

**Mid-Term Review of the Project:  
'Establish a Network of National Important  
Agricultural Heritage Sites (NIAHS)'.**

**GCP/CHI/041/GFF**

**GEFID 9068**

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

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# CONTENIDOS

<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>27</b>
1.1 Project context .....	27
1.2 Project framework.....	29
1.3 Project Theory of Change.....	32
<b>2. EVALUATION FRAMEWORK</b> .....	<b>36</b>
2.1 Objectives of the review .....	36
2.2 Users of the review .....	36
2.3 Scope of the review.....	37
2.4 Limitations and risks.....	37
2.5 Deliverables.....	38
<b>3. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>39</b>
3.1 Questions of the review. ....	39
3.2 Key actors in the review .....	40
3.3 Data collection techniques.....	40
3.4 Review Matrix .....	40
<b>4. REVIEW FINDINGS</b> .....	<b>42</b>
4.1 Strategic relevance.....	42
4.2 Effectiveness .....	47
4.3 Efficiency .....	55
4.4 Factors affecting Project performance .....	58
4.5 Crosscutting dimensions .....	64
4.6 Sustainability .....	65
<b>5. LESSONS LEARNED</b> .....	<b>67</b>
<b>6. CONCLUSIONS</b> .....	<b>69</b>
<b>7. RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	<b>72</b>
<b>APPENDICES</b> .....	<b>76</b>
Appendix 1. MTR work agenda .....	76
Appendix 2. Key actors consulted .....	79

Appendix 3. List of documents consulted .....	82
Appendix 4. Evaluation Matrix.....	83
Appendix 5. Co-financing Table.....	94
Appendix 6. Matrix of progress of indicators.....	95
Appendix 7. GEF rating matrix .....	103
Appendix 8. Data collection instruments.....	106

## **LIST OF BOXES**

Box 1. Project overview .....	27
Box 2. Project intervention logic.....	31
Box 3. Reconstruction of the Project Theory of Change.....	35
Box 4. Questions of the review.....	39
Box 5. Data collection techniques .....	40
Box 6. Review matrix structure .....	41
Box 7. Scopes, areas of action and guidelines of the NPRD to which the Project is relevant.....	43
Box 8. Alignment of the Project with the GEF-6 biodiversity focal area.....	45
Box 9. Output progress percentage of outcome 2.1.....	50
<b>Box 10. Indicators to be adjusted.</b> .....	<b>59</b>
<b>Box 11. Co-financing committed and provided by June 2020.</b> .....	<b>62</b>

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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

CIHDE	Centro de Investigaciones Hombre en el Desierto
CNR	National Commission of Irrigation
CONADI	National Corporation for Indigenous Development
CONAF	National Forestry Corporation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIA	Foundation for Agricultural Innovation
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GCU	FAO-GEF Coordination Unit (FAO Rome)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIAHS	Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems
GORE	Regional Government
INDAP	Institute of Agricultural Development
INFOR	Chilean Forestry Institute
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NIAHS	Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems
NPRD	National Policy for Rural Development
ODEPA	Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies
PDTI	Indigenous Territories Development Programme
PLADECO	Municipal Development Plan
PLADETUR	Tourism Development Plan
PRODESAL	Local Development Programme
SAG	Livestock and Agricultural Service
SEREMI	Regional Ministerial Secretariat
ToC	Theory of Change

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- RE1. This document provides the findings and conclusions of the Mid-Term Review (hereinafter MTR) of the project 'Establish a Network of National Important Agricultural Heritage Sites (NIAHS)'. GCP/CHI/041/GFF - GEFID 9068 - (hereinafter 'the Project').
- RE2. The revised project is financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for an amount of USD 3,046,347, executed by the Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA), the Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP) and the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), all institutions under the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile (MINAGRI) and FAO as Implementing Agency. During the design phase, the Centro de Investigaciones Hombre en el Desierto (CIHDE) was also included, but its participation did not eventually materialise. Altogether, these institutions committed a co-financing contribution of USD 22,221,20.
- RE3. The Project formally started (EOD) in September 2018 and, in its design, the implementation deadline was scheduled for September 2022.

### Project overview

<p><b>Project title:</b> 'Establish a Network of National Important Agricultural Heritage Sites (NIAHS)'. GCP/CHI/041/GFF - GEFID 9068.</p>
<p><b>Project duration:</b> 4 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Start date: September 2018.</li> <li>• End date: September 2022.</li> </ul>
<p><b>GEF 6 Focal Area:</b> Biodiversity (objective 3/programme 7 and objective 4/programme 9).</p>
<p><b>Financing Partner:</b> Global Environmental Facility.  <b>Implementing Partners:</b> Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA); Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP); National Forestry Corporation (CONAF).  <b>Implementing Agency:</b> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).</p>
<p><b>Total Project Budget:</b> USD 25,267,547  <b>National Contribution:</b> USD 22,221,200 (INDAP: USD 21,200,000 - CONAF: USD 500,000 – ODEPA: USD 270,000 – FAO: USD 200,000 – CIHDE: USD 1,200)  <b>GEF Contribution:</b> USD 3,046,347</p>

- RE4. The main objective of this MTR was to review the strategic relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, factors that may have affected or are affecting project implementation, the incorporation of crosscutting perspectives and the likelihood of sustainability. All of this with the aim of drawing lessons learned and recommendations to improve the implementation processes and the potential impact of the initiative.

- RE5. To meet this objective, the MTR used a participatory and collaborative methodological approach to evaluation, learning-oriented and based on the theory of change. Quantitative and, above all, qualitative collection techniques and instruments were combined. Once the instruments had been applied and the different techniques implemented, each of the findings were analysed and the background information triangulated to provide a reliable explanatory basis for the assessment of the different aspects of the project.
- RE6. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic and travel restrictions, the fieldwork was conducted remotely, using virtual communication platforms, and lasted 21 days (from 16 November to 4 December 2020, plus one additional day on 14 January 2021). During that period, a total of 53 key Project actors - 58% women - were consulted (government officials, FAO staff, project team, consultants, beneficiaries, local counterparts, among other stakeholders).

## **MAIN FINDINGS PER CRITERIA AND EVALUATION QUESTIONS<sup>1</sup>**

**Overall project rating in terms of implementation:** Moderately satisfactory.<sup>2</sup>

**Rating of progress towards the achievement of project objectives:** Moderately Unsatisfactory.

**Overall risk rating:** Moderately Unlikely.

## **STRATEGIC RELEVANCE**

**Strategic relevance rating:** Highly Satisfactory.

**Question 1.** Is the project aligned with FAO's strategic framework, UN global objectives, GEF priorities in the Biodiversity focal area, national priorities and AICHI targets? Has the project been relevant to the needs of the beneficiaries?

- RE7. The project is well aligned with the strategic priorities contained in objectives 3 and 4 of the GEF-6 biodiversity focal area. It is also consistent with objective 2 of the FAO Strategic Framework, the working area of 'Governance of Natural Resources and Agroforestry and Fisheries Systems under Climate Change Scenarios' of the National Priority Framework for FAO Technical Assistance in Chile 2015-2018 and Regional Initiative 3: 'Sustainable use of natural resources, adaptation to climate change and disaster risk management' in its results linked to institutional strengthening, food security and reduction of natural resources degradation necessary for food production. In addition to these instruments, the Project's contribution to the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 5 and 8 of the 2030 Agenda is verified.

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<sup>1</sup> The GEF outcomes scale was used to rate the different aspects of the evaluation criteria and questions, where the ratings are: Highly Satisfactory; Satisfactory; Moderately Satisfactory; Moderately Unsatisfactory; Unsatisfactory; Highly Unsatisfactory and Cannot be Evaluated.

<sup>2</sup> Overall rating of the project in terms of its relevance, effectiveness and efficiency.

- RE8. Similarly, the MTR confirms the high relevance with national and regional priorities and the country's environmental policy. Its alignment with the new Rural Development Policy is considered the best expression of the strategic coherence of the Project. This alignment provides a favourable scenario to advance in the search for institutional sustainability and reassures the complementarity of the approach and methodologies promoted by the project with the new institutional framework in which it is implemented.
- RE9. With regard to the needs expressed by the communities and beneficiaries, the MTR concludes that the design of the Project provides a satisfactory response to the demand for the recognition and valuation of traditional crops and practices, food security of the territories, safeguarding of genetic material and the expectations for livelihoods betterment of participating families.

## **EFFECTIVENESS**

**Effectiveness rating:** moderately unsatisfactory.

**Question 2.** What intended and unintended outcomes has the project achieved at the time of the MTR and how do they contribute to the achievement of the project objective, including the global environmental benefits?

- RE10. The project objectives have not yet been achieved and in the mid-term, there is a partial execution of activities with a delay of 6 to 12 months compared to what was planned. This delay makes it difficult to observe the outcomes and to assert that, at the time of the review, the project is on the way to contribute to the 'conservation of agrobiodiversity in Chile through the establishment of Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems NIAHS in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macro zones (...)' (project objective).
- RE11. It should be stressed that the delay observed is explained by internal and external factors: the first ones refer to a long installation period and changes in the general coordination (1 change in September 2020 with a period of inactivity for approximately one year) and southern macro zone (2 changes in the first and second year respectively), while the second ones refer to the social and political context experienced in Chile at the end of 2019 and the restrictions on mobility and meetings due to the health emergency caused by the coronavirus, since March 2020.
- RE12. Despite these delays, in light of the receptiveness of the beneficiary groups, the ownership of the approach by State institutions and an acceleration of technical implementation in the last six months (June - December 2020), observable effects can be expected during the second phase of project implementation.

RE13. The situation described does not imply that the Project is going in the wrong direction and that some outputs have not been achieved, only that they do not yet generate the effects and impacts expected in the intervention logic designed and the theory of change reconstructed.

RE14. In line with the above, the following achievements stand out: the socialisation and installation of the Project in the intervention territories; the development of State officials capacities; the identification of goods and services to be translated into socio-economic value; the incorporation of NIAHS criteria in Chilean State and municipal planning instruments; and the configuration of the different governance bodies (local, regional and national steering committees).

## **EFFICIENCY**

**Efficiency rating:** Moderately Satisfactory.

**Question 3.** Have the implementation modalities, institutional structure, financial, technical, programmatic and operational resources and procedures in place contributed to or hindered the achievement of project outcomes and objectives?

RE15. From September 2018 to June 2020, the Project reported expenses for USD 399,950, equivalent to a 13% of its total budget. The average rate of expenses per semester was approximately USD 115,000. From June 2020, this situation changes. From that date to December 2020, USD 310,777 have been disbursed, increasing the speed of financial execution by 2.7 times the average shown in previous periods, totalling USD 710,727, equivalent to a 23% of the total budget.

RE16. The delays in the financial execution and technical implementation make it necessary to extend the deadline for the completion of the project by one year. To justify the purpose of this measure, the rate of expenditure presented during the last six months of execution should be maintained.

RE17. The organisational structure of the project has changed since the start of its implementation. At the beginning, a team of three members was made up: a national coordination and two macro zonal coordination (one for the Alto Andino territory and the other for the Cordillera Pehuenche), besides the administrative support provided by FAO. Although, at the time of the review, the team was reinforced with a professional to support the technical and administrative work of the national coordination, it has been noted that this may not be sufficient to face the challenges of future implementation effectively and qualitatively. Given the greater number of communes and the greater territorial extension, the MTR recommends assigning an additional professional to the Alto Andina macro zone and, if financial resources allow it, another professional to the Cordillera Pehuenche macro zone.

RE18. Finally, the MTR underlines that the implementation strategy in the territories in partnership with the Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP), and through the Indigenous Territories Development Programme (PDTI) and its professionals, has been successful. On the one hand, it has ensured a direct and regular link with INDAP users who are part of the project and, on the other hand, it has been a mechanism that has saved resources and time in the identification of beneficiaries.

## **FACTORS AFFECTING PROJECT PERFORMANCE**

**Question 4.** What are the main factors that influence or have influenced project performance in the design, implementation, monitoring, financial management and co-financing stages?

### **Project design.**

**Rating:** Moderately Satisfactory.

RE19. The results matrix is vertically coherent: the chain of activities-outputs-outcomes-objectives allows to visualise the successive steps to be taken to achieve the desired effects and impacts.

RE20. In its horizontal logic, the design of the logical framework assumed that all PDTI users would be eligible and would participate as beneficiaries of the project, which has not materialised. This situation resulted in an overestimation of some outcome and output indicators that will not be achieved by the Project (e.g. indicator 1.1.1. Area (15,778 ha) of landscapes and production systems mainstreaming considerations of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the management of globally important traditional species and varieties. Given that the unit of measurement and/or the baseline is not sufficiently clear, other indicators have led to confusion (e.g. indicator 2 of Output 3.1.3. Percentage (10%) of resources obtained from institutions with working agreements).

RE21. Given the impracticality of achieving some of the formulated indicators and because this situation is a consequence of the design of the Project and not due to a problem of efficiency in its implementation, recommendation 1 refers to the adjustments that, according to the MTR, are necessary to be made.

### **Project execution and implementation.**

**Rating:** Satisfactory.

RE22. The financial execution and implementation of the Project is under the responsibility of FAO, in association with ODEPA (main partner), which in turn coordinates with the other institutional partners at national and regional level through the relevant Regional Secretariats of MINAGRI. The overall rating of the MTR regarding the performance of each of these functions is Satisfactory: FAO and the project team, in agreement and coordination with the management and the steering committee, have managed to ensure a correct use of financial

resources and a programmatic management and supervision of the Project in accordance with the expected standards.

RE23. One aspect to be strengthened is the role of technical assistance that the FAO Representation, the Regional Office and headquarters could provide to the Project team and partner institutions on specific issues, such as gender, monitoring and evaluation, participation of indigenous peoples, NIAHS mechanisms and experiences, among others.

### **Partners' participation**

**Rating:** Satisfactory

RE24. State partner institutions (INDAL, ODEPA, CONAF) have actively participated in the formulation and implementation of the Project, and have maintained, to the MTR date, a high level of commitment and institutional interest in the processes. In addition to the participation of these institutions, other stakeholders have also joined (local governments where the NIAHS territories are located, their communities, the national and regional public sector, etc.). They have joined the coordination and action bodies, through the national, regional and local committees, as part of the Project's governance. It will be a challenge, with the purpose of extending and strengthening the NIAHS network, to open up the invitation to more civil society organisations, universities and the private sector.

### **Financial management and co-financing**

**Rating:** Satisfactory

RE25. The financial management was entrusted to FAO. Given the institutional experience and the thorough knowledge of the administrative mechanisms of its staff, this has been performed without major drawbacks.

RE26. In terms of co-financing, a 51% of the co-financing committed by INDAP, ODEPA and FAO for the four years of Project implementation was provided by mid-term. Key informants predict that the co-financing scheduled in the Project formulation will be obtained without any problems. It is important to mention that one of the partner institutions (CIHDE), has withdrawn its co-financing commitment due to a strategic realignment.

### **Communication and knowledge management**

**Rating:** Moderately Satisfactory

RE27. The internal Project communication system received a double valuation: at the national and regional level, partners, FAO and the project team were positively evaluated. The key actors highlighted the smooth, transparent and regular communication. In addition, the need to strengthen communication and knowledge management through the exchange of

information, experiences, good practices and lessons learned between the project team, the institutional partners in each macro zone were noted.

RE28. In terms of communication with other stakeholders and the general public, following a diagnostic perception study, a communication strategy has been designed and, to date, has been partially implemented. The website and the social media will be essential for the full deployment of the actions included in this instrument.

RE29. Based on the reflections made by different key actors during the information gathering, the MTR suggests that it would be appropriate to complement the communication strategy with elements of communication for development. This approach would increase the local and community ownership of the approach and the practices promoted, as well as facilitate informed dialogue among the different actors and stakeholders interested in the conservation of agrobiodiversity, the rescue and enhancement of traditional practices and the rural development of the Project's intervention territories.

### **Monitoring and evaluation system**

**Rating:** Moderately Unsatisfactory

RE30. The project has a monitoring and evaluation system that has been functional for the six-month reporting to FAO and annual reporting to the donor; however, this should be strengthened. This would improve and facilitate knowledge management, guide operational decision-making and timely strategies, as well as contribute to the reporting and socialisation of progress and outcomes to stakeholders and the general public.

### **CROSCUTTING PERSPECTIVES**

**Question 5.a** To what extent have gender equity principles been mainstreamed in the project design and implementation and is it contributing to the empowerment of women, young people and other vulnerable groups?

**Rating of gender mainstreaming:** Satisfactory

RE31. The project design included the elaboration of indicators that explicitly state percentages for the parity of women's participation in the activities implemented and minimum numbers of outputs, outcomes and impacts beneficiaries. Additionally, in line with the standard 1 of the FAO policy on gender equality, an effort has been made to maintain a sex-differentiated record.

RE32. Women's participation has been actively promoted in the activities carried out. According to the last PIR, a 52% of women participated in 38 activities (workshops, local committees, meetings between producers and tours). One of the measures highlighted by the MTR is to provide tickets, accommodation and food for women and children under their care, to facilitate their attendance at the experience exchange meeting held in Santiago.

RE33. In addition, at the time of the review, a gender-specific strategy for the Project was in its final stage; although the development was late, in the opinion of the MTR it is equally relevant. To ensure its effectiveness, it is expected that the actions proposed in this tool are properly monitored to ensure compliance with its actions and the changes to be achieved.

RE34. With regard to young people, the Project design considered their participation in order to facilitate an intergenerational transfer of knowledge from older people to them. It should be noted that the profile of the beneficiaries are mostly adults and older adults. In this context, it has not been easy to attract the attention of the younger generations, mainly due to the lack of job opportunities in rural areas.

**Question 5.b.** To what extent have the rights of indigenous peoples been respected and promoted in the design, decision-making and implementation of the project?

**Rating the participation of indigenous peoples:** Satisfactory

RE35. The MTR confirmed that in the preliminary stages of the Project's implementation, a process was carried out through the PDTI in which the communities were provided with all the information related to the initiative. It also proves that, although the steps recommended by the FAO manual on free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) were not strictly followed, the participation and consideration of the interests of the beneficiaries and representatives of indigenous communities was promoted at different stages of the project.

RE36. The possibilities, quality and extent of indigenous communities and representatives' participation varies in each territory. High levels of empowerment and specific leaderships have been observed in some communities. They demand greater consideration in the Project's strategic and operational decision-making, which, from the community ownership and social sustainability perspective, could be understood as an opportunity. In territories where these capacities and demands are not so evident or explicit, it would be necessary to take measures aimed at ensuring greater participation and empowerment of the communities in the decision-making process.

RE37. Finally, in terms of environmental and social safeguards, the project has promoted resilience and adaptability to climate change through rescuing local varieties and non-invasive tourism, as well as fostering the participation of the communities in the territories through consultation and the establishment of local committees and the health restrictions imposed by the COVID pandemic have been always respected.

## **SUSTAINABILITY**

**Sustainability rating:** Likely

**Overall likelihood of sustainability risks:** Moderately unlikely

**Question 6:** How sustainable are the outcomes achieved so far at the environmental, social, institutional and financial levels? Are there risks that affect the potential achievements of the project?

RE38. The MTR has gathered enough information to confirm the willingness and commitment of national, regional and local public institutions to provide continuity to the project once funding ends. Hence, in order to materialise it, it will be essential to align with the four areas and the governance mechanisms established in the new National Policy for Rural Development and to promote the necessary political dialogues to design a strategy aimed at finding an alternative embedded in the institutional framework of the Chilean State.

RE39. On the other hand, at the time of the MTR, there is no evidence of consolidated social ownership on the part of the actors and local beneficiary communities in both macro zones. It is expected that, as a consequence of their participation in the implementation of activities provided for in the letters of agreement, the groups of beneficiaries will include the necessary capacities, tools and knowledge to autonomously manage the paths opened by the Project.

RE40. Finally, the MTR depicts medium and low-probability risks. These are: (a) the possibility that, as a consequence of the health and economic crisis that the country is experiencing and will experience, State resources will be redirected towards sectors that are beyond the scope of the Project; and, b) that, in a context of greater awareness, empowerment and increasing demand for the rights of indigenous peoples, the space for participation and decision-making offered by the Project, is not aligned with the demands and/or expectations of the beneficiaries, leading to possible breakup in their relationships (see recommendation 3); and c) the change of regional and local authorities in 2021 could affect the continuity of project implementation at the local and regional level.

## LESSONS LEARNED

RE41. As a result of this review, the following lessons learned were identified:

- **Lesson learned 1.** The new National Policy for Rural Development, enacted in May 2020, is aligned and coherent with the approach and governance spaces proposed by the Project which opens a window of opportunity to explore alternatives for institutional consolidation of the initiative.
- **Lesson learned 2.** The exchange of good practice experiences between communities and producers, as well as governance and technical assistance mechanisms between State officials and actors from other territories and even from different countries, is conceived as a mechanism that increases the possibilities of NIAHS approach ownership and facilitates the integration of good community, institutional and governance practices.
- **Lesson learned 3.** The local ownership of the Project, the NIAHS approach, the work methodologies developed, and the enhancement of sustainability perspectives will be achieved by including the NIAHS criteria in the municipal planning tools and, above all, by strengthening the local committees and their participation in the Project's operational and strategic decision making at local, regional and national levels.
- **Lesson learned 4.** The prospect of moving towards recognition as a GIAHS territory following the establishment as NIAHS is a driver for the implementation of changes at the local (community and municipal) level. While the signals in this direction are positive because they would create a momentum for the Project, they need to be accompanied by messages that temper these expectations and by actions (recognition, funding, specific programmes, etc.) that reinforce the NIAHS concept as an attractive alternative for communities, communal governments and other local stakeholders.
- **Lesson learned 5.** Projects are best implemented when there is some stability in professionals responsible for their execution (FAO project team). Successive changes in project teams substantially affect the effectiveness, efficiency and quality of implementation.
- **Lesson learned 6.** The monitoring and evaluation systems, in addition to be accountable to the donor, are useful for knowledge management, support for informed and timely strategic and operational decision making, support for the communication of activities and progress of outcomes, among others. For this to be effective, it is necessary to have a structure and staff that can devote quality time to their management.
- **Lesson learned 7.** FAO's role in improving the quality of implementation of activities and the prospects for sustainability of the Project would be strengthened if its participation in capacity building, guidance and technical assistance in including crosscutting perspectives, design and implementation of monitoring systems, sharing of experiences and procedures for the

creation of GIAHS/NIAHS territories, as well as facilitating political dialogues for the institutional consolidation of the Project is enhanced.

- **Lesson learned 8.** The possibility of having a positive impact on the institutional continuity of the NIAHS experience through its integration into specific programmes likely to succeed, is better if there was evidence of the multidimensional benefits of the approach, the identification and systematisation of good practices to be replicated, as well as the socialisation and adoption of lessons learned from the implementation of the initiative.

## CONCLUSIONS

RE42. Considering the main findings from the review questions and criteria, the following conclusions are provided below:

- **Conclusion 1 (Criterion: relevance):** The project is aligned with GEF strategic priorities, FAO objectives, rural sector development priorities; the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda; and the needs and interests of beneficiaries.

The alignment with the new National Policy for Rural Development in Chile is considered by the MTR as the most relevant expression of strategic coherence, given that it provides a favourable scenario to make headway in viable alternatives for institutional sustainability and reaffirms the approach and methodologies promoted by the Project, as a relevant perspective for the institutional framework in which it is implemented.

- **Conclusion 2 (Criterion: effectiveness).** The level of progress of the objectives and the achievement of targets related to outcomes and outputs is low compared to what was planned. However, in the last 6 months the technical implementation has speeded up, which substantially improves the expectations of achieving the targets and outcomes formulated in the Project's design phase. It is deemed necessary to have a one-year extension for its execution, which is justified by the external factors that slowdown the implementation, such as: the complex political and social context in the country for at least 4 months and the mobility and meeting restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Conclusion 3 (Criterion: effectiveness – component 1).** After implementation, the Project has been socialised and installed in the intervention areas. Although this is considered relevant to advance in the implementation, it is not enough to observe verifiable progress towards outcomes and effects related to agrobiodiversity conservation and goods and services as well as the rescue and enhancement of ancestral knowledge and practices.
- **Conclusion 4 (Criterion: effectiveness – component 2).** The goods and services to be socio-economically valued in the areas of intervention are the main outputs achieved in the framework of the implementation of component 2. It is expected that the implementation of the activities scheduled in the letters of agreement and those under execution, will contribute to advancing in the achievement of outputs and outcomes.

For the MTR, in line with the Project logic, the valuation of goods and services provided by local agrobiodiversity and managed with ancestral and sustainable practices is key to the deployment of a successful marketing strategy to improve the livelihoods of families and communities involved in the Project. The motivation of the communities related to income increase expectations is strengthened by the recognition of the State and multilateral organisations that cultural knowledge and practices are important for the conservation of agrobiodiversity and face climate change, recognised as a factor of ownership factor and additional Project success.

- **Conclusion 5 (Criterion: effectiveness – component 3).** The MTR confirms that the Project has contributed to the incorporation of NIAHS criteria in Chilean State mechanisms and to the development of civil servants capacities, unequivocal aspects of a contribution to the strengthening of public institutions concerned with rural development. In keeping with the same, the establishment of different governance bodies at the national, regional and local levels is also being confirmed. The process will require the strengthening and consolidation of these spaces, in particular the local committees. These bodies are not only essential for monitoring, implementation and accountability, but also for the sustainability of the project and its potential for replication in a possible expansion and scaling up of the NIAHS Network within the framework of the intersectoral articulations defined as necessary in the new National Policy for Rural Development.
- **Conclusion 6 (Criterion: effectiveness – component 4).** Outputs 4.1.2 (annual plans design), 4.1.3 (evaluations design) and 4.15 (website design and launch) were satisfactorily achieved. The latter was 95% complete by December 2020 (only a virtual space on the MINAGRI server remains to be set up).

