall risk rating:</b>	Low

<sup>4</sup> This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> The MTR should take place about halfpoint between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

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

<sup>8</sup> 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 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

**Status**

<b>Implementation Status</b> <i>(1<sup>st</sup> PIR, 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	4 <sup>th</sup>
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**Project Contacts**

<b>Contact</b>	<b>Name, Title, Division/Institution</b>	<b>E-mail</b>
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## 2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

*(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)*

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) <sup>9</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>10</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
<b>Objective(s):</b>						
<b>Outcome 1.1: Management and governance framework to ensure effective management and control of the invasion in the Magallanes Archipelago and Brunswick Peninsula</b>	a) Score on the GEF tracking tool (section VI on IAS, questions 1,2,3)	a) 1/13	a) 3/13	a) 6/13	6/13	<b>S</b>
	b) Presence of mechanism for the control and eradication of beaver in the Region of Magallanes, designed and validated with the participation of all stakeholders.	b) Absence of institutional mechanisms.	-	Control and eradication mechanism in place	Finalizing strategic plans, coordination and governance plans, regulatory frameworks. Parallel to this, the project will reorient its communication strategy to position the importance of beaver management in decision makers both regionally and nationally. Along with this, the project considers applying for regional, national and	

<sup>9</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> 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>international financing to execute the beaver management strategy.</p> <p>The project is preparing a financing program to give continuity to the strategic lines of the management plan that is being prepared (Output 1.1.1). The program will be presented to the regional government to obtain financing. With Ministry of Environment as an official counterpart in conjunction with other public and private institutions related to the problem of beaver. For this, it is also necessary to lobby with institutions, decision makers and civil society organizations.</p>	
	<p>c) Number of hectares (Region of Magallanes excluding the Antarctic territory) vulnerable to beaver invasion, under effective management and control of beaver invasion</p>	<p>c) 0 hectares</p>		<p>c) 13,229,700 ha covered by the beaver management framework.</p>	<p>- 113,786 hectares covered directly through the pilot activities.</p> <p>- 1,000,000 ha indirectly covered through the training programs based on beaver findings and monitoring carried</p>	

					<p>out by tourism guides throughout the region.</p> <p>-13,229,700 ha directly covered by SIAT and the dispersion model.</p>	
<p>Outcome 1.2: Decision makers have updated, systematized and available information about beaver management in Magallanes, including data on operational zoning, spread, monitoring, early detection, recovery-restoration and research.</p>	<p>a) Score on the GEF tracking tool (section VI on IAS, questions 4,5,6);</p>	<p>a) 3/16</p>	<p>a) 8/16</p>	<p>a) 13/16</p>	<p>13/16</p>	<p>S</p>
	<p>b) Coordinated Information, Monitoring and Early Warning System (CMWS), designed and under implementation.</p>	<p>b) There is no systematic and permanent monitoring and early warning system to ensure timely detection of beaver invasion.</p>			<p>b) 1</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 1.3: Regional institutions and civil society recognize the importance of beaver eradication practices and restoration in the Region of Magallanes, including the recovery of riparian forests with endemic species.</b></p>	<p>a) MMA, SAG and CONAF staff recognize the importance of the eradication of invasive species to biodiversity and productive areas of the Region;</p>	<p>Little knowledge and insufficient institutional and citizens' capacities to control invasion. Lack of communication and awareness of beaver problem</p>	<p>a) 50% staff aware of the problem</p>	<p>a) 75% staff aware of the problem</p>	<p>As informed by national counterparts: - 100% of WCS Staff (17 persons) recognize the importance of the eradication of invasive species. - 100% of the staff of Regional Ministerial Office for the Environment (10 persons) recognize the importance of the eradication of invasive species.</p>	<p>S</p>

					- 100% of CONAF (85 persons) and SAG (30) personnel related to natural resources, protected areas and control recognize the importance of the eradication of the invasive species.	
	b) Staff of the MMA, SAG and CONAF assigned to control, management and eradication of beaver, implement best practices;		b )100% implementing and validating best practices		CONAF (19p), SAG (5p) and MMA (8p) personnel are trained to implement good practices generated by the project in the monitoring, systematization and entry of information in the Information and Early Warning System (SIAT).	
	c) Number of members of civil society with improved knowledge and attitude on the impact of beaver as an invasive species in agricultural systems and vulnerable ecosystems.		c) 2,000 people have improved their knowledge and attitude on the impact of beaver	c) 3,000 people have improved their knowledge and attitude on the impact of beaver	As a result of the communications strategy, regional, national and international media coverage and dissemination has been put in place, allowing significant public awareness of the impact of the beaver on ecosystems of Patagonia. Estimations of people that have directly improved their knowledge and attitude on the impact of beaver reach 8,215.	

<b>Outcome 2.1: Beaver invasion is under effective control in selected areas of native forest and peatlands ecosystem in the Region of Magallanes and in the recovery process of riparian forests with endemic species.</b>	a) Number of hectares and kilometres free of beaver and under basic restoration (i. process of recovery of watercourses; ii. quantity of organic matter in basins)	a) Beaver control in Karukinka and Laguna Parrillar National Reserves according to budget and operational availability Watercourses affected (baseline to be defined in year 1 through satellite images, as part of a cooperation agreement between FAO and Google Earth)	a) 34,271 hectares/278 km free of beaver and 34,271 hectares/278 km in process to be free of beaver	a) 68,543 ha/574km of channels free of beaver (i. watercourses freed from beaver recovered to similar conditions as those watercourses not affected by beaver; ii. organic matter in sediments diminishes in the basins freed from beavers)	99,624 hectares/712km free of beaver, detailed as follows: 1. Pilot of La Paciencia valley (finished): 18,481 ha / 270 km of channels free of beaver. 2. Laguna Parrillar National Reserve Pilot: 18,000 hectares free of beaver 3. San Juan river basin (co-financed by the agricultural and livestock service (SAG): 63,143 hectares/712km free of beaver.	<b>S</b>
	b) Number of hectares and kilometres under proven early detection of beaver invasion.	b) 0		b) Early detection in 1,499,100 ha/13,660 km of channels hectares	The Coordinated Information Monitoring and Early Warning System (SIAT) allows the collection and monitoring of all georeferenced beaver records made by trained personnel (MMA, SAG, CONAF), as well as all georeferenced records made by citizens for the entire Magallanes Region, accounting for total of approximately 13 million hectares. At the same time, the dispersion and adaptive zoning	

					model designed for the region, allows increasing precision on those areas with the highest probability of advancement of the species. Moreover, with the SIAT's satellite monitoring module, it is expected to have the region monitored, prioritizing areas with the highest probability of beaver presence.	
<b>Outcome 2.2: Beaver invasion is under effective control in multifunctional private property in the Region of Magallanes.</b>	a) number ha/ number km of channels in multifunctional private property free of beaver and under restoration	Private landowners perform occasional incipient eradication activities Significant impact on farming systems	a) 22,621 ha /225km free of beaver and in process to be free of beaver	a) 45,243ha/ 450km hectares free of beaver	Pilot finished with 45,243ha/ 450km hectares free of beaver. Livestock farms with agreements for work on their land: Estancia Cameron, Estancia California, Estancia Rosa Irene, Sección California, Estancia Florida, Estancia Rio Hondo, Estancia entre ríos, Estancia Tres Hermanos, Estancia San Clemente, Estancia 6 de mayo, Estancia Laguna Cortada	<b>S</b>
	b) number ha of forests in process of recovery (recovery of lenga trees <i>Nothofagus pumilio</i> )			b) 1000 ha forest in process of recovery	The Marazzi pilot is dominated mainly by grasslands and scrublands intended for grazing sheep.	

