



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report
2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 19 July 2021 to 30 June 2023

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin America and the Caribbean
Country(ies):	Chile
Project Title:	Strengthening management and governance for the conservation and sustainable use of globally significant biodiversity in coastal marine ecosystems in Chile.
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/CHI/043/GFF
GEF ID:	10075
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of the Environment (MMA) Undersecretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA) National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service (SERNAPESCA) Ministry of National Assets (MBBNN) Undersecretary of the Armed Forces (SSFFAA) Undersecretary of Regional and Administrative Development (SUBDERE)
Initial project duration (years):	4.5 years
Project coordinates:	Yes

Project dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	December 2, 2020
Project Implementation Start Date/ EOD:	EOD: July 19 th , 2021
Project Implementation End Date/NTE ¹:	NTE: December 31 st , 2025
Revised project implementation End date (if approved)²	-

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	\$3,502,968
Total Co-financing amount (USD) ³:	\$21,828,133
Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	\$ 1,067,582
Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD) ⁴:	\$ 698,343
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023⁵	\$ 6,629,031

¹ As per FPMIS

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

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

⁴ The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

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

M&E Milestones

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	January 25 th 2023
Expected Mid-term Review date ⁶:	July 2024
Current Mid-term review date (if already completed):	-
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	-
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	Original Core Indicator in Annex 3.

Overall Ratings

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

ESS Risk Classification

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

Implementation Status:	1 st PIR.
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Project Contacts

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⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, a round 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.

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

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from the 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 ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level (and %) on 30 June 2023	Progress rating ¹¹
Develop and implement a governance system that integrates, coordinates, and articulates public, private and civil society institutions for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal	1.1. Stakeholders implement a new governance system that integrates, coordinates and articulates public, private, and civil society institutions for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems.	Area in hectares of marine-coastal ecosystems in pilot areas with strengthened management and governance systems for their conservation and sustainable use, through direct project intervention	0	No information	Northern area: 492,667 ha Southern zone: 821,065 ha Total: 1,313,732 ha	<p>Northern Pilot Site (NPS): 0 ha (25% progress)</p> <p>Southern Pilot Site (SPS): 0 ha (25% progress)</p> <p>Total: 0 ha (25% progress)</p> <p>The 25% progress reported corresponds to the adaptation of the Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) tool to the Chilean institutional context, involving training and a national and regional awareness campaign.</p> <p>In August, it is expected to initiate the MSP in the SPS, together with the governance mechanisms promoted by the project, contributing to improving the management of 821,065 hectares of marine-coastal ecosystems (62% of the</p>	S

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

⁹Some 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.

¹⁰Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and socio-economics co-benefits as well.

¹¹Use 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.

marine ecosystems.		(GEF Indicator #5).				total target area) by the mid-term of the project. In addition, many strategies have been developed at the local level, allowing the constitution of 18 Local Boards and 2 Communal Committees, strengthening local governance to promote and facilitate the implementation of the MSP in the territories.	
	1.2: Increase of Marine Protected Area (MPA) management effectiveness.	Percentage of Increase in the management effectiveness score of three MPAs as measured by the GEF monitoring tool (METT). (GEF Indicator #2.2): (a) Chañaral Island Marine Reserve (2,696 ha) b) Choros and Damas Islands Marine Reserve (3,778 ha) c) MCPA-MU Pitipaleña-Añihué (23,862 Has)	<u>Northern Zone:</u> a) Chañaral Island Marine Reserve: 38 b) Choros y Damas Islands Marine Reserve: 47 <u>Southern Zone:</u> c) Pitipalena-Añihué MCMPPA: 47	5% score improvement, compared to the baseline, which was updated in 2022: Northern Zone: a) Chañaral Island Marine Reserve: 52.5 METT points. b) Choros and Damas Islands Marine Reserve: 65.1 METT points. Southern Zone c) MCPA-MU Pitipalena-	15% improvement in score, compared to the baseline updated in 2022: Northern Zone: a) Chañaral Island Marine Reserve: 57.5 METT points. b) Choros and Damas Islands Marine Reserve: 71.3 METT points.	METT scores will be evaluated in the Mid-Term Review (2nd measurement) and Final Evaluation (3rd measurement). However, during this first year of project implementation, the METT evaluation was applied to update the baseline, obtaining the following results. NPS: a) Chañaral Island Marine Reserve: 50 METT points. b) Choros and Damas Islands Marine Reserve: 62 METT points. SPS: c) MCPA-MU Pitipalena-Añihué: 56.7 METT points. The updated baseline values and corresponding targets were established as indicated in this matrix. After updating the METT baseline assessment in 2022, targeted support is currently being provided to assist needs and reduce gaps in the MPA administrations, which should lead to an	S

				Añihué : 59.5 points METT	Southern Zone: c) MCPA-MU Pitipalena-Añihué : 65.2 points METT	<p>increase in METT scores in the three areas by the mid-term of the project.</p> <p>The percentage of progress in the indicators related to the METT will be evaluated at the MTR and by the end of the project, and reported in the corresponding PIRs.</p> <p>However, considering the progress made in the marine planning that contributes to this outcome, a 25% global progress is estimated.</p>	
	<p>Outcome 2.1. Coastal marine ecosystems of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSA) are managed under the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries.</p>	<p>Number of direct project beneficiaries in pilot sites (men and women) (GEF Indicator #11)</p>	0	No information	<p>Northern Zone</p> <p>Freirina: 275 men and 181 women</p> <p>La Higuera: 433 men and 332 women</p> <p>Southern Zone:</p> <p>Cisnes: 1435 males and 696 females</p> <p>Total: 3,352 (2,143 men and 1,209 women)</p>	<p>Total beneficiaries to date: 1,078 people, broken down as follows: 591 men (28% final target), 480 women (40% final target), and 7 gender diversities. This is equivalent to 32% of the final target.</p> <p>Detail of participation by pilot sites municipalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Freirina: 145 men (53% final target), 63 women (35% final target), and 5 gender diversities (do not declare gender). - La Higuera: 147 men (34% final target) and 67 women (20% final target). - Cisnes: 173 men (12% final target), 176 women (25% final target), and 2 gender diversities. <p>In the pilot sites, people have benefited from participating in local governance and capacity-building activities on multiple topics, including Marine Spatial Planning (for regional civil servants), Integrated Coastal Zone Management Congress, Ley de Caletas, and Gender Approach.</p>	MS

		<p>Percentage increase in the income of community stakeholders associated with the sustainable use of marine resources and ecosystems through the application of BD-friendly practices and technologies.</p>	<p>382 men and 13 women engaged in fishing activities in pilot coves. The income baseline was collected in year 1, with income disaggregated by sex and calculation of the gap between women and men.</p>	<p>No information</p>	<p>10% increase (with a 10% reduction in the gap between women and men)</p>	<p>Increase in income: 0% (10% progress, corresponding to the measurement of the baseline in 2022).</p> <p>Gender gap reduction: 0% (10% progress, corresponding to the measurement of the baseline in 2022).</p> <p>The income baseline was collected in 2022 through the application of a survey with a socioeconomic and socioecological approach to a total sample of 211 people. 81 respondents in northern pilot site (46 men and 35 women) and 130 respondents in southern pilot site (74 men, 55 women and 1 gender diversity). It should be noted that in Chile it is difficult to ask questions about income unless it is an official survey (Census, etc.). Concerning the income brackets of the people surveyed (in Chilean pesos), the results in \$CLP indicated the following distribution (in %):</p> <p>(a) Northern Pilot Site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - < 100,000: 12.3% (Men 1.2% / Women 11.1%) - 101,000 - 200,000: 19.8% (Men 7.4% / Women 12.3%) - 201,000 - 400,000: 30.9% (Men 19.8% / Women 11.1%) - 401,000 - 600,000: 28.4% (Men 19.8% / Women 8.6%) - > 601,000: 8.6% (Men 8.6% / Women 0%) <p>b) Southern Pilot Site</p>	<p>S</p>
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						<p>- < 100,000: 8.5% (Men 5.4% / Women 3.1%)</p> <p>- 101,000 - 200,000: 13.1 (Men 6.2 / Women 6.9)</p> <p>- 201,000 - 400,000: 29.2 (Men 16.9 / Women 12.3)</p> <p>- 401,000 - 600,000: 24.6 (Men 15.4 / Women 9.2)</p> <p>-> 601,000: 24.6 (Men 13.1 / Women 10.8 / D 0.8)</p> <p>Since the income variable is reported by ranges (this is because in Chile the income question is very sensitive), during the following period a methodology will be defined and validated with the Project Steering Committee to interpret these data and estimate from them the values associated with the indicator, both in terms of increase in income and reduction in the gender gap.</p>	
	<p>Outcome 3.1. Project implementation is supported by a Monitoring and Evaluation strategy based on measurable and verifiable results and adaptive management principles.</p>	<p>Project results achieved and demonstrating sustainability</p>	<p>No information</p>	<p>70% achievement of results</p>	<p>100% achievement of results</p>	<p>Level of achievement of results: 23.6% progress, as broken down below:</p> <p>Outcome 1.1 = 25%</p> <p>Outcome 1.2 = 25%.</p> <p>Outcome 2.1: 32% (a) and 10% (b) = 21%.</p>	<p>S</p>