A monitoring and evaluation strategy for the project has yet to be developed (Output 4.1.1). Although the Prodoc considers actions being carried out for this output, in the opinion of the MTR, they are not a strategy.

The Monitoring and Evaluation System (M&E) should include and facilitate knowledge management, through the collection and systematisation of best practices and lessons learned from the Project, as well as the socialisation of the outcomes achieved during its implementation with the different stakeholders and the general public. All these aspects are part of Output 4.1.4, which has not yet reported any progress.

- **Conclusion 7 (Criterion: efficiency – budget execution).** The Project team changed during the first half of the implementation, and this situation, together with health, political and social context, has delayed the project financial execution. At the time of the MTR, a 23% of the funds had been spent, a percentage that increases to a 35% after adding the committed expenditure for 2021. To spend all available resources in the second half of project implementation, the spending should be accelerated, a situation that has occurred since June 2020. If this trend continued and the Project closure is postponed in one year, the MTR considers that 100% of the budget would be executed.
- **Conclusion 8 (Criterion: efficiency – team structure).** The organisational structure of the project team is limited in size in comparison with the scope, territorial complexities and targets. The MTR considers it necessary to improve the macro zone coordination with a support professional, whose emphasis should be put on territorial work, support of governance spaces and monitoring of actions to be implemented by consultants and institutions included in the letters of agreement.

- **Conclusion 9 (Criterion: efficiency – implementation strategy).** The strategy of field implementation in partnership with INDAP through the PDTI and its professionals has been successful. On the one hand, it has ensured a direct and regular communication with INDAP users who are part of the Project and, on the other hand, it has been a mechanism that has saved resources and time in the identification of beneficiaries.
- **Conclusion 10 (Criterion: crosscutting perspectives – Gender).** Gender mainstreaming is satisfactory. The rating was based on the following: a) the development of indicators that explicitly included percentages of women's participation in the activities implemented and minimum numbers of beneficiaries of the expected outputs, outcomes and impacts to be achieved as a result of Project implementation; b) actions aimed at facilitating women's participation in Project activities, including governance spaces. According to the last PIR, 52% of women participated in 38 activities (workshops, local committees, meetings between producers and tours); c) at the time of the review, a gender strategy specific to the project is in the final stages of development; d) in the coming months, training will be provided to the Project team by a consultancy specialised in gender.
- **Conclusion 11 (Criterion: crosscutting perspectives – Native Peoples):** Although the FAO FPIC manual was not applied, the MTR confirms that the indigenous communities have been previously and duly informed, with the support of the PDTI teams, about the different aspects of the Project. In addition, it was confirmed that they have participated in the governance bodies and that their interests have been considered in the design and at different stages of the project.
- **Conclusion 12 (Criterion: Sustainability):** Public institutions at all levels express their interest in giving continuity to the processes undertaken by the Project. Although there is no evidence of a long-term institutionalisation strategy, or financial resources for its continuity after the end of the Project's implementation period, and so far, there is no evidence of consolidated ownership in the communities, there is a great opportunity for complementarity with the implementation of the new National Policy for Rural Development.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

RE43. The MTR deems appropriate to make the following recommendations:

### Operational recommendations

#### Recommendation 1: to the project team, FAO and partner institutions on indicator adjustments.

Considering the impossibility of achieving some of the formulated indicators and because this situation is a consequence of the Project design and not due to a problem of effectiveness in its implementation, it is recommended to make the following adjustments and clarifications:<sup>3</sup>

Outcome indicators			
Formulated indicator	Adjustment proposal	Comment	
<p><b>Outcome 1.1. Indicator 1.1.1.</b> Area (15,778 ha) of landscapes and production systems mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use considerations in the management of globally important traditional species and varieties.</p>	<p><b>Outcome 1.1 Indicator 1.1.1.</b> Area (6,631 ha) of landscapes and production systems mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use considerations in the management of globally important traditional species and varieties.</p>	<p>The indicator was calculated under the assumption that 100% of the PDTI users (5914) in the intervention territories would be beneficiaries of the Project. However, only 40% of the total (2365) have been qualified as eligible and/or have expressed their willingness to participate in the initiative.</p>	
Output-related targets			
Formulated indicator	Adjustment proposal	Comment	
<p><b>Output 1.1.1 – Target 2</b> Percentage (60%) of farmers (men and women) who are aware of and familiar with management plans.</p>	<p>Adjust the baseline calculation to the actual number of beneficiaries of the project, that is to say, 60% and 50% of 2,365 beneficiaries.</p>	<p>The baseline calculation of these targets was made under the assumption of 100% participation of PDTI users (5914). It should be adjusted in line with indicator 1.1.1 of outcome 1.1. to 2365 project beneficiaries.</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.1.1 – Target 3</b> Percentage (50%) of farmers implementing a minimum of 30% of practices included in management plans.</p>			<p><b>Output 3.1.2 – Target 2</b> Percentage of PDTI groups' development strategies including NIAHS criteria in relation to</p>
<p><b>Output 3.1.2 – Target 2</b> Percentage of PDTI groups' development strategies including NIAHS criteria in relation to</p>	<p>Change the measurement unit of the target from</p>	<p>The PDTI users are operationally organised in communes and not in</p>	

<sup>3</sup> It is necessary to bear in mind that the change of indicators should also be duly represented in the Project's tracking tools matrix and in the standardisation with the GEF 7 Core Indicators.

the total number of PDTI groups in the project macro zones.	'groups' to 'communes'.	groups. Therefore, the target should refer to the number of communes, i.e. 12.
<b>Output 3.1.3 – Target 2</b> Percentage (10%) of resources obtained from institutions based on a working agreement.	Consider 10% of additional resources received from the GEF, i.e. USD 3,046,347.	The Prodoc does not specify how the 10% of additional resources is calculated. In the opinion of the MTR, it should refer to the total funding provided by the GEF (USD 3,046,347).

**Recommendation 2: to the project team, FAO and partner institutions on the temporary extension of the Project.**

Given the current context (COVID-19 and the political and social situation of the country at the end of 2019) and the initial delays, it is advisable to request a 1-year extension, understood as a reasonable period to achieve the stipulated targets and also financially feasible.

**Recommendation 3: to the Project team on strengthening local committees.**

As a measure aimed at improving participation in governance spaces and the local anchoring of the Project, it would be advisable to reinforce the assistance aimed at strengthening local committees.

- **Suggestion 1:** to provide a structure for the local committees as proposed in the Prodoc, namely: design operating regulations that includes the definition of roles, responsibilities and extent of participation of its members; elaborate protocols for resources allocation and establish coordination mechanisms with other NIAHS sites. All these actions should be developed together with the members of the committees, considering the social, cultural and organisational specificities of each territory.
- **Suggestion 2:** to reinforce the presence of the Project in the territories and the assistance to the local committees, it would be appropriate to explore the possibility of hiring professionals to support the macro zones coordination, giving priority to the Alto Andina macro zone, given its territorial extension and the greater number of communes.

**Recommendation 4: to the Project team, FAO and partner institutions on civil servants' capacity development.**

Replicate the diploma course for State officials, reinforce the content of the course for those who have already taken it and promote the exchange of international experiences at government level.

- **Suggestion 1:** take advantage of NIAHS and GIAHS experiences in other countries of the region and the world to share them with governmental actors through spaces specially designed for this purpose (seminars, talks, etc.).
- **Suggestion 2:** prioritise PDTI team professionals for capacity development.

**Recommendation 5: to the project team and partner institutions on the application of territories to GIAHS.**

To meet indicator 1.1.5 'Number (1) of NIAHS sites applying to recognition as GIAHS sites on time, it is recommended to start this process during the first semester of 2021.

- **Suggestion 1:** request technical assistance, guidance and/or training to the GIAHS secretariat on territory selection parameters, the application process and mechanisms.
- **Suggestion 2:** engage State institutions as responsible for submitting the application and the relative importance assigned by the secretary and the scientific advisory group to local participation, ownership and governance of the site.

**Strategic recommendations**

**Recommendation 6: to the Project team, partner institutions and FAO Chile on the strengthening of the NIAHS Network.**

Design and implement a strategy aimed at engaging public actors from other sectors and non-state actors (companies, universities, NGOs) in the process of setting up the NIAHS Sites Network.

- **Suggestion 1:** to include strategy actions aimed at the active participation of universities, civil society organisations, companies and local social organisations.
- **Suggestion 2:** to take advantage of the networks and experiences of the institutions signatory of the letters of agreement as nodes for articulating with new actors.

**Recommendation 7: to FAO on the establishment of multi-stakeholder and multi-level dialogues.**

In keeping with the articulation and governance challenges posed by the implementation of the New Policy on Rural Development in Chile in general and the NIAHS project in particular, it would be advisable for the FAO office, as facilitator of policy dialogues, to propose innovative methodologies to facilitate multilevel and multi-stakeholder exchanges.

**Recommendation 8: to FAO Chile, the project team and partner institutions on the institutional Project sustainability.**

To take advantage of the opportunity provided by the new National Policy on Rural Development and the willingness of partner institutions, it is recommended to design and implement a strategy to ensure the institutional anchoring of the Project experience in, for example, a specific NIAHS programme financed by the State of Chile.

- **Suggestion 1:** it would be convenient that the dialogues at ministerial level be led by the FAO Representation in Chile with the support of the project team.

**Recommendation 9: to FAO on the integration of crosscutting perspectives in projects executed and/or implemented.**

Develop a training plan aimed at promoting the development of institutional capacities and gender and interculturality mainstreaming in project teams during the cycle of projects under implementation or to be implemented.

- **Suggestion 1:** the development of gender and intercultural capacities would be more beneficial if it is carried out at an early stage during the project teams configuration.

**Recommendation 10: to FAO on the design and start-up of monitoring systems.**

It would be convenient to have FAO specialised personnel to provide permanent support and/or be responsible for the design, start-up and implementation of the M&E of the different projects.

**GEF rating matrix**

FAO – GEF RATING SCHEME	RATING	COMMENTS
<b>A. RELEVANCE</b>		
<b>A1. General Relevance</b>	HS	The project is highly relevant and pertinent to the fulfilment of the FAO and GEF objectives, national development priorities and the needs of the beneficiary groups.
A1.1 Alignment with the strategic priorities of the GEF, FAO and 2030 Agenda.	HS	The initiative is well aligned with objectives and outcomes of the GEF-6 strategic focal areas; it is highly relevant to objective 2 of the FAO Strategic Framework, with some Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda.
A1.2 Relevance to national priorities.	HS	The project is aligned and relevant to national development priorities, in particular, it is highly complementary to the New National Policy for Rural Development.
A.1.3 Relevant to the interests and needs of beneficiaries.	HS	The project responds satisfactorily to the needs of the beneficiaries for the revaluation of ancestral practices and the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.
<b>B. Effectiveness</b>		
<b>B1. Progress towards the achievement of project outcomes and objectives.</b>	MU	At mid-term, there was an under-execution of activities compared to what was planned. This delay makes it difficult to observe the related outcomes and it is not possible to assert that, at the time of the review, progress has been made towards the achievement of the project's objective.

B1.1 Component 1. Conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, its cultural and ancestral knowledge, and provision of goods and services.	U	The project has been successfully socialised and installed in the intervention territories. The products aimed at achieving outcomes and effects related to the agrobiodiversity conservation and goods and services, as well as the rescue and enhancement of ancestral knowledge and practices, are in the early stages of implementation.
B1.2 Component 2. Integrated territorial management based on good agroforestry and forestry practices aimed at recovering the habitats of four endangered species in the regions of Arica y Parinacota and Biobío.	U	Goods and services that can be socioeconomically valued in the intervention territories have been identified. It is expected that the implementation of the activities stipulated in the letters of agreement will contribute substantively to the achievement of this outcome.
B1.3 Component 3. The principles of agrobiodiversity conservation and valuation are further incorporated into agricultural policies, programmes and planning frameworks.	S	The project has contributed to mainstreaming NIAHS criteria in Chilean State instruments and to capacity development of civil servants. The configuration of different governance bodies has been verified.
B1.4 Component 4.	MS	The outputs and activities related to Project monitoring and evaluation show uneven progress and do not contribute effectively to the outcome.
<b>C. EFFICIENCY</b>		
C1. Efficiency	MS	The Project had significant delays in its financial implementation during the first 22 months. Discontinuity and consecutive changes in the team, in addition to the social, political and health context, have slowed down the implementation of the Project activities.
<b>D. FACTORS AFFECTING PROJECT PERFORMANCE</b>		
D.1 Project design.	MS	The results matrix is vertically coherent: the chain of activities-outputs-outcomes-objectives makes it possible to visualise the successive steps to be taken to achieve the desired effects and impacts. However, in its horizontal logical framework design, some assumptions were made, which have not yet materialised and resulted in an overestimation of some outcome and output indicators which will not be achieved by the Project.

D.2. Project execution, implementation and management.	S	The Project execution, implementation and management has ensured the correct use of financial resources and a programme management in accordance with the standards expected by FAO, GEF and MINAGRI.
D.3. Partners' participation.	S	The partner institutions have been actively involved in the formulation and implementation of the Project.
D.4 Communication and knowledge management.	MS	The internal communication among project partners at the national and regional level has been smooth, transparent and timely. Externally, it is necessary to reinforce and complement the designed communication strategy.
D.5 Financial management and co-financing.	S	The financial management has been successful and co-financing provided as scheduled.
D.6 Monitoring and evaluation system.	MU	The Project monitoring and evaluation has met the minimum requirements for accountability to FAO and the GEF. However, no substantive contribution to knowledge management has been observed, nor has it guided timely operational and strategic decision-making.
<b>E. CROSSCUTTING PERSPECTIVES</b>		
E1. Gender perspective	S	The Project design includes actions for women's participation in its implementation.
E2. Human rights of young people, minority groups and local communities.	S	The Project has respected and promoted the rights of the indigenous peoples in the intervention territories.
E3. Environmental and social safeguards.	S	Environmental safeguards have been taken for resilience and adaptability to the adverse effects of climate change, pandemic restrictions and for the configuration of local committees.
<b>F. PROJECT OUTCOMES SUSTAINABILITY</b>		
<b>F1. Overall likelihood of risks to sustainability.</b>	MU	Although in the medium term the sustainability of the project is not assured as there is still no evidence of an institutionalisation strategy and long-term resources, there is a good opportunity for dialogue with the National Policy for Rural Development and the Ancestral Food Programme.
F1.1 Financial risks.	MU	No financial resources for its continuation after the end of the project have yet been identified. However, there are possibilities for institutional anchoring of the project.
F1.2 Socio-economic risks.	MU	There could be a budgetary adjustment due to the economic crisis and increasing demands for indigenous peoples' participation that the project is unable to meet.
F1.3 Institutional Risks.	MU	There is willingness and commitment from national, regional and local institutions to give continuity to the project once it is finished.
F1.4 Environmental Risks.	U	There are no environmental risks that could jeopardise the success of the Project.

<b>OVERALL PROJECT RATING</b>	MS	
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## 1. INTRODUCTION

1. The present document corresponds to the Mid-Term Review report (hereinafter MTR) of the project 'Establish a Network of National Important Agricultural Heritage Sites (NIAHS)'. GCP/CHI/041/GFF - GEFID 9068 - hereinafter the 'Project' - (Box 1. Project Overview).
2. The revised project is financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for an amount of USD 3,046,347, executed by the Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA), the Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP) and the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), all institutions under the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile (MINAGRI) and FAO as Implementing Agency. During the design phase, the Centro de Investigaciones Hombre en el Desierto (CIHDE) was also included, but its participation did not eventually materialise. Altogether, these institutions committed a co-financing contribution of USD 22,221,20.
3. The Project formally started (EOD) in September 2018 and, in its design, the implementation deadline was scheduled for September 2022.

### Box 1. Project overview

<b>Project title:</b> 'Establish a Network of National Important Agricultural Heritage Sites (NIAHS)'. GCP/CHI/041/GFF - GEFID 9068.
<b>Project duration:</b> 4 years. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Start date: September 2018.</li></ul> End date: September 2022.
<b>GEF 6 Focal Area:</b> Biodiversity (objective 3/programme 7 and objective 4/programme 9).
<b>Financing Partner:</b> Global Environmental Facility. <b>Implementing Partners:</b> Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA); Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP); National Forestry Corporation (CONAF). <b>Implementing Agency:</b> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
<b>Total Project Budget:</b> USD 25,267,547 <b>National Contribution:</b> USD 22,221,200 (INDAP: USD 21,200,000 - CONAF: USD 500,000 – ODEPA: USD 270,000 – FAO: USD 200,000 – CIHDE: USD 1,200) <b>GEF Contribution:</b> USD 3,046,347

### 1.1 Project context

4. The Chilean territory has a great variety of climates and abundant biological and ecosystem diversity. A high percentage of Chilean flora is endemic (46%) and native (43%), and its species are used as food, medicine, fuel or fodder: of the more than 5,000 species described, 13.5% have

at least one known use. However, despite their peculiarities and their diverse current and potential uses, they are not used to their full potential.

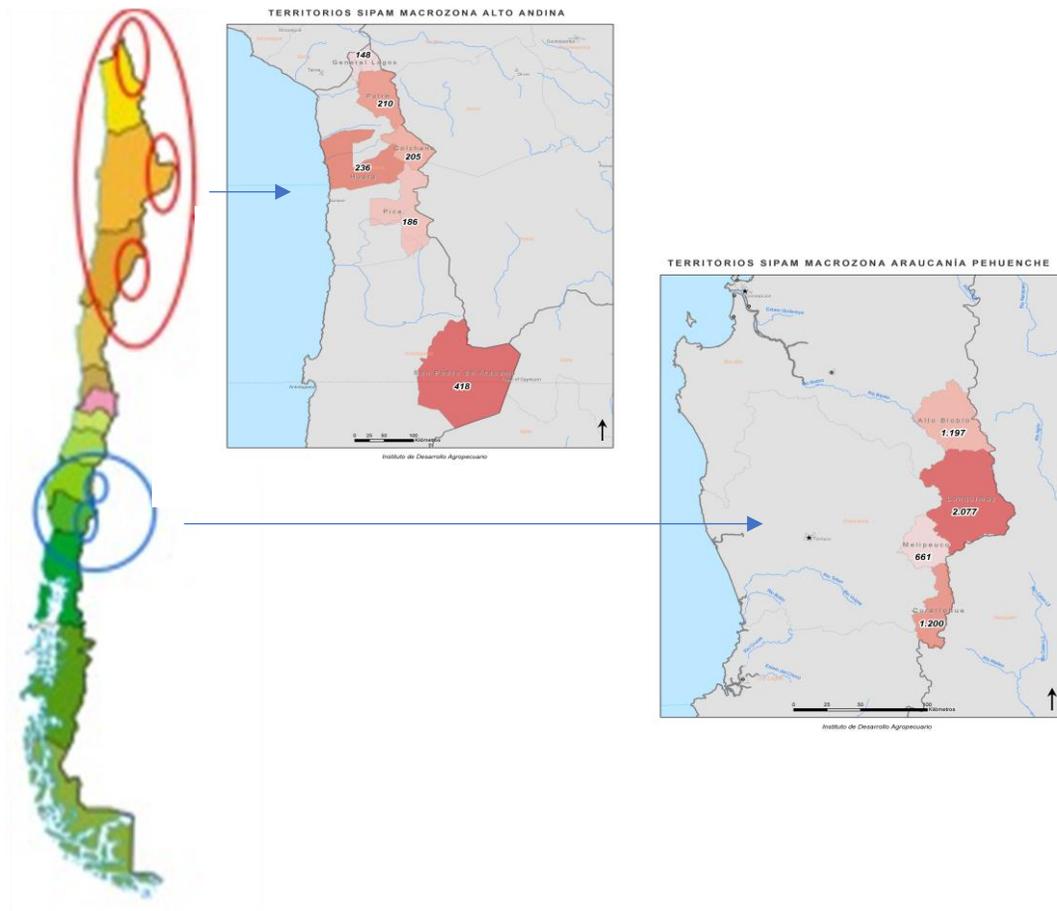
5. Chile's agrobiodiversity has favoured the selection and progressive adaptation of a variety of ecotypes to the different climates associated with the cultural heritage of farming communities. In this framework, ancestral knowledge is essential for the ecological and socio-economic subsistence of smallholder communities, especially in remote and fragile ecosystems, given that agricultural biodiversity mitigates environmental risks and provides a source of adaptation to environmental and social changes, including those derived from climate change.
6. In this way, traditional practices for the use and exploitation of national agrobiodiversity have allowed communities, since pre-Columbian times, to have a wide range of edible farming products, fodder, grains and plants for medicinal use, providing their inhabitants with nutritious food that is beneficial to their health.
7. However, in recent years, the production concentration of modern crop varieties has accelerated the loss of agrobiodiversity and, hence, habitat degradation and soil erosion in productive territories: it is estimated that the majority of Chilean farmers (71.6%) use modern improved varieties that are more viable and easier to find in conventional markets.
8. In addition, there is a preference for monocultures and a dissociation between agro-ecological considerations and production systems, with the consequent loss of traditional practices and knowledge for the sustainable use of natural resources.
9. In this context, family farming has been adopting easily accessible commercial varieties, rendering local plant genetic resources unusable and also losing traditional sustainable practices, leading to a gradual loss of genetic variety and increasing vulnerability to climate change.
10. The practices formerly described, and the inadequacy of in-situ agrobiodiversity conservation efforts have had a negative impact on the capacity of territories to protect their agricultural heritage and sustain local livelihoods.
11. State attempts to reduce pressures on agrobiodiversity have not been sufficient. Most agricultural and rural development programmes and instruments are mainly based on conventional standards that undervalue environmental goods and services originating from agrobiodiversity and related to sustainable production systems. Furthermore, technical support, capacity development, incentive systems, policy reforms, local value-added chains, information dissemination and raising awareness on agrobiodiversity are scarce. On the other hand, there is limited awareness of the development potential of agrobiodiversity and the ecosystems that support it.

## 1.2 Project framework

12. The Project was formulated with the aim of addressing the above problems, using the approach promoted for the implementation of Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (NIAHS) sites in two predominantly indigenous macro zones, one Mapuche (a), and the other Quechua, Aymara and Atacameño (b), namely:

- a. **Cordillera Pehuenche Macro zone:** made up of Alto Biobío (Biobío region) and Lonquimay, Melipeuco and Curarrehue communes in La Araucanía region. In this macro zone, livestock rearing prevails through ancestral practices of transhumance, family food gardens and collection of non-timber forest products from native forests.
- b. **Alto Andina Macro zone:** composed of five communes: General Lagos (Arica y Parinacota regions), Pica, Huara and Colchane (Tarapacá region), San Pedro de Atacama (Antofagasta region). In this macro zone, there is a prevalence of camelid (llamas and alpacas) and sheep farming systems that depend on high Andean wetlands, quinoa farming and a diversity of species and traditional crops such as potatoes and lowland maize, as well as traditional practices.

**Figure 1. Project intervention zone**



13. The intervention strategy is designed to 'Conserve agrobiodiversity in Chile through the establishment of Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macro zones, following a GIAHS approach consistent with national and local development objectives and the provision of local, national and global environmental benefits' (general project objective).
14. In line with the intervention logic of the initiative presented on the following page, the aforementioned objective should be achieved through the fulfilment of 4 outcomes and 22 outputs, organised in four associated components, of which three are programmatic (Components 1, 2 and 3) and one of internal project management (Component 4) (Box 2: Logic of Project intervention).

## Box 2. Project intervention logic



### 1.3 Project Theory of Change

15. In order to enrich the analysis and to facilitate and synthesise the description of progress towards outcomes and impacts of the intervention, the MTR has developed a reconstruction of the Project Theory of Change. (ToC)<sup>4</sup>.
16. The theory of change, unlike the intervention logic reviewed in the previous section, is understood as a reflection with a thinking-action approach that helps to identify and visualise milestones, preconditions and the interactions required to advance along the path of change that we desire in the short, medium and long term, to identify - and act - on future realities that are not only evident, but also probable and desirable. The ToC of the project is structured as follows:
- a. **Strategies for change:** correspond to the identification of areas of intervention. As far as the evaluated initiative is concerned, 2 strategies were identified that begin, guide and interact during the path of change. The strategies are:
    - **Strategy for change 1:** Promote agrobiodiversity conservation in territories that are part of the Project.
    - **Strategy for change 2:** Strengthening Chilean state institutions for the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and the implementation of the NIAHS approach.
  - b. **Short-term changes:** corresponds to changes that have occurred or should occur as a result of and during the course of the implementation of the Project.
    - **Description:** As a starting point, the project will promote agrobiodiversity conservation and awareness raising processes and the opportunity offered by the creation of NIAHS territories. These actions will be mainly focused on civil servants, small producers, peasant and indigenous organisations (the project's target group) and other interested parties.

Together with this and as a result of the implementation of Project activities, the target group will develop conservation skills and will gradually begin to implement sustainable agrobiodiversity management practices, in addition to acquiring knowledge and tools for planning and managing productive enterprises.

In addition, public institutions (in principle MINAGRI) will gradually include methodologies for the conservation of agrobiodiversity in their programmes as a result of awareness-raising and training, while generating inter-institutional and inter-sectoral articulations that will facilitate programmatic alignment and complementarity

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<sup>4</sup> The Theory of Change was built on FAO's recommendations for final and mid-term evaluations of GEF-funded projects.

for the promotion and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in local and regional governments and other institutions.

In parallel, the project will produce and systematise knowledge on agrobiodiversity goods and services in the Alto Andina and Cordillera Pehuenche areas. Research is understood as necessary inputs to build an online information system on agrobiodiversity, traditional management practices, sustainable uses and cultural heritage. This platform will provide easy and timely access to and exchange of Project research results.

- c. **Medium-term changes:** understood as the direct effects, some of which have eventually been achieved and others may still be to be achieved once the implementation of the project has been completed.

