



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

### 2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

## Table of contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	1
1. BASIC PROJECT DATA .....	2
2. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) (DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE) .....	6
3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP).....	14
4. SUMMARY ON PROGRESS AND RATINGS .....	36
5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS) .....	43
6. RISKS .....	46
7. FOLLOW-UP ON MID-TERM REVIEW OR SUPERVISION MISSION (ONLY FOR PROJECTS THAT HAVE CONDUCTED AN MTR) .....	60
8. MINOR PROJECT AMENDMENTS .....	64
9. STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT.....	65
10. GENDER MAINSTREAMING .....	76
11. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES .....	77
12. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES INVOLVEMENT .....	81
13. CO-FINANCING TABLE .....	83

## 1. Basic Project Data

### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Latin America and the Caribbean		
<b>Country:</b>	Chile		
<b>Project Title:</b>	Mainstreaming the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Valuation of Critically Endangered Species and Ecosystems into Development-frontier Production Landscapes of the Arica y Parinacota, and Biobío Regions		
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/CHI/033/GEF		
<b>GEF ID:</b>	5429		
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Biodiversity		
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Ministry of the Environment -MMA, Ministry of Agriculture – MINAGRI (National Forestry Corporation-CONAF, Livestock and Agricultural Service –SAG)		
<b>Project Duration (years):</b>	36 months / 3 years		
<b>Project coordinates:</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Location Coordinates</b>	<b>Collected from:</b>
	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
	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
	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
	Vítor	-18.724958, -70.312827	Google Maps
	Yungay	-37.121407, -72.013188	Google Maps

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	10 January 2017
<b>Start date Project Implementation/EOD:</b>	25 September 2017
<b>End date Project Implementation/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	25 September 2020
<b>End date Revised project implementation (if approved) <sup>2</sup></b>	30 September 2022

### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	USD 2,411,416
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>3</sup>:</b>	USD 6,610,611
<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of 30 June 2022 (USD)<sup>4</sup>:</b>	USD 2,259,284
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of 30 June 2022<sup>5</sup></b>	USD 5,140,404

### M&E Milestones

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:</b>	17 November 2021
<b>Date of expected Mid-term review<sup>6</sup>:</b>	March, 2021

<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

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

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

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

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

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

<b>Date of actual Mid-term review (conducted):</b>	June, 2021
<b>Date of expected Final Evaluation<sup>7</sup>:</b>	September, 2022
<b>Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or FE (provided as Annex)</b>	Yes

### Overall ratings

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

### ESS risk classification

<b>Current ESS Risk classification:</b>	Moderate Risk
---	---------------

### Status

<b>Implementation Status (1<sup>st</sup> PIR, 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):</b>	Final PIR (fourth PIR)
--	------------------------

### Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	Fabiola Lara, Regional Project Coordinator	<a href="mailto:fabiola.larasalinas@fao.org">fabiola.larasalinas@fao.org</a>
	Juan Anjari, National Project Coordinator	<a href="mailto:juan.anjari@fao.org">juan.anjari@fao.org</a>
<b>Budget Holder</b>	Eve Crowley, FAO Chile Representative	<a href="mailto:Eve.crowley@fao.org">Eve.crowley@fao.org</a>

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

<b>Lead Technical Officer</b>	Pieter van Lierop, Forest Officer FAO, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	<a href="mailto:Pieter.VanLierop@fao.org">Pieter.VanLierop@fao.org</a>
<b>GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	Lorenzo Campos Aguirre, RLC GEF Project Task Manager, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	<a href="mailto:Lorenzo.camposaguirre@fao.org">Lorenzo.camposaguirre@fao.org</a>
	Chris Dirkmaat, Executive Officer, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	<a href="mailto:Chris.dirkmaat@fao.org">Chris.dirkmaat@fao.org</a>

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

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

Please indicate project progress towards the objective(s) and the cumulative achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Baseline	Mid-term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level by 30 June 2022	Progress rating <sup>11</sup>
Mainstreaming conservation criteria of the four critically endangered species (Darwin's fox, Chilean huemul, Keule and Chilean woodstar) into the management of	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Strengthened local actors' capacity to implement good forestry and agroforestry practices, mainstreaming habitat conservation for four endangered species</p> <p>(Chilean woodstar, Chilean huemul, Darwin's fox and Keule)</p>	<p>Number of people aware of the importance of the conservation of the four endangered species</p> <p>Number of people trained to implement good forestry and agroforestry practices</p>	<p>One-off initiatives of environmental education and conservation which provide information on the species from an environmental perspective.</p> <p>There is no inter-sectoral coordination.</p> <p>There are no programmes to connect the</p>	<p>1,000 school students, 500 people from municipalities selected.</p> <p>700 civil servants, 100 farmers from municipalities selected.</p>	<p>2,250 school students, 750 people from municipalities selected.</p> <p>1 500 civil servants, 350 farmers from municipalities selected.</p>	<p>2,014 students at schools, 3 883 people from selected Municipalities (90 percent achievement in students indicator and 518 percent achievement in civil society indicator).</p> <p>1,522 civil servants; 731 farmers from selected Municipalities. (102 percent achievement in public servants indicator and 209 percent achievement in farmers indicator).</p>	S

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

<sup>9</sup> Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

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

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

<p>main 'development border' territories in Arica y Parinacota and Biobio regions.</p>		<p>that consider the conservation of the four endangered species</p>	<p>conservation of the four endangered species with the agroforestry and forestry sector management.</p>																				
	<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> The populations of the four endangered species are stabilised by reducing the pressure on their habitats, land-use planning and biodiversity conservation management.</p>	<p>Zones of influence of protected areas under good practice implementation</p> <p># Specimens of endangered species</p>	<p>0 ha</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="783 638 953 1097"> <tr> <td>Darwin's fox</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chilean Huemul</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Keule</td> <td>5000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chilean woodstar</td> <td>400</td> </tr> </table>	Darwin's fox	50	Chilean Huemul	80	Keule	5000	Chilean woodstar	400		<p>501 200 ha area under management plans (indirect); 10 percent of the total area under direct Intervention (50,120 ha).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1157 743 1339 1203"> <tr> <td>Darwin's fox</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chilean huemul</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Keule</td> <td>5000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chilean woodstar</td> <td>400</td> </tr> </table>	Darwin's fox	50	Chilean huemul	80	Keule	5000	Chilean woodstar	400	<p>Good agroforestry and tourism practices under <b>direct</b> implementation: <b>62,611 hectares</b>. Through 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. Distribution by species: Keule, Chilean Coast Range: 1,278 ha; Darwin's Fox, Cordillera de Nahuelbuta: 2,201 ha; Chilean huemul, Cordillera de los Andes, Central Chile: 58,870 ha; Chilean woodstar, productive valleys and Micro-reserves network: 262 ha.</p> <p>Under protected area management plans and other administrative and management/planification instruments, in zones of influence of protected areas (<b>indirect</b>): <b>2,618,375 hectares</b>. Comprised by the following: - Management Plan of Biosphere Reserve Nevados de Chillan -Laguna Laja + Chilean Heumul RECOGE plan: 565,807 hectares;</p>	<p>S</p>
Darwin's fox	50																						
Chilean Huemul	80																						
Keule	5000																						
Chilean woodstar	400																						
Darwin's fox	50																						
Chilean huemul	80																						
Keule	5000																						
Chilean woodstar	400																						

						<p>- Darwin’s fox RECOGE plan + High Value Conservation Areas (private): 1,513,585 ha;</p> <p>-Keule RECOGE plan: 372,863 ha;</p> <p>-Chilean Woodstar RECOGE plan + area under Pladetur Camarones and PLADECO Arica that are current and potential area of specie’s distribution: 166,120 ha).</p> <p>** Differences on indirect area reported historically are due to adjustments in the coverage of the plans throughout its development (zorro, keule). In case of picaflor, new number considers only the area of current and potential distribution of the species under RECOGE, PLADECO y PLADETUR.</p> <p>Area potentially benefited by good practices and management instruments, outside of Chilean woodstar current and potential distribution area: 739,765 ha (301,426 ha PLADETUR Camarones and 438,339 ha PLADECO Arica)</p> <p># Specimens of endangered species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Darwin’s Fox: ~ 90 (D. Moreira 2021 c.p) individuals</li> <li>- Chilean huemul: 84 individuals</li> <li>- Keule: 4,667 individuals</li> <li>- Chilean woodstar: 392 individuals</li> </ul> <p>Specimens estimation: The project has</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



							<p>improved the monitoring capacity of the four species (protocols, institutional capacity and coordination) and the estimated baseline set at the Project formulation phase. The main challenge now is the internalization and adoption of the protocols by public-private institutions and NGOs as a standardized tool to monitor and prioritised threatened sites.</p> <p>Species monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring protocols (Darwin's Fox, Chilean huemul and Arica woodstar) and a census (Keule) have been developed, to adjust the abundance estimates as indicated in the PRODOC.</li> <li>- Regarding Keule, highly threatened areas are being sampled using a method that facilitates the recognition of individuals, avoiding underestimation / overestimation due to regeneration after logging or fire.</li> <li>- For Chilean huemul, one pilot site with new presence and potential reproduction has been found in Jungla Peumayen, Coihueco commune, as well as presence within distribution limits without up-to-date information (pilot site in Antuco commune).</li> <li>- For Darwin's fox, estimates based on potential habitat have been specified and a common protocol has been established for public and private agents.</li> <li>- For Arica Woodstar the protocol was developed by Aves Chile, and the</li> </ul>	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

							methodology transferred to public institutions and NGOs.	
		<p><b>Outcome 3:</b> 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 that provide additional information on the status of the species. New regulations for the classification of wild species.</p>		<p>4 RECOGE plans. 7 municipal ordinance proposals.</p>	<p>4 RECOGE plans: Chilean woodstar and huemul enacted under Presidential Decree; Keule under public consultation; Zorro (under revision by the MMA RECOGE Plan Comitee).  7 municipal environmental ordinance proposals.  Additional achievements: -Integration of biodiversity criteria in the Municipal Development Plan of Arica (PLADECO 2021-2030). -A Tourism Development Plan (PLA-DETUR) for Camarones, as the basis for the construction of the Camarones Commune's PLADECO. - Policy for Biodiversity Conservation, Biobío, that increase potential of sustainability of project's results in the region. -Mainstreaming conservation criteria in the Zone of Tourist Interest (ZOIT) Pinto, Ñuble Region.</p>	HS
		<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 actors.</p>	<p>30-40 percent progress project outcomes</p>	<p>Project outcomes are achieved and demonstrate sustainability</p>	<p>The Resolution N ° 664 12/15/21 of the Seremi of Education of the Arica and Parinacota region mandates the incorporation of the Didactic Unit in school education from 1 to 4 basic for the conservation of the biodiversity and Chilean woodstar.  Monitoring protocols, Manuals on environmental education, Manuals of good practices and information about the species generated by the project with</p>	S

						<p>RECOGES being loaded at MMA platforms (project website, Public Information System SIP, SIMBIO).</p> <p>MMA and CONAF coordinated to present to the Wilderness Protected Areas Committee proposal to annex 5 Micro-reserves' polygons to the Hummingbird of Arica National Monument, part of National Protected Area System. 9 polygons of the micro-reserves for the conservation of the Arica hummingbird and good practices pilots incorporated in the Community Development Plan (PLADECO) and Municipal Environmental Ordinance.</p> <p>Queule pilots, seed center and replication actions incorporated to Mas Bosques Project (CONAF/GCF project 2020-2026). Private-public agreements between INDAP, Forestry Company CMPC and municipalities ensuring replication of pilots of good practices associated with Zorro de Darwin. Chilean Woodstar Tourism Route included in Arica Siempre Activa, as part of the implementation of Tourism Development Plan of the province of Camarones (PLADETUR) expanding visibility to tourists.</p> <p>RECOGEs plans implementation include participation of strategic partners, and lines of action of the plans are part of the investment program for the conservation of species, to be part of MMA budget lines once approved.</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

							<p>Territorial instruments (PLADETUR, PLADECO, RECOGEs, Microreserves Network), management of protected areas and good production practices for the conservation of national biodiversity are likely to be sustained and expanded through the approval and implementation of 5 investment programs/projects presented to the National Fund for Regional Development (FNDR).</p> <p>Leverage amount potential with project proposals and investment programs is for sustainability, replication of actions of (details in Section 3: CLP 15,964,272,421 / USD 18,203,275.</p> <p>Overall:</p> <p>The result of the M&amp;E tool as of June 2022, showed the following level of achievement of the activities of the POA 2021/2022: Component 1: 72%; Component 2: 85%; Component 3: 85% Component 4: 72%; Total POA: 78%.</p> <p>The project has been affected by the social outburst (2019), the pandemic by COVID-19 (2020), the elevation of tension of territorial conflict in Macrozona Sur and is crossing the national constitutional process that will culminate in September 2022. Under this scenario, added the level of ambition of some products and assumptions that did not</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

							concrete as the creation of the Biodiversity national Service, project implementation and some products had to be adjusted (as systematically reported in the PIRs).	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings**

