



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2021 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021



1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin America and the Caribbean		
Country (ies):	Chile		
Project Title:	Mainstreaming conservation and valuation of critically endangered species and ecosystems in development-frontier production landscapes in the regions of Arica y Parinacota and Biobío		
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/CHI/033/GEF		
GEF ID:	5429		
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity		
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of the Environment -MMA, Ministry of Agriculture – MINAGRI (National Forestry Corporation-CONAF, Agricultural and Livestock Service –SAG)		
Project Duration:	36 months		
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	Location	Location Coordinates	Collected from:
	Arica	-18.478824, -70.323459	Google Maps
	Angol	-37.798805, -72.708651	Google Maps
	Antuco	-37.328978, -71.679518	Google Maps
	Camarones	-19.014234, -69.878233	Google Maps

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	Cañete	-37.805921, -73.392060	Google Maps
	Carahue	-38.710933, -73.165133	Google Maps
	Chanco	-35.733333, -72.533333	Google Maps
	Chillán	-36.607061, -72.100662	Google Maps
	Cobquecura	-36.131059, -72.792377	Google Maps
	Coihueco	-36.628723, -71.832881	Google Maps
	Concepción	-36.817900, -73.059230	Google Maps
	Contulmo	-38.015707, -73.227769	Google Maps
	Curanilahue	-37.476276, -73.342553	Google Maps
	El Carmen	-36.899587, -72.033300	Google Maps
	Hualpén	-36.790405, -73.097971	Google Maps
	Hualqui	-36.973032, -72.936887	Google Maps
	Los Álamos	-37.622435, -73.461311	Google Maps

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	Pelluhue	-35.845400, -72.636520	Google Maps
	Pemuco	-36.966236, -72.099907	Google Maps
	Penco	-36.738815, -72.993742	Google Maps
	Pinto	-36.700039, -71.893204	Google Maps
	Purén	-38.031395, -73.071872	Google Maps
	San Fabián	-36.550378, -71.549538	Google Maps
	S. Miguel de Azapa	-18.521114, -70.176170	Google Maps
	Talcahuano	-36.714037, -73.114383	Google Maps
	Tomé	-36.616687, -72.957364	Google Maps
	Vitor	-18.724958, -70.312827	Google Maps
	Yungay	-37.121407, -72.013188	Google Maps

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	January 10th, 2017
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	September 25th, 2017

Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	September 25th, 2020
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	September 30th, 2022
Actual Implementation End Date³:	NA

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 2,411,416
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	USD 6,610,611
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	USD 1,917,586
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021⁵	USD 1,510,986

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:	March 10th, 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	March, 2019
Actual Mid-term review date:	June, 2020
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)⁷:	Yes or No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Expected Final Evaluation Date:	April, 2022
Final evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> or No

¹ As per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

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

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

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

⁶ The MTR should be carried out halfway between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date.

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

Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁸	Yes X or No
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Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	Satisfactory
Overall implementation progress rating:	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall risk rating:	High

Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	3rd PIR
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⁸ Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and completion of all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also, projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014, to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion.

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Fabiola Lara, Regional Project Coordinator	fabiola.larasalinas@fao.org
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Lead Technical Officer	Pieter van Lierop, Forest Officer FAO, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	Pieter.VanLierop@fao.org
Budget Holder	Eve Crowley, FAO Chile Representative	Eve.crowley@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Lorenzo Campos Aguirre, RLC GEF Project Task Manager, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	Lorenzo.camposaguirre@fao.org
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2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcomes (DO)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project inception, not annually)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹⁰	End-of-project target	Level on 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹¹
Objective(s): Mainstreaming conservation criteria of the four critically endangered species (Darwin's fox, Chilean huemul, keule and Chilean woodstar) into the management of main "development border" territories in Arica y Parinacota and Biobio regions						
Outcome 1: Strengthened capacity of local stakeholders to implement good forestry and agroforestry practices that consider the habitat conservation of four endangered species (Chilean woodstar, huemul, Darwin's fox and queule)	Number of people aware of the importance of the conservation of the four endangered species Number of people trained to implement good forestry and agroforestry practices that consider the conservation of the four endangered species	One-off initiatives of environmental education and conservation which provide information on the species from an environmental perspective. There is no inter-sectoral coordination. There are no programmes to connect the conservation of the four endangered	1000 school students, 500 people from selected municipalities 700 civil servants, 100 farmers from the selected municipalities	2250 school students, 750 people from selected municipalities 1500 civil servants, 350 farmers from selected municipalities	1.529 students at schools, 3.417 people from selected municipalities. 782 civil servants; 668 farmers from selected municipalities.	S

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

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

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

		species with the agroforestry and forestry sector management.												
<p>Outcome 2: The populations of the four endangered species are stabilized by reducing the pressure on their habitats, through territorial planning and management with due consideration to biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Area of protected zones of influence under good practices implementation</p> <p># specimens of endangered species</p>	0 ha	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Darwin's Fox</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Huemul</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Keule</td> <td>2000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chilean Woodstar</td> <td>400</td> </tr> </table>	Darwin's Fox	50	Huemul	80	Keule	2000	Chilean Woodstar	400	501,200 ha	<p>Good practices: Management of direct hectares is carried out through the implementation of good agroforestry and tourism practices: participatory design of environmental interpretation circuits, species monitoring, creation of new protected areas (nature sanctuary), reduction of ranching in buffer zones, management of nurseries for ex situ conservation, integrated soil management, reforestation, substitution of agrochemicals. 11,310 hectares</p>	S
			Darwin's Fox	50										
Huemul	80													
Keule	2000													
Chilean Woodstar	400													
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Darwin's Fox</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Huemul</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Keule</td> <td>2000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chilean Woodstar</td> <td>400</td> </tr> </table>	Darwin's Fox	50	Huemul	80	Keule	2000	Chilean Woodstar	400						
Darwin's Fox	50													
Huemul	80													
Keule	2000													
Chilean Woodstar	400													

					<p>(direct interventions)</p> <p>Management instruments: Management of indirect hectares has been carried out through management plans, RECOGE plans and other territorial instruments as PLADETUR and conservation landscape. 958,871 hectares (indirect interventions)</p> <p>Total good practices + management instruments to date = 970,181 hectares nationally.</p> <p>Total area under good practices for species and management instruments -Chilean Coast Range (queule): 1,536 hectares</p>
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					<p>-Nahuelbuta mountain (Darwin’s Fox): 2,521 hectares Note that this value differs from the previous PIR due to an adjustment regarding considering direct and indirect best practices interventions: Reserva Forestal Contulmo and Santuario de Naturaleza El Natri are now counted and indirect intervention.</p> <p>-Andes Mountains, Central Chile (huemul): 573,174 hectares</p> <p>-Valles productivos bajo buenas prácticas y Micro-reserves network for the Chilean woodstar: 392,950 hectares</p> <p>TOTAL: 970.181 hectares</p>
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					<p>Species: Monitoring protocols (Darwin’s Fox and huemul) and a census (Keule) have been developed, which have allowed adjusting the abundance estimates as indicated in the PRODOC. Regarding Keule, sampling has been started with greater precision in underestimated and high-threatened areas, using a method that facilitates the recognition of individuals, avoiding underestimation / overestimation due to regeneration after logging or fire. For huemul, 1 new presence and potential reproduction site have been found, in the Peumayen jungle pilot farm,</p>
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					<p>Coihueco commune, as well as verification of presence in distribution limits without recent antecedents (pilot farm in Antuco commune). For Darwin's fox, the estimation based on potential habitat has been specified and a common protocol has been established for public and private agents.</p> <p>Specimens estimation: The project has improved the monitoring capacity of the four species (protocols, institutional capacity and coordination) and the estimated baseline set at project formulation phase. The main challenge now is internalization and adoption of the</p>
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					<p>protocols by the public, private institutions and NGOs as a standardized tool for monitoring and threatened sites prioritization.</p> <p>Darwin's Fox: ~ 90 (D. Moreira 2021 c.p) individuals</p> <p>Huemul: 84 individuals</p> <p>queule: 4.667 individuals</p> <p>Chilean woodstar: 423 individuals</p>	
<p>Outcome 3: Public policies and regional regulatory frameworks mainstream conservation criteria for the four endangered species based on the territorial management experiences of Component 2</p>	<p># of regional public policies that refer to biodiversity conservation criteria</p>	<p>Outdated conservation plans which provided initial information on species status. New regulations for the classification of wild species are being developed.</p>	<p>4 RECOGE plans</p> <p>5 proposals of municipal ordinances</p>		<p>1 The Chilean woodstar RECOGE Plan is in the process of revision by the Plans Committee and is expected to be finalised in July 2021.</p> <p>1 Chilean huemul RECOGE Plan for Central Chile has been approved .</p> <p>1 The methodology of the Darwin's Fox RECOGE Plan is</p>	<p>MS</p>

					<p>being redesigned. The group in charge of the draft agreed to use open standards, so some of the actions already proposed may be modified. The document will be submitted to the plans committee in September 2021 for endorsement.</p> <p>1 Keule RECOGE Plan is being developed by the group in charge of the drafting pursuant to Decree (N°1367/2020). The document will be submitted to the plans committee of the Ministry of the Environment in October 2021.</p> <p>1 Municipal Ordinance concluded with the municipality of Arica.</p>	
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					<p>1 Municipal Ordinance proposed to the municipality of Camarones.</p> <p>1 Municipal Ordinance with technical feasibility to be presented to the municipality of Los Alamos in the second semester of 2021. It is expected to be approved by the first semester of 2022.</p> <p>3 Municipal ordinances under technical feasibility review by Angol, Tomé and Pinto. Will be finalized on October 2021.</p>	
<p>Outcome 4: Results-based management approach of the implemented Project.</p>	<p>Project outcomes achieved and demonstrated sustainability</p>	<p>Project Results Framework with indicators, baseline and targets for project outcomes and outputs validated with key stakeholders.</p>	<p>30-40% progress in pursuing project outcomes.</p>	<p>Project outcomes achieved and proved sustainability.</p>	<p>At mid term review the progress is 40%</p> <p>National Project Coordinator under contract (jun 2021) and working on M&R and exit and sustainability strategy .</p>	<p>MS</p>

					By orientation of the Steering Committee, an Operative Committee established to provide guidance for POA formulation, in the light of the MTE recommendations. Meetings on the 10th and 16th of feb 2021.	
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Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 3.1. Mainstreaming conservation criteria for the four endangered species into public policies and regional regulatory frameworks, based on land management experience of Component 2.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advance in dialogues with new mayors and in implementing work plans to finalize Municipal Ordinances (Camarones, Los Alamos, Angol, Pinto, Antuco, Tome). 2. Focus on conclusion of RECOGE plans, with special attention to agreements between all public and private actors, for its implementation and financing. 3. Signing of a collaborative work agreement between INDAP and MMA with the aim of integrating conservation criteria into INDAP's promotion activities. This will be 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 and 2: Macrozonal/regional coordinators 3. Project Director, in coordination with national; macrozonal/regional project coordinators 	First semester 2022

	done through work plans, training in good forestry practices for professionals, inclusion of environmental indicators in the INDAP promotion instrument.		
Outcome 4.1. Project outcome-based management approach	1. Since June 2021 the project has included a National Project Coordinator, who will be in charge of strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system for an adequate knowledge management and outcome-based management approach.	1. National project coordinator, in collaboration with macrozonal/regional coordinators	Second semester 2021

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

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

Outputs ¹²	Expect ed completion date ¹³	Achievements at each PIR ¹⁴			Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments Describe any variance ¹⁵ or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR		
Output 1.1.1 Mechanisms to disseminate updated and permanent information on the status of the four species, which prompted the commitment of local actors, productive	Q4 Y4	<p>The Public Information System for the RECOGE plan was prepared by the Ministry of the Environment. This includes basic information and will include additional information related to the species monitoring protocols.</p> <p>Three protocols for monitoring Darwin fox, Chilean huemul and Chilean woodstar are being developed by key</p>	<p><i>Monitoring Protocols:</i></p> <p>1 Huemul monitoring protocol completed.</p> <p>Monitoring activity with 22 camera traps installed in the pilot sites of Las Veguillas and Las Corrientes in Coihueco, and 15 camera traps installed in Laguna del Laja National Park. Monitoring of private properties in Fundo Lara sector, with 4</p>	<p>The information obtained by RECOGE plans will be hosted on the MMA public platform (SINIA). The MMA has yet to clearly define the interface at which the information will be public and it is expected that the guidelines for its execution will be defined and implemented in the second half of 2021.</p> <p>Darwin´fox, Chilean woodstar and Huemul monitoring protocol approved by the parties and in the final graphic design stage to publish and print.</p>	60%	The main challenge is to achieve the practical application of the protocols due to pandemic restrictions.