- **Description:** The path of change will prosper if the target group gains access to markets to sell their products manufactured and/or cultivated as a result of the implementation of sustainable and traditional agrobiodiversity management practices. This change will be facilitated by sharing experiences and timely dissemination of the social, environmental, economic and health potentials and advantages of the production methods and consumption of products from territories that implement the NIAHS approach.

The implementation of these changes should consolidate landscapes and production systems that include the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in the management of traditional species and varieties, thus contributing to increase genetic diversity in the territory.

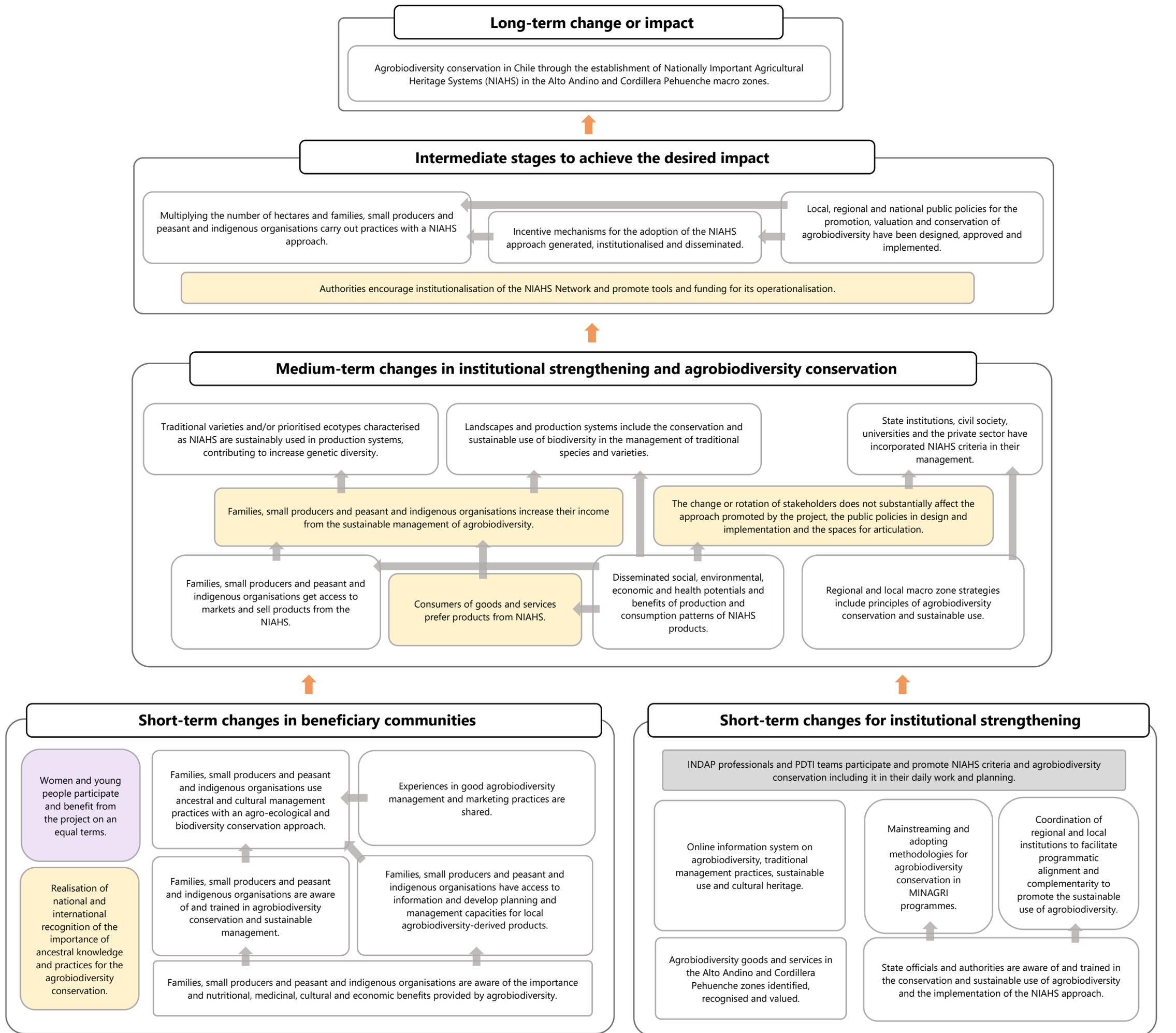
As a result of inter-sectoral and inter-institutional coordination, capacity development and knowledge on the multidimensional properties and advantages of implementing the NIAHS approach, the principles of conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity will be designed and integrated into the design of national, local and regional development policies and strategies, as well as into the management plans of other stakeholders.

- d. **Intermediate stage:** medium- to long-term changes or preconditions necessary to achieve the desired long-term change or impact.

- **Description:** Progress on the path of change towards the desired Project impact (long-term change) will depend on the institutionalisation and implementation of public policies, strategies and management plans, the availability of incentive mechanisms and the multiplication of hectares and families in the territory, small producers and peasant and indigenous organisations that implement sustainable agrobiodiversity management practices.

- e. **Long-term changes:** are the impacts to which projects will contribute under the assumption that the above effects and assumptions materialise.
- **Description:** The materialisation of the aforementioned changes, together with the assumptions and drivers, would result in a contribution to the conservation of agrobiodiversity in Chile and the establishment of Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (NIAHS) in the Alto Andina and Cordillera Pehuenche macro zones.
- f. **Assumptions:** are the important external factors and/or conditions that influence the final realisation of a project's outcomes and impacts but may be beyond the power or immediate influence of the initiative.
- **Description:** The chain of change will have a greater chance of success if: a) change or rotation of stakeholders of public institution does not substantially affect the project's approach, the public policies being designed and implemented, and the spaces for articulation; b) consumers of goods and services prefer products from the NIAHS being created; c) families, small producers and peasant organisations and indigenous families increase their income from the sustainable management of agrobiodiversity; d) INDAP professionals and PDTI teams participate and promote the NIAHS criteria and agrobiodiversity conservation including it in their daily planning and work; e) the NIAHS Network is institutionalised and secures funding for its operation.
- g. **Drivers:** are important conditions which, if present, contribute to the effects and impacts and over which the Project has (or could have) some degree of control or influence.
- **Description:** The different links in the pathway for change will be strengthened and amplified if: a) women and young people participate and equally benefit from the project; b) national and international recognition of the importance of ancestral knowledge and practices for agrobiodiversity conservation materialises.
17. On the next page, there is a diagram showing the interactions identified and/or necessary for the change pathway to succeed:

### Box 3. Reconstruction of the Project Theory of Change



**Strategy 1:** Promotion of agrobiodiversity conservation in beneficiary communities.

**Strategy 2:** Strengthening Chilean state institutions for the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and the implementation of the NIAHS approach.

Assumptions

Drivers

Changes

## 2. EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 Objectives of the review

18. The overall objective of the MTR was to conduct an independent assessment of the relevance of the design and actions implemented by the Project, its effectiveness in achieving outputs, outcomes and objectives, the efficiency in the use of resources, the factors that may have affected or are affecting the implementation of the Project, the incorporation of cross-cutting perspectives and the likelihood that the effects will be sustained once funding ends (sustainability), with the aim of learning lessons and making recommendations to improve the potential impact of the initiative.
19. Meanwhile, the specific objectives described in the terms of reference are as follows:
- a) Assess the pertinence and strategic relevance of the intervention in relation to the needs and expectations of the beneficiaries (partners and indigenous communities), FAO's strategic framework, the global objectives of the United Nations, the GEF's priorities in the Biodiversity focal area and the country's national priorities.
  - b) Examine the effectiveness of the project in terms of the achievement of objectives, outcomes and expected outputs, as well as any unexpected positive and negative impacts.
  - c) Review project efficiency, in terms of implementation modalities, organisational structure, and available financial, technical, programmatic and operational resources.
  - d) Value the likelihood that the effects and products generated will last after the Project implementation is completed.
  - e) Identify factors that may have affected the performance of the project.
  - f) Review cross-cutting dimensions, including the gender perspective, the participation of local communities and indigenous peoples, as well as environmental and social security safeguards.

### 2.2 Users of the review

20. The main users of this evaluation will be: the GEF; the FAO country and regional representation and team; the project team; and the Chilean State partner institutions. Details are provided below:
- **Project Team:** use the MTR outcomes and findings to improve the outreach of activities and the sustainability of outcomes during the final phase of the Project.
  - **Partner institutions (MINAGRI, INDAP, ODEPA):** users of review outcomes and conclusions to improve the scope of the outcomes in the second half of the Project and to analyse the possibility to promote similar or complementary actions relevant to the continuity of the initiative.

- **GEF (donor):** use the findings and recommendations of the review to help strategic decision-making on the way ahead.
- **FAO. On the one hand, FAO Representation in Chile:** will use the findings and lessons learned to improve the Project's closure activities scope and programming and to replicate lessons in the design and implementation of future interventions in the country. Furthermore, the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will use the outcomes to account to the donor and report on the achievement of project objectives and indicators. It will also use lessons learned to improve project effectiveness.

### 2.3 Scope of the review

21. The MTR covered a temporal scope from the Project inception date to the time of the review, i.e. from September 2018 to December 2020, comprising the activities of all the Project components.
22. The geographical extent equalled the territory of intervention and its interaction with the national, regional and local levels. The zones are the following: a) **Alto Andina macro zone** (the communes of General Lagos in the Region of Arica y Parinacota; Pica, Huara and Colchane in the Region of Tarapacá; and San Pedro de Atacama in the Region of Antofagasta); b) **Cordillera Pehuenche macro zone** (the communes of Alto Biobío in the Biobío Region; and the communes of Lonquimay, Melipeuco and Curarrehue in the Araucanía Region)
23. The fieldwork was conducted remotely using virtual communication platforms and lasted 21 days: from 16 November to 4 December 2020, and one additional day on 14 January 2021 (Appendix 1. MTR agenda).

### 2.4 Limitations and risks

24. Given the mobility restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the main limitation of the MTR was the difficulty to make on-site visits to directly observe the processes implemented and the effects of the Project. The alternative was to carry out telephone and virtual interviews with key actors with internet access at home or with the capacity to travel to places with access to the internet.
25. The limitations described had one partial risk: the volume and territorial representativeness of the key actors to be consulted was not the best. This situation, that could bias the review as a consequence of the partial collection of information, was mitigated through interviews with territorial representatives of groups of beneficiaries, review of documentation and consultation with people who had a national view of the Project's implementation.
26. Despite the limitations formerly described, the MTR considers that it was possible to produce valuable information and triangulate the necessary background information to obtain sufficiently substantiated conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations.
27. Due to the confinement because of the COVID-19 pandemic, no field visits were made. However, interviews and focus groups were conducted via videoconferences and telephone calls.

## **2.5 Deliverables**

28. The following outputs resulted from the review: a) Inception Report; b) This Draft report; c) Final MTR report, including the annexes required for reviews of GEF-funded projects.

### 3. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

29. To achieve the objectives and respond to the need for information, a participatory and collaborative, learning-oriented methodological approach was developed for the review, combining quantitative and, above all, qualitative collection techniques and tools.
30. In order to mitigate any bias, a triangulation of information was carried out by contrasting quantitative and qualitative data, and a process of information exchange between the consultant reviewers and the project team to verify the findings.
31. During the MTR, the norms and standards of the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) and the OED and GEF project evaluation guide were strictly followed, through a consultative, transparent and independent approach with internal and external Project stakeholders.

#### 3.1 Questions of the review.

32. The information explored was determined by the evaluation criteria and questions described in the terms of reference. Each of these elements was analysed taking into consideration the design, performance, processes and mid-term Project outcomes. A list of evaluation questions for 6 evaluation criteria is presented below:

**Box 4. Questions of the review**

<b>Criterion</b>	<b>Evaluation questions and sub-questions</b>
<b>Relevance</b>	<b>Question 1.</b> Does the Project align with FAO's strategic framework, UN global objectives, GEF priorities in the Biodiversity focal area, national priorities and AICHI targets? Has the project been relevant to the needs of the beneficiaries?
<b>Effectiveness</b>	<b>Question 2.</b> What outcomes, intended and unintended, has the project achieved at the time of the MTR and how do they contribute to the achievement of the project objective, including the overall environmental benefits?
<b>Efficiency</b>	<b>Question 3.</b> Have the implementation modalities, institutional structure, financial, technical, programmatic and operational resources and procedures in place contributed to or hindered the achievement of the project's outcomes and objectives?
<b>Factors affecting Project performance</b>	<b>Question 4.</b> What are the main factors that influence or have influenced the Project's performance in the design, implementation, monitoring, financial management and co-financing stages of the project?
<b>Crosscutting dimensions</b>	<b>Question 5.a</b> To what extent have gender equity principles been promoted during project design and implementation and is it contributing to the empowerment of women, young people, and other vulnerable groups?
	<b>Question 5.b.</b> To what extent have the rights of indigenous peoples been respected and promoted in the design, decision-making and implementation of the Project?
<b>Sustainability</b>	<b>Question 6.</b> How sustainable are the results achieved so far at the environmental, social, institutional and financial levels? Are there any risks that affect the potential Project's achievements?

### 3.2 Key actors in the review

33. 53 key actors were consulted during the fieldwork of the review (Appendix 2. Key Respondents). They were selected according to their role, the volume of information they handled and the level of engagement with the project design and implementation. There were five main groups:
- a. **Beneficiaries:** direct beneficiaries of the initiative include families, smallholders and peasant and indigenous organisations in both macro zones. .
  - b. **FAO Staff and Project Team:** management team in charge of the implementation and technical and financial monitoring of the Project activities.
  - c. **State Officials:** national, regional and local officials and authorities of partner institutions and/or those involved in the Project.
  - d. **Partner Institutions:** universities, research centres and civil society organisations that have been directly involved in the implementation of project activities.
  - e. **External consultants:** institutions and individuals who provided external services for the achievement of outputs committed by the project.

### 3.3 Data collection techniques

34. The techniques presented below were applied depending on the key actor and the type of information he/she handled. The tools were built and designed according to the review questions and the objectives of the study. The following table describes the data collection techniques:

**Box 5. Data collection techniques**

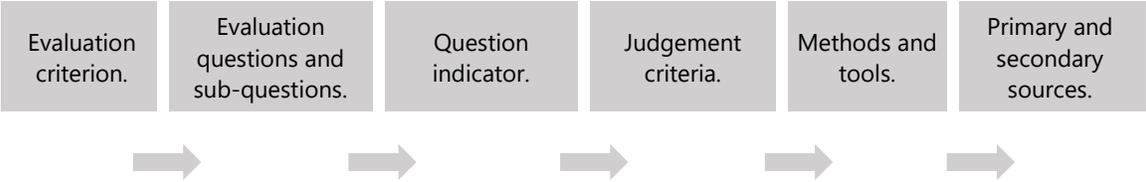
Technique	Description
<b>Documents and reports review</b>	The six-monthly and annual progress reports and technical reports from the four components, training materials, protocols designed, studies carried out, national legislation and other documents identified during the course of the MTR were reviewed. Awareness-raising material produced by the project, MINAGRI, ODEPA and INDAP websites were reviewed (Appendix 3. List of documents consulted).
<b>In-depth interviews</b>	Interviews with key actors in order to obtain in-depth information on people's perception or experiences. Interviews were conducted with project implementers, beneficiaries, government officials, partner institutions and external consultants (Appendix 8. Data collection tools).

### 3.4 Review Matrix

35. As a methodological guideline for the collection and analysis of information for the evaluation process, an evaluation matrix was developed (Appendix 4. Evaluation Matrix). The matrix was built

considering the 6 questions and sub-questions attached to the 6 evaluation criteria set out in the terms of reference. The matrix was structured as follows:

**Box 6. Review matrix structure**



## 4. REVIEW FINDINGS

36. The presentation of findings will follow and satisfy the needs for information summarised in the evaluation matrix, answering the questions associated with each of the six criteria of this MTR, i.e. strategic relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, factors affecting Project performance, crosscutting dimensions and sustainability.

### 4.1 Strategic relevance

**Question 1.** Is the Project aligned with FAO's strategic framework, UN global objectives, GEF priorities in the Biodiversity focal area, national priorities and AICHI targets? Has the project been relevant to the needs of the beneficiaries?

**Finding 1.** The project is aligned with the new strategic priorities stipulated in the agricultural and rural sector development policies of the State of Chile, is relevant to the national, regional and global FAO strategies, the GEF-6 biodiversity focal area, the 2030 Agenda and satisfactorily meets the needs of the beneficiary groups.

#### National strategic priorities

37. The Project was designed within a framework of policies and strategies related to the development of the agricultural and rural sector that changed during its implementation. In this regard, when reviewing this criterion, the MTR just confirmed that the formulation was consistent with the priorities in force at the time and contained in the Agricultural Development Policy and other instruments detailed in the Prodoc . Due to its relative importance for the implementation of the initiative in the remaining period of execution, the strategic relevance of the Project with the new strategic priorities designed for the sector will be discussed in more detail.
38. In May 2020, the new and first National Policy for Rural Development (NPRD) was published in the official gazette. This Policy changes the paradigm of agricultural sector development in the country, including a territorial approach and promoting synergies between public, private and civil society initiatives. All this with the aim of improving the quality of life and increasing the opportunities of the population living in rural areas, creating appropriate conditions for their comprehensive development.
39. To this end, the Policy establishes scopes, areas of action and guidelines with which the Project is highly aligned (Box 8). It also proposes a governance structure that recognises and coordinates the actors, as well as the revised initiative and the future NIAHS Network, at the community, regional and national scales, promoting their articulation and participation, as well as the coherence of the proposals that have an impact on rural territories and aim to comply with the objective of this Policy.

## Box 7. Scopes, areas of action and guidelines of the NPRD to which the Project is relevant

<b>Scope 1. Social Welfare: narrowing the gaps in access to goods and services.</b>
<b>Area of action 1. Rural settlements.</b>
<p><b>Guidelines:</b></p> <p>1.1 Promote the development of small settlements, favouring the supply of quality goods and services in settlements of higher density, improving the use and regular occupation of the territory.</p>
<b>Area of action 5. Poverty, social vulnerability and equity.</b>
<p><b>Guidelines:</b></p> <p>5.1. Promote access to social services in rural areas, recognising the socio-demographic and territorial peculiarities, in an effort to develop programmes and tools capable of meeting the specific needs of the rural population in conditions of vulnerability and poverty.</p> <p>5.2. Promote the strengthening, development and coordination of programmes and tools to meet the needs of groups requiring urgent attention, in particular women, children, adolescents, young people, indigenous peoples, older adults, people with disabilities and migrants, reducing the gaps that prevent their development.</p> <p>5.3. Identify and recognise gender differences in rural territories, favouring equity, participation and the comprehensive women's development.</p>
<b>Scope 2. Economic Opportunities: improving local performance and dynamism.</b>
<b>Area of action 1. Human capital and partnership.</b>
<p><b>Guidelines:</b></p> <p>1.1. Promote measures to support a system of education, training, talent attraction and skills development for innovation, the adoption of new technologies, entrepreneurship, local development and employability, in close collaboration with academic institutions.</p> <p>1.2. Promote gender equity in all economic-labour instances in the rural sector, fostering equal opportunities and working conditions between men and women.</p> <p>1.3. Promote the strengthening of groups and organisations through the exchange of knowledge, management skills and partnerships among the different actors in rural economic activity.</p>
<b>Area of action 2. Productive diversification and value chains.</b>
<p><b>Guidelines:</b></p> <p>2.1. Identify current and future territorial specificities and opportunities to boost and broaden the economic base of rural territories by fostering various competitive activities, thereby promoting local economic dynamism and employment.</p> <p>2.2. Promote the increase of added value, based on the comparative advantages of rural territories, to enable the consolidation of the agri-food, forestry, fishing, mining, tourism, conservation and energy sectors, among others.</p>
<b>Area of action 3. Network of opportunities.</b>
<p><b>Guidelines:</b></p> <p>3.3. Encourage the establishment and development of public-private bodies for creating knowledge, information, communication and transfer to devise relevant solutions to achieve sustainable territorial economic development.</p> <p>3.4. Promote the use of industrial property instruments, such as geographical indications, designations of origin, collective and certification trademarks, as a way of differentiating and enhancing the value of local products and production practices.</p> <p>3.5. Promote fiscal decentralisation by implementing new financing alternatives for regional and community administration.</p>
<b>Scope 3. Environmental sustainability: valuing natural areas and managing their risks.</b>
<b>Area of action 1. Biodiversity and ecosystem services.</b>
<p><b>Guidelines:</b></p> <p>1.1 Promote biodiversity research and monitoring to increase knowledge, and improve protection, conservation and sustainable use of the same.</p>

<p>1.2. Promote the coordination of sectoral strategies that contribute to the protection, restoration, repair and remediation of ecosystems in rural areas, in accordance with current regulations.</p> <p>1.3. Consider the protection of biodiversity as a relevant element in the process of planning and management of the rural territory and in the relevant regulatory frameworks.</p> <p>1.4. To promote the identification and characterisation of the natural and semi-natural landscapes of Chile, recognising and integrating the landscape component in sectoral policies, informing and raising awareness among people about its value and protection.</p>
<p><b>Area of action 3. Land resource.</b></p>
<p><b>Guidelines:</b></p> <p>3.1. Promote land use that involves its protection, conservation and recovery, recognising its ecosystem value.</p> <p>3.3. Encourage the development and/or adaptation of sustainable tools, practices and technologies to prevent the increase of desertification and soil erosion in the country, providing vegetative covers including native species and adjusted to the edaphoclimatic reality of each region.</p>
<p><b>Area of action 5. Environmental education.</b></p>
<p><b>Guidelines:</b></p> <p>5.1. Promote the development of formal and informal environmental education programmes that, through the collaborative work of various actors, contribute to the recognition of the characteristics of the environment and encourage the commitment and active participation of citizens in initiatives that protect and enhance it.</p> <p>5.2. Encourage the development of programmes that promote good practices, improve natural resource management and support local actors in identifying opportunities to improve environmental management.</p>
<p><b>Area of action 6. Disaster risk and climate change.</b></p>
<p><b>Guidelines:</b></p> <p>6.2. Promote the development of public and private strategies, in close collaboration with academic institutions, to enable adaptation and mitigation measures in the face of new territorial conditions, understanding the effects of climate change in rural areas, recognising its implications for the environment and sustainable development.</p>
<p><b>Scope 4. Culture and Identity: safeguarding and enhancing its tangible and intangible heritage.</b></p>
<p><b>Area of action 1. Heritage.</b></p>
<p><b>Guidelines:</b></p> <p>1.1. Encourage the identification, valuation, safeguarding, revitalisation and promotion of rural cultural and natural, tangible and intangible heritage, including landscape, historical, artistic and food heritage and traditional practices and local expressions.</p> <p>1.2. Encourage the identification and safeguarding of rural heritage, considering a gender approach that recognises the contribution of women in the promotion of territorial culture and identity.</p> <p>1.3. Promote the responsibility and participation of citizens in the conservation, safeguarding, valuation and promotion of rural heritage, through the planning, design and implementation of programmes and tools relevant to the territory.</p>
<p><b>Area of action 2. Identity and cultural diversity.</b></p>
<p><b>Guidelines:</b></p> <p>2.1. To promote the integration of cultural and natural heritage elements that give value and identity to the territories, declared or recognised in accordance with the provisions of the regulations in force into land-use planning and management tools.</p> <p>2.2. Promote the establishment and/or adaptation of formal and informal education programmes with the aim of fostering and valuing local cultures, civic awareness, care for public spaces and a sense of belonging.</p>

40. The high relevance of the Project with this national policy instrument is evident and the MTR considers it as the clearest expression of its strategic coherence. This alignment provides a favourable scenario to advance in the search for institutional sustainability and reaffirms the complementarity of the approach and methodologies promoted by the Project with the new institutional framework in which it is implemented. Furthermore, it is understood as a possibility to take advantage of the project as a pilot of the inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms and multilevel dialogues addressed in the NPRD governance.

## GEF-6 Biodiversity Focal Area

41. Prodoc considered that the project is relevant to objectives 3 and 4 of the GEF-6 biodiversity focal area. The MTR confirms the alignment expressed.
42. It is observed that the Project design and the actions implemented are indeed aimed at the sustainable use of plant and animal genetic resources (Programme 7 of Objective 3 of the BD-GEF), coherence strongly expressed in the expected outputs and the expected effects in outcomes 1.1 and 2.1, which would effectively result in a contribution to the increase of genetic diversity from sustainably managed production systems (outcome 7.1 of the BD-GEF).
43. It has also been confirmed that the Project responds satisfactorily to programme 9 of objective 4 of this focal area. Outcomes 1.1 and 2.1, either on their own or articulated, focused on increasing the number of landscape production areas that integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in their management (BD-GEF outcome 9.1), while outcome 3.1 is unequivocally oriented towards the incorporation of biodiversity considerations into the management of the project. 3.1 is unequivocally oriented towards mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into public policies, regulatory frameworks and planning tools (Box 9).

**Box 8. Alignment of the Project with the GEF-6 biodiversity focal area**

BD-3 Objective of the Programme 7: Ensuring the Future of Agriculture: Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic and Animal genetic Resources.	
Outcomes	Aligned Project Outcomes
Outcome 7.1: To increase the genetic diversity of globally relevant cultivated plants and domesticated animals that are sustainably used in production systems.	Outcomes 1.1 y 2.1.
BD-4 Objective of the Programme 9: Managing the human-biodiversity interaction.	
Outcomes	Aligned Project Outcomes
Outcome 9.1: Increase the production area in landscapes and seascapes that mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into management, in particular by the area of direct coverage to be secured therein.	Outcomes 1.1 y 2.1
Outcome 9.2: Mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into sector policies and regulatory frameworks, including GEF monitoring indicators such as the area of indirect Project coverage and the extent to which biodiversity considerations are integrated into planning and policy frameworks.	Outcome 3.1

**FAO Strategies**

44. The MTR confirms that the Project design and implementation is aligned with the FAO Strategic Results Framework (2014-2019) especially with regard to Strategic Objective 2 (SO2): 'Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner' and Outcome 1: 1. 'Producers and natural resource managers adopt

practices that increase and improve the supply of goods and services in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector in a sustainable manner'.