	and Antarctic beeches <i>Nothofagus Antarctica</i> in progress in affected areas)				However, there are small patches of <i>Nothofagus</i> forest grouped mainly in the southern limit of the pilot area (1,000 ha) which are in the process of recovery.	
<b>OUTCOME 3.1.</b> Project implementation based on a results-based management approach and application of project findings and lessons learned in future operations facilitated.	Achievable and sustainable project outcomes	Project Outcomes Framework with indicators, baseline and goals of outcomes and outputs validated with key actors	30-40% progress in the achievement of project outcomes	Project outcomes are achieved and show sustainability	<p>Project in progress with 80% progress. Approved semiannual and annual reports.</p> <p>The main results are related to component 1, including the SIAT platform implementation and capacity building activities, the dispersion and adaptive zoning model and the satellite monitoring module to support decision-making and data processing. Important advances have been made in the participatory construction of the Technical Strategy and the Coordination and Governance Plan. Component 2 highlights the completion of the pilots projects, considering eradication actions and good practices manuals.</p>	<b>S</b>

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 <sup>12</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>13</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>14</sup>				Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments Describe any variance <sup>15</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR	4 <sup>th</sup> PIR		
1.1.1 Strategic and financial plan for the management of beaver as an invasive species	Q3Y4	Baseline study	Preparation of a document with technical and financial information for the design of a technical and financial strategy for the eradication of the beaver based on pilots of Laguna Parrillar reserve (completed), Karukinka Park and Marazzi River (soon to finish) as well as updated economic and social assessment of the impact of the beaver.	Based on the information generated by the pilots of Laguna Parrillar reserve (completed), Karukinka Park and Marazzi river (completed), as well as the updated economic and social evaluation of the impact of the beaver, a consultant will lead development of a strategic plan validated by all stakeholders.	The development of the strategic plan is progressing according to the schedule (ends in August). The main achievements are: a) identification, classification and validation of stakeholders in beaver management; b) the participatory identification of conservation objects; c) On June 19, the first draft of the technical and financial Plan and the coordination and governance plan will be delivered. At the same time, and in coordination with the strategic plan, a financing program is under design. As recommended by the MTR, the development of the strategic plan and the financing program are being integrated and strengthened through the design and implementation of an advocacy strategy at a regional and national level.	80%	

1.1.2 Coordination and governance plan of beaver management as an invasive species	Q3Y4	Baseline study	Preparation of document on beaver eradication, management, control and early warning actions	The coordination and governance plan is being developed in parallel to the design of the coordinated information, monitoring and early warning system (SIAT) and the adaptive dispersion and zoning model. With the dispersion model and adaptive zoning, binational beaver management actions can be designed. For this, it has been possible to establish information exchange agreements between the two countries through the respective ministries.	The coordination and governance plan is developed by the same consultancy in charge of product 1.1.1. Among the advances of this product are the results obtained in the extended workshop where the strategies to reduce the threat of the beaver on southern ecosystems and objects of human well-being were validated. In addition, comments and contributions were collected to strengthen the proposal of actions to be implemented in the short, medium and long term.	80%	
1.1.3 Evaluation of current and potential economic impact of beaver in	Q3Y3	In hiring process	Progress Report 1 approved. This report contains the identification and classification of social actors, the conceptual framework based on the concept of ecosystem	Study completed with an assessment of the economic and socio-cultural impact of the beaver in Chilean Patagonia based on the ecosystem services approach, as well as the	A publication with the results of the study is in preparation. It is expected to be finalized in August and will be part of the material used for the implementation of the advocacy strategy.	100%	

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

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

<sup>14</sup> Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

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

Chilean Patagonia			<p>services for economic and social valuation and the methodological tools for valuation.</p> <p>The second progress report (under review) contains the preliminary results of the economic and social assessment of the impact of the beaver.</p>	<p>perception of local actors about which ecosystem services are most important to them.</p>			
1.1.4 Validated regulatory framework for beaver management at municipal and regional level	Q4Y4	Baseline study.	<p>In an exploratory study on the possibility of generating sub-national regulatory frameworks such as rural municipal ordinances, the conclusion was that they do not have the technical or financial resources to monitor compliance with the ordinances.</p> <p>In addition, municipal ordinances must be linked to a law or decree. However, there is no national legal framework that defines the beaver as an invasive alien species and second, actions for its management.</p> <p>It was assumed that the legal framework of the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (SBAP) would be approved by the beginning of project implementation, including this definition and the actions for its management.</p>	<p>The Project is working to reorient its communication strategy to position the importance of managing invasive alien species, particularly the beaver, in decision-makers in both the executive and legislative branches.</p>	<p>The Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (SBAP) legal framework has not been approved to this date, which implies the impossibility of generating municipal ordinances for beaver control. In order to cope with this situation, work has been done to include invasive alien species management and control into the Regional Development Strategy of the Magallanes Region which is currently being updated by the Regional Government.</p> <p>On the other hand, it is important to mention that - as an indirect result of this product - the legislative discussion and improvement of the SBAP legal framework has included the project's results and definitions for invasive alien species.</p>	20%	

1.2.1 Coordinated Information, Monitoring and Early Warning System (CMWS)	Q3Y4	Baseline study to generate CMWS - Early warning system action protocol designed and ready to be approved	Preparation of the historical data model, beaver information visualization platform and computer applications for new data entry.	Information and early warning system (SIAT) designed and in the implementation phase. The system has the possibility of making systematized active registries, as well as through citizen science, and it is expected that during the second semester of 2020 and the first quarter of 2021, the satellite monitoring modules and dispersion model will be incorporated to complement the SIAT platform.	Information and early warning system (SIAT) is tested and ready to be transferred to the Ministry of the Environment's servers. Trainings were carried out for different users. Remaining activities are the integration of the satellite monitoring module and the dispersion model that reinforce decision-making for an effective and efficient control and eradication of the beaver.	90%	
1.2.2. Spread and adaptive zoning model per management unit	Q2Y4	Baseline study of the historical information and generated by the pilots about beaver's distributions	Information needs for the dispersion model gathered. Review of new technologies for beaver monitoring.	Consultancy for the design of the model is in process of being contracted. Expected to have the dispersion model in March 2021. The model will be integrated into the coordinated information, monitoring and early warning system (SIAT) to support monitoring of beaver progress and allow better decisions to be made on beaver management.	Dispersion model and adaptive zoning in the final training phase. Main achievements: a) a dynamic and spatially explicit distribution and dispersion model; b) capable of being integrated into the Information and Early Warning System (SIAT); and c) use of new technology based on algorithms capable of adapting and generating new information while more beaver finds appear in the region	90%	
1.2.3. Sub Antarctic ecosystems recovery indicators applied in	Q3Y2	Diagnosis of beaver distribution to elaborate the matrix	Matrix of ecosystem recovery indicators impacted by beaver finalized.	-	-	100%	

control and eradication pilot sites		with ecosystem recovery criteria					
1.2.4. Information exchange protocols between Chile and Argentina at the regional, national and binational level	Q3Y4	Information exchange protocol elaborated	The environmental ministries of Chile and Argentina have generated agreements for the exchange of information on the beaver.	Bilateral meetings are held from a technical point of view. A meeting is expected to be held in March 2021 to exchange lessons learned and strengthen political ties between the two countries for optimal management of the beaver.	Important thematic and high-level meetings have been held with Argentina to collect all the lessons learned in pilots, data management, governance and communications. The SIAT was presented to the Argentine government and its impact has been such that they will consider creating a similar platform.	90%	
1.3.1. Communication and awareness raising programmes for different target audiences	Q4Y4	Communication strategy elaborated	Communication strategy implemented and communication products have been socialized with different stakeholders (games, calendars, website, banner). Wide coverage in regional, national and international media.	Communication strategy implemented, socialized communication products with different social actors (games, calendars, website, banner). Wide coverage in regional, national and international media	The communication strategy has been updated based on the experiences obtained during the execution of the project. Given the Pandemic scenario, changes have been made in the orientation towards education with the use of virtual technologies. A policy advocacy strategy has been generated for decision makers that includes the main ideas and key messages used in the communications strategy.	80%	
1.3.2. Capacity building programme for key stakeholders for the management	Q3Y4	Social actors identified, classified and mapped to begin capacity	Press teams from public institutions and non-governmental organizations trained in strategic communication of the beaver problem. A total of 7 institutions were sensitized with	The training program was focused on park rangers, tourist cruise guides and guide associations in the Magallanes region.	Training has been carried out for different users of the information platform of the information and early warning system. These trainings have been carried out to officials of the Ministry of the	90%	

