



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin America and the Caribbean
Country (ies):	Chile
Project Title:	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
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/CHI/034/GFF
GEF ID:	5506
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Environment (MMA), National Forest Corporation (CONAF), Wildlife Conservation Society-Chile (WCS), Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG)
Project Duration (years):	5 years (2017-2022)
Project coordinates:	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

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	July 22 nd , 2016
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	July 3, 2017
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	July 31, 2020
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	November 30, 2022

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	2,153,882
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	5,636,703
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	2,054,760

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	3,391,219
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M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	August 18, 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	September, 2019
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	December 2019 – March, 2020
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	July, 2022
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	yes

Overall ratings

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

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	<i>LOW</i>
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Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	Final PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Felipe Guerra Díaz, National Project Coordinator	felipe.guerradiaz@fao.org

⁵ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

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Lead Technical Officer	Pieter van Lierop, Forest Officer FAO, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	Pieter.vanlierop@fao.org Jessica.cazasa@fao.org
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2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

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

<i>Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.</i>							
Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating¹¹
	Outcome 1.1: Management and governance framework to ensure effective management and control of the invasion in the Magallanes Archipelago and Brunswick Peninsula	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	S
		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	Management plan finalized, validated and in the process of being approved as a regional public policy. In addition, the first stage of the management plan was presented for its financing by the Regional Government of Magallanes.	S

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

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

		c) Number of hectares (Region of Magallanes excluding the Antarctic territory) vulnerable to beaver invasion, under effective management and control of beaver invasion	c) 0 hectares		c) 13,229,700 ha covered by the beaver management framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 113,786 hectares covered directly through the pilot activities. • 1,000,000 ha. indirectly covered through the training programs based on beaver findings and monitoring carried out by tourism guides throughout the region. • 13,229,700 ha. indirectly covered by SIAT and the dispersion model. 	S
	Outcome 1.2: Decision makers have updated, systematized and available information	a) Score on the GEF tracking tool (section VI on IAS, questions 4,5,6);	a) 3/16	a) 8/16	a) 13/16	13/16	S

	about beaver management in Magallanes, including data on operational zoning, spread, monitoring, early detection, recovery-restoration and research.	b) Coordinated Information, Monitoring and Early Warning System (CMWS), designed and under implementation .	b) There is no systematic and permanent monitoring and early warning system to ensure timely detection of beaver invasion.		b) 1	Information and Early Warning System designed and implemented. As additional work, SIAT is being integrated into the Biodiversity Monitoring System (SIMBIO), a platform that crosses all the environmental information of the Ministry of the Environment. The objective is that the SIAT information can be used in the operational management of the Ministry of the Environment in other indirectly related areas and ensure the sustainability and maintenance of the SIAT.	HS
	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.	a) MMA, SAG and CONAF staff recognize the importance of the eradication of invasive species to biodiversity and productive areas of the Region;	Little knowledge and insufficient institutional and citizens' capacities to control invasion. Lack of communication and awareness of beaver problem	a) 50% staff aware of the problem	a) 75% staff aware of the problem	As informed by national counterparts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. 	S
		b) The staff of the MMA, SAG and CONAF		b) 100% implementing and		CONAF (38p), SAG (5p) and MMA (8p) personnel are trained to implement good practices generated by the project in the monitoring,	S

		assigned to control, management and eradication of beaver, implement best practices;		validating best practices		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.	HS
	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.	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	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. watercourse s freed from beaver recovered to similar conditions as those watercourse s not affected by beaver; ii. organic matter in sediments diminishes in the basins	99,624 hectares/712km free of beaver, detailed as follows: 1. Pilot of La Piedad valley (finished): 18,481 ha / 270 km of channels free of beaver and under recovery process 2. Laguna Parrillar National Reserve Pilot: 18,000 hectares free of beaver and under recovery process. 3. San Juan river basin (co-financed by the agricultural and livestock service (SAG): 63,143 hectares/712km free of beaver and under recovery process	HS

			and Google Earth)		freed from beavers)		
		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	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.	HS
	Outcome 2.2: Beaver invasion is under effective control in multifunctional private property in the Region of Magallanes.	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 rios, Estancia Tres Hermanos, Estancia San Clemente, Estancia 6 de mayo, Estancia Laguna Cortada	S
		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. 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.	S
	Outcome 3.1. Project implementation based on a results-based	Achievable and sustainable project outcomes	Project Outcomes Framework with indicators,	30-40% progress in the achievement of	Project outcomes are achieved and show	Project in progress with 95% progress. Approved semiannual and annual reports. The main results are related to component 1, including the SIAT platform implementation and	S

	management approach and application of project findings and lessons learned in future operations facilitated.		baseline and goals of outcomes and outputs validated with key actors	project outcomes	sustainability	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. Management plan finalized, validated and in the process of being approved as a regional public policy. Component 2 highlights the completion of the pilot projects, considering eradication actions and good practices manuals.	
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Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

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

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1: Management and governance framework to ensure effective management and control of the invasion in the Magallanes Archipelago and Brunswick Peninsula			Detailed in item 2 Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s)	
1.1.1 Strategic and financial plan for the management of beaver as an invasive species	Designed and validated strategic and financial plan	finalized management plan	Management Plan completed. Based on this, it was possible to prepare a financing program for its implementation for 440,700 dollars, which has been presented to the Regional Government.	
1.1.2 Coordination and governance plan	A designed and implemented coordination and	Coordination and governance plan prepared,	After the preparation of the first draft of the Coordination and Governance Plan, the Project Management Unit made adjustments to the governance structure with the aim of	