Measures are taken to address MS, MU, U, and HU ratings in Section 2

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p>Outcome 2.1. Coastal marine ecosystems of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSA) are managed under the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (MS)</p>	<p>More precise and effective actions will be adopted to raise the participation targets, inviting groups that are not participating in the project. The project's stakeholder map will be revisited, checking those groups initially identified that are not yet participating and designing targeted strategies for engagement.</p> <p>With the formulation of the new National Coastal Policy, a much larger population will be reached, including women and indigenous communities throughout the country.</p>	<p>These actions will be developed by the Project Management Unit, led by the National Coordinator. To promote the participation of local communities, the Regional Coordinators of both pilot sites will instruct the Local Technicians to identify, based on the stakeholder mapping, those groups that are not participating, developing after this exercise, targeted strategies for engagement.</p>	<p>These actions will begin in July of 2023.</p>

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 DO NOT repeat results reported in the previous year's PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
<p>1.1.1. Mechanisms established to support public sector decision-making based on the Ecosystem Approach (EA) and the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF).</p>	<p>Number and type of multilevel governance mechanisms for Ecosystem Approach (EA)/ Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)-based coastal marine ecosystem management in place (including the percentage of women's participation)</p>	<p><u>Midterm target</u></p> <p>5 committees at national, regional, and local levels were established with organizational structure, statutes, planning, and budget:</p> <p>(a) 1 National Marine Biodiversity Committee (20% of members are women).</p> <p>b) 1 Bi-regional Marine Ecosystem Committee (Northern Zone - Coquimbo and Atacama Regions; and 1 Regional Committee South Zone - Aysén Region) - 20% of members are women.</p> <p>c) 2 Local Public-Private Marine Ecosystem Committees (1 in the Northern Zone covering coastal localities of the communes of La Higuera and Freirina, and 1 in the Southern Zone covering coastal localities</p>	<p>1 National Committee (100% mid-term target)</p> <p>At the national level, the project has chosen to strengthen existing public bodies, such as the National Commission for the Use of the Coastal Zone (CNUBC, according to its Spanish acronym), an interministerial body where the project's financial and technical support has opened the process for updating the National Policy for Coastal Management (PNUBC, according to the Spanish acronym), the main instrument in charge of the management and planning of Chile's marine-coastal ecosystems. In this context, the project participates via official resolution in the Technical Committee that supports the Ministries of Defense and Environment (among other institutions) in the formulation of the new National Coastal Policy.</p> <p>This national Commission is made up of representatives from 16 public institutions, 56% of whom are women and 44% men.</p> <p>0 Regional/ Bi-regional Committees (50% progress)</p>	

		<p>of the commune of Cisnes) (20% of members are women).</p>	<p>From the point of view of regional governance mechanisms, the project is currently working at the level of the Regional Commissions for Coastal Management (CRUBC, according to its Spanish acronym), which are the formal bodies in Chile in charge of the management and planning of coastal-marine ecosystems. Currently, the regional teams of both pilot sites have established important coordination with the technical secretariats of the CRUBCs of the Atacama, Coquimbo, and Aysén regions, promoting intersectoral work and integrated management of the coastal zone in the two regions.</p> <p>1 Local Committee (75% progress)</p> <p>To date, 18 Local Boards have been formed in Freirina (7), La Higuera (4), and Cisnes (7) municipalities, with equal representation of men and women. These spaces will allow the communities to be represented in the respective public-private Coastal Zone Communal Committees, of which those in Freirina and Cisnes have already been created. Currently the project team is facilitating the creation of the regulations of these Communal Committees, which will be formalized through mayoral decrees. In the NPS, the constitution of La Higuera Communal Committee is pending.</p>	
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¹²Outputs as described in the project log frame or any approved project review.

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 sentences with main achievements)

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

	Number and type of instruments for the conservation and sustainable use of marine-coastal ecosystems that make up the ES/SEP developed and implemented (including the percentage of women's participation in the development and implementation processes).	<u>Midterm target</u> 1 Management Plan for the coastal marine ecosystem of the Northern Zone elaborated in a participatory manner (40% of the people involved in the elaboration of the plans are women).	0 Management Plans (25% progress) An MSP consultancy is currently being finalized, aimed at adapting the UNESCO-IOC methodology to the Chilean institutional context. This consultancy also focuses on MSP training at the national, regional, and local levels. In August, this year, the elaboration of the Management Plan for the Ecosystem Approach of the Southern Pilot Site will begin, using the MSP methodology. Thanks to the efforts of the project team, the Chilean Ministry of Defense is currently updating the National Policy for Coastal Management with Strategic Environmental Assessment. The project is technically supporting the design of this policy, as committed in the project's results framework. At the direction of the MMA, no MPA regulations will be developed in the context of the project.	
1.1.2. Local communities (tourism operators, citizens, local government officials, artisanal fishermen, and women) apply the principles of the EAF for the development of community-level management plans for the conservation and sustainable use of	Number and types of management plans for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems that incorporate the principles of the EAF, and are implemented with the participation of women and men	<u>Midterm target</u> 4 Pilot Management Plans for Territorial Use Rights in Fisheries (TURF) areas updated and/or elaborated based on the EAF. 2 Fishing Cove Management Plans elaborated (coves to be selected in year 1) (10-20% of the people involved in the elaboration of the plans are women).	2 TURF areas Management Plans (50% mid-term target) 4 Cove Management Plans, 1 polygon survey, and 1 update of a Management Plan (100% mid-term target). Two (2) Pilot Management Plans for Territorial Use Rights in Fisheries (TURF or BRMEAs) areas are being elaborated based on EAF in the NPS. In the SPS, the operating costs of the TURF areas are very high (due to territorial isolation), where many permits are expiring. In this line, along with institutional partners, the project teams decided to allocate efforts to support pilot Small-Scale Aquaculture (SSA)	

<p>coastal marine ecosystems.</p>			<p>initiatives with Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture (EAA).</p> <p>In the NPS, (1) Fishing Cove Management Plan, (1) Plan update (1) and (1) polygon survey are being prepared.</p> <p>In the SPS, (3) Fishing Cove Management Plans are being prepared.</p> <p>In total, (4) Fishing Cove Management Plans are in the middle of the design phase (1) is being updated and (1) polygon is currently surveyed; consolidating support to six (6) different fishing coves.</p> <p>In the SPS, one (1) Whitebait Management Plan in Raúl Marín Balmaceda and one (1) Crustacean Committee Management Plan are also under development.</p> <p>The project also participated in the preparation of the Cisnes Tourism Development Plan, with an emphasis on sustainability and the Ecosystem Approach (EA), including support for the publication of the document and its implementation.</p> <p>It should be noted that the total number of Cove Management Plans (6) being supported, tripling the number committed in the Product (2), was requested by the beneficiary communities of the project, and was supported by the strategic partner SERNAPESCA and by the Project Steering Committee in its working sessions.</p>	
<p>1.1.3. Capacity building program for the conservation and</p>	<p>Number of people trained through train-the-trainer methodologies to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor,</p>	<p><u>Midterm target</u> At least 30 people (40% are women)</p>	<p>54 people trained (100 % mid-term target). At the central level, a training course was held on MSP, while at the local level, a course was developed on Socio-environmental Conflicts</p>	

<p>sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems implemented.</p>	<p>and evaluate ecosystem-based conservation management and governance strategies.</p>		<p>Transformation. Also, the project sponsored a delegation of public officials to participate at the 3rd Ibero-American Congress on Integrated Coastal Zone Management, where they were trained in the approach. 69% of total beneficiaries of these capacity building activities were women.</p>	
<p>1.2.1. MPA management implemented with regional and local agreements promoting the participation of local stakeholders</p>	<p>Number and type of MPA management instruments elaborated and implemented, with the participation of local stakeholders (including the percentage of women participating in the elaboration and implementation).</p>	<p><u>Midterm target</u></p> <p>2 intersectoral agreements between control institutions for MPA monitoring (one per zone).</p> <p>3 regional/local agreements were established to promote the participation of local stakeholders.</p> <p>1 Pitipalena-Añihué MPA-MU Management Plan under implementation</p>	<p>1 MPA oversight agreement (50% mid-term target) in SPS, in which MMA, SERNAPESCA, SUBPESCA, CONAF, the maritime authority and local communities are participating.</p> <p>2 local participation agreements (67% mid-term target) established to promote the participation of local stakeholders as part of the Communal Committees created in SPS and NPS.</p> <p>1 MCPA-MU Pitipalena Añihué Management Plan (100% mid-term target)</p> <p>The SPS will present one (1) protocol for monitoring the MCPA-MU proposed by the Regional Ministerial Secretariat (SEREMI, according to its Spanish acronym) for the Ministry of Environment. The protocol will be implemented with the project’s support.</p> <p>The Communal Committees promote the principle of local participation. This principle will be formalized through mayoral decrees and will be operationalized in the committees' statutes.</p> <p>One (1) MCPA-MU Management Plan has been under implementation since the beginning of the project, having been supported in updating its goals by the GEF project.</p>	

