



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

### 2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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## 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>Initial project duration (years):</b>	3
<b>Project coordinates:</b>	N/A

### Project Dates

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	July 22, 2016
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	July 3, 2017
<b>Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	July 31, 2020
<b>Revised project implementation End date (if approved) <sup>2</sup></b>	November 30, 2022

### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	2,153,882
<b>Total Co-financing amount (USD)<sup>3</sup>:</b>	5,636,703
<b>Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):</b>	2,151,659
<b>Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)<sup>4</sup>:</b>	2,148,656
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023<sup>5</sup></b>	3,392,047

### M&E Milestones

<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

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

<sup>4</sup> The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

<sup>5</sup> Please refer to the Section 13 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	August 18, 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date <sup>6</sup> :	September, 2019
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	December 2019 – March, 2020
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date <sup>7</sup> :	July, 2022
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) 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:	Low

### ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	<i>Low</i>
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### Status

Implementation Status (1 <sup>st</sup> PIR, 2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):	Final PIR
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### Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Coordinator (PC)	Felipe Guerra Díaz, National Project Coordinator	<a href="mailto:felipe.guerradiaz@fao.org">felipe.guerradiaz@fao.org</a>
Budget Holder (BH)	Eve Crowley, FAO Chile Representative	<a href="mailto:eve.crowley@fao.org">eve.crowley@fao.org</a>
GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP)	Miguel Stutzin, Ministry of the Environment	<a href="mailto:MStutzin@mma.gob.cl">MStutzin@mma.gob.cl</a>
Lead Technical Officer (LTO)	Pieter van Lierop, Forest Officer FAO, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	<a href="mailto:Pieter.vanlierop@fao.org">Pieter.vanlierop@fao.org</a> <a href="mailto:Jessica.cazasa@fao.org">Jessica.cazasa@fao.org</a>
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	Lorenzo Campos, GEF Project Task Manager, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	<a href="mailto:Lorenzo.camposaguirre@fao.org">Lorenzo.camposaguirre@fao.org</a>

<sup>6</sup> The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

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

## 2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

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

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.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Baseline	Mid-term Target Mid-term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
	<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	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 Regional Government of Magallanes approved financial resources for the first stage of the Management Plan.	S	
c) Number of hectares (Region of Magallanes excluding the Antarctic territory) vulnerable to beaver invasion, under		c) 0 hectares		c) 13,229,700 ha covered by the beaver management framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>113,786 hectares covered directly through the pilot activities.</li> <li>1,000,000 ha. indirectly covered through the training programs based on beaver findings and monitoring carried out by tourism guides throughout the region.</li> </ul>	S	

<sup>8</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

<sup>9</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>10</sup> Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic co-benefits as well.

<sup>11</sup> 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). Refer to Annex 1.

		effective management and control of beaver invasion				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13,229,700 ha. indirectly covered by SIAT and the dispersion model.</li> </ul>		
	<b>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.</b>	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	
		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 was 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	
	<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>	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	<p>As informed by national counterparts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% of WCS Staff (17 persons) recognize the importance of the eradication of invasive species.</li> <li>100% of the staff of Regional Ministerial Office for the Environment (10 persons) recognize the importance of the eradication of invasive species.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	S
		b) The 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 (38p), 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).	S
		c) Number of members of civil		c) 2,000 people have	c) 3,000 people have		As a result of the communications strategy, regional, national and international media	HS

		society with improved knowledge and attitude on the impact of beaver as an invasive species in agricultural systems and vulnerable ecosystems.		improved their knowledge and attitude on the impact of beaver	improved their knowledge and attitude on the impact of beaver	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 reached 8,215.	
	<p><b>Outcome 2.1:</b>  <b>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></p>	a) Number of hectares and kilometers 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 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
		b) Number of hectares and kilometers 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	HS

						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 45,243 ha/ 492 km hectares free of beaver. Livestock farms with agreements for work on their land: <i>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</i>	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
	<b>Outcome 3.1. Project implementation based on a results-based management approach and application of project findings and lessons learned in future operations facilitated.</b>	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	Project with 100% progress.  The main results are 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. 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.	S

**Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2**

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)*

***During the last months, the project team prepared the Final Report and the financial closure of the project.***

## 4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

**Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)**

During the 5 years of execution of the Project, important results were obtained in different areas. The Terminal Evaluation of the project highlights the following:

- a) Implementation of a governance model for management of the beaver in the Magallanes region, with a Plan that is on the process of being approved as Regional Public Policy. This will be the first work plan on an IAS in the country.
- b) Creation and implementation of the Monitoring and Early Warning System (SIAT in Spanish), a tool that will be fundamental in decision taking on beaver management.
- c) Implementation of a communications strategy from the beginning of the project, that allowed to sensitive staff from public institutions, private stakeholders and beneficiaries.
- d) Execution of pilot experiences in different ecosystems and properties (protected areas and private land), which allowed to test multiple methodologies for beaver management, which in turn was the basis for a Manual on Good Practices to share the knowledge with future implementers in the Magallanes Region.

### ***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>FY2023 Development Objective rating<sup>12</sup></b>	<b>FY2023 Implementation Progress rating<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons<sup>14</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>HS</b>	<b>S</b>	<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>
<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>HS</b>	<b>HS</b>	<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>
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>HS</b>	<b>HS</b>	<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>

<sup>12</sup> **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.

<sup>13</sup> **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.

<sup>14</sup> Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

<sup>15</sup> 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>
<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>HS</b>	<b>HS</b>	<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>
<b>GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)</b>	<b>HS</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>The project focused on closure activities during the last months after the previous PIR. The project achieved important results, even surpassing the goals in several outcomes. It's important to highlight the monitoring and early warning system in</i>

<sup>16</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

			<p><i>place that will contribute to decision makers regarding management of the IAS, as well as the work done with beneficiaries, private stakeholders, regional policies and financing mobilized to sustain results in the short term after project closure. It will be important for the country to appropriate the results to achieve long term sustainability.</i></p>
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## 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

*This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)*

Please describe the progress made to comply 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. Please indicate if new 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
<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:

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>17</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	Low

<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>

<sup>17</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit ([Esm-unit@fao.org](mailto:Esm-unit@fao.org)) should be contacted. The project shall prepare or amend an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other ESS instruments and management tools based on the new risk classification (please refer to page 13 <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf> )

## 6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified during the 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 <sup>18</sup>	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.	

<sup>18</sup> 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 <sup>18</sup>	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 <sup>18</sup>	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 sought 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 <sup>18</sup>	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 maintained 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):**

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 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 during this Fiscal Year
<p><b>Recommendation 1:</b>  <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.</b></p>	<p>The development of the Product 1.2.1 Information, monitoring and early warning system (SIAT) considered 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><b>Recommendation 2:</b>  <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.</b></p>	<p>During the project's final year, efforts were 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><b>Recommendation 3:</b>  <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.</b></p> <p><b>Lobbying in municipalities for the inclusion of the beaver and other species and their regulation within the Community Development Plan for the regulatory framework.</b></p> <p><b>Create instances for joint making and planning among partners so that they can contribute to strategic decisions.</b></p>	<p>Training and conversations were 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><b>Recommendation 4:</b>  <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.</b></p>	<p>The beaver management plan completed during the project's last year of implementation considers the strategic and prioritized removal of the species with a clear vision that points towards the eradication of the beaver.</p>

<p><b>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.</b></p>	<p>Information exchanges were carried out and experiences obtained between the two GEF projects in Chile and Argentina were 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><b>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&amp;E and communication, once the main themes and a positive balance had been defined and agreed.</b></p>	<p>The project underwent three no cost extensions. The last one had the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure that the beaver management plan is approved as a regional public policy by the Regional Council of Magallanes.</li> <li>2. Have the approval and financing for the first stage of the management plan</li> <li>3. Achieve the three collaboration agreements between the Ministry of the Environment, the Chilean Navy, the Chilean Army and the Magallanes Technical Training Center.</li> <li>4. Carry out the launch of the Information and Early Warning System with the new Minister of the Environment.</li> </ol>
<p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></p>	<p>The Project designed a long-term management plan (15 years) and worked 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.</p> <p>In the same way, work was done with the environmental secretariat of the province of Tierra del Fuego in Argentina to commit binational efforts in beaver management.</p>
<p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>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</b></p>	<p>The implementation arrangement provided the necessary space for partners to review progress, build on lessons learned, and conduct joint planning. The meetings of the Technical Committee were reactivated to reorient new products or focus on those that are already being executed. The frequency of the meetings was determined by the amount and urgency of the topics to be discussed; however, they are held biweekly.</p> <p>The Project had a communication strategy focused on positioning the project on the public agenda. Some of the action of the last stage of the project were:</p>