¹² Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹³ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

of beaver management as an invasive species	governance plan and procedures protocol for national and binational coordination	approved and ready to be implemented in conjunction with output 1.1.1	simplifying and establishing the roles of each part of the plan. The plan is approved and awaiting implementation	
1.1.3 Evaluation of current and potential economic impact of beaver in Chilean Patagonia	Economic impact study including analysis of sectors (forestry, farming and cattle, protected areas and tourism, water resources and infrastructure) and submitted to decision makers	Publication designed and ready to print	First assessment of the impact of the beaver from an economic and social perspective, with updated information and projections in different scenarios has been finalized and in publication process.	
1.1.4 Validated regulatory framework for beaver management at municipal and regional level	Municipal and regional regulatory framework ready for approval	Carry out political advocacy to insert the problem of invasive alien species in the preparation of the Regional Development Strategy	Due to the fact that the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (SBAP) has not yet been approved in the Chilean congress and that update process of the new Regional Development Strategy has made slow progress, no local or regional frameworks have been approved so far. However, the Project has promoted the necessary political advocacy and technical support to the Regional Government so that the Management Plan becomes a Regional Public Policy. The approval of the Management Plan by the Regional Council for it to become a Regional Policy, is expected to occur during the month of July.	
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-			Detailed in item 2 Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s)	

restoration and research.				
1.2.1 Coordinated Information, Monitoring and Early Warning System (CMWS)	<p>(i) Platform (geomatics, workflows, telematics)</p> <p>(ii) Early Warning System (EWS) already developed and an action protocol already developed and implemented,</p> <p>(iii) 150 people from 12 institutions/organizations trained in EWS,</p> <p>(iv) Four pilot areas monitored</p>	Integration of the satellite monitoring module and the dispersion module	<p>Integration completed. The main achievement of this product is that the SIAT is a platform with high-level technology capable of facilitating the operational management of the beaver and the potential to incorporate the entire list of exotic species in the country.</p> <p>It corresponds to an excellent case of applied science in support of decision-making in the country and is expected to be the driving force behind the implementation of the Beaver Management Plan.</p> <p>Its success led the Argentine GEF project to create its own information and early warning system so that both platforms interoperate with each other.</p>	
1.2.2. Spread and adaptive zoning model per management unit	A designed potential distribution and spread model of species	Dispersion model and adaptive zoning module designed, implemented and integrated into SIAT	<p>High-tech dispersion and zoning model capable of projecting possible beaver dispersal routes for the entire Magallanes Region based on its biology and the topography of the territory, has been implemented and integrated into SIAT.</p> <p>This is a powerful decision support tool.</p>	
1.2.3. Sub Antarctic ecosystems recovery indicators applied in control and eradication pilot sites	A matrix of recovery indicators	finished product	Product finalized. This is a fundamental product to propose the recovery variables contained in the management plan (Product 1.1.1 and 1.1.2).	
1.2.4. Information exchange protocols between Chile and Argentina at the regional,	Protocol and procedures to be formalized via administrative decision.	Information exchange protocols established to the extent of the development	<p>One of the main achievements was, through work groups between the two countries, encouraging the Argentine Project to create its own beaver management system based on the Chilean SIAT.</p> <p>Thanks to this, the exchange of information between both countries will be greatly facilitated.</p>	

national and binational level		and implementation of the computer system for beaver management in Argentina	The Argentine beaver information system is installed, and it is expected that further progress will be made in the information exchange protocols between both platforms.	
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.			Detailed in item 2 Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s)	
1.3.1. Communication and awareness raising programmes for different target audiences	(i) Comprehensive communication and sensitivity/education strategy, including the elaboration and distribution of educational material	Focus communications on political influence on regional decision makers with the aim of implementing the Project's sustainability strategy	As part of the recommendations of the mid-term review, a political advocacy strategy was designed based on the communications strategy with a high degree of communicational impact on decision makers and political authorities. This political advocacy strategy as well as communication strategy breaks the paradigm of focusing the environmental problem on one species, incorporating an approach focused on the conservation of ecosystems and the recovery of those that have been impacted by a threat such as the beaver. The main achievement of this, made the regional government is interested in the management plan to finance and to lead the governance of the Management Plan.	

1.3.2. Capacity building programme for key stakeholders for the management and eradication of beaver	(i) 150 people trained in management and operational aspects (operational zoning, control and eradication, monitoring, recovery-restoration and research), (ii) 140 people trained in early warning	Army of Chile Focused Trainings	Due to the change of administration and the process of installation of the new government, work with the armed forces slowed down during the Q4 2021 and Q1 2022. However, during Q2 2020, talks were resumed with the Chilean Army to carry out training on monitoring, trapping and incorporation of beaver records in the Information and Early Warning System.	
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.			Detailed in item 2 Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s)	
2.1.1. Beaver eradication and basic restoration method designed and implemented in Karukinka Park	(i) A demonstration pilot activity of beaver eradication in La Paciencia sub-basin (132 km of channels, 18,481 ha), that includes the disappearance of new ditches monitored during six months after the end of the pilot;	Work focused on the design and publication of the manual of good practices	Manual of good practices designed and published. Additionally, other relevant achievements of this pilot were: Determine the human and financial resources to carry out actions to remove beavers in areas of high logistical complexity. This is very useful for the technical aspects of the management plan. All information on beaver records was prepared with sufficient quality to be entered in the SIAT With the monitoring of recolonization it was possible to know quantitatively, in how much time and in what quantity the recolonization of freed beaver areas occurs.	