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

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

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

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

<p>sectors and the State, for the conservation of biodiversity at local level.</p>		<p>partners (CONAF, AUMEN NGO, Universidad de Concepción, SAG, INDAP, MMA) that will implement them.</p> <p>The project will assess the appropriate platform and mechanisms to include protocols and make data available to the public.</p>	<p>camera traps installed in San Fabian de Alico.</p> <p>1 Darwin's fox monitoring protocol with 15 camera traps installed in 8 pilot sites in Nahuelbuta. The protocol document is being prepared, which includes the fox populations in Biobío, Araucanía, Los Ríos and Los Lagos regions.</p> <p>1 Keule monitoring protocol in the elaboration process.</p> <p>Proposal has not yet been validated by the Experts Committee.</p> <p>Prospecting study of sites with Keule population in Maule, Ñuble and Biobío regions. 53 sites have been prospected to date and sampling of Keule in 40 sites for genetic analysis.</p>	<p>1 Keule cadastre at the national level. In process of development in Penco and Pelluhue communes.</p> <p>1 Active and updated website with educational materials and materials related to the project pilots, hosted on the website of the Ministry of the Environment.</p>		
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			<p>Properties are prioritised for good practices implementation. There is a property dossier for Keule monitoring.</p> <p>1 Post-reproductive monitoring report of the Chilean woodstar, within the framework of a letter of agreement with the AvesChile NGO.</p> <p>1 agreement to develop a monitoring protocol for the Chilean Woodstar within the framework of the Letter of Agreement with the AvesChile NGO.</p> <p>The communication strategy implemented by the project has contributed to raising awareness of the four species.</p>			
Output 1.1.2 Environmental education programmes	Q2 Y3	Environmental education programmes on the conservation of	Environmental education programme (PEA, acronym in Spanish) for municipal	- One environmental education program to municipal schools: 1529 students trained (50% of	50%	Based on the development of the PEA, a new challenge was established

<p>on the conservation of endangered species for civil servants in charge of agricultural extension, schools and civil society</p>		<p>endangered species for civil servants in charge of agricultural extension, school and civil society were developed and approved by project partners. Implementation will start in the second semester.</p> <p>The strategy of Environmental education in the schools will integrate biodiversity conservation guidelines and considerations within the educational modules and programming of the schools present in the area of intervention. A network of schools will be created for each of the intervention territories, which will be certified by the Ministry of the Environment.</p>	<p>schools, already designed and in the implementation stage.</p> <p>57.8% of municipal students in the selected communities have been trained under the PEA (55.4% are women).</p> <p>Environmental education programme for the general population, already designed and in the implementation stage.</p> <p>100 % of the people have been trained under the PEA (49.8% are women).</p> <p>Environmental education programme for civil servants in charge of agricultural extension, already designed and in the implementation stage.</p> <p>22.7% of civil servants have been trained under the PEA (63.6% are women).</p>	<p>target)- One environmental education program to civil society: 3412 trained (114 % of target)</p> <p>- One environmental education program to public services: 758 public servants trained.53% of project beneficiaries are women.</p> <p>The environmental education program covered all public services and 80% of the establishments in the conservation areas.</p> <p>The implementation of the environmental programs was affected by the pandemic.</p>		<p>within the framework of output 2.1.4, public/private partnerships, for the development of a didactic unit on biodiversity conservation and Chilean woodstar.</p>
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			#2477 participants in the programme (49,7% are women).			
Output 1.1.3 Tools to implement good agricultural, livestock, forestry and tourism practices at community level.	Q4 Y4	<p>The following tools were implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Good practices on pesticides management, biological control, and safety procedures practices. -Good tourism practices for proper interpretation of trails and reduce threats to natural habitat. -Livestock management to reduce impact on natural habitat (Summer grazing in Cordillera de los Andes) though -Forest practices for nursery of native species in Arica for restoration of natural habitats and special attention to the production of Keule for propagation in selective areas (affected by forest fires 	<p>4 good practice manuals (1 per species) in the experience systematization stage based on the work done in 9 pilot sites that include good agroforestry and tourism practices such as: participatory design of tourist trails for conservation, reduction of ranching in buffer zones, management of nurseries for ex situ conservation, integrated soil management, reforestation, substitution of agrochemicals.</p> <p>2. Good practices (2 forestry enrichment and 1 ecological soil management).</p> <p>Manuals based on pilot sites with measurement indicators:</p>	<p>6 Good agricultural practices manuals elaborated and in editing and graphic design phase (2 for Chilean woodstar; 1 for Darwin's fox; 1 for Huemul; 2 for Keule)</p> <p>Somatic embryogenesis propagation manual prepared and in the graphic design stage.</p> <p>Design of an e-learning Diploma course i "Biodiversity and Sustainable Production": conservation and territorial approach initiative undertaken between FAO, MMA and INDAP, which will train professionals and technicians of INDAP and territorial programmes (PRODESAL, PDTI, SAT) and municipal counterparts of the development programmes as well as for CONAF extension professionals, private</p>	60%	Due to multiple problems in the start of the tourism pilot, mainly due to the effect of the pandemic, the formulation of the manual of good tourism practices has suffered delays and will begin in June 2021.

		<p>in Maule and Biobio regions). Good practices guides are being developed from the experiences of the pilot sites, already identified within the territory.</p>	<p>1 non - invasive native and alien flora propagation manual related to the Chilean woodstar, prepared in collaboration with CONAF.</p> <p>1 keule propagation manual through Somatic Embryogenesis.</p> <p>The study has been completed. Capacity building in good agroforestry and tourism practices: #532 people trained (50.2% are women). Design of an e-learning Diploma course in the designing phase. Biodiversity and Sustainable Production: conservation and territorial approach initiative undertaken between FAO, MMA and INDAP, which will train professionals</p>	<p>companies, owners of private pilot areas and NGOs.</p> <p>Design of a self-learning course on good conservation practices to be hosted on the FAO core platform. Implementation during the first semester of 2022.</p> <p>Capacity building in good agroforestry and tourism practices: 668 people trained (52.6% are women)</p>		
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		<p>and technicians of INDAP and territorial programmes (PRODESAL, PDTI, SAT) and municipal counterparts of the development programmes as well as for CONAF extension professionals. It will be installed in the FAO hub. Units 1 and 2 are already in instructional design. Units 3, 4 and 5 are in the process of content design.</p> <p>Seminar on Governance, local development, and heritage conservation designed. It will build capacities of rural communities, decision makers, civil servants, for the participatory design of territorial management tools and public policies. Collaborative work between the Project, the Municipality of Camarones and</p>			
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			<p>Universidad Intercultural Sur Andino.</p> <p>The seminar was held between July and October 2020.</p>			
<p>Output 2.1.1. Planning tools for managing protected areas and their zones of influence according to ecological corridors, including criteria for biodiversity conservation into productive forestry, farming and cattle and forest sectors.</p>	<p>Q4 Y3</p>	<p>1. Proposal for the Nahuelbuta Biosphere Reserve developed with the participation of partners and under regional consultation for approval. The project has also worked with the public and private sector to add territories to the biosphere reserve: Quebrada de Caramavida, El Natri Nature Sanctuary, and a Forestry Reserve in Contulmo.</p> <p>2. The project is working in coordination with the Regional government in the preparation of the management Plan for the zone of influence of the Biosphere Reserve Nevados de Chillan.</p>	<p>1. A proposal for the declaration of the Nahuelbuta Biosphere Reserve is being prepared, with the first cycle of participation of communities and local authorities.</p> <p>Total land management area: 554.663 ha Participating communes: Santa Juana, Nacimiento, Curanilahue, Los Alamos, Cañete, Contulmo, Renaico, Angol, Los Saucos, Carahue, Lumaco and Puren.</p> <p>1 Management plan for the zone of influence of the RBNCHLL is designed and approved. Land management area: 565,807 ha.</p>	<p>1 proposal for a conservation landscape in Nahuelbuta with the participation of the municipalities of Curanilahue, Los Alamos, Cañete, Contulmo, Angol and Puren in preparation process.</p> <p>The Santa Gertrudis Nature Sanctuary established in the design of the Project (PRODOC) will not be created. Instead, the Project promotes the creation of two nature sanctuaries: Contulmo Forest Reserve (300 ha) and Reusland Nature Sanctuary (140 ha), both in Cañete.</p> <p>Management Plan of Picaflor de Arica Micro Reserves Network in the final phase of elaboration, with the</p>	<p>60%</p>	<p>The conservation landscape proposal replaces the Nahuelbuta Biosphere Reserve proposal, defined in the PRODOC. This last figure, which would be implemented in Biobío and Araucanía, did not have the necessary political and territorial support for its formulation in both regions. This new proposal was approved by the regional Technical Committee in October 2020 and then presented and approved by the</p>

		<p>3. Creation of the micro-reserves network, for the conservation of the Chilean woodstar, considering 32 hectares, this network considers 5 polygons, distributed in four valleys of Arica, each one has a Resolution, stating that the value of these is only for the conservation of the Chilean woodstar. Protection was implemented in two of the five polygons, as fences, identification, irrigation system. The area was officially managed by the MMA.</p>	<p>To date, the project has implemented the management plan through the environmental education programme, work on good tourism practices on pilot sites, Chilean huemul RECOGE plan and a monitoring protocol.</p> <p>Proposal to create a Nature Sanctuary in Quebrada de Caramavida. Progress was made in establishing a technical committee between the Regional Environmental Secretariat of the Biobío Region and Forestal Arauco (owner). Still no response from Forestal Arauco's board to initiate official protection process. Two community requests (signed) have been submitted to the corresponding office to begin a formal protection process for the area (40%).</p>	<p>governance and conservation object designed and identified.</p> <p>Proposal to include conservation criteria and enlargement of the Picaflor de Arica Micro Reserve Network finalized (June 2021). Next steps include its approval by the counterparts and its inclusion in Arica's PLADECO update for 2021-2025.</p>	<p>national Steering Committee in March 2021.</p>
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			<p>Proposal to create the Santa Gertrudis River Basin, in the Cordillera de Nahuelbuta. This initiative has been the most challenging task because the owners do not agree with the creation of a Nature Sanctuary.</p> <p>However, the refusal to create a Nature Sanctuary in Santa Gestrudis is offset by the Creation of the Nature Sanctuary (MMA) Fundo El Natri 283 ha (private) in Contulmo (Cordillera de Nahuelbuta) (100%).</p> <p>Elaboration of terms of reference for the preparation of a proposal for a management plan for the micro-reserve network to be submitted in June 2021.</p> <p>Proposal for the elaboration of the Tourism Development Plan – PLADETUR – for the Camarones</p>			
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			<p>commune and update of PLADECO, incorporating PLADETUR afterwards. PLADETUR is a participatory planning tool for territorial management which has included the Chilean woodstar, as a tourist hub, for the conservation of the same.</p> <p>This tool does not meet the micro-reserves network, but the territory is not included in the network and that must be managed for its conservation.</p>			
Output 2.1.2. Good agroforestry, conservation and biodiversity tourism practices implemented by local actors in protected zones of influence, habitats of	Q3 Y3	<p>Good practices implemented:</p> <p>*Species monitoring standardization with public services: one outdoor activity was developed to standardise the Chilean woodstar monitoring, in association with CONAF, SAG, NGO, and the municipality.</p> <p>*Comprehensive land management including</p>	<p>Post-reproductive monitoring of the species and LEK experiment within the framework of the letter of agreement with AvesChile, which has made it possible to supplement the information about the Chilean woodstar ecology kept at the MMA.</p> <p>Creation of a micro-reserves network under</p>	<p>29 good agricultural and conservation tourism practices being implemented (6 for Chilean woodstar; 12 for Keule, 8 for Darwin's fox and 3 for Huemul). Total of 209 beneficiaries, of which 45% are women.</p> <p>Under the pilots, 1 or more of the 9 good agricultural and tourism practices listed here are implemented:</p> <p>Integrated soil management.</p>	80%	<p>The challenge in this output is to be able to replicate and scale up the best practices in the territory.</p> <p>One viable but at the same time challenging option under work by the project, is that INDAP, through its productive instruments, could foment the most successful best</p>