45. The initiative is also relevant to Regional Initiative 3: Sustainable use of natural resources, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management' and its results related to institutional strengthening, food security and reduction of the degradation of natural resources for food production.
46. At the national level, the project is consistent with the National Priority Framework for FAO Technical Assistance in Chile 2015-2018 and its work area 'Governance of Natural Resources and Agroforestry and Fisheries Systems under Climate Change Scenarios'.

### **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

47. The medium and long-term Project impacts and effects such as the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, the improvement of the livelihoods of rural populations and the recovery and enhancement of traditional practices and knowledge, are consistent and have the potential to contribute to some of the goals and targets set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are detailed below:

- **Goal 1.** End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
- **Goal 2.** End hunger.
- **Goal 8.** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
- **Goal 12.** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- **Goal 13.** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (in line with the agreements adopted in the forum of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)
- **Goal 15.** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

### **Beneficiaries**

48. Regarding the needs expressed by the communities and beneficiaries, the MTR concludes that the Project design provides a satisfactory response to the demand for the recognition and enhancement of traditional crops, practices and knowledge, the food security of the territories, the safeguarding of genetic material and the expectations for improvement of the participating families' livelihoods.

## 4.2 Effectiveness

**Question 2.** What outcomes, intended and unintended, has the project achieved at the time of the MTR and how do they contribute to the achievement of the project objective, including the global environmental benefits?

### Progress towards the achievement of the Project objective

**Finding 2.** In the mid-term, there was an under-execution of activities compared to what was planned. This delay prevents observing related outcomes and to assert that, at the time of the review, progress has been made regarding the achievement of the Project's objective. However, given the receptiveness of the beneficiary groups, the ownership of the approach by State institutions and the acceleration of the technical implementation, observable effects can be expected in the coming months of the Project's execution.

49. The designed outcomes chain proposes as a strategy that, in order to contribute to the 'conservation of agrobiodiversity in Chile through the establishment of Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (NIAHS) in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macro zones, consistent with national and local development objectives and the provision of local, national and global environmental benefits' (Project objective), it will be necessary: a) to implement a participatory network of NIAHS territories including GIAHS criteria in their generation and implementation (Outcome 1.1); b) to value goods and services from agrobiodiversity in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macro zones, including the benefits provided by rural livelihoods (nutritional, medicinal, cultural and economic) in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macro zones (Outcome 2.1); and c) to strengthen public institutions so that planning, policies and programmes mainstream agrobiodiversity conservation and valuation and the agricultural and cultural heritage in the intervention territories (Outcome 3.1). Effects supported by the Project's knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation (Outcome 4.1).
50. The MTR considers that the intervention logic formulated is vertically coherent, i.e. that the sequence of activities, outputs and outcomes would effectively contribute to agrobiodiversity conservation in Chile.
51. In keeping with the above, given the low technical execution (close to 20%), especially in outputs 1.1 and 2.1, it is not possible to assert that progress has been made so far to achieve the Project's objective.
52. The scenario is similar when looking at the evolution of the initiative from the perspective of the proposed theory of change. The Strategy for change 1: 'Promote agrobiodiversity conservation in territories that are part of the Project' is at the initial stage, i.e., the project has been presented, beneficiaries have been identified and local governance spaces have been created. However, it has not been possible to develop conservation capacities and implement sustainable agrobiodiversity management practices, acquire knowledge and tools for planning and management of productive undertakings, among other changes detailed in section 1.3 of this document.

**Finding 3.** The Project has been successfully socialised and installed in the intervention territories. The outputs aimed at achieving outcomes and effects related to the agrobiodiversity conservation and goods and services, as well as the rescue and enhancement of ancestral knowledge and practices, are in the early stages of implementation.

53. With regard to Strategy 2: 'Strengthening Chilean state institutions', although progress is considerably higher compared to the previous strategy for change, there are still gaps to bridge to produce mid- and long-term sustainable changes. So far, the MTR confirms that government officials have become aware of and trained in agrobiodiversity conservation and the implementation of the NIAHS approach, and that their criteria have been gradually mainstreamed into different programmes implemented in the intervention territories.
54. As will be explained from the following finding, this situation does not imply that the Project is going in the wrong direction and/or that some outputs have not been achieved, only that they do not yet produce the expected effects and impacts in the intervention logic designed and the theory of change reconstructed.
55. It is necessary to underline that the observed delay is explained by internal and external factors: first, a prolonged installation period and changes in the general coordination (1 change) and in the southern macro zone (2 changes) and second, the social and political context in Chile at the end of 2019 and to the mobility and assembly restrictions due to the health emergency caused by the coronavirus.
56. Finally, it should be noted that, in the opinion of the MTR, there are reasons to expect an acceleration in the implementation and good expectations of observing effects in the medium term, a hypothesis justified by the following findings: a) the key beneficiaries have stated that the local communities they belong to have high expectations, willingness and a good perception of the approach proposed by the Project; b) State officials and authorities have positively endorsed the initiative, stating that the Project is in line with national strategies and enriches the work of public institutions in the territories; and c) letters of agreement have been signed to carry out a number of pending activities in the territories over the next 12 to 14 months, and to obtain key products in order to prosper in the Project's path of change.

**Component 1. Conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, its cultural and ancestral knowledge, and provision of goods and services.**

**Outcome 1.1. The globally important agrobiodiversity, its ancestral and cultural knowledge, and the goods and services it provides are conserved through the participatory implementation of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) and Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (NIAHS) in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macro zones.**

57. The implementation of Outcome 1.1 is low compared to that stipulated in the Prodoc and expected for the mid-term of the Project. While some outputs show an apparently substantive progress (Appendix 6. Indicator progress matrix), these achievements are not yet translating into

the 'conservation of agrobiodiversity, the cultural and ancestral knowledge, and provision of goods and services', an expected effect for this outcome. However, as noted above, there are good prospects for progress towards this goal in the remaining time of implementation.

58. At the time of this review, progress has been made in the configuration of the project's beneficiary groups in each of the territories, the implementation of introductory courses on the NIAHS approach, the development of a communication strategy, the implementation of experience-sharing tours and the awarding of external services. These consultancies have already started (in November-December 2020) to implement activities that are deemed essential for this outcome and the Project, such as: developing management plans (Output 1.1.1) and the establishment of community seed conservation systems (Output 1.1.5), both accompanied by a training component for the beneficiary groups (Output 1.1.2).
59. The progress described is more evident in the northern macro zone, where, unlike in the southern macro zone (see section 4.4), the macro zonal coordination has been maintained, providing a smooth and deep continuity to the intervention in this territory.
60. When looking at the reported progress levels of the indicators and output targets, there are two that show satisfactory results: 1.1.2, 1.1.3. In the opinion of the MTR, it is necessary, beyond the fulfilment of the indicators stipulated in the Project design, to review whether these are sufficient to effectively contribute to the achievement of the output and the chain of changes that this achievement would trigger.
61. For output 1.1.2, as of December 2020 and in the last PIR, 87% and 100% completion of its two stipulated targets has been reported, which would imply that it would be close to achieving the expected, an interpretation that, in light of information gathered in the field and the review of documentation would not be completely correct.
62. For the horizontal logic of the results matrix to be internally coherent, the measurement of indicators and targets 1 (people trained) and 2 (level of satisfaction of those trained) should refer to the number of participants who have taken part in a training plan on the topics and objectives described for this output (NIAHS approach, gender and biodiversity conservation for the implementation of management plans) and not in a specific training as reported.
63. This finding is shared by key informants and, according to the recently signed letters of agreement, it has been considered to broaden and strengthen the training spaces aimed at the target group.
64. With regard to output 1.1.3 'Stablish a NIAHS site linkage network (...)', the mid-term achievement of targets, although satisfactory for the MTR, will need to be reinforced in the coming months. According to the perception of key institutional actors and the opinions of beneficiary groups, the future challenge will be to enrich or complement the communication strategy designed with elements of communication for development, understood as: 'the combination of various participatory methods and communication tools to address the knowledge and information

needs of rural stakeholders and facilitate their active participation in development initiatives' (FAO, 2014). This approach would allow, among other benefits, to increase the likelihood of local and community ownership of the approach and the practices promoted, along with facilitating informed dialogue among the different actors and stakeholders in the conservation of agrobiodiversity, rescue and enhance traditional practices and the rural development of the Project's intervention territories.

65. Finally, it should be noted that, within the framework of the activities planned for this output, the beneficiaries have valued the spaces for the exchange of experiences very positively, viewing them as a suitable mechanism for understanding and adopting the approach. Likewise, the experience of Chiloé, especially for the municipal actors, is a benchmark. Meanwhile, the expectation that in the future they may be recognised as GIAHS territories has been understood by the MTR and the key actors themselves as an important mobiliser at the local level.

**Component 2. Integrated territorial management based on good agroforestry and forestry practices aimed at recovering the habitats of four endangered species in the regions of Arica y Parinacota and Biobío.**

**Outcome 2.1. The goods and services provided by agrobiodiversity in the two selected macro zones are valued in terms of their socio-economic contribution, including the benefits they provide to rural livelihoods (nutritional, medicinal, cultural and economic) in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macro zones.**

**Finding 4.** Goods and services that can be valued socio-economically in the territories of intervention have been identified. It is expected that the implementation of the activities provided for in the letters of agreement will facilitate substantive progress in the achievement of this outcome.

66. Outcome 2.1 requires future implementation efforts to deliver its outputs and achieve the expected outcomes. This is because progress in meeting targets does not reach 10% on average: 4 of the five outputs (2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4 and 2.1.5) show 5% progress and the remaining one (2.1.1) 25% (Box 10 and Appendix 6 for more detail). As with Outcome 1.1, thanks to the implementation of the letters of agreement and consultancies, faster implementation is expected in the coming months.

**Box 9. Output progress percentage of outcome 2.1<sup>5</sup>**

Outputs	Progress %
<b>Output 2.1.1.</b> Methodologies for the identification, recognition and valuation of goods, services and agrobiodiversity in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche areas at producer and territory level, collected and systematised from various sources (studies, analyses, publications, etc.), including existing information, data and remaining gaps.	25%

<sup>5</sup> The percentage of progress in meeting indicators were updated with the Project team as of December 202.

<b>Output 2.1.2.</b> Training programme in individual and associative marketing strategies (at producer and territorial level) that considers the goods and services of the NIAHS territory developed for peasant families, community producer organisations and indigenous groups engaged in agrobiodiversity production in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche areas	5%
<b>Output 2.1.3.</b> Culturally relevant business development strategy to position goods and services in the market and enhance the value of the heritage from agrobiodiversity resources.	5%
<b>Output 2.1.4</b> Strategy for the association of producers offering goods and services from agrobiodiversity and based on cultural identity, to improve access to markets and value agrobiodiversity resources, and increase family income from traditional activities.	5%

67. At the time of the review, progress was reported regarding contracts entered into with the aforementioned external services, the identification of traditional varieties to be valued and the definition of the methodological steps in line with this purpose.

68. One of the premises underlying outcome 2.1 is that the valuation of goods and services provided by local agrobiodiversity and managed with ancestral and sustainable practices is key to increase the chances of success in the implementation of a marketing strategy aimed at increasing income of the families and communities involved in the Project. This in turn would maximise the chances of participation, adoption and maintenance of the NIAHS approach at the community level. Although this rationale has been represented in one of the reconstructed change pathways, after the fieldwork, it has been concluded that the motivation of the communities related to the expectations of increasing their income is enhanced by the recognition by the State and multilateral organisations that cultural knowledge and practices are important for the conservation of agrobiodiversity and to face climate change. The recognition is understood as a factor of Project ownership and additional success.

69. Finally, it should be noted that, together with recognition and economic incentives, the generation and dissemination of evidence of the multidimensional benefits provided by the sustainable management of agrobiodiversity to local communities, is essential for their ownership, autonomous replication and community sustainability. The systematisation of this information will also be crucial to influence with evidence, in the search for anchoring possibilities in public institutions interested in the initiative.

**Component 3. The principles of agrobiodiversity conservation and valuation are further incorporated into agricultural policies, programmes and planning frameworks.**

**Outcome 3.1. Project users will have an institutional framework that includes the conservation and valuation of agrobiodiversity and agricultural and cultural heritage in plans, policies and programmes in the territories included in the draft.**

**Finding 5.** The project has contributed to the incorporation of NIAHS criteria in Chilean state instruments and to the development of civil servants' capacities, thus contributing to the strengthening of public institutions related to rural development.

70. As detailed in Appendix 6 'Indicator progress matrix', different INDAP programmes and other municipal planning, development and rural development instruments offered by Chilean State institutions have incorporated special weightings and/or adjustments aimed at making their financing and promotion lines culturally relevant for users and territories that meet the NIAHS criteria (recognition and valuation of the benefits of the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, consideration of ecological practices and traditional knowledge related to food security, dynamic conservation of the territories, among others).
71. The MTR considers these actions as a substantive contribution of the Project to the strengthening of public institutions for the incorporation of the NIAHS approach, not only to improve access to the instruments by beneficiaries of the initiative, but also because they are understood as positive signs of institutional ownership, which, together with the opportunity provided by the implementation of the new National Policy for Rural Development, would provide favourable conditions for the exploration of possibilities for a permanent programmatic anchoring of the Project in the Chilean State.
72. At the local level, there are also results in including the approach in municipal planning instruments. It has been included in the Plan for Cultures Development in the Colchane commune, in the PLADETUR of San Pedro de Atacama and has advanced in a possible incorporation in the PLADECO of Putre.
73. The extension to more instruments and territories covered by the Project will be a challenge for the second part of the implementation. The systematic support of the macro zonal team to the municipalities, the strengthening of local committees, the dissemination of the virtues of the approach and the development of capacities at the local level, together with the deepening of multi-level and multi-stakeholder articulations and dialogues, will be key actions to achieve this objective.
74. Another aspect that shows progress in institutional strengthening is the capacity development of civil servants through: an introductory course; raising awareness sessions for PDTI professionals and technicians by INDAP, and the Diploma Course 'Biodiversity and Sustainable Production: conservation and territorial approach' offered by the Project.
75. Key informants have positively valued the methodology, contents and modality of these training spaces, especially the Diploma course. They state, for example, that the courses have allowed them to 'learn about a different dimension of rural development promotion and management practices from those used in their work' or that 'the approach is very different from what was taught in the university, now I understand a little better what the NIAHS approach is all about'.
76. Considering the good receptivity and results obtained, it would be a favourable measure to expand the access to knowledge, explore alternatives to replicate the diploma course, expanding the training offer to more stakeholders interested in rural development and engage, as a priority, PDTI professionals and technicians in this or another alternative training space, understood as the main promoters of the approach in the territories.

**Finding 6.** The configuration of different governance bodies has been verified. For the next stage of the Project, it would be important, as a measure for social, community and institutional sustainability, to empower, strengthen and consolidate the committees that have been formed, especially those representative of the territories at the local level.

77. As of December 2020, three of the four governance bodies stipulated in the Project have been set up: local committees (12), regional committees (5) and the steering committee (1). The fourth, known in the Prodoc as the Management Committee, had a first and only session in August 2019; however, due to the contextual conditions (COVID and social crisis), the vacancy in the coordination of the Project and the emphasis on the management of tenders has not had continuity. However, given the functions and the participants specified for this body (management committee), in the opinion of the MTR, if the steering committee met at least twice a year, it would not be necessary to consider it for the future, given that this committee has fulfilled its own role.
78. The general assessment of the steering committee is satisfactory; the MTR agents qualify it as an adequate space to exchange information, monitor and evaluate the performance of the project, as well as to define strategies and support the articulation of the institutional stakeholders. Furthermore, they state that communication has been direct and smooth with the project team and its coordination.
79. On the other hand, the regional committees have been recognised as a favourable forum to learn about the progress of the project and to promote dialogues integrating the different sectoral actors engaged in rural development. These spaces are understood by the MTR as platforms that promote intersectoral articulation in the public and private inter-institutional sphere and that should have the capacity to resolve and channel demands, bottlenecks and concerns coming from the local committees following a 'bottom-up' approach and to support the implementation of the project in the territories of intervention taking a 'top-down' approach.
80. The governance bodies in the form of mid-term local committees have already been set up in each of the communes (12 in total). These are composed of local stakeholders and, according to the Prodoc are understood as 'the main space for governance and dialogue with the users and specifically with the representatives of the communities and groups of indigenous farmers in the territories of the Project'.
81. Looking to the future, it would be favourable for the sustainability of the initiative if the 'governance of the Project' begins a gradual transition towards the establishment of the 'governance of the NIAHS Sites Network in Chile' that includes the lessons learned from the experience reviewed in its design and implementation.
82. Furthermore, according to the GIAHS site management manual published by the GEF and FAO (2014), governance should be understood as 'the form of interaction among public institutions, private organisations and civil society, which does not follow a hierarchical subordination but are

rather networking with each other, establishing public/private coordination capable of facing local challenges but globally connected (...). Thus, new challenges will be transmitted from the local level, influencing very different local, regional and national actors', adding that it is essential to build a structure that can make it sustainable over time.

83. To advance in that direction, taking into account the perceptions from interviews with specialists, community representatives, municipal officials and INDAP teams present in the intervention territories, the MTR considers that to achieve the interaction and articulation necessary for networking with community social actors as valid interlocutors and peers, it will be necessary to reinforce the work of strengthening local committees through: the participatory design of methodologies that ensure the active inclusion of the leadership in operational and strategic decision-making that affects each territory; the reinforcement of their role in monitoring and social control of the activities implemented; and the development of capacities aimed at empowering local actors to establish political and institutional dialogues aimed at channelling their concerns, demands and ideas.<sup>6</sup>
84. It is also deemed necessary to specify the limits and roles of each committee, to strongly promote the integration of new actors into the network (universities, NGOs, companies, etc.), to clearly define the interconnections between each body and to design methodologies aimed at facilitating the establishment of multilevel, multi-stakeholder, intersectoral and inter-institutional dialogues.

**Component 4. Monitoring and evaluation based on adaptive management principles, and the delivery of objectively verifiable and measurable outcomes.**

**Outcome 4.1. The project implementation is supported by a monitoring and evaluation strategy based on measurable and verifiable outcomes and adaptive management principles.**

**Finding 7.** The achievement of outputs and activities relating to the Project's monitoring and evaluation shows uneven progress and does not necessarily contribute to the achievement of the outcome.

85. In numeral 4.5.6 of the section 'factors affecting Project performance' there is an assessment of the functionality and scope of the monitoring and evaluation system (M&E). This section will only review the achievement of outputs and the implementation of activities regarding this outcome.
86. With regard to technical implementation, outputs 4.1.2 (design of annual plans), 4.1.3 (development of evaluations) and 4.15 (website design and launching) have been satisfactorily achieved. As of December 2020, the website is 95% completed, a virtual space on the MINAGRI server is to be set up.
87. To date (December 2020), a monitoring and evaluation strategy for the Project has yet to be developed (output 4.1.1). Although the Prodoc considers actions that have been carried out (annual and biannual reports), for the MTR they do not constitute a formal strategy for this output.

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<sup>6</sup> Most of the above elements are part of the functions described in Prodoc for local committees.

As will be seen later on, in point 4.5.6, monitoring should include actions related to at least the following components: design of a management structure; definition and planning of coordination bodies; elaboration of planning instruments; tools for monitoring, tracking and evaluation; virtual space for information storage; and mechanisms for socialisation and communication of progress.

88. The M&E, concomitantly with the implementation of communication strategies, should contribute to and facilitate knowledge management through the collection and systematisation of best practices and lessons learned from the Project, as well as the socialisation of the results achieved during its implementation with the different stakeholders and the general public . All these aspects are part of output 4.1.4, which does not yet report any progress.

### 4.3 Efficiency

**Question 3.** Have the implementation modalities, institutional structure, financial, technical, programmatic and operational resources and procedures in place contributed to or hindered the achievement of the project's outcomes and objectives?

**Finding 8.** Discontinuity and successive changes in the team, together with the conditioning factors of the social, political and health context, have slowed down the implementation of Project activities.

89. Some of the reasons for the delays in the fulfilment of indicators and the development of outputs presented in the previous section are beyond the direct responsibility of the project management and others are a consequence of circumstances related to the composition and continuity of the team.

90. There are two external factors: a) From October 2019 to the beginning of 2020, the country went through a period of political and social unrest, which reoriented the priorities of the beneficiaries and made it difficult to travel to the territories and work in the field, forcing the rescheduling and/or postponement of some actions planned for the Project; b) As a consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic, health policies restricting mobility have been implemented as of March 2020, affecting the normal implementation of the activities.

91. Internally, the project team has changed. The macro zonal coordination of the Cordillera Pehuenche territory has been in charge of three people in the 27 months of the initiative implementation, and the national coordination has had a long period of vacancy.

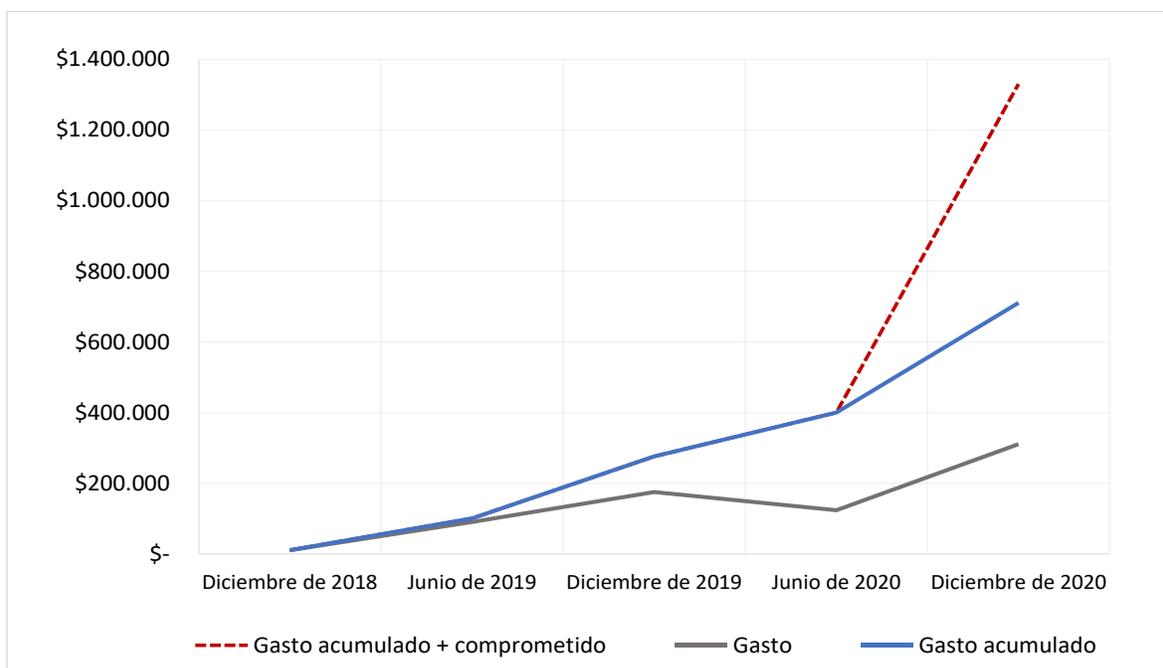
92. Both conditions (external and internal) have caused a slowdown and delay in the technical and financial execution and a discontinuity in the processes, especially those relating to the creation and monitoring of the regional and local governance spaces in the Araucanía and Biobío regions and the implementation of the letters of agreement.

93. With the current team set-up, this situation has normalised, showing, as described in the following finding, a pronounced acceleration in financial execution over the last 6 months.

**Finding 9.** In line with the technical under-execution, the project showed significant delays in its financial implementation during the first 22 months. This situation changed drastically from the last annual report in June 2020 to December 2020. Notwithstanding, the low rate of expenditure observed at the beginning - and the health context - would condition the possibility of timely achievement of the targets, outputs and realisation of the formulated budget.

94. From September 2018 to June 2020, in line with the technical implementation reviewed in point 4.2, the Project expenditure was USD \$399,950, equivalent to a 13% of the total budget for the initiative. The average six-monthly expenditure rate was approximately USD 115,000. From June on, this situation changes. From that date to December 2020, USD 310,777 has been disbursed, increasing the speed of financial execution by 2.7 times more than the average shown in previous periods, totalling USD 710,727, equivalent to a 23% of the total budget.
95. In addition to the total spent, in this last period USD 442,709 have been committed by letters of agreement for a period of 12 to 14 months; USD 170,916 have been committed by consultancy contracts, and USD 619,271 for other smaller items, which is added to the accounting record of disbursement, totalling USD 1,330,172 (spent and committed).
96. Despite the agility of budget execution shown in recent months, more than 65% of the budget is still pending, which, together with the uncertainty associated with the COVID-19 emergency in the country and consistent with what has been expressed by key institutional actors, the MTR finds it difficult to achieve the financial objectives by September 2022, the stipulated closing date for the Project, and recommends requesting a one-year extension.

**Chart 1. Biannual, cumulative and committed expenditure**



**Finding 10.** The organisational structure of the project team is limited in size compared to the territorial scope and complexities, as well as to the targets and future Project challenges.