	<p>(ii) Protecting and monitoring vulnerable spread sites;</p> <p>(iii) A basic restoration monitoring system</p>			
2.1.2. Beaver eradication and basic restoration method designed and implemented in Laguna Parrillar National Reserve and downstream private lands	<p>(i) A demonstration pilot activity for beaver eradication from Laguna Parrillar National Reserve (442 km of channels, 50,062 ha), including the elimination of new ditches monitored during six months after the pilot is finished;</p> <p>(ii) Public-private cooperation strategies</p>	Product finalized	<p>Product finalized. The main achievements of this pilot were:</p> <p>a) Determine the technical, financial and administrative requirements for CONAF park ranger personnel to continue carrying out beaver removal tasks.</p> <p>b) The CONAF park ranger personnel understood the advantages of having an information and early warning system that systematizes all the information gathered on the ground in order to monitor the actions that are carried out.</p>	
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	<p>(i) An EWS in the southeast area of the Última Esperanza Province (13,660 km of channels, 1,499,100 ha);</p> <p>(ii) A set of assessed early detection strategies;</p> <p>(iii) A set of assessed public-private cooperation strategies;</p>	Product finalized	<p>Product finalized. The main achievements are:</p> <p>- Monitoring coverage for the entire Province of Última Esperanza and for the entire Magallanes Region with the Information and Early Warning System, either in its satellite component, dispersion model and adaptive zoning, as well as in the entry of records through science citizen (mobile application) and restaurateurs (mobile application).</p>	
2.1.4. Systematization of best practices for beaver eradication, invasion monitoring and early warning	Four beaver management manuals: (i) detection, (ii) control and eradication in public property, (iii) monitoring, (iv) restoration, control and eradication in	Manual of good practices ready to be disseminated	Manual of good practices designed and published. It is worth to mention that one manual of good practices was prepared for all the pilot experiences because the differences between them were minimal. However, the differences related to geography and type of administration are explained in the manual.	

	multifunctional private property.			
Outcome 2.2: Beaver invasion is under effective control in multifunctional private property in the Region of Magallanes.			Detailed in item 2 Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s)	
2.2.1. Sustained control and restoration methodologies for multiple-use private property.	<p>(i) A pilot of species eradication in the main bed of Marazzi river (453 km of beds, 45,243 ha), monitored according to the number of empty ditches six months after the end of the pilot;</p> <p>(ii) A designed and implemented data model on spread and reinvasion;</p> <p>(iii) A set of implemented and assessed public-private cooperation strategies;</p> <p>(iv) An established basic restoration monitoring system</p>	Product finalized	<p>Product finalized. The main achievements of this pilot were:</p> <p>Determine the human and financial resources to carry out beaver removal actions with different owners. This is very useful for the technical aspects of the management plan.</p> <p>All information on beaver records was prepared with sufficient quality to be entered in the SIAT</p> <p>With the monitoring of recolonization it was possible to know quantitatively, in how much time and in what quantity the recolonization of freed beaver areas occurs.</p>	
2.2.2. Systematization of a 'best practices' model for multifunctional private property	A public-private cooperation strategies manual for the management of beaver in multifunctional private property		Manual of good practices designed and published. It is worth to mention that one manual of good practices was prepared for all the pilot experiences because the differences between them were minimal. However, the differences related to geography and type of administration are explained in the manual.	

OUTCOME 3.1. Project implementation based on a results-based management approach and application of project findings and lessons learned in future operations facilitated.			Detailed in item 2 Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s)	
Output 3.1.1. Project progress assessment and monitoring system	6 Biannual Project Progress Reports (PPR).	Preparation of semi-annual and annual monitoring reports	Semi-annual and annual monitoring reports prepared and approved by LTO.	
3.1.2 Mid-Term Independent Review (MTR) and Final Independent Evaluation (FIE)	a) mid-term review report, b) final evaluation report	Preparation and execution of final evaluation	Final evaluation is currently under preparation and expected to initiate in early July. It is worth to mention the implementation of the most relevant recommendations from the mid-term review: An advocacy strategy. This strategy was developed and implemented resulting in an important boost in the sustainability of the project, since the Regional Government of Magallanes understood the problem and promised to facilitate the approval of the Management Plan as a regional public policy	
3.1.3 Publication and dissemination of best practices and lessons learned	Manuals of standardized information on invasive species for project partners' staff. Best early warning, control, management, eradication and restoration practices manuals for field staff	Preparation of communication products for publication	All communication products have had a focus on the environmental problem that needs to be solved. In this sense, the Project has placed a lot of emphasis on generating useful products, such as the creation of a dynamic dispersion model versus the classic static models that quickly become obsolete. The dispersion model is permanently updated as new terrain information is entered into the system.	

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

During the 5 years of execution of the Project, important results have been obtained in different areas.

a) in the strategic field, the political advocacy to promote the approval of the Management Plan as a regional public policy will allow the necessary sustainability to the Project. It is expected that the regional council will approve the plan during July 2022. In addition, generating a financing program for the first stage of the Management Plan will give the necessary impulse so that public institutions and other related actors can continue generating financing programs.

b) The design and implementation of the Information and Early Warning System installed in the servers of the Ministry of the Environment will allow beaver management to be carried out in a coordinated, systematized and effective manner. With its strength in the use of artificial intelligence, its citizen science component, as well as its potential to incorporate all exotic species in the country, it will facilitate the incorporation of other management plans for invasive alien species.