<p>the four endangered species.</p>		<p>land restoration and connectivity of important areas for habitat conservation to be implemented by 5 transnational seeds producers in their territories.</p> <p>*Reforestation/ forest enrichment and hedgerows: partially by farmers.</p>	<p>the protection of the Chilean State: Micro-reserve network for the conservation of the Chilean Woodstar that in total add up to 5 polygons of high ecological value (29,68 ha).</p> <p>Implementation of three pilot sites with good practices based on enrichment planting and ecological soil management. A fourth pilot is being prepared, which considers an integrated pests management to eradicate the use of pesticides.</p> <p>Nursery and growing of native and non-invasive exotic flora related to the Chilean woodstar in collaboration with CONAF. 2000 plants ready for delivery and final placement</p>	<p>Substitution of agrochemicals. Forest improvement and use of live fences. Participatory design of environmental interpretation circuits for conservation. Creation of new protected areas. Monitoring of the species. Reduction of extensive cattle ranching in buffer zones. Management of nurseries for conservation. Vaccination and deworming of dogs and cats.</p> <p>The good agricultural practices pilots have been managed with INDAP and used as demonstrative centres for INDAP professionals as well as other community members who have been encouraged to replicate the results obtained.</p>	<p>practices piloted by the project. It is challenging because there is institutional structural barriers and resistance to incorporate conservation criteria in the programs and instrument and also resistance of adoption by the farmers in general. To some extent, those challenges are being addressed by building capacity of INDAP staff through the Diploma Course "Biodiversity and Sustainable Production". And it will be of great importance to systematize and share the results achieved under the project pilots (planned for 3rd semester 2021 and 1st semester 2022), to showcase and raise awareness about the benefits of incorporating</p>
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			<p>in educational gardens and forest enrichment areas.</p> <p>In the process to reach agreement with the Illustrious Municipality of Arica for the production of native flora in nursery through the improvement of the incremental value of the production system as well as the capacities of the employees. The production will focus on the enrichment planting of the river channel and as in green areas of Arica commune.</p> <p>Nursery and growing of keule plants in the Biobío region: in the process to reach a collaborative agreement with the nursery of the Municipality of Tomé focused on improving the infrastructure for ex situ plant nursery and growing.</p> <p>At the same time, collaborative work has been carried out with a private keule nursery.</p>		<p>biodiversity criteria in the production systems.</p>
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		<p>The plants produced are currently being used for planting trials. On the other hand, the plants nursery and growing at Conaf's Seed Centre are in a growing stage. These plants will be used to restore sites where Keules were consumed by the fires.</p> <p>#six good practices in design and implementation on pilot sites. Each good practice is made up of a set of actions that contributes to that good practice. In general, the following good agroforestry and tourism practices have been identified: participatory design of tourist trails for conservation; reduction of ranching in buffer zones; management of nurseries for ex situ conservation; integrated (ecological) soil management; reforestation and</p>			
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			substitution of agrochemicals. # 122 Farmers involved in the pilots (48.4% women).			
Output 2.1.3. Systems for the recognition of good practices that contribute to the conservation of biodiversity.	Q4 Y3	The proposal to include conservation criteria on its national protocols was presented to INDAP (National Institute of Agricultural Development). At the regional level, two agreements are being revised with INDAP in Ñuble and Biobío to include improvement of training modules in rural tourism for technical teams and beneficiaries.	2 recognition systems of good practices for conservation of endangered species. *1 Manos Campesinas Seal (SMC, acronym in Spanish): The PRODOC establishes the use of the Manos Campesinas Seal as certification. This seal does not establish biodiversity conservation within its certification lines. The proposal is to rethink the strategy for local recognition through partnerships with the productive organizations of the municipalities. The agricultural products to be recognized will come from the pilots of good practices, which through their systematization should demonstrate the	Within the framework of the MMA / INDAP agreement, a dialogue has been opened to consider and recognize some of the good practices piloted by the project (output 2.1.2) under the INDAP programs, as a form of promotion, encouragement and recognition. As a follow-up to the approval of municipal ordinances, agreements were established with partner municipalities such as Arica, to develop municipal seals of recognition of some of the good practices piloted by the project. The formulation inception of the stamps is planned for the second half of 2021. Agreement with CMPC to generate a local recognition seal for the sustainable	40%	Despite having an Agreement between MMA and INDAP, the main challenge is to get recognition of some of the good practices piloted by the project within INDAP's promotion programs. By agreement of the steering committee, instead of the creation of a new recognition system as mentioned in the prodoc, the project will focus on obtaining stamps of environmental distinction, together with the municipalities and INDAP.

			<p>benefits of using them.</p> <p>*Recognition System of good agroforestry, agricultural and tourism practices at the property level: As a proposal, the Project has designed and implemented good agroforestry and tourism practices in pilot properties as mechanisms to incorporate conservation criteria in productive activities.</p> <p>To date, there are 18 pilot sites in the southern macro-zone + 3 pilot sites in Arica y Parinacota, hence, in total, 21 pilot sites of good agroforestry, and tourism practices. Participatory design of tourist trails for conservation; reduction of ranching in buffer zones; management of nurseries for ex situ conservation; integrated soil management;</p>	<p>production of poultry and their eggs (Darwin's fox territory). This work will be carried out in the second semester 2021 and the first semester 2022.</p>		
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			reforestation; substitution of agrochemicals.			
Output 2.1.4. Public-private partnerships that support the implementation of good practices based on recognition systems and biodiversity conservation	Q4 Y3	<p><i>Partnerships generated</i></p> <p>1. CONAF/MMA/ GEF Collaboration with seed production under implementation in CONAF nurseries.</p> <p>2. INDAP/MMA/FAO: Collaboration in the Ñuble and Biobío regions to mainstream biodiversity conservation criteria in production activities promoted by these national institutions.</p> <p>3. MMA/FAO/Corporacion Mapuche Nahuelbuta in Cañete for the implementation of tourism pilot related to cultural and biological richness in the region.</p> <p>4.MMA/FAO/Municipality of Tomé: Keule Community Protection Network for the protection of natural plots of keule.</p>	12 public-private agreements to date.	<p>Agreements with the municipality of Arica for: i) the micro-reserves network towards BNUP (national good of public use) has been expanded, as well as the conservation criteria have been mainstreamed in the communal development plan (PLADECO).</p> <p>A new collaborative work agreement between the SEREMI of MMA, the SEREMI of Education and five partnerships with educational establishments, to develop a didactic unit for the conservation of biodiversity and Chilean woodstar. Didactic Unit under development.</p> <p>An agreement with CMPC to improve lines of action with communities that are in areas of the company's forest heritage. The company will allocate resources that will benefit 19 families for the construction or improvement</p>	90%	The main challenge is to develop a scaling-up model and to ensure the sustainability of the different initiatives over time.

				<p>of chicken coops and create a territorial seal based on productive good practices by communities.</p> <p>An agreement with Forestal Arauco, for the establishment of a biological corridor in a forest land with patches of native forest to unite two Keule forests. The local community, the municipality of Hualqui, teachers and an NGO work together with the company.</p>		
Output 2.1.5. Proposal of protocols and census for Darwin's fox on Chiloe Island (Los Lagos Region), Keule (Maule Region) and Chilean woodstar (Tarapacá Region).	Q4 Y3	1. There are two post reproductive monitoring reports for Chilean woodstar; these reports complemented the information obtained by the Ministry of the Environment, that means that there is a richest knowledge about Chilean woodstar, and experimentation to establish new reproductive point and increase the knowledge about male performance. Also a standardization workshop, was done with	<p>1 Chilean woodstar monitoring protocol in process to be developed through a Letter of Agreement with AvesChile NGO.</p> <p>1 Chilean huemul monitoring protocol for central Chile, validated by public-private committee: CONAF, SAG, MMA, AUMEN NGO, Docel NGO, Forestal Arauco, Forestal Mininco and international expert Anthony Povilitis,</p>	<p>4 professionals from Tarapacá region were trained in Chilean woodstar monitoring, using the protocol developed in the project.</p> <p>1 Keule protocol has been shared with municipalities and local organizations in Tomé, Pelluhue, Cobquecura and Penco communes. The prospecting is in its final stage.</p> <p>1 Darwin's fox protocol was developed and validated by</p>	70%	The most important challenge has to do with travel restrictions due to the pandemic, which prevents better quality training for professionals from other regions. For example, the practical training of professionals in Tarapacá region is subject to the improvement of sanitary conditions.

		<p>civil servants and NGOs.</p> <p>3. A protocol is being developed for Chilean huemul.</p>	<p>waiting for the observations to this protocol by the Protected Areas Management of CONAF.</p> <p>1 Keule monitoring protocol through a prospecting file, which will be published and shared with entities that monitor the species. Prospecting of keule subpopulations in Chile and genetic analysis under implementation.</p> <p>1 Darwin's fox monitoring protocol is being prepared, including Darwin's fox populations in Biobío, Araucanía, Los Ríos, and Los Lagos regions.</p>	<p>the expert committee and it is in graphic design stage.</p> <p>1 huemul monitoring protocol completed.</p>		
<p>Output 3.1.1. RECOGE plans designed (Darwin's fox and Keule), updated (Chilean</p>	<p>Q4 Y3</p>	<p>RECOGE plans for the four species are under development. Final decision for approval is MMA responsibility as it has to be approved by the Committee of Ministers for Sustainability.</p>	<p>3 RECOGE plans designed and under implementation:</p> <p>1 Chilean huemul RECOGE Plan designed and waiting approval by the Committee of Ministers for sustainability. Approval</p>	<p>1 Chilean woodstar RECOGE Plan in the process of revision by the MMA Plans Committee. It is expected to finalize in July 2021. Governance is in place and economic assessment has been performed.</p>	<p>80%</p>	

<p>huemul and Chilean woodstar) and under implementation.</p>			<p>is expected by the last week of June 2020.</p> <p>1 Darwin's fox plan is in the final development stage to be submitted to the Plans Committee of the Ministry of the Environment in July 2020.</p> <p>1 RECOGE plan for the Chilean woodstar, updated by the Project, sent to the MMA for review and in the process of being terminated by the NGO AvesChile through a Letter of Agreement.</p> <p>1 plan under design: *RECOGE Plan Keule. Preliminary file available. Call for the information of the Group of Elaboration of the plan in process. Planned date September 2020.</p>	<p>1 Chilean huemul RECOGE Plan for Central Chile has been approved.</p> <p>1 The methodology of the Darwin's Fox RECOGE Plan is being redesigned. The group in charge of the draft agreed to use open standards, so some of the actions already proposed may be modified. The document will be submitted to the plans committee in September 2021 for endorsement.</p> <p>1 Keule RECOGE Plan is being developed by the group in charge of the drafting pursuant to Decree (N°1367/2020). The document will be submitted to the plans committee of the Ministry of the Environment in October 2021.</p>		
<p>Output 3.1.2. Five municipal ordinances mainstreami</p>	<p>Q2 Y3</p>	<p>No progress in ordinances in Cañete</p>	<p>1 Analysis is needed to advance in the elaboration of the municipal ordinance for Arica, focused on the</p>	<p>The technical proposal of the Municipal Ordinance of Los Alamos commune was formulated; it is expected to be presented to the</p>	<p>40%</p>	<p>The main challenge has to do with deadlines, as the municipalities have a new administration,</p>