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

### 3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs <sup>12</sup>	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements <sup>13</sup> (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance <sup>14</sup> in delivering outputs
<p><b>Outcome 1.1</b> Strengthened local actors' capacity to implement good forestry and agroforestry practices that consider the habitat conservation of</p>	<p>Number of people made aware about the importance of conservation of the four endangered species. Number of people trained in the implementation of good forestry and agroforestry practices that consider the habitat conservation of the four endangered species</p>		<p><b>Indicators achievement:</b> # People made aware 95 percent # Trained in GAP 95 percent</p> <p>In the reported period, 485 students and 466 people from civil society were made aware.</p> <p>For the reported period, 740 public servants and 63 farmers were trained.</p>	

<sup>12</sup> Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

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

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

<p>four endangered species (Chilean woodstar, Chilean huemul, Darwin's fox and Keule).</p>				
<p>Output 1.1.1. Mechanisms to disseminate updated and permanent information on the status of the four species, which prompt the commitment of local actors, productive sectors and the State</p>	<p>Mechanisms to disseminate information on the status of the four species:                      1. Public Information System                      2. Darwin's fox monitoring                      3. Chilean huemul monitoring                      4. Chilean woodstar website.</p>	<p>In relation to the Public Information System (SIP), the consultancy will submit a technical proposal for an IT adjustment including RECOGE Plans and a follow-up system that is operational and ready to be used, including training reports.</p> <p>As regards the protocols for the Chilean woodstar, a post reproductive monitoring report, a knowledge management activity report and the printing of the Chilean woodstar protocol will be produced. As regards Keule, Darwin's fox and Chilean huemul, the goal is to have validated technical documents, the graphic design, publication and knowledge management in terms of</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1.1. indicator achievement: 95 percent</b> regarding the product indicators.</p> <p>Achievement of the period respect to the Annual Operative Plan (AOP):</p> <p>The web platform of the National Biodiversity Strategy, the Climate Change Action Plan for Biodiversity and the National Biodiversity System (SIMBIO), in the strengthening process with ToR's indicators 37.5% achieved and 67% in progress through the participatory identification of requirements for improvement of the plant and models for the presentation of RECOGE plans built.</p> <p>Darwin's Fox and Chilean huemul monitoring protocol designed and reviewed by experts: <b><u>100 percent achievement</u></b></p> <p>Website operational and updated on a monthly basis: <b><u>100 percent achievement</u></b></p> <p><b>Additional achievements:</b></p>	

for the conservation of biodiversity at local level		content.	Keule monitoring protocol and Chilean wood-star protocol designed and initial knowledge management with professionals from Tarapacá Region.	
<p><b>Output 1.1.2</b> Environmental education programmes on the conservation of endangered species for civil servants in charge of agricultural extension, schools and civil society</p>	<p>(a) Environmental education programme for municipal schools already designed and implemented  (b) Percentage of municipal schools' students of selected communes who have been trained.  (c) Environmental education programme for the general population  (d) # of participants in the programme (40 percent women)</p>	<p>A report on the application of the didactic unit with results of training activities and an agreement on the output roll-out and implementation.  Following this, a technical report focused on decision-makers, based on lessons learned from management and implementation, would be delivered.</p> <p>Capacity transfer to the MZS to be achieved, following a diagnostic assessment of its applicability.</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1.2. indicator achievement: 96 percent</b> regarding the product indicators.</p> <p>Achievement of the period respect to the AOP:  (a) Environmental education programme for municipal schools.  <u><b>100 percent achievement</b></u></p> <p>(b) 2014 students trained (1 079 women and 935 men).  <u><b>90 percent achievement regarding the results indicator.</b></u>  The target of the product indicator "Percentage of municipal schools' students of selected communes who have been trained", set in the PRODOC as 60%, is very ambitious and go beyond of what was set on outcome indicator. Therefore, project team adopted the outcome target (2250 students) to monitor progress of students trained.</p> <p>(c) Environmental education programme for the civil society.  <u><b>100 percent achievement</b></u></p> <p>(d) A total of 466 people participated in the environmental education programme for the</p>	<p>Due to an increase in COVID cases in the community in general and in schools in particular, the Ministry of Education decided to move forward the winter holidays, suspending the educational activities and reducing the implementation in teachers of the Didactic Unit. This fact had an unfavorable impact by shortening the semester program, with prioritization of teaching</p>



			<p>general population during the reporting period 52% are woman.</p> <p><b><u>95 percent achievement regarding the results indicator.</u></b></p> <p>∴</p> <p>The document/output Didactic Unit (DU) validated by collaborating parties (MMA/FAO/MINEDUC), is estimated to be launched in July 2022. Sustainability is ensured through the exempt Resolution of the Arica Education SEREMI that includes the DU in the 2023 educational calendar and the programme management as part of the goals of the Environmental Education and Citizen Participation (EDUPAC) area of the MMA SEREMI.</p> <p>An additional achievement is the capacity building of 64 education professionals, with an investment of CLP19,200,000 (approximately USD 21,300 considering UN June exchange rate), favouring the sustainability of the DU.<b><u>80 percent achievement: Didactic Unit document.</u></b></p>	activities and eliminating the presence of students.
Output 1.1.3. Tools to implement good agricultural, livestock, forestry and	Good agricultural practices manuals for the use of chemicals and farm, livestock, forest and tourist management # of people trained (40 percent women)	Complete five GAP&T manuals for the four species and training on related topics for endangered species.  A study to identify the multiple benefits of the application of good	<p><b>Output 1.1.3 indicator achievement: 96 percent</b> regarding the product indicators.</p> <p>Achievement of the period respect to the POA: Good Practices Manuals completed and 92 percent diagrammed; in the process of co-publication agreement. # People trained 100 percent regarding the results indicator.</p>	Slight delay in the implementation of the study because the economist consultant stepped down; the

<p>tourism practices at community level.</p>		<p>agricultural practices and tourism (GAP-T) as a proposal to the agroforestry sector to consider conservation criteria in sectoral development programmes.</p>	<p>63 farmers trained in the reporting period, 29 women (46%) and 34 men.</p> <p>Implementation of the training programme for users, municipal civil servants and public services completed.</p> <p><b>93 percent achievement</b> regarding the results indicator.</p> <p>Study of multiple benefits of applying GAP-T <b>60 percent achievement.</b></p>	<p>situation was resolved in a timely manner without affecting the outcome.</p>																				
<p><b>Outcome 2.1</b> Stabilisation of the four endangered species populations by reducing pressure on their habitats resulting from land-use planning and management under biodiversity conserva-</p>	<p>Zones of influence under good practices Implementation.</p> <p># number of individuals of the endangered species population.</p>		<p><b>Indicator achievement:</b> Zones of Influence under implemented good practices achieved in a 100 percent regarding results indicators (details on table 1)</p> <p># number of individuals of endangered species population conserved.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1079 867 1654 1372"> <thead> <tr> <th>Species</th> <th>Final target</th> <th>Number of species in the reported period</th> <th>Achievement percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Chilean huemul</td> <td>80</td> <td>84</td> <td>105%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Darwin fox</td> <td>50</td> <td>90</td> <td>180%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Keule</td> <td>2000</td> <td>4667</td> <td>233%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chilean</td> <td>400</td> <td>335</td> <td>84%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Species	Final target	Number of species in the reported period	Achievement percentage	Chilean huemul	80	84	105%	Darwin fox	50	90	180%	Keule	2000	4667	233%	Chilean	400	335	84%	<p>The reduction of the population of Chilean woodstar assessed in the last monitoring report by Aves Chile can be attributed to late assessment done out of the reproductive cycle (due to COVID contagious by monitoring team). Aves Chile also pointed out that possibly climate could be altering the reproduction cycle; next period monitoring is essential to corroborate this downward trend.</p>
Species	Final target	Number of species in the reported period	Achievement percentage																					
Chilean huemul	80	84	105%																					
Darwin fox	50	90	180%																					
Keule	2000	4667	233%																					
Chilean	400	335	84%																					

tion considerations.			woods tar				
<p><b>Output 2.1.1</b> Planning tools for managing protected zones of influence through ecological corridors, mainstreaming biodiversity conservation criteria in productive forestry and agroforestry systems.</p>	<p>Management plan of the Cordillera de Nahuelbuta Biosphere Reserve and its zone of influence Management plan of the zone of influence of the RBNCHLL Proposal regarding Micro-Reserves Network of the Chilean woodstar with the management plan of its zone of influence Proposals to create Nature Sanctuary (in Caramávida Gorge and Santa Gertrudis river basin in the Cordillera Nahuelbuta).</p>	<p>Activities to strengthen capacities in the communes of Cordillera de Nahuelbuta, having as an indicator a diagnostic report on the feasibility of establishing a governance framework to advance in the development of a Conservation Landscape, with a document on the flora and fauna of Nahuelbuta and a cartographic printout for ecological planning of the territory that makes up the conservation landscape. Micro-reserves network created, in the process of strengthening institutional sustainability through the declaration of the same in Arica's PLADECO and the process to extend the PA.  Commitment to prepare and submit a proposal for the creation of three Nature Sanctuaries and contribute to develop a DRC, including collaborative agreements</p>				<p><b>Output 2.1.1 indicator achievement: 100 percent</b> regarding the product indicators.  Achievement of the period respect to the AOP: <b>Territorial management tools</b>  Declaration of the BNUP/FISCAL/CONAF Micro-reserve Network (RM) in Arica's PLADECO. Inter-institutional management with CONAF Arica y Parinacota and CONAF at central level to manage MR sustainability to the National Council of Protected Wildlife Areas by adding the fiscal micro-reserves to the National Monument of the Chilean woodstar.  Sustainability of the Micro-reserve Network by the Municipality of Arica through the implementation of the PLADECO, sharing experiences on landscape conservation and integration of the MR management plan into the development investment proposal to be submitted to the regional government's investment funds. The Network has a management plan. <b><u>100 percent achievement</u></b>  Management plan for the area of influence of the RBNCHLL <b><u>100 percent achievement</u></b>  Proposals for the creation of three Nature Sanctuaries, submitting a dossier to the Ministry of</p>	<p>Forestal Arauco did not consolidate its commitment to the creation of a Nature Sanctuary. In order to compensate for this, it presents the 'Conexión Puma' programme, which seeks to protect and conserve the native forest in Quebrada Caramávida, through the certification of carbon sequestration in activities with the communities associated with the guidelines of the REDD+ project.</p>

		and files of the areas of interest, which will be submitted to the MMA and presented to the Council of Ministers for Sustainability.	the Environment for Quile, Reussland and Peumayen. <b><u>100 percent achievement</u></b>  Finalisation of the capacity strengthening for biodiversity conservation in Cordillera de Nahuelbuta communes. <b><u>82 percent achievement</u></b>	
<b><u>Output 2.1.2</u></b> Good agroforestry, conservation and biodiversity tourism practices implemented by local actors in protected zones of influence, habitats of the four endangered species.	# of good practices that incorporate the conservation of the four endangered species and reduce pressure on its habitats  # of farmers implementing good practices (40 percent women).	Governance agreements for the Chilean woodstar and GAP tourism pilots, as well as sustainability initiatives for the Micro-reserves Network  Governance agreements for Keule, Darwin's fox and Chilean huemul are objectives.	<b>Output 2.1.2 indicator achievement: 100 percent regarding the product indicators.</b>  Achievement of the period respect to the AOP: Good agricultural practices (GAP) implemented in the project: 36 out of 10 defined in the PRODOC (26 additional): Darwin's fox 18 GP out of 7 defined Chilean huemul 10 GP out of 5; Keule 11 GP out of 5; Chilean woodstar 7 GP out of 5.  Reproduction of the GP implemented in Pilot experiences in other farms: Darwin's fox: 60 Chilean huemul: 20 Keule: 63 Chilean woodstar: 18  Governance agreement that provides sustainability to the Chilean woodstar Route, recorded in the minutes of the Camarones PLADETUR Governance Plan, which includes the IMC, SERNATUR, INDAP and the Arica Siempre Activa Programme of Corfo, which has activated the	National Keule census conducted in Maule, Ñuble and Biobío regions.