			<p>In the NPS, progress was made in identifying gaps and barriers to the Marine Reserves' (MRs) Management Plans. This, in close collaboration with SERNAPESCA administrators and the Consultative Committees of the MRs.</p> <p>During the second half of the year, progress will be made in defining (1) surveillance and monitoring agreement and (1) agreement to promote co-management actions between public administrators and local communities. This issue has been delayed due to the Avian Influenza contingency and the institutional uncertainty due to the Parliament's processing of the Law that creates the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (already approved).</p>	
<p>2.1.1. Pilot coastal communities adopt BD-friendly management practices and technologies to sustainably use marine resources and ecosystems</p>	<p>Number and types of BD-friendly management practices and technologies implemented under management plans (Output 1.1.2)</p>	<p><u>Midterm target</u></p> <p>3 management practices and technologies approved in the Northern Zone: i) brown algae restocking; ii) good recreational diving practices; iii) good artisanal fishing practices to reduce bycatch.</p> <p>6 management practices and technologies approved in the Southern Zone: i) modification of crab traps; ii) restocking of mussels and algae in Benthic Resources Management and Exploitation Areas (BREMAs); iii) small-scale aquaculture in concessions and BREMAs; iv) management of pre and post-catch of fishery resources; v)</p>	<p>0 practices and technologies in NPS (0% mid-term target)</p> <p>1 practice and technology in SPS (17% mid-term target)</p> <p>In the SPS, the project developed a proposal to modify the design of the crab traps (1). The contracting of a consultancy for simultaneous support to restocking and development of SSA was initiated, although it has legal and operational limitations for its development in BREMAs specifically. A consultancy was also contracted to improve post-harvest management in the southern hake value chain. During September, training in marine tourism will be developed in the SPS, including good practices for marine mammals and bird watching.</p>	

		<p>good practices for bird and mammal watching implemented; vi) design of monitoring plans to evaluate the state of the resources and support decision making (ecosystem, economic and social level).</p>	<p>In the NPS a seminar on experiences in kelp forest management will be organized at the NPS during the following period, and a consultancy will be contracted to support the implementation of good practices to reduce bycatch (July). A protocol on good recreational diving practices is also being developed in conjunction with tourism operators in the Marine Reserves and MPA administrators.</p>	
<p>2.1.2. Local capacity building program to support the implementation of community management plans (in 1.1.2)</p>	<p>A number of people trained in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) aspects related to marine-coastal BD conservation (including a percentage of women); b) EAF for the integrated management of the marine-coastal territory (including a percentage of women); and c) exchanges of experiences and lessons learned between pilot sites and at the international level (including a percentage of women); and d) the exchange of experiences and lessons learned between pilot sites and at the international level (including a percentage of women). 	<p><u>Midterm target</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 120 (40% women) b) 70 (40% women) c) 20 people (40% women) exchange experiences between pilot sites. 	<p>a) 164 people (93% women) (100% mid-term target)</p> <p>b) 0 people (0% mid-term target)</p> <p>c) 139 people (31% women) (695% mid-term target)</p> <p>The project conducted training on gender equity and fisheries policy in the context of the co-organization of the First Ibero-American Summit of Artisanal Fisherwomen and Related Activities. The SPS also conducted training on marine environmental education "Women Returning to the Sea" and a socio-environmental education workshop for children.</p> <p>An event was also organized to exchange community experiences for biodiversity conservation and MPA management among local stakeholders of the NPS and the Juan Fernández Archipelago.</p> <p>During the following period, training will be conducted (in both pilot sites) focused on MSP, Ecosystem Approach (EA), and Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF), which will bring together between 60 and 120 people. This activity is particularly designed to</p>	

			<p>address target b) "EAF for the integrated management of the marine coastal territory".</p> <p>This year, in the SPS, a group of local fishermen and women will be invited to a technological and productive trip to the Lagos Region to learn about sustainable Small Scale Aquaculture practices and experiences.</p>	
<p>2.1.3. Municipal Environmental Certification Systems (SCAM, according to its Spanish acronym) and the National System for Environmental Certification of Educational Establishments (SNCAE, according to its Spanish acronym) strengthened with the incorporation of the coastal marine component in their planning and evaluation processes (to be pilot tested with the communities and municipalities and educational establishments of the pilot areas).</p>	<p>SCAM incorporates a coastal marine component in its planning and evaluation processes.</p>	<p><u>Midterm target</u></p> <p>Approved standards and procedures for certification of a coastal marine component</p>	<p>0 standards and procedures (20% progress)</p> <p>A consultancy was contracted to prepare two national guidelines for incorporating the marine-coastal component into the SCAM and SNCAE certification manuals, which should be delivered before the next annual report.</p>	
	<p>Number of certified municipalities and educational establishments that include a "Coastal Marine" component in their Environmental Strategy and Environmental Education Plan, respectively.</p>	<p><u>Midterm target</u></p> <p>1 Municipality in the process of SCAM certification, incorporating the marine component into its Environmental Strategy.</p> <p>2 educational establishments certified by SNCAE, integrating the Coastal Marine component into their Environmental Education Plan.</p>	<p>0 municipalities (10% progress)</p> <p>0 educational establishments (20% progress)</p> <p>In the SPS, it was agreed to develop a pilot SNCAE with an educational establishment in Puerto Cisnes, with the possibility of incorporating another establishment in the town of La Junta. Meanwhile, the successive rotations in the environmental office of the municipality have delayed the work with SCAM certification.</p> <p>The Freirina Municipal Council was consulted by the NPS regarding the intention to recover the lost SCAM certification and found it necessary to restart the certification process. It is difficult to make progress on this point due to the unwillingness of the SCAM manager from the SEREMI of the Ministry of Environment in Atacama. A strategy will be sought through the SEREMI and the central level.</p>	

<p>2.1.4. Incentives developed to promote the participation of coastal communities in the management and governance of MPAs to reduce threats to the conservation of coastal marine ecosystems with globally significant biodiversity and applied in the communities of the pilot areas.</p>	<p>Number and type of incentives developed to promote the participation of coastal communities in the management and governance of MPAs.</p>	<p><u>Midterm target</u></p> <p>3 incentive schemes developed: i) Certification of sustainable fishing practices and technologies; ii) Certification of sustainable tourism; iii) Certification of local tourism guides and operators.</p>	<p>0 incentive schemes (10% progress)</p> <p>The promotion of blue economy certification faces significant barriers associated with the project's budgetary limitations, given the high costs for the development of certification schemes, in addition to the lack of institutional interest in generating and adopting new ones. Nevertheless, this year the Project will seek to generate a joint work strategy with development agencies (such as CORFO, INDESPA, SERCOTEC, among others) to incorporate the marine-coastal component into existing certification instruments.</p> <p>During the following period, a training course on sustainable marine tourism will be held in the SPS for local guides and operators, in partnership with public sectoral agencies.</p> <p>A reformulation proposal for product 2.1.4 will be generated. This proposal is expected to be assessed and eventually approved by the next National Steering Committee.</p>	
	<p>Number of business initiatives that value products or services derived from the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity and that receive funding for their implementation.</p>	<p><u>Midterm target</u></p> <p>At least 5 initiatives developed.</p> <p>30% of the initiatives have women's participation.</p> <p>20% of initiatives are led by women.</p>	<p>0 initiatives (0% progress)</p> <p>The mapping and prioritization of local enterprises to be supported by the project will be carried out starting in the following period, through the Local Boards and Coastal Zone Comunal Committees. The strategy seeks to recruit two consultants (one for each pilot site) through a temporary contract, to develop 5 projects in conjunction with local communities (where at least 40% of the initiatives must be led by women, exceeding the proposed target).</p>	
	<p>Number and type of instruments (funds and</p>	<p><u>Midterm target</u></p>	<p>0 instruments (0% progress)</p>	

	programs) for the productive development of artisanal fisheries and tourism that incorporate the conservation and sustainable use of marine-coastal BD under an EA/EAF.	At least 2 development instruments incorporate BD conservation and EA/EAF.	According to the Annual Work Plan (AWP) 2023, work in this area will begin during the following period.	
3.1.1. Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy developed with relevant stakeholders, clearly defining expected results, expected periods for their realization, and their confirmation through objectively verifiable indicators and means of verification.	<p>Project's outcome framework with output indicators, baseline, and targets.</p> <p>Gender perspective incorporated in project management and actions.</p>	<p><u>Midterm target</u></p> <p>8 biannual progress reports (4 PPRs and 4 PIRs), including the conditions for the incorporation of women.</p> <p>40% Budget allocated to gender actions was correctly used.</p>	<p>4 reports</p> <p>To date, three (3) semi-annual progress reports (PPRs) and this first annual implementation report (PIR) have been submitted.</p> <p>Since the PIR is submitted once a year to the GEF, and FAO does not require the submission of a PPR on the same date that a PIR is submitted, the targets should be adjusted as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mid-term target: 4 semi-annual progress reports (2 PIRs and 2 PPRs) - Final target: 8 semi-annual progress reports (4 PIRs and 4 PPRs). <p>Work has been carried out in close collaboration with FAO Chile's Gender Focal Point to mainstream the gender and indigenous peoples' approach in the project's different processes and products, including the incorporation of specific activities as part of the AWP 2023. The First Ibero-American Summit of Artisanal Fisherwomen and Related Activities was co-financed (disbursement of USD\$7,607). In a cross-cutting manner, gender parity participation criteria have been included in the Local Committee constitution processes (disbursement of USD\$5,945), the marine environmental education cycle activity for women of the SPS "Back to the Sea" was</p>	

			co-financed (disbursement USD 1,596) and the Gender Approach guidelines are included as part of the Terms of Reference of all consultancies and all project activities.	
3.1.2. Mid-term review and final evaluation performed	1 Mid-term review and 1 Final evaluation	1 (Mid-Term Reviews report)	<p>0 evaluations</p> <p>No external project evaluation processes have yet been carried out. The Mid Term Review (MTR) is scheduled for July 2024, which will begin to be prepared early in December 2023.</p> <p>In addition, it is planned to start outlining a sustainability strategy for the project this year, for which a consultancy will be generated to meet the requirement on time.</p>	
3.1.3. Knowledge management contributes to promoting the scaling up and replication of best practices and lessons learned related to the project.	Number and type of knowledge products containing good practices and lessons learned published and disseminated (including chapters on gender mainstreaming).	<p><u>Midterm target</u></p> <p>1 best practice document for at least 1 pilot community.</p> <p>2 documentaries (for 2 pilot communities)</p> <p>Websites of project partners disseminate experiences.</p> <p>Project news in the local, regional, and national press.</p> <p>At least 3 testimonials of women included in communication products</p>	<p>0 document of best practices of at least 1 pilot community</p> <p>0 documentaries (for 2 pilot communities)</p> <p>Website developed and active: https://gefgobernanza.mma.gob.cl/</p> <p>84 news stories published in local, regional, and national media</p> <p>Inclusion of 15 women's testimonials</p> <p>https://gefgobernanza.mma.gob.cl/ https://www.instagram.com/gefgobernanza/ https://www.facebook.com/gefgobernanza</p> <p>So far, the project has appeared 7 times in national media. Likewise, it has appeared 61 times in regional media and 15 times in local media, which translates into radio media with that scope. To date, most of the mid-term</p>	

			targets have been met and progress is being made towards meeting the final targets, with progress still pending on the good practices documents that have been committed to.	
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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)