<p><b>target population, like "Coca Cola" advertising (adults, youth and children) to generate greater impact. If considered pertinent, hire specific personnel.</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></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 considered education and awareness of the target audience. In this case, the establishment of alliances with higher education institutions, as well as technical training centers will allow the training and involvement of young people as a sustainability mechanism.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 9: Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of the personnel in charge of M&amp;E. Hire specific personnel.</b></p>	<p>Strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation system of the project through reports and support of FAO was 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 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.</b></p>	<p>The capacity building program (Output 1.3.2) considered the participation of women for active beaver reporting. However, their participation could not 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 therefore the target group is very small. In this sense, 100 women were trained in issues related to beaver management in the last year of the project.</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 recognized the national indigenous problems and, in this sense, the different actors such as indigenous peoples were considered within the development of the strategy.</p>

<p><b>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize</b></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. Likewise, the Action Plan considers the presentation of a financing program for the first stage of the Management Plan. 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 Guidelines<sup>19</sup>. 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	Three project extensions were approved.		The project extension request was approved by the national steering committee
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing	Co-financing from partners has been significantly limited due to the pandemic situation. 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.	From March 2020 to the present date	In each reporting instance, these justifications have been presented (e.g.: National steering committee, annual reports, regional steering committee)
Location of project activity			
Other minor project amendment (define)			

<sup>19</sup> Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>



## 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.

Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
<b>Government institutions</b>			
Ministerio del Medio Ambiente (MMA)	Implementing partner	With the results of the Project, the Ministry of the Environment took 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 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 was 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		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		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 was 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 was always present as support, however in recent times the talks 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.
<b>NGOs<sup>20</sup></b>			
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

<sup>20</sup> Non-government organizations

Island Conservation	Advisers	Although they participated as advisers within the project, the experience they have in managing invasive alien species can be advantageous to support the management plan.	Continue researching new tools for beaver removal (eg genetic engineering)
<b>Private sector entities</b>			
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.
<b>Others<sup>21</sup></b>			
<b>New stakeholders identified</b>			