c) Effective communication with a clear message that breaks the paradigm of emphasizing the species, for an integrated approach that seeks the protection and recovery of ecosystems affected or threatened by 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.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	HS	S	<i>Both progresses have been developed satisfactorily and the political influence work carried out in recent times so that the management plan is approved as a regional public policy stands out, as well as the installation of the Information System and early warning in the Monitoring System of Biodiversity of the Ministry of the Environment. Also noteworthy is the work carried out with Argentina in terms of the transfer of mutual knowledge and experiences and the ease of communication between the two countries.</i>
Budget Holder	HS	HS	<i>Project has demonstrated great level of progress in terms of its outcomes, clearly contributing to its major objective. This is reflected in the involvement and appropriation observed in the Regional Government and the efforts made in order to officially adopt the Management Plan as a regional public policy, including committing substantial resources in order to finance it. On the other hand, the project has accomplished most of its outputs, considering great level of innovations, particularly in the case of the Information and Early Warning System.</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸	HS	HS	<i>The Project has achieved the goals of the appropriation of the Regional Government and the Ministry of the Environment of the Management Plan and the SIAT demonstrating a great teamwork of the project team, the SEREMI of</i>

¹⁵ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

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

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

¹⁸ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

			<i>Magallanes and the Implementing Agency. It has also demonstrated an important level of adaptation and innovation, including a change of authorities and government. Other achievements are the successful collaborative work and technical exchange with Argentina and the implementation of the communication strategy.</i>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	HS	HS	<p><i>The project's progress towards its global environmental objective is highly satisfactory with the achievement of almost all the proposed outcomes and outputs.</i></p> <p><i>Within the framework of management and governance, the Management Plan for the control and eradication of the Beaver was formulated and validated, which is being promoted to be approved as a public policy in the Magallanes Region, as well as the financing for the first stage of implementation. The Coordinated Information, Monitoring and Early Warning System (SIAT) was implemented and is being integrated into the Biodiversity Monitoring System (SIMBIO) in the Ministry of the Environment.</i></p> <p><i>A Dispersion model and adaptive zoning module was designed, implemented and integrated into SIAT.</i></p> <p><i>Demonstrative control, management and restoration actions were carried out with systematization of the lessons learned as well as the development of the Early Warning Model.</i></p> <p><i>A communication strategy is being implemented that has allowed significant public awareness, education, training and political advocacy on the impact of beavers on the ecosystems of Patagonia, especially focused on highlighting the importance of biodiversity conservation where invasive alien species represent one of the main threats.</i></p> <p><i>The coordinated work of knowledge and information exchange with Argentina stands out. Through the project, the main aspects established in the Binational Agreement on the restoration of southern ecosystems affected by the beaver were achieved, and active collaboration commitments are being strengthened that will give sustainability to the post-project binational agenda.</i></p>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	HS	S	<i>Being in its last implementation year, the project has successfully achieved its intended results, even surpassing the goals in several outcomes. It has been able to overcome several challenges, such as the lack of progress in the creation of an</i>

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

			<p><i>important biodiversity services in the country, the difficulties of working in a far and isolated region, change in the public perception of a charismatic but damaging species, a global pandemic and social unrest in the country.</i></p> <p><i>The project has been able to reach its goals in surface free from beavers, has established important partnerships with key stakeholders at the national, regional and local level, established an early monitoring system that will be appropriated and institutionalized by the government counterparts and has promoted exchange of knowledge with a neighbour country to progress together in the control of an invasive species that threatens shared ecosystems.</i></p> <p><i>The sustainability of projects results it's an important aspect that the project must ensure in the short-term and for that a minor three-month extension of the project it's being discussed along with national counterparts.</i></p>
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5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. 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. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

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

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	It is not necessary to modify the risk classification

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

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

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	National and subnational authorities do not include IAS management measures, including beaver, in their institutional priorities.	L	Y	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 that arises from the communication strategy had the objective of positioning the problem of invasive alien species in decision makers at a regional scale. The Regional Government understood that in order to conserve the ecosystems of Chilean Patagonia, it is essential to have a regional policy for the conservation of biodiversity and to remove threats such as the beaver.	

²¹ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Potential funding gaps in the next EECF phase	L	Y	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 GEF project together with the regional government has developed a financing program to execute the first stage of the Management Plan for the first 2 years. The objective is that all the linked institutions are capable of raising action programs linked to the Beaver Management Plan	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	Climate change could increase the rate of invasion or lead to another beaver-related threat	L	Y	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
	Local communities and/or key stakeholders are not fully committed or do not adopt the practices proposed	L	Y	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):

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 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. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

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

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
<p>Recommendation 1: 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>Recommendation 2: 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>In the last year, efforts have been made to obtain additional financing as part of the execution of the first stage of the management plan for the recovery of environments affected by beavers. The Management Plan as an umbrella for the recovery and conservation of environments has the possibility of including other invasive alien species.</p>
<p>Recommendation 3: 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>Training and conversations have been held with the Chilean Army and Navy for their involvement in beaver management, either through monitoring or through the removal of individuals. The armed forces are expected to be involved either in the governance structure of the management plan, as well as with the generation of collaboration agreements with the Ministry of the Environment.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4: 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>The beaver management plan completed during this last year considers the strategic and prioritized removal of the species with a clear vision that points towards the eradication of the beaver.</p>

