



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Review

2019 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019



1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin America and the Caribbean
Country (ies):	Chile
Project Title:	Mainstreaming conservation and valuation of critically endangered species and ecosystems in development-frontier production landscapes in the regions of Arica y Parinacota and Biobío
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/CHI/033/GEF
GEF ID:	5429
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Environment - MMA, Ministry of Agriculture – MINAGRI (National Forest Corporation- CONAF, Livestock and Agriculture Service – SAG)
Project Duration:	36 months

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	January 10 th , 2017
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	September 25 th , 2019
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	September 25 th , 2020
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	NA
Actual Implementation End Date³:	NA

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	2,411,416
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	6,610,611

¹ as per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

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

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

Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2019 (USD m):	859,460
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2019⁵	1,245,513

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:	December 12 th , 2018
Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):	October, 2019
Mid-term review/evaluation actual:	NA
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).	Yes
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).	No
Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:	NA
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁶	No

Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	S	
Overall implementation progress rating:	S	
Overall risk rating:	M	

Status

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

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

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

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Paula Arévalo, Project Coordinator	Paula.ArevaloJara@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Hivy Ortiz, Senior Forest Officer	hivy.ortizchour@fao.org
Budget Holder	Eve Crowley, FAO Chile Representative	Eve.crowley@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer, Climate and Environment Division CBC	Hernán González, Technical Officer María Mercedes Proaño, RLC GEF Project Task Manager	Hernan.gonzalez@fao.org Mariamercedes.proano@fao.org

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
OBJECTIVE(S): Mainstreaming conservation and valuation of critically endangered species and ecosystems in development-frontier production landscapes in the regions of Arica y Parinacota and Biobío						
Outcome 1.1. Strengthened capacity of local actors to implement best forestry, farming and cattle and forest practices including the conservation of the endangered species habitat (Chilean woodstar, Chilean	Number of people sensitized about the importance of conservation of the four endangered species. Number of people trained in the implementation of	Isolated conservation and environmental education activities that inform on the species from the environmental perspective. There is no intersectoral coordination. There are no programs that link the conservation of the four endangered species with the	1000 school students, 500 people from municipalities selected. 700 civil servants, 100 farmers from municipalities selected.	2250 school students, 750 people from municipalities selected. 1500 civil servants, 350 farmers from municipalities selected.	1. 400 students from Arica and Biobio received an environmental education program according to the specific target group (teachers and students). Also, 34 elementary school students were trained on native flora propagation. 2. Around 1500 persons, from 6 municipalities from Arica and Biobio, were trained through the following actions: -In Arica, people were trained in specific farming actions for: the appropriate use of pesticides for crop production, the implementation of biological control, and the	S

⁷ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Marginally Satisfactory (MS)**, **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

<p>huemul, Darwin's fox and keule).</p>	<p>best farming, forestry and cattle and forest practices that consider the conservation of the four endangered species</p>	<p>farming and cattle and forestry sectors management.</p>			<p>safe pesticide management. The training was given by the AFIPA (Asociación Nacional de Fabricantes e Importadores de Productos Fitosanitarios Agrícolas) through their social responsibility program. -Civil servants from: SAG, CONAF, Arica Municipality, Biobio Municipality, MOP, Dirección General de Aguas, Dirección de Obras Hidráulicas, MMA, and local NGO were trained, by Aves de Chile (project partner), on the monitoring of the Chilean Woodstar.</p> <p>3. Also, specifically in Biobio, the following actions were taken to Strengthened capacity of local actors to implement better conservation practices: -Environmental evaluation impact assessment. -Participatory design with the local communities for the tourism good practices and evaluation on the habitat threat in Los Alamos.</p>																			
<p>Outcome 2.1. The populations of the four endangered species are stabilized by reducing pressure on their habitats, on account of planning and management of the territory with due consideration to biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Zones of influence under good practices implementation</p> <p># number of individuals of the endangered species population</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">0 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Darwin's fox</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chilean huemul</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Keule</td> <td>2000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chilean woodstar</td> <td>400</td> </tr> </table>	0 ha		Darwin's fox	50	Chilean huemul	80	Keule	2000	Chilean woodstar	400		<p>501,200 ha area under management plans (indirect); 10% of the total area under direct intervention</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Darwin's fox</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chilean huemul</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Keule</td> <td>2000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chilean woodstar</td> <td>400</td> </tr> </table>	Darwin's fox	50	Chilean huemul	80	Keule	2000	Chilean woodstar	400	<p>Darwin's Fox:</p> <p>1. To ensure biodiversity conservation in specific territories with no pressure from productive activities, the official proposal for the declaration of the Biosphere Reserve was completed with the participation of CONAF, SEREMI MMA, SAG, Regional Government of Biobio; and now it is in consultation process in Biobio and Araucania regions. The Reserve considers 553.943 ha. (including 12 communities in : Santa Juana, Nacimiento, Curanilahue, Cañete, Los Alámos, Contulmo, Renaico, Angol y Los Sauces).</p> <p>2. To reduce the pressure on specific habitats besides the Biosphere Reserve, specific plans for 2 nucleus zones were develop: a) Santuario Natural "Quebrada de Caramavida", with the participation of the private firm Forestal Arauco in a total area of 20.000 ha. This initiative involves a working group between the</p>	<p>S</p>
0 ha																								
Darwin's fox	50																							
Chilean huemul	80																							
Keule	2000																							
Chilean woodstar	400																							
Darwin's fox	50																							
Chilean huemul	80																							
Keule	2000																							
Chilean woodstar	400																							