			<p>route by attracting tourists.</p> <p>The governance for the sustainability of the GAP pilot experience in Arica, focused on INDAP, is making progress through the system for the recognition of Good Agricultural Practices, as well as through inclusion in the regional investment proposal in the component for the development of a sustainable territory.</p> <p><b><u>100 percent achievement</u></b></p>	
<p><b><u>Output 2.1.3</u></b> Systems for the recognition of good practices that contribute to biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p># of systems for the recognition of good practices for the conservation of endangered species</p>	<p>Design of a proposal for a Municipal Recognition System for GAP-T, as part of the MMA/INDAP agreement, mainstreaming biodiversity conservation criteria as an attribute of INDAP's Manos Campesinas Seal.</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1.3 indicator achievement: 50 percent regarding product indicator</b></p> <p>Methodological and design proposal; interviews with institutional actors; progress on system inputs, background and predesign, mechanism, barriers and needs for development and implementation of a recognition system; validation workshop (22.06) to strengthen and validate the proposal for the initial recognition system; management model proposal; standard recognition system with agreed practices; identified and participatively validated barriers and gaps in the implementation of the recognition model.</p>	<p>Absence of professionals from the Municipality of Camarones, reducing the institutional vision, which was compensated with the participation of the Municipality of Arica and a comprehensive background analysis, without affecting the development of the proposal for a recognition system..</p>
<p><b><u>Output 2.1.4.</u></b> Public-private</p>	<p># of public-private agreements, one per region.</p>	<p>The target of this output corresponds to the management for the governance and</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1.4 indicator achievement: 100 percent regarding product indicators.</b></p> <p>Achievement of the period respect to the AOP:</p>	

<p>partnerships that support the implementation of good practices based on recognition systems and biodiversity conservation.</p>		<p>sustainability of the Camarones PLADETUR.</p>	<p>This goal is met and recorded in the minutes of territorial and high-level meetings between the Mayor of Camarones and the FAO Representative, to include PLADETUR in the financing lines to be proposed to the GORE; a proposal for a development investment programme to be submitted in July. The Municipality also committed to use PLADETUR as the basis for the development of PLADECO 2022-2027. Sustainable governance of PLADETUR of Camarones commune.  <u><b>100 percent achievement</b></u></p> <p>Micro-reserve network sustainability with knowledge management and pilots of good agricultural practices.  <u><b>100 percent achievement .</b></u></p> <p>Closing with governance and good practice experiences for the conservation of Keule  <u><b>78 percent achievement ;</b></u>  for Darwin's fox conservation.  <u><b>75 percent achievement ;</b></u>  for Chilean huemul conservation.  <u><b>100 percent achievement</b></u></p>	
<p><b>Output 2.1.5.</b> Methodologies implemented and adapted for the</p>	<p># of conservation methodologies adapted and validated in three regions.</p>	<p>The target was to share the results of the post-reproductive monitoring of the Chilean woodstar in Tarapacá, the results of the Darwin's fox and Chilean huemul monitoring protocol in Los Lagos and Aysén regions, and the results of</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1.5 indicator achievement: 63 percent regarding product indicator.</b></p> <p>Achievement of the period respect to the AOP:</p> <p>The results of the Chilean woodstar monitoring were passed on to the MMA SEREMI, SAG and CONAF of Tarapacá region, ensuring</p>	

<p>conservation of the Darwin's fox on Chiloé Island (Los Lagos Region), Keule in Maule Region, and the Chilean woodstar, in Tarapacá Region).</p>		<p>the governance of the Keule plantations test.</p>	<p>sustainability of the capacity transfer at institutional level.</p> <p>Transfer of the Chilean huemul monitoring protocol of Nevados de Chillán to different public and private actors related to the species, during the Seminar held in June 2022.</p> <p>Finalization of capacity transfer to other regions of the development outcome and implementation of conservation methodologies/monitoring protocols. <b><u>63 percent achievement</u></b></p>	
<p><b><u>Outcome 3.1</u></b> Mainstreaming conservation criteria for the four endangered species into public policies and regional regulatory</p>	<p># of regional public policies that refer to biodiversity conservation criteria.</p>		<p><b>Indicator achievement: 95 percent</b></p>	

frame-works, based on land management experience of Component 2.				
<b>Output 3.1.1</b> RECOGE plans designed (Darwin's fox and Keule), updated (Chilean huemul and Chilean woodstar) and under implementation.	# of RECOGE plans designed and under implementation.	Definitive version of the Keule RECOGE plan to be presented to the Committee of Ministers. Definitive version of the Darwin's fox RECOGE plan to be presented to the Committee of Ministers.	<b>Output 3.1.1. indicator achievement: 100 percent regarding product indicator.</b>  Achievement of the period respect to the AOP:  1 Chilean woodstar RECOGE plan published in the Official Gazette (21 April 2022).  1 Chilean huemul RECOGE plan for Central Chile has been approved and published in the Official Gazette (16 February 2022).  1 Darwin's fox RECOGE plan under review by the 'MMA Plans Committee' and in the pipeline for Initial Determination (2 March 2022).  1 Keule RECOGE plan approved by the 'MMA Plans Committee' in May 2022. The plan is in the process of determination for public consultation.	
<b>Output 3.1.2</b> Five municipal ordinances	# of ordinance proposals designed.	Elaboration of a municipal ordinance proposal for Camarones commune.	<b>Output 3.1.2. indicator achievement: 100 percent regarding product indicator (proposals designed and following approval steps).</b>	.



<p>main-streaming conservation of endangered species in their territorial management .</p>		<p>Elaboration of a municipal ordinance proposal for Los Alamos/ Curanilahue, Angol, Tome, Pinto communes.</p> <p>Strengthening the Tomé Communal Master Plan with biodiversity conservation criteria.</p>	<p>Achievement of the period respect to the AOP:</p> <p>Proposal of an Environmental Municipal Ordinance for Camarones under review by the internal committee of the Municipal Council and subsequent approval by the same.</p> <p>Environmental Municipal Ordinance for Arica approved and being adjusted by the municipal legal department.</p> <p>Ordinance for Los Alamos: Approved by the Municipal Council and to be issued as a decree shortly.</p> <p>Ordinance for Angol: ordinance proposal submitted to the municipality under the process to be published.</p> <p>Ordinance for Tomé: beginning a cycle of citizen participation workshops (June 2022). The ordinance is expected to be approved during the second half of 2022.</p> <p>Ordinance for Pinto: the Municipality received the proposed ordinance and will continue working during this year on its decree.</p> <p><b>Additional achievements:</b> -Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation criteria in the PLADECO of Arica, an instrument for community development and territorial management.</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

			<p>-Strengthening the Tomé Master Plan: although the municipality did not put out to tender the Master Plan update during this reporting year, it did provide current information for the environmental management of the commune. Zones of Ecological Value Interest for the Commune (ZIVEC) were created by Municipal Decree 2785 of 23 March 2022. A ZIVEC display is available on the municipality's website.</p> <p>-The bases of the Environmental Development Fund, with a specific line of bio-diversity conservation, not previously developed in the community, were published on 10 August 2021, by the legal department of the municipality of Angol. (<a href="https://sigtome.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/sidebar/index.html?appid=2244a7a5fbea43c69d1d2fe3f64aa1c9">https://sigtome.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/sidebar/index.html?appid=2244a7a5fbea43c69d1d2fe3f64aa1c9</a>)</p>	
<p><b>Output 3.1.3.</b> Funding proposals for the conservation of endangered species as part of land management.</p>	<p># of funding proposals ready for submission to FNDR and other financing mechanisms.</p>	<p>A funding proposal to safeguard biodiversity through the Regional Government (GORE) Policy Framework of Arica y Parinacota, submitted to the GORE for funding through National Funds for Regional Development (FNDR, Spanish acronym for Fondos Nacionales para el Desarrollo Regional), which will give sustainability to the project outputs and outcomes achieved in the Northern Macrozone.</p>	<p><b>Output 3.1.3. indicator achievement: 100 percent regarding product indicators.</b></p> <p>Achievement of the period respect to the POA: +Investment programme proposal in elaboration process with agreement of presentation by SEREMI MMA to the GORE of Arica y Parinacota in July 2022. The proposal contributes to the sustainable development of the Region, presented to FNDR, in the requested amount of CLP 542,000,000 (USD 618,016).</p> <p>+1 Transfer Project: Biodiversity Conservation in the Biobío Region, Stage 1 for the implementation of the Biodiversity Policy in the</p>	

		<p>Four cooperation agreements to safeguard biodiversity through the Government Policy Framework of Biobío and Ñuble Regions.</p> <p>Development and management of funding projects for the FNDR focused on sustainability of products and results in the SMZ.</p> <p>1 Biobío Region 3 Ñuble Region</p>	<p>Biobío Region, prepared for the FNDR Programme - Budget Law 2022. BIP Code: 40037828-0. Implementation period 48 months. Requested amount: CLP 1,297,304,000 (USD 1,479,252).</p> <p>+3 projects for application to FNDR-FIC funds of the Regional Government of Ñuble, aimed at sustainable development in the Nevados de Chillan Laguna del Laja Biosphere Reserve (Chilean huemul). (1) Sustainable Environmental Management Programme Biological Corridor Nevados de Chillan - Laguna del Laja Biosphere Reserve, Ñuble Region. Executing body: EULA-Chile - Environmental Sciences Centre, Schools of Environmental Sciences, Engineering, Forest Science, Agricultural Engineering (Chillán Campus) and Geology, Universidad de Concepción. Amount requested: CLP 350,000,000 (USD 399,088). Implementation: 48 months. In process of signing agreement. (2) Programme of Productive Innovation and Territorial Development of the Biological Corridor Nevados de Chillán - Laguna del Laja Biosphere Reserve, Ñuble Region. Implemented by the Schools of Environmental Science, Engineering, Forest Science, Agricultural Engineering (Campus Chillán) and Geology, Universidad de Concepción. Amount requested: CLP 350 000 000 (USD 399,088). Implementation: 48 months. In process of signing agreement. (3) Programme for the Sustainable Development of the Coast of Ñuble: Integrated management, productive chain and conservation of the Natural Heritage. Implemented by the School of Natural and Oceanographic Sciences, Universidad de Concepción. Amount requested: CLP 344 968</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

		<p>1 Collaborative project for Darwin's fox conservation.</p>	<p>421 (USD 393,351). Implementation: 48 months. This project will include the Quile estate as a potential tourist attraction on the coastal border of the commune. In process of signing agreement.</p> <p>(1) Collaborative Coexistence Hen Coops Project for the conservation of Darwin's fox, Trongol Alto, Curanilahue, implemented. Executing agency: Comité Hortalicero with the support of the Municipality of Curanilahue, Prodesal Curanilahue, Endangered species Conservation Initiative Project, Forestal CMPC and INDAP. Donors: CMPC CLP 30,000,000, INDAP CLP 10,000,000, total of CLP 40,000,000 / USD 45,610.</p> <p>(1) National budgetary item proposal for species conservation (<b>100 percent achievement</b>) and submitted in September 2021 by MMA to the Congress with unfavourable result.</p> <p>(1) Proposal of a Public Investment Programme for the conservation of endangered species and invasive alien species (<b>100 percent achievement</b>) with active participation of the Species Department and the Office of Planning, Budget and Management Control of the Ministry of the Environment, amounting to CLP 652,000,000 per year for 20 years with an estimated total budget projected of CLP 13,040,000,000 (USD 14,868,871). The Investment Programme proposal was submitted to the National Investment System for</p>	<p>Budgetary item proposal submitted to Congress and defended by the former Minister of the Environment in the framework of the 2022 Budget Law, with unfavourable result. It is proposed to be re-launched by the current administration in the context of the new government.</p>
--	--	---	--	---

			evaluation by the Budget Division of the Ministry of Finance on 17 June (implementation date). The initiative is the result of the joint work and financial contributions of the GEF Endangered Species Project GEF/CHI/033 and the Beavers Project GEF/CHI/034.	
<b>Outcome 4.1.</b> Results-based management approach.	Project outcomes achieved and prove sustainability		<b>Cumulative indicator achievement</b> considers the average achievement of the indicators of each of the components of the <b>LFM</b> . Prodoc: 93 percent regarding results indicator  <b>Average Achievement</b> of the AOP Components of the period : 78 percent	
Output 4.1.1 Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system, which provides constant information on the achievements regarding project outcomes and outputs.	# of semi-annual Project Progress Reports (PPR).	Building up a verifiers' database of project indicators, activities, outputs and outcomes.  Implementation of a monitoring tool.	<b>Output 4.1.1. indicator achievement: 100 percent regarding product indicators.</b>  Achievement of the period respect to the AOP: Project documents database built up and made available in Share-point facilitating the access to project information by the parties (80 percent achievement).  A Monitoring and Evaluation Tool developed and implemented in August and December 2021 and in March and June 2022 (totalling four implementations); <b>100 percent achievement.</b> Monitoring and evaluation of project implementation and implementation of the AOP improved. Results-based management included in the design of the AOP specifically in the framework of activities and tasks focused on outcomes with defined indicators and task verifiers; technical and financial management focused on effectiveness and efficiency	The structure of the database is achieved; the inclusion of verifiers is continuous until the end of the project as are achieved.