<p>Recommendation 5: 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>Information exchanges have been carried out and experiences obtained between the two GEF projects in Chile and Argentina have been shared with research centers in Argentina, specifically with CADIC. In Chile, the University of Magallanes has not shown interest in developing research related to the beaver.</p>
<p>Recommendation 6: 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&E and communication, once the main themes and a positive balance had been defined and agreed.</p>	<p>Two project extensions have been approved and a third extension for three more months is being prepared. The objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that the beaver management plan is approved as a regional public policy by the Regional Council of Magallanes. 2. Have the approval and financing for the first stage of the management plan 3. Achieve the three collaboration agreements between the Ministry of the Environment, the Chilean Navy, the Chilean Army and the Magallanes Technical Training Center. 4. Carry out the launch of the Information and Early Warning System with the new Minister of the Environment. <p>All the objectives mentioned had not been possible to achieve in the previous government. With the new government they have been reactivated, but they had to settle first to resume work with them.</p>
<p>Recommendation 7: 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>The Project has designed a long-term management plan (15 years) and is working to have it approved as a regional public policy to be the framework by which all coordinated actions are carried out in an integrated manner. In the same way, work is being done with the environmental secretariat of the province of Tierra del Fuego in Argentina to commit binational efforts in beaver management.</p>
<p>Recommendation 8: 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</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"> - Strengthening of communications in the public agenda with regard to citizen science for passive beaver complaints.

<p>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening of communications in the communicational teams of the partners, as well as other institutions and / or organizations linked to the beaver problem. - Continuation of education and awareness programs for different age groups of the population. - Guide the communication strategy in decision makers to position the beaver problem. <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>Recommendation 9: Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of the personnel in charge of M&E. Hire specific personnel.</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>Recommendation 10: 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, 100 women have been trained in issues related to beaver management in the last year.</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>

<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe</p>	<p>The exit strategy called Action Plan is focused primarily on getting the Management Plan (Output 1.1.1 and 1.1.2) approved as a regional public policy by the Regional Council of Magallanes.</p> <p>Likewise, the Action Plan considers the presentation of a financing program for the first stage of the Management Plan.</p> <p>In addition, the project seeks for the Information and Early Warning System (SIAT) to be integrated into the Biodiversity Monitoring System (SIMBIO) so that it has the necessary interoperability and maintenance between the different environmental aspects that make up the platform of the Ministry of the Environment</p>
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8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²². Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework			
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule	<p>Two project extensions have been approved and a third extension for three more months is being prepared. The objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that the beaver management plan is approved as a regional public policy by the Regional Council of Magallanes. 2. Have the approval and financing for the first stage of the management plan 3. Achieve the three collaboration agreements between the Ministry of the Environment, the Chilean Navy, the Chilean Army and the Magallanes Technical Training Center. 4. Carry out the launch of the Information and Early Warning System with the new Minister of the Environment. 	Three additional months until November, 2022	On July 20, the project extension request will be presented to the national steering committee
Executing Entity			

²² Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing	<p>Co-financing from partners has been significantly limited due to the pandemic situation.</p> <p>On the one hand, the budget of each ministry was reduced to allocate it to contain the pandemic, while on the other hand, a large number of field activities were cancelled.</p>	<p>From March 2020 to the present date</p>	<p>In each reporting instance, these justifications have been presented (e.g.: National steering committee, annual reports, regional steering committee)</p>
Location of project activity			
Other			

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

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.

- **workshop for project partners:** International experiences of IAS Eradication. Experiences in New Zealand (Dan Tompkins)
Date: 16 June 2021
Participants: Project partners GEF (CONAF, SAG, WCS), others Public Services and others organizations of interest (Directemar, Subpesca, Sernapesca, Subsecretaria de Fuerzas Armadas, DIMA, Universidad de Concepción, Ejército, Armada, BRIDEMA).
Purpose: Learn about various initiatives of governance, management and eradication of invasive alien species in different parts of the world.
Outcomes: The workshop participants were informed and sensitized about the experiences of eradication of invasive alien species in other places. the information received serves as a complement to strengthen the elaboration of the Beaver Management Plan.

- **workshop for project partners:** International experiences of IAS Eradication. Experiences in Galápagos Islands (Elicer Cruz)
Date: 08 July, 2021
Participants: Project partners GEF (CONAF, SAG, WCS), others Public Services and others organizations of interest (Directemar, Subpesca, Sernapesca, Subsecretaria de Fuerzas Armadas, DIMA, Universidad de Concepción, Ejército, Armada, BRIDEMA).
Purpose: Learn about various initiatives of governance, management and eradication of invasive alien species in different parts of the world.
Outcomes: The workshop participants were informed and sensitized about the experiences of eradication of invasive alien species in other places. the information received serves as a complement to strengthen the elaboration of the Beaver Management Plan.

- **workshop for project partners:** International experiences of IAS Eradication. Experiences in United Kingdom (Peter Roberston)
Date: 26 July, 2021
Participants: Project partners GEF (CONAF, SAG, WCS), others Public Services and others organizations of interest (Directemar, Subpesca, Sernapesca, Subsecretaria de Fuerzas Armadas, DIMA, Universidad de Concepción, Ejército, Armada, BRIDEMA).
Purpose: Learn about various initiatives of governance, management and eradication of invasive alien species in different parts of the world.
Outcomes: The workshop participants were informed and sensitized about the experiences of eradication of invasive alien species in other places. the information received serves as a complement to strengthen the elaboration of the Beaver Management Plan.

- COCEI (Operational Committee for the prevention, control and eradication of invasive alien species)
Date: 27 August, 2021
Participants: Representatives of government public services

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

- **workshop for project partners:** National Experiences of IAS Eradication. SAG (Eduardo Raffo)

Date: 01 September. 2021

Participants: Project partners (CONAF, SAG, WCS), others Public Services and others organizations of interest (Directemar, Subpesca, Sernapesca, Subsecretaria de Fuerzas Armadas, DIMA, Universidad de Concepción, Ejército, Armada, BRIDEMA).

Purpose: Learn about various initiatives of governance, management and eradication of invasive alien species in the country.