					<p>SEREMI de Medio Ambiente/Proyecto GEF/ Forestal Arauco.</p> <p>b) Fundo El Natri was declared as private protected area for 283 ha. This outcome was achieved in close coordination with the Regional Environmental Office (Biobio region) and Project GEF, as part of the co-financing of the Ministry of Environment. Also Forestal Arauco identified additional restoration areas for biodiversity conservation in their properties Fundo el Natri, (Contulmo county) in 92 ha.</p> <p>3) To promote planning and management of the territory, with biodiversity consideration, a tourism pilot action is developed by the Corporacion Mapuche Nahuelbuta together with three communities for the implementation of ecotourism activities using appropriate practices including: interpretative trail, carrying capacity, habitat threats, and added value for the marketing of their local products in partnership with Forestal Arauco.</p> <p>Huemul: Good practices to reduce the threats to the huemul from livestock management were developed (habitat management and identification of threats due to livestock production); also the inclusion of interpretation trails to promote low impact tourism. These actions were located in two pilot areas, impacting 11,600 ha in Nevados de Chillan - Laguna Laja biosphere reserve.</p> <p>Keule: To stabilize keule population, good forestry practices, including restoration of habitat, are under implementation in private lands with a total area of 619 ha. These actions are being</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

					<p>developed in pilots (for a total of 619 ha) by the following private owners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Hector Escalona (Penco): 18 ha • Mrs. Elizabeth Dominguez (Tomé): 54 ha • Mr. Jaime Varas (Cobquecura): 517 ha • Mr. Enrique Salgado (Pelluhue) 30 ha <p>Chilean woodstar :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reduce the pressure on the Chilean woodstar habitat, 32 ha from fiscal territories were officially designated in Arica for its conservation as part of micro reserves conservation network. 2. To improve the planning and management of the productive practices for conservation of Chilean woodstar, three public-private agreements were signed with: the Camarones Municipality, the National Association of seed producer and the University of Tarapacá. Agreements included conservation criteria to be incorporated in the productive practices of private and public entities. 	
<p>Outcome 3.1. Public policies and regional regulatory frameworks incorporate conservation criteria of the four endangered species from territorial management experiences of component 2.</p>	<p># of regional public policies that make reference to biodiversity conservation criteria.</p>	<p>Outdated conservation plans that provide additional information on the status of the species.</p> <p>New regulations for the classification of wild species.</p>		<p>Biodiversity Conservation Regional Policy (Biobio) 2017-2030. Ministry of Environment .</p>	<p>1. Species Recovery, Conservation and Management Plans (RECOGE Plan) are public policy instruments from the MMA to recover, conserve and management species that are incorporating the conservation criteria of the four endangered species. Their state is the following:</p> <p>-Huemul RECOGE plan was submitted to Ministers Council for approval (first week of July)</p> <p>-Darwin’s fox RECOGE plan has being completed and revised in an expert meeting and it is ready for an open consultation with civil society, academia, and public bodies for approval.</p>	<p>S</p>