		Preparation of half-yearly report for the period July to December 2021 Annual Report Preparation (PIR) June 2021-July 2022.	strengthened through continuous reporting under responsibilities assigned in the AOP and M&E tool.  A six-monthly report July-December 2021 completed; <b>100 percent achievement</b>  An Annual Report July 2021 to June 2022, completed; <b>100 percent achievement</b>	
Output 4.1.2 Mid-term review and final evaluation completed and implementation and sustainability strategies in line with its recommendations.	Mid-term evaluation report. Final evaluation report.	Final Project Evaluation.	<b>Output 4.1.2. MTR indicator achievement: 100 percent</b> <b>FE 100 percent progress for the period.</b>  Project coordination with FAO Regional responsible for leading the evaluations performed; Terms of Reference completed; international consultant in the hiring process and national consultant in the selection process.	Final evaluation scheduled for the second half of July to September.
Output 4.1.3 Publication of good practices and	Systematization  Good practices manuals for field officials in eradication, control, early warning and Restoration.	Systematisation focused on knowledge management of the experiences and learning from the project.	<b>Output 4.1.3. indicator achievement: 89 percent product indicators.</b>  Achievement of the period respect to the AOP: Systematisation in the process of development, <b>57 percent achievement</b>	Type of contract during the period that included the diploma course, limited the monthly time

<p>lessons learned.</p>		<p>Knowledge management activities focusing on capacity transfer, sustainability and replication.</p> <p>Project closing activities.</p>	<p>Methodology and proposed structural framework and thematic scope defined; good practice experiences, lessons learned and feedback; initial draft of document completed and revised in 2nd version.</p> <p>A national meeting was held to share biological conservation experiences in the Chilean huemul territory, with an impact on regional institutional agreements for the sustainability of the experiences and an agreement to present an investment programme in the Ñuble region; strengthening the interregional initiative of the biological corridor.</p> <p>A meeting was held to share experiences in the conservation and recovery of Keule. Main result: institutionalisation of a pilot site with the Mas Bosque Project and the Seremi of the Environment. The final stage of the trail will be financed through Mas Bosque with an investment of CLP 14,000,000. This agreement will be made official by means of an administrative act in July.</p> <p>Two capacity transfer activities with institutional counterparts on the progress of the study about the benefits of good practice implementation and development of the recognition system. Validation in progress and feedback on recommendations and inputs conducted.</p>	<p>allocated for systematisation. Mandatory work break of the consultant; and document review by the parties has limited progress towards outcome. Systematisation expected to be achieved in August with a document published.</p> <p>Planning of knowledge management is scheduled from July to August, by species, territory and specific outcomes.</p>
-------------------------	--	--	--	--

		<p>Governance and sustainability for project closure.</p>	<p>The governance in the Northern Macrozone in the period, with a 100 percent achievement, focused on the sustainability of regional outputs and outcomes: a meeting was held between the FAO Representative and the Mayor of Camarones, reaching agreement on the sustainability of the Municipal Ordinance which today is in the internal regime commission of the Municipal Council and in July it will be approved by this body; sustainability of PLADATUR through its incorporation as a line of investment in the investment proposal submitted to regional development funds; agreement to participate in the study of the benefits of GAP-T and in the development of a proposal for a system of recognition of GAP implementation. With the regional government, an agreement of interest was reached between the MMA Seremi and the Governor as part of the presentation of an investment programme with the aim of safeguarding the sustainability of outputs and outcomes achieved by the project in the region; an investment proposal was drawn up and submitted in June.</p> <p>As a result of three missions conducted in the Southern Macrozone, with a <b>100 percent achievement</b>, an agreement was signed between the FAO Representative and the Governor to contribute to the elaboration of the biodiversity policy proposal along with an investment programme. The second mission conducted by the National Coordinator helped to capture the territorial vision of the pilot</p>	<p>Scheduled for the Macrozone and at national level in August and September, including a report on the main outputs and outcomes, the result of the systematisation and sustainability</p>
--	--	---	---	---



			<p>experiences of good practices to scale them up and ensure their national sustainability and to focus the study on the identification of the benefits of GAP implementation and the recognition system as part of the proposal for the agricultural sector. The third mission conducted by the LTO together with the project team and the authorities present, was the definition of a roadmap to transfer the experience of the Biobío Region in the formulation and approval of the Regional Biodiversity Policy to the Ñuble Region, in line with the project's exit strategy and outputs and outcomes sustainability.</p> <p>Governance at the national level, with a <b>100 percent achievement</b>, focused on the work agreement with INDAP and its Development Division, ensuring INDAP's participation in the development of the study to identify the good practice benefits, the development of the recognition system and the review of the project's documentary products to assess their adoption. The same has been done with ODEPA.</p> <p>Collaborative partnerships in the Southern Macrozone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Partnership with the Más Bosques/CONAF project and Seremi of the Environment, Biobío region, for the continuity of good practices with Keule and replication.</li> <li>+ Public-private partnership for the implementation of good practices in land</li> </ul>	<p>achievements and projections. The revision and adoption of documents was delayed due to the time needed for the drafting, revision and layout of some the GAP-T manuals.</p> <p>Limited to a period of 2 months due to the postponement of contract for health problems of the consultant responsible for communication. This was partially solved after hiring a layout designer to move forward with the Northern Macrozone manuals.</p>
--	--	--	---	---

		<p>Implementation of the communication strategy focused on outputs and outcomes sustainability and knowledge management.</p>	<p>management and conflict management with wild carnivores through the construction of coexistence chicken coops in the Trongol Alto sector, Curanilahue commune. Participants: Municipality of Curanilahue-PRODESAL, INDAP, Forestal CMPC, Seremi of the Environment, Biobío Region, and the Project for the Conservation of Endangered Species.</p> <p>+ Public-private partnership for the replication of good practices in land management and mountain agriculture with the construction of greenhouses and power tillers, Agua Santa Sector, Purén. Participants: Municipality of Purén, Forestal CMPC and the Project for the Conservation of Endangered Species.</p> <p>+ Development of biodiversity policy for Ñuble with the Seremi of the Environment and the regional government.</p> <p>+As part of the tender 'Training Course in Education for the Conservation of Biodiversity and its Threats', selection process N° 2020/FLCHI/FLCHI/107823 of the Project 'Conservation of Endangered Species', two undergraduate theses were prepared: (1) 'Education and communication programmes for conservation in Chile: analysis and proposals to develop more effective programmes' and 'Evaluation of an education course for conservation: knowledge, effectiveness and barriers to design effective programmes' of the Natural Resources Engineering course, Universidad Austral.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

			Communication strategy developed and implemented in a 100 percent; having strengthened the project website outreach; disseminating the project's action milestones; building a database of the communication and knowledge management beneficiaries; having favoured the strategic communication focused on knowledge transfer.	
--	--	--	---	--

## 4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

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

Component 1 aimed for strengthening good practice capacities in its outcome indicators focused on raising awareness on biodiversity conservation and on GAP training, shows a 95 percent , respectively. Output 1.1.1. aimed for obtaining mechanisms for disseminating information on the conservation status of the four species, the indicator achievement reaches 95 percent. This measure is made up of the achievement of the public information system of 80 percent as of the date of the report and progress in meeting the target; by the publications of monitoring protocols for the four species, already diagrammed in a 100 percent, and the management of the project's web platform in a 100 percent through the communication strategy implemented. Output 1.1.2. focused on environmental education shows an average achievement of 98 percent regarding output indicators, consisting of an environmental education programme achieved 100 percent along with the relevant manuals for professionals, teachers and students; school children made aware in a 95 percent, being affected by the impact of COVID on student attendance to school and lack of access to virtual education; the environmental education programme for the population (public officials and beneficiaries) achieved and implemented in a 100 percent and with a 95 percent of the number of people trained, 40 percent of whom are women. Another achievement is the participatory development with the implementation of the Didactic Unit as a pilot in Arica, with a 100 percent achievement with regional sustainability for its implementation. Output 1.1.3. dedicated to the achievement of tools for the dissemination of good practices, the achievement of the GAP-T manuals is a 92 percent , making progress in the layout to achieve a 100 percent, and the indicator of the number of public officials and beneficiaries trained in GAP-T has reached a 100 percent; however, only a few are left to conclude the programmed training programme activities (92 percent). As a complementary achievement, a study is underway to identify the social, cultural, economic, environmental and biodiversity benefits of applying GAP-T, indicating progress towards the 60 percent.

Component 2 aimed for strengthening territorial management for the stabilization of the conservation of the 4 species; the outcome indicator of this Component shows a 100 percent HS rating in the surface indicator and 96 percent in the monitoring indicator of the 4 species; reflecting the level of compliance with the Tracking Tools. Output 2.1.1. aiming for the development of planning instruments to manage influence zones of protected areas, under the ecological corridors approach, with biodiversity conservation criteria, shows a 100 percent, reflected through the creation of the Chilean woodstar Micro-reserve Network with the management plan for its influence zone, a network made up of 14 polygons, plus the management plan. At present, five of them are in the process of sustainability managed by the Seremi of the Environment with CONAF and by the Ministry of the Environment through the Wildlife Protected Areas Committee to be annexed to the Chilean woodstar Monument. In addition, the Municipality of Arica will provide sustainability to nine of the polygons that make up this network within PLADECO framework and the proposal for investment submitted to the FNDR. Three proposals (100% ) have been submitted to the MMA for evaluation and approval in the Southern Macrozone for the creation of nature sanctuaries, one in the Chilean huemul territory in Jungla Peumayen, one in Reussland in

Cañete linked to Darwin's fox, and one in the Quile sanctuary related to Keule conservation, as well as the development of a management plan for the RBNCHLL's zone of influence (with 100%) in the Chilean huemul habitat. The actions have been accompanied by capacity strengthening activities for each of the species, contributing to the achievement of Component 1 indicators, raising awareness and good practices. The development of the Nahuelbuta Conservation Landscape was discontinued due to the obstacles to make progress in due governance with FPIC given the territorial conflict in part of the territory. Output 2.1.2. aimed for the development of good agroforestry practices for the conservation and tourism of biodiversity in the habitat of the four endangered species shows a 100 percent as well as a 100 percent in the transfer of training on GAP-T, meeting the indicator of people trained. The actions focused on finishing the good practice pilots; training and governance for scalability, sustainability and replication, for example in the Darwin's fox territory. Output 2.1.3. the effort has been focused on completing the pilot experiences on good practice with the development of a recognition system for the implementation of these practices, achieved in a 60 percent, making progress towards the target as planned. Output 2.1.4. has made progress with a 100 percent in strategic partnerships in both macro zones, resulting in 17 agreements; the last four in the Southern Macrozone focused on the replication and sustainability of good practices for the conservation of Keule, Darwin's fox and the development of a biodiversity policy for the Ñuble region. Output 2.1.5 has developed conservation methodologies for the 4 species in a 100 percent, which includes pilot experiences, monitoring protocols and RECOGE plans, but shows a 63 percent in capacity transfer to other regions; knowledge management for Keule conservation outcomes was achieved for replication in the Araucanía region and GEF Wetlands. The Chilean huemul conservation seminar provided knowledge of the Aysén region and enabled decision-makers in the Ñuble region to launch a regional biodiversity policy. Both outcomes enabled conservation issues to be introduced in the Ñuble and Araucanía Seremis.