<p>ng conservation of endangered species in their territorial management.</p>			<p>protection of the Chilean woodstar habitat in the river channel, a National Asset for public use.</p> <p>1 Collaboration to prepare a proposal for a Municipal Environmental Ordinance for Arica.</p> <p>1 analysis to develop a proposal for a municipal ordinance for Camarones.</p> <p>In Biobío there is no progress in the elaboration of ordinances. The process of developing at least 3 ordinances will be tendered. The Technical Terms of Reference. There is already a list of municipalities to receive this output.</p>	<p>Community Council in the second half of 2021.</p> <p>There are three other ordinances with municipal agreements to modify them, namely in the communes of Angol, Tomé and Pinto. It is expected to formulate the modifications and have technical approval in the second half of 2021.</p> <p>The Arica Municipal Ordinance is completed; observations from citizen participation will be incorporated during the second semester of 2021.</p> <p>Camarones Municipal Ordinance was presented to the Municipal Council. Since there was a change in the mayoral period, as of June 2021, efforts will be resumed with the new elected mayor.</p>		<p>which means moving forward with relations from scratch.</p>
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<p>Output 3.1.3. Funding proposals for the conservation of endangered species as part of land management.</p>	<p>Q4 Y3</p>	<p>This output was based on the creation of the Biodiversity service that has not been established yet. But CONAF is the institution in charge.</p>	<p>1 Technical proposal to raise funds from the Climate Change and Sustainability Agency. A proposal for a Voluntary Watershed Management Agreement for Ñuble river, watershed management, conservation and biodiversity are being prepared. There is a lack of political support from San Fabian Mayor.</p> <p>1 Regional Policy for the Conservation of Biodiversity (Biobío) 2017-2030 of the Ministry of the Environment, prepared within the framework of the co-financing of the Seremi of the Environment, Biobío region. During 2020 the Seremi will look for CORE approval of this policy and, in parallel, finance actions aimed at biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>The technical proposal Voluntary Watershed Management Agreement for Ñuble River was not submitted by the NGO Aumen to the Climate Change and Sustainability Agency, as there was no political support from the municipality of San Fabián.</p> <p>The level of progress for this product is low. Due to impacts of the social outbreak in 2019 and pandemic from early 2020 regional governments decided to allocate budgets to other needs. Meetings with the Social Development Division of the Regional Government indicate that the current priorities correspond to education and health.</p> <p>On the other hand, there was an information gathering of the amounts and phases that must be considered for the formulation and presentation of FNDR projects and which organizations are capable of</p>	<p>10%</p>	<p>The most important challenge for this product is that, due to the social outbreak and the pandemic, the resources allocated to regions have been reduced and, in addition, have been allocated to other priorities. It is essential, strategic and challenging to demonstrate to the decision makers involved in the project the importance of biodiversity and the negative effects of its loss on the health and education and well-being of the population.</p>
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				administering the resources obtained. In this project CONAF has been established as the most likely focus of investment.		
Output 4.1.1 Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that provides constant information on the achievement of project targets, outcomes and outputs.	Q4 Y3	3 biannual Project Progress Reports (PPR). 1 biannual, 1 annual and 1 PIR.	3 National Steering Committee 5 Regional Technical Committees 2 Six-monthly reps. 1 Annual Report (PIR) 32 Monthly reports	5 National Steering Committee. 2 National Operating Committee. 6 Regional Technical Committees. 4 biannual Project Progress Reports (PPR). 3 Annual Report (PIR). 44 Monthly reports. A national coordinator has been recruited (June 2021), with the aim of improving the monitoring and evaluation of the project and knowledge management at the national level of products and results, knowledge management, identification of lessons learned, sustainability and scalability.	90%	
Output 4.1.2 Mid-term and final evaluation	Q1 Y3		Mid-term evaluation TORs have been submitted for approval to HQ.	MTE Done. Sustainability strategy has been reviewed and adjusted	50%	

and implementation and sustainability strategies in line with its recommendations.				based on MTR recommendations.		
Output 4.1.3 Publication of good practices and lessons learned from the project.	Q4 Y3	Partial systematization of the information through territorial reports and diagnosis.	The deadline is not yet met.	The systematisation of good practices and lessons learned will start in the second half of 2021, input for the strengthening of knowledge management.	15%	

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

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

Despite the COVID 19 pandemic, the project team has been able to maintain actions related to territorial management, conclude processes of formulation/updating of public policies and territorial management instruments, mainly through the use of digital platforms. The progress of the results and products has slowed down, but has not stopped. This is due to the difficulties of the technical team in traveling to quarantined territories, executing products that depend on external contracts where travel is restricted and previous agreements on public policy matters made with local governments have ceased to be a priority, as they have focused on reducing the effects of the pandemic.

Main achievements in terms of Outcomes:

Outcome 1: 3,417 people have been sensitized/trained, out of a target of 750, and 668 farmers, out of a target of 350. The main challenge for the goals of this component is to achieve the practical application (in the field) of the protocols and good practice guides with face-to-face trainings, increasing the reach of students, civil society and public officials.

Outcome 2: 970,181 hectares have been reached under implementation of good practices through pilots (direct) and territorial management instruments (indirect), out of a target of 501,000 hectares. The main challenge under the goals of this component is to achieve sustainability of the good practices implemented in pilot sites and management instruments in an effective manner in order to guarantee habitat coverage for the 4 endangered species under implementation of good practices and/or management.

Outcome 3: compliance is less than 50%, specifically 45%, which represents a total of 2 ordinances out of a target of 5 and 2 RECOGE plans out of a target of 4.

The main challenge has to do with compliance with ordinance deadlines, since the municipalities have a new administration, which implies making progress in publicizing the project and advancing in agreements with local governments. At the same time, participatory actions with civil society, which could be affected by COVID 19 sanitary conditions, must be considered.

Outcome 4: Mid-term evaluation concluded, which was executed through virtual platforms. A professional was integrated into the team, who will lead the implementation of M&E, the systematization of lessons learned, and the development of a strategy for sustainability, replicability and closure of the project from a national perspective.

Main achievements in terms of Outputs:

Awareness raising and capacity building: Monitoring protocol for Darwin's fox, huemul agreed upon in expert committee and Chilean woodstar, approved by the parties and being used by partner organizations. Active web page. Environmental education program applied to public services, students and communities through virtual platforms, reaching 80% of the establishments in the territories managed. The development of the self-guided version of the Sustainable Production diploma course is completed, in partnership with SIPAN, with extension to NGOs and private companies, in addition to public services. Manuals of good practices are being revised, based on the implementation of good forestry, farming and tourism practices in pilot farms at a national level.

Territorial management: the project steering committee approved in March 2021 the development of 1 conservation landscape proposal in Nahuelbuta for conservation of Darwin's fox. Prepared: 1 management plan for the Chilean woodstar micro-reserve network, 1 proposal for the inclusion of conservation criteria in the PLADECO Arica and the expansion of the Micro-reserve Network in BNUP, 1 PLADETUR Camarones completed and delivered to the Municipality of Camarones. In the process of concluding: 29 pilots of good practices, including 9 good agricultural and tourism practices. First dialogues to generate collaboration agreements with Prodesal and the private company Forestal CMPC for the development of seals of recognition for good production practices, and progress has been made in supporting the MMA/INDAP agreement for the incorporation of conservation criteria in their development instruments. Progress has also been made in agreements with private companies for the development of seals and co-financing for activities with local communities.

Public policies and regulatory frameworks: Chilean woodstar RECOGE Plan is under development and planning for citizen participation, huemul RECOGE Plan is approved, and Darwin's fox and Keule RECOGE Plans are under design. An updated municipal ordinance with conservation criteria and citizen participation has been finalized and is in the process of incorporating the observations of the municipal legal department, 2 municipal ordinances have been submitted to municipalities for review by the municipal councils, and agreements have been reached with municipalities to update 3 other ordinances.

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

The main challenges during this reporting period have been:

- Conducting the Mid-Term Evaluation (RMT) online, as a methodology had to be developed only through video calls, taking into consideration that in rural areas there is no adequate internet signal for meetings.
- Maintain permanent communication with the owners of the pilot farms, due to mobility restrictions due to the Covid19 pandemic, which made contact very difficult, especially during periods when all missions were halted.
- Maintain permanent communication with regional authorities to promote decision-making. At present, the concern and the action focus is to address the negative pandemic effects, leaving conservation actions in the background. In addition, recent change of authorities (regional administration and new position of Regional Governors) will require resuming negotiations and agreements, in some cases.

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

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

	FY2021 Development Objective rating ¹⁶	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating ¹⁷	Comments/reasons ¹⁸ justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	MS	MS	<i>The project has produced 100 percent of its outputs in the components of awareness-raising, territorial management and public policies. The environmental education programme, the territorial management based on best practice pilots, the original version of the biodiversity diploma course, the RECOGE plans under revision by the plans committee, territorial management tools and municipal ordinances stand out. It is rated MS in terms of outcome and output progress, which have maintained the development level thanks to the relationships of trust developed in the first half of the project with strategic partners and their participation. Synergies are highlighted, however, as mentioned by the MTR, there are delays in outputs such as the good practice manuals and in reaching the committed hectares for each species. In relation to the fulfilment of the objectives, it is expected that these will be met, through the prioritisation of actions and the extension of the project implementation timeframe.</i>
Budget Holder	S	MS	<i>The project has significant levels of progress regarding its global environmental objectives, including consistent sensibilization and cooperation with key regional and local stakeholders and government authorities. At the same time, progress in terms of methodological development and establishing conditions for the conservation of the four species is well advanced.</i> <i>In terms of implementation progress, the project has faced complexities due to the COVID pandemic and related mobility restrictions. At the same time, the M&E system use has been limited, showing an insufficient outcome-based management which has contributed to delays in the implementation. However,</i>

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

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

¹⁸ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

			<i>the PMU has shown great resilience and adaptive capacity and recommendations of the MTR have been taken very seriously by the Steering Committee, including a tighter overview and hiring a National Project Coordinator in charge of M&E and project's sustainability and closure.</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point	S	MS	<i>The project has reached important progress and achievement of development objectives. Despite the strong impact of the COVID 19 pandemic, the project team has accomplished progress in the implementation of field work activities. The hiring of a National Project coordinator is relevant for the final year of the project.</i>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	S	MS	<p><i>The project's goal of area under the influence of good practices has been achieved; capacity building and biodiversity values reached different stakeholders and, in some cases, exceeded the project goals; and mainstreaming of conservation criteria into management instruments have been reached to some extent. However, there are challenges that remain to ensure habitat of the four species and the implementation of good practices in the long term.</i></p> <p><i>Two subsequent years facing challenges, on one side related to COVID pandemic (2020, 2021) and on the other side by the social outbreak (2019), together with a limited result-based approach have affected the implementation plan of the project. Despite that, the project team and the counterparts were able to plan, agree and start the implementation of the action plans designed to address the main recommendations of the MTE.</i></p> <p><i>The role of the national project coordinator hired recently will be key to build up from regional achievements and to concentrate efforts on institutionalization and sustainability and scaling up of results to optimal implementation of the project and achievement of its objective.</i></p>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	MS	<i>The project has taken into consideration the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation and has made progress in overcoming important methodological challenges for monitoring the progress in the conservation of the endangered species. There are delays in some products and one of the greatest challenges to</i>

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

			<p><i>be faced will be to ensure that the results achieved to date and those yet to be achieved, are sustainable in the long term, with adequate ownership by the beneficiaries and partner institutions, considering also the limitations imposed by the pandemic.</i></p>
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5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

The project did not have an ESS plan at CEO endorsement. At CEO endorsement, the project was classified as moderate, as there are indigenous communities in the areas surrounding the project intervention zones. The initial ESS classification is still valid.