					<p>Keule RECOGE draft plan ready to be submitted to for technical revised by the official committee that was established.</p> <p>Chilean woodstar RECOGE PLAN management was updated and is on final revision for approval of the Ministry of Environment</p> <p>2. Additionally, actions approved by the Regional Council of Biobio region: Conservation criteria for Biodiversity Conservation Regional Policy were developed in collaboration with Regional Government. This criterion will be used to strengthen regional public policy for the protection of biodiversity in the Biobio region.</p>	
Outcome 4.1. Project outcome-based management approach	Project outcomes are achieved and show sustainability		30-40% progress in achieving project outcomes	Project outcomes achieved and prove sustainability	The project show 30-40% progress.	S

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

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating ¹⁰

¹⁰ To be completed by Budget Holder and the Lead Technical Officer

2. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs ¹¹	Expected completion date ¹²	Achievements at each PIR ¹³		Implementation status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance ¹⁴ or any challenge in delivering outputs
			1 st PIR		
Output 1.1.1 Mechanisms to disseminate updated and permanent information on the status of the four species, that trigger the commitment of stakeholders, productive sectors and government, to biodiversity conservation at local scale.	Q3 Y2		<p>Public Information System for the RECOGE plan was prepared by the Ministry of Environment. This includes basic information and will include addition information related with the species monitoring protocols. Three protocols for monitoring species Darwin fox, huemul and Chilean woodstar are under development with the participation of key partners (CONAF, AUMEN ONG, Universidad de Concepción, SAG, INDAP, MMA.) that will implement this practice.</p> <p>The project will evaluate the appropriate platform and mechanism to incorporate protocol data information to make it available for the public.</p>	15%	<p>Initially, it was expected that the project to prepare the Public Information System, but this will not be needed as the MMA has established an official platform to host the RECOGE and the SINIA plans.</p> <p>The first Steering Committee Meeting suggested having an integrated website for all species.</p>

¹¹ Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

¹² As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

¹³ Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

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

<p>Output 1.1.2 Environmental education programmes on the conservation of endangered species for civil servants in charge of agricultural extension, schools and civil society</p>	<p>Q2 Y2</p>		<p>Environmental education programs on the conservation of endangered species for civil, servants in charge of agricultural extension, school and civil society programme were developed and approved by project partners. Implementation will initiate second semester.</p> <p>The strategy of Environmental education in the schools will integrate biodiversity conservation guidelines and considerations within the educational modules and programming of the schools present in the area of intervention.</p> <p>A network of schools will be created for each of the intervention territories, which will be certified by the Ministry of Environment.</p>	<p>30%</p>	
<p>Output 1.1.3. Tools for the implementation of best agricultural, stock farming, forest and tourist practices at community level.</p>	<p>Q4 Y2</p>		<p>The following tools were implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Good practices on pesticides management, biological control, and safety procedures. -Tourism good practice for interpretation trails to reduce threats to natural habitat. -Livestock management to reduce impact on natural habitat (Veranadas en Cordillera de los Andes) though -Forestry practices for nursery of native species in Arica for restoration to natural habitat and special attention to the production of Keule for propagation in selective areas (affected by forest fire in Maule and Biobio regions). <p>Good practices guides are being developed from the experiences of the pilot sites, already identified within the territory.</p>	<p>15%</p>	

<p>Output 2.1.1. Planning tools for managing protected areas and their zones of influence according to ecological corridors, including criteria for biodiversity conservation into productive forestry, farming and cattle and forest sectors.</p>	<p>Q4 Y3</p>		<p>1. Proposal of Nahuelbuta Biosphere Reserve developed with the participation of partners and is under regional consultation for approval. Also the project have worked with public and private sector to add territories for the biosphere reserve: Quebrada de Caramavida, Nature Sanctuary El Natri, and Forestry Reserve in Contulmo.</p> <p>2. Project is working in coordination with the Regional government for the preparation of the management Plan of the influence zone of the Nevados de Chillán Biosphere Reserve.</p> <p>3. Creation of the micro reserves net, for the conservation of the Chilean woodstar , that consider 32 hectares, this net consider 5 polygons, distributed in 4 Arica's valley, each one has a Resolution, that express the value of that is only for Chilean woodstar conservation. Protection action was implemented in 2 of the 5 polygons, as fenced, identification, irrigation system. The area was officially given to the MMA for management.</p>	<p>50%</p>	
<p>Output 2.1.2. Best forestry, farming and cattle conservation and biodiversity tourism practices, implemented by local smallholders in the zones of influence of protected areas, habitats of the four</p>	<p>Q4 Y3</p>		<p>Good practices implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Species monitoring standardization with public services: was develop one outdoor activity to achieve a standardization of monitoring of Chilean woodstar, in association with CONAF, SAG, ONG, and the municipality. * Comprehensive management of land including land restoration and connectivity of important areas for habitat conservation to be implemented by 5 seeds transnational producers to be implemented in their territories. * Reforestation / forest enrichment and hedgerows: partially by farmer. 	<p>10%</p>	<p>The big challenge in this output is to achieve the change in the production practice of the farmers. Year by year INDAP, INIA, SAG and CONAF, give knowledge to apply good practices, even this; intensive agricultural production is the most important pressure over the Chilean woodstar ecosystem.</p>