and eradication of beaver		building programs.	(Army of Chile, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Integrated Territorial Program for sheep (PTI ovino), Regional Ministry of Environment (SEREMI MMA), Development Corporation (CORFO), Regional Ministry of Agriculture (SEREMI AGRI) and the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF))		Environment, CONAF and SAG in areas of information entry, monitoring and validation of citizen records. Final stage considers training of the armed forces.		
2.1.1. Beaver eradication and basic restoration method designed and implemented in Karukinka Park	Q4Y3	Acquisition of necessary equipment to develop the pilot and begin of baseline study	Pilot in execution Pilot started in November 2018. Campaigns can only be carried out during the summer and autumn months if the weather is favorable. In the case of the Patience Valley, the vulnerable sites are few since the tops of both slopes are too high and with a high slope. The only vulnerable dispersal sites are the mouth of the Sanchez River in seno Almirantazgo and the desired and despised lake towards the Azopardo River. The monitoring system is done at the same time as the trapping is done to prevent beavers from getting used to human presence	In the phase of writing final reports and preparing good practice manuals	Pilot successfully completed. Final report and manual of good practices delivered and approved. Main achievements: a) updated baseline and entered into the SIAT data model, b) cost estimation and updated technical requirements for and c) manual of good practices for optimal beaver management	100%	
2.1.2. Beaver eradication and	Q4Y3	First stage in Laguna	Pilot completed. Beaver management model in	-	-	100%	

basic restoration method designed and implemented in Laguna Parrillar National Reserve and downstream private lands		Parrillar National Reserve completed	protected wild areas prepared. Demonstrative experience of beaver management divided into three stages: i) Baseline with beaver findings, ii) capture , iii) reinvasion monitoring and beaver management model proposal as a to be incorporated by the park rangers of the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF). Pilot actions are systematized pending publication in manuals of good practice in protected wildlife areas				
2.1.3. Early Warning System (EWS) Method to be implemented in the Southeast area of Ultima Esperanza province, including the Torres del Paine National Park	Q3Y4	Early warning system protocol designed and ready to be approved	The elaborated operations diagram details which private and public actors involved in an effective EWS should be and is presented in two scenarios: (A) the ideal to implement an efficient system in Chile under a new regulatory framework; and (B) a temporarily functional SAT, considering the current legal and administrative limitations.	SIAT developed. Training of different social actors in the use of the platform and the implementation of the early warning protocol.	Training is carried out for SAG and CONAF personnel. Final stage considers specific training for the entry of beaver records in field and new training for personnel of the national tourism service (SERNATUR) and other institutions such as SERNAPESCA, guide associations and private sector.	80%	
2.1.4. Systematization of best practices for beaver eradication,	Q4Y3		Only the pilot of the Laguna Parrillar Reserve is finished. The manual of this pilot experience is in the stage of selecting priority information	Good practice manuals in development, expected to be ready by December 2020.	Good practice manual approved. Currently the communications agency is preparing their publication.	100%	

invasion monitoring and early warning			(methodology, administrative aspects and financial aspects)				
2.2.1. Sustained control and restoration methodologies for multiple-use private property.	Q4Y3	First stage of the pilot in execution (baseline study in the field)	Pilot in execution. Pilot started in May 2018. Complete baseline on beaver distribution on the pilot's surface. Public-private cooperation strategies in development with agreements between farmers for the management of beaver on their farms. Basic restoration monitoring system based on active actions (elimination of beavers and restitution of the riverbed).	Pilot successfully completed.	-	100%	
2.2.2. Systematization of a 'best practices' model for multifunctional private property	Q4Y4		Pilot in execution. It is expected to end in September 2019.	Pilot successfully executed. Good practice manuals in development, expected to be ready by December 2020	Good practice manual approved. Currently the communications agency is preparing the publication.	100%	
Output 3.1.1. Project progress assessment and monitoring system	Q4Y4		2 semiannual project progress reports (IPP) and two annual Project Execution Review (PIR) reports.	Three semiannual project progress reports (IPP) and three annual Project Execution Review (PIR) reports.	Four semiannual project progress reports (IPP) and three annual Project Execution Review (PIR) reports	80%	Since the Project began in July, two semiannual Project Progress reports coincide with the Annual Project Execution Review Reports (PIR)
3.1.2 Mid-Term Independent Review (MTR) and Final Independent Evaluation (FIE)	Q4Y4		Consultants for mid-term review in the evaluation stage. It is expected that consultants can carry out field activities during the summer months.	Mid-term review successfully executed, including a set of recommendations to achieve the objectives at the end of the	Final Independent Evaluation is expected to be carried out three months before the end of the project implementation.	50%	

				project. Project extension is recommended			
3.1.3 Publication and dissemination of best practices and lessons learned	Q4Y4		The main publications of the project correspond to the manuals of good practices of the pilots as well as the study of the socioeconomic impact of the beaver, the coordinated information system, monitoring and early warning. These products have not yet finished. They are expected to be ready during the first half of 2020	The main publications of the project correspond to the manuals of good practices of the pilots as well as the study of the socioeconomic impact of the beaver, the coordinated information system, monitoring and early warning. These products have not yet finished. They are expected to be ready during the second half of 2020	Publication of the assessment of the socioeconomic impact of the beaver in the final design phase. It is expected to be published in July 2021. Manual of good practices in the design phase to be published and distributed in September 2021. User manuals of the SIAT prepared, and brochures of the SIAT for citizen registries in the design phase.	70%	

#### 4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

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

Among the main achievements, the integration of the dispersion and adaptive zoning model to the SIAT stands out. According to the Prodoc, these two products were separated from each other and established that the main goal was only a map. However, the PMU considered essential that the dispersion and adaptive zoning model would be integrated into the SIAT as a dynamic, adaptive and spatially explicit model.

Another remarkable achievement is the work done through the advocacy strategy. This product arises from the recommendations of the mid-term review and seeks to position the beaver problem and strengthen the knowledge of decision makers in this topic at the regional and national levels. In a year of elections for mayors, regional governors and presidents, the strategy seeks to promote this issue among the new authorities in order to make the threat of invasive alien species in Magallanes a priority.

Active participation of different actors in the construction of the Strategic Plan and the Coordination and Governance Plan, as well as its adaptive base, guarantee that the conservation objectives and the strategies that are defined have the validation of all stakeholders.

Important thematic meetings have been held with Argentina to collect the lessons learned in pilots, data management, governance and communications. The SIAT was presented to the Argentine government and its impact has been such that they will consider creating a similar platform.

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

Under a scenario of a COVID-19 Pandemic and a year with elections of important national and regional authorities, the main challenges are to continue with the strengthening of capacities of new decision makers and positioning the beaver problem in the public discussion. Another major challenge is ensuring financial sustainability in the absence of the SBAP. In order to do this, the PMU works hard to implement the advocacy strategy in order to raise awareness and engage active participation of key stakeholders.

Another challenge is engaging the military for beaver management in key areas like Dawson Island. In order to do this, the Ministry of the Environment, supported by the PMU, is coordinating a meeting with the Committee of the Armed Forces to collaborate jointly in the management of beaver.

### 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 results.

	<b>FY2021 Development Objective rating<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>FY2021 Implementation Progress rating<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons<sup>18</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	Both progresses have been developed satisfactorily, however, it is necessary to strengthen the strategies of financial and social sustainability and the capacities developed. Project major risk is associated to the delay in the establishment of the Biodiversity Service and Protected Areas (SBAP), because it will be the main responsible office to control invasive species in the country
<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>HS</b>	<b>S</b>	The project's progress towards its global environmental objective is highly satisfactory, having a direct impact on general awareness and the inclusion in the public agenda of the beaver problem in the Magallanes Region in particular and in the Patagonia in general. At the same time, technical advancements and the development of a methodological framework for beaver management is a paramount achievement for the control alien invasive species, which, together with efforts carried out in order to exchange information and strategies with the Argentinian counterparts, generate adequate conditions for the implementation of the strategic plan.  In terms of implementation progress, the project has faced complexities related to the COVID pandemic and mobility restrictions which has delayed field activities and the new political scenario which has put the legislative agenda on hold, delaying the approval of a Biodiversity Service and Protected Areas (SBAP) legal framework.
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point</b>	<b>HS</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>The project development has been HS considering all the progresses made and goals achieved. Also, the implementation has been successful taking into account external factors to the project.</i>

<sup>16</sup> **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet.