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESS plan, when appropriate. In case the project did not have that plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial ESS classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESS plan, when needed.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
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				
There are indigenous communities in the areas surrounding the project intervention zones.	The members of indigenous communities	No FPIC process were carried out	1. The Conservation	1. South Macrozone coordinator, under

<p>The project activities will not have a negative impact in the indigenous lands. On the contrary, the best forest and agriculture sustainable practices that are being carried out could be used in the lands of indigenous communities, considering their ancestral knowledge.</p>	<p>will participate in the process of prior, free and informed consent that will take place before the starting operations of the project, in the first year, in the communes of the Arica and Parinacota and Bio Bio Region.</p>	<p>during this reporting period.</p> <p>For the record, related actions taken from project start to June 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eight Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPICs) processes were carried out. Seven of them were signed and one was not signed. FPICs signed in North Macrozone: communities of Azapa, Codpa, Taltape and Chaca; FPICs signed in the South Macrozone: communities of Caramávida, Cayucupil, Las Veguillas and Antuco. FPIC not signed with the community of Las Guardias (San Fabián). - The work with indigenous communities in South Macrozone includes a pilot site implementation of 	<p>Landscape formulation and implementation, intervention planned to be carried out in South Macrozone from July 2021, could include the participation of Mapuche communities. FPIC process are planned to be included, in case relevant.</p> <p>2. Project team capacity development planned for the second semester 2021 to ensure adequate FPICs process planification and implementation, in case relevant, and to guarantee a genuine process of information delivery and consultation with the indigenous communities and territorial actors. It</p>	<p>supervision of national project coordinator, and in coordination with LTO.</p> <p>2. FAO-Chile, in coordination with FAO-RLC indigenous people focal point and LTO</p> <p>3. National project coordinator, in collaboration with macrozonal coordinators, and in coordination with LTO.</p>
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		<p>good tourism practices and environmental education in Cayucupil Valley (Cañete), within the framework of Darwin's fox conservation. This is done through the Corporación Mapuche Nahuelbuta, an entity that brings together inhabitants of the valley related to rural tourism and represents 7 Mapuche communities. In this case, the FPIC included participation of representatives of the Corporation and local ancestral authorities and was signed on July 25th, 2019.</p> <p>- The work with indigenous communities in North Macrozone is not direct; they are part of territorial and functional organizations such as neighborhood councils and</p>	<p>will also include a review of the project's participation processes and mechanisms.</p> <p>3. Strengthening ESS project measures related to gender and indigenous people.</p>	
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		<p>agricultural associations.</p> <p>As response to the EMT 2020 recommendation regarding ESS, national coordinator was recruited in June 2021. Among other things, he will: i) assist on critical decision-making in conflictive territories (in consultation with national and regional FAO indigenous people specialists); lead the implementation of the project M&E system, that will help on adaptive management and knowledge management, and on strengthening ESS measures related to gender and indigenous people.</p>		
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

6. Risks

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE

The following table summarizes risks identified in the **Project Document** and reflects also **any new risks** identified in the course of project implementation. The Notes column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, **as relevant**.

	Risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²¹	Notes from the Project Task Force
	Economic risk: Difficult access to market for products under recognition systems of biodiversity	High	Some products are traded at a reasonable price in reliable markets. Labelled products or services to be introduced by this project will require a market analysis to assess its economic viability. The project will work with existing networks and groups dedicated to trade and market these products to ensure timely and effective support	Through the pilots of good agricultural and tourism practices, work is being done with local producers so that INDAP can recognize, promote and encourage the experience of these good practices in its programs. The project also seeks to expand the producers network recognized for their good practices through municipal seals that will be	Medium risk in PIR 2020, increases to High in PIR 2021. Originally in PRODOC it was proposed to include conservation criteria in the existing INDAP seal "Manos Campesinas". It is considered that this was ambitious within the framework of the Project, since only with regional experiences it would have made it more complex for users to apply at the national

²⁰ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

²¹ If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation.
For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

				created as part of the project.	level. Therefore, it was decided to move forward with local seals based on the experience of pilot farms.
2	<p>Climate risk: Climate change acceleration further worsens the chances of species survival</p>	Medium	<p>The project promotes measures to increase the effective habitat and stop illegal logging, what increases the chances of the species to cope with unmanageable changes (at this scale) such as the displacement of suitable habitat due to climate change.</p>	<p>Progress has been made in terms of compliance with the surface area under protection to ensure populations.</p> <p>Hectares:</p> <p>Direct: 11.310</p> <p>Indirect: 958.871</p>	<p>Medium risk in PIR 2020, continues Medium in PIR 2021.</p> <p>Despite the progress made under the project, the risk to species survival is still high, as there are no policies that correctly sanction environmental damage in private territories.</p>

<p>3</p>	<p>Organizational risk: Organizational weaknesses of partners and public- private partnerships prevent the effective project implementation.</p>	<p>LOW</p>	<p>Current risk mitigation systems (e. g., support the capacity building of partners and partnerships, appropriate co-financing rates, intensive monitoring) will be strengthened to maintain or improve the success rate. The project will also reduce this risk through the implementation of good practices that have been successful in previous experiences of FAO.</p>	<p>The project team and the operating committee formed by INDAP, CONAF and MMA jointly reviewed critical and priority results for the success of the project. They jointly formulated a POA that was approved by the Steering Committee. The national operational committee is established to periodically section until the end of the project, which will contribute to the identification of priorities in the last stage of the project, as well as to ensure the support of various institutions linked to the management of the species and its territory.</p> <p>In response to the recommendations of the RMT, a National Coordinator was hired, whose main functions are the development of the scaling-up and sustainability strategy; strengthening the institutional dialogue at the national level; M&E</p>	<p>The risk assessment decreased compared to the previous PIR due to the establishment of the national operational committee and the recruitment of the project national coordinator.</p>
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				that will help guide the project to a successful and effective implementation, knowledge management, communication, sustainability and scalability of the results and closure.	
4	<p>Political risk: Lack of political will to support and favour sustainable production landscapes. Change of authorities, elections in May 2021: mayors, governors, regional councillors</p>	Medium	<p>Several experiences show that landscape sustainability is closely related to the degree of biological diversity, beyond goods and services directly provided by said biodiversity. The project will promote resilience and be careful in recording and promoting ecosystem services of associated landscapes production by recognising the value of biodiversity such as increased soil stability and fertility, endured crops resistance to diseases and pests, increased water cycle regulation capacity, microclimate benefits and others. These long-term benefits will be known by inhabitants and, therefore, the support to politicians who favour biodiversity policies will increase.</p>	<p>Dialogues have been held with different public institutions (at the national level) linked to the project within the framework of the national operating committee, requesting political support from these project partner institutions to obtain funding and strategic lines of work aimed at biodiversity conservation, which will allow the initiative to be sustained once the project is concluded.</p> <p>To support this, the education program, awareness-raising activities and the implementation of good</p>	<p>Medium risk in PIR 2020, rises to High in PIR 2021.</p>

				<p>practice pilots as demonstration centers have been tools to demonstrate to project partner institutions such as INDAP and the communities near the pilot farms the benefits of incorporating biodiversity conservation criteria into production. The objective is to support political decisions.</p>	
5	<p>Social risk: Low interest of the indigenous people that live outside the intervention zones of the Project and that they could reject the project activities.</p>	High	<p>The members of indigenous communities will participate in the process of prior, free and informed consent that will have place before the starting operations of the project, in the first year, in the communes of the Bio Bio Region. According to the FAO policy about Indigenous and Tribal People and the FAO guides for Environment and Social Management, the process of prior, free and informed consent must take place and generate the corresponding complaint mechanisms.</p>	<p>A national coordinator was recruited who, among other things, will support critical decision-making in conflictive territories.</p> <p>Within the framework of recommendation F.1.2 of the EMT, a joint FAO/MMA review of the project's participation processes and mechanisms will be carried out.</p> <p>FAO will provide training on this topic to the project team.</p>	<p>The risk rating increased for this PIR in relation to the previous one, mainly because the timeframe for action is shorter and social conflicts have been on the rise, which implies less security to achieve outcomes.</p>

				One of the remaining project interventions is the establishment of a Conservation Landscape in Nahuelbuta. The application of FPIC process will be evaluated and considered, if necessary, in order to consult and integrate Mapuche communities in the process.	
6	Territorial risks: Red Zones Mapuche Conflict/ State of Chile	Medium	Establish field work protocols, considering potential risks and preventive and mitigation measures.	For the face-to-face field days in the red zone in Nahuelbuta, the project team records the details of each mission in the "TRIP" platform of the UNDSS security system: vehicle, schedules and destinations. Once in the field, the project team considers the following measures: Transit with satellite phone, use of FAO jackets and visible credentials. Transit accompanied and include the local	

				community and municipal professionals in the properties visits.	
7	Health risk: Global situation, COVID 19 pandemic.	Medium	Elaboration and implementation of an updated risk management protocol for COVID-19 (Framework for the Gradual and Cautious Return of Employees to the offices in the regions) and the field visit plan for each professional, with an analysis of the phases in each commune (Step by Step). The territorial teams of the project are aligned with the safety instructions from MINSAL, MMA and FAO, focusing on the most stringent ones.	<p>Continued maintenance of the implementation of FAO sanitary guidelines and the Chilean Government's Plan for Pandemic Management.</p> <p>Maintenance of the operational sanitary measures implemented by the Project.</p> <p>Compliance with security protocol. Only visit the field when it is not possible to hold online meetings with rural sectors. The entire field team is vaccinated. Maximum two people per work vehicle with permanent ventilation and always using biosafety equipment.</p>	Most field meetings are held in the open air, with social distancing and the use of biosafety elements to minimise the spread of Covid 19 to staff and the local community.

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

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Medium	High	<p>There is a delay in the delivery of some products, due to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the change of authorities: the process of change of regional administration in the position of Regional Governors; and November 2021 will be the presidential elections, assuming the new administration in March 2022. ii) COVID-19 pandemic: sanitary measures taken to avoid COVID-19 which has restricted mobility to critical territory, has slowed down the implementation of actions with strategic partners such as INDAP, and has stopped the progress of territorial management instruments that require high citizen participation. <p>See also the previous table that report increase on risk levels (economic, political, social) and two new risks (COVID-19 pandemic and red zone Mapuche / Chilean State conflict), and its mitigation measures.</p>

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

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

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
Recommendation 1: Adaptation to the new context and prioritisation.	A review of the project's general planning was carried out in conjunction with the counterparts, verifying its alignment with the new social and global context and/or the recommended goals. This information is set out in the POA 2021-2022, which was approved by the Steering Committee.
Recommendation 2: Ensuring the maximum possible achievement of all outputs and outcomes.	<p>A review of the project's overall planning was carried out in conjunction with the counterparts, reviewing the scope and goals committed and the need for adjustments.</p> <p>A National Project Coordinator has been hired who, in close collaboration with the macro-zonal coordinators and counterparts, initiated the development of a sustainability and financing strategy, a monitoring and evaluation tool for adequate follow-up of goals and systematization of lessons learned and replicable initiatives.</p>
Recommendation 3:C.1. Time frame extension.	According to the recommendation approved by the Steering Committee (March 2021), the project was extended until September 2022.
Recommendation 4: Greater engagement of partners in the project and better positioning vis-à-vis the whole community.	A consultant has been hired for M&E and institutional management at the central level; a National Operating Committee has been created and will meet periodically to guide project implementation and closure; the project's communications strategy is being adjusted.
Recommendation 5: Definition of the governance level and resources for project continuity .	<p>In Arica, the municipalities participate in the Regional Technical Committee, while the southern macro-zone is working on the construction of conservation landscape governance.</p> <p>The macrozonal teams are working on the identification of regional funds. In addition, a national consultant has been incorporated and has initiated the preparation of actions for institutional management at a national level and the design and implementation of a sustainability and financing strategy.</p>

Recommendation 6: Gender, minority groups, indigenous peoples and local community policy.	An FAO specialist provided training to the macro-zonal coordinators to reinforce their knowledge of the gender approach and strengthen its application during the second phase of the project.
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Adjustments to the project strategy.