endangered species.					
Output 2.1.3. Good practices recognition systems that contribute to biodiversity conservation.	Q4 Y3		The proposal to incorporate on its national protocols Conservation criteria was presented to INDAP (National agricultural development institute). At regional level, two agreements are been revised with INDAP in Ñuble and Biobío to include improvement of training modules in rural tourism for technical teams and beneficiaries	40%	
Output 2.1.4. Public-private partnerships that support the implementation of good practices based on recognition systems and biodiversity conservation.	Q4 Y3		<p><i>Partnerships generated</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CONAF/MMA/GEF Collaboration with the seed production under implementation in CONAF nurseries. 2. INDAP/MMA/FAO: Collaboration in the Ñuble and Biobío regions to incorporate criteria of conservation of biodiversity in production activities promoted by these national institutions. 3. MMA/FAO/Mapuche Nahuelbuta Corporation, Cañete for the implementation of tourism pilot associated cultural and biological richness in the region. 4. MMA/FAO/Municipalidad de Tomé: Keule Community Protection Network for protection of natural plots of keule. 	60%	

			5. Public/private agreement with Universidad de Tarapacá, ANPROS (5 transnational seeds producers), Municipalidad de Camarones, and other in process of evaluation. Also there are another kind of Alliance with Municipalidad de Arica.		
Output 2.1.5. Proposal of protocols and census for Darwin's fox in Chiloe Island (Los Lagos Region), Keule (Maule Region) and Chilean woodstar (Tarapacá Region).	Q4 Y3		<p>1. For Chilean woodstar there are 2 post reproductive monitoring reports; these monitoring complemented the information obtained by the Environmental Ministry, that mean now exist a richest knowledge about Chilean woodstar, and 1 experimentation to establish new reproductive point and increase the knowledge about the male performance. Also was done a standardization workshop, with public servants and NGO.</p> <p>2. For the huemul there is a protocol in elaboration for monitoring in central Chile.</p>	40 %	
Output 3.1.1. RECOGE plans designed (Darwin's fox and Keule), updated (Chilean huemul and Chilean woodstar) and under			RECOGE plans for the four species are under development on track. Final decision for approval is under MMA responsibility, as it has to be approved by the Minister Committee for Sustainability.	70%	

execution.					
Output 3.1.2. Five municipal ordinances that incorporate the conservation of endangered species into the management of its territory.	Q2 Y3		No advance in ordinance of Cañete.	0%	<p>The Project worked with the former professionals of the Cañete Municipality during the writing process of the environmental Ordinance. Some framework for biodiversity protection had already been incorporated. However, the contributions made were not considered due to a change in the Municipality personnel, which resulted in that the document was not shared with the new professional staff. As a measure to remedy this omission, an annex will be added to the Ordinance incorporating conservation criteria.</p> <p>To work the other four municipal ordinances a bidding process will be conducted to contract the service of elaboration of them with criteria of conservation.</p>
Output 3.1.3. Funding proposals for the conservation of endangered species in land management.			This output was based on the creation of the Biodiversity service that has not being establish yet.	5%	<p>On July 4, a committee of Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change reviewed this proposal to decide about the acceptance or rejection.</p> <p>Submission of technical proposals to Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change, Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism. This application aims to promote the coordinated management of water resources and other natural resources of the sub-basin of the Ñuble river in the communes of San Fabián and Coihueco, Ñuble region. In order to contribute to the sustainability of the territory, to face the challenges of climate change and conserve the biodiversity present on this territory. This area is huemul habitat.</p>

Output 4.1.1 Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system in operation, generating constant information on progress in meeting the goals of the project outcomes and outputs..			3 semi-annual Project Progress Reports (PPR). 1 biannual, 1 annual and 1 PIR	33	With the PIR in construction
Output 4.1.2 Mid-term and final evaluation and implementation and sustainability strategies adjusted to recommendations.			Mid-term evaluation TORs have being submitted for approval to HQ.	NA	
Output 4.1.3 Good practices and lessons learned published			Partially systematization of the information through territorial reports and diagnosis	NA	

Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on project implementation.