97. The organisational structure of the Project has varied since its inception. At the beginning, the Project team was composed of three members: a national coordinator and two macro zonal coordinators (one for the Alto Andino territory and the other for Cordillera Pehuenche) besides the administrative support of FAO Chile.
98. At the time of the review, the team was reinforced with a professional to support the technical and administrative work of the national co-ordination. While the MTR considers this adjustment as appropriate, it may not be sufficient to face future implementation challenges effectively and with quality.
99. The conditions that would justify this conclusion are the following: the delay in the technical implementation of the Project will require to accelerate and substantially increase the implementation, which implies a permanent technical-administrative follow-up of the external services hired with all that this implies (regular meetings, review of reports, articulation of stakeholders, accountability, field monitoring, etc.); the challenges of ensuring the sustainability of the initiative will require the design and execution of ad hoc strategies; the importance of starting with the systematisation of experiences will demand inputs generation and tracking, and the strengthening of local committees requires a greater support from the project team. In keeping with the above, there are three additional elements: the extensive territorial coverage (5 regions, 12 communes), the travel time involved, and the facilitation of the different governance spaces.
100. Against this background, it would seem appropriate to explore the possibility of adding one person to the regional teams, to support the macro zonal co-ordinations in administrative tasks and, above all, to ensure a better and greater presence in the territories and facilitate the processes of strengthening the local committees.
101. Considering the financial constraints to increase the number of people in the team, it is suggested, if necessary and given that the extension and number of territories is larger, to prioritise the Alto Andina macro zone.

**Finding 11.** In the opinion of the MTR, the field implementation in association with INDAP, especially with the PDTI professionals, has been essential, as it ensures the presence of the Project in the territory.

102. The field implementation strategy in partnership with INDAP and PDTI professionals has been successful. On the one hand, it has ensured a direct and regular link with INDAP users who are part of the Project, and on the other hand, it has been a mechanism that has saved resources and time in identifying beneficiaries.

103. One aspect that works against the optimisation of this advantage, since the PDTI has maintained its normal implementation, is that the PDTI technicians and professionals have seen an increase in their responsibilities, but not in the number of available personnel. In order to improve the quality of technical assistance and to create the conditions to ensure the continuity of the initiative once it ends, the capacity development of these officials is an element that needs to be further developed.

**Finding 12.** The Project has developed articulations that have led to cost savings and progress for the achievement of outcomes. A future challenge will be the crystallisation of institutional synergies with agents from the private sector, academia and civil society.

104. Articulation mechanisms have been implemented allowing for savings to advance towards the outcomes. Good examples of these partnerships are the integration of institutions that are not formal partners of the initiative (municipalities, CNR, SERNATUR, etc.) in the regional and local committees. Integration has even materialised in the inclusion of NIAHS criteria in their territorial planning and rural development instruments. Another initiative to highlight is the implementation of the diploma course 'Biodiversity and Sustainable Production: conservation and territorial approach', together with the GEF project 'Mainstreaming Conservation and Valuation of Critically Endangered Species and Ecosystems in Development-frontier Production Landscapes in the regions of Arica y Parinacota and Biobío'.

105. A deficit observed by the MTR is the generation of synergies with civil society, the private sector and academic institutions interested in the development of the territories. According to key experts, their participation would strengthen the Network, as it would improve the possibilities of acting synergistically in terms of the mid- and long-term objectives of the Project.

#### 4.4 Factors affecting Project performance

**Question 4.** What are the main factors that influence or have influenced the Project's performance in the design, implementation, monitoring, financial management and co-financing stages of the project?

##### Project design

**Finding 13.** The design of the Project results framework presents a coherent vertical logic (chain of activities - outputs - outcomes - objectives) with drawbacks in its horizontal logic, specifically the magnitude and unit of measurement in outcome indicators and related output targets.

106. The results matrix is vertically coherent: the output-outcome-objective chain allows visualising the successive steps to be taken to achieve the desired effects and impacts.

107. In its horizontal logic, the design of the logical framework considered some assumptions that have not materialised, resulting in an overestimation of some outcome and output indicators,

which cannot be achieved by the Project. Other indicators have led to confusion since the unit of measurement and/or the baseline are not sufficiently clear.

108. In view of the unfeasibility of achieving the formulated goals and because this situation is a consequence of the Project design and not due to a problem of effectiveness in its implementation, the MTR considers necessary to make adjustments and clarifications (see recommendation 1), which are detailed in the following box:

**Box 10. Indicators to be adjusted.**

<b>Outcome indicators</b>		
<b>Formulated indicator</b>	<b>Adjustment proposal</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Outcome 1.1. Indicator 1.1.1.</b> Area (15,778 ha) of landscapes and production systems that mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use considerations in the management of globally important traditional species and varieties	<b>Outcome 1.1 Indicator 1.1.1.</b> Area (6,631 ha) of landscapes and production systems that mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use considerations in the management of globally important traditional species and varieties	The indicator was calculated on the assumption that 100% of the PDTI users (5914) in the intervention territories would be beneficiaries of the Project. However, only a 40% of the total (2365) qualified as eligible and/or expressed willingness to participate in the initiative. This target has also been used as a measure for the calculation of the baseline for output 1.1.1, which will have to be adjusted as well
<b>Output-related targets</b>		
<b>Formulated indicator</b>	<b>Comments</b>	
<b>Output 1.1.1 - Target 2</b> Percentage (60%) of farmers (men and women) who are aware of and familiar with management plans.	The baseline calculation of these targets was made on the assumption of 100% participation of PDTI users (5914). It should be adjusted according to indicator 1.1.1 of outcome 1.1. to 2365 beneficiaries of the Project.	
<b>Output 1.1.1 - Target 3</b> Percentage (50%) of farmers implementing a minimum of 30% of practices included in management plans.		
<b>Output 3.1.2 - Target 2</b> Percentage of PDTI groups' development strategies including NIAHS criteria in relation to the total number of PDTI groups in the project macro zones.	The PDTI users are operationally organised in communes and not in groups. Therefore the target should refer to the number of communes, i.e. 12.	
<b>Output 3.1.3 - Target 2</b> Percentage (10%) of resources obtained from institutions based on a working agreement.	The Prodoc does not explain the basis on which the 10% of additional resources is calculated. In the opinion of the MTR, it should refer to the total funding provided by the GEF (USD 3,046,347).	

**Project execution, implementation and management**

**Finding 14.** The MTR rates the Project execution, implementation and management as satisfactory. It has ensured the correct use of financial resources and programme management according to the standards expected by FAO, GEF and MINAGRI.

109. The financial execution and implementation of the Project is under FAO's responsibility. Management is the responsibility of ODEPA, which in turn coordinates with the other institutional partners at national and regional level through the Regional Secretariats of MINAGRI. The overall rating of the MTR with respect to the performance of each of these functions is satisfactory. FAO and the Project team, in agreement and articulation with the management and the steering committee, have managed to ensure a correct use of the financial resources and a programmatic management and supervision of the Project in accordance with the expected standard.
110. For the MTR, it would be important during the second phase of implementation to strengthen FAO's role as a coordinator and facilitator of the multilevel and multi-stakeholder policy dialogues required by the Project and proposed by the National Policy for Rural Development, as well as to open spaces for the exchange of experiences of government officials with similar initiatives in the region and/or the world.
111. Finally, it should be noted that, given the shortcomings identified in this review and in evaluations of other GEF projects, it would be advisable for FAO Chile to consider regular and systematic technical and methodological support mechanisms to ensure timely and quality implementation of cross-cutting perspectives and the design and implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems for the initiatives it implements and/or executes.

### **Partners participation**

**Finding 15.** The partner institutions have been actively involved in the Project formulation and implementation.

112. The partner institutions have participated in the formulation and implementation of the Project. To the MTR date, they have maintained a high level of commitment and institutional interest in the processes carried out by the initiative. In addition to the participation of these institutions, other stakeholders (local governments, communities, public sector, etc.) have joined in. They have become part of the national, regional and local coordination and joint action bodies provided for in the Project governance. It will be a future challenge, with the aim of expanding and strengthening the Network, to broaden the invitation to more civil society organisations, universities and the private sector.

### **Communication and knowledge management**

**Finding 16.** The internal communication established between the regional and national Project partners has been smooth, transparent and timely. Externally, the implementation of the designed communication strategy needs to be reinforced and complemented.

113. The internal Project communication system received a double valuation: at the national and regional level, partners, FAO and the project team were positively evaluated. The key actors highlighted the smooth, transparent and regular communication. In addition, the need to strengthen communication and knowledge management through the exchange of information, experiences, good practices and lessons learned between the project team, the institutional partners in each macro zone were noted.
114. In terms of communication with other stakeholders and the general public, following a diagnostic perception study, a communication strategy has been designed and, to date, has been partially implemented. The website and the social media will be essential for the full deployment of the actions included in this instrument.
115. Based on the reflections made by different key actors during the fieldwork, as stated in section 4.2 on Effectiveness, the MTR considers that it would be favourable to complement the communication strategy designed with elements of communication for development.

#### **Financial management and co-financing**

**Finding 17.** Financial management has been carried out satisfactorily and co-financing has been provided as planned.

116. The financial management was entrusted to FAO. Given the institutional experience and the thorough knowledge of the administrative mechanisms of its staff, this has been performed without major drawbacks.
117. In terms of co-financing, as of June 2020, date of the last record, of the total co-financing committed (22,221,200 USD), 51% (11,408,395 USD) has been provided. The greatest finance reduction is represented by CONAF, which has not yet consolidated the information to report on the contributions made (Table 1). However, according to key informants, the funds have been provided as planned. On the other hand, the Centro de Investigaciones del Hombre en el Desierto (CIDEH) has withdrawn its co-financing commitment due to strategic research realignment.
118. The MTR considers that the co-financing will be obtained as planned in the Project formulation and urges the team to keep records on the additional resources leveraged. This would allow, in addition to demonstrating the management capacity in the search for additional contributions, to report on the fulfilment of target 2 of output 3.1.3.

**Box 11. Co-financing committed and provided by June 2020<sup>7</sup>.**

Institution	Co-financing committed (USD) for Project formulation	Co-financing provided (USD) by June 2020	Percentage of co-financing provided
ODEPA	270,000	131,946	49%
INDAP	2,050,000	1,087,375	53%
	700,000	352,692	50%
CONAF	500,000	Not reported	TBC
CIDHE	51,200	-	-
FAO	200,000	50,000	25%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,221,200</b>	<b>11,408,395</b>	<b>51%</b>

**Monitoring and Evaluation System.**

**Finding 18.** The Project monitoring and evaluation system has complied with the minimum requirements for accountability to FAO and the GEF. However, no substantive contribution to knowledge management has been observed, nor has it guided timely operational and strategic decision-making.

119. The monitoring and evaluation system (M&E) has made it possible to render annual accounts to the donor (PIR) and biannual accounts to FAO. However, the M&E should also fulfil other functions, such as: regular management of information; guiding and facilitating operational, strategic and timely decision-making to the Project team and coordination; being a tool to measure and communicate internally and externally the achievements and progress of the Project (including tracking progress towards achieving the global environmental benefits of the different GEF focal areas); including lessons learned and systematising good practices.
120. Although these functions were considered in the Project's design, they have not been entirely present. The monitoring of targets, outcomes, activities and consolidation of beneficiaries participation has not been systematic or regular. The lack of this information makes it difficult to make timely operational and strategic decisions regarding the improvement of effectiveness, efficiency and quality. In addition, no lessons have been learned that would allow for the timely adjustment of potential shortcomings or difficulties in the implementation.
121. The MTR considers that this situation is due to the absence of a management structure for the M&E and of technical support to design and implement monitoring tools, follow them up and produce reports on the outcomes. The responsibility has fallen on the Project team and coordination, which, although it has succeeded with this task, has resulted in an excessive burden of responsibilities and a distraction from its main roles.

<sup>7</sup> According to information gathered from interviews with key agents of the financial management of the Project and CONAF, the co-financing would be provided, it would only be necessary to consolidate the backup information.

122. The MTR has drawn up a list of the minimum components that an M&E should have in order to fulfil its purpose which is presented below, together with a brief assessment of what has been observed in the Project under review:

**Management structure:** the Project has not considered the development of a monitoring and evaluation structure. Although the Prodoc provided for the contracting of a specialised consultancy, this has not yet been done, and the monitoring responsibility remains with the coordination with the support of other professionals.

- **Coordination bodies:** the project team holds regular coordination and planning meetings adjusted to the needs of technical follow-up. In addition, the steering committees have been used to communicate progress and make strategic and operational decisions for the Project. However, according to the MTR, the frequency of these meetings is low: to ensure that information is shared, and agreements are reached on time, at least two meetings a year would be required instead of one.

- **Planning instruments:** the logical framework and the AOPs have been the instruments rightly used in the Project planning.

- **Monitoring and tracking tools:** the Project renders accounts through annual and biannual reports. In addition, a tool for monthly monitoring of activities was designed but has not been used every month. A weakness identified in this tool is that it is not aligned with the AOP, losing its ability to easily contrast the progress made with the progress planned.

In the same vein, standardised monitoring instruments have been designed: one for reporting activities and a single format for the list of participants. It is advisable to socialise them with the consultants and institutions signatories of the letter of agreement and to extend their use to as many of the activities carried out as possible.

- **Virtual space to store information:** the project stores information in a virtual space (drive). This is considered the first step. In order to facilitate the access and exchange of information, it would be favourable to design an internal architecture ordered by component, outcomes, outputs and activities, where each folder contains sources of verification and monitoring and tracking tools.

- **Progress socialisation and communication:** for stakeholders and the general public who do not know the project in detail, the PIRs and monthly reports are cumbersome and contain information that may not be relevant for these actors. A good initiative, in coordination with the Project's communication actions, would be to design a web-based tool (or communication product) or an e-mail newsletter, which presents in a simple and visually attractive way the main achievements and relevant activities implemented at the date of publication.

## 4.5 Crosscutting dimensions

**Question 5.a** To what extent have gender equity principles been promoted during project design and implementation and is it contributing to the empowerment of women, young people, and other vulnerable groups?

**Finding 19.** The Project design and implementation includes women's participation. Young people, in line with the depopulation dynamics of this age group and the consequent ageing of the rural population, have not been a relevant component of the initiative.

123. The design of the Project includes the elaboration of indicators that explicitly include percentages of women's participation in the activities and a minimum number of beneficiaries of outputs, outcomes and effects. Additionally, in line with standard 1 of FAO Policy on Gender, an effort has been made to maintain a sex-differentiated record.

124. Besides including indicators, during Project implementation, women's participation has been actively promoted in the activities implemented. According to the last PIR, 52% of women participated in 38 activities (workshops, formation of local committees, meetings between producers and tours). Women's participation has been actively promoted in the activities carried out. According to the last PIR, a 52% of women participated in 38 activities (workshops, local committees, meetings between producers and tours). One of the measures to be highlighted is to provide tickets, accommodation and food for women and children under their care, to facilitate their attendance at the experience exchange meeting held in Santiago.

125. It is important to note that, as part of the services of a specialised consultancy, the team will be trained on gender and, at the time of review, a gender strategy specific to the Project is in the final stage of development. Although its elaboration is late, in the view of the MTR it is equally relevant. To ensure its efficacy, it is expected that the actions proposed in the tool will be properly tracked to ensure compliance with its actions and the monitoring of the intended changes.

126. In terms of young people's participation, although they were considered as a group of interest in the Prodoc, this has been hampered by the profile of the PDTI users and beneficiaries of the Project, most of whom are older adults. The low participation of young people, beyond the direct responsibility of the Project execution, is part of the dynamics of depopulation and lack of interest of this age group in the activities and ways of life typical of rural territories. Hence, the MTR believes that the success of the Project, accompanied by communication and dissemination strategies aimed at this public, could contribute to reverting this situation in the long term.

**Question 5.b.** To what extent have the rights of indigenous peoples been respected and promoted in the design, decision-making and implementation of the Project?

**Finding 20.** The Project has respected and promoted the rights of the indigenous peoples in the intervention territories.

127. The MTR has corroborated that in the preliminary stages of the Project implementation, the communities were provided with all the information related to the initiative through the PDTI. The participation and consideration of the interests of the beneficiaries and representatives of the indigenous communities at different stages of the project was also confirmed.
128. A good practice identified in this review is the participation of intercultural facilitators in the implementation of some activities. Actions aimed at improving the understanding and access to information of the beneficiary groups are important to promote the inclusion and participation of indigenous peoples. In this sense, it would be advisable to elaborate communication materials and products in native languages.
129. In addition, it should be mentioned that the possibilities, quality and extent of indigenous communities and their representatives' participation is different in each territory. High levels of empowerment have been observed in some communes and specific leaderships. They demand greater consideration in the Project's strategic and operational decision-making, which, from the perspective of community ownership and social sustainability, could be understood as an opportunity to be seized.

Finally, in terms of environmental and social safeguards, it was verified that the conservation of genetic resources related to cultivated and wild varieties promoted by the project will contribute to resilience, reliability and adaptability of communities to climate change, food security, natural disasters and environmental disturbances.

Regarding social safeguards, the Project, through consultation and the formation of local committees, has tried to ensure the participation of the communities in the territories. In some communities with a more empowered indigenous presence such as Curarrehue or San Pedro de Atacama, there were some difficulties to set up such committees and had to adapt to local negotiation times; more horizontal relations were built, and an attempt was made to respect their customs and generate greater trust.

With regard to the health restrictions imposed by the COVID pandemic, all necessary precautions have been and continue to be taken at all times, avoiding face-to-face activities and events and looking for virtual communication mechanisms.

## 4.6 Sustainability

**Question 6.** How sustainable are the results achieved so far at the environmental, social, institutional and financial levels? Are there any risks that affect the potential Project's achievements?

**Finding 21.** Although in the medium term the sustainability of the Project in all its dimensions is not assured, the MTR considers that the political-institutional framework that outlines the new Policy for Rural Development and the interest expressed by the authorities of the sector, creates favourable conditions to advance in alternatives of programmatic anchoring in the institutional framework of the State of Chile.

130. The MTR has gathered enough information to assert that public institutions are interested in giving continuity to the project once funding is completed. In this regard, it will be essential to state the Project's alignment with the new National Policy for Rural Development and to promote the necessary political dialogues to design a strategy to find an alternative programmatic alignment with the Chilean State.
131. Thus, if the interest and commitment shown by the public sector, the experience and knowledge that will be generated by the project and the support in the facilitation of political dialogue and technical assistance that FAO Chile and the regional office can provide are all brought together, an auspicious scenario for the sustainability of the initiative could be established.
132. In terms of social sustainability, at the time of the MTR, there is no evidence of consolidated community ownership by local beneficiaries and communities. It is expected that, in more advanced stages of implementation, the beneficiaries may have the necessary capacities, tools and knowledge to manage the pathways opened up by the project with autonomy.
133. Finally, the MTR identifies medium and low likelihood risks. These are: a) the possibility that as a consequence of the health and economic crisis in the country, State resources will be redirected towards sectors that are beyond the scope of the Project, b) that, in a context of greater awareness, empowerment and expansion of the demand for the rights of indigenous peoples, the spaces for participation and decision-making offered by the Project are not aligned with the demands and/or expectations of the beneficiary communities, creating potential relationships breakup, c) the change of regional and local authorities in 2021 could affect the local and regional continuity of the Project's implementation.

## 5. LESSONS LEARNED

134. As a result of the review, the following lessons learned were identified:

- **Lesson learned 1.** The new National Policy for Rural Development, enacted in May 2020, is highly aligned and coherent with the approach and governance spaces proposed by the Project, which opens a window of opportunity to explore alternatives for institutional consolidation of the initiative.
- **Lesson learned 2.** The exchange of good practice experiences between communities and producers, as well as governance and technical assistance mechanisms between State officials and actors from other territories and even from different countries, is conceived as a mechanism that increases the possibilities of NIAHS approach ownership and facilitates the integration of good community, institutional and governance practices.
- **Lesson learned 3.** The local ownership of the Project, the NIAHS approach, the work methodologies developed, and the enhancement of sustainability perspectives will be achieved by including the NIAHS criteria in the municipal planning tools and, above all, by strengthening the local committees and their participation in the Project's operational and strategic decision making at local, regional and national levels.
- **Lesson learned 4.** The prospect of moving towards recognition as a GIAHS territory following the establishment as NIAHS is a driver for the implementation of changes at the local (community and municipal) level. While the signals in this direction are positive because they would create a momentum for the Project, they need to be accompanied by messages that temper these expectations and by actions (recognition, funding, specific programmes, etc.) that reinforce the NIAHS concept as an attractive alternative for communities, communal governments and other local stakeholders.
- **Lesson learned 5.** Projects are best implemented when there is some stability in professionals responsible for their execution (FAO project team). Successive changes in project teams substantially affect the effectiveness, efficiency and quality of implementation.
- **Lesson learned 6.** The monitoring and evaluation systems, in addition to be accountable to the donor, are useful for knowledge management, support for informed and timely strategic and operational decision making, support for the communication of activities and progress of outcomes, among others. For this to be effective, it is necessary to have a structure and staff that can devote quality time to their management.
- **Lesson learned 7.** FAO's role in improving the quality of implementation of activities and the prospects for sustainability of the Project would be strengthened if its participation in capacity building, guidance and technical assistance in including crosscutting perspectives, design and implementation of monitoring systems, sharing of experiences and procedures for the creation

of GIAHS/NIAHS territories, as well as facilitating political dialogues for the institutional consolidation of the Project is enhanced.

- **Lesson learned 8.** The possibility of having a positive impact on the institutional continuity of the NIAHS experience through its integration into specific programmes likely to succeed, is better if there was evidence of the multidimensional benefits of the approach, the identification and systematisation of good practices to be replicated, as well as the socialisation and adoption of lessons learned from the implementation of the initiative.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

135. Considering the main findings from the review questions and criteria, the following conclusions are provided below:

- **Conclusion 1 (Criterion: relevance):** The project is aligned with GEF strategic priorities, FAO objectives, rural sector development priorities; the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda; and the needs and interests of beneficiaries.

The alignment with the new National Policy for Rural Development in Chile is considered by the MTR as the most relevant expression of strategic coherence, given that it provides a favourable scenario to make headway in viable alternatives for institutional sustainability and reaffirms the approach and methodologies promoted by the Project, as a relevant perspective for the institutional framework in which it is implemented.

- **Conclusion 2 (Criterion: effectiveness).** The level of progress of the objectives and the achievement of targets related to outcomes and outputs is low compared to what was planned. However, in the last 6 months the technical implementation has speeded up, which substantially improves the expectations of achieving the targets and outcomes formulated in the project's design phase. It is deemed necessary to have a one-year extension for its execution, which is justified by the external factors that slowdown the implementation, such as: the complex political and social context in the country for at least 4 months and the mobility and meeting restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Conclusion 3 (Criterion: effectiveness – component 1).** After implementation, the Project has been socialised and installed in the intervention areas. Although this is considered relevant to advance in the implementation, it is not enough to observe verifiable progress towards outcomes and effects related to agrobiodiversity conservation and goods and services as well as the rescue and enhancement of ancestral knowledge and practices.
- **Conclusion 4 (Criterion: effectiveness – component 2).** The goods and services to be socio-economically valued in the areas of intervention are the main outputs achieved in the framework of the implementation of component 2. It is expected that the implementation of the activities scheduled in the letters of agreement and those under execution, will contribute to advancing in the achievement of outputs and outcomes.

For the MTR, in line with the Project logic, the valuation of goods and services provided by local agrobiodiversity and managed with ancestral and sustainable practices is key to the deployment of a successful marketing strategy to improve the livelihoods of families and communities involved in the Project. The motivation of the communities related to income increase expectations is strengthened by the recognition of the State and multilateral organisations that cultural knowledge and practices are important for the conservation of

agrobiodiversity and face climate change, recognised as a factor of ownership and additional Project success.

- **Conclusion 5 (Criterion: effectiveness – component 3).** The MTR confirms that the Project has contributed to the incorporation of NIAHS criteria in Chilean State mechanisms and to the development of civil servants capacities, unequivocal aspects of a contribution to the strengthening of public institutions concerned with rural development. In keeping with the same, the establishment of different governance bodies at the national, regional and local levels is also being confirmed. The process will require the strengthening and consolidation of these spaces, in particular the local committees. These bodies are not only essential for monitoring, implementation and accountability, but also for the sustainability of the project and its potential for replication in a possible expansion and scaling up of the NIAHS Network within the framework of the intersectoral articulations defined as necessary in the new National Policy for Rural Development.
- **Conclusion 6 (Criterion: effectiveness – component 4).** Outputs 4.1.2 (annual plans design), 4.1.3 (evaluations design) and 4.15 (website design and launch) were satisfactorily achieved. The latter was 95% complete by December 2020 (only a virtual space on the MINAGRI server remains to be set up).

A monitoring and evaluation strategy for the project has yet to be developed (Output 4.1.1). Although the Prodoc considers actions being carried out for this output, in the opinion of the MTR, they are not a strategy.

The Monitoring and Evaluation System (M&E) should include and facilitate knowledge management, through the collection and systematisation of best practices and lessons learned from the Project, as well as the socialisation of the outcomes achieved during its implementation with the different stakeholders and the general public. All these aspects are part of Output 4.1.4, which has not yet reported any progress.

- **Conclusion 7 (Criterion: efficiency – budget execution).** The Project team changed during the first half of the implementation, and this situation, together with health, political and social context, has delayed the project financial execution. At the time of the MTR, a 23% of the funds had been spent, a percentage that increases to a 35% after adding the committed expenditure for 2021. To spend all available resources in the second half of project implementation, the spending should be accelerated, a situation that has occurred since June 2020. If this trend continued and the Project closure is postponed in one year, the MTR considers that 100% of the budget would be executed.
- **Conclusion 8 (Criterion: efficiency – team structure).** The organisational structure of the project team is limited in size in comparison with the scope, territorial complexities and targets. The MTR considers it necessary to improve the macro zone coordination with a support professional, whose emphasis should be put on territorial work, support of governance spaces

and monitoring of actions to be implemented by consultants and institutions included in the letters of agreement.