Component 3 focused on strengthening public policies and regional and local regulatory frameworks, mainstreaming conservation criteria for the four endangered species based on territorial management experiences, shows a 95 percent, evinced by the development of four Recovery, Conservation and Sustainable Management Plans, one for each species. The Chilean woodstar and the Chilean huemul RECOGE Plans have been approved by the Council of Ministers for Climate Change and Sustainability and the Presidential Resolution; the Keule and Darwin's fox RECOGE Plans, which have already been developed, are under review by the Plans Committee, showing a 100 percent for Output 3.1.1 indicator. In the case of Output 3.1.2. which addresses the strengthening of management instruments including the scope of environmental conservation and biodiversity, with a 95 percent for the Output indicator, reflected in the update of the Arica Communal Development Plan with this approach and with the presentation of proposals for Municipal Ordinances for the Municipality of Arica and Camarones, both under legal review and, in the case of Camarones, to be authorized by the Communal Council shortly. In the Southern Macrozone, five environmental ordinances have been prepared and submitted. In the municipality of Los Alamos, the ordinance was approved but has not been officially published; in Tomé it is in the citizen participation stage; Curanilahue, Angol and Pinto have received the proposed ordinances and the municipalities are committed to complete the administrative process for their promulgation during the second half of 2022. In addition, in the Biobío region, a proposal for a regional biodiversity policy was submitted and is about to be enacted. To strengthen the sustainability of the territorial outputs and outcomes, another course of action has been to safeguard the funding, showing a 100 percent for Output 3.1.3 indicator, with the presentation of proposals for investment programmes to be financed by regional funds for the development of FNDR submitted to the regional governments of Biobío,

Ñuble and Arica. At the national level, we have contributed to the Ministry of the Environment with the submission of a Budget Item proposal in 2021, which will be re-launched by the current administration. An investment programme for 20 years for the conservation of endangered species, including invasive alien species and the implementation of 14 RECOGE Plans, was recently submitted to the National Public Investment System, for review and potential approval by the Budget Directorate of the Ministry of Finance. In addition, a proposal for the agroforestry sector is currently under development, consisting of the outcomes of the GAP pilot experiences, the outcomes of the study to identify the benefits of implementing good practices and the development of the recognition system for the implementation of GAP-T. The financial management was supported by the development and implementation of a strategy for the sustainability of outputs and outcomes and by a financing strategy.

Component 4, which focuses on results-based management (RBM) of the project, shows a 93 percent of the outcome indicators of the initiative and a 79 percent of the AOP for the period. During the period, the RBM was supported by the development and implementation of a monitoring and evaluation tool implemented in four moments in the period, strengthening the evaluation of progress towards results, the focus of the project management and of each of the team members; allowing the elaboration of a limited AOP based on accountability and achievement of targets, facilitating the implementation of sustainability and financing strategies (100% Output 4.1.1.). The Semi-Annual Report to December 2021 and Annual Report - PIR have been produced (100%/Output 4.1.2) as well as the reports of previous periods. In this period, the recommendations of the Mid-Term Review have been addressed, specifically: the national coordinator position was created, facilitating the results-based management; the development and implementation of M&E tools, the financing strategy and the sustainability strategy; the RBM, the integration, scaling up and management for the sustainability of outputs and outcomes were strengthened; as well as the safeguarding of gender and indigenous issues and risk management. Progress has been made regarding planning and coordination for the implementation of the final evaluation in July-September. In addition, Output 4.1.3. has focused on knowledge management with an 89 percent rating for the indicator, which considers the environmental education manuals, GAP-T manuals, monitoring protocols and the systematisation of experiences and learning with a progress rate of 57 percent. Other aspects were the strengthening of governance from the national to the regional level as a catalyst for the implementation of some outputs, as well as from the local and regional level to facilitate the targeting and scaling up and sustainability of other outputs. In addition, knowledge management actions began to be implemented based on the outputs and outcomes achieved, as well as the implementation of a communication strategy focused on enhancing the website, dissemination of achievements and knowledge management, broadening the target audience of the information, decision-makers and territorial action managers.

The project management in the period has also focused on improving results-based management guided by the implementation of a monitoring and strengthening tool applied every three months, strengthening continuous management improvement; the design and implementation of the AOP focused on the achievement and sustainability of outputs and outcomes. Management benefited from the implementation of a sustainability strategy and a governance and financing strategy mainstreamed in the AOP. Sustainability of outputs and outcomes is being achieved through institutional governance arrangements such as, for example the network of micro-reserves through institutional and municipal management; the submission of investment proposals to regional funds with regional funding potential in the regions of Arica, Biobío and Ñuble

and another at national level for the conservation of species with funding from the budget directorate; investment from private companies, as in the case of experiences in the Southern Macrozone; agreements with regional governments with proposals for an environmental policy as in the case of Biobío and a development agreement in the case of Ñuble; and strengthening the national participation of INDAP and ODEPA in the development of the products that make up the proposal for the agroforestry sector, seeking the inclusion of the institutional vision and goals, validation, ownership and sustainability of the products through institutional management.

In summary, the cumulative achievement of the result indicators of the components is 93 percent and the achievement of the AOP is 78 percent in the period; however, it is clarified that the current AOP extends from July to September 2022, outside the reporting period. Furthermore, it is specified that the AOP contains 88 tasks in total, distributed by output and components, where five percent show delays in their implementation, eight percent are not yet due for implementation, ten percent were cancelled for justified reasons beyond control and management of the project, 32 percent are under implementation and 45 percent have been achieved.

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

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	<b>FY2022 Development Objective rating<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>FY2022 Implementation Progress rating<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons<sup>17</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>The outcome indicators achievement of component; the output indicators achievement; and the progress and achievement level of AOP tasks. The positive change is given in the implementation of results-based management, implementation of the M&amp;E Tool, sustainability and financing strategies and with this, the AOP targeting under a project-exit strategy focused on actions that will facilitate the achievement of outputs and outcomes contributing to the achievement of outcome and output indicators, together with national and regional governance management centred on sustainability, scalability and replication, and knowledge management.</i>
<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	The project has made significant progress in terms of the implementation of outputs and outcomes, expecting a 100 percent progress by the end of the project. Although, there are specific indicators that could not be achieved due to exogenous factors, such as mobility restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic and the social and political outburst of 2019, the project has exceeded other key indicators and has demonstrated significant impact in the territories and the local communities. This is backed by an independent economic valuation of the good practices implemented by the project. On the other hand, the project has contributed in terms of instruments and the policy framework to promote the conservation of endangered species. However, due to the delay in

<sup>15</sup> **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>16</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – Rating of the extent to which the implementation of project components and activities is in compliance with the approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>17</sup> Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence



			the approval of the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service Law, sustainability of Project's approach and products has been weakened and relies on different continuity initiatives and agreements with executing entities and strategic partners.
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point<sup>18</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>The project has been successful in terms of implementation. It has resulted in the development and implementation of relevant policies and instrument with the involvement of the local communities and relevant regional stakeholders promoting and strengthening the conservation of the species and biodiversity in the territories The project also incorporates the social and economic value of biodiversity and its conservation with 'good practice' initiatives in areas of tourism, agriculture and forestry and developed an effective communication strategy. Nonetheless, its implementation has been affected by the COVID pandemic and other external factors which has required adaptations and solutions, all professionally managed and implemented by the project team and the implementation agency.</i>
<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<i>The project has been implemented in a challenging context over the last three years: social riots, COVID-19 pandemic, constitutional process, increased tension in the Southern Macrozone due to the State/Mapuche conflict. The measures adopted during the last year and a half, in line with the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation, and the adjustments to the intervention strategy adapted to the national and macroregional context, have allowed satisfactory progress. Of note in the period for the Environmental Education Programme is the Didactic Unit with regional sustainability, the regional biodiversity policy in Biobío, the FPIC process as the basis for decision-making on actions in the area of influence of Darwin's fox, the formulation and presentation of budget programmes and investment projects in the areas that mainstream biodiversity in the agroforestry, tourism and educational sectors, the recovery and conservation plans for the four species, the ordinances at the municipal level, and the results-based management of the project. Qualitative and quantitative evidence of the socio-environmental and economic value of mainstreaming biodiversity in agroforestry and tourism practices is being consolidated on the basis of the project's experiences and is being passed on to the institutional framework.</i>

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

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

<b>FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>MS</b>	<p><i>In its final year of implementation, and months before closure, the project has been able to secure important achievements, especially in terms of raising awareness in the civil society on the importance of biodiversity mainstreaming into planning and productive sectors. The project has also produced important information and tools regarding monitoring and conservation of the four endangered species, that will be used by the public institutions after the project is over. However, the project had to deal with several external factors during its implementation that hindered progress and forced the project to rethink the ways to achieve some outcomes. The nature of the project itself, the nexus between conservation and production, is a topic that will usually encounter resistance by several stakeholders, and this was even more complex due to a key legislation that was not passed in the country that would create a specialized service for biodiversity, has to deal with the pandemic, changing authorities and priorities and social conflicts. In this context, the project was successful in allying with key local and regional actors. Nonetheless, some of the intended results were not possible such as the establishment of a Biosphere Reserve or the alternative that was the Conservation Landscape, again for reasons external to the project, but that could affect the long-term sustainability of the results for some species. During the last months of implementation, it will be crucial to ensure that the stakeholders that have participated in the project adequately institutionalize and appropriated the results achieved, to ensure their sustainability.</i></p>
--	----------	-----------	---

## 5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

1. 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.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
<b>ESS 1: Natural Resource Management</b>				
<b>ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats</b>				
<b>ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
<b>ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management</b>				
<b>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement</b>				
<b>ESS 7: Decent Work</b>				
<b>ESS 8: Gender Equality</b>				
<b>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</b>				
<b>There are indigenous communities in the areas surrounding the project intervention zones. The project activities will have no negative impact in indigenous lands. On the contrary, the good forest and agriculture sustainable practices that are being conducted could be implemented in</b>	The members of indigenous communities will participate in the process of free, prior and informed consent that will take place before starting the	- For actions related to the conservation landscape in Nahuelbuta territory with the presence of indigenous communities	- Reinforce the inclusion of the native peoples' approach in the final outputs of the last consultancies and	1. Regional Coordinator Southern Macrozone. 2. Territorial Extension Specialist.

<p><b>indigenous communities land, considering their ancestral knowledge.</b></p>	<p>operations of the project in the first year in the communes of the Arica y Parinacota and Biobío Region.</p>	<p>(Southern Macrozone), the team implemented the FPIC process. This tool was used to compile primary and secondary information that was essential to make the decision to interrupt the work, because of the absence of the necessary conditions for a participatory and inclusive process in accordance with FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and Convention No 169.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consultancies hired and conducted during the period consider indigenous and native peoples' approach.</li> <li>- The team collaborated with indigenous peoples in the Southern Macrozone and received guidance and information on the FPIC process</li> </ul>	<p>in the process of systematisation of project outcomes and lessons learnt.</p>	<p>3. National Project Coordinator 4. In coordination with the LTO and Native Peoples' team.</p>
---	---	--	--	--

		from FAO regional and national indigenous peoples' team.		
<b>New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY</b>				
<b>Initial ESS Risk classification</b> (At project submission)	<b>Current ESS risk classification</b> Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>20</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.			
Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk			

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

N/A

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

## 6. Risks

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

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
--	--------------	---------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------	---

---

<sup>21</sup> Risk ratings means the overall risk factors whether internal or external to the project which may affect project implementation or the possibility to achieve project objectives. The project risks should be rated according to the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

1	<p><b>Economic risk:</b> Difficult access to market for products under recognition systems of biodiversity</p>	High	Y	<p>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.</p>	<p>There are two consultancies in progress that contribute to mitigate this risk: i) a study to value, recognise and differentiate products from producers' farms, identifying the social, cultural, economic, environmental and biodiversity benefits resulting from the implementation of Good Agricultural Practices and Tourism; ii) the development of a proposal for a system of recognition of GAP-T implementation. Both consultancies will contribute with key information to INDAP, ODEPA, SERNATUR, municipalities, for the implementation of their territorial development and management tools; to promote existing and new tools (recognition system) that facilitate the positioning of products and services provided under GAP and with consideration to biodiversity criteria.</p> <p>The current context of rising cost of living and food, and the fact that agroforestry is one of INDAP's priorities, may favour the promotion of local markets and the medium- to long-term institutionalisation of the project outputs, such as the GAP-T recognition system. Among the strategic themes of INDAP's current administration are environmental sus-</p>	
---	--	------	---	---	---	--



					<p>tainability focused on the development of agroecology, food security, gender issues, the water crisis and climate and environmental awareness and environmental education with capacity strengthening for institutional officials, associativity and cooperativism, and native peoples. The project has held meetings with INDAP authorities and strengthened the participation of institutional focal points in specific actions to develop the elements that make up the proposal for development of the agroforestry sector. In this strategic framework, the project's actions in environmental education, through the transfer of capacities based on the pilot experiences in good agricultural practices and tourism and the participatory development of the identification of the benefits of the implementation of GAP-T in social, cultural, economic and environmental issues and for biodiversity, together with the development of the recognition system for the implementation of GAP-T, are a contribution to INDAP's lines of action, contributing to risk management through institutional work. The replication of GAP-T experiences in the Southern Macrozone contributes to minimising risk at the territorial</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	---	--

					level.	
--	--	--	--	--	--------	--

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	<p><b>Climate risk:</b> Climate change acceleration further worsens the chances of species survival</p>	Medium	Y	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.	The project promoted the implementation of management instruments and good practices in the territory with a view to improving the quality and connectivity of species habitats and their monitoring, with a total area of 5 478 376 ha as of June 2022 (62 349 ha of which corresponded to direct management with the implementation of good agricultural practices and tourism). Some examples of the management tools are the Micro-reserves Network for the conservation of the Chilean woodstar habitat; nature sanctuaries proposed for the conservation of Darwin's fox and Chilean huemul habitat; implementation of the management plan for the Nevados de Chillán Biosphere Reserve; Recoge plans developed, one per species to contribute to mitigate threat factors; monitoring protocols to support species recovery and conservation; proposed regional biodiversity policy for Biobío and proposed environmental municipal ordinances.	