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

Max 200 words:

The main outcome is the alliance for the implementation of good practices in the territory in the educational institutions, municipalities, communities and public services. The agreements allow the creation of new protected areas for the four species and the restoration of biological corridors. The environmental education program is finished; alliances were created for its implementation.

The project has been visible in the media.

The signed agreement, between Environmental Ministry and other 3 partners: Universidad de Tarapacá, Camarones municipality and the National association of seed producer (ANPROS).

The creation of new protected areas is very important, because exist mixed areas including fiscal and private territories.

There is a bi-regional agreement for the creation of the Nahuelbuta Biosphere Reserve with political support from both regions. With the community, the functional implementation of the garden and reforested areas is an outstanding achievement, also the identification of new pilot areas for the implementation of good practices.

The generation of public/private/community partnerships was a great achievement, as it represents the institutional commitment, which guarantees the sustainability of conservation work at different scales.

RECOGE plan for huemul is in its pre-final stage, before being approved by the Council of Ministers.

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

Max 200 words:

The big challenges are different. In the north for example, there are not organized communities or there are reduced number of them. The illegal occupation of the land and low interest in the biodiversity is a constant work in the territory.

Other challenge is identify the real interest in the conservancy over the economic interest in the community of the influence zones. The politic interest over the real conservation interest of the species was a big challenge.

In the field, there are not information or knowledge about the Environmental Ministry or FAO, so incorporate this information requires time.

In central Chile, the main challenge has been working with the community, generating trust to be able to carry out collaborative work for the benefit of conservation. It is important to indicate that our entrance with the communities is based on a discourse of local development associated with conservation, explaining the benefits of being able to make production and conservation compatible. On the other hand, the articulation of public, private and society was a challenge, in general when their area used to perform in a sectoral and unilateral way. Today, in Biobio and the associated regions, it can be seen a common discourse and work among all those involved territorial synergies.

Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

	FY2019 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2019 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	The project is developing satisfactorily, considering the principal achievement are the public/private agreement, that shows the real changes in the management paradigm overall in the agricultural companies, also the development of new scientific knowledge through a research thesis, for the plant reproduction.
Budget Holder	S	S	The project is developing satisfactorily. All critical activities are being implemented successfully in achieving project objectives and outcomes. These activities include the implementation of a community-based educational program, in addition to the development of new public and private working agreements

¹⁵ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. Ratings can be Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) or Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

Lead Technical Officer¹⁷	MS	MS	<p>It is recommended to focus the second year of the project on the outcome 1 on the appropriate development of the information system to guarantee that the information collected with the monitoring protocols of the species can be used by different publics to implementation of appropriate practices that contribute to the protection of species.</p> <p>It is recommended for focus on environmental education programmes and training actions of good practices to civil society and public servants.</p> <p>The identification/adaptation of appropriate tools for habitat restoration, management, connectivity needs to be a strength.</p>
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	MS	MS	<p>Project delivery is 23%. While there are important achievements regarding environmental education, project should focus more on activities that allow the promised global environmental benefits, mainly in component 1. A stronger focus on results based management is required for the project coordination.</p>

3. Risks

Environmental and Social Safeguards (Under the responsibility of the LTO)

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid¹⁸. If not, what is the new classification and explain.
M	Arica & Paranicota is a region highly risk due to floods especially due to climate change. It is expected to have the same type of events in 2020 as it was in 2019. Official mitigations/risk managements actions are taken by the government, project will contribute to the implementation.

¹⁷ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

¹⁸ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

	<p>https://www.onemi.gov.cl/alerta/monitoreo-por-evento-meteorologico-en-las-regiones-de-arica-y-parinacota-tarapaca-antofagasta-y-atacama-2/</p> <p>Biobio region reported forest fires risk since 2017 due to high drought in the area. CONAF has prevention arrangements, the project will contribute to the implementation of alerts and environmental education campaigns.</p>
--	--

Please make sure that the below risk table include also Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans.