- **Conclusion 9 (Criterion: efficiency – implementation strategy).** The strategy of field implementation in partnership with INDAP through the PDTI and its professionals has been successful. On the one hand, it has ensured a direct and regular communication with INDAP users who are part of the Project and, on the other hand, it has been a mechanism that has saved resources and time in the identification of beneficiaries.
- **Conclusion 10 (Criterion: crosscutting dimensions – gender).** Gender mainstreaming is satisfactory. The rating was based on the following: a) the development of indicators that explicitly included percentages of women's participation in the activities implemented and minimum numbers of beneficiaries of the expected outputs, outcomes and impacts to be achieved as a result of Project implementation; b) actions aimed at facilitating women's participation in Project activities, including governance spaces. According to the last PIR, 52% of women participated in 38 activities (workshops, local committees, meetings between producers and tours); c) at the time of the review, a gender strategy specific to the project is in the final stages of development; d) in the coming months, training will be provided to the Project team by a consultancy specialised in gender.
- **Conclusion 11 (Criterion: crosscutting dimensions – native peoples)** Although the FAO FPIC manual was not applied, the MTR confirms that the indigenous communities have been previously and duly informed, with the support of the PDTI teams, about the different aspects of the Project. In addition, it was confirmed that they have participated in the governance bodies and that their interests have been considered in the design and at different stages of the Project.
- **Conclusion 12 (Criterion: sustainability):** Public institutions at all levels express their interest in giving continuity to the processes undertaken by the Project. Although there is no evidence of a long-term institutionalisation strategy, or financial resources for its continuity after the end of the Project's implementation period, and so far, there is no evidence of consolidated ownership in the communities, there is a great opportunity for complementarity with the implementation of the new National Policy for Rural Development.

## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS

136. The MTR deems appropriate to make the following recommendations:

### Operational recommendations

#### **Recommendation 1: to the project team, FAO and partner institutions on indicator adjustments.**

Considering the impossibility of achieving some of the formulated indicators and because this situation is a consequence of the Project design and not due to a problem of effectiveness in its implementation, it is recommended to make the following adjustments and clarifications:<sup>8</sup>

<b>Outcome indicators</b>		
<b>Formulated indicator</b>	<b>Adjustment proposal</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<p><b>Outcome 1.1. Indicator 1.1.1.</b> Area (15,778 ha) of landscapes and production systems that mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use considerations in the management of globally important traditional species and varieties.</p>	<p><b>Outcome 1.1 Indicator 1.1.1.</b> Area (<u>6,631 ha</u>) of landscapes and production systems that mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use considerations in the management of globally important traditional species and varieties.</p>	<p>The indicator was calculated under the assumption that 100% of the PDTI users (5914) in the intervention territories would be beneficiaries of the Project. However, only 40% of the total (2365) have been qualified as eligible and/or have expressed their willingness to participate in the initiative.</p>
<b>Output-related targets</b>		
<b>Formulated indicator</b>	<b>Adjustment proposal</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<p><b>Output 1.1.1 – Target 2</b> Percentage (60%) of farmers (men and women) who are aware of and familiar with management plans.</p>	<p>Adjust the baseline calculation to the real number of beneficiaries of the project, that is to say, 60% and 50% of 2,365 beneficiaries.</p>	<p>The baseline calculation of these targets was made under the assumption of 100% participation of PDTI users (5914). It should be adjusted in line with indicator 1.1.1 of outcome 1.1. to 2365 project beneficiaries.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.1.1 – Target 3</b> Percentage (50%) of farmers implementing a minimum of 30% of practices included in management plans.</p>		

<sup>8</sup> It is necessary to bear in mind that the change of indicators should also be duly represented in the Project's 'tracking tools' matrix and in the standardisation with the GEF 7 'Core Indicators'.

<p><b>Output 3.1.2 – Target 2</b> Percentage of PDTI groups' development strategies including NIAHS criteria in relation to the total number of PDTI groups in the Project macro zones.</p>	<p>Change the measurement unit of the target from 'groups' to 'communes'.</p>	<p>The PDTI users are operationally organised in communes and not in groups. Therefore, the target should refer to the number of communes, i.e. 12.</p>
<p><b>Output 3.1.3 – Target 2</b> Percentage (10%) of resources obtained from institutions based on a working agreement.</p>	<p>Consider 10% of additional resources received from the GEF, i.e. USD 3,046,347.</p>	<p>The Prodoc does not specify how the 10% of additional resources is calculated. In the opinion of the MTR, it should refer to the total funding provided by the GEF (USD 3,046,347).</p>

**Recommendation 2: to the project team, FAO and partner institutions on the temporary extension of the Project.**

Given the current context (COVID-19 and the political and social situation of the country at the end of 2019) and the initial delays, it is advisable to request a 1-year extension, understood as a reasonable period to achieve the stipulated targets and also financially feasible.

**Recommendation 3: to the Project team on local committees strengthening.**

As a measure aimed at improving participation in governance spaces and the local consolidation of the Project, it would be advisable to reinforce the assistance aimed at strengthening local committees.

- **Suggestion 1:** to provide a structure for the local committees as proposed in the Prodoc, namely: design operating regulations that includes the definition of roles, responsibilities and extent of participation of its members; elaborate protocols for resources allocation and establish coordination mechanisms with other NIAHS sites. All these actions should be developed together with the members of the committees, considering the social, cultural and organisational specificities of each territory.
- **Suggestion 2:** to reinforce the presence of the Project in the territories and the assistance to the local committees, it would be appropriate to explore the possibility of hiring professionals to support the macro zones coordination, giving priority to the Alto Andina macro zone, given its territorial extension and the greater number of communes.

**Recommendation 4: to the Project team, FAO and partner institutions on civil servants' capacity development.**

Replicate the diploma course for State officials, reinforce the content of the course for those who have already taken it and promote the exchange of international experiences at government level.

- **Suggestion 1:** take advantage of NIAHS and GIAHS experiences in other countries of the region and the world to share them with governmental actors through spaces specially designed for this purpose (seminars, talks, etc.).
- **Suggestion 2:** prioritise PDTI team professionals for capacity development.

**Recommendation 5: to the project team and partner institutions on the application of territories to GIAHS.**

To meet indicator 1.1.5 'Number (1) of NIAHS sites submitted to recognition as GIAHS sites on time, it is recommended to start this process during the first semester of 2021.

- **Suggestion 1:** request technical assistance, guidance and/or training to the GIAHS secretariat on territory selection parameters, the application process and mechanisms.
- **Suggestion 2:** engage State institutions as responsible for submitting the application and the relative importance assigned by the secretary and the scientific advisory group to local participation, ownership and governance of the site.

**Strategic recommendations**

**Recommendation 6: to the Project team, partner institutions and FAO Chile on the strengthening of the NIAHS Network.**

Design and implement a strategy aimed at engaging public actors from other sectors and non-state actors (companies, universities, NGOs) in the process of setting up the NIAHS Sites Network.

- **Suggestion 1:** to include actions aimed at the active participation of universities, civil society organisations, companies and local social organisations.
- **Suggestion 2:** to take advantage of the networks and experiences of the institutions signatory of the letters of agreement as nodes for articulating with new actors.

**Recommendation 7: to FAO on the establishment of multi-stakeholder and multi-level dialogues.**

In keeping with the articulation and governance challenges posed by the implementation of the New Policy on Rural Development in Chile in general and the NIAHS project in particular, it would be advisable for the FAO office, as facilitator of policy dialogues, to propose innovative methodologies to facilitate multilevel and multi-stakeholder exchanges.

**Recommendation 8: to FAO Chile, the project team and partner institutions on the institutional Project sustainability.**

To take advantage of the opportunity provided by the new National Policy on Rural Development and the willingness of partner institutions, it is recommended to design and implement a strategy to ensure the institutional anchoring of the Project experience in, for example, a specific NIAHS programme financed by the State of Chile

- **Suggestion 1:** it would be convenient that the dialogues at ministerial level be led by the FAO Representation in Chile with the support of the project team.

**Recommendation 9: to FAO on the integration of crosscutting perspectives in projects executed and/or implemented.**

Develop a training plan aimed at promoting the development of institutional capacities and gender and interculturality mainstreaming in project teams during the cycle of projects under implementation or to be implemented.

- **Suggestion 1:** the development of gender and intercultural capacities would be more beneficial if it is carried out at an early stage during the project teams configuration.

**Recommendation 10: to FAO on the design and start-up of monitoring systems.**

It would be convenient to have FAO specialised personnel to provide permanent support and/or be responsible for the design, start-up and implementation of the M&E of the different projects.

## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1. MTR work agenda

#### Agenda

Date	Activity	Responsibility
07/10/2020 to 30/10/2020.	Review of Project Documents, preliminary meetings with the Project team and drafting of the MTR Inception Report.	<b>German Luebert and Gladis Demarchi</b>
02/11/2020 to 14/11/2020	Review of MTR Inception Report.	<b>German Luebert and Gladis Demarchi</b> (Genevieve Braun, Ina Salas and Project team.)
16/11/2020 to 03/12/2020	Round of interviews with key stakeholders and beneficiaries (see agenda of daily activities).	<b>German Luebert and Gladis Demarchi</b> Coordination: Jaime Valdés)
07/12/2020 to 15/01/2021	Review of Project Documents, pending interviews and 1st MTR Draft Report.	<b>German Luebert and Gladis Demarchi</b>
16/01/2021 to 23/01/2021	Review of 1st Draft Report	<b>Genevieve Braun, Ina Salas and Project team.</b>
25/01/2021 to 29/01/2021	Preparation of 2nd Draft Report with comments.	<b>German Luebert and Gladis Demarchi</b>
01/02/2021 to 05/02/2021	Review of 2nd Draft Report	<b>Genevieve Braun, Ina Salas and Project team.</b>
08/02/2021	Preparation of Final MTR Report.	<b>German Luebert and Gladis Demarchi</b>

#### Field work Agenda

Date/day/hour	Activity	Interviewees
<b>Monday 16/11/2020</b>		
9:00 hrs.	Online interview	José Luis Romero, National Project Director.
10:30 hrs.	Online interview	Jaime Valdés, National Project Coordinator.
12:15 hrs.	Online interview	Carlos Pallacán, Northern Macro Zone Coordinator.
14:30 hrs.	Online interview	Jorge Heiden, SEREMI of Agriculture of Arica y Parinacota.
16:00 hrs.	Online interview	María Cristina Hidalgo, Technical Practitioner, SEREMI of Arica y Parinacota.
<b>Tuesday 17/11/2020</b>		
9:00 hrs.	Online interview	Ana Pozas, LTO FAO.
12:30 hrs.	Online interview	María Emilia Undurraga, Minister of Agriculture, Former National Director of ODEPA.
15:00 hrs.	Online interview	Carlos Recondo, National Director of INDAP.
17:00 hrs.	Online group interview	Andrea Sáez, Administration and Finance Manager, FAO. Lluvia Leyton, Technical Assistant, FAO.
<b>Wednesday 18/11/2020</b>		

9:00 hrs.	Online interview	Julián Caviedes, Former Southern Macro Zone Coordinator.
12:00 hrs.	Online interview	Sebastián Acosta, National Coordinator, INDAP.
15:00 hrs.	Online interview	Francisca Silva, Head of the Development Division, INDAP.
16:30 hrs.	Online interview	Evelyn Osorio, Southern Macro Zone.
<b>Thursday 19/11/2020</b>		
10:30 hrs.	Online interview	Daniela Villanueva, Technical Counterpart, ODEPA.
12:00 hrs.	Online interview	Cecilia Ballesteros, Expert Consultant in Intercultural Training, FAO.
<b>Friday 20/11/2020</b>		
9:00 hrs.	Online interview	Italo Prudent, Technical Counterpart, SEREMI of Agriculture, Tarapacá.
10:30 hrs.	Online interview	Patricia Sanzana, Technical Counterpart SEREMI of Agriculture, Biobío.
14:30 hrs.	Online interview	Carolina Vera Carrera, Technical Counterpart SEREMI La Araucanía.
<b>Monday 23/11/2020</b>		
9:00 hrs.	Online interview	María Loreto Pacasse, Regional Director of INDAP Antofagasta.
10:10 hrs.	Online interview	Brenda Cruz, Regional Manager NIAHS INDAP Antofagasta.
12:10 hrs.	Online interview	Raúl Quintero, Chief of Development, INDAP Tarapacá.
14:30 hrs.	Online interview	Juan Horacio Grantt, Regional Director INDAP Arica y Parinacota.
<b>Tuesday 24/11/2020</b>		
9:00 hrs.	Online interview	Nicolás Vilches, NIAHS Manager INDAP Arica y Parinacota.
10:30 hrs.	Online interview	José Mamani, PDTI Coordinator Municipality of Huará.
14:30 hrs.	Online interview	Katherine Shuster, NIAHS Manager INDAP La Araucanía.
16:00 hrs.	Online interview	Juan Espinoza Soto, Area Manager INDAP Lonquimay.
<b>Wednesday 25/11/2020</b>		
9:00 hrs.	Online interview	Sergio Burgos, Area Manager INDAP Melipeuco.
16:00 hrs.	Online interview	Karen Valenzuela, NIAHS Manager INDAP Alto Biobío.
<b>Thursday 26/11/2020</b>		

9:00 hrs.	Online interview	Claudia Ranaboldo, Cultural Diversity and Territories Platform Coordinator.
10:30 hrs.	Online interview	Rodrigo Escobar, Regional Manager, INDAP Biobío.
12:00 hrs.	Online interview	Marisol Barra, Technical Counterpart for Development, Municipality of Putre.
14:30 hrs.	Online interview	Gloria Ochoa, Gender Consultant.
16:00 hrs.	Online interview	Christian Díaz, NIAHS Manager, Municipality of Melipeuco.
<b>Friday 27/11/2020</b>		
9:00 hrs.	Online interview	Gladys Vergara, National Commission of Irrigation, Temuco Office.
12:00 hrs.	Online interview	Hugo Tirado, Counterpart of CONADI, La Araucanía.
14:30 hrs.	Online interview	Loreto Carrizo, Executive Director Fundación Rondó.
16:00 hrs.	Online group interview	Tamar Sepúlveda, Fundación Biodiversidad Alimentaria; Colleague Esteban and Colleague Claudia.
<b>Monday 30/11/2020</b>		
9:00 hrs.	Online interview	Juan Ignacio Boudón, Regional Director of CONAF Tarapacá.
10:00 hrs.	Online interview	Carlos Venegas, CET Chiloé.
11:00 hrs.	Online interview	Pablo Castillo, SEREMI of Agriculture, Antofagasta.
14:30 hrs.	Online interview	Beatriz Aránguiz, Beneficiary of Alto Biobío.
16:00 hrs.	Online interview	Verónica Quintonahuel, Beneficiary of Curarrehue.
17:10 hrs.	Online interview	Nayareth Araya, Technical Counterpart, SEREMIA of Agriculture, Antofagasta.
<b>Tuesday 01/12/2020</b>		
12:00 hrs.	Online interview	Omar Alfaro, Beneficiary of Melipeuco.
<b>Wednesday 02/12/2020</b>		
9:30 hrs.	Online interview	Mario Calisaya, Member of the Local Committee of Huara.
10:00 hrs.	Online interview	Lourdez Zúñiga, Member of the Local Committee of Pica.
11:00 hrs.	Online interview	Constanza Troppa, Forestry Development and Promotion Management, Central Level of CONAF.
12:30 hrs.	Online interview	Angélica Mamani, Member of the Local Committee of Colchane.
<b>Thursday 14/01/2020</b>		
9:00 hrs.	Online interview	Clelia Puzzo, FAO GIAHS Rome.
10:30 hrs.	Online interview	Lorenzo campos, Task Manager and FLO FAO Regional.

## Appendix 2. Key actors consulted

No	Names and surnames	Position/responsibility	Institution
1.	Ana Pozas	LTO	FAO Chile
2.	Andrea Sáez	Administration and Finance Manager.	FAO Chile
3.	Lluvia Leyton	Technical Assistant.	FAO Chile
4.	Clelia Puzzo	GIAHS Rome.	FAO Rome
5.	Lorenzo Campos	Task Manager and FLO.	FAO Regional
6.	José Luis Romero	National Project Director.	ODEPA
7.	Jaime Valdés	National Project Coordinator.	Project Team
8.	Carlos Pallacán	Northern Macro Zone Coordinator.	Project Team
9.	Evelyn Osorio	Southern Macro Zone Coordinator.	Project Team
10.	María Emilia Undurraga	Minister of Agriculture, former National Director.	ODEPA
11.	Jorge Heiden	SEREMI of Agriculture	Arica y Parinacota
12.	Pablo Castillo	SEREMI of Agriculture	Antofagasta
13.	Carlos Recondo	National Director	INDAP
14.	Sebastián Acosta	National Coordinator	INDAP
15.	Francisca Silva	Chief of Development Division	INDAP
16.	Daniela Villanueva	Technical Counterpart	ODEPA
17.	María Loreto Pacasse	Regional Director	INDAP Antofagasta.
18.	Juan Ignacio Grantt	Regional Director	INDAP Arica y Parinacota.
19.	María Cristina Hidalgo	Technical Practitioner	Arica y Parinacota.
20.	Italo Prudent	Technical Counterpart	SEREMI of Agriculture, Tarapacá.
21.	Patricia Sanzana	Support Professional	SEREMI of Agriculture, Biobío.
22.	Carolina Vera Carrera	Technical Counterpart	SEREMI of La Araucanía.
23.	Katherine Shuster	NIAHS Manager	INDAP La Araucanía.
24.	Juan Espinoza Soto	Area Manager	INDAP Lonquimay.
25.	Sergio Burgos	Area Manager	INDAP Melipeuco.
26.	Karen Valenzuela	NIAHS Manager	INDAP Alto Biobío.
27.	Christian Díaz	NIAHS Manager	Municipio Melipeuco.

28.	Brenda Cruz	NIAHS Regional Manager	INDAP Antofagasta.
29.	Raúl Quintero	Chief of Development	INDAP Tarapacá.
30.	Nicolás Vilches	NIAHS Manager	INDAP Arica y Parinacota.
31.	José Mamani	PDTI Coordinator	Municipality of Huara.
32.	Rodrigo Escobar	Regional Manager	INDAP Biobío.
33.	Nayareth Araya	Support Professional	MINAGRI Antofagasta.
34.	Marisol Barra	Technical Counterpart of Development	Municipality of Putre.
35.	Juan Ignacio Boudón	Regional Director	CONAF Tarapacá.
36.	Constanza Troppa	Forestry Development and Promotion Management	CONAF Central Level.
37.	Claudia Rabanoldo	General Coordinator	Cultural Diversity and Territories Platform.
38.	Carlos Venegas	Founder	CET Chiloé.
39.	Tamar Sepúlveda	Professional	Fundación Biodiversidad Alimentaria.
40.	Esteban	Professional	
41.	Claudia	Professional	
42.	Loreto Carrizo	Executive Director	Fundación Rondó
43.	Gladys Vergara	Coordinator	National Commission of Irrigation Office, Temuco.
44.	Hugo Tirado	Technical Counterpart.	CONADI La Araucanía.
45.	Julián Caviedes	Former Southern Macro Zone Coordinator.	Former Project Team
46.	Cecilia Ballesteros	Expert Consultant in Intercultural Training.	FAO
47.	Gloria Ochoa	GENDER Consultant.	FAO
48.	Beatriz Aránguiz	Beneficiary of Alto Biobío.	
49.	Verónica Quintonahuel	Beneficiary of Curarrehue.	
50.	Omar Alfaro	Beneficiary of Melipeuco.	
51.	Mario Calisaya	Member of the Local Committee of Huara.	
52.	Lourdez Zúñiga	Member of the Local Committee of Pica.	

53.	Angélica Mamani	Member of the Local Committee of Colchane.
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### Appendix 3. List of documents consulted<sup>9</sup>

- Diario Oficial de la República de Chile, Política Nacional de Desarrollo Rural, Número 42.647, martes 5 de mayo de 2020, <https://www.odepa.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/DIARIO-OFICIAL-PNDR-DS19-2020.pdf>
- FAO – GEF, Project Document (PRODOC) Spanish version 'Establish a Network of National Important Agricultural Heritage Sites (NIAHS)', GCP /CHI/041/GFF, Project ID: 9068, 2017.
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- Sitio web INDAP, Programa Alimentos Ancestrales, <https://www.indap.gob.cl/noticias/detalle/2020/11/11/presidente-pi%C3%B1era-e-indap-anuncian-programa-que-rescata-alimentos-ancestrales>
- Other documents developed by the Project: Letters of Agreements, Conventions, etc.

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<sup>9</sup> Other documents developed by the Project: Letters of Agreements, Conventions, etc.

## Appendix 4. Evaluation Matrix

<b>CRITERION: RELEVANCE</b>			
<b>Question 1.</b> Is the project aligned with FAO's strategic framework, UN global objectives, GEF priorities in the Biodiversity focal area, national priorities and AICHI targets? Has the project been relevant to the needs of the beneficiaries?			
<b>Review subquestions</b>	<b>Indicators / Judgement Criteria</b>	<b>Methods and tools</b>	<b>Sources</b>
1.1 To what extent have the Project design, outputs and strategies been coherent in addressing national priorities and local, national, sub-regional and regional environmental and development policies?	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of coherence of the design, strategies and actions with national, regional, sub-regional and local environmental and development policies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Justification in the project design that refers to the priorities of the Chilean State and its institutions at national, regional and local level.</li> <li>Key actors' perception of the MTR</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prodoc.</li> <li>Technical documents.</li> <li>Institutional and legal framework of the Chilean State.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team.</li> <li>FAO Team.</li> <li>Partner Institutions.</li> </ul>
1.2 Does the Project design consider, is aligned and contribute to meeting FAO's mandate and policy, the FAO Country Programming Framework and national priorities in relation to sustainable biodiversity management?	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of alignment, adaptation and contribution of Project's design and implementation with FAO's programme, policy and mandate framework.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Justification in the project design that refers to FAO.</li> <li>Inclusion of outcomes and a description of the mechanisms to contribute to FAO priorities in the Prodoc.</li> <li>Valuation of Project actions and outcomes in terms of their contribution to the achievement of FAO priorities.</li> <li>Valuation of project staff and stakeholders in terms of addressing key priorities in agrobiodiversity conservation management.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prodoc.</li> <li>FAO-GEF Reports.</li> <li>GEF Strategy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO-GEF Staff.</li> </ul>
1.3 To what extent are the Project objectives and expected outcomes consistent with and contribute to the GEF focal areas, strategic priorities and operational programmes?	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of alignment, adaptation and contribution of Project's design, implementation and outcomes with GEF priorities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inclusion of outcomes and a description of the mechanisms to contribute to GEF priorities in the Prodoc.</li> <li>Valuation of Project actions and outcomes in terms of their contribution to the achievement of GEF priorities.</li> <li>Valuation of project staff and stakeholders in terms of addressing key priorities in agrobiodiversity conservation management.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prodoc.</li> <li>Technical documents.</li> <li>FAO-GEF Reports.</li> <li>FAO Strategic Framework.</li> <li>GEF Strategy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team.</li> <li>FAO Team.</li> </ul>
<b>Review subquestions</b>	<b>Indicators / Judgement Criteria</b>	<b>Methods and tools</b>	<b>Sources</b>
1.4 Is the project aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda?	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of alignment, relevance and adaptation capacity of the Project with the Sustainable Development Goals.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inclusion of outcomes and a description of the mechanisms to contribute to 2030 Agenda priorities in the Prodoc.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prodoc.</li> <li>FAO – GEF Reports.</li> <li>Technical documents.</li> <li>2030 Agenda.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Valuation of Project actions and outcomes in terms of their contribution to the achievement of SDG.</li> <li>Valuation of project staff and stakeholders in terms of addressing key priorities of the UNS.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team.</li> <li>FAO Team.</li> </ul>
1.5 Do the project strategies respond to the needs of the beneficiaries?	<p><b>Indicators:</b> Level of alignment of the project strategies with the needs of the beneficiaries.</p> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positive or negative valuation of the Project activities consistency with the needs of the communities by the Project staff and beneficiaries.</li> <li>Diagnosis of the priorities of the beneficiary communities.</li> <li>The project has been adapted to changes in the context and/or the needs of the target group.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews and Focus Groups</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prodoc.</li> <li>Strategic documents, Project Reports and Progress Reports.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO Team.</li> <li>Project Team.</li> <li>Partner Institutions.</li> <li>Project beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
1.6 Have there been any changes in the relevance of the Project since its formulation, such as the adoption of new policies, plans or programmes that affect the relevance of the Project's objectives and goals? Do any changes need to be made to make the project more relevant?	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of harmony and relevance of the project design with a possible new political, institutional and/or regulatory scenario.</li> <li>Number and quality of changes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of need for change.</li> <li>Key actors' perception of the MTR regarding the capacity of the Project to adapt to the social and political context.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews and Focus Groups</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Laws, regulations, etc.</li> <li>FAO-GEF Reports</li> <li>Strategic documents, Project Reports and Progress Reports.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO-GEF Staff.</li> <li>FAO Team.</li> <li>Project Team.</li> <li>Partner Institutions.</li> </ul>
1.7 Has the project's prioritisation of urgent needs been affected as a result of the current context of social conflict and the pandemic?	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of adaptation to the current context.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity of the project to adapt to possible changes in the context.</li> <li>Stakeholders' valuation of the project's resilience to adapt to the current context.</li> <li>Perception of key actors and beneficiaries.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews and Focus Groups</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prodoc.</li> <li>FAO-GEF Reports.</li> <li>Strategic documents, Project Reports and Progress Reports.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO-GEF Staff.</li> <li>FAO Team.</li> <li>Project Team.</li> <li>Partner Institutions.</li> <li>Beneficiaries.</li> </ul>