For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>17</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>18</sup> Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>HS</b>	<b>S</b>	<p>The project is developing satisfactorily. Significant progress was made with the integration of the dispersion and adaptive zoning model into the monitoring and early warning system (SIAT); the development of the advocacy strategy to face the new political scenario that seeks to position the beaver problem in decision-makers at regional and national levels; the construction of the Strategic Plan and the Coordination and Governance Plan under the open standards methodology, with important participation of the stakeholders involved and the current development of the strategies of financial and social sustainability to give continuity to the management plan; the communication strategy that is generating significant coverage and dissemination at regional, national and international media and represents an advance in raising awareness of the impact of alien species, especially the beaver in the ecosystems of Patagonia; finally, progress on the binational coordination agenda with Argentina.</p> <p>Likewise, the COVID-19 contingency and the delay in the approval of the Biodiversity Service and Protected Areas (SBAP) are being adequately addressed. The preparation of a second Project extension is considered opportune since it will allow prioritizing actions that will strengthen the sustainability of the project.</p>
<b>FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<p>The project has progressed satisfactorily despite the delays caused by the Covid19 pandemic in the country, that could have an impact on the level of co-financing that will be achievable by the end of the project. The development of the information and early warning system and integration with relevant modules is a crucial step for the sustainability of the results under a technical perspective. The project has also identified alternative institutions to deal with the delay in the approval process of the legislative framework and the creation of the biodiversity service in the country. The main challenges for the remaining period of implementation are related to keeping the level of interest on the project results in the public agenda at the regional and local level, and also in consolidating a strategy to financially sustain results in the long-term.</p>

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<sup>19</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

## 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

### Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at 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 at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
<b>ESS 1: Natural Resource Management</b>				
<b>ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats</b>				
<b>ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 4: Animal – Livestock and Aquatic – Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management</b>				
<b>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement</b>				
<b>ESS 7: Decent Work</b>				
<b>ESS 8: Gender Equality</b>				
<b>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</b>				
<b>New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY</b>				

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

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>20</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	It is not necessary to modify the risk classification

*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.*

## 6. Risks

### Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<p><i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the <b>Project Document</b> and reflects also <b>any new risks</b> 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, <b>as relevant</b>.</i></p>

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

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>22</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	National and subnational authorities do not include IAS management measures, including beaver, in their institutional priorities.	L	The NBSAP, developed through a participatory process, identifies the impact of IAS and establishes the need for IAS management. The project deals specifically with the barriers that impede the implementation of management measures by regional institutions of Magallanes. Specifically, the project mitigates the risk through awareness-raising and specific training for target audiences, including officials and decision makers of the institutions involved in the eradication of the beaver. The consultation processes carried out during the design stage, allowed the regional authorities of Magallanes to work in planning activities during project implementation, and agree on field activities related to staff training needs (according to their responsibilities, as mentioned above), the identification of pilot sites, recognition of the ecological diversity of the territory, land tenure and social conditions to classify the different realities that exist in Magallanes. Consultation and awareness raising programs with municipalities will facilitate the implementation of local practices. Awareness, information and outreach programs for the civil society will also help to position the need for IAS control in the territory. Coordination with the GEF 4330 project in Chile and GEF 4768 project in Argentina will allow a better positioning at the local, national and international policy level.	The political advocacy strategy derived from the communications strategy seeks to position the problem of invasive alien species in regional and national decision makers with awareness campaigns, bilateral meetings, commitment in the preparation of the Coordination and Governance Plan, as well as impact on the preparation of the Magallanes Regional Development Strategy.	

<sup>21</sup> GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

<sup>22</sup> 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 progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>22</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
2	Potential funding gaps in the next EECF phase	L	The project will consider the necessary steps to agree on a participatory design of the action plan which includes a financial component in terms of costs as well as funding sources. Furthermore, the economic impact study of the beaver will provide the elements to negotiate additional resources. The participation of the private sector (breeders, forest and tourism) is an additional source of funding. The adoption of practices on private lands, based on the interest of eradicate IAS, will lead to the restoration of the same. Once these groups are trained in best practices implementation, they may apply them to their own territories with the assistance of government agencies	The PMU is working on the preparation of a financing program for the management of invasive alien species to obtain regional funds and an exploratory analysis of other sources of financing to strengthen financial sustainability of the project. Obtaining regional financing is complemented by the work carried out by the team in charge of the advocacy strategy that seeks to sensitize decision-makers of institutions that grant regional financing.	

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>22</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
3	Climate change could increase the rate of invasion or lead to another beaver-related threat	L	IAS's threat to vulnerable ecosystems increases when they adapt to new conditions posing a risk of introduction or re-invasion, augmented by an increase in the number of extreme events (floods, droughts, etc.) or higher stress on native species which increases vulnerability. The Second National Communication to the UNFCCC (MMA, 2011) provides good detailed prospective models for the whole country, including the region of Magallanes, reporting on the prioritization of activities in the future management system. The project develops capacities for proactive and adaptive management enabling a more robust response to less favourable conditions as the ones projected in future climate scenarios. Climate change variables are monitored over relatively longer periods of time, beyond the PPG implementation, making difficult, during the design phase, to draw conclusions for the implementation phase. However, some conditions were identified that will help to develop strategies, namely, the role of tides and currents in the spread of the beaver, which enables to identify spread models and vulnerable sites, and hence, propose actions for beaver invasion control, management and early warning.	Through the use of the SIAT, the project seeks to determine with the greatest possible precision the distribution and dispersal of the beaver to guide control and eradication campaigns, as well as to stop its advance across the continent. The satellite monitoring module, as well as the dispersion model, both components of the SIAT, allow support for decision-making on priority areas for the conservation of ecosystems. Among the possible criteria to prioritize beaver control actions are the areas of peatlands that store a greater amount of greenhouse gases. Another criterion may be carbon sequestration ecosystem services.	

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>22</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
4	Local communities and/or key stakeholders are not fully committed or do not adopt the practices proposed	L	The project supports and coordinates efforts to ensure that the plan integrates key stakeholders and understands their motivation and interests (Outcome 1.3). On the other hand, increasing institutional capacities and a thorough review of the institutional framework should reduce the number of practices against the objective of the project. Communication activities during the project aim at raising stakeholders' awareness of the IAS problem. Stakeholders of local communities, private sector, civil society, academia, were invited to participate in the design phase of this project. Workshops, site visits and landowners' visits were made to define training needs to address the problem recognized by these groups. At the local level, no stakeholders opposed to the project implementation were identified. There may be some resistance from animal defenders' groups, mainly based in the Metropolitan Region. During the implementation of the project, all internationally agreed standards in terms of humanitarian measures will be observed, because of conviction of the staff involved and to reduce the negative connotation that such intervention may have on people.	The project's communications team maintains constant communication with the different stakeholders about the problem of invasive alien species, particularly the beaver. Communication is differentiated by type of stakeholder, from the most technical experts to the general public, focusing both on the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems in Patagonia, as well as on the need to improve institutional frameworks for beaver management.	