Outcomes: The workshop participants were informed and sensitized about the experiences of eradication of invasive alien species in other places. the information received serves as a complement to strengthen the elaboration of the Beaver Management Plan.

- **workshop for project partners:** National Experiences of IAS Eradication. CONAF (Ricardo Quilaqueo)

Date: November 02, 2021

Participants: Project partners (CONAF, SAG, WCS), others Public Services and others organizations of interest (Directemar, Subpesca, Sernapesca, Subsecretaria de Fuerzas Armadas, DIMA, Universidad de Concepción, Ejército, Armada, BRIDEMA).

Purpose: Learn about various initiatives of governance, management and eradication of invasive alien species in the country.

Outcomes: The workshop participants were informed and sensitized about the experiences of eradication of invasive alien species in other places. the information received serves as a complement to strengthen the elaboration of the Beaver Management Plan.

- **Students of the University of Magallanes**

Date: November 18, 2021

Participants: Agricultural engineering students at the University of Magallanes

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

Regional Government and Navy (Armada)

Date: November 23, 2021

Participants: Jorge Flies, Pedro Ossandón, Etel Latorre, Eve Crowley, Rodrigo Morera, Felipe Guerra, Alejandro Kusch, Elizabeth Carrión, Jaime Montecinos

Purpose: The objective was to report the results obtained in the project, the main result being the Beaver Management Plan.

request support for beaver management on Dawson Island and support from the Chilean Navy.

Outcomes: It is agreed to arrange a visit to Dawson Island to move forward with the work to achieve a collaboration agreement between the Navy and the Ministry of the Environment that allows beaver management.

FAO commitment for technical support on food security.

Presentation of the Plan to the regional government for final adjustments.

Regional office ministry of agriculture (Seremi de Agricultura)

Date: November 23, 2021

Participants: Alfonso Roux, Carlos Olave, Gerardo Otzen, Mauricio Véjar, Eve Crowley, Rodrigo Morera Felipe Guerra, Elizabeth Carrión

Purpose: The objective was to report the results obtained in the project, the main result being the Beaver Management Plan. for which, it is important to achieve sustainability and continuation of beaver management actions, for which the commitment of all partner institutions is required.

Outcomes: Coordinate meetings for dissemination and communication of the results of the GEF Project with the Regional Directorates of the SAG and CONAF

Regional Government

Date: November 23, 2021

Participants: Jorge Flies, Pedro Ossandón, Etel Latorre, Eve Crowley, Rodrigo Morera, Felipe Guerra, Alejandro Kusch, Elizabeth Carrión,

Purpose: The objective was to report the results obtained in the project, the main result being the Beaver Management Plan.

Outcomes: FAO commitment for technical support on food security.

The GEF Project will present the Governance structure of the Management Plan for beaver control and eradication to the regional government team for its final adjustment.

- **Park rangers Parrillar National Reserve (CONAF)**

Date: December 20 and 27, 2021

Participants: Camila Jara Caro, Javiera Alvarado, Miguel Lopetegui, Irma Triviño, Jonathan Lara, Alejandro Kusch, Miroslava Jadrievic

Purpose: The objective was to inform and raise awareness about the need to work together to control the beaver in the National Reserve, using the monitoring tools generated in the project.

Outcomes: Park rangers informed and trained in beaver monitoring and management tools.

- **Binational meeting**

Date: March 16, 2022

Participants: Charif Tala, Felipe Guerra, Alejandro Kusch, Jonathan Lara, Jessica Casaza, Cesar Galarza, Inés Kasulin, Sergio Zalba, María Laura Flotron, Eduardo Bauducco, Erio Curto

Purpose: recognize the articulation for the closing stages of both projects, where 3 major issues are raised:

- Updating of GEF projects.
- Continuation in binational spheres.
- Sustainability of both projects.

Outcomes: resume the creation of the inter-institutional work table. Presentation of the Chilean Management Plan. Binational project closure meeting. Technical meeting between consultants working on information systems.

- **Interoperability binational computer systems**

Date: June 03, 2022

Participants: Quevedo Silvia, Cortez Fabiana, Bauducco Eduardo, Kusch Alejandro, Tala Charif, Lara Jonathan, Biondi Ariel, Herreros de Lartundo Jorge, Castañera Emiliano, Guerra Felipe

Purpose: Presentation of computer platforms of the Ministry of the Environment of Chile and presentation of the computer system of Argentina for the management of biodiversity and invasive alien species

Outcomes: focus on the interoperability of the two systems under the coordination of the technical teams of both countries.

Continue in conversations to establish the mechanisms that regulate the interoperability of both systems.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
<i>Government Institutions</i>			
Ministerio del Medio Ambiente (MMA)	Implementing partner	With the results of the Project, the Ministry of the Environment has taken greater leadership at the regional level on the beaver problem.	Maintain leadership and association with the Regional Government of Magallanes, as well as promote the approval of the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (SBAP) to have greater leadership in the management of invasive aliens.
Agricultural and Livestock Service	Project Partner	With the new government, the SAG has understood that with a Management Plan as a public policy, each service has the duty to prepare financing programs in their respective competencies.	The main challenge is to stay within the governance structure of the management plan and promote beaver management in the forestry and agricultural matrix.
National Forest Corporation	Project Partner	The work with CONAF is aimed at supporting the preparation of documents with information on infrastructure and human resources necessary to request a larger budget for the hiring of park rangers.	The main challenge is to stay within the governance structure of the management plan and increase the budget for hiring park rangers dedicated to beaver management
Regional Government of Magallanes	Key stakeholder for the leadership and financing of the Beaver Management Plan	With the new installation of the Regional Government, an institution appears with leadership and financing to raise initiatives that aim to conserve the natural heritage of the region.	the main challenge is to continue promoting the protection of the ecosystems of Patagonia and leading governance for the management of beavers and other invasive alien species. In addition, it is important to maintain coordination with the government of the province of Tierra del Fuego in Argentina