3	<p><b>Organizational risk:</b> Organizational weaknesses of partners and public-private partnerships prevent the effective project implementation</p>	Low	Y	<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 rates. The project will also reduce this risk through the implementation of good practices that have been successful in previous experiences of FAO.</p>	<p>Recruitment of a national coordinator whose work has included the implementation of monitoring and follow-up tools; improvement of results-based management and strengthening the team management focused on governance and sustainability of institutional and financial outputs, as well as institutional and financial knowledge management.</p> <p>Based on the knowledge management strategy and in line with sustainability strategies, knowledge exchanges and capacity transfer were promoted between partners and institutional actors at macro-regional and national level.</p> <p>Three missions were conducted from the central level to the Southern Macrozone to strengthen high-level management and gather elements for the integration of outcomes at national level focused on replicability and sustainability. In the Northern Macro-zone, the high-level communication was strengthened, led from the central level with the different institutional actors, local and regional governments.</p> <p>The specific consultancies to identify</p>	
---	---	-----	---	--	--	--

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
					the benefits to implement GAP-T to develop recognition system proposals and regional and national investment proposals have favoured central and regional institutional participation and progress towards the validation and ownership of outputs and outcomes sustainability.	

4	<p><b>Political risk:</b> Lack of political will to support and favour sustainable production landscapes. Change of authorities, elections in May 2021: mayors, governors, regional councillors</p>	Medium	Y	<p>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 care when recording and promoting ecosystem services of associated landscapes production by recognizing 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>The project has undergone changes in local, regional and national governments, national institutional directors, heads of divisions and departments, and some focal points. In keeping with the same, the strategy has adopted a national and regional approach, at high political and technical levels, based on the project's achievements and contribution to local, regional and national policies, inviting and facilitating participation in the achievement of outputs. A sustainability and financing strategy was implemented, as well as a strategy for effective and relevant communication and knowledge management as tools to support capacity strengthening.</p> <p>The current government programme on environmental and biodiversity issues, together with INDAP guidelines, favours the project implementation in line with its outputs and outcomes. Management, governance and sustainability actions are based on this framework.</p> <p>Based on the extensive work carried out in the GAP-T pilots, a specific consultancy for the identification</p>	
---	---	--------	---	---	---	--

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
					and assessment of the environmental and socio-economic benefits of the GAP-T implementation which will be made visible in the document on project outcomes systematisation and other communication and closure activities, is in its final stage.	

5	<p>Social risk: Low interest of the indigenous people that live outside the project intervention zones who could reject the project activities.</p>	High	Y	<p>Members of indigenous communities will participate in the Free, Prior, Informed Consent process that will take place before the project inception in the first year, in the Biobío Region communes. According to the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and the Environmental and Social Management Guidelines, the process of Free, Prior, Informed Consent must take place and generate the corresponding complaint mechanisms.</p>	<p>Stakeholder consultation is permanently considered in project decision-making, planning and actions implementation.</p> <p>For actions related to the conservation landscape in Nahuelbuta territory with the presence of indigenous communities (Southern Macrozone), the team applied the FPIC process during the second half of 2021. This tool enabled to collect primary and secondary information that was critical to decide to discontinue the work, because of the absence of the necessary conditions for a participatory and inclusive process, in accordance with the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and Convention 169.</p>	
---	---	------	---	---	--	--



	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
6	<b>Territorial risks:</b> Red Zones Mapuche Conflict/ State of Chile	Medium	N	Establish field work protocols, considering potential risks and preventive and mitigation measures.	<p>The national coordinator together with the Southern Macrozone coordinator and the zonal team analyse the progress in the territory every week, due to the escalation of the Mapuche conflict during the last year, safeguarding the security of the project team, the beneficiaries and the institutional parties. The permanent dialogue process in the area and the preventive early warning of the United Nations system has been an element of support for decision-making.</p> <p>As regards the field visits to 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 including the local community and municipal professionals in the visits.</p>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>21</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
7	Health risk: Global situation, COVID 19 pandemic.	Medium	N	Implementation and enforcement of health measures of the National Health Authority in accordance with the Step-by-Step Plan and UN and FAO health measures.	Compliance with the Step-by-Step Plan; restrictions on face-to-face events and field trips; compliance with self-care measures; compliance with vaccination plan and mobility pass; implementation of measures according to the step-by-step plan per region and commune according to active cases reflected in travel plans; strengthening of virtual and telephone communication and applications such as WhatsApp; application of isolation measures in case of Covid-positive cases, complying with the health report and monitoring the evolution.	

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

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
High	Moderate	<p>Due to the fact that prevention and mitigation measures have been proposed and implemented in a timely manner, especially in view of the change of authorities and territorial conflict in the Southern Macrozone, in addition to the improvement of the health context imposed by the COVID 19 pandemic, the overall risk of the project has been reclassified as Moderate.</p> <p>Risks have been permanently monitored as part of the implementation of the annual operational plan and managing any potential impacts with prevention and mitigation measures.</p> <p>Strategies and actions have been implemented based on the situational analysis; use of the monitoring and evaluation tool and feedback from the project team with local and regional vision together with the Lead</p>

		<p>Technical Consultant, delegated by the Lead Technical Officer, and Task Manager of FAO Chile; as well as the vision of the institutional counterparts and support from the National Project Management and the Seremis of the Environment.</p> <p>Strategies have been designed and implemented in support of results-based management, in the form of an operational plan, accompanied by a sustainability, financing, communication and a knowledge management strategy.</p>
--	--	---

## 7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

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

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
<p><b>Recommendation 1: Adaptation to the new context and prioritisation.</b></p>	<p>The planning proposed and approved by the Steering Committee has been permanently monitored by the project team, following a results-based management strategy and developing and applying the monitoring and evaluation tool four times during the period. In relation to the Pandemic, the norms and plan of the national health authority and the United Nations was duly observed; the implementation of the AOP and participatory monitoring has had a positive impact on the analysis, decision-making and continuous improvement of management, strengthening the project exit strategy and focusing on the achievement of outputs and outcomes, sustainability, financing, and knowledge management.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 2: Ensuring the maximum possible achievement of all outputs and outcomes.</b></p>	<p>The team was reinforced with the recruitment of a national coordinator; the focus on results-based management and continuous improvement of management was enhanced; a targeted AOP was developed; the strengths of the team and mainstreaming of capacities between the macro-regions were boosted internally within the project; a monitoring and evaluation tool was developed and implemented; a focus was placed on the project's exit strategy consisting of a sustainability, financing, communication and a knowledge management strategy; and risks have been monitored on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>Due to changes in local, regional and national government administrations, successive briefings and meetings have been held to reinforce agreements with partners, updating deadlines and targets, which are then monitored on an ongoing basis. The measures described in the previous paragraph have promoted the participation of the new authorities focused on the achievement of outputs and outcomes as well as technical and financial sustainability.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 3:C.1. Extension period</b></p>	<p>In line with this recommendation, the project was extended until September 2022; the project budget was managed according to outcomes with a view to effectiveness and efficiency.</p>

<p><b>Recommendation 4: Greater engagement of partners in the project and better positioning vis-à-vis the entire community.</b></p>	<p>Over this period, the stakeholders' participation has been strengthened through the following actions: the AOP design was reinforced with governance, knowledge management, outreach and sustainability and through its implementation it has favoured the participation and agreements with national and regional stakeholders. The implementation of the communication strategy focused on knowledge management, strengthening the dissemination of the information produced has favoured the linkage with the different stakeholders by sector, actors and national, regional and local level; the website was relaunched, favouring its own dissemination and public and partner access; the target network for dissemination was expanded with the participants in the diploma course and the biodiversity course, with officials and institutional focal points, teams from other GEFs, etc. The participation of strategic institutions was strengthened through high-level governance actions from FAO together with the MMA, with national and regional directorates and headquarters, safeguarding the vision, association with institutional targets, validation, ownership and outputs and outcomes sustainability.</p> <p>The participation of the communities has been strengthened through activities for the transfer of GAP-T capacities to peers and other actors and through the replication of experiences together with the development of public-private partnerships, specifically in the Southern Macrozone. Likewise, the participation of companies, municipalities and INDAP has been strengthened; in the Northern Macrozone, through actions for governance and sustainability of the PLADATUR and the Chilean woodstar route, the Micro-reserves Network and the development of the investment proposal, the participation of the beneficiaries participating in the pilots, SERNATUR, CONAF, INDAP, and the municipalities of Arica and Camarones was strengthened. The development of studies on the benefits of the implementation of GAP-T, the recognition system, the development and implementation of the didactic unit and the information system have strengthened national and regional institutional participation at the decision-making level.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 5: Definition of the governance level and resources for project continuity.</b></p>	<p>The governance strategy was strengthened with the participation of the institutions in specific products that comply with each organisation's own indicators; this was reflected in the AOP.</p> <p>The project teams have consolidated their integration and contribution to the Regional Ministerial Environment Secretariats to strengthen the institutional ownership of the project objectives and contribution to institutional management. As sustainability and financing strategy was designed and implemented, focused on the development of investment</p>

	<p>proposals for regional governments to be financed by Regional Development Funds in Arica, Biobío and Ñuble, with a view to giving sustainability to the project outputs and outcomes, mainstreaming biodiversity in regional policies and strengthening the implementation of regional development strategies and communal development plans. A proposal is being developed for the agroforestry sector, with the participation of national and regional institutions, consisting of the pilot experiences of GAP-T, a study of the benefits of the implementation of GAP-T and a proposal for a system of recognition of the implementation of GAP, all with the aim of strengthening institutional management by mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and the habitat of the four species through the implementation of GAP-T.</p> <p>Regarding environmental education, the development of the Didactic Unit focused on the Project Based Learning methodology has been strengthened, which links and articulates the Seremi of the Environment Education of Arica. This projection gives sustainability to the environmental education programme, teacher and student training with the capacity to be replicated at national level.</p> <p>To strengthen the MMA with a national approach and favour the conservation, recovery and sustainable management of endangered species and the implementation of the RECOGE Plans, a proposal for an investment programme for the conservation of endangered species was elaborated and submitted to the national investment system.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 6: Gender, minority groups, indigenous peoples and local community policy.</b></p>	<p>After improving competencies and knowledge on gender, indigenous peoples and cultural aspects, the new consultancies integrate this vision in their development so that outcomes reflect these approaches. This is reflected in a study to identify the benefits of implementing GAP-T and the proposal for a recognition system for the GAP-T implementation.</p> <p>Capacity transfer activities continue to promote the participation of men and women while considering gender aspects in planning and systematisation.</p> <p>For the development of the conservation landscape in Nahuelbuta territory with the presence of indigenous communities, the team applied the FPIC process. The use of this tool allowed for the collection of primary and secondary information that was essential for deciding to discontinue the work, because there were no conditions for a participatory and inclusive process, in accordance with the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and Convention 169.</p>

<p><b>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe</b></p>	<p>An exit strategy that considers elements of results-based management, institutionalisation, replication and scalability of initiatives, financing, communication and knowledge management has been formulated in 2021, with input from the team and main counterparts, and is being implemented at macro-regional and regional levels. It considered the targeting of actions, the search for agreements and public/private funding for institutionalisation and sustainability of the main achievements of the project. This strategy also considered the exchange of knowledge and the transfer of capacities based on the main achievements and lessons learned from the project to the counterparts, at the macro-regional and national levels.</p> <p>In parallel, and related to this strategy, a monitoring and evaluation tool was designed and is periodically implemented to ensure results-based management and continuous improvement.</p>
---	---

## 8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to five percent as described in Annex 9 of the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy<sup>22</sup>. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. Provide supporting documents as annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	N/A		
Components and cost	N/A		
Institutional and implementation arrangements	N/A		
Financial management	N/A		
Implementation schedule	N/A		
Executing Entity	N/A		
Executing Entity Category	N/A		
Minor project objective change	N/A		
Safeguards	N/A		
Risk analysis	N/A		
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5 percent	N/A		
Co-financing	N/A		
Location of project activity	N/A		
Other	N/A		