Risk ratings

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

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Economic risk: Difficult access to market for products under recognition systems of biodiversity	Medium	Some products are commercialized at standard prices. The labelling of 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 to ensure timely and effective support.	There are working lines with INDAP, to incorporate Conservation criteria in its productive promotion. Training in good practices and marketing strategies will be developed.	Markets for sustainable produce products are still not available in the country. The appropriate mechanism will be evaluated after identifying key products (olives, oil, honey, cheese among others)
2	Climate risk: Climate change acceleration further worsens the chances of species survival	Medium	The project promotes measures to increase the effective habitat and stop illegal logging, which 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.		Floods and increase of rain (invierno boliviano) are expected in 2020. There are major events that may isolate pilot areas and affect the implementation of the project.

¹⁹ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

²⁰ If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period”.

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
3	<p>Organizational risk: Organizational weaknesses of partners and public- private partnerships prevent the effective project implementation.</p>	Medium	<p>Current risk mitigation systems (e. g., support the capacity building of partners and partnerships, appropriate co-financing rates, intensive monitoring) will be strengthened to maintain or improve the success rate. The project will also reduce this risk through the implementation of good practices that have been successful in previous experiences of FAO.</p>		<p>Low technical capacity in the organizations for develops conservancy activities.</p> <p>The biodiversity services have not been declared and that is a limitation for project sustainability</p>

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
4	Political risk: Lack of political will to support and favor sustainable production landscapes.	Low	Several experiences show that landscape sustainability is closely related to the degree of biological diversity, beyond goods and services directly provided by said biodiversity. The project will promote resilience and be careful in recording and promoting ecosystem services of associated landscapes production by 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 favor biodiversity policies will increase.	Working with INDAP is a key aspect to guarantee that productive systems incorporate biodiversity criteria in production.	The involvement of the private sector, particular seeds production, forestry industry, tourisms office and chemical producers, are key actors to promote sustainability.

	Risk	Risk rating ¹⁹	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²⁰	Notes from the Project Task Force
5	Social risk: Low interest of the indigenous people that live outside the intervention zones of the Project and that they could reject the project activities.	Low	The members of indigenous communities will participate in the process of prior, free and informed consent that will have place before the starting operations of the project, in the first year, in the communes of the Biobio Region. According to the FAO policy about Indigenous and Tribal People ¹ and the FAO guides for Environment and Social Management ² , the process of prior, free and informed consent must take place and generate the corresponding complaint mechanisms.	Participatory planning, and free, prior, and informed consent in communities were done on intervention areas to guarantee the willing and interest of local communities to implement actions in their territories.	Participatory planning and local consultation contribute to building project ownership at the regional and local level.

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

FY2018 rating	FY2019 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Medium	Medium	The Project maintains the same risk level, in all its classification reported, but we have to highlight the extreme climate event in the north and the south like river overflow. The violence in the south of Chile due to the Mapuche Issue, and the use and illegal destruction of the land with important conservation zones in both Arica and Parinacota and Biobío Regions.

4. Adjustments to Project Strategy

Please report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, in the past 12 months²¹

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outcomes	No	N/A
Project Outputs	yes	<p>In the Output 1.1.1 Mechanisms to disseminate updated and permanent information on the status of the four species, that trigger the commitment of stakeholders, productive sectors and government, to biodiversity conservation at local scale,</p> <p>During the project Steering Committee it was agreed that the website will incorporate the four species and not just the Chilean woodstar</p>

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

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

²¹ Minor adjustments to project outputs can be made during project inception. Significant adjustments can be made only after a mid-term review/evaluation or supervision missions. The changes need to be discussed with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, then approved by the whole Project Task Force and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Original NTE: Revised NTE: </div>

5. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO

The Project team was trained on the identification of roles, relations, and access to resources to facilitate the analysis when making field activities and interventions in the community. It is important to highlight that major project partners in communities are women. Formal organizations are headed by men. Project guarantee that local women views, needs, responsibilities and benefits of project are appropriated implemented and registered. Still work needs to be done to guarantee women empowerment. .

Develop a communication strategy with a gender perspective using an inclusive language of written and visual type, with notes and information oriented to the needs of women in the forestry sector.

Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)?