Provincial Presidential Delegation of Tierra del Fuego	Key stakeholder for liaison point with the government of the province of Tierra del Fuego in Argentina	It's appearance as an actor in the Project is recent (1 year ago) however his potential is enormous, since he is a point of contact with the municipalities and with the government of the province of Tierra del Fuego in Argentina	The main challenge is to remain as a link point between the government of Chile and Argentina
Presidential Delegation of Magallanes	Key stakeholder for the support to promote the approval of the Management Plan as a regional public policy	His appearance as an actor in the Project is recent (1 year ago) however his potential is enormous, since he is a point of contact with the Regional Government	Facilitate coordination between public services (example: the Ministry of the Environment) with the Regional Government
Chilean's Navy	Key stakeholder for monitoring actions in remote areas	Due to the fact that the Chilean Navy has the administration of Dawson Island, the work has been focused on generating agreements and conventions to support beaver management in this area.	The main challenge is that they maintain their commitment in the future, becoming more involved in the protection of the natural heritage of the region.
Chilean's Army	Key stakeholder for monitoring actions in remote areas	The army has always been present as support, however in recent times the talks have moved towards training for beaver monitoring in areas under its administration	The main challenge is that they maintain their commitment in the future, becoming more involved in the protection of the natural heritage of the region.
Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
Wildlife Conservation Society	Project Partner	They were strategic partners in charge of the execution of several products, mainly the pilots.	Be active in beaver management actions and in the governance structure of the beaver management plan as part of the scientific advisory committee
Island Conservation	Advisers	Although they participated as advisers within the project, the experience they have in managing invasive alien species can be advantageous	Continue researching new tools for beaver removal (eg genetic engineering)

		to support the management plan.	
Private sector entities			
Agrospace	Consultants	They worked on the design and implementation of the Early Warning and Information System, developing high-level technology	The main challenge is that they continue to develop technological solutions to create and improve new technologies for the monitoring of other invasive alien species.
Cienciambiental	Consultants	They worked on the design and implementation of the Early Warning and Information System, developing high-level technology	The main challenge is that they continue to develop technological solutions to create and improve new technologies for the monitoring of other invasive alien species.
Guides Association of Magellan	Participated in the capacity building program	Participated in training on early warning systems	The main challenge is that they can participate in the governance structure by proposing and participating in Projects that require the commitment of actors with the capacity to collect information from the field.
Australis	Participated in the capacity building program	Participated in training on early warning systems	The main challenge is that they can participate in the governance structure by proposing and participating in Projects that require the commitment of actors with the capacity to collect information from the field.

Strait of Magellan Park	Participated in the capacity building program	Participated in training on early warning systems	The main challenge is that they can participate in the governance structure by proposing and participating in Projects that require the commitment of actors with the capacity to collect information from the field.
SOPORTA	Consultants	They worked on the design and implementation of the Early Warning and Information System, developing high-level technology	The main challenge is that they continue to develop technological solutions to create and improve new technologies for the monitoring of other invasive alien species.
Others[1]			
New stakeholders identified/engaged			

[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women’s groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) <u>during this reporting period.</u>		
Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	No	
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	No	
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):	No	
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	No	
b) improving women's participation and decision making	No	
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	No	
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	No	
Staff with gender expertise	No	
Any other good practices on gender	Yes	With respect to gender dimensions (i) ensure the participation of women in capacity building and awareness raising activities and (ii) promote the participation of women in eradication activities. In the last year the project has trained 100 women, which represent 47% of the total number of people trained (214). The activities were related to how to influence beaver management policy, as well as carrying out different tasks related to beaver

		<p>management. These trainings were carried out by national and international experts, by the project partners, and by the management unit in the execution of the Capacity Building Program for key actors within the management of the beaver.</p> <p>For the eradication activities mainly carried out by the NGO WCS, there was no interest from the women, even an open call was made for the hiring of personnel.</p>

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval during this reporting period.

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.

Link: [manual of good practices for beaver management.pdf](#)

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 and effective implementation of the management plan for beaver control and eradication.

- More than 200 press releases have been inserted in regional, national and international media.
- There is a web page: 170 visits/month; 55% of the visits come from Santiago de Chile.
- 1,305 people informed by delivery of bimonthly bulletin.
- Educational school material has been developed and delivered to 16 organizations in Magallanes, from Cerro Castillo to Puerto Toro.
- Together with the project partners, training was given to the livestock sector, students, and the tourism sector, with a total of 275 people.