**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
L	L	There are no changes in the final assessment.

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

If the project had a 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><b>Recommendation 1:</b> Seek greater complementarity and synergy with other initiatives developed by international organizations and research centers. A greater alignment with the 2030 Agenda goals (ODS 5, 6, 13 15, 17) is recommended for an improved positioning of the project, management capacity and lobbying.</p>	<p>The development of the Product 1.2.1 Information, monitoring and early warning system (SIAT) considers training campaigns and incorporation of international organizations and research centers, since it systematizes all the historical information of beaver finds in the Magallanes region and generates useful new information to advance simultaneously in research areas.</p> <p>Collaboration mechanisms have been established between the GEF Project and the University of Magallanes in Chile and the Austral Center for Scientific Research (Cadic) and the University of Tierra del Fuego in Argentina This collaboration mechanism has been worked on in binational meetings where key aspects for beaver management are discussed (monitoring, hunting, governance and communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender equality (SDG 5): Transversal treatment in all products</li> <li>- Clean water and sanitation (SDG 6): Products 1.1.1 and 1.1.2, incorporation of sanitation companies into the governance of the beaver problem, Output 1.3.2 Strengthening capacities of sanitation companies in the field of control and monitoring of beaver</li> <li>- Climate action (SDG 13): Products 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 will be linked to this SDG emphasizing the importance of conserving ecosystems such as forests and peatlands through beaver eradication and ecosystem restoration shocked. In this sense, the Pilot experiences of Component 2 that seek to recover environments impacted by the beaver, as well as the monitoring and early warning system that contributes to detecting changes in the landscape as a result of the action of the beaver, allow rapid actions to be taken to control progress. of beaver and recover the impacted ecosystems.</li> <li>- Life of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15): The pilot actions of Component 2, aimed at the local eradication and recovery of ecosystems impacted by beaver, as well as the information, monitoring and early warning system of Component 1 that monitors, stores, and communicates all the information on the advance of the beaver in the territory allowing its early control, contributing to the conservation of threatened terrestrial ecosystems.</li> </ul> <p>Alliances to achieve the objectives (SDG 17): The products of Component 1: Management and governance framework, information, monitoring and early warning and participation and communication of the beaver problem in the Magallanes and Chilean Antarctic region, which have as main objectives are the generation of management and governance frameworks, inform decision makers about beaver management in Magallanes to recognize the importance of the control or eradication of invasive alien species and finally keep civil society informed in monitoring and actions of beaver management in the territory. In particular, the development of the Coordination and Governance Plan (1.1.2) for beaver management, the objective of which is to configure the</p>

	<p>mechanisms by which the different public and private institutions and civil society organizations will coordinate to implement the beaver management strategy, as well as the Program to strengthen the capacities of key actors (1.3.2) and the Protocol of exchange at the regional, national and binational levels (1.1.4) bring with them alliances between governments, public institutions, the private sector and society civil.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 2:</b> Develop a comprehensive IAS strategy to address the problem of the beaver along with other harmful species in the region, seeking to understand the IAS problem as a whole and address it coordinately.</p>	<p>The project provides relevant information for a comprehensive strategy. However, the development of comprehensive IAS strategy is out of the scope of this particular project.</p> <p>On this basis, one of the main products and considered as a key part of the sustainability strategy for the Project is product 1.1.1 Strategic and financial plan for the management of the beaver as an invasive species. This plan considers the systematization of beaver eradication, control and early warning actions associated with a budget to define a long-term financing strategy. Although this strategic plan can be considered as a basis for an integrated invasive alien species strategy, it is not part of the Project objectives, however, the other invasive alien species can be incorporated into the post-Project GEF financial sustainability through funding. Regional, national or international.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 3:</b> Incorporation of more actors like: Armed Forces and Army Regiments for field work, transportation and monitoring; private sector entities such as Aguas Magallanes, tourism agents and more livestock ranchers, as well as rethinking their role; universities and research centers; the National Youth Institute and national and international volunteers.</p> <p>Lobbying in municipalities for the inclusion of the beaver and other species and their regulation within the Community Development Plan for the regulatory framework.</p> <p>Create instances for joint making and planning among partners so that they can contribute to strategic decisions.</p>	<p>Both the Strategic Plan (Output 1.1.1) and Coordination Plan (Output 1.1.2) actively include these actors. In addition, the program to strengthen the capacities of key actors in the management and eradication of beavers (Output 1.3.2) as well as the Communication and awareness program (1.3.1), as well as Output 1.2.1 Information, monitoring and Early Warning (SIAT) consider training campaigns and incorporation of the actors mentioned in this recommendation.</p> <p>Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduction to invasive alien species (species biology and ecology), their impact and management options.</li> <li>- The beaver in Tierra del Fuego, history of the invasion and consequences.</li> <li>- Tools for effective beaver eradication (techniques, safe use, maintenance, trap designs, etc.)</li> <li>- Organization and operational monitoring for eradication (logistics in extreme areas, monitoring techniques, data collection, restoration techniques)</li> <li>- Biosecurity.</li> <li>- Strategic communication of the beaver problem</li> </ul> <p>The knowledge generated in Component 2, as well as some products of Component 1 such as 1.1.1 Strategic and financial plan, 1.1.2 Governance and coordination plan, 1.2.1 Coordinated Information, Monitoring and Early Warning System, 1.2.4 Protocols for information exchange at the regional, national and binational levels between Chile and Argentina 1.3.1. Communications and awareness program and 1.3.2 Strengthening of capacities, guarantee lobbying in Municipalities for the inclusion of the problem of beavers and other species.</p> <p>In this case, the Project can make an invitation to the Municipalities to sensitize them and motivate them to include the beaver issue in their Community Development Plans (PLADECO). The hiring of a consultant will be considered to work on the integration of the beaver issue in the Municipalities.</p> <p>The implementation arrangement provides the necessary space for partners to review progress, build on lessons learned, and conduct joint planning. The meetings of the Technical.</p>

<p><b>Recommendation 4:</b> Define whether eradication and/or sustained control will be attempted, the territories where it is to be applied and the methods of trapping, use of weapons or mixed techniques.</p>	<p>Compliance with this recommendation is directly related to compliance with the products detailed in the project. On the one hand, the strategic and financial plan for the management of the beaver as an invasive species (product 1.1.1) as well as the coordination and governance plan for the management of the beaver as an invasive species (product 1.1.2) consider different scenarios and / or stages for possible long-term beaver eradication. Each stage or scenario considers different actions (example: control, prioritized control and local eradication). On the other hand, the systematization of pilot experiences will allow orienting or defining the territories and trapping methods</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 5:</b> Facilitate spaces for universities and research centers to share information and experiences about beavers. Develop together with universities and research centers more studies on beaver habits and other associated species such as mink and muskrat.</p>	<p>Product 1.2.1 Information, monitoring and early warning system (SIAT) considers training campaigns and incorporation of the actors mentioned in this recommendation, as well as joint work with research centers such as the University of Magallanes.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 5:</b> It is recommended the deadline to be extended one more year, together with efforts and resources prioritization in order to finish products, and definition of a roadmap for sustainability. Resources should be redirected to key areas like M&amp;E and communication, once the main themes and a positive balance had been defined and agreed.</p>	<p>A 6-months extension was accepted by the steering committee, which together with prior extension due to COVID-19 pandemic implies a total extension of 18 months. The reason is the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and the degree of affectation in the execution and fulfillment of goals of some products of the Project. This considering that the mid-term review concluded at the beginning of the pandemic in Chile (March 2020) and was not considered in the review. At the time of writing this document, the situation of the pandemic in Chile has not been controlled, so there is still no certainty about the time required to conclude the project.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 6:</b> Develop a long-term strategy with SBAP and without SBAP, foresee alternative resources such as regional funds or specific sources such as research funds from the National Petroleum Company.</p> <p>Develop a strategy linked to the limitation of compliance with the National Determined Contributions (NDC) for damaging peat bogs, important carbon sinks; safeguarding fresh water as a strategic resource, and health problems as a result of beaver feces in drinking water and the presence of tapeworm in the species.</p> <p>Develop a binational strategy with Argentina beyond the end of this project to create communication and coordination areas between governments allowing operation of a binational strategy.</p>	<p>Both scenarios (with SBAP and without SBAP) are considered for the preparation of the Strategic and Financial Plan (Output 1.1.1) as well as the Coordination and Governance Plan (Output 1.1.2). Before the Pandemic, it was considered to apply for regional funds to implement the aforementioned plans, however, given the context of COVID-19, the possibility of a budget available for this type of financing is uncertain in the short term.</p> <p>Developing a strategy linked to the NDC for damage to peatlands is not within the scope of the project. However, some findings found during execution allow supporting or sustaining strategies or plans for the conservation of peatlands by the Ministry of the Environment or other institutions. The information generated will account for the impact of the beaver on peatland ecosystems so that they are part of the conservation plans and also considered for the fulfillment of the NDC.</p> <p>The product 1.2.4. considers the design of protocols for the exchange of information agreed between the two countries, for the circulation of information and data at the binational level, using virtual mechanisms that are included in the SIAT. These protocols can guide both countries to the development of a binational strategy, however, the development of a strategy is not within the scope of the project. However, the preparation of the Strategic Plan and the Coordination and Governance Plan incorporates the importance of binational work.</p>