In the case of Component 1, the project has formed 2 Coastal Zone Communal Committees. These communal bodies in turn are made up of 18 Boards at the locality/coastal level. At the regional level, the project is working with the Regional Governments to strengthen the functioning of 3 Commissions. At the national level, the project has been able to promote the updating of the National Policy for Coastal Management (PNUBC, according to the Spanish acronym), being an active member of its Technical Committee. Progress is being made in the generation of 2 Ecosystem Management Plans with the Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) methodology, on 1,313,732 hectares for their conservation and sustainable use. Regarding Community Plans with EA and EAF, 2 management plans are being elaborated in Benthic Resources Management and Exploitation Areas (BREMAs) in the Northern Pilot Site (NPS), 1 Sustainable Tourism Development Plan, 1 Crustacean Management Plan, 1 Puye Management Plan, and 4 Cove Management Plans (in addition to 1 Management Plan update and 1 polygon elaboration). The above reports a 29% progress in the achievement of this Component, as reported for Outcomes 1.1 and 1.2 in Section 2.

Regarding Component 2, in the SPS, the initiative started the sustainable design of crab traps through a consultancy. During July, projects associated with the promotion of small-scale aquaculture in the BREMAs and best practices for pre- and post-catch will begin. In the case of NPS, a contract for bycatch reduction will soon begin (July 2023). Training on gender equity in fisheries policy has been developed, in addition to other training sessions aimed at empowering the role of women and children in the management of marine-coastal ecosystems. Soon (July 2023) training will be developed for the local communities of the pilots in MSP and Ecosystem Approach. This reports 21% progress towards the achievement of the Component, as reported in section 2 (Result 2.1).

For Component 3, the project has a fully functioning Monitoring and Evaluation strategy, which is reviewed monthly, to monitor indicators and targets. Both communications and knowledge management have advanced, with the generation of dissemination material such as infographics, brochures, and 3 videos, as well as 1 web page and 84 press appearances. Regarding progress as a result of this Component, it is considered a 26.3% achievement, as reported in Section 2.

Regarding the challenges, the project's main goal is to generate an effective sustainability strategy that will allow institutionalizing the progress of the initiative.

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 Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2023 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2023 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons ¹⁷justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	Highly Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory	<i>Ratings/ comments</i> All the components are being implemented properly, and in line with the datelines of AWP, Mid Term and Final Evaluations of the Project. A major achievement has been to increase the number of project's partners, adding those strategic institutions that are relevant to the management and governance of coastal marine ecosystems in Chile. That strategy has allowed a closer dialogue with key authorities on the need to update the regulatory framework of the coastal zone in Chile. This has led to the construction of a broad agreement establishing that the future National Coastal Policy will be based on 4 pillars: the incorporation of the Ecosystem Approach to manage the coastal zone, the safeguarding of common goods, the promotion of institutional collaboration and the focus on land-sea interactions.
Budget Holder	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	<i>Ratings/comments</i> The project presents a good level of implementation, with most products showcasing preparatory actions and enabling conditions for their concretion during the next year. A great result of the project has been its articulation with the Ministry of Defense for supporting the updating of the National Coastal Policy, which sets a strategic pathway for project sustainability. On the other hand, important risks have arisen during this first period of implementation, related to socioenvironmental conflicts with mining companies (in the northern pilot site) and with aquaculture producers (in the south). However, this is currently being addressed by the project team, together with government counterparts and specialized support.

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 complies with the project's 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

GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	<i>The project has been implemented with a good level of achievement of results. There has been a coordinated work between the Ministry of the Environment, FAO as implementing agency and the project manager and team that has allowed to face the unforeseen events and risks in an adequate manner.</i>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	<i>Ratings/ comments</i> Component 1 on governance is on the right track; component 2 on capacity building is a bit weak, efforts will have to be redoubled to strengthen it, and component 3 on Monitoring and Evaluation is satisfactory. There are many risks, the most important of which are institutional and social, so it is necessary to better anticipate these risks and create the necessary strategies to address them on time. Achieving the project's impacts will depend largely on political and institutional support with the participation and ownership of the relevant authorities at the local, regional, and national levels. The biggest challenge for this project will be to ensure the sustainability of the results, which requires a high degree of commitment and leadership from the project management team and the institutions involved throughout the project life cycle.
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex-Technical FLO)	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	The project reports a satisfactory level of progress in its first PIR, with a good installation in the country, with national counterparts and adequate visibility. There are important challenges that are inherent to projects dealing with conservation of protected areas and economic interests from different stakeholders. It will be important in this regard to collect data that can demonstrate the socioeconomic co-benefits that can be obtained from the sustainable management of resources, which are part of component 2. Also, it will be fundamental to identify from an early-stage possible complementarities and synergies with the recently approved bill that creates a new service in charge of biodiversity in the country, to ensure the sustainability of project results.

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

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

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
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				
Existence of indigenous peoples in the project intervention areas.	The project has an Indigenous Peoples Plan (see Annex J of PRODOC) that includes specific measures for the involvement of members of the Chango and	The Indigenous Peoples Plan contains strategies for each project output, with indicators, timelines, and responsible	Criteria and actions have been developed for participation and multilevel dialogue with Chango, Huilliche, and Mapuche communities. By	The Indigenous Peoples Plan is overseen by the National Coordinator; the Regional Coordinator of each pilot site is responsible for

	<p>Huilliche indigenous peoples present in the intervention areas. This plan also incorporates FAO guidelines for consultation with indigenous communities, consensus, and prior agreements.</p>	<p>parties. Each of these strategies has been incorporated into the project's AWP for the years 2022 and 2023.</p>	<p>the end of the year, two reflection and self-evaluation meetings with indigenous communities are expected to be held.</p>	<p>its specific implementation.</p>
<p>The project is located in an area where cultural resources exist</p>	<p>The main activities of the project will focus on the marine environment.</p> <p>The Undersecretary of Cultural Heritage is working with the Chango people to revitalize their culture.</p> <p>The project has an Indigenous Peoples Plan where this element is considered within the framework of the activities identified.</p>	<p>During the implementation phase of the project, there is a mismatch of work in areas where there is tangible or intangible cultural heritage of any of the indigenous peoples present in the pilot sites.</p> <p>Culturally sensitive actions are also implemented, including the safeguarding of the intangible heritage of the Chango and Huilliche indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>The Indigenous Peoples Plan regularly implements culturally sensitive actions, including the safeguarding of indigenous intangible heritage (traditional ecological knowledge, customary uses of the sea, etc.).</p>	<p>National Coordinator; the Regional Coordinator of each pilot site is responsible for its specific implementation.</p>

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:

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.
The project is in an area where cultural resources exist	The ESS risk classification is "moderate".

²⁰ **Note:** Please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit (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>)

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.

No.

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 the 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	Institutional: Changes in administrations and institutional organizations, priorities, and/or work focus of strategic partners and collaborators of public agencies and other actors. Changes in the Project's Management Unit.	Substantial	Y	Raise awareness and increase the knowledge of key stakeholders about the importance of coastal marine ecosystems. Strengthen governance mechanisms for inter-institutional coordination and cooperation. Guarantee the participation of various local organizations in each pilot site to ensure the continuity of the actions. Timely attend to any change of professionals in the Project Management Unit, preparing new terms of reference and managing recruitment processes.	At the South Pilot Site, there has been a good relationship with municipal officials and greater interest and proactivity. In the NPS, there are difficulties to achieve representation at the community level. In the Regional Government of Atacama it has been difficult to establish links, but strategies have been adopted to involve officials through concrete actions.	
2	Institutional: Insufficient or inadequate inter-institutional	Substantial	Y	Use the Ecosystem Management Plans and the management plans for Marine Protected Areas to establish agreements between institutions. Promote training and	Progress has been made in inter-institutional coordination in the	

²¹Risk ratings means a rating of 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.