N/A

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

7. Stakeholders Engagement

Please report on progress, challenges and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))

List of stakeholders	Events of participation
Ministry of Environment (MMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executor partner, member and leader of the Steering committee. Through The Regional Ministerial Secretariats (SEREMI) of the MMA will chair the Regional Technical Committees. • The Project Management Unit will work in the MAA offices, she give alignment about strategic and identify new opportunities to advance. • Was participated in Steering committee of the year 2017 and 2018
National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-executing partner participated in steering committee on 2017 and 2018, and in the Regional Technical committees • In Arica gave native flora to reforestation, and gave a place in the greenhouse for plant propagation, that includes irrigation and pest control, for Biobío the nursery of 9000 keules. • For Zorro de Darwin, CONAF lead the monitoring of it. •
Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG) Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner co executor and co-financer of the project, participated in the steering committee of 2017 and 2018, also participated in Regional Technical Committees through the Regional Offices.
National Agricultural Development Institute (INDAP) Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic partner, together MMA, develops an Alliance to incorporate Conservation criterias to their financig and promotes tool, in both Arica y Parinacota and Biobío. • Its not participating in any committee, but exist a continue work in the field and with community between the Project and INDAP • It joined as a new partner during the first year of the Project. During this second year, agreements have been adopted that are being reflected in an agreement between FAO and INDAP in the Ñuble and Biobío regions. As an achievement, this agreement focuses on being able to integrate a training program for both users and professionals oriented to food production and conservation in these two regions
National Service for Tourism (Sernatur)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic partner, partcipe in the regional technical committee in 2017 and 2018 • It participates in Steering Committees, in the regional technical committee and in the subcommittees of Darwin's Fox, Huemul and Keule. They have not attended all sessions
Ministry of National Assets of Chile (MBN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic partner, who was very important in define the new protected areas for Chilean woodstar in fiscal areas in Arica and Parinacota, to create the micro reserves net
Regional Government of Biobío (GORE)	<p>Collaborative work is being carried out between the Ministry of Environment, the GEF Project and the Biobío Regional Government. The main processes in which the GEF Project can integrate conservation criteria are the Regional Development Strategy, the Regional Land Management Program (PROT) and in the Coastal Edge Zoning. Collaborative work begins on the second semester of 2019.</p>
Municipality of Pelluhue, region del Maule	<p>Contact has been made with the local administration, in order to formally present the project, and jointly seek lines of co-work. Although there is high interest from the local government in the project, it has not materialized in concrete actions, beyond specific support in contacts. In general, the municipality sees the issue of keule as task of CONAF, as Los Keules National Reserve, the national icon for the conservation of the specie, is located under it management on local territory.</p>
Municipality of Cobquecura, región de Ñuble	<p>There is a very good relationship with the Municipality of Cobquecura. A direct work has been established through the local environmental manager. In general, all the actions of the project in the area are coordinated with the municipality, and in a high percentage there is the participation of municipal officials. Also, the municipality has committed it support through work crews to develop specific actions for the protection of Keule, such as the installation of fences.</p>