<b>CRITERION: EFFECTIVENESS</b>			
<b>Question 2.</b> What intended or unintended results, has the project achieved at the time of the MTR and how do these contribute to the achievement of the project objectives including global environmental benefits?			
<b>Evaluation subquestions</b>	<b>Indicators / Judgement Criteria</b>	<b>Methods and tools</b>	<b>Sources</b>
2.1 Component 1. What progress has been made in the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and the incorporation of cultural and ancestral knowledge, goods and services it provides?	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantitative and qualitative Project contribution to the conservation, goods and services and the promotion of cultural and ancestral knowledge related to the agrobiodiversity management.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of implementation and compliance with indicators of Project Outcome 1 and its 5 Outputs.</li> <li>Current or expected quality and functionality of participatory management plans.</li> <li>Positive or negative valuation of training programmes developed by stakeholders and beneficiaries.</li> <li>Valuation of a communication strategy for the exchange of experiences.</li> <li>Level of progress and expectations regarding the design and implementation of an online agrobiodiversity system.</li> <li>Valuation of current or future development of genetic resource conservation systems.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews and Focus Groups</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prodoc.</li> <li>Strategic documents, Project Reports and Progress Reports.</li> <li>Training methodologies.</li> <li>Training reports and programmes.</li> <li>Reports from workshops, forums, seminars.</li> <li>Communication strategy and materials.</li> <li>Others.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team.</li> <li>Beneficiaries.</li> <li>Partner Institutions and other stakeholders.</li> </ul>
2.2 Component 2. What medium-term achievements can be observed in the implementation of integrated territorial management based on good practices aimed at the recovery of endangered species and the enhancement of the multidimensional goods and services provided by biodiversity in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macro zones?	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantitative and qualitative contribution of the project to the recovery of endangered species and valuation of goods and services provided by agrobiodiversity.</li> <li>State of progress of the design and implementation of an integrated territorial management based on good practices evidence.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of implementation and compliance with indicators of Project Outcome 2 and its 4 Outputs.</li> <li>State of progress and stakeholders' valuation of the consolidation, systematisation and dissemination of information on agrobiodiversity goods and services in the intervention territory.</li> <li>Positive or negative valuation by stakeholders and beneficiaries of the effects generated from the marketing training programmes and business development strategies designed and/or implemented.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews and Focus Groups</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prodoc.</li> <li>Strategic documents, Project Reports and Progress Reports.</li> <li>Good practices systematization.</li> <li>Methodologies.</li> <li>Studies.</li> <li>Others.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO Team.</li> <li>Project Team.</li> <li>Project beneficiaries.</li> <li>Partner Institutions and other stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<b>Evaluation subquestions</b>	<b>Indicators / Judgement Criteria</b>	<b>Methods and tools</b>	<b>Sources</b>

<p>2.3 Component 3. What is the progress identified in consolidating agrobiodiversity conservation principles and the valuation of agricultural and cultural heritage in the planning instruments, policies and programmes of Chilean State institutions?</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantitative and qualitative Project contribution, strengthening of public institutions for an effective agrobiodiversity mainstreaming.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of implementation and compliance with indicators of Project Outcome 2 and its 3 Outputs.</li> <li>Number and quality of instruments, policies, strategies or programmes being designed and/or improved at the national, regional and local levels.</li> <li>Positive or negative valuation of the key actors of the project regarding the contribution of the initiative to the design and/or improvement of public policies that mainstream agrobiodiversity.</li> <li>Dynamics and impact of the inter-institutional coordination mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews and Focus Groups</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prodoc</li> <li>Strategic documents, Project Reports and Progress Reports.</li> <li>Reports of articulation spaces.</li> <li>Agreements concluded.</li> <li>Public policy instruments designed or being designed.</li> <li>Others.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO Team.</li> <li>Project Team.</li> <li>Beneficiaries.</li> <li>Partner Institutions and other stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<p>2.4 Is there sufficient capacity to ensure the delivery of outcomes at the end of the project, as well as the likelihood of medium- and long-term impacts?</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Valuation of institutional and individual capacity under development or installed as a result of the project.</li> <li>Level of contribution of installed capacities to the achievement of project outcomes and impacts.</li> <li>Level of ownership by beneficiary officials, provincial and national governments and/or other state institutions, of the methodologies, knowledge and practices developed in the framework of the project.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap between the capacity to be developed and the installed or on-going capacity at the time of the MTR.</li> <li>Positive or negative perception of the project's key actors regarding the capacities developed by the project.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews and Focus Groups</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prodoc.</li> <li>Strategic documents, Project Reports. and Progress Reports.</li> <li>Formal agreements.</li> <li>Public policy instruments designed or being designed.</li> <li>Others.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO Team.</li> <li>Project Team.</li> <li>Beneficiaries.</li> <li>Partner Institutions and other stakeholders.</li> </ul>

**CRITERION: EFFICIENCY**

**Question 3.** Have the implementation modalities, institutional structure, financial, technical, programmatic and operational resources and procedures in place contributed to or hindered the achievement of the Project's outcomes and objectives?

Evaluation questions	Indicators/Judgement Criteria	Methods and tools	Sources
<p>3.1 To what extent has the project maximised resources (funds, staff, expertise, equipment, etc.) by converting them into outcomes at the lowest possible cost and in the shortest possible time?</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relationship between the resources available (human, financial, technical and operational), the outcomes and outputs generated, and the time spent.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comparison between resources, outputs-outcomes and deadlines.</li> <li>Opportunity to make budgetary and programmatic adjustments in response to contextual conditions.</li> <li>Perception of project managers and stakeholders regarding the scope and quality of outputs and outcomes compared to available resources.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prodoc</li> <li>FAO-GEF Reports</li> <li>Financial reports.</li> <li>Letters of Agreements and Conventions.</li> <li>Budget</li> <li>POA</li> <li>Internal documents.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO Team</li> <li>Project Team</li> <li>Partner Institutions and other stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<p>3.2 Have procedures and human, financial and operational resources been available, sufficient and appropriate to implement the project strategy in a timely and quality manner?</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Valuation and level of ownership by project staff of the procedures implemented.</li> <li>Comparison between budgeted and spent financial resources with planned and implemented technical execution.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reallocated budget items and their justification.</li> <li>Technical implementation of activities.</li> <li>Budget execution.</li> <li>Perception of project managers and stakeholders regarding the scope and quality of outputs and outcomes compared to available resources.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prodoc</li> <li>FAO-GEF Reports</li> <li>Financial reports.</li> <li>POA</li> <li>Budget.</li> <li>Internal documents.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO Team</li> <li>Project Team</li> <li>Partner Institutions and other stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<p>3.3 Are there any delays in financial implementation and what are the causes of these delays?</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comparison between planned and realised expenditure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Valuation of the causes of delays in financial provisioning.</li> <li>Time extensions due to delays in project implementation and their justification.</li> <li>Perception of key actors of the Project team and partners on the causes and solutions to address possible delays.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prodoc.</li> <li>FAO-GEF Reports.</li> <li>Financial reports.</li> <li>Budget.</li> <li>POA.</li> <li>Internal documents.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team.</li> </ul>
Evaluation questions	Indicators/Judgement Criteria	Methods and tools	Sources

<p>3.4 To what extent did the project produce synergies and existing complementarities with other initiatives?</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and quality of partnerships and the effects on improving Project efficiency.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of arrangements regarding synergies, alliances and partnerships.</li> <li>• Perception of key institutional actors of the synergies generated and their related effects.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO-GEF Reports.</li> <li>• Letters of Agreements and Conventions.</li> <li>• Internal documents.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO Team.</li> <li>• Project Team.</li> <li>• Partner Institutions and other stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<p>3.5 Has the institutional/organisational structure of the project contributed to efficient and results-based management?</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valuation of favourable and unfavourable factors of the institutional/organisational structure of the project with regard to the outcomes achievement.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perception of the project managers regarding the functioning of the designed structure.</li> <li>• Adequacy of the implemented institutional/organisational architecture.</li> <li>• Availability, usefulness and follow-up of the Project's organisational chart.</li> <li>• Availability and usefulness of articulation protocols between actors.</li> <li>• Timely and appropriate technical and operational support from FAO's regional and global office.</li> <li>• Functionality, adequacy and efficiency of FAO and Project team coordination mechanisms with stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prodoc.</li> <li>• FAO-GEF Reports</li> <li>• Financial reports.</li> <li>• Letters of Agreements and Conventions.</li> <li>• Internal documents.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO Team.</li> <li>• Project Team.</li> <li>• Partner Institutions and other stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<p>3.6 Have the mechanisms, institutional arrangements, technical and financial management procedures contributed to or hindered the achievement of the Project's outcomes and objectives?</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequacy of the mechanisms, institutional arrangements, technical and operational processes and procedures.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perception of managers and partner institutions regarding the functioning and usefulness of Project management.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal documents.</li> <li>• Prodoc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO Team.</li> <li>• Project Team.</li> <li>• Partner Institutions and other stakeholders.</li> </ul>

<b>CRITERION: FACTORS AFFECTING PROJECT PERFORMANCE</b>			
<b>Question 4.</b> What are the main factors that influence or have influenced Project performance in the design, implementation, monitoring, financial management and co-financing stages?			
<b>Evaluation subquestions</b>	<b>Indicators/Judgement Criteria</b>	<b>Methods and tools</b>	<b>Sources</b>
<p><b>4.1</b> Design: Did the project design serve to generate project outcomes? Is the causal logic of the project coherent and clear? To what extent are the project objectives and components clear, workable and feasible in good time?</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of coherence of the vertical and horizontal Project logic.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality indicators and objectives count (e.g. SMART criteria).</li> <li>• Analysis of project design consistency.</li> <li>• Project team's valuation of the Project design.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prodoc.</li> <li>• Strategic documents, Project Reports and Progress Reports.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal de FAO-GEF.</li> <li>• FAO Team.</li> <li>• Project Team.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.2</b> Project implementation and management: To what extent did the implementing agency fulfil its roles and responsibilities regarding project management? What were the main challenges in relation to project management and governance?</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of compliance with responsibilities and performance of the executing agency.</li> <li>• Timely and quality of technical and operational support from the FAO office.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of challenges and shortcomings in Project management.</li> <li>• Perception of project managers and other stakeholders on the functioning and usefulness of project management and administration.</li> <li>• Functionality, adequacy and efficiency of FAO stakeholders' coordination mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prodoc.</li> <li>• Strategic documents, Project Reports and Progress Reports.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Team.</li> <li>• Partner Institutions and other stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.3</b> Partners' engagement: To what extent have relevant stakeholders, such as national and regional government institutions, civil society organisations, non-governmental organisations, academia, local and indigenous communities and the private sector been involved in project formulation and implementation, and what are the mechanisms of participation? Do all partners continue to work on the project? How has the project been coordinated nationally and regionally? Are there any groups opposing the project?</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of government institutions, civil society organisations, businesses, local communities and indigenous groups that have participated in the formulation and implementation of the Project.</li> <li>• Level and timeliness participation of partners and civil society organisations</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of participatory mechanisms.</li> <li>• Ownership of project activities and outcomes.</li> <li>• Design and implementation of coordination mechanisms.</li> <li>• Evidence of groups or populations opposing the project.</li> <li>• Coordination bodies at national and regional levels.</li> <li>• Valuation of key institutional actors and beneficiaries regarding their participation at different stages of the project cycle.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews and Focus Groups</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prodoc.</li> <li>• Strategic documents, Project Reports, Progress Reports and social media.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Team.</li> <li>• Partner Institutions and other stakeholders.</li> <li>• Beneficiaries.</li> </ul>

Evaluation subquestions	Indicators/Judgement Criteria	Methods and tools	Sources
<p><b>4.4</b> Financial management and co-financing: What have been the challenges with regard to the financial management of the project? To what extent has the promised co-financing been provided? Has additional co-financing been provided since implementation?</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Co-financing committed and provided.</li> <li>- Amount of additional resources provided.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of challenges and shortcomings in Project's financial management.</li> <li>• Valuation of the responsiveness to solve financial management problems.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prodoc.</li> <li>• Strategic documents, Project Reports and Progress Reports.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Team.</li> <li>• Partner Institutions and other stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.5</b> Project supervision, implementation: To what extent has FAO provided supervision, guidance and support (technical, administrative and operational) during implementation? Was that support provided in a timely manner?</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of technical, administrative and operational consultancies provided by FAO.</li> <li>• Difficulties and successes in technical and operational support mechanisms.</li> <li>• Timely and quality of technical and operational support from the FAO office.</li> <li>• Availability, usefulness and monitoring of the Project's organisational chart.</li> <li>• Procedures for elaborating the Project Idea, Concept and Document.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of satisfaction with the timeliness and quality of FAO's consultancies.</li> <li>• Perception of project managers regarding the functioning and usefulness of supervision and technical support.</li> <li>• Adequacy of the implemented institutional/organisational architecture .</li> <li>• Clarity of the definition of roles and responsibilities.</li> <li>• Managers' perception of the timeliness and quality of technical and operational support from the FAO office.</li> <li>• Functionality, adequacy and efficiency of FAO stakeholders' coordination mechanisms.</li> <li>• Efficiency of project preparation procedures.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prodoc</li> <li>• Strategic documents, Project Reports and Progress Reports.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Team.</li> <li>• Partner Institutions and other stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.6</b> Communication and knowledge management: How effective has the project been in communicating and promoting key messages and outcomes to partners, stakeholders and the general public? Is there any strategies regarding partners, stakeholders and a general audience?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review websites and social media</p> <p>Interviews and Focus Groups</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prodoc</li> <li>• Strategic documents, Project Reports and Progress Reports.</li> <li>• Websites and social media.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Team</li> <li>• Partner Institutions and other stakeholders.</li> <li>• Project beneficiaries</li> </ul>

Evaluation subquestions	Indicators/Judgement Criteria	Methods and tools	Sources
<p><b>4.7</b> Has the M&amp;E plan been practical and sufficient? Has information been gathered systematically, using appropriate methodologies? Has a monitoring system with project-specific indicators been put in place to measure progress against the baseline? To what extent has the information generated by the M&amp;E system during Project implementation been used to adapt and improve Project planning and implementation, achieve outcomes and ensure sustainability? Are there age and gender-disaggregated targets and indicators? How can the M&amp;E system be improved?</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability and quality of a Project monitoring, tracking and knowledge management system.</li> <li>• Adequacy of M&amp;E mechanisms for operational and management decision-making.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of an M&amp;E system and plan.</li> <li>• Systematisation of disaggregated information.</li> <li>• Appropriate targets and indicators.</li> <li>• The M&amp;E allows for dissemination of learning and access to timely and quality information.</li> <li>• Valuation of the monitoring mechanisms and tools developed and implemented during the project.</li> <li>• Valuation of internal accountability mechanisms (technical and financial).</li> <li>• Stakeholders' perception of the functioning of internal accountability mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prodoc</li> <li>• SyE</li> <li>• Strategic documents, Project Reports, Progress Reports and social media.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Team</li> <li>• Partner Institutions</li> </ul>

**CRITERION: SUSTAINABILITY**

**Question 5.** How sustainable are the outcomes achieved so far at the environmental, social, institutional and financial levels? Are there any risks that affect the potential achievements of the project?

Evaluation questions	Indicators/Judgement Criteria	Methods and tools	Sources
<p>5.1 Is there willingness and commitment of national, regional and local public institutions to provide continuity to the project and its approach once funding ends. Have local actors taken ownership of good practices?</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of ownership and willingness of national, regional and local government officials and authorities, partner institutions and beneficiaries of the methodologies, knowledge and practices developed within the Project's framework.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of willingness and commitment of authorities at national, regional and local levels.</li> <li>• Signs of transformational change with potential for sustainability.</li> <li>• State authorities and civil servants have increased and replicated the capacities developed with their peers.</li> <li>• Community-based social organisations build competencies autonomously and apply the skills acquired during the project.</li> <li>• Opinion of key actors regarding institutional willingness and commitment to the continuity of the project.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews and Focus Groups</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prodoc.</li> <li>• FAO-GEF Reports.</li> <li>• Sustainability strategy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO-GEF Staff.</li> <li>• FAO Team.</li> <li>• Project Team.</li> <li>• Partner Organisations.</li> <li>• Project beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
<p>5.2 What is the likelihood of local autonomous replication after Project closure?</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p>Likelihood of autonomous replication of the practices promoted by the Project.</p> <p><b>Judgement criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of scaling up and/or replication with peers and/or related actors of the capacities developed.</li> <li>• Willingness of stakeholders and beneficiaries to replicate the capacities and practices developed.</li> <li>• Availability of institutionalised mechanisms to promote replication of the project.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews and Focus Groups</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prodoc</li> <li>• FAO-GEF Reports</li> <li>• Sustainability strategy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Team</li> <li>• Partner Institutions and other stakeholders.</li> <li>• Project beneficiaries</li> </ul>
<p>5.3 Are there any financial, socio-economic, institutional and environmental risks that may affect outcomes and the continuity of the project? Have mitigation measures been designed and implemented to address the risks?</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and type of external and internal risks that could compromise sustainability and valuation of mitigation measures.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of financial, socio-economic, institutional, governance and environmental risks.</li> <li>• Mitigation measures designed and implemented</li> <li>• Systematic identification of risks by the Project team.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prodoc</li> <li>• FAO-GEF Reports</li> <li>• Sustainability strategy.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Team</li> <li>• Partner Institutions and other stakeholders.</li> </ul>

<b>CRITERION: CROSSCUTTING DIMENSIONS</b>			
<b>Question 6.a</b> To what extent have gender equity principles been mainstreamed in the project design and implementation and is it contributing to the empowerment of women, young people and other vulnerable groups?			
<b>Evaluation subquestions</b>	<b>Indicators/Judgement Criteria</b>	<b>Methods and tools</b>	<b>Sources</b>
6a.1 Participation: What has been the degree of women's and other groups' participation and representation in the planning, training and implementation processes of Project activities?	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality of women's and other groups' participation in the project cycle.</li> <li>• Number and percentage of women who participated in the spaces provided by the Project.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability and quality of a strategy aimed at ensuring gender mainstreaming from the design phase.</li> <li>• Level of progress of indicators and activities designed in the Project's gender strategy.</li> <li>• Laying down the conditions (time, appropriate space, day-care centres, etc.) to encourage women's participation in the project's activities.</li> <li>• Harmonisation of the Project strategy with FAO Policy on Gender Equality.</li> <li>• Extent to which women participated in decision-making during project formulation and implementation.</li> <li>• Perception of women and men beneficiaries regarding their participation in the Project.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews and Focus Groups</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prodoc.</li> <li>• FAO-GEF Reports.</li> <li>• FAO Policy on Gender Equality.</li> <li>• SM&amp;E</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO Team.</li> <li>• Project Team.</li> <li>• Partner Institutions and other stakeholders.</li> <li>• Beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
6a.2 Women's empowerment: To what extent has the project contributed to women's empowerment?	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase of women in leading positions in their local organisations or other decision-making bodies.</li> <li>• Valuation of significant changes in power relations between men and women.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality of an existing strategy to ensure gender mainstreaming from the design stage.</li> <li>• Progress level of indicators and activities designed in the project's gender strategy.</li> <li>• Harmonisation of the Project Strategy with FAO Policy on Gender Equality.</li> <li>• Measurement of decision-making during project formulation and implementation.</li> <li>• Perception of women and men beneficiaries regarding their participation.</li> <li>• Changes promoted by the Project with regard to women's prominence and leadership.</li> <li>• Increased income of women beneficiaries.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews and Focus Groups</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prodoc.</li> <li>• FAO-GEF Reports.</li> <li>• FAO Policy on Gender Equality.</li> <li>• SM&amp;E.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO Team.</li> <li>• Project Team.</li> <li>• Partner Institutions and other stakeholders.</li> <li>• Beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
<b>Question 6.b.</b> To what extent have the rights of indigenous peoples been respected and promoted in the design, decision-making and implementation of the Project?			
6b.1 Have local indigenous communities been properly informed, consulted and involved in the decision-making process during project design, planning and implementation?	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valuation of the strategies and actions for mainstreaming indigenous peoples during the Project cycle.</li> <li>• Level of inclusion and methodological adaptation to territorial, social and cultural specificities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Judgement Criteria.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alignment with FAO policy and ILO Convention 169.</li> <li>• Evidence of contribution to ensuring the rights of indigenous peoples.</li> <li>• Level of satisfaction with procedures from indigenous peoples.</li> <li>• Implementation modality of Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in the different ethnic groups of the two macro zones and timely implementation of the same.</li> <li>• Safeguards consideration mandated by the GEF.</li> <li>• Initial diagnoses and approach strategies in place.</li> </ul>	<p>Documents review</p> <p>Interviews and Focus Groups</p>	<p><b>Secondary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prodoc.</li> <li>• FAO-GEF Reports.</li> <li>• FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.</li> <li>• Procedures according to ILO Convention 169.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primary Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO-GEF Staff.</li> <li>• FAO Team.</li> <li>• Project Team.</li> <li>• Beneficiaries.</li> </ul>

## Appendix 5. Co-financing Table

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Co-financing committed (USD) in project formulation</b>	<b>Co-financing Provided (USD) by June 2020</b>	<b>Percentage of co-financing provided</b>
ODEPA	27,0000	131,946	49%
INDAP	2,050,0000	1,087,3757	53%
	70,0000	35,2692	50%
CONAF	500,000	Not reported	TBC
CIDHE	51,200	-	-
FAO	200,000	50000	25%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,221,200</b>	<b>11,408,395</b>	<b>51%</b>

## Appendix 6. Matrix of progress of indicators

Green: achieved		Yellow: expected to be achieved		Red: not expected to be achieved		
<b>Outcome 1.1: The globally important agrobiodiversity, its ancestral and cultural knowledge, and the goods and services it provides are conserved through the participatory implementation of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) and Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (NIAHS) in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macro zones.</b>						
Indicator	Mid-Term Target	Project Target	% of MTR progress	Description of MTR progress	Achievement Rating	Rating Justification
Area (in hectares) of landscapes and production systems mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use considerations in the management of globally important traditional species and varieties.	Not reported	15.778 ha	0%	Work has begun with Project beneficiaries, completing a total of 6311ha. The MTR made a proposal to adjust this indicator to this number of hectares. No progress has yet been made in terms of addressing the considerations set out in the indicator.	MU	This indicator is under implementation through letters of agreement or consultancies.
Number of traditional varieties prioritised by territorial actors to be described and characterised as NIAHS in each macro zone that are sustainably used in production systems, contributing to increase their genetic diversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alto Andino: 7</li> <li>Cordillera Pehuenche: 9</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alto Andino: 10</li> <li>Cordillera Pehuenche: 10</li> </ul>	30%	The following number of varieties have been prioritised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alto Andino: 30</li> <li>Cordillera Pehuenche: 10</li> </ul>	MU	Species have been prioritised; however, there is still no description and characterisation of the species.
Level of improvement of the diversity status of target species.	Methodology defined, agreed, and applied in year 1 to define baseline (e.g. variation in species use by families, number of families saving seeds and number of species/varieties saved).	Methodology applied at the end of the project to identify change from baseline.	10%	Ongoing tenders that will develop the methodology.	MS	The implementation of actions to achieve this indicator has only recently and belatedly started.
Number of ancestral and cultural management practices with an agro-ecological and gender approach, which are employed by the territorial actors of the project that mainstream biodiversity considerations.	At least 5 (characterised, documented and validated)	At least 10 (characterised, documented, validated and disseminated)	30%	There was a preliminary identification of 20 traditional practices in the Alto Andino macro zone and 15 in the Cordillera Pehuenche macro zone.	MS	This indicator is under implementation through letters of agreement or consultancies.
Number of NIAHS sites nominated for recognition as GIAHS sites.	Not reported	At least 1	0%	The preparation of dossiers has not started.	N/A	It has been recommended to start this process as soon as possible. It is expected that it will be achieved.