<sup>21</sup> 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) during this reporting period.		
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):		
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	<p>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.</p> <p>In the last year the project 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 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.	
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 practices correspond to 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: <a href="#">manual of good practices for beaver mangement.pdf</a>
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges <b>this year</b> .	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. By the end of the project the challenge was communication and sensitization of decision makers in political and technical aspects of the beaver problem, to ensure financial sustainability of the project and effective implementation of the management plan for beaver control and eradication. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ More than 200 press releases were inserted in regional, national and international media.</li> <li>○ There is a web page: 170 visits/month; 55% of the visits come from Santiago de Chile.</li> <li>○ 1,305 people were informed by delivery of bimonthly bulletin.</li> <li>○ Educational school material were been developed and delivered to 16 organizations in Magallanes, from Cerro Castillo to Puerto Toro.</li> <li>○ Together with the project partners, training was given to the livestock sector, students, and the tourism sector, with a total of 275 people.</li> </ul>
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.	<a href="https://radiopolar.com/noticia_173252.html">https://radiopolar.com/noticia_173252.html</a>
Please provide links to related website, social media account	
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	Newsletter: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="https://mailchi.mp/d279dad57ca5/noticias-junio-2021">https://mailchi.mp/d279dad57ca5/noticias-junio-2021</a></li> <li>2. <a href="https://mailchi.mp/5feea15b58b1/noticias-diciembre-8272290">https://mailchi.mp/5feea15b58b1/noticias-diciembre-8272290</a></li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. <a href="https://mailchi.mp/d8586b5a5a78/noticias-diciembre-11324938">https://mailchi.mp/d8586b5a5a78/noticias-diciembre-11324938</a></li> <li>4. <a href="https://mailchi.mp/b0c5066fc267/noticias-diciembre-11367970">https://mailchi.mp/b0c5066fc267/noticias-diciembre-11367970</a></li> </ol> <p>Educational material</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/material-educativo/">https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/material-educativo/</a></li> </ol> <p>Videos:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/category/videos/">https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/category/videos/</a></li> <li>2. <a href="https://www.facebook.com/pinguinomultimedia/videos/474803067305082">https://www.facebook.com/pinguinomultimedia/videos/474803067305082</a></li> <li>3. <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CVENXLq1B_w">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CVENXLq1B_w</a></li> <li>4. <a href="https://fb.watch/9v_SZfswRp/">https://fb.watch/9v_SZfswRp/</a></li> </ol> <p>Capacity building</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="https://siat-eei.mma.gob.cl/">https://siat-eei.mma.gob.cl/</a></li> </ol> <p>Press appearances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="https://dialogosur.cl/encuentro-binacional-sobre-restauracion-de-ecosistemas-degradados-por-el-castor/">https://dialogosur.cl/encuentro-binacional-sobre-restauracion-de-ecosistemas-degradados-por-el-castor/</a></li> <li>2. <a href="https://www.soberaniaradio.cl/publicacion/?idPublicacion=40130">https://www.soberaniaradio.cl/publicacion/?idPublicacion=40130</a></li> <li>3. <a href="https://www.ovejeronoticias.cl/2021/07/encuentro-binacional-sobre-restauracion-de-ecosistemas-degradados-por-el-castor/">https://www.ovejeronoticias.cl/2021/07/encuentro-binacional-sobre-restauracion-de-ecosistemas-degradados-por-el-castor/</a></li> <li>4. <a href="https://www.radiopresidenteibanez.cl/web/comite-de-gestion-binacional-se-abocara-a-coordinar-acciones-de-control-del-castor/">https://www.radiopresidenteibanez.cl/web/comite-de-gestion-binacional-se-abocara-a-coordinar-acciones-de-control-del-castor/</a></li> <li>5. <a href="https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/conforman-comite-de-gestion-binacional-para-coordinar-acciones-de-control-contra-el-castor/">https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/conforman-comite-de-gestion-binacional-para-coordinar-acciones-de-control-contra-el-castor/</a></li> <li>6. <a href="https://elmagallanico.com/?s=castor">https://elmagallanico.com/?s=castor</a></li> <li>7. <a href="https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/programa-que-trabaja-en-controlar-plaga-del-castor-mira-modelo-de-nueva-zelanda/">https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/programa-que-trabaja-en-controlar-plaga-del-castor-mira-modelo-de-nueva-zelanda/</a></li> <li>8. <a href="https://www.facebook.com/pinguinomultimedia/videos/474803067305082">https://www.facebook.com/pinguinomultimedia/videos/474803067305082</a></li> <li>9. <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CVENXLq1B_w">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CVENXLq1B_w</a></li> <li>10. <a href="https://fb.watch/9v_SZfswRp/">https://fb.watch/9v_SZfswRp/</a></li> <li>11. <a href="https://www.soberaniaradio.cl/publicacion/?idPublicacion=40861">https://www.soberaniaradio.cl/publicacion/?idPublicacion=40861</a></li> <li>12. <a href="https://radiopolar.com/noticia_173252.html">https://radiopolar.com/noticia_173252.html</a></li> <li>13. <a