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



## 9. Stakeholders' Engagement

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

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
<b>Government Institutions</b>			
<b>Ministry of the Environment - MMA</b>	<p>Responsible for the general execution of the project. As national environmental authority responsible for environmental regulations and compliance with international agreements in Chile. It shall be responsible for the general management of the project and the design and implementation of RECOGE plans for Darwin's fox, Chilean huemul, Keule and Chilean woodstar and develop environmental education and dissemination activities.</p> <p>The MMA leads the Project Steering Committee. The Regional Ministerial Secretariats (SEREMI) of the MMA will chair the Regional Technical Committees.</p>	<p>Support in the processing of RECOGE plans for the Chilean woodstar, Darwin's fox and Keule in the Committee for binding plans and actions for plans approval.</p>	

<p><b>National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) Ministry of Agriculture</b></p>	<p>Project co-executing institution participates in the steering committees and collaborates in activities related to the production, maintenance and monitoring of plant species.</p>	<p>The main outcomes are potential, as the deadlines agreed with the institution to mainstream priority territories as protected areas.</p> <p>SMZ: significant participation of CONAF of Biobío and Ñuble. During the reporting period, the institution provided strategic support in obtaining outputs for monitoring Chilean huemul in central Chile and adopting pilot farms as part of the management of the Más Bosques project for good practice sustainability at territorial scale.</p> <p>Keules nursery and growing in CONAF's Seed Centre. Plants used for restoration and environmental education. It also collaborated with maintenance and distribution of plants produced by the project.</p>	<p>The challenge is to ensure that CONAF prioritises the Micro-reserves as protected area in its budget planning. In addition, the production for the recovery of endangered plant species such as the Chañar and Keule should be considered within its tree planting programme.</p>
<p><b>Livestock and Agricultural Service (SAG) Ministry of Agriculture</b></p>	<p>Permanent member of the Project Committee. Participates in the steering committee and the regional technical committees and is also part of the governance of RECOGE plans. Co-executing project partner of the project.</p>	<p>In the Southern Macro-zone, they have conducted a pathogen analysis for Keule, a relevant information to consider in the Keule plant nursery and growing.</p> <p>The institution has fulfilled the co-financing commitments through its participation in the committees.</p>	<p>Greater involvement in the control of invasive alien species that threaten native fauna is desirable.</p>

<p><b>National Tourism Service (Sernatur)</b></p>	<p>Strategic actor in the awareness programme and dissemination of information on endangered species. Participate in the Regional Technical Committees.</p>	<p>It will include good practice manuals of the four species of the Project in the 'Sello Verde' course as a special module of good practices for tourism. Defined the Jungla Peumayen site as a national tourist attraction.</p> <p>This Institution has collaborated beyond its basic commitments since it has become part of the governance of territorial management mechanisms such as the PLADETUR of Camarones and has incorporated the micro-reserves and some pilot sites of the Chilean woodstar Route into its promotional attractions.</p>	<p>An important challenge is for the institution to contribute to formalising and training service providers by replicating what has been achieved in the pilot tourism projects in Arica y Parinacota region.</p>
<p><b>National Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP) Ministry of Agriculture</b></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, building partnerships focused on strengthening professional capacities, and reaching agreements to implement good practice pilots in territories of beneficiaries. It is part of the National Steering Committee and participates in the sub-committees of species and RECOGE plans.</p>	<p>During the reporting period, the main result was a framework agreement between INDAP and the MMA (second version of the agreement is being drafted) whose objective is to mainstream biodiversity conservation criteria in development instruments and institutional agreements at the national level for the development of family farming. The agreement will be executed through a work plan between the two institutions.</p> <p>Good productive practices with conservation criteria were financed through Prodesal programmes in Curanilahue (Darwin's fox) and Penco (Keule)</p>	<p>The main challenge is to ensure that the work plan agreed between MMA and INDAP is implemented at a national level and beyond the Project.</p>

		communes in the Biobío region. In San Fabian commune, Prodesal adopted the good practice farm model (Chilean huemul), replicating the experience of other Project pilots.	
<b>Regional Government of Biobío (GORE)</b>	Strategic partner for the implementation of the project's biodiversity policy in Biobío region.	The design of the policy programme made it possible to continue the work on endangered species for the region as part of the strategic areas of this public policy.	Challenge: approval of biodiversity policy and funding programme by August 2022.
<b>Regional Government of Ñuble (GORE)</b>	Strategic partner to conserve biodiversity at regional level.	It supports the Seremi of the Environment of Ñuble to develop a biodiversity policy in Ñuble.	Challenge: presentation of the Endangered Species project and proposal for funding in July 2022. The political support for this initiative will be announced in this meeting.
<b>Ministry of National Assets</b>	Its role is to facilitate bailment of fiscal land that may be included in some category of conservation areas. Depending on the area, the loan would be delivered to the national system of Protected Areas, municipality or private sector.	During the reporting period the Institution has facilitated the protection of priority areas through inter-institutional efforts with CONAF and the MMA in the initiative for the protection of the Micro-reserves Network.	An important challenge for this institution is to include restrictions on the exploitation of the landscape in its land allocation protocol through indicators such as the maintenance of native flora and/or the conservation of ecological corridors, among others.
<b>Regional Governments (GORE) of Arica y Parinacota and Biobío</b>	Coordinate with the MMA actions for institutional strengthening, so they can have a key role in the prioritization of regional regulations and investment	The regional governments have considered sustainable development issues as relevant contributors to the achievement of EDR.	The challenge is to get budget for the programme proposals that the Project is putting forward.

	projects for the conservation of endangered species, through relevant allocation.		
<b>Municipalities of Arica y Parinacota</b>	Opportunity to strengthen their role and technical capacity of the environmental teams, to ensure good practices sustainability.	During the reporting period, the municipalities of Arica and Camarones made progress in the consolidation and enhancement of policy instruments and territorial management focused on biodiversity conservation. To some extent, this may be interpreted as a result of the impact of the Biodiversity Diploma Course, the Governance and Local Development Seminar, and technology transfer, which resulted in the introduction of Conservation Criteria in the PLADECO of Arica, the development of the PLADETUR of Camarones, and the Community Network of School Gardens, among others.	The main challenge is to share the knowledge acquired by the technical and political teams with a view to public service in the framework of sustainable development.
<b>Municipality of Cobquecura, Ñuble region</b>	There is direct work with the local environmental officer. All the activities related to the Keule in the commune are informed and worked jointly.	The municipality worked together with the project to conduct the Keule census at the community level.	The challenge is to ensure that the municipality implements the environmental education in areas with Keule. At the same time, to ensure that these places can be included in the guidelines of the Más Bosques Project of CONAF for the sustainability of the project.
<b>Municipality of Tomé, Biobío region</b>	There is direct work, with the local environmental manager and the	Development of instrument: Community Zones of Interest of Ecological Value (ZIVEC)	The challenge is to pass the ordinance during the second half of 2022.

	<p>municipal tree nursery manager. There is direct participation in the pilot that the project implements in rural mountain zone. Its role has been to introduce Keule protection and conservation into environmental community policies.</p>	<p>and participatory process for the environmental ordinance, which includes Keule protection.</p>	
<p><b>Municipality of Cañete, Biobío region</b></p>	<p>Its role has been to support the project and to facilitate joint opportunities for the promotion of rural tourism based on biodiversity conservation in general.</p>	<p>It contributed to the coordination of the Public-Private Board for Tourism in the Cayucupil Valley, a key initiative where companies, public services and entrepreneurs, including members of the Corporación Mapuche Nahuelbuta, worked together. This is the origin of the group of inhabitants who were trained in the reproduction, plant nursery and growing and planting trials of Keule in Nahuelbuta, a process developed together with the Grupo Ecológico Altué.</p>	
<p><b>Municipality of Purén, Araucanía region</b></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>It is part of the strategic partnership for the implementation of good practices for the conservation of Darwin's fox in Purén. It provides logistic support to the owners of the project's pilot site.</p>	
<p><b>Municipality of San Fabián, Ñuble Region</b></p>	<p>Work with the municipality's Prodesal. Its role was to establish a pilot farm at the community</p>	<p>Implementation in Chilean huemul habitat, through the Prodesal of San Fabian and INDAP Ñuble region, a good practices pilot</p>	<p>The challenge is to continue replicating good practice pilots at the community level to</p>

	level, as a demonstrative unit for Chilean huemul conservation.	property for the conservation of Chilean huemul.	improve the Chilean huemul habitat.
<b>Municipality of Coihueco, Ñuble Region</b>	The Municipality participates directly through the productive development unit.	Logistic support and dissemination of the work of the Huemules de Peumayen Nature Sanctuary. Included the pilot property of Jungla Peumayen in the community tourism plan and supported the articulation of environmental education activities.	
<b>Municipality of Pinto, Ñuble Region</b>	The Municipality participates directly through the productive development unit	Installed with municipal funds the Chilean huemul conservation signage developed by the project in the Las Trancas valley. Permanent support in the transfer of project outcomes to different actors in the community.	While the municipality has a proposed ordinance, its commitment is to have it approved by the council in the second half of 2022.
<b>Municipality of Pelluhue</b>	There is no direct work with this municipality, only general interviews and presentation of the project.	No work done during the reporting period.	
<b>Municipality of Penco</b>	Reactivation of the relationship after the halt of activities due to the pandemic and social riots in Chile. Community census of Keule, participation in the preparation of Keule RECOGE Plan and training in environmental education.	No work done during the reporting period.	
<b>Municipality of Los Alamos, Biobío Region</b>	Participation in the project at various levels. Environmental education plan and	Agreement on proposed ordinance and in the process of approval by the municipality.	The ordinance is expected to be published on the

	<p>sending citizen signatures to the Seremi of the Environment requesting the creation of the Quebrada de Caramávida Nature Sanctuary, currently owned by Forestal Arauco.</p>	<p>No work done during the reporting period.</p>	<p>municipality's website this semester.</p>
<p><b>Municipality of Contulmo, Biobío Region</b></p>	<p>The Municipality participates in inter-institutional meetings of Darwin's fox Environmental Education Programme and facilitates territorial processes.</p>	<p>No work done during the reporting period.</p>	
<p><b>Municipality of Angol, Araucanía region</b></p>	<p>The 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>Progress was made in terms of the ordinance during the reporting period. At the same time, a municipal fund was created to finance environmental projects in the community mainstreaming biodiversity.</p>	<p>While the municipality has a proposed ordinance, the municipality is committed to have it approved by the council in the second half of 2022.</p>
<p><b>Municipality of Antuco, Biobío Region</b></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>No work done during the reporting period.</p>	
<p><b><i>Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs)</i></b></p>			
<p><b>AvesChile</b></p>	<p>They will participate in the Regional Participation Committees. They will also make</p>	<p>For the reporting period, the NGO has complied with the agreed baseline commitments.</p>	<p>An important challenge is that the NGO has to incorporate professionals from the MMA and</p>



	available their monitoring methodologies to unify the procedure and will support project outputs through letters of agreement.		CONAF, from Arica y Parinacota and Tarapacá regions, in its field activities.
<b>NGO Aumen</b>	They participate in Regional Committees and in the work developed to obtain the methodology for Chilean huemul monitoring. Implementation of good practices for Chilean huemul through a letter of agreement in San Fabián-Coihueco.	They participated in the Chilean huemul transfer activity by giving two talks. They are a permanent actor in the implementation of the Chilean huemul RECOGE.	Get the approval of the Chilean huemul RECOGE Plan for Temperate Forests and Patagonia, which is being supported by different institutions in Chilean Patagonia.
<b>Fundación Nahuelbuta</b>	They participate in the Regional Committees and in the Darwin's Fox RECOGE Plan	Letter of agreement.	
<b>Agrupación Los Huemules, Las Trancas Pinto</b>	Community group for the defence of Chilean huemules and the environment in general. It has good political partnerships in the territory and supports the logistic activities of the Project.	They participated in a Chilean huemul transfer activity by giving a talk and facilitate the processes in the territory.	
<b>Private sector entities</b>			
<b>ANPROS Arica y Parinacota</b>	ANPROS is an organisation that represents the seed industry in the Region of Arica y Parinacota and includes Corteva (former Pioneer) among its companies.	The main achievement with this association is that they have allocated productive areas to conservation zones through the use of functional floral strips for the shelter and feeding of the Chilean woodstar.	The main challenge is that of the seven companies that make up the association, the four that are still inactive and do not contribute to the MMA/ANPROS agreement can be added.
<b>Pioneer (Du Pont Group)</b>	Support the implementation of good practices pilots and outreach programmes.	The main achievement of this collaborator is the donation of water for the Chaca micro-reserve, the MNPA and the thematic	The most important challenge is that the water donation remains coordinated with the SEREMI of the

		garden of the Chaca school.	Environment beyond project participation.
<b>Forestal Arauco</b>	<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.</p> <p>Field activities have been conducted in forest lands with the presence of Keule, to learn about the work for the species conservation.</p>	<p>Work has been done together with the Municipality of Hualqui, in an area for Keules restoration in the Forestal Arauco property.</p> <p>Arauco presents a new protection scheme for Quebrada de Caramávida through the Conexión Puma project.</p>	
<b>Forestal CMPC</b>	<p>Key actor to promote rural development in sectors threatened by degradation in Cordillera de Nahuelbuta. The company aims to develop a model for environmental improvement in rural areas as part of its corporate responsibility.</p>	<p>The company earmarked resources for the construction of coexistence chicken coops in the Darwin's fox habitat. This initiative is part of the replication of the Trongol Alto Curanilahue pilot.</p>	<p>It is expected to replicate the Purén pilot project providing financial resources from the company for the construction of 11 greenhouses and three power tillers. This is being evaluated with key stakeholders in the territory to identify risks due to the territorial conflict.</p>
<b>Private property owners</b>	<p>Key actors in the implementation of the project. They make their land available for the implementation of good conservation practices.</p>	<p>The implementation activities of the pilot sites were completed during the reporting period. The institutionalisation of sites in the Southern Macrozone is looking for the sustainability of the initiatives. Landowners support the project to replicate it in nearby sites with additional resources from private contributions.</p>	<p>The main challenge is to maintain the institutionalisation and thereby generate collaborative projects of good productive practices with conservation criteria.</p>