	coordination at the national, regional, and local levels between public bodies and deficiencies in cooperation mechanisms with the private sector and local institutions			participation of beneficiaries in planning and monitoring processes. Encourage institutions to improve coordination in case of deficiencies.	NPS and opportunities to tune in with the priorities of each institutional actor in the SPS. The project can generate mechanisms for the Communal Committees to function autonomously and articulate the intervention of the State.	
3	Institutional: Bills that modify the institutional framework and management of the coastline condition the governance system promoted by the project	Substantial	N	Actively participate in updating the Coastal Policy. Adapt the project's actions as the Biodiversity & Protected Areas Service (SBAP, according to its Spanish acronym) law is approved, maintaining flexibility during this transition process. Make adjustments to certain activities designed to adapt to legal and regulatory changes.	The project is participating in the updating of the Coastal Policy. However, the passage of the SBAP law has created uncertainty, which requires that the project actions be adjusted during this transition process. Some activities will not take place as initially designed.	
4	Social: Lack of interest and commitment from local communities and their organizations, and from the municipalities of the pilot communes to participate in the project	Moderate	Y	Actively involve communities during the preparation of project activities and demonstrate a willingness to participate in activities. Establish Local Committees as coordination instances to ensure the participation of local stakeholders. Implement training and communication strategies to promote the interest and participation of the beneficiaries. Sign agreements with local organizations and strengthen the capacities of local entities	During project preparation, communities were consulted who showed interest and willingness to participate in the activities. Local Committees have been established as coordination instances.	

				and leaders to ensure the continuity of activities.	Training and communication strategies are in place to generate interest and promote participation. Agreements have been signed with local organizations and the capacity of local entities and leaders is being strengthened to ensure the continuity of activities.	
5	Operational: COVID-19 project team can constitute a source of contagion in local communities, affecting the trust and reputation of the project	Low	N	Implement health and safety protocols to prevent the spread of COVID-19 on the team and in local communities. Encourage vaccination and promote proper hygiene practices. Establish effective communication measures to inform and educate communities about the precautions taken and the safe continuation of the project.	Health and safety protocols were implemented to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the team and local communities. Vaccination was encouraged and proper hygiene practices were promoted. In May 2023, the WHO ended the international health emergency.	
6	Environmental: Execution of productive or extractive mega-projects can limit the promotion of tourism activities by the project	Moderate	N	Establish effective coordination with productive or extractive projects to minimize negative impacts on tourism activities. Promote the diversification of tourism activities and the development of complementary tourism products. Implement promotion and marketing strategies to highlight tourist attractions and catch the attention of visitors.	The creation of the SBAP has been approved with space for aquaculture concessions. It is necessary to continue working in coordination with productive or extractive projects to	

					<p>minimize the impacts on the promotion of tourism activities. Tourism diversification and promotion strategies are ongoing. However, the project during the second half of 2023 will start promoting Small-Scale Aquaculture, focusing on farming with low environmental impact (algae and mussels).</p>	
7	<p>Environmental: Climatic contingencies, the occurrence of extreme events (El Niño), and natural disasters (tidal waves, storms, tsunamis, others) throughout the development of the project</p>	Low	Y	<p>Establish synergies with institutions such as IFOP, the University of Concepción, and INCAR participated in the GEF Project "Strengthening the Adaptation Capacity in the Chilean Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector to Climate Change" that ended in 2021 to transfer experiences and lessons in adaptation to climate change, particularly in training and good practices with a resilience approach.</p> <p>Promote approaches (EA, EAF, and MSP) in the development of planning instruments and promote good practices for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems, to adapt and be resilient to the effects of climate variability.</p>	<p>So far, it has not been necessary to involve the institutions that participated in the GEF Climate Change Project, since the changes towards more extreme events in the sea during the implementation of the project have been insignificant. Field activities have developed normally and without significant limitations due to extreme weather events.</p> <p>The MSP will include climate risks in its work, through the construction of future scenarios and mitigation and</p>	

					adaptation strategies in planning.	
8	Avian Influenza that is affecting the Northern Pilot Site	Low	N	Improve coordination with SERNAPESCA officials at the regional level and raise awareness among local stakeholders regarding the scope of this animal disease.	At the level of the Management Committees and Advisory Councils of the Marine Reserves, training has been provided on the disease and its effects on seabirds and marine mammals.	

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
Substantial	Moderate	The risk matrix was exhaustively strengthened once the project team was complete and installed in the territories (July 2022). Before this report (June 2023), an update was made, evidencing that many of the risks that had initially been considered critical currently have a lower priority, because of their adequate approach and/or greater certainty about their occurrence and effects.

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>
<i>Tip 1:</i>	
<i>Tip 2:</i>	
<i>Tip 3:</i>	
Recommendation	
Recommendation	
Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize	

8. *Minor project amendments*

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have a 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 ²². 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	<p>Product 1.1.1. It has been decided to reinforce and reform existing national and regional governance structures, by updating the National Policy for the Use of the Coastal Border, instead of creating new "committees" without institutional support.</p> <p>The Regulation of Marine Protected Areas will not be developed by the project, since the Ministry of the Environment no longer requires it.</p>	No changes	National Steering Committee (1 st and 2 nd meetings)
Results framework	<p>Outcome 1.2. The outcomes have not been modified, but the baseline was updated.</p> <p>METT evaluation applied 3 times since the project implementation. During the PPG phase (2019) the METT tool was applied in the 3 Marine Protected Areas. However, since that date (2019) until the actual initial implementation activities (2022) many changes and advances occurred in the management of these Marine Protected Areas. Considering this, the project team, under the internal approval of the implementation agency (FAO), decided to update the METT baseline in 2022, in order to have more accurate and real figures, aligned with changes that occurred in two years.</p>	No changes	Lead Technical Officer, GTO
Components and costs	<p>The costs of component 1 will increase by less than 10%. This is due to:</p> <p>1) The amounts allocated to the Ecosystem Management Plans, through Marine Spatial Planning are exceptionally low (80,000 USD for both pilot sites). The management plans budget is projected to be increased by USD 10,000 per pilot site.</p> <p>2) Updating of the National Coastal Policy. This item does not have an assigned budget, but for the 2023 Annual Work Plan, USD 50,000 was assigned, this approved by the National Steering Committee.</p>	No changes	Budget Holder and National Steering Committee (3 rd meeting)

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

Institutional and implementation arrangements	<p>Three new partner institutions were added (without co-financing commitments). These are:</p> <p>1) Ministry of National Defense: Those who have guardianship of the coastal marine zone in Chile. 2) Ministry of National Assets: Administration of public assets in the coastal zone (wetlands and others of high ecological value). 3) Undersecretariat for Regional and Administrative Development: Supports the process of national decentralization and strengthening of Regional Governments</p>	No changes	National Steering Committee (2 nd meeting)
Financial management	<p>There is an increase in the cost of the consulting team by adding two expenses: Project Technical Assistant and Project Communications Coordinator.</p>	End of 2021	Budget Holder
Implementation schedule	<p>In the NPS, there is some delayed actions on Marine Protected Areas support. This issue has been delayed due to the Avian Influenza contingency and the institutional uncertainty due to the Parliament's processing of the Law that creates the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (already approved).</p> <p>However, during the second half of the year, progress will be made in defining (1) surveillance and monitoring agreement and (1) agreement to promote co-management actions between public administrators and local communities.</p>	Beginning of 2023	Lead Technical Officer
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase GEF project financing by up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other minor project amendment (define)			

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 <u>during this reporting period.</u>			
Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress and Results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on Stakeholder engagement
Government institutions			
Ministry of the Environment (MMA)	Main executing agency of the project	Highly coordinated work. The MMA actively participates in project decision-making and its implementation, both at the national and regional levels. Coordination is being generated to support actions of other GEF projects in progress and executed (e.g. GEF Climate Change GCP/CHI/039/GFF). Participates in the Project Management Committee (monthly meetings).	N/A
Undersecretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA)	Project executing agency	Participates in the Project Management Committee (monthly meetings). Coordination is being generated to support actions of other GEF projects in progress and executed (e.g., GEF Climate Change GCP/CHI/039/GFF). All actions related to fishing issues and the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fishing and Aquaculture are coordinated by SUBPESCA.	Problems around the incorporation of the EAF and the Gender Approach in the fisheries administration measures of SUBPESCA.
National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service (SERNAPESCA)	Project executing agency	Participates in the Project Management Committee (monthly meetings). All actions related to fishing issues and the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fishing and Aquaculture are coordinated by SERNAPESCA.	SERNAPESCA presents financing problems in 2023 associated with the Avian Influenza contingency (which affects marine species).