href="https://www.radiopresidenteibanez.cl/web/proyecto-gef-castor-capacito-a-guardaparques-de-laguna-parrillar-en-sistema-de-alerta-temprana/">https://www.radiopresidenteibanez.cl/web/proyecto-gef-castor-capacito-a-guardaparques-de-laguna-parrillar-en-sistema-de-alerta-temprana/</a></li> <li>14. <a href="https://radiopolar.com/noticia_173252.html">https://radiopolar.com/noticia_173252.html</a></li> <li>15. <a href="https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=5068511039849632&amp;ref=sharing">https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=5068511039849632&amp;ref=sharing</a></li> <li>16. <a href="https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/capacitan-a-guardaparques-en-alerta-sobre-presencia-de-castor/">https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/capacitan-a-guardaparques-en-alerta-sobre-presencia-de-castor/</a></li> <li>17. <a href="https://www.ovejeronoticias.cl/2022/02/guardaparques-de-laguna-parrillar-se-capacitan-en-sistema-de-monitoreo-y-alerta-temprana-del-castor/">https://www.ovejeronoticias.cl/2022/02/guardaparques-de-laguna-parrillar-se-capacitan-en-sistema-de-monitoreo-y-alerta-temprana-del-castor/</a></li> </ol>
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18. <a href="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/">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/</a></li> <li>19. <a href="https://laprensaaustral.cl/2022/03/17/capturan-castor-en-isla-riesco-y-temen-expansion-de-la-especie/">https://laprensaaustral.cl/2022/03/17/capturan-castor-en-isla-riesco-y-temen-expansion-de-la-especie/</a></li> <li>20. <a href="https://www.itvpatagonia.com/medio-ambiente/confirmaron-la-presencia-de-un-ejemplar-castor-en-isla-riesco/2022/03/16/62327bfb5731b2000a4ebaf8">https://www.itvpatagonia.com/medio-ambiente/confirmaron-la-presencia-de-un-ejemplar-castor-en-isla-riesco/2022/03/16/62327bfb5731b2000a4ebaf8</a></li> <li>21. <a href="https://envivo.concierto.cl/audio/concierto_greennews_202203_26_100000_110000/">https://envivo.concierto.cl/audio/concierto_greennews_202203_26_100000_110000/</a></li> <li>22. <a href="https://elpinguino.com/noticia/2022/03/31/castor-gobierno-regional-apoyara-esfuerzo-a-15-anos">https://elpinguino.com/noticia/2022/03/31/castor-gobierno-regional-apoyara-esfuerzo-a-15-anos</a></li> <li>23. <a href="https://www.radiopolar.com/noticia_174885.html">https://www.radiopolar.com/noticia_174885.html</a></li> <li>24. <a href="https://www.ovejeronoticias.cl/2022/04/plan-de-gestion-del-castor-sera-prioridad-de-nueva-seremi-de-medio-ambiente/">https://www.ovejeronoticias.cl/2022/04/plan-de-gestion-del-castor-sera-prioridad-de-nueva-seremi-de-medio-ambiente/</a></li> <li>25. <a href="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">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</a></li> <li>26. <a href="https://www.radiopresidenteibanez.cl/web/definen-plan-de-gestion-para-contener-el-dano-del-castor-en-la-region-de-magallanes/">https://www.radiopresidenteibanez.cl/web/definen-plan-de-gestion-para-contener-el-dano-del-castor-en-la-region-de-magallanes/</a></li> <li>27. <a href="https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/el-castor-sera-prioridad-para-medio-ambiente/">https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/el-castor-sera-prioridad-para-medio-ambiente/</a></li> <li>28. <a href="https://www.paiscircular.cl/biodiversidad/definen-plan-de-gestion-para-contener-el-dano-del-castor-en-la-region-de-magallanes/">https://www.paiscircular.cl/biodiversidad/definen-plan-de-gestion-para-contener-el-dano-del-castor-en-la-region-de-magallanes/</a></li> <li>29. <a href="https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=802767190688672&amp;extid=NS-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN_GKOT-GK1C&amp;ref=sharing">https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=802767190688672&amp;extid=NS-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN_GKOT-GK1C&amp;ref=sharing</a></li> <li>30. <a href="https://www.soberaniaradio.cl/publicacion/?idPublicacion=41706">https://www.soberaniaradio.cl/publicacion/?idPublicacion=41706</a></li> <li>31. <a href="https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/alerta-por-transito-de-castor-por-fiordos-y-canales-de-la-peninsula-de-brunswick/">https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/alerta-por-transito-de-castor-por-fiordos-y-canales-de-la-peninsula-de-brunswick/</a></li> <li>32. <a href="https://www.radiopolar.com/noticia_176396.html">https://www.radiopolar.com/noticia_176396.html</a></li> <li>33. <a href="https://pepenoticias.cl/confirman-presencia-del-castor-en-fiordos-y-canales-de-la-peninsula-de-brunswick/">https://pepenoticias.cl/confirman-presencia-del-castor-en-fiordos-y-canales-de-la-peninsula-de-brunswick/</a></li> <li>34. <a href="https://dialogosur.cl/confirmar-presencia-del-castor-en-fiordos-y-canales-de-la-peninsula-de-brunswick/">https://dialogosur.cl/confirmar-presencia-del-castor-en-fiordos-y-canales-de-la-peninsula-de-brunswick/</a></li> <li>35. <a href="https://www.itvpatagonia.com/medio-ambiente/confirman-presencia-de-castor-en-canales-de-la-peninsula-de-brunswick/2022/05/30/6294c32b5875ed000a25210b">https://www.itvpatagonia.com/medio-ambiente/confirman-presencia-de-castor-en-canales-de-la-peninsula-de-brunswick/2022/05/30/6294c32b5875ed000a25210b</a></li> <li>36. <a href="https://elmagallanico.com/2022/05/confirman-presencia-del-castor-en-fiordos-y-canales-de-la-peninsula-de-brunswick">https://elmagallanico.com/2022/05/confirman-presencia-del-castor-en-fiordos-y-canales-de-la-peninsula-de-brunswick</a>  <a href="https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/confirman-presencia-del-castor-en-fiordos-y-canales-de-la-peninsula-de-brunswick-2/">https://gefcastor.mma.gob.cl/confirman-presencia-del-castor-en-fiordos-y-canales-de-la-peninsula-de-brunswick-2/</a></li> </ol>
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's name and contact details</p>	<p>Elizabet Harries  <a href="mailto:Elizabeth.harries@fao.org">Elizabeth.harries@fao.org</a></p>