<p><b>Recommendation 6:</b> Develop implementation setting with more room for participation and regular meetings between all the stakeholders to enable adaptive management of the project: review progress, take advantage of lessons learned and carry out joint planning.</p> <p>Elaborate a strategic communication plan that, at the same time, raises awareness and positions the issue in the public agenda: permanent and segmented according to the target population, like "Coca Cola" advertising (adults, youth and children) to generate greater impact. If considered pertinent, hire specific personnel.</p> <p>Take more advantage of the action of young people through the University of Magallanes and the Municipality of Porvenir as trainer of trainers for linking spaces such as "science afternoons from a remote place", for example.</p>	<p>The implementation arrangement provides the necessary space for partners to review progress, build on lessons learned, and conduct joint planning. The meetings of the Technical Committee have been reactivated to reorient new products or focus on those that are already being executed. The frequency of the meetings is determined by the amount and urgency of the topics to be discussed; however, they are held biweekly.</p> <p>The Project has a communication strategy focused on positioning the project on the public agenda. Among the actions that are considered for the next stage of the Project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening of communications in the public agenda with regard to citizen science for passive beaver complaints.</li> <li>- Strengthening of communications in the communicational teams of the partners, as well as other institutions and / or organizations linked to the beaver problem.</li> <li>- Continuation of education and awareness programs for different age groups of the population.</li> <li>- Guide the communication strategy in decision makers to position the beaver problem.</li> </ul> <p>The communication strategy of Product 1.3.1 considers education and awareness of the target audience. In this case, the alliance with higher education institutions, as well as technical training centers will allow the training and involvement of young people.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 7:</b> Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of the personnel in charge of M&amp;E. Hire specific personnel. Take advice from the FAO M&amp;E Focal Point.</p>	<p>Strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation system of the project through reports and support of FAO has been put in place for a better follow-up of the of Project implementation and in order to be able to make corrective decisions on time.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 8:</b> Provide more possibilities for women to participate in work, training, information delivery, and in the area of education, as well as in active reporting of the beaver. Redirect the project taking advice from the FAO Gender Focal Point. Considerate and integrate indigenous communities as an extra role player, if claims are accepted in Tierra del Fuego. Take advice from the FAO Indigenous Communities Focal Point. Ensure greater protection for workers in the field. Community: determine the mechanisms and responsibilities for handling reports received from the early warning system with community participation.</p>	<p>The capacity building program (Output 1.3.2) will consider the participation of women for active beaver reporting. However, their participation cannot be guaranteed, considering that, for the field activities carried out in the pilots, there is no interest on the behalf of women. It must be considered that the population in the Magallanes region is low, therefore, there are few personnel who work in this type of work and as a consequence the target group is very small. In this sense, 28 women have been trained in issues related to beaver management. However, for final training activities special support from FAO's gender specialists will be seek in order to cope with this situation.</p> <p>The protection of indigenous peoples was not activated during the design of the project, given the non-existence of indigenous peoples in the project area or adjacent. However, the project recognizes the national indigenous problems and, in this sense, the different actors such as indigenous peoples will be considered within the development of the strategy.</p>

**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	Original NTE: June, 2020                      Revised NTE: December, 2021  Justification: It is recommended to extend the closing period to one more year, together with the prioritization of efforts and resources to complete products and the definition of a roadmap for sustainability.

## 8. Stakeholders Engagement

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

Stakeholders engaged in the project:

Ministry of environment (MMA), National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), Wildlife Conservation Society Chile (WCS), Livestock and Agricultural Service (SAG), Landowners and local producers.

- Others stakeholders engaged:
- Aguas Magallanes (Sanitary service Company)
- Municipality of Timaukel
- Goveneration of Última Esperanza
- Goveneration of Tierra del Fuego
- Police service
- Magallanes Farmers Association (ASOGAMA)
- National Tourism Service (SERNATUR)
- Strait of Magellan Park
- Armed forces (army, navy, air force)
- EXPLORA CONICYT
- Juan William school
- Villa las Nieves school
- Forestry institute (INFOR)
- Regional ministerial secretary of health
- Superintendence of health services
- National Tourism Service
- Regional Intendance of Magallanes
  
- **Centro de Formación Técnica Estatal (CFT) de Magallanes:**  
**Date:** October 26, 2020  
**Participants:** Alejandro Nuñez, Pablo Balbontin, Miroslava Jadrievic, Cristian Quezada, Jonathan Lara, Felipe Guerra.  
**Purpose:** The objective was to present the Project and link them with the educational work of the technical training center through a work agreement.  
**Outcomes:** Draft agreement proposal to be reviewed by the Ministry of the Environment
  
- **National tourism service (SERNATUR)**  
**Date:** January 21, 2021  
**Participants:** Ximena Castro, Carolina Vidal, Sandra Mancilla, Cesar Robledo, Felipe Guerra, Jonathan Lara, Miroslava Jadrievic.  
**Purpose:**  
The objective was to raise awareness about the impacts of the beaver on the natural heritage of the Magallanes Region and how this impact affects the strategy of presenting the region as a focus of tourist interest  
**Outcomes:** It was agreed to train the staff of the national tourism service on the beaver problem

- **Regional Governor (Intendenta Regional)**  
**Date:** April 19, 2021  
**Participants:** Jenifer Rojas, Felipe Guerra, Carlos Olave, Karin Viveros, Catalina Cifuentes  
**Purpose:** The objective was to inform and sensitize the highest authority of the Magallanes region about the impacts of beaver, and the progress and challenges of the project  
**Outcomes:** The commitment of the regional authority was achieved to support the different work instances of the Project with stakeholders and beneficiaries
  
- **Regional Councilor (Consejero Regional)**  
**Date:** May 19, 2021  
**Participants:** Manuel Loncón, Felipe Guerra, Karin Viveros, Catalina Cifuentes  
**Purpose:** The objective was to inform and raise awareness about the need to work on the control of invasive alien species in Magellan.  
**Outcomes:** The regional councilor supports installing the problem in the Regional Development Strategy and ensuring financing
  
- **Deputy Gabriel Boric's team**  
**Date:** April 21, 2021  
**Participants:** Antonia Illanes, Danilo Mininca y Diego García., Felipe Guerra, Karin Viveros, Catalina Cifuentes  
**Propósito:** The objective was to inform and raise awareness about the need to work on the control of invasive alien species in Magellan  
**Outcomes:** The team was informed and sensitized about the beaver problem. The team expresses willingness to receive information, disseminate, participate in upcoming activities and to develop activities together.
  
- **Deputy Sandra Amar's team**  
**Date:** April 22, 2021  
**Participants:** Helga Neumann y Eduardo Sepúlveda, Felipe Guerra, Karin Viveros, Catalina Cifuentes  
**Purpose:** The objective was to inform and raise awareness about the need to work on the control of invasive alien species in Magellan.  
**Outcomes:** The team was informed and sensitized about the beaver problem. The team expresses willingness to receive information, disseminate, participate in upcoming activities and to develop activities together. They propose work on this problem with the main actors involved. They state that they are available to lead the table and develop a joint work.
  
- **Provincial Governor of Magallanes**  
**Date:** April 23, 2021  
**Participants:** Alejandro Vásquez, Felipe Guerra, Karin Viveros, Catalina Cifuentes  
**Purpose:** The objective was to inform and raise awareness about the need to work on the control of invasive alien species in Magellan.  
**Outcomes:** The team was informed and sensitized about the beaver problem. The team expresses willingness to receive information, disseminate, participate in upcoming activities and to develop activities together.
  