<b><i>Others[1]</i></b>			
<b>Universidad de Tarapacá</b>	It operates in the territory of interest to the Project.	The institution's contribution during the reporting period is unremarkable.	The main challenge is for the University to fulfil the commitments acquired as part of the monitoring team of the Chilean woodstar RECOGE Plan.
<b>Universidad de Concepción</b>	Its role was to design the first natural Keule distribution map, contributing to the institutionalisation of a pilot project in Penco (San José).	No participation during the reporting period.	The challenge is to ensure that different University schools teach environmental education and do research activities at the San José pilot site.
<b>Universidad Católica del Maule</b>	Strategic partner in scientific studies on Keule.	Follow-up study of the establishment of Keules plants located in different areas of their natural distribution.	The challenge is to publish this research in scientific journals. This information will be made visible in August 2022 with international researcher, Keule subcommittee, Seremi of the Environment.
<b><i>New stakeholders identified/engaged</i></b>			
<b>Municipality of Hualqui</b>	Its role in the project has been to participate in a public-private partnership for the restoration of land with Keule.	It has been involved in restoration and maintenance of Keule plants and accompanying species.	It is expected that the collaborative relationship forged during the project will be maintained over time, engaging the entire community.
<b>NGO Dosel</b>	Its role was to support Chilean huemul monitoring in areas of San Fabian, where the project had not planned to monitor it.	No participation during the reporting period.	

<sup>0</sup>[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

## 10. Gender Mainstreaming

<b>Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>Briefly describe progress and outcomes during the reporting period</b>
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during implementation.	No	Although no gender analysis was done, the socio-environmental and economic valuation study started in the first half of 2022 includes guidelines that will allow the evaluation of the impacts of good practices in the pilots assessed, as well as the proposal of the recognition system for the GAP-T implementation.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of equal participation in workshops and trainings.</li> <li>- Consideration of gender aspects when planning activities.</li> </ul>
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	No	
b) improving women's participation and decision making	No	
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	No	
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	All data are disaggregated by gender.
Staff with gender expertise	No	
Any other good practices on gender	No	

## 11. Knowledge Management Activities

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

<p>Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.</p>	<p>The project does not have a knowledge management strategy approved in the CEO Endorsement.</p> <p>The project developed a knowledge management strategy as part of the communication strategy, that was strengthened and implemented in the reporting year.</p> <p>The project produced good agricultural and tourism practices manuals representative of the territories where the experiences were carried out.</p> <p>The project built a database in share point where the documents are hosted. They are also hosted on the project's website.</p> <p>The systematisation of the initiative, which will culminate with a publication of the systematisation, is under development and the result will be disseminated in regional and national closing activities. The document will be hosted on the project website and in the database of the Ministry of the Environment, FAO publications bank and shared with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Other good practices and lessons learned considered are: the environmental education programme and development of the Didactic Unit that applies the project-based learning methodology; territorial management and governance for biodiversity conservation (a milestone to highlight is the formulation of the Biobío biodiversity policy); and identification of social, economic, cultural, environmental and biodiversity benefits with gender and indigenous perspectives based on a study of the pilot sites.</p>
---	--

<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>Yes, the project developed a communication strategy focused on the project exit stage and dissemination of the AOP 2021-2022 milestones, re-launching the website and expanding contacts as target audience, and knowledge management focused on publications produced by the project and knowledge sharing.</p> <p>Success: A Communication Strategy related to milestones resulting from the activities per product defined in the AOP, strengthening the participation and visualisation of strategic regional and local stakeholders, contributing to institutional management in the territory, strengthening environmental and biodiversity policy and work and reaching out to the public.</p> <p>Challenge: To ensure that the communication and knowledge management strategy obtains a better thematic visualisation in national institutional decision-makers together with knowledge management and sustainability of outputs and outcomes, in order to demonstrate the contribution of the project in a comprehensive manner from the local-regional to the national level.</p>
<p>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>	<p>In the 3 documents listed above, which are in the final stage of development, stories, verbal quotes from beneficiaries and photographs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Study of identification of social, economic, cultural, environmental and biodiversity benefits as a result of good practice implementation.</li> <li>- Proposal of a recognition system for good practice implementation.</li> <li>- Document of project experience systematisation.</li> </ul>
<p>The experience of a beneficiary from the Northern Macrozone, an indigenous woman, demonstrates the co-benefits of good practices implementation.</p> <p>Ms Fresia Beyzaga, an Aymara woman, is a farmer and INDAP user from Caleta Vítor, in the Arica Commune, who has 3.9 hectares of vegetable and fruit tree production. INDAP Regional selected her as a subject of interest for the implementation of GAP, so the initiative began the work for the implementation of a good agricultural practices pilot in a passion fruit crop with ecological soil management and the use of floral strips, with combined benefits of improving soil fertility through beneficial microorganisms and reducing the incidence of pests and diseases through arthropod controllers, resulting in a friendly alternative to the environment and people's health.</p>	

This pilot is one of the most successful examples in the Northern Macrozone, as it allowed to eliminate the use of agrochemicals, reducing the costs of inputs and labour, producing passion fruit of a comparatively superior quality than in conventional farming, getting better sales price.

Another benefit additional to the environmental benefits is the cultural ecosystem services related to the farmer's mental health, as the flower strips eventually became a garden that she visits every afternoon and enjoys spending time in a space surrounded by nature, improving her health and spiritual connection.



Please provide links to related website, social media account.

[Sitio web del Proyecto GEF Especies Amenazadas  
https://gefespeciesamenazadas.mma.gob.cl](https://gefespeciesamenazadas.mma.gob.cl)

Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.

**Publications to date:**  
 Stories:  
 Gabriela's journey  
 Darwin's fox  
 Keule  
 Decalogue of the Chilean huemul  
 Book: Trun el Gonfoterio  
 Short story: Knowledge of the Keule and the Darwin's fox  
 Final Keule project report  
 Chilean woodstar RECOGE plan  
  
 Pilot sites in the Northern and Southern Macrozones: description and videos.  
  
 Chilean woodstar monitoring paper.  
  
**Videos:**  
 Rescuing the Chilean huemul in central Chile.  
 Protecting Biodiversity in the Biobío Region.

	<p>Environmental Education Programme of Chilean woodstar.</p> <p>Monthly news for more information can be found at the website <a href="https://gefespeciesamenazadas.mma.gob.cl/">https://gefespeciesamenazadas.mma.gob.cl/</a>.</p>
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details</p>	<p>Victoria Valencia, journalist <a href="mailto:Victoria.Valencia@fao.org">Victoria.Valencia@fao.org</a></p>



## 12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

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

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, if applicable.

Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If the answer is yes, briefly described how.

An extensive process of gathering information and background information was conducted during the year 2021 as input for decision-making on the direction of the planned work in the Nahuelbuta territory, with the presence of indigenous peoples. A diagnosis of the territory, informal and bilateral meetings with different stakeholders have been conducted throughout the development of the project, as part of the FPIC process. The following is a brief explanation of the justification for the decision taken with respect to the project goal of creating the Cordillera de Nahuelbuta Biosphere Reserve.

A proposal for the Cordillera de Nahuelbuta Biosphere Reserve, an area with an important presence of Mapuche communities, was developed during the first half of the project. This process was interrupted after a period of broad dissemination in the territory and a joint analysis among the main partners and political actors related to the proposal, within the framework of the Regional Technical Council of the Southern Macro-zone of the project. Later, to meet this Territorial Management goal, the Project team proposed the development of a Conservation Landscape, and the organisation of the team was adapted to have a dedicated professional. This instrument has objectives and processes similar to those of the Biosphere Reserve, but with a more decentralised organisation coordinated by the municipalities. This change of strategy was put forward to and approved by the project's national Steering Committee.

Despite the strategies for adaptation to the complexities of the territory, such as changing the tool for a management proposal for local governments and also proposing a plan for adaptation to the COVID-19 pandemic and security conditions for the team due to territorial conflicts, the proposal for territorial management and governance system has not found the political and social conditions for its adoption. Political and social conflicts are currently expressed in the form of direct violence by various private actors and police and military control. Access to and ownership of land, devoted to the extensive forestry industry and in the hands of a few landowners, is being questioned. This situation has been harnessed by other local motivations (such as timber theft) with an escalation of violence, with state intervention through militarisation of the area and the declaration of a state of exception, a legal instrument of the country, on several occasions.

In view of this situation, the project team decided to stop the process of dissemination of the Conservation Landscape and to cancel the Free Prior and Informed Consent process required by this tool. After gathering background information through bilateral consultations with territorial actors and secondary information, it has been concluded that moving forward with Territorial Planning and Management is a complex proposal which requires agreement on the land ownership and management. When part of key

actors in the discussion, such as some sectors of indigenous peoples and their rights over ancestral territories, are in permanent conflict with another actor that exercises legal ownership, the development of a formal governance body is a risky process. The escalation of violence in these project areas is such, that in June 2022 all missions to the Cordillera de Nahuelbuta that involve travelling on secondary roads not patrolled by police or military personnel have been cancelled, in order to protect consultants and partners.

### 13. Co-Financing Table

<a href="#">Sources of Co-financing[1]</a>	Name of Co-financer	<a href="#">Type of Co-financing[2]</a>	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	MMA	CASH	\$358,070	\$72,952	\$48,734	\$358,070
		IN KIND	\$1,282,851	\$158,852	\$69,117	\$1,282,851
National Government	CONAF	IN KIND	\$1,623,447	\$4,423,600	\$815,800	\$4,423,600
National Government	SAG	CASH	\$30,000	\$0	\$7,359	\$30,000
		IN KIND	\$170,319		\$7,103	\$170,319
ONG	AUMEN	CASH	\$61,400	\$0	\$4,533	\$61,400
		IN KIND	\$160,000		\$2,200	\$160,000
ONG	KEULE	CASH	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
		IN KIND	\$25,000		\$0	\$0
ONG	Etica Los Bosques	CASH	\$24,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$24,000
		IN KIND	\$277,000		\$4,315	\$277,000
ONG	Aves Chile	CASH	\$1,047,636		\$63,362	\$1,047,636
		IN KIND	\$403,636	\$200,000	\$88,000	\$403,636

PRIVADO	Forestal Arauco	IN KIND	\$397,242		50,000	\$397,242
Empresa Privada	Pioneer	IN KIND	\$416,010	\$0	\$13,120	\$416,010
	Anpros			\$0	\$1,177	
	Syngenta				\$2,437	
GEF Agency	FAO	CASH	\$31,000	\$30,000	\$15,000	\$ 31,000
		IN KIND	\$300,000	\$250,000	\$150,000	\$300,000
		<b>TOTAL</b>	\$6,610,611	\$5,140,404	\$1,346,457	9,382,764

**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

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

<b>Rating of Implementation Progress.</b> Rating of the extent to which the implementation of project components and activities is in compliance with the approved implementation plan.	
<b>Highly Satisfactory (HS)</b>	Implementation of <b>all</b> components complies with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be presented as ‘good practice.’
<b>Satisfactory (S)</b>	Implementation of <b>most</b> components complies with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action.
<b>Moderately Satisfactory (MS)</b>	Implementation of <b>some</b> components complies with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action.
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b>	Implementation of <b>some</b> components does not comply with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
<b>Unsatisfactory (U)</b>	Implementation of <b>most</b> components does not comply with the original/formally revised plan.
<b>Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)</b>	Implementation of none of the components complies with the original/formally revised plan.

**Risk rating.** Internal or external factors which may affect project implementation or the likelihood of meeting the objectives. Project risks should be rated as follows:

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