## 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 <sup>22</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing <sup>23</sup>	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023	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	81,281	124,760
		In kind	1,425,040	235,005	235,005	1,425,040
National Government	CONAF	Cash	114,200	198,385	198,385	114,200
		In kind	1,676,000	627,572	627,572	1,676,000
National Government	SAG	Cash	16,965	0	0	16,965
		In kind	1,149,405	1,492,757	1,492,757	1,149,405
ONG	WCS	Cash	89,614	61,499	61,499	89,614
		In kind	803,858	475,548	475,548	803,858
GEF Agency	FAO	Cash	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
		In kind	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Private			16,861	0	0	16,861
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,636,703</b>	<b>3,392,047</b>	<b>3,392,047</b>	<b>5,636,703</b>

<sup>22</sup>Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

<sup>23</sup>Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions)

[https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF\\_FI\\_GN\\_01\\_Cofinancing\\_Guidelines\\_2018.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf)

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

Co-financing from partners significantly limited due to the pandemic situation. 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.

## Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

<b>Development Objectives Rating.</b> A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve or exceed <b>all</b> its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its <b>major</b> global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
<b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b>	Project is expected to achieve <b>most</b> of its major <b>relevant</b> 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
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b>	Project is expected to achieve its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to <b>achieve only some</b> of its major global environmental objectives
<b>Unsatisfactory (U)</b>	Project is expected <b>not</b> to achieve <b>most</b> of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits
<b>Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)</b>	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, <b>any</b> of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits

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

<b>Risk rating</b> will 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:	
<b>High Risk (H)</b>	There is a probability of greater than <b>75%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
<b>Substantial Risk (S)</b>	There is a probability of between <b>51%</b> and <b>75%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
<b>Moderate Risk (M)</b>	There is a probability of between <b>26%</b> and <b>50%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk
<b>Low Risk (L)</b>	There is a probability of up to <b>25%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks

**Annex 2.****GEO LOCATION INFORMATION**

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description

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