- **Undersecretariat of Regional and Administrative Development (SUBDERE)**  
**Date:** April 22, 2021  
**Participants:** Jacques Roux, Felipe Guerra, Karin Viveros, Catalina Cifuentes

**Purpose:** The objective was to inform and raise awareness about the need to work on the control of invasive alien species in Magellan.

**Outcomes:** The team was informed and sensitized about the beaver problem. The team expresses willingness to receive information, disseminate, participate in upcoming activities and to develop activities together.

## 9. Gender Mainstreaming

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

The project is encouraging women’s participation in all activities, particularly in training activities associated with early warning systems, monitoring and communication and awareness raising programs, since there is a higher number of women working in these areas and where their contributions have higher impact in the society.

The project has trained 25 women, accounting for 29% of the total number of people trained (86), for performing different tasks related to beaver management (monitoring, capture, measurement of environmental recovery indicators, etc.). These trainings have been carried out by the partners of the NGO WCS and by the management unit in the execution of the Capacity Building Program for key actors within the management of the beaver.

According to recommendations of the mid-term evaluation, the FAO Gender Focal Point will be included in the planning and analysis of the final activities of the Project.

## 10. Knowledge Management Activities

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

1. Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.

The main sources of good practice are grouped in the Component 2 of the Project. Specifically, in the preparation of good practice manuals related to the pilot experiences carried out in the Karukinka Park, in the Marazzi river basin and in the Laguna Parrillar National Reserve. These manuals incorporate technical and governance aspects to involve the different stakeholders interested in beaver management.

2. Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.

During the first half of the Project, the communication strategy was focused on communication, education of the community with a strong idea in the conservation of the biodiversity threatened by the beaver over the killing of animals per se. This allowed positioning the beaver problem in the regional and national community. The next challenge for the end of the project is communication and sensitization of decision makers in political and technical aspects of the beaver problem. The objective is to ensure the financial sustainability of the project.

3. Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected global environmental benefits. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.

<https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/parque-pinguino-rey-valora-la-accion-del-proyecto-gef-castor/>

4. Please provide links to publications, leaflets, video materials, related website, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.

Newsletter:

1. [https://us18.campaign-archive.com/?e=test\\_email&u=ecb62735ee2a5499fca4352ee&id=d854d5db1d](https://us18.campaign-archive.com/?e=test_email&u=ecb62735ee2a5499fca4352ee&id=d854d5db1d)
2. <https://cutt.ly/BbZtmp3>

Educational material

1. <https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/material-educativo/>

Videos:

1. <https://bit.ly/38WlvN5>
2. [https://www.chvnoticias.cl/reportajes/castores-arrasan-bosques-tierra-del-fuego\\_20210318/](https://www.chvnoticias.cl/reportajes/castores-arrasan-bosques-tierra-del-fuego_20210318/)
3. <https://youtu.be/3GBVxQiMGFs>
4. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xbGfEirhe9s>

Capacity building:

1. [https://soporta365-my.sharepoint.com/:f/g/personal/scarvajal\\_soporta\\_cl/EslmHVSei3plpQ2w-7F9SToBUXYNQZlhKasLzh3A3--oMQ?e=Co8IT3](https://soporta365-my.sharepoint.com/:f/g/personal/scarvajal_soporta_cl/EslmHVSei3plpQ2w-7F9SToBUXYNQZlhKasLzh3A3--oMQ?e=Co8IT3)  
Contraseña: **SIAT.2021**

Press appearances:

1. <https://www.24horas.cl/regiones/austral/app-no-confundas-para-reconocer-especies-invasoras-4427508?fbclid=IwAR0ytiOyljxXOKVGNpFelV9zPwJKVEf1eRbphaLhao-SpSXB-A1b-Gw1cfQ>
2. <http://data.axmag.com/data/VIP/202010/U165312/F573181/HTML5/index.html>
3. <https://elmagallanico.com/2020/10/medicos-veterinarios-debatieron-acerca-de-la-amenaza-del-castor-en-la-patagonia>
4. [https://www.radiomagallanes.cl/noticia.php?id\\_not=92850](https://www.radiomagallanes.cl/noticia.php?id_not=92850)

5. [http://radiopolar.com/noticia\\_160557.html](http://radiopolar.com/noticia_160557.html)
6. <https://soberaniaradio.cl/publicacion/?idPublicacion=38808>
7. <https://laprensaaustral.cl/2020/10/08/estrategia-contr-la-plaga-del-castor-considera-sistema-de-alerta-temprana/>
8. [https://radiopolar.com/noticia\\_154491.html](https://radiopolar.com/noticia_154491.html)
9. <https://elmagallanico.com/2020/11/invitan-a-participar-en-taller-para-aprender-a-proteger-los-bosques-de-la-patagonia>
10. <https://laprensaaustral.cl/2020/11/16/con-mas-de-2-mil-participantes-finalizo-el-festival-de-la-ciencia/>
11. [https://www.instagram.com/p/CJJBoqrns6c/?utm\\_source=ig\\_web\\_copy\\_link](https://www.instagram.com/p/CJJBoqrns6c/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link)
12. [https://www.instagram.com/tv/CJJO17FpmgZ/?utm\\_source=ig\\_web\\_copy\\_link](https://www.instagram.com/tv/CJJO17FpmgZ/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link)
13. <https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/proyecto-gef-castor-se-sumo-a-la-celebracion-de-la-fiesta-de-la-ciencia-2020/>
14. [https://www.instagram.com/tv/CKSKZe7FSI5/?utm\\_source=ig\\_web\\_copy\\_link](https://www.instagram.com/tv/CKSKZe7FSI5/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link)
15. <https://laprensaaustral.cl/2021/03/02/incorporan-tecnologia-digital-para-definir-acciones-efectivas-en-el-control-del-castor/>
16. [https://www.chvnoticias.cl/reportajes/castores-arrasan-bosques-tierra-del-fuego\\_20210318/](https://www.chvnoticias.cl/reportajes/castores-arrasan-bosques-tierra-del-fuego_20210318/)
17. [http://radiopolar.com/noticia\\_164783.html](http://radiopolar.com/noticia_164783.html)
18. <https://elpinguino.com/noticia/2021/03/15/conaf-celebro-dia-internacional-de-los-bosques-con-exposiciones>
19. <https://elpinguino.com/digital/edicion/16-03-2021-14.html>
20. <https://meridionalradio.cl/proyecto-gef-castor-invita-a-la-comunidad-a-comprometerse-con-el-control-de-esta-especie-invasora/>
21. <https://www.esurcomunicaciones.cl/proyecto-gef-castor-invita-a-la-comunidad-a-comprometerse-con-el-control-de-esta-especie-invasora/>
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23. [http://www.radiopolar.com/noticia\\_165069.html](http://www.radiopolar.com/noticia_165069.html)
24. [http://www.radiopolar.com/noticia\\_165069.html](http://www.radiopolar.com/noticia_165069.html)
25. <https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/medicos-veterinarios-debatieron-sobre-la-amenaza-del-castor-en-la-patagonia/>
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27. <https://elpinguino.com/noticia/2021/03/23/lanzan-aplicacion-para-denunciar-castores>
28. <https://fb.watch/5tLTLXFB5/>
29. <https://laprensaaustral.cl/2021/04/21/gobierno-regional-reafirma-interes-por-accion-eficaz-en-control-del-castor/>
30. <https://elpinguino.com/noticia/2021/04/21/proyecto-gef-castor-se-reune-con-la-intendenta>
31. <https://elmagallanico.com/2021/04/gobierno-regional-se-compromete-con-acciones-para-el-control-del-castor>
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33. <https://www.radiopresidenteibanez.cl/web/intendenta-rojas-reafirma-el-interes-del-gobierno-regional-en-realizar-una-accion-eficaz-en-el-control-del-castor/>
34. <https://elpinguino.com/noticia/2021/04/26/el-castor-puede-llegar-a-la-region-de-maule-si-no-se-hace-un-control-a-tiempo>
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36. <http://www.lanacion.cl/video-bosque-en-el-parque-karukinka-de-magallanes-lucha-por-subsistir-a-plaga-de-castores/>
37. <https://www.infobae.com/america/agencias/2021/04/22/un-bosque-en-el-parque-chileno-karukinka-lucha-por-subsistir-a-plaga-de-castores/>
38. [https://www.clarin.com/agencias/afp-bosque-parque-chileno-karukinka-lucha-subsistir-plaga-castores\\_0\\_R7tSSzlvv.html](https://www.clarin.com/agencias/afp-bosque-parque-chileno-karukinka-lucha-subsistir-plaga-castores_0_R7tSSzlvv.html)