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

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs	No	<p>Outcome 2.1. Stabilisation of the four endangered species populations by reducing pressure on their habitats resulting from land-use planning and management under biodiversity conservation considerations.</p> <p>There is no change in output 2.1.1 itself, but in two of its indicators.</p>
Project Indicators/Targets	Yes	<p>Output indicators 2.1.1:</p> <p>Due to the political-social and health context and specifically the territorial conflict in the provinces of Arauco and Malleco (Mapuche people-Chilean state) of the Biobío and Araucanía regions, the project partners agreed not to continue with the formulation of the Nahuelbuta Biosphere Reserve dossier (decision taken at the Extraordinary Regional Technical Committee held on November 18th, 2020). The alternative approved by this Committee to ensure the protection of the habitat of Darwin's fox will be the establishment of a Conservation Landscape in Nahuelbuta / South Macrozone, methodology validated by the MMA. This change was approved by the National Steering Committee (March 2021).</p> <p>1). - The indicator: "Proposal for the declaration of the Nahuelbuta Biosphere Reserve (RBN) with the management plan for its area of influence" is changed to</p>

	<p>"Proposal for a Conservation Landscape in Nahuelbuta (PdCN) and its Strategic Plan": The management of a Conservation Landscape is placed in the municipalities themselves and strengthens their existing initiatives in a more precise area with direct contact with the communities, it is emerging as an instrument more adjusted to the requirements of the local community and its long-term management.</p> <p>2)- a) The indicator: "Proposals for the creation of a Nature Sanctuary (in the Quebrada Caramavida and Santa Gertrudis river basin:" is excluded: Quebrada Caramavida: The owner of Quebrada de Caramávida, Forestal Arauco, after a year of work in a bilateral roundtable with the Project and SEREMI de Medio Ambiente of Biobío, has decided not to manage Quebrada de Caramávida as a Nature Sanctuary, but rather as a Real Right of Conservation. The "<i>Real Right of Conservation of Quebrada de Caramávida</i>" is included as an indicator. As an alternative plan proposed by the company is to incorporate this area within the territory of the Conservation Landscape, previously described.</p> <p>b) Santa Gertrudis Nature Sanctuary: The owners of the property did not agree to create a Nature Sanctuary. In order to add hectares with official protection status, the following is included as an indicator: "Parque Reussland Nature Sanctuary and the former forest reserve" through official protection status (which status will be officialized within the SNASPE has yet to be defined).</p>
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Adjustments to Project Time Frame

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

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
<p>Project extension</p>	<p>Original NTE: September 2020 Revised NTE: September 2022</p> <p>Justification:</p> <p>The RMT recommended extending the project deadline until September 30th, 2022; this recommendation was validated by the National Steering Committee (March 2021). It is expected that the extension will make it possible, after redefining/prioritizing and analyzing the budget in conjunction with the counterparts through the National Operating Committee (and then approved by the Steering Committee), to complete the project while achieving as many of the committed results and products as possible.</p>

8. Stakeholders Engagement

List of stakeholders	Events of participation
Ministry of the Environment (MMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The MMA, as project executor, has established technical support and some strategic lines for conflict resolution. •The MMA leads the steering committees together with FAO •The MMA participates in activities at national level through the Regional Ministerial Secretariats (SEREMIS, acronym in Spanish) <p>Meetings Steering Committees: 27th Jan, 10th Mar 2021.</p> <p>Meeting Regional Technical Committee: 19th Nov 2020,</p>

**National Forestry Corporation
(CONAF) Ministry of Agriculture**

- Co-executing partner, member of the National Steering Committee and the regional technical committees of the project.

- In Arica, they work in a coordinated way in the production of native flora for the Chilean woodstar, besides collaborating in the drawing up of a plants catalogue, a good practices manual related to the valuation of native and non-invasive alien flora associated with the Chilean woodstar through the development of the technical content of the Manual.

It is part of the core team of the micro-reserves network management plan and provides technical support in initiatives of restoration and recovery of degraded forest and is also part of the governance of RECOGE plans.

- In Biobio has supported the development of RECOGE Plans and monitoring protocol of Chilean huemul and Darwin’s fox. There is also collaborative work in promoting a protected area in Contulmo, as a Darwin’s fox potential habitat.

- In Ñuble region, work is done with the Centre for Seeds, Genetics and Entomology -CONAF through the nursery and growing of 100,000 keule plants and research on keule propagation.

- In Maule region, there is a joint work to monitor planting trials and exclusion of keule plants in the Los Keules National Reserve.

- In Maule region, there is a joint work to manage and organize work visits to Los Keules National Reserve.

- Meetings ‘Nahuelbuta Landscape of Conservation’ as an alternative governance proposal to Biosphere Reserve : (May 3rd)

- Meetings Contulmo Forestry Reserve: (Jul 23rd, Aug 13th, Sep 3rd, March 30th, Apr 20th, May 12th)

- Chilean huemul Monitoring Protocol meetings: (Jan 14th, Feb 6th, March 25th, March 29th, Apr 15th, May 31st,)

- Darwin’s Fox Monitoring Protocol meetings: (Nov 11th, March 12th)

- Chilean woodstar RECOGE Plan Meeting: September 30th, 2020.

- Chilean woodstar Monitoring Protocol meeting: April 28th, 2021.

- Microrreserves net management plan meetings: January 8th, 2021, March 5th, 2021, April 9th, 2021, May 19th, 2021.

- Steering Committee meetings: January 27th, 2021, March 10th, 2021.

- Regional Technical Committee Meetings: November 19th, 2020.

<p>Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG) Ministry of Agriculture</p>	<p>Co-executing project partner of the project. Participates in the steering committee and the regional technical committees and is also part of the governance of RECOGE plans. No further involvement.</p> <p>Steering Committee meetings: January 27th, 2021, March 10th,2021.</p> <p>Regional Technical Committee meeting: November 19th,2020.</p> <p>Chilean woodstar RECOGE Plan Meeting: September 30th,2020.</p> <p>Chilean woodstar Monitoring Protocol meeting: April 28th,2021.</p> <p>Micro-reserves net management plan meetings: January 8th, 2021, March 5th, 2021, April 9th, 2021, May 19th, 2021.</p>
<p>National Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP) Ministry of Agriculture</p>	<p>•Strategic project partner, not identified in the elaboration of the PRODOC, but with whom work has been done at the regional and national levels, setting up several alliances focused on building capacities of extension professionals, as well as in the agreement of implementation of good practice pilots in the territories of beneficiaries. At present it is part of the National Steering Committee and participates in the sub-committees of species and RECOGE plans.</p> <p>•An alliance has been set up between the Ministry of the Environment and INDAP through an agreement that allows for the promotion of sustainable practices in rural family farming. At the central level, it is still being negotiated. In the Biobío Region, specifically in the Cordillera de Nahuelbuta, there is a remarkable advance through direct financing of agricultural and nature conservation practices.</p> <p>Pilot Meetings: April 28th,2021, May 7th, 2021.</p> <p>Steering Committee meetings: January 27th,2021, March 10th, 2021.</p> <p>Regional Technical Committee meeting: November 19th, 2020.</p> <p>Chilean woodstar RECOGE Plan Meeting: September 30th, 2020.</p> <p>Chilean woodstar Monitoring Protocol meeting: April 28th, 2021.</p> <p>Micro-reserves network management plan meetings: January 8th, 2021, March 5th, 2021, April 9th, 2021, May 19th, 2021.</p>

<p>National Tourism Service (Sernatur)</p>	<p>There is a collaborative work with INDAP Ñuble region, mainly to support sustainable rural tourism in communes of the Nevados de Chillan Laguna del Laja Biosphere Reserve. SERNATUR also participates as a technical reviewer of PLADETUR Camarones and supports the creation of the pilot 'La Ruta del Picaflor' (Chilean woodstar route). It is part of the governance of RECOGE plans and also of the Micro-reserves Network management plan.</p> <p>August 19th, 2020; September 24th, 2021; October 9th, 2020; May 18th, 2021; June 8th, 2021.</p> <p>PLADETUR validation meeting: March 11th, 2021</p> <p>PLADETUR governance meeting: June 3rd, 2021</p> <p>Inaugural tourism pilot meeting: March 23th, 2021</p> <p>Chilean woodstar RECOGE Plan Meeting: September 30th, 2021.</p> <p>Chilean woodstar Monitoring Protocol meeting: April 28th, 2021.</p> <p>Micro-reserves net management plan meetings: January 8th, 2021, March 5th, 2021, April 9th, 2021, May 19th, 2021.</p>
<p>Ministry of National Assets of Chile (MBN)</p>	<p>Strategic partner, it has participated in the regional technical committees of Arica and as a counterpart for the project. There is solid work that in 2019 allowed the allocation of state territories to establish the micro-reserves network for the Chilean woodstar.</p> <p>It is part of the governance on the Chilean woodstar RECOGE plan.</p> <p>•In Biobío, it has been accepted to generate the self-assignment of the former forest reserve Contulmo, to start the official protection process of the SNASPE.</p> <p>Meeting Regional Technical Committee: November 19th, 2020.</p> <p>Micro-reserves net management plan meetings: January 8th, 2021, March 5th, 2021, April 9th, 2021, May 19th, 2021.</p>
<p>Regional Government of Biobío (GORE)</p>	<p>Strategic partner that, through the Land Use Planning and Management Department, supports a new governance entity for nature conservation on the Cordillera de Nahuelbuta.</p> <p>August 12th, 2020</p>

<p>Municipality of Pelluhue, Maule region</p>	<p>There is no direct work with this municipality, only general interviews and presentation of the project.</p> <p>March 11th, 2021, April 23th, 2021, May 12th, 2021, June 15th, 2021.</p>
<p>Municipality of Cobquecura, Ñuble region</p>	<p>There is direct work with the local environmental officer. All the activities related to the keule in the commune are informed and worked jointly. Specifically, the implementation of good practices at the Quile pilot property, development of probable environmental education activities, searching new sites with keule and the implementation of training activities related to keule.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Education. October 29th, November 11th, • Keule RECOGE Keule: March 25th, April 22nd, April 29th, May 13th
<p>Municipality of Tomé, Biobío region</p>	<p>There is direct work, with the local environmental manager and the municipal tree nursery manager. All the activities related to keule in the commune are informed and worked jointly. Specifically, the implementation of good practices at the pilot property of Nachur and San José, development of environmental education activities, searching new sites with keule, the consolidation of the local tree nursery as a community reproduction centre of keule and the implementation of training activities related to keule.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the commune of Tomé, work with PRODESAL to identify owners with keule and with interest in learning about the species. • Work with the Environmental Manager in the analysis of investment projects impact's that could affect the local keule population. <p>August 6th, 2020, August 24th, 2020, November 4th, 2020, November 12th, 2020, December 2nd, 2020, May 6th, 2021, June 15th, 2021.</p>

<p>Municipality of Penco</p>	<p>Reactivation of the relationship after the halt of activities due to the pandemic and social conflict in Chile. Communal census of Keule, participation in the preparation of Keule RECOGE Plan and training in environmental education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Environmental Education. October 29th ,2020, November 11th, 2021 •Keule RECOGE Plan: March 25th, 2021 April 22nd, 2021, April 29th, 2021, May 13th, 2021.
<p>Municipality of Los Alamos, Biobío region</p>	<p>Direct participation in the Project to generate protection actions for important habitats in biodiversity within the commune. The Mayor sends an official letter with community signatures to the Regional Environmental Secretariat, Biobío Region, to request official protection of the Caramavida ravine, currently owned by Forestal Arauco. The municipality is part of the 'Nahuelbuta Conservation Landscape' proposal, which was presented to the Mayor(s) and municipal team.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Environmental Education. Jan 29h, 2021, March 16th, 2021, Apr 27th, 2021.
<p>Municipality of Cañete, Biobío region</p>	<p>It participates in various instances of the project, mainly associated with inter-institutional meetings, in Darwin's fox Environmental Education Programme and in facilitating territorial processes. Municipality member of the "Nahuelbuta Landscape of Conservation" proposal, which was presented to the Mayor and the municipal team.</p> <p>The municipality organises the public-private tourism committee in the Cayucupil valley, where the standards for community tourism with cultural relevance in the commune are established, which will be presented as an example in the neighbouring communes through the Conservation Landscape.</p> <p>Public-private Committee: Oct 8th, 2020, Jan 8th, 2020, Jan 27th, 2021, February 26th, 2021, March 11th, 2021, April 27th, 2021, May 7th, 2021.</p> <p>Environmental Office June 9th, 2021</p> <p>Planning Secretary: June 9th, 2021</p> <p>Tourism Office: June 9th, 2021</p>