Municipality of Tomé, region de Biobío	It is the commune with best level of co-work. In general, the commune is the one that presents the greatest motivation both from municipal officials and from the community in general, which translates into better joint management. The actions have been made in a coordinated manner with the departments of Environment, Rural Development and PRODESAL. Similarly, the Keule Community Protection Network has been formed recently, an instance that brings together owners, community and enthusiasts in the conservation of the species.
Municipality of Los Álamos	There is a formal link with the municipality, which also intersects with the management associated with the conservation of Darwin's Fox. Although the project is known, it has not been possible to generate a consistent work plan in relation to Keule. In the local case, the Keule is distributed in areas owned by large forestry companies, so that the formal relationship is with them rather than with the municipality..
Municipality of Cañete, region del Biobío	Municipality committed through their mayor and community councils to provide support for the implementation of the environmental education program in schools and civil society. Also to support the participatory process of the Nahuelbuta Biosphere Reserve proposal
Municipalities of Angol Puren Región de la Araucanía and Curanilahue (Región del Biobío)	An alliance has been established with the Local Development Units (UDEL), an unit of the municipality to which the PRODESAL and PDTI programs belong, these institutions are recognized for their territorial deployment and contact with social organizations. This is fundamental because the intervention method aims the establishment of demonstration units in each commune, which once the project ends, could be under the tutelage of the respective UDEL. The alliances established are formalized through the demonstration units and the exchange of experiences with the municipal teams within the framework of the extension that the GEF Project can make. There will be a visit to an agroecological center where the municipal teams and the selected families will be able to learn on the site the technologies and practices of sustainable production. This in order to incorporate these practices in their territories and start with some cultural changes that in the long term generate benefits on the habitat of the darwin fox. Through the mayors and community councils, they support the participatory process of the Nahuelbuta biosphere reserve proposal
Municipalities of Nacimiento, Santa Juana, Renaico, Los Sauces,	Through the mayors and community councils, they support the participatory process of the Nahuelbuta biosphere reserve proposal
Municipalities of San Fabián, Coihueco y Pinto (región del Biobío) y Antuco (Región del Biobío)	Municipalities committed through mayors and community councils to provide support for the implementation of the environmental education program in schools and civil society.
Aumen NGO	Letter of agreement. Performs conservation and educational actions in the Ñuble River Basin, communes of San Fabián and Coihueco, Ñuble region. Participates in meetings of regional technical committee and subcommittee of Huemul.
Fundacion Nahuelbuta	Letter of agreement. Performs environmental education work in a network of schools, public services and civil society. Implements good practices in pilots. Participate in meetings of regional technical committee and subcommittee of Darwin's Fox.
Arauco Forestal	Project Partner. Participates in meetings of regional technical committee and subcommittees of Darwin, Keule and Huemul fox. Contributes with information.
Municipalitie of Arica and Municipalitie of Camarones	Both are part of the Regional technical committee, and participated in the meeting and all activities of the Project in both región, also with one of these, Camarones, was signed an agreement to develop strongly its Communal develops plan (PLADECO), and with Arica exist a document signed by the mayor for work directly with the Environmental and Green areas department.
Privates partner	In the beginning the Project start with an only private partner, Pioneer, a DuPont Company, but now under the same line was added all the other seed producer company, under a guild, that name is ANPROS, all theses company are transnational, and it impact the natural resources. With this guild was signe dan agreement where the principal point are the restoration and the environmental educational program implementation.

8. Knowledge Management Activities

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

- Please tell us the story of your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihood and how it is contributing to achieve the expected global environmental benefits

Product Micro reserves net: The protection of the territory is the big achievement to contribute to the global environmental benefits

Regards the people the principal benefit is regard the good practices, that contributes to the economize natural and economics resources.

Product Environmental Education program: the first Environmental program of the Environmental Ministry is ending and next to the execution, all the activities was created for incorporate Conservation criterias in the knowledge of the students, also was development implementation strategy.

9. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²²	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2019-	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	US\$ 48,734		\$ 358,070
		IN KIND	\$ 1,282,851	US\$ 69,117		\$ 1,282,851
National Government	CONAF	IN KIND	\$ 1,623,447	US\$800,000		\$ 1,623,447
National Government	SAG	CASH	\$ 30,000	US\$7,359		\$ 30,000
		IN KIND	\$ 170,319	US\$7,103		\$ 170,319
ONG	AUMEN	CASH	\$ 61,400	US\$ 4,533		\$ 61,400
		IN KIND	\$ 160,000	US\$2,200		\$ 160,000
ONG	KEULE	CASH	\$ 3,000	0		\$ 3,000
		IN KIND	\$ 25,000	0		\$ 25,000
ONG	Etica Los Bosques (Fundacion Nahuelbuta)	CASH	\$ 24,000	US\$5,000		\$ 24,000
		IN KIND	\$ 277,000	US\$4,315		\$ 277,000

²² Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

ONG	Aves Chile	CASH	\$ 1,047,636	US\$ 0		\$ 1,047,636
		IN KIND	\$ 403,636	US\$88,000		\$ 403,636
PRIVADO	Forestal Arauco	IN KIND	\$ 397,242	US\$ 50,000		\$ 397,242
Empresa Privada	Pioneer	IN KIND	\$ 416,010	US\$ 5,200		\$ 416,010
GEF Agency	FAO	CASH	\$ 31,000	US\$15,000		\$ 31,000
		IN KIND	\$ 300,000	US\$150,000		\$ 300,000
		TOTAL	6,610,611	1,245,513		6,610,611

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

Keule Foundation withdrew from the Project.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory

global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

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