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. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.

https://radiopolar.com/noticia_173252.html

4. Please provide links to related website, social media account

Newsletter:

1. <https://mailchi.mp/d279dad57ca5/noticias-junio-2021>
2. <https://mailchi.mp/5feea15b58b1/noticias-diciembre-8272290>

3. <https://mailchi.mp/d8586b5a5a78/noticias-diciembre-11324938>
4. <https://mailchi.mp/b0c5066fc267/noticias-diciembre-11367970>

Educational material

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

Videos:

1. <https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/category/videos/>
2. <https://www.facebook.com/pinguinomultimedia/videos/474803067305082>
3. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CVENXLq1B_w
4. https://fb.watch/9v_SZfswRp/

Capacity building

1. <https://siat-eei.mma.gob.cl/>

Press appearances:

1. <https://dialogosur.cl/encuentro-binacional-sobre-restauracion-de-ecosistemas-degradados-por-el-castor/>
2. <https://www.soberaniaradio.cl/publicacion/?idPublicacion=40130>
3. <https://www.ovejeronoticias.cl/2021/07/encuentro-binacional-sobre-restauracion-de-ecosistemas-degradados-por-el-castor/>
4. <https://www.radiopresidenteibanez.cl/web/comite-de-gestion-binacional-se-abocara-a-coordinar-acciones-de-control-del-castor/>
5. <https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/conforman-comite-de-gestion-binacional-para-coordinar-acciones-de-control-contr-el-castor/>
6. <https://elmagallanico.com/?s=castor>
7. <https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/programa-que-trabaja-en-controlar-plaga-del-castor-mira-modelo-de-nueva-zelanda/>
8. <https://www.facebook.com/pinguinomultimedia/videos/474803067305082>
9. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CVENXLq1B_w
10. https://fb.watch/9v_SZfswRp/
11. <https://www.soberaniaradio.cl/publicacion/?idPublicacion=40861>
12. https://radiopolar.com/noticia_173252.html
13. <https://www.radiopresidenteibanez.cl/web/proyecto-gef-castor-capacito-a-guardaparques-de-laguna-parrillar-en-sistema-de-alerta-temprana/>
14. https://radiopolar.com/noticia_173252.html
15. <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=5068511039849632&ref=sharing>
16. <https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/capacitan-a-guardaparques-en-alerta-sobre-presencia-de-castor/>
17. <https://www.ovejeronoticias.cl/2022/02/guardaparques-de-laguna-parrillar-se-capacitan-en-sistema-de-monitoreo-y-alerta-temprana-del-castor/>
18. <https://www.radiopresidenteibanez.cl/web/etel-latorre-jefa-de-la-difoin-vemos-con-claridad-el-impacto-del-castor-sobre-el-desarrollo-productivo-y-la-importancia-de-tomar-accion-para-contenerlo/>

19. <https://laprensaaustral.cl/2022/03/17/capturan-castor-en-isla-riesco-y-temen-expansion-de-la-especie/>
20. <https://www.itvpatagonia.com/medio-ambiente/confirmaron-la-presencia-de-un-ejemplar-castor-en-isla-riesco/2022/03/16/62327bfb5731b2000a4ebaf8>
21. https://envivo.concierto.cl/audio/concierto_greennews_20220326_100000_110000/
22. <https://elpinguino.com/noticia/2022/03/31/castor-gobierno-regional-apoyara-esfuerzo-a-15-anos>
23. https://www.radiopolar.com/noticia_174885.html
24. <https://www.ovejeronoticias.cl/2022/04/plan-de-gestion-del-castor-sera-prioridad-de-nueva-seremi-de-medio-ambiente/>
25. <https://www.itvpatagonia.com/medio-ambiente/gef-castor-seremi-de-medio-ambiente-afirmo-que-es-prioridad-el-plan-en-su-gestion/2022/04/05/624cf6a55e060a0009ec01f3>
26. <https://www.radiopresidenteibanez.cl/web/definen-plan-de-gestion-para-contener-el-dano-del-castor-en-la-region-de-magallanes/>
27. <https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/el-castor-sera-prioridad-para-medio-ambiente/>
28. <https://www.paiscircular.cl/biodiversidad/definen-plan-de-gestion-para-contener-el-dano-del-castor-en-la-region-de-magallanes/>
29. https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=802767190688672&extid=NS-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN_GK0T-GK1C&ref=sharing
30. <https://www.soberaniaradio.cl/publicacion/?idPublicacion=41706>
31. <https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/alerta-por-transito-de-castor-por-fiordos-y-canales-de-la-peninsula-de-brunswick/>
32. https://www.radiopolar.com/noticia_176396.html
33. <https://pepenoticias.cl/confirman-presencia-del-castor-en-fiordos-y-canales-de-la-peninsula-de-brunswick/>
34. <https://dialogosur.cl/confirmar-presencia-del-castor-en-fiordos-y-canales-de-la-peninsula-de-brunswick/>
35. <https://www.itvpatagonia.com/medio-ambiente/confirman-presencia-de-castor-en-canales-de-la-peninsula-de-brunswick/2022/05/30/6294c32b5875ed000a25210b>
36. <https://elmagallanico.com/2022/05/confirman-presencia-del-castor-en-fiordos-y-canales-de-la-peninsula-de-brunswick>
<https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/confirman-presencia-del-castor-en-fiordos-y-canales-de-la-peninsula-de-brunswick-2/>

5. Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details

Elizabet Harries
Elizabeth.harries@fao.org

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

There is no participation of indigenous communities in the project.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022,	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	MMA	Cash	124,760	81,281	54,692	124,760
		In kind	1,425,040	235,005	57,111	1,425,040
National Government	CONAF	Cash	114,200	198,385	62,738	114,200
		In kind	1,676,000	627,572	162,729	1,676,000
National Government	SAG	Cash	16,965	0	13,702	16,965
		In kind	1,149,405	1,491,929	744,993	1,149,405
ONG	WCS	Cash	89,614	61,499	10,750	89,614
		In kind	803,858	475,548	55,268	803,858
GEF Agency	FAO	Cash	20,000	20,000		20,000
		In kind	200,000	200,000		200,000
Private			16,861	0		16,861
		TOTAL	5,636,703	3,391,219	1,161,983	5,636,703

²³ 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.

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

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
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. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
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.

Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.