<p>Municipality of Contulmo, Biobío region</p>	<p>It participates in various levels of the project, mainly inter-institutional meetings in Darwin's fox Environmental Education Programme and facilitating territorial processes. The Municipality is part of the "Nahuelbuta Landscape of Conservation" proposal, which was presented to the Mayor and the municipal team.</p> <p>Environmental Education: Jan 29th, 2021, 4-8-9-16 March April 27th, 2021</p>
<p>Municipality of Angol, Araucanía region</p>	<p>Municipality is part of the "Nahuelbuta Landscape of Conservation" proposal, there is a direct participation in the pilot that the project implements in rural mountain zone</p> <p>Environmental Education: Jan 29th, 2021, 4-8-9-16 March 2021, April 27th, 2021.</p>
<p>Municipality of Purén, Araucanía region</p>	<p>The Municipality participates directly through the productive development unit; there is a direct participation in the pilot that the project implements in rural mountain zone</p> <p>Municipality is part of the "Nahuelbuta Landscape of Conservation" proposal.</p> <p>Environmental education: Jan 29th, 2021 4-8-9-16 March 2021, April 27th, 2021</p>
<p>Municipality of San Fabián, Ñuble Region</p>	<p>The Municipality has worked directly with the Municipal Education Administration Department (DAEM, acronym in Spanish) in the implementation of the Environmental Education Programme for educational establishments.</p> <p>June 17th, 2021.</p>

<p>Municipality of Coihueco, Ñuble Region</p>	<p>The Municipality has worked directly with the Municipal Education Administration Department (DAEM, acronym in Spanish) in the implementation of the Environmental Education Programme for educational establishments. In addition, the Municipality has worked directly with the Department of Environment and Tourism to support recreational activities with the community and in the implementation of the Environmental Education Programme for the civil society.</p> <p>January 7th, 2021.</p>
<p>Municipality of Antuco, Biobio Region</p>	<p>The Municipality has worked directly with the Municipal Education Administration Department (DAEM, acronym in Spanish) in the implementation of the Environmental Education Programme for educational establishments.</p> <p>January 22nd, 2021.</p>
<p>Aumen NGO</p>	<p>Partner working on a pilot site for good agroforestry and tourism practices and communities in the municipalities of San Fabian and Coihueco through a letter of agreement.</p> <p>June 29th, 2021.</p>
<p>Fundación Nahuelbuta</p>	<p>Partner in charge of working in Nahuelbuta area in the implementation of Darwin's fox environmental education programme. Pilots of good agroforestry/tourism practices established through a letter of agreement.</p> <p>June 6th, 2020, July 24th, 2020, July 6th, 2020, September 9th, 2020, September 10th, 2020, September 24th, 2020, March 12th, 2021, March 26th, 2021, April 9th, 2021, April 30th, 2021</p>

Forestal Arauco	<p>It participates in the regional technical committee in Biobio and in working groups with the Regional Environmental Secretariat in order to reach agreements for the protection of the Quebrada de Caramavida. Field activities have been carried out in forest lands with the presence of Keule, to learn about the work for the species conservation.</p> <p>July 7th, 2020, August 5th, 2020, August 26th, 2020, August 26th, 2020, September 23rd, 2020, October 16th, 2020, November 13th, 2020</p>
Corporacion Mapuche Nahuelbuta	<p>It participates in the Project with its property that was provided with tourism infrastructure. The Project is working with this organization on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>Organisation and implementation of a FamTour in its pilot farm and vicinity to present the format of community-based tourism and conservation in the Darwin's fox area, to public and private institutions.</p> <p>October 14th, 2020, May 7th, 2021.</p>
Dosel NGO	<p>It participates by carrying out monitoring of huemul in the commune of San Fabián.</p> <p>November 11th, 2020.</p>
Agrupación Los Huemules, Las Trancas Pinto	<p>Community group for the defence of Chilean huemules and the environment in general. It has good political alliances in the territory and supports the activities of the Project by participating in the activities logistics</p> <p>November 19th, 2020, May 18th, 2021, June 8th, 2021.</p>

<p>Municipality of Arica</p>	<p>Strategic project partner. It has the support of the community head through official documents indicating the appointment of professional counterparts of the environment area and rural delegation, as well as a legal professional when drawing up the municipal ordinance. Progress has been made with the Municipality of Arica in the implementation of a good practices pilot project in the recreation of the Chilean woodstar habitat, as well as the creation of an alliance called Regional Network of Educational Gardens. At present, a municipal ordinance is being drawn up, that regulates the use of the river channel in relation to the riparian flora, as well as the creation of an alliance called Regional Network of Educational Gardens. At present, a municipal ordinance is being drawn up, that regulates the use of the river channel in relation to the riparian flora, as well as an implementation agreement for the valuation and production of native flora that supports the maintenance and creation of the green areas of the commune, as well as a botanical garden for public access.</p> <p>Regional Technical Committee meeting: November 19th, 2020.</p> <p>Chilean woodstar RECOGE Plan Meeting: September 30th, 2020.</p> <p>Chilean woodstar Monitoring Protocol meeting: April 28th, 2021.</p> <p>Micro-reserves net management plan meetings: January 8th, 2021, March 5th, 2021, April 9th, 2021, May 19th, 2021.</p>
<p>Regional Education Secretariat Arica y Parinacota Region</p>	<p>This partner was identified in 2020 and, after the governance meeting of Chilean woodstar RECOGE plan, it adhered to the conservation strategy of the species and biodiversity in general, through its participation as a coordinator and bridge between the project and the educational establishments of the region. The result of this partnership is the joint creation of a didactic unit for the first to fourth grade, with five pilot schools for subsequent formal implementation from 2022 to 2027.</p> <p>MMA / MINEDUC alliance coordination meetings: December 4th, 2020, December 11th, 2020.</p> <p>ABP Training Meeting: January 11th, 2021.</p> <p>Meeting with school directors: April 7th, 2021, April 8th, 2021.</p>

<p>Municipality of Camarones, Arica y Parinacota Region</p>	<p>Highly important strategic partner for the project in the achievement of its objectives. The project has invested resources in training its decision makers, which has made it possible to advance in agreements for the development of territorial management instruments such as PLADETUR that includes the Chilean woodstar as a strategic tourist hub. Also agreements for the update of the Community Development Plan, including core strategies of biodiversity and natural and cultural heritage. One of the outputs under development at the time of this report is the seminar of governance that aims to build capacity in the community, public officials and decision makers, for the sustainable land management.</p> <p>PLADETUR validation meeting: March 11th, 2021.</p> <p>PLADETUR governance meeting: June 3rd, 2021.</p> <p>Inaugural tourism pilot meeting: March 23th, 2021.</p>
<p>ANPROS</p>	<p>ANPROS is the national association of seed producers, and those who in the region have large territories for intensive agriculture. They adhered to an agreement with the MMA which focuses mainly on the implementation of the environmental education program and the conservation and restoration of native flora and ecological corridors in the Azapa Valley and Chaca. They are also donors of water to the Chaca micro-reserve and have supported improvements in the implementation of safety measures in these micro-reserves, especially those developed for environmental education.</p> <p>ANPROS coordination meeting: September 9th, 2020.</p> <p>PEA training for ANPROS: October 7th, 2020 and October 14th, 2020.</p> <p>Proposed increase surface micro-reserves network: March 30th, 2021</p> <p>Training propagation of ornamental species: May 7th, 2021.</p>
<p>CORTEVA (Ex Pioneer)</p>	<p>CORTEVA is the private company that has supported the project since the elaboration of its PRODOC, contributing with goods and services for the territorial improvement of the conservation areas. They are currently the water donors for the Chaca micro-reserve and have led the ANPROS/MMA agreement.</p> <p>March 24th, 2020, proposed increase surface Micro-reserves network.</p>

<p>AvesChile NGO</p>	<p>Strategic partner, which through a letter of agreement has developed post-reproductive monitoring of the Chilean woodstar but has also supported the revision of the materials of the Environmental Education Program and the creation of capacities for the woodstar monitoring in public institutions with interference in the species such as SAG, CONAF and related NGOs.</p> <p>Regional Technical Committee meeting: November 19th, 2020.</p> <p>Chilean woodstar RECOGE Plan Meeting: September 30th, 2021.</p> <p>Chilean woodstar Monitoring Protocol meeting: April 28th, 2021.</p> <p>Microrreserves net management plan meetings: January 8th, 2021, March 5th, 2021, April 9th, 2021, May 19th, 2021.</p>
<p>Universidad de Tarapacá</p>	<p>Partner of the project with whom a collaboration agreement has been signed with the MMA, focused on developing undergraduate theses with a focus on the development of knowledge for the conservation of regional biodiversity, also the production of native flora in its nursery of the faculty of agronomy and the conservation of germplasm through the improvement of its laboratory facilities and protocol development.</p> <p>Chilean woodstar RECOGE Plan Meeting: September 30th, 2020.</p> <p>Meeting Regional Technical Committee: November 19th, 2020.</p>
<p>Forestal CMPC</p>	<p>Key player that joined during the current reporting period. Throughout the project, an environmental improvement model is being developed within the framework of the corporate responsibility. The company will allocate resources benefiting 19 families with the construction or upgrades of chicken coops to avoid predation by foxes and will create a territorial seal for these products together with the municipality and PRODESAL of Curanilahue commune.</p> <p>Meetings: October 8th, 2020, December 11th, 2021, January 11th, 2021, May 4th, 2021.</p>

Comite Hortalicero (Curanilahue)	<p>Functional territorial association of the Municipality of Curanilahue that organises farmers from the rural area (including the Cordillera de Nahuelbuta) to offer their farm products in the city. Together with the Municipality and Forestal CMPC, an agreement has been concluded to facilitate the training and construction of chicken coops among its associates.</p> <p>Meetings: April 28th,2021, May 11th, 2021</p>
ENEL	<p>Actor that joins in the huemul monitoring protocol working group. It provides with 20 cameras traps for the monitoring of the species. Cameras are destined for a local NGO's and CONAF (Biobío y Ñuble) January 14th, 2021.</p>

9. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)
<p>Was a gender analysis undertaken or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages? Please briefly indicate the gender differences here. The project does not have a gender analysis and approach, but it does report a minimum participation of 40 percent women as a target.</p> <p>Does the M&E system have gender-disaggregated data? How is the project tracking gender results and impacts? All records of activities implemented by the project have gender identification for participation analysis.</p> <p>Does the project staff have gender expertise? No, but some of the project team members have approved gender courses conducted by FAO, e.g. 'Gender Mainstreaming in Large-Scale Projects'/ Regional Training 'Gender mainstreaming in large-scale projects'.</p> <p>If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality: In general terms, outcomes 1 and 2 can contribute to women's participation through awareness raising and capacity building and through the approach to the implementation of pilot projects in territorial management.</p>

10. Knowledge Management Activities

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

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

The project does not have a developed knowledge management or management strategy. However, to meet this objective, a National Project Coordination was incorporated as of June 2021, which among its functions is to implement an M&E system for adequate knowledge management that will promote replications, sustainability and scaling of successful initiatives.

The information generated by the project has been sorted and stored in shared folders, in an FAO sharepoint, with the aim of avoiding the documentation loss and having faster access to the information. Key research and knowledge products, such as manuals, guides and theses, are available on the project website (<https://gefespeciesamenazadas.mma.gob.cl/>). A relevant initiative in knowledge management corresponds to the diploma in its original version and in its self-guided version, focused on professionals and extension workers in agriculture and forestry, for their training in the application of good practices in land management and which is housed in the FAO core training site.

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

The project has a communication strategy, which is based on guiding communication actions, installation of strategic messages and key ideas through the use of tools, media or communication platforms most used by the different target audiences. The work carried out to date has made it possible to transmit the project's contribution to the community in general, decision-makers, and public and private institutions through the written press, radio and television.

The contents uploaded to the different platforms produced 258 publications that were always very well received by the different media, being the portals the most relevant contents distribution platforms together with social media replicating the outreach to the different audiences.

The four species were positioned in the national and international media. The introduction of environmental issues in the public agenda was a permanent challenge and the media that published our notes said that the content was attractive, innovative, highly credible and differentiated, which was ratified by the continuity of the publications and the increase of spaces for these issues in the local media. As a challenge, the communication strategy will be modified to address the different target audiences of the project. Work will be done on how to get the message across in the framework of the national contingency for COVID-19, as well as to strengthen direct contact with the actors of the territory who also multiply the message in their environment. The delivery of downloadable educational material will give more traffic to the website, as well as the installation of QR codes on

signage in pilot sites that will redirect to the website to promote the different contents generated by the team.