Undersecretariat for the Armed Forces (Ministry of Defense)	New project executing agency	<p>Participates in the Project Management Committee (monthly meetings).</p> <p>Thanks to its incorporation into the project, the institution agreed to reform the National Policy for the Use of the Coastal Edge. This will provide institutional support for the changes promoted by the project.</p>	The challenge of sustainable and integrated management of coastal marine ecosystems does not necessarily align with the central objective of the institution that manages them, since in this case, the Ministry of Defense focuses on the security and protection of borders/sovereignty of the country.
Ministry of National Assets	New project executing agency	<p>Participates in the Project Management Committee (monthly meetings).</p> <p>It will support processes of regularization of coves (economic, social, and cultural units located in a delimited geographical area, in which tasks typical of the artisanal fishing activity are carried out).</p>	Do not exist
Undersecretariat of Regional and Administrative Development	New project executing agency	<p>Participates in the Project Management Committee (monthly meetings).</p> <p>Work is underway to scale up the progress of the project to other Regional Governments of Chile (CRUBCs regulation and other measures).</p>	Do not exist
National Forestry Corporation (CONAF)	Project Strategic Partner	We are actively working with CONAF on both pilot sites since it is the entity that manages the Protected Wilderness Areas (terrestrial and marine) in Atacama, Coquimbo, and Aysén. For this reason, it is key to governance that allows the effective conservation of marine-coastal ecosystems.	The Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service has just been approved in June 2023. In this context, CONAF will lose its competencies in managing the Protected Areas System (SNASPE), since these will be transferred to the new National System of Protected Areas.
Directorate of Port Works (DOP)	Project Strategic Partner	The DOP is key to all issues related to the Cove Law, which the project promotes. There is active coordination at the regional and national level (early signing of a LOI).	Do not exist

Ministry of Foreign Relations (MINREL)	Project Strategic Partner	Work is being done with the Ministry since there are common guidelines between the National Oceanic Policy (dependent on MINREL) and the future Coastal Policy of Chile (updating of the PNUBC).	Do not exist
General Directorate of Maritime Territory (DIRECTEMAR)	Project Strategic Partner	An organism of the Chilean Navy, aimed at safeguarding Chilean maritime territory. Active coordination with the project from the central level to the regional level through the Maritime Governors and Port Captaincies.	Do not exist
National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI)	Project Strategic Partner	Under the Ministry of Social Development and Family, CONADI verifies the customary use for the allocation of a Coastal Marine Space of Indigenous Peoples (ECMPO). It is a key player in the implementation of the project's Indigenous Peoples Plan.	There are various conflicts at the local level between those indigenous and non-indigenous communities. Conflicts associated with the lack of knowledge of this figure of affectation (ECMPO).
National Institute for the Sustainable Development of Artisanal Fisheries and Small-Scale Aquaculture (INDESPA)	Project Strategic Partner	It actively participates in the project at the regional level (Component 2), in products related to incentives for business initiatives that value products or services derived from the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity.	Do not exist
Undersecretary of Tourism	Project Strategic Partner	Coordination at the national level to promote nautical tourism or marine tourism of special interests. Marine Tourism Certification.	Do not exist
National Tourism Service (SERNATUR)	Project Strategic Partner	Coordination at the regional level from the Regional Offices, for the generation of goods, products, and services associated with marine tourism.	Do not exist

Production Development Corporation (CORFO)	Project Strategic Partner	Coordination at the regional level in products related to incentives for business initiatives that value services derived from the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity.	Do not exist
Regional Government of Aysén	Project Strategic Partner Agreement through a <u>Letter of Intent (LoI)</u> from FAO.	Permanent participation in the project as a strategic partner He has been a beneficiary of training in Integrated Management of Coastal Zones and Marine Spatial Planning. Agreement to sign a Letter of Intent with the project.	Pending signing of a Letter of Intent (LoI)
Municipality of Cisnes	Titular member of the Communal Committee of the Cisnes Coastal Zone.	He leads the Communal Committee of the Cisnes Coastal Zone. In addition, it has been accompanying the entire project implementation process.	Signature of the regulations of the Communal Committee of the Cisnes Coastal Zone, through a mayoral decree. Request for resources from the Regional Government to keep the Communal Committee operative.
Regional Government of Atacama	Agreement through Letter of Intent (LoI) from FAO.	Permanent participation in the project as a strategic partner. He has been a beneficiary of training in Integrated Management of Coastal Zones and Marine Spatial Planning. Agreement to sign a Letter of Intent with the project.	Pending signing of a Letter of Intent (LoI)
Municipality of Freirina	Titular member of the Communal Committee of the Coastal	He leads the Communal Committee of the Freirina Coastal Zone. In addition, it has been accompanying the entire	Obtain a Municipal Decree that covers the Local Subcommittee. That the products of the project transcend this mayoral period.

	Zone of La Higuera.	project implementation process.	
Regional Government of Coquimbo	Agreement through Letter of Intent (LoI) from FAO.	It constitutes a strategic partner of the project since the Regional Governments of Chile are the ones that implement the coastal and territorial ordering policies (Marine Spatial Planning).	Relations efforts with the Regional Government of Coquimbo are temporarily suspended, as the governor is under audit and complaint for "remarkable neglect of duties and misuse of public resources." Lately the project team has improved the dialogue and collaboration with the Regional Government through the Regional Council.
Municipality of La Higuera	Future titular member of the Communal Committee of the Coastal Zone of La Higuera.	The Municipality should lead a future Communal Committee. Municipal officials have been trained in Integrated Coastal Zone Management.	The process of forming the Communal Committee has been delayed because the Municipality was initially opposed to the project (the institution promotes industrial and mining development of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas). To improve communication with La Higuera the project team is strengthening the connection with the major and the Municipal Council
Fisheries Development Institute (IFOP)	Attendance technique to the project.	Part of the execution of products 1.1.2 and 2.1.1.	Support for continuity in the preparation of Community Management Plans with an Ecosystem Approach.
Private sector entities			
Salmon trade associations: Salmonchile and Salmon Council	Members of the Communal Committee of the Cisnes Coastal Zone	Both associations have been present at the Committee sessions, contributing from their perspectives.	The associations and the other members of the Communal Committee are working to define the statutes of this governance platform.
Others ²⁶			

Chinquihue Foundation	Co-executors of the small-scale cove and aquaculture administration project	Progress is being made in establishing, through participation, the administration plans for the coves of Raúl Marín Balmaceda, Puerto Gala, and Puerto Gaviota, and, in addition, in generating capacities and skills for administration with an ecosystem approach. An agreement is being prepared to technically support a small-scale aquaculture initiative in the vicinity of the Marine Coastal Protect Area for Multiple Uses (MCPA-MU) Pitipalena-Añihué.	Complete the projects and achieve the expected products. In particular, to strengthen small-scale aquaculture with the community of Raúl Marín Balmaceda, with an ecosystem approach as it is a farming center adjacent to an MCPA-MU.
Center for Advanced Studies in Arid Zones (CEAZA)	Technical and scientific partner (Northern Pilot Site)	Through Laura Ramajo, work associated with Climate Change and 2 interns who helped to explore Governance issues.	Invite them to the Regional Committee and work on the Sustainable Tourism Plan.
Organizations of Artisanal Fishermen and Fishermen	Beneficiary	18 artisanal fishing organizations are part of the project's Local Boards, and 9 are part of the Freirina Comunal Committee. Artisan Fishing Organizations for Chañaral de Aceituno, Chungungo, Los Bronces, and Los Hornos coves are participating in the execution of the product 1.1.2.	Invite new organizations to join the Local Boards and Communal Committees. That they actively participate in project activities and change their production practices.
Neighborhood Councils	Beneficiary	9 Neighborhood Councils are part of the project's Local Boards, 4 are part of the Freirina Local Subcommittee	That they represent the collective interests of the localities
Indigenous communities	Beneficiaries	4 indigenous communities are part of the Local Boards and 3 are part of the Freirina Comunal Committee	The project is currently mediating a cross-cultural dialogue between indigenous and non-indigenous communities.
Tourism Associations	Beneficiaries	2 are part of the Local Boards	That the other actors related to tourism join in and improve their productive practices by participating in the project activities.

Local NGOs	Beneficiaries	Northern Pilot Site: 2 Southern Pilot Site: 3	That the project can indirectly support the concerns associated with the drinkable water availability due to their importance in the sustainable development of the localities.
WWF	NGO	They will participate in the Marine Spatial Planning process.	NGOs have objectives and agendas that do not necessarily coincide with national public policy.
The Pew Charitable Trust	NGO	He has various projects in Patagonia.	NGOs have objectives and agendas that do not necessarily coincide with the
OCEAN	NGO	Partner for value chain projects.	NGOs have objectives and agendas that do not necessarily coincide with the
<i>New stakeholders identified</i>			
National Corporation of Women in Artisanal Fishing and Related Activities	Project Strategic Partner	Joint work focusing on boosting gender equity in the artisanal fishing sector.	Do not exist
UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO-IOC)	Technical support	Technical support in Marine Spatial Planning, through its MSP global program, is an initiative to develop new international guidelines on Marine Spatial Planning.	Do not exist
NGO Future of Fish	Co-executors of the fishing development project in Aysén	A project is defined to determine the real components in the value chain and propose viable solutions that will improve the administration of the southern hake fishery and its traceability.	Hiring of a consultant to provide logistical and commercial support in a pilot marketing exercise
Institute of Public Policy (IPP) of the Catholic University of the North	Project Strategic Partner	Co-executor and collaborator in project activities through projects associated with the North Central Ocean Laboratory Node	That they be part of the Regional Committee
Fundación para la Superación de la Pobreza	Project Strategic Partner	They work with the indigenous communities of the NPS	Similar lines of work