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41. <https://www.bangkokpost.com/world/2104359/beavers-introduced-by-humans-threaten-patagonian-forest>
42. <https://www.moneycontrol.com/news/world/brought-in-by-humans-beavers-threaten-patagonia-forest-6809201.html>
43. [https://eldeber.com.bo/mundo/un-bosque-en-el-parque-chileno-karukinka-lucha-por-subsistir-a-plaga-de-castores\\_229032](https://eldeber.com.bo/mundo/un-bosque-en-el-parque-chileno-karukinka-lucha-por-subsistir-a-plaga-de-castores_229032)
44. <https://www.barrons.com/news/spanish/un-bosque-en-el-parque-chileno-karukinka-lucha-por-subsistir-a-plaga-de-castores-01619103939?tesla=y>
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46. <https://www.geo.fr/environnement/au-chili-les-castors-ravagent-le-poumon-vegetal-de-la-terre-de-feu-204560>
47. <https://www.nouvelobs.com/topnews/20210423.AFP7854/au-chili-les-castors-ravagent-le-poumon-vegetal-de-la-terre-de-feu.html>
48. <https://www.24matins.es/topnews/americas/un-bosque-en-el-parque-chileno-karukinka-lucha-por-subsistir-a-plaga-de-castores-260485>
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50. <https://www.straitstimes.com/world/brought-in-by-humans-beavers-threaten-patagonia-forest-in-chile>
51. <https://www.heraldsun.com.au/news/breaking-news/brought-in-by-humans-beavers-threaten-patagonia-forest/news-story/8ee59dc1102e73895089936d5376792b>
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54. <https://floridanewstimes.com/human-brought-beaver-threatens-patagonias-forest/230428/>
55. <https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x80tmim>
56. [https://flipboard.com/@moneycontrol/moneycontrol-news-j7nitv49z/brought-in-by-humans-beavers-threaten-patagonia-forest/a-yywvVNgUS8u3SsVLQy\\_Mww%3Aa%3A3108465186-5f68fbcd84%2Fmoneycontrol.com](https://flipboard.com/@moneycontrol/moneycontrol-news-j7nitv49z/brought-in-by-humans-beavers-threaten-patagonia-forest/a-yywvVNgUS8u3SsVLQy_Mww%3Aa%3A3108465186-5f68fbcd84%2Fmoneycontrol.com)
57. <https://mydroll.com/brought-in-by-humans-beavers-threaten-patagonia-forest/>
58. <https://www.ntnews.com.au/news/breaking-news/brought-in-by-humans-beavers-threaten-patagonia-forest/news-story/8ee59dc1102e73895089936d5376792b>
59. <https://eminetra.com.au/brought-in-by-humans-beavers-threaten-patagonia-forest/154379/>
60. <https://en.buradabiliyorum.com/brought-in-by-humans-beavers-threaten-patagonia-forest/>
61. <https://sg.news/brought-in-by-humans-beavers-threaten-patagonia-forest-in-chile/>
62. <https://www.ibtimes.com.au/brought-humans-beavers-threaten-patagonia-forest-1707584>
63. <https://www.muyinteresante.es/naturaleza/articulo/los-castores-amenazan-el-bosque-de-la-patagonia-151620812297>

## 11. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

There is no participation of indigenous communities in the project.

## 12. Innovative Approaches

**Please provide a brief description of an innovative<sup>23</sup> 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 beaver management strategy and the coordination and governance plans are being prepared under the open standards methodology that uses adaptive management as the basis for its execution. This methodology will allow evaluating, modifying and improving the goals of the strategy using financial, political, ecological and technological criteria. As a methodological innovation, a political advocacy strategy was designed and is in the implementation stage to put the beaver problem on the scale of decision makers and politicians who will be elected during this year.

In the field of technology innovation, the Project is working on the use of high-precision satellites, as well as the automation of algorithms capable of monitoring large areas of the territory. In addition, work is underway to incorporate automated algorithms to generate predictive beaver dispersal models. These technologies are pioneers in this field in Chile and in the management of invasive alien species.

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

### 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 adaptative measures taken to continue with the project implementation.

- Are the outcomes/outputs still achievable within the project period.

All products can be achieved within the project period. However, there are some products such as Capacity Building that was carried out remotely due to the Pandemic situation. Some trainings were on trapping techniques and the use of data entry applications to the Early Warning and Information System. The mid-term review proposed preparing a political advocacy strategy that could not be fully carried out in the field, as well as expanded workshops and meetings for the preparation of the Beaver Management Plan. This situation directly affects the social sustainability and the capacities developed. Because of this, a second project extension for a further six months is being considered. The Project Management Unit is preparing the extension proposal to be approved by the National Steering Committee.

- Will the timing of the project MTR or TE be affected/delayed?

The mid-term review ended just as the covid-19 pandemic began. The administration requested 6 more months to the 12 months that recommended the mid-term review (total 18 months) considering the possible impacts that the pandemic could have on the execution of the project.

As the situation is uncertain in the Magallanes region, one of the most affected by the pandemic, the terminal evaluation could be affected. Because of this, a second project extension for a further six months is being considered. The Project Management Unit is preparing the extension proposal to be approved by the National Steering Committee.

- What is the impact of COVID-19 on project beneficiaries, personnel, etc.

The main impact of COVID-19 on beneficiaries is that training could not be completed in-person and, hence, capacities are not sufficiently installed. This directly affects the sustainability of the capacities developed.

- Are there good practices and lessons learned to be shared?

Yes, the project has developed and systematized relevant information for beaver management through the generation of documents and meeting instances to share good practices and lessons learned. However, there are some good practices that require a presence in the field, such as: data collection and entry in the SIAT. Awareness and education campaigns on the beaver problem in the rural community of Magallanes. These aspects put at risk the environmental, social and capacity sustainability developed by the project. The lessons learned from the execution of the Project under the COVID pandemic have been duly communicated in the technical committee meetings, internal coordination meetings in the project management unit and in the semi-annual reports.

## 14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>24</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	MMA	CASH	\$ 124,760	\$ 79,810	\$ 84,810
		IN KIND	\$ 1,425,040	\$ 152,014	\$ 252,014 <sup>25</sup>
National Government	CONAF	CASH	\$ 114,200	\$ 135,647	\$ 135,987
		IN KIND	\$ 1,676,000	\$ 464,843	\$ 542,248
National Government	SAG	CASH	\$ 16,965	\$ 0	\$ 16,965
		IN KIND	\$ 1,149,405	\$ 1,491,929	\$ 1,491,929 <sup>25</sup>
ONG	WCS	CASH	\$ 89,614	\$ 61,499	\$ 89,614
		IN KIND	\$ 803,858	\$ 475,548	\$ 803,858
Private	TERAIKE S.A.	CASH	\$ 2,243	\$ 0	\$ 2,243
Private	Estancia Entre Ríos	CASH	\$ 2,493	\$ 0	\$ 2,493
		IN KIND	\$ 12,125	\$ 0	\$ 12,125
GEF Agency	FAO	CASH	\$ 20,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 20,000
		IN KIND	\$ 200,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 200,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$ 5,636,703</b>	<b>\$ 3,281,757</b>	<b>\$ 3,654,286</b>

<sup>24</sup> Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

<sup>25</sup>Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic and the decrease in the budget made by the government to all public services, the co-financing was readjusted.

## 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 environment objective/s it set out to meet. **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 environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment 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 environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

**Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial 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 substantial 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 substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.