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

Quile, land of Keules

Our first approach to the sector of Quile, commune of Cobquecura, Ñuble region, was not the most inspiring. A cold and uncouth response from local leaders made us realise that we were not the first to try to approach them, and that confidence in 'outsiders' was reduced in the territory. 'A lot of research and little for the local people', they said.

Something had been said to us about the presence of a huge Keule tree, which was on the property of 'Loco Varas'. Who was this person? we asked ourselves, and we tried to find him. Finally one morning we arranged a visit to the property, where, without much enthusiasm, he told us: go and see the Keule, which is the biggest in the world. We went, and what happened next is something that we are not sure how it came about, but it has resulted in a virtuous process of working together and conserving the Keule.

Patricio Varas is a member of a family that has lived in the Quile sector for many years. Life took him all over the world, until he returned to the land where he grew up as a child. He was always aware - passed down from his grandfather - that there was something unique on the land he had to live on: Keules. On his return, he thought, 'I must do something to maintain this'. With this in mind, and due to the circumstances, that join people and initiatives, after having contact with the GEF programme Conservation of Endangered Species, he had the opportunity to work together, based on the values of friendship, trust, empathy and love for native forests.

Nicolas Labán is an agricultural engineer who left the busy streets of the Chilean capital to settle in the village of Buchupureo, a few kilometres from Quile. An intentional encounter on the part of the GEF project connected him with Patricio, with the Keules and with the spirit of working together. The energy, knowledge and drive of the youth was the perfect ingredient to initiate a remarkable process of action for Keule conservation.

Cesar Aguila is a civil servant in the Municipality of Cobquecura. Also coming from abroad, he always had a particular interest in the native forests of the commune and in particular in the Keule. Along with other functions, he is in charge of the local environmental division in the Municipality. When he heard about the project, and what was being developed in Quile, he did not hesitate to join in and encourage the participation of the local government in the actions for the conservation of the Keule.

Once the team was formed, actions began to take place: the establishment of an agro-ecological orchard in the area adjacent to the Keule forest, the creation of an environmental education trail, fencing of Keule copses, census of individuals on the property, Keule nursery and growing, among others, are currently becoming inspiring examples for the local community, as well as for all those interested in the conservation of the species.

Today, part of the property is being planned as a Nature Sanctuary. Undoubtedly a formal recognition of the environmental and cultural value of the Keules by the state, and the willingness of the owner to

do so, represents the spirit of the work carried out in Quile: a gathering of people, genuine motivation and effective work so that we can enjoy the Keules for many more generations to come.



Figure 1. Farm owner Mr Patricio Varas, Quile.



Figure 2. Mother Keule



Figure 3. Agro-ecological orchard.

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

<https://gefespeciesamenazadas.mma.gob.cl/> (all press releases can be found on the project website)

Press publications during the PIR 3 period with more than 200 press publications. Full list in the following link: <https://gefespeciesamenazadas.mma.gob.cl/iniciativa-en-prensa/>

Links of videos, guidelines and publications.

http://dev.soloweb1.cl/fao/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Cuento-zorro_2020-compressed.pdf

https://gefespeciesamenazadas.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/sociedad_civil_guia.pdf

<https://gefespeciesamenazadas.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Libro-Zorro-de-Darwin-Keule-web>

<https://gefespeciesamenazadas.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/decalogo-huemul.jpg>

<http://www.fao.org/chile/noticias/detail-events/es/c/1392364/>

- Does the project have a communication and/or knowledge management focal point? If yes, please provide their names and email addresses

Victoria Valencia Andrade, journalist, Communications Officer, email: victoria.valencia@fao.org

11. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

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

Currently, work is being carried out in the macro-south zone with indigenous communities within the framework of a pilot site for good tourism practices for Darwin's fox. Work has been done on the generation of tourism stories for their property during the current reporting period (June 2020 to June 2021). The company is working with indigenous communities in the Cayucupil Valley, Cañete, through the Corporación Mapuche Nahuelbuta, an entity that brings together inhabitants of the valley related to rural tourism, representing 7 Mapuche communities in the sector. To initiate the relationship of support for good tourism and conservation practices through training and a pilot property, a FPIC was signed with the participation of representatives of the Corporation and local ancestral authorities (July 25th, 2019).

During the current reporting period (June 2020 to July 2021) no work has been added with new indigenous communities, so it has not been necessary to carry out a new FPIC process. Indirectly, the Conservation Landscape application process could include the participation of other Mapuche communities, a process to be defined jointly with the new administration of the Municipality of Contulmo during the second half of 2021. In the case of the northern macro-zone, the work with indigenous communities is not directed; they are part of territorial and functional organizations such as neighborhood councils and agricultural associations.

In summary, eight FPICs were carried out (seven signed and one that was not signed during the course of the project). FPICs signed in Arica and Parinacota: with the community of Azapa, Codpa, Taltape and Chaca; FPICs signed in the South Macrozone: Caramávida, Cayucupil, Las Veguillas and Antuco and not signed with the community of Las Guardias de San Fabián. Most of the FPICs were signed during 2018 except for Cayucupil with the Corporación Mapuche de Nahuelbuta, which was signed on July 25th, 2019.

According to the recommendations of the MTE, it is estimated to appoint a professional with experience in territorial work, especially in approaching Mapuche communities, to request information about the grassroots organisations in the municipal offices of the leaders or representatives for the consultation processes for the RBN or Caramavida Sanctuary in the Cordillera de Nahuelbuta. However, both indicators were modified by similar indicators of territorial management, as explained in section 7 of Adjustments to the Project Strategy, and to date it has not been a requirement to carry out citizen or indigenous consultations. It should be noted that in all these processes, the project works in collaboration with the SEREMI of Environment of the Biobío Region and, together, an invitation is made to the work processes within the framework of territorial instruments. Both representatives of Mapuche communities and civil society are considered in participatory instances. The need for FPIC processes in its planning will be evaluated during the second half of 2021.

12. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative²² approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

An innovative approach is the integration of biodiversity conservation in private territories and outside protected areas, enabling effective biodiversity conservation by improving the productive family farming activities and in larger territories where there are endangered species, together with the landowners. The establishment of pilot farms at the national level has made it possible to have demonstrative units for the implementation of good agroforestry and tourism practices, which have served as a basis for planning the work of both public and private actors in different territories.

Another important and innovative aspect is the integration of the community into local Keule censuses, as this allows to promote knowledge through people who have historically had a relationship with this species. Also, the progress in the nursery of Keule made by CONAF, being the destination of these trees, plantation trials for restoration with the species in private lands. On the other hand, the progress in the formation of private owners of a network of micro-nurseries of Keule.

Social capital has been created under different governance models, such as the interregional Keule network, strengthening local governments in the framework of the Nevados de Chillan - Laguna del Laja Biosphere Reserve and through the conservation landscape proposal in Nahuelbuta. Each of these three cases responds to a particular requirement. The Keule Interregional Network is made up of inhabitants of the Keule distribution area, mainly in the Ñuble and Biobío regions, to share experiences for their proliferation, such as habitat restoration, plant establishment, seed reproduction, fruit collection, among other good practices. The management of the Nevados de Chillán-Laguna del Laja Biosphere Reserve had weakened with the Biobío-Ñuble regional division, so it has been necessary to encourage the participation of local and regional governments to revitalize the work around the Management Plan. Similarly, the Nahuelbuta mountain range is administered in two adjoining regions, but unlike the aforementioned Biosphere Reserve, it does not have a cohesion figure prior to regional separation. Therefore, firstly, it has been necessary to consolidate a narrative of territorial unity based on ecological and cultural criteria as a basis for joint administration.

The project is advancing with innovative actions that have to do with the participation of communities in social collaboration initiatives in times of pandemic, raising awareness about food security through the network of educational gardens bringing natural spaces to urban areas for their awareness.

The project innovates by going beyond municipal ordinances and incorporates conservation criteria in public policy instruments such as PLADECO and PLADETUR.

The piloting of good practices that use biodiversity for the economic and social benefit of smallholders is innovative, using native arthropods, fungi and bacteria to reduce the use of pesticides, as well as creating networks for the conservation of ancestral crops through the network of seed savers and agro-ecological gardens incorporating the last ones as icons of tourism conservation, promoted in partnership with the municipality and local communities, for economic sustainability and diversification of the productive matrix.

²² Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

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

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

The project has a great deal of field work with landowners in areas where the access to internet and connectivity is not the best and, in many cases, not available at all, making it incompatible to maintain the pace of progress activities as with not pandemic.

At the communication and dissemination level, including relevant issues in the agendas of political actors, such as conservation, has been a great challenge due to the prominence of the pandemic. In aspects of health and socioeconomic impacts, the media gave a large percentage of the space to notes that have to do with this issue and its derivatives. The prohibition to visit during lockdown takes away the stories and emotions of the beneficiaries, as well as the possibility of recording with videos and reporting. To cope with this, the extension workers have been key in producing information by bringing stories to the team to prepare communiqués and stories for dissemination.

There is great difficulty in the continuity of field activities, mainly due to the uncertainty regarding the changes of phases in the communes, activities are planned but cannot be carried out and it is necessary to plan again. Every week, we are attentive to the government announcements on the status of the phases by commune in order to coordinate and execute the actions planned in advance.

In some cases, the decrease in confidence and closeness with the people/beneficiaries involved in the project is evident and there has been an attempt to overcome this by having contact through meetings and telephone calls only in those cases where it has been possible.

In relation to environmental education programmes, it is impossible to apply the activities in the Guide and work with students in a practical way. There are no face-to-face activities with students and there is an overload of work for teachers to include new topics related to conservation.

The time for remote working meant that ways forward had to be explored, however, each region, commune and beneficiary is different, as well as the reality of each territory, which has made it necessary to act in a different way. The most important positive side is that it has been possible to carry out activities virtually, especially meetings with institutions whose officials are located in different cities. This has made it possible to optimise the use of time and resources, a key element to achieve several products.

The missions were adapted, reducing only to critical ones and coordinating with other organizations on the ground to reach the territory. Likewise, radical measures were adopted such as not carrying out activities in closed places, regardless of the number of participants.

In view of the current limitations imposed by the Covid19 pandemic, the project was extended within a period of 1 year, to support the achievement of results and counteract the difficulties imposed by the pandemic.

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021 – Highly recommended but not mandatory ²⁴	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	MMA	CASH	\$ 358,070	\$ 72,952	\$ 358,070
		IN KIND	\$ 1,282,851	\$ 102,094	\$ 1,282,851
National Government	CONAF	IN KIND	\$ 1,623,447	\$ 867,514	\$ 1,623,447
National Government	SAG	CASH	\$ 30,000	\$ 7,359	\$ 30,000
		IN KIND	\$ 170,319	\$ 7,103	\$ 170,319
NGO	AUMEN	CASH	\$ 61,400	\$ 4,533	\$ 61,400
		IN KIND	\$ 160,000	\$ 2,200	\$ 160,000
NGO	KEULE ²⁵	CASH	\$ 3,000	\$ 0	\$ 0
		IN KIND	\$ 25,000	\$ 0	\$ 0
NGO	Ética en Los Bosques	CASH	\$ 24,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 24,000
		IN KIND	\$ 277,000	\$ 4,315	\$ 277,000
NGO	Aves Chile	CASH	\$ 1,047,636	\$ 0	\$ 1,047,636
		IN KIND	\$ 403,636	\$ 151,362	\$ 403,636
Private	Forestal Arauco	IN KIND	\$ 397,242	\$ 50,000	\$ 397,242

²³ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

²⁴ Most of the amounts of co-financing materialized, particularly from private and NGO partners, is underreported, due to a lack of reports during the last period as a result of the extraordinary situation produced by the COVID-19 Pandemic. This situation is expected to be emended during the following period.

²⁵ Keule Foundation did not materialized its role as a Project partner and co-financer due to its noncompliance of minimum administrative requirements.

Private	Pioneer, Anpros, Corteva, Syngenta	IN KIND	\$ 416,010	\$ 16,554	\$ 416,010
GEF Agency	FAO	CASH	\$ 31,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 31,000
		IN KIND	\$ 300,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 300,000
		TOTAL	\$ 6,610,611	\$ 1,510,986	\$ 6,582,611

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

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

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

Implementation Progress Rating – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial

compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.