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 is made at formulation or during the execution stages.	Yes	<p>In the formulation of the project, the Gender Analysis and Action Plan (Annex M of the PRODOC) was prepared, where a diagnosis of gaps was made in the localities. Based on this, specific measures were proposed, and associated indicators were developed for each output of the project's result framework.</p> <p>Of the total number of current beneficiaries of the Northern Pilot Site who have participated in project activities, to date 30% are women. While, in the South Pilot Site, participation is reflected more equitably, reaching 50.61% (men), 48.91% (women), and 0.48% (non-binary).</p> <p>During this period of execution, the consultancy "Design, application and analysis of a socio-economic and socio-ecological survey in pilot sites of the GEF Marine-Coastal Governance project" was implemented, where results associated with gender were obtained; % of women of the total surveyed, gender analysis for each variable captured in the survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 43% of people surveyed were women - 0% of women in salary ranges above \$600,000 - Only 30% of women participate in some social organization
Does any gender-responsive measure to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	<p>The gender approach of the project and its indicators are incorporated in the execution of each product and currently in the execution of consultancies associated with products 1.1.1, 1.1.2., 1.1.3, 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.</p> <p>During the month of March, the project organized, together with the National Corporation of Women in Artisanal Fishing and Related Activities, the First Ibero-American Summit of Artisanal Fisherwomen and Related Activities ", where 109 women from Latin America and Chile participated. The project organized training on gender equity in fisheries policy for these 109 women.</p> <p>Of the total current beneficiaries of the Northern and Southern Pilot Sites, as well as at the national level, which amounts to 781 people, 439 are women, that is, 56%.</p>
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at the project design stage):		

a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	All the products of project components 1 and 2 are being implemented according to a gender gap analysis prepared at the beginning of project implementation. This gap analysis has made it possible to operationalize the Annual Plans, also in line with the Gender Plan, to gradually reduce the gaps.
b) improving women's participation and decision making		Currently, 44% of women participate in the Local Boards of the Northern Pilot Site and 38% of the Southern Pilot Site. 33% of women are part of the Communal Committee of the Freirina Coastal Zone and 36% of the Communal Committee of Cisnes. This exceeds the target of 20% established in the Gender Analysis and Action Plan for these community instances. This because the project applied a gender parity criterion in the election of local spokespersons, this means, each locality has 1 woman and 1 man present in the local governance system promoted by the project.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	Regarding outcome 2.1, the project seeks to reduce the income gap by 10%.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?		The project's Participation Matrix collects data disaggregated by gender.
Staff with gender expertise		Currently, 4 staff professionals have advanced training in gender issues. Likewise, the entire team was trained at the beginning of the project in the FAO and GEF safeguards on gender issues.
Any other good practices on gender		All participatory activities take place at times that facilitate the participation of women. Likewise, spaces for the care of girls and boys have been created on certain participatory days to promote the active participation of women. All project activities are implemented with a parity criterion or are sensitive to gender issues.

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities/products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval, <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>A knowledge management strategy has been implemented to ensure that project beneficiaries have access to relevant and up-to-date information. Initially, brochures and flyers were prepared to communicate the objectives, scope, and mechanisms of the project. Then, a web page (https://gefgobernanza.mma.gob.cl/) was developed, which serves as a repository for studies, content, and resources generated by the GEF. Complementarily, this digital platform hosts infographics, reports, documents, reports, news, and videos that have been generated within the framework of the knowledge management strategy. In this way, the web becomes a valuable resource for everyone involved, from technical teams to communities.</p> <p>In addition, Instagram and Facebook accounts have been created to effectively disseminate the generated content. These social networks make it possible to disseminate information to a broader audience and share constant updates both from the technical teams and from the communities themselves. There is also direct communication with local communities through WhatsApp groups, where information about training, events, and workshops associated with the initiative is transmitted.</p> <p>Along these same lines, to bring the contents of the project even closer to the people in the territories, a podcast was launched in June. Through this medium, the authorities, national and regional coordinators, local technicians, and members of the communities can access and participate in the content in a closer way.</p> <p>The knowledge management strategy is based on the idea that access to information is essential for the success of the project. There is a commitment to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are informed and can significantly contribute to our common goal.</p>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the successes and challenges of the communications this year.</p>	<p>The communications strategy is oriented toward knowledge management. In the first place, it began by announcing the scope of the different activities that have been carried out. Initially, the project was widely disseminated in the pilot sites, to continue carrying out press management in the different events and actions of the initiative. In addition, infographics, flyers, explanatory brochures, management of social networks, videos, and podcasts have been generated that allow the content that has been developed to be communicated efficiently and effectively. On the project website are all the appearances in the local, regional, and national media that we have appeared in, corresponding to 84 appearances so far.</p> <p>The great challenge in terms of communication and knowledge management has to do with transmitting the progress of the project to the multiple actors that participate in it since these are diverse and handle different levels of education, with which the message must be constantly tailored to multiple audiences. On the other hand, in terms of publications, the challenge is to be able to ensure, in a short period, quality products, are disseminated on multiple platforms (brochures, publications, infographics, among others)</p>
<p>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the</p>	<p>https://www.fao.org/chile/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1642079/?9</p> <p>Generating a Sustainable Future: The Puerto Gala Nautical School</p> <p>In the remote coastal town of Puerto Gala, marine biologist Ailin Leyton has become a local leader in environmental education issues. As a spokesperson for the Puerto Gala Local Board</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>and representative of the Yenehuapi Organization, Ailin works tirelessly to protect and preserve marine ecosystems.</p> <p>The community of Puerto Gala is in an isolated geographical situation, which makes it difficult for its inhabitants to access resources and opportunities. That is why the support of organizations with projects related to the marine environment is of vital importance to improve the quality of life of children and care for the marine and territorial environment.</p> <p>One of the prominent projects is the nautical school, a tuition-free school that offers nautical training (scuba diving, and other techniques) to boys and girls from Puerto Gala, and is also open to adults, although currently focuses on students up to seventeen years of age. Patricio Maldonado also participates in the school; he is a local fisher and spokesperson for the Local Board. The school's aim is to deepen the connection between young people and the sea through marine education.</p> <p>The nautical school began by offering sports activities related to the sea, to foster a closer bond between children and the ocean. However, since last year its scope has been expanded by including theoretical classes, taught by Maldonado, on nautical topics, such as regulations, navigation, and the use of nautical tools. This allows students to acquire fundamental knowledge related to marine activities and strengthen their connection with the coastal environment.</p> <p>Ailin Leyton emphasizes that the main objective is "to continue promoting the connection of boys and girls with their environment so that they can transmit that value to their families". In addition to Puerto Gala, the neighboring communities of Melimoyu and Coigüe de Pino also benefit from this project, and it is expected to expand its reach to other coastal towns such as Puerto Gaviota in the future."</p> <p>As a Yenehuapi organization, this Coastal Marine Governance project is expected to generate Marine Spatial Planning that includes the active participation of coastal communities in decision-making. In addition, the project is intended to serve as a channel of communication and mediation between the communities and the authorities, to find solutions to the various problems faced by these localities.</p> <p>Ailin firmly maintains that "a project of this magnitude, which promotes this type of initiative, can be a great contribution to establish a means of direct communication between the communities and the authorities, and thus achieve significant progress in solving the problems that have affected coastal towns for years. The goal is to improve the quality of life of the people who inhabit these areas and guarantee a sustainable future for future generations".</p> <p>The inspiring work of Ailin Leyton and the dedication of the Yenehuapi Organization at the Puerto Gala nautical school are outstanding examples of how communities can empower themselves and collaborate in the protection and conservation of the marine environment, thanks to the support of projects such as Marine Governance. GEF Coastal. These efforts are critical to ensuring a prosperous and sustainable future for coastal communities and the marine ecosystem that depend on it.</p>
<p>Please provide links to related website, and social media account</p>	<p>https://gefgobernanza.mma.gob.cl/</p> <p>https://www.instagram.com/gefgobernanza/</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/gefgobernanza</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VIsMY2rd77I</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jm3pp1hkBeY</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=psXAvtUAs-w</p>

<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>https://open.spotify.com/show/60Se3HmhMZGAsvKTZedUyV?si=cdd3676186d54343</p> <p>Aguilar-Manjarrez, J., Erazo Bobenrieth, M. & Paredes Vargas, F. 2022. New FAO project to strengthen marine and coastal governance in Chile in multi-resource use settings that include aquaculture. FAO Aquaculture News. December 2022, No. 66. Rome. pp. 10-13. http://www.fao.org/3/cc3658en/cc3658en.pdf https://gefgobernanza.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/GMC-Folleto-1.pdf https://gefgobernanza.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/GMC_infografia_1_que_es_la_gobernanza.pdf https://gefgobernanza.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/GMC_infografia_3_enfoque_ecosistematico.pdf https://gefgobernanza.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/GMC_infografia_2_que_es_PEM.pdf https://gefgobernanza.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/ecosistemas_costeros.pdf https://gefgobernanza.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/GMC_folleto_2.pdf https://gefgobernanza.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/GMC-Boletin-1.pdf https://gefgobernanza.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/GMC-Boletin-2.pdf</p>
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/ or knowledge management focal point's name and contact details</p>	<p>Diego Zurita, Communications Coordinator – diego.zuritaprat@fao.org Elizabeth Harries - Communications FAO Chile Office - elizabeth.harries@fao.org José Miguel Jaque – Head of Communications Ministry of the Environment - jmjaque@mma.gob.cl</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 explain briefly.

Both persons legally recognized as belonging to an indigenous people, as well as indigenous communities and cultural groups currently participate in project activities, following the Action Plan for Indigenous Peoples (Annex J of the PRODOC). This Plan focuses on the development of criteria and actions for participation and multilevel dialogue with indigenous communities, as well as practices of inclusion, interculturality, and inclusion.

Under this framework, the project has carried out various actions for the inclusion and participation of indigenous people and communities, which translates into the following figures. In the case of the Northern Pilot Site, currently, 28% of the people who participate are from indigenous peoples. 45% of people from indigenous peoples participate in the Local Tables (25.7% Diaguitas, 15.7% Changos, and 3.6% others) and in the Communal Committee of the Frerina Coastal Zone, 52% of the people who participate ascribe to some native people.

Of the 5 indigenous communities that currently exist in the **Northern Pilot Site**, four (4) participate in project activities:

- Diaguita Mar y Tierra Indigenous Community
- Chango Álvarez Hidalgo Indigenous Community and descendants
- Chango indigenous community Humboldt Archipelago
- Indigenous Community Juana Vergara Family
- Chango Cultural Association, descendants of the last builder of wolfskin rafts.

In the case of the **Southern Pilot Site**, there are two organizations and indigenous communities that actively participate in the project:

- Guaiguenes indigenous association, from Puerto Puyuhuapi
- Millaray indigenous association, from Puerto Raúl Marín Balmaceda.

Both organizations participate through their representatives at the Local Boards. In this context, 27% of the participants in the Boards state that they belong to an indigenous people, among which 47% correspond to the Mapuche people, while the Mapuche-Huilliche identity reaches 36%, 5% Tehuelche, 5% Atacameño and finally, 5% of Rapa Nui origin.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing ²⁴	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) US\$	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project US\$
National Government	MMA	IN KIND	477,666	74,564		477,666
	MMA	IN CASH (mobilized investment)	3,997,334	57,500		3,997,334
National Government	Sernapesca	CASH	1,866,667	87,282		1,866,667
		IN KIND	1,134,000	212,095		1,134,000
National Government	Subpesca	IN CASH (mobilized investment)	13,500,000	6,147,590		13,500,000
GEF Agency	FAO	IN KIND	212,066	50,000		212,066
	FAO	IN CASH (mobilized investment)	640,400			640,400
		TOTAL	21,828,133	6,629,031		21,828,133

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

²³Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

²⁴Grant, 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)

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)	The 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)	The 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)	The project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environmental benefits
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or 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 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:	
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.

Annex 2.

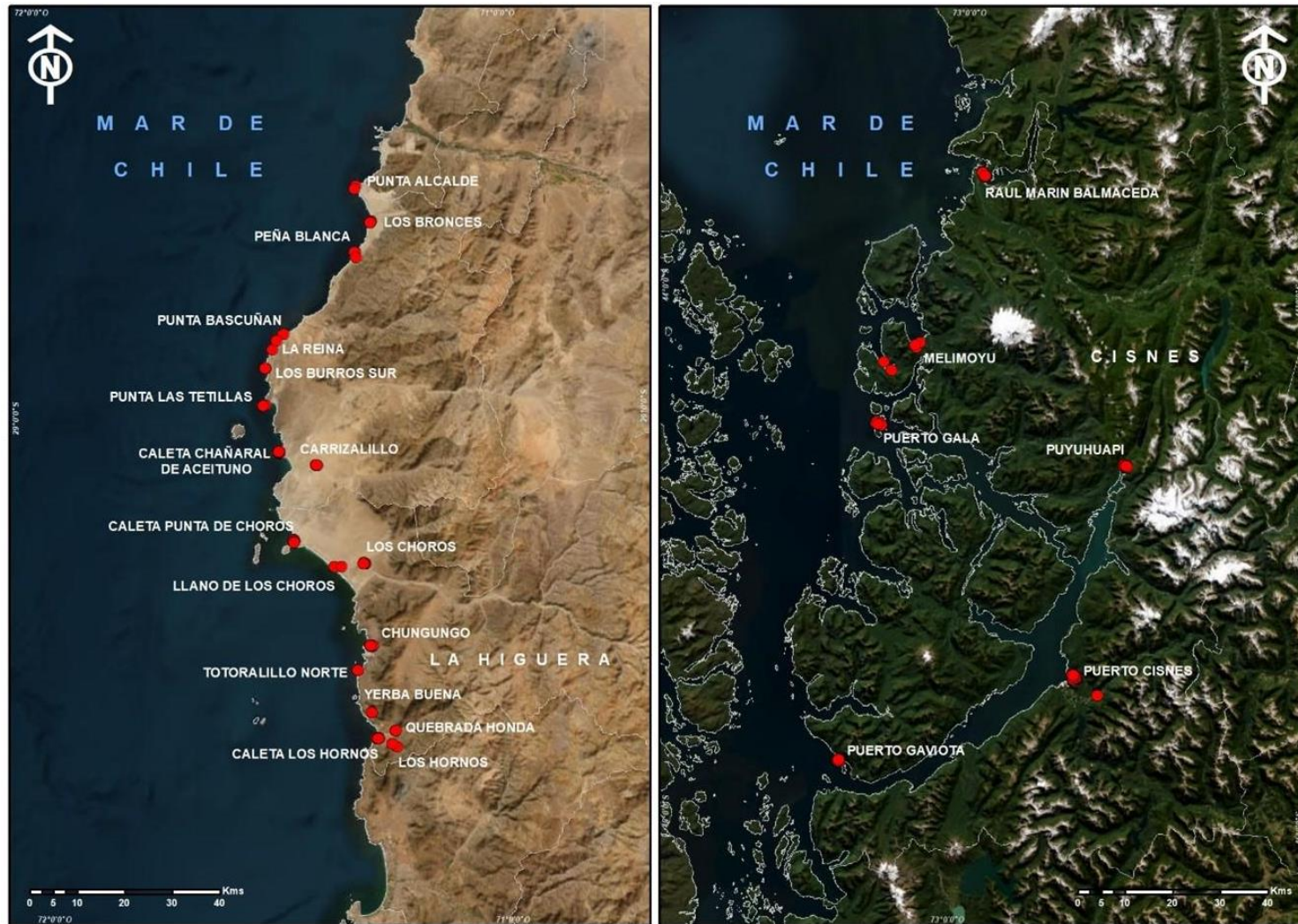
GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields in so far 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	Length	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Freirina	-28.512108 °	-71.079596 °	Freirina	
La Higuera	-29.511582 °	-71.200943 °	La Higuera	
Puerto Cisnes	-44.729925°	-72.682279°	Puerto Cisnes	

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

Figure 1. Northern (left) and Southern (right) Pilot Sites, GEF Project Strengthening management and governance for the conservation and sustainable use of globally significant biodiversity in coastal marine ecosystems in Chile. Red dots indicate the local settlements of targeted communities for each pilot site. Source: GEF Project.



Annex 3. GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Core Indicator 1		Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use				(hectares)			
		<i>Hectares (1.1+1.2)</i>							
		<i>expected</i>		Achieved					
		PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA				
Indicator 1.1		Terrestrial protected areas newly created							
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	acres						
			<i>expected</i>		Achieved				
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA			
		sum							
Indicator 1.2		Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness							
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	acres	METT Score					
				baseline		Achieved			
				endorsement	MTR	TEA			
		sum							
Core Indicator 2		Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use				30,336			
		<i>Hectares (2.1+2.2)</i>							
		<i>expected</i>		Achieved					
		PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA				
		30,336	30,336						
Indicator 2.1		Marine protected areas newly created							
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	acres						
			<i>expected</i>		Achieved				
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA			
		sum							
Indicator 2.2		Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness							
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	acres	METT Score					
				baseline		Achieved			
				PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA		
<i>Chañaral Island Marine Reserve</i>	<i>063</i>	<i>IV Habitat / Species Management Area</i>	<i>2,696</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>42</i> <i>Updated in 2022 to 50</i>				

<i>Choros and Damas Islands Marine Reserve</i>	063	IV Habitat / Species Management Area	3,778	NA	54 <i>Updated in 2022 to 62</i>			
<i>MCPA-MU Pitipaleña-Añihue</i>	161	VI PA with sustainable use of natural resources	23,862	NA	54 <i>Updated in 2022 to 56.7</i>			
		sum	30,336					
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored						(hectares)	
	Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)							
	expected			Achieved				
	PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA				
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored							
	acres							
	expected			Achieved				
	PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA				
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored							
	acres							
	expected			Achieved				
	PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA				
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored							
	acres							
	expected			Achieved				
	PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA				
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored							
	acres							
	expected			Achieved				
	PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA				
Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)						(hectares)	
	Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)							
	expected			expected				
	PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA				

Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity				
			acres		
			expected	Achieved	
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR TEA
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations				
Third party certification(s):			acres		
			expected	Achieved	
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR TEA
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems				
			acres		
			expected	Achieved	
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR TEA
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided				
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			acres		
			expected	Achieved	
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR TEA
Core Indicator 5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity				1,313,732
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations				
Third party certification(s):			number		
			expected	Achieved	
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR TEA
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial				
			number		
			expected	Achieved	
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR TEA
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided				

			Metric Tons			
			expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA
Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated				<i>(Metric tons of CO₂e)</i>	
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)				
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e			
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)				
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)				
		Anticipated start year of accounting				
		Duration of accounting				
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e			
			expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)				
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)				
		Anticipated start year of accounting				
		Duration of accounting				
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			M.J.			
			expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA
Core Indicator 7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management				<i>(number)</i>	
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					

		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA
Core Indicator 8	Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels					<i>(Metric Tons)</i>
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA
Core Indicator 9	Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products					<i>(Metric Tons)</i>
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TEA
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
		POPs type	Metric Tons			
			expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			expected		Achieved	

			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA	
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out						
			Metric Tons				
			expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA	
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste						
			Number of Countries				
			expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA	
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities						
			number				
		Technology	expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA	
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided						
			Metric Tons				
			expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	endorsement	PIF stage	endorsement	
Core Indicator 10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources						
							<i>(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)</i>
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air						
			Number of Countries				
			expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA	
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented						
			number				
			expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA	
Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment						
			number				
			expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	endorsement	MTR	TEA	

		female	NA	1,209		
		Male	NA	2,143		
		Total	NA	3,352		