<b>Outcome 1.1 The globally important agrobiodiversity, its ancestral and cultural knowledge, and the goods and services it provides are conserved through the participatory implementation of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) and Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (NIAHS) in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macro zones.</b>						
Outputs	Indicators	Mid-Term Target	Final Target	Description of MTR progress	% of progress	

<p><b>Output 1.1.1</b> Participatory management plans (per production system) with sustainable use guidelines and monitoring and evaluation strategies for specific agrobiodiversity production systems and the ecosystems that support them, with a NIAHS and gender approach, in the selected Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macro zones.</p>	Number of productive systems with NIAHS and gender-based management plans elaborated and validated with local communities per macro zone.	At least 1.	3 (2 systems in Alto Andino and 1 in Cordillera Pehuenche).	<p><b>Accomplishment</b> Tenders awarded to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livestock production systems in Alto Andino wetlands.</li> <li>• Terraced farming system.</li> <li>• Livestock rearing system with summer livestock transhumance.</li> <li>• Field crop systems to maintain a diversity of home gardens and food collection systems.</li> <li>• Livestock transhumance in Cordillera Pehuenche.</li> </ul>	15%
	Percentage of farmers (men and women) who are aware of and familiar with management plans.	30% (At least 43% women producers).	60% (At least 43% women producers).	<p><b>Accomplishment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inception workshop.</li> <li>• Training for NIAHS introduction.</li> </ul>	0%
	Percentage of farmers implementing a minimum of 30% of practices included in management plans.	30% (At least 43% women producers).	50% (At least 25% women producers).	<p><b>Comments</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultancy to develop management plans has recently started.</li> </ul>	0%
<p><b>Output 1.1.2</b> Specialised training programme and technical assistance to sustainable agriculture with a gender and NIAHS approach, and the conservation of biodiversity in the ecosystems that support them, which are developed with and delivered to peasant families, small farmers and indigenous groups, for the effective implementation of management plans by both men and women.</p>	Percentage of people (men and women) educated and trained in sustainable practices, conservation, cultural and environmental uses of agrobiodiversity in the ecosystems that support them compared to baseline (people who could be trained).	50% (At least 43% women).	80% (At least 43% women).	<p><b>Accomplishment</b> Training has been provided to beneficiaries through the NIAHS introductory course. 101 beneficiaries in total.</p> <p><b>Comments</b> The number of people who have participated in specific workshops is reported. The letters of agreement include a training item for further training spaces. These will be in line with what is specified in the output regarding a 'training programme'. More than specific workshops.</p>	87% See remarks
	Percentage of trained respondents who express satisfaction with the teaching methodology and the training process (percentage over the total number of trained respondents of the previous indicator).	35%	70%	<p><b>Accomplishment</b> At the time of the MTR, 100% of the trainees rated the training as 'good and very good'.</p> <p><b>Comments</b> At the time of the MTR, 100% of the trainees rated the training as 'good and very good'.</p>	100% See remarks
<p><b>Output 1.1.3.</b> Linkage network for sites hosting Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems with key stakeholders (technical counterparts, farming families, community producer organisations and indigenous groups) to exchange management experiences and lessons learned in the implementation of ancestral production practices, cultural knowledge related to agrobiodiversity, and the implementation of GIAHS-based methodologies for their conservation.</p>	Communication strategy, coordination and exchange of experiences agreed and implemented over the intervention communes in both macro zones with the active participation of stakeholders (including e.g. exchange tours, curators' meetings, seed exchange, workshops, dissemination of information generated in the information system of output 1.1.4).	1 (strategy designed and implemented covering 6 out of the 12 communes in the two macro zones).	1 (strategy implemented and monitored, covering all 12 communes).	<p><b>Accomplishment</b> At the time of the MTR, the communication strategy has been designed and is being implemented.</p> <p><b>Comments:</b> A 50% progress is assigned because, although the strategy is designed, it should be implemented during the course of Project execution.</p>	50% See remarks
	Number of knowledge exchange and practice events on biodiversity within and between macro zones (annual exchange fairs, tours, meetings)	Alto Andino: 1 fair Cordillera Pehuenche: 1 fair	Alto Andino: 2 fairs (1 x year), 1 tour. Cordillera Pehuenche: 2 fairs (1 x year), 1 tour. 1 NIAHS global seed curators meeting.	<p><b>Accomplishment</b> 4 exchanges of experience events have taken place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Northern macro zone tour.</li> <li>• Southern macro zone tour.</li> <li>• Meeting on seed saving and care northern macro zone.</li> <li>• National meeting.</li> </ul>	40%
	Number and type of people (men and women) mobilised between NIAHS sites in both macro zones.	Alto Andino: 10 farmers, 5 seed savers, 1 technician. Cordillera Pehuenche: 10 farmers, 5 seed savers, 1 technician.	Alto Andino: 50 farmers, 20 savers, 5 technicians. Cordillera Pehuenche: 50 farmers, 20 savers, 5 technicians.	<p><b>Accomplishment</b> 130 people mobilised Alto Andino: - Farmers: 59 - Seed savers: 27 - Technicians: 2 Cordillera Pehuenche:</p>	71%

				- Farmers: 36 - Seed savers: 0 - Technicians: 6	
<b>Output 1.1.4</b> An up-to-date online information system (including GIS) on site agrobiodiversity, traditional management practices, sustainable uses and associated cultural heritage developed and established at MINAGRI for use by all relevant stakeholders.	Online information system designed and implemented, regularly updated and providing information on agrobiodiversity and its use in NIAHS sites (including maps, species, production systems, practices, among others).	1 (system designed and launched).	1 (system up and running and in use by actors).	<b>Accomplishment</b> The terms of reference have been prepared.	5%
<b>Output 1.1.5</b> Formal and informal systems of genetic resources/seeds conservation of traditional varieties that have been conserved by peasant communities.	Number of community seed banks established with seed savers or curators.	4	8	<b>Comments</b> Consultancies aimed at achieving this indicator have recently be implemented in the Cordillera Pehuenche macro zone.	5%

**Outcome 2.1 The goods and services provided by agrobiodiversity in the two selected macro zones are valued in terms of their socio-economic contribution, including the benefits they provide to rural livelihoods (nutritional, medicinal, cultural and economic) in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macro zones.**

Indicator	Mid-Term Target	Project Target	% of MTR progress	Description of MTR progress	Achievement Rating	Rating Justification
Proportion by which the production value with identity of goods and services of the NIAHS territory increases in the framework of the management plans (output 1.1.1) in its components of sale, self-consumption, exchange, and environmental services, with respect to the baseline to be carried out in the first year of the project.	8%	15%	0%	There is no measurement of the increase in value. In addition, the implementation of activities that will be geared towards meeting the objective has recently started.	I	The mid-term goal was not achieved, and progress is still incipient.

**Outcome 2.1 The goods and services provided by agrobiodiversity in the two selected macro zones are valued in terms of their socio-economic contribution, including the benefits they provide to rural livelihoods (nutritional, medicinal, cultural and economic) in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macro zones.**

Outputs	Indicators	Mid-Term Target	Final Target	Description of MTR progress	% of progress
<b>Output 2.1.1.</b> Methodologies for the identification, recognition and valuation of goods, services and agrobiodiversity in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche	Valuation methodology of goods and services provided by agrobiodiversity that have sales potential.	1	Not reported	<b>Accomplishment</b> The phases of the goods portfolio valuation have been identified as follows: identification of goods and services; participatory work and validation by the local committee.	25%

<p>areas at producer and territory level, collected and systematised from various sources (studies, analyses, publications, etc.), including existing information, data and remaining gaps.</p>	<p>Number of goods and/or services provided by agrobiodiversity, which meet NIAHS criteria and are identified as potentially marketable, with specific activities to improve marketing conditions and with a study of potential demand, validated by local communities through participatory processes.</p>	<p>Alto Andino: 15 Cordillera Pehuenche: 15 (identified)</p>	<p>Alto Andino: 15 Cordillera Pehuenche: 15 (with demand studies and specific activities to improve marketing)</p>	<p><b>Accomplishment</b> Progress was made in phase 1 of resource identification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alto Andino: 30 traditional varieties.</li> <li>Cordillera Pehuenche: 10 traditional varieties.</li> </ul> <p>Consultancies for the development of the methodology were contracted and are in the initial stage of implementation.</p>	<p>5%</p>
<p><b>Output 2.1.2.</b> Training programme in individual and associative marketing strategies (at producer and territorial level) that considers the goods and services of the NIAHS territory developed for peasant families, community producer organisations and indigenous groups engaged in agrobiodiversity production in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche areas.</p>	<p>Percentage of women and men trained in marketing organisation, management and strategies that support agrobiodiversity conservation, productive cultural knowledge, sustainable uses and improved rural livelihoods.</p>	<p>50% Alto Andino: 160 Cordillera Pehuenche: 256 Total: 416 (At least 43% women – overall average)</p>	<p>80% Alto Andino: 256 Cordillera Pehuenche: 409 Total: 665 (At least 43% women – overall average)</p>	<p><b>Accomplishment</b> Consultancies for the development of the methodology were contracted and are in the initial stage of implementation.</p>	<p>5%</p>
	<p>Percentage of people trained in both macro zones who are surveyed and expressed satisfaction with the teaching methodology and training process (percentage over the number of people trained in the previous indicator).</p>	<p>70% (291 people)</p>	<p>70% (466 people)</p>	<p><b>Accomplishment</b> Consultancies for the development of the methodology were contracted and are in the initial stage of implementation.</p>	<p>5%</p>
<p><b>Output 2.1.3.</b> Culturally relevant business development strategy to position goods and services in the market and enhance the value of the heritage from agrobiodiversity resources.</p>	<p>Number of goods and services positioning strategies in the form of 'routes' or 'circuits' that bring together a set of undertakings (biodiversity, cultural) that are linked to each other by the use of resources provided by agrobiodiversity and validated by local communities.</p>	<p>Alto Andino: 6 Cordillera Pehuenche: 6 (proposals developed)</p>	<p>Alto Andino: 6 Cordillera Pehuenche: 6 (implemented as pilot)</p>	<p><b>Accomplishment</b> Consultancies for the development of the methodology were contracted and are in the initial stage of implementation.</p>	<p>5%</p>
	<p>Number of business plans for the consolidation of producers' undertakings that add value to culturally relevant goods or services developed in both macro zones.</p>		<p>50</p>	<p><b>Accomplishment</b> Consultancies for the development of the methodology were contracted and are in the initial stage of implementation.</p>	<p>0%</p>

	Number of productive alliances or improved marketing channels for agrobiodiversity goods and services established in both macro zones.		13	<b>Accomplishment</b> No progress reported	0%
	Number of producers who market culturally relevant goods and services by participating and making use of business strategy instruments (routes, business plans, alliances, branding, others).	40	200	<b>Accomplishment</b> Consultancies for the development of the methodology were contracted and are in the initial stage of implementation.	5%
<b>Output 2.1.4</b> Strategy for the association of producers offering goods and services from agrobiodiversity and based on cultural identity, to improve access to markets and value agrobiodiversity resources, and increase family income from traditional activities.	Number of development plans of producers associations to offer traditional goods or services from their territories and cultures to improve access to markets.		10 (2 plans for each Region of intervention)	<b>Accomplishment</b> Consultancies for the development of the methodology were contracted and are in the initial stage of implementation.	5%
	Number of producer organisations offering goods and services provided by agrobiodiversity and based on cultural identity in both macro zones.	5	15	<b>Accomplishment</b> Producer organisations have been identified. <b>Comments</b> The PIR reports 100% compliance. For the MTR, compliance with this indicator is achieved by strengthening the organisations identified to improve and/or expand their range of goods and services.	5%
	Number of strengthened producer organisations to improve collective decision-making on production, administrative and business management issues (e.g. conflict resolution, accounting, by-laws and business formalisation).		At least 5 (1 per Region)	<b>Accomplishment</b> No progress reported.	0%

**Outcome 3.1: Project users will have an institutional framework that includes the conservation and valuation of agrobiodiversity and agricultural and cultural heritage in plans, policies and programmes in the territories included in the draft.**

Indicator	Mid-Term Target	Project Target	% of MTR progress	Description of MTR progress	Achievement Rating	Rating Justification
Percentage of institutions adopting NIAHS criteria in their management (planning, policies and programmes) with respect to the baseline.	86% (6 institutions)	100% (7 institutions)	58%	42% of MINAGRI institutions have formally included the 3 GIAHS criteria: - Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP) - Foundation for Agricultural Innovation (FIA) - Oficina de Estudios y Políticas Agrícolas (ODEPA) - National Commission of Irrigation (CNR)	S	Significant progress has been made and in the right direction.

Percentage of government institutions outside MINAGRI coordinating with the Project that include NIAHS criteria with respect to those defined in the baseline.	30% (3 institutions)	60% (6 institutions)	100%	The following institutions outside MINAGRI have established a relationship with the Project: - National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI). - Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage. - SENCE The following municipalities will incorporate GIAHS criteria in their respective tools: - Municipality of Putre, with its PLADECO. - Municipality of San Pedro de Atacama, (PLADETUR). - Municipality of Colchane, Cultures Development Plan.	AS	The indicator has been met.
Percentage of civil society institutions, universities and the private sector that incorporate NIAHS criteria in their management (planning, policies and programmes) with respect to the baseline.	20% (2 institutions)	50% (5 institutions)	40%	To date, the NGO Fundación Rondó has established a formal agreement with ODEPA in the framework of NIAHS. There is also an agreement between the NGO 'Plataforma de Diversidad Biocultural y Territorial' and ODEPA, also in the framework of NIAHS.	S	Agreements with organisations have been established, which is a step forward. It will be necessary to include a larger number and type of organisations.
Indirect coverage area in hectares of traditional varieties of global importance due to dissemination and replication of experiences and lessons learned.	0	24,222 ha	0%	No progress reported.	N/A	This measurement should be carried out towards the end of the project.

**Outcome 3.1:** Project users will have an institutional framework that includes the conservation and valuation of agrobiodiversity and agricultural and cultural heritage in plans, policies and programmes in the territories included in the draft.

Outputs	Indicators	Mid-Term Target	Final Target	Description of MTR progress	% of progress
<b>Output 3.1.1.</b> Capacity strengthening training programmes and workshops developed and delivered to agencies and programmes under MINAGRI at national, regional and local levels to facilitate the incorporation and adoption of NIAHS-based methodologies for agrobiodiversity conservation in their operational programmes.	Percentage of women and men trained in the use of tools for evaluating and using agricultural policies, programmes and planning frameworks in the NIAHS Site Network.	50% Alto Andino: 27 Cordillera: 55 Total: 82 (at regional level: 7; at local level: 75) (At least 43% women)	80% Alto Andino: 44 Cordillera: 87 Total: 131 (at regional level: 11; at local level: 120) (At least 43% women)	<b>Accomplishment</b> • 131 INDAP extension professionals were trained in 2019 in the introductory course. • 62 people trained in the FAO diploma course 'Biodiversity and Sustainable Production: conservation and territorial approach'. • 149 INDAP extension workers aware of issues related to NIAHS.	100%
	Percentage of people trained in both macro zones who are surveyed and expressed satisfaction with the teaching methodology and the quality of the process (percentage over the number of people trained in the previous indicator).	56% (46 people)	70% (92 people)	<b>Accomplishment</b> 98% of the participants rated the training received as good to very good.	100%
<b>Output 3.1.2.</b> National, regional and local development strategies in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macro zones mainstream agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use principles in their work plans and technical assistance programmes.	Percentage of INDAP development tools including NIAHS criteria.	67% (4 instruments)	100% (6 instruments)	<b>Accomplishment</b> The NIAHS criteria have been integrated into 8 INDAP tools, including: • National rural tourism regulations. • Indigenous Territories Development Programme (PDTI). • Incentives System for the Recovery of Agricultural Soils (SIRSD-S). • Farmers' market. • Associative Irrigation Program (AIP). • Intrapredial Irrigation Program (PRI). • Investment Development Programme (PDI). • In the Araucanía region, the Supplementary Grassland and Fodder Resources Programme.	100%

	Percentage of PDTI groups' development strategies including NIAHS criteria in relation to the total number of PDTI groups in the project's macro zones.	60% (150 working groups)	95% (238 working groups)	<b>Accomplishment</b> 2 to 12 communes adopt NIAHS criteria. <b>Accomplishment</b> An adjustment in the unit of measurement has been proposed for this indicator from 'PDTI groups' to 'communes' - 12 in total.	17% <b>See remarks</b>
	Percentage of municipalities using methodologies to incorporate NIAHS criteria in their PLADECO and other instruments (PLADETUR) with respect to the total number of municipalities participating in the Project.	42% (5 municipalities)	83% (10 municipalities)	<b>Accomplishment</b> 1 PLADETUR (San Pedro de Atacama) 1 Culture plan (Colchane) Discussions with Putre to be included in PLADECO.	20%
	Number of initiatives (existing or new plans or strategies, or projects funded by the regional government) in which the SEREMIA that includes NIAHS criteria is directly involved.	≥ a 1 initiative	≥ a 2 initiative	<b>Accomplishment</b> Incorporation of NIAHS criteria in: • Foundation for Agricultural Innovation (FIA) • National Commission of Irrigation (CNR) • SENCE	100%
<b>Output 3.1.3.</b> Inter-institutional coordination mechanisms between regional and local institutions to facilitate programmatic alignment and complementarities.	Number of National, Regional and Local NIAHS Committees made up of institutional and community actors, with working rules, and operating periodically with annual work plans.	1 National Coordination Group 5 Regional committees 11 Local committees (established and implemented with regulations and annual work plans)	1 National Coordination Group 5 Regional committees 11 Local committees (operating in a participatory manner and meeting the goals of their annual work plans)	<b>Accomplishment</b> 12 Local committees 5 Regional committees 10 National coordination group. <b>Comments</b> The committees have been formed, but they have yet to be given an organisational structure.	80% <b>See remarks</b>
	Number of working agreements between institutions and the Project for coordination and articulation in the territories, consultancy, information, training and project financing.	At least 6	At least 11	<b>Accomplishment</b> 5 agreements have been established: • CONADI • Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage • Fundación Rondó • Platform of Biocultural and Territorial Diversity. • SENCE	45%
	Percentage of resources from institutions with signed working agreements.	10%	10%	<b>Accomplishment</b> No progress reported.	0%

**The project implementation is supported by a monitoring and evaluation strategy based on measurable and verifiable outcomes and adaptive management principles.1.**

Indicator	Mid-Term Target	Project Target	% of MTR progress	Description of MTR progress	Achievement Rating	Rating Justification
Project outcomes achieved and demonstrating sustainability.	56% of outcomes achieved.	100% of outcomes achieved.	40%	MTR, the six-monthly reports and the PIRs have been carried out.	MS	Some actions and outputs are pending, the website, the systematisation of good practices and lessons learned and the design of a monitoring strategy.

**Outcome 4.1: The project implementation is supported by a monitoring and evaluation strategy based on measurable and verifiable outcomes and adaptive management principles.**

Outputs	Indicators	Mid-Term Target	Final Target	Description of progress to MTR	% of progress
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<p><b>Output 4.1.1.</b> A monitoring and evaluation strategy was developed with relevant stakeholders, defining expected results, timeframes and their confirmation through objectively verifiable indicators and means of verification.</p>	Project results framework with outcome and output indicators, baseline and targets.	8 biannual progress reports (4 PPR and 4 IRAEP).	16 biannual progress reports (8 PPR and 8 IRAEP).	<p><b>Accomplishment</b> Two biannual reports (2019).</p>	25%
<p><b>Output 4.1.2.</b> The annual work plans and budgets are developed on the basis of expected results and progress required for their measurable achievement.</p>	Number of annual work plans and their budgets with progress indicators for each outcome.	2	4	<p><b>Accomplishment</b> 2 AOP developed.</p>	25%
<p><b>Output 4.1.3.</b> Mid-term review and final evaluation to inform and constructively advise on project implementation, sustainability considerations and the implementation of adaptive measures when required.</p>	1 MTR and 1 Final Evaluation	1 (MTR Report)	1 (Final Evaluation Report)	<p><b>Accomplishment</b> 1 MTR</p>	50%
<p><b>Output 4.1.4.</b> Project-related best practices and lessons learned are systematised and disseminated to a variety of audiences and stakeholders.</p>	Number of technical reports on good practices and lessons learned (including chapters on gender equity).	2	4	<p><b>Accomplishment</b> No progress reported.</p>	0%
<p><b>Output 4.1.5.</b> A Project website is created, maintained and integrated with the institutional website of the Ministry of Agriculture to continuously share specific project experiences, highlight outcomes and progress, and facilitate replication processes throughout the project and beyond.</p>	Project website hosted on MINAGRI's institutional website for dissemination of information on project progress and outcomes and exchange of experiences.	Website developed, integrated with the MINAGRI website and working.	Operational website with information on progress and outcomes, sharing experiences and facilitating replication.	<p><b>Accomplishment</b> Website designed. Pending to be launched.</p>	95%

## Appendix 7. GEF rating matrix

FAO – GEF RATING SCHEME	RATING	BRIEF COMENTS
<b>A. RELEVANCE</b>		
<b>A1. General Relevance</b>	HS	The project is highly relevant and pertinent to the fulfilment of the FAO and GEF objectives, national development priorities and the needs of the beneficiaries.
A1.1 Alignment with the strategic priorities of the GEF, FAO and 2030 Agenda.	HS	The initiative is well aligned with objectives and outcomes of the GEF-6 strategic focal areas; it is highly relevant to objective 2 of the FAO Strategic Framework, with some Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda.
A1.2 Relevance to national priorities.	HS	The project is aligned and relevant to national development priorities, in particular, it is highly complementary to the New National Policy for Rural Development.
A.1.3 Relevant to the interests and needs of beneficiaries.	HS	The project responds satisfactorily to the needs of the beneficiaries for the revaluation of ancestral practices and the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.
<b>B. EFECTIVENESS</b>		
<b>B1. Progress towards the achievement of project outcomes and objectives.</b>	MU	At mid-term, there was an under-execution of activities compared to what was planned. This delay makes it difficult to observe the related outcomes and it is not possible to assert that, at the time of the review, progress has been made towards the achievement of the Project's objective.
B1.1 Component 1. Conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, its cultural and ancestral knowledge, and provision of goods and services.	U	The Project has been successfully socialised and installed in the intervention territories. The products aimed at achieving outcomes and effects related to the agrobiodiversity conservation and goods and services, as well as the rescue and enhancement of ancestral knowledge and practices, are in the early stages of implementation.
B1.2 Component 2. Integrated territorial management based on good agroforestry and forestry practices aimed at recovering the habitats of four endangered species in the regions of Arica y Parinacota and Biobío.	U	Goods and services that can be socioeconomically valued in the intervention territories have been identified. It is expected that the implementation of the activities stipulated in the letters of agreement will contribute substantively to the achievement of this outcome.
B1.3 Component 3. The principles of agrobiodiversity conservation and valuation are further incorporated into agricultural policies, programmes and planning frameworks.	S	The Project has contributed to mainstreaming NIAHS criteria in Chilean State instruments and to capacity development of civil servants. The configuration of different governance bodies has been verified.

B1.4 Component 4.	MS	The outputs and activities related to Project monitoring and evaluation show uneven progress and do not contribute effectively to the outcome.
<b>C. EFFICIENCY</b>		
C1. EFFICIENCY	MS	The Project had significant delays in its financial implementation during the first 22 months. Discontinuity and consecutive changes in the team, in addition to the social, political and health context, have slowed down the implementation of the Project activities.
<b>D. FACTORES QUE AFECTAN EL DESEMPEÑO DEL PROYECTO</b>		
D.1 Project design.	MS	The results matrix is vertically coherent: the chain of activities-outputs-outcomes-objectives makes it possible to visualise the successive steps to be taken to achieve the desired effects and impacts. However, in its horizontal logical framework design, some assumptions were made, which have not yet materialised and resulted in an overestimation of some outcome and output indicators which will not be achieved by the Project.
D.2. Project execution, implementation and management.	S	The Project execution, implementation and management has ensured the correct use of financial resources and a programme management in accordance with the standards expected by FAO, GEF and MINAGRI.
D.3. Partners' participation.	S	The partner institutions have been actively involved in the formulation and implementation of the Project.
D.4 Communication and knowledge management.	MS	The internal communication among project partners at the national and regional level has been smooth, transparent and timely. Externally, it is necessary to reinforce and complement the designed communication strategy.
D.5 Financial management and co-financing.	S	The financial management has been successful and co-financing provided as scheduled.
D.6 Monitoring and evaluation system.	MU	The Project monitoring and evaluation has met the minimum requirements for accountability to FAO and the GEF. However, no substantive contribution to knowledge management has been observed, nor has it guided timely operational and strategic decision-making.
<b>E. CROSSCUTTING PERSPECTIVES</b>		
E1. Gender perspective.	S	The Project design includes actions for women's participation in its implementation.
E2. Human rights of young people, minority groups and local communities.	S	The Project has respected and promoted the rights of the indigenous peoples in the intervention territories.

E3. Environmental and social safeguards.	S	Environmental safeguards have been taken for resilience and adaptability to the adverse effects of climate change, pandemic restrictions and for the configuration of local committees.
<b>F. PROJECT OUTCOMES SUSTAINABILITY</b>		
<b>F1. Overall likelihood of risks to sustainability.</b>	MU	Although in the medium term the sustainability of the project is not assured as there is still no evidence of an institutionalisation strategy and long-term resources, there is a good opportunity for dialogue with the National Policy for Rural Development and the Ancestral Food Programme.
F1.1 Financial risks.	MU	No financial resources for its continuation after the end of the project have yet been identified. However, there are possibilities for institutional anchoring of the project.
F1.2 Socio-economic risks.	MU	There could be a budgetary adjustment due to the economic crisis and increasing demands for indigenous peoples' participation that the project is unable to meet.
F1.3 Institutional Risks.	MU	There is willingness and commitment from national, regional and local institutions to give continuity to the project once it is finished.
F1.4 Environmental Risks.	U	There are no environmental risks that could jeopardise the success of the Project.
<b>OVERALL PROJECT RATING</b>	MS	

## Appendix 8. Data collection instruments

### IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW PROTOCOL – PROJECT TEAM

<b>Project:</b> Establish a Network of National Important Agricultural Heritage Sites (NIAHS).	
<b>Target group of the instrument:</b> Project Team and FAO Team	
<b>Objective of the interview:</b> Value and contrast qualitative information related to the project's evaluation criteria and questions.	
<b>Duration:</b> 45 – 60 minutes	<b>Interviewers:</b> Germán Luebert and Gladis Demarchi
<b>Comment:</b> In order to ensure a fluent dialogue, the language used in the formulation of the questions will be adapted to the key actor(s) being interviewed.	
<b>Questions to key actors</b> Not all questions will be asked to the actors. Some were selected from this list based on the responsibilities, subject areas and information managed by the person interviewed.	
<b>Introductory questions</b>	
What is your name?	
What is your position and responsibility in the Project?	
<b>Criterion: Relevance</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Do you think that the Project's strategies were relevant and are they still valid?</li> <li>2. Considering the strategic priorities and policies of the Chilean State</li> <li>3. Is the project design and implementation consistent with and contribute to the GEF focal areas, strategic priorities and operational programmes? Which ones would you highlight?</li> <li>4. Is the project design consistent with FAO's strategic framework and the 2030 Agenda?</li> <li>5. Have there been any changes that have affected the relevance of the project since its formulation? What are they?</li> <li>6. Do you think that the project responds satisfactorily to the needs of the beneficiaries?</li> <li>7. In the last 12 months, two relevant phenomena have occurred in Chile and the world (the social situation and the Covid-19 pandemic). Do you think that these circumstances have conditioned the normal implementation of the project? In what way? Do you think that it is necessary to make adjustments so that the intervention strategy does not lose relevance?</li> </ol>	
<b>Criterion: Effectiveness</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. For you, what have been the main outcomes and impacts from the Project implementation?</li> <li>9. From your perspective, how has the project contributed to the conservation of agrobiodiversity, its goods and services and to the promotion of cultural and ancestral knowledge related to its management and administration?</li> <li>10. At mid-term, how do you assess the progress, functionality and methodologies used for: a) the exchange of experiences; b) the information system; c) seed conservation; d) the design of participatory management plans?</li> <li>11. In your opinion, what is the contribution of the project to the recovery of endangered species and valuation of agrobiodiversity?</li> <li>12. Has the project succeeded in promoting integrated territorial management based on good practice evidence? In what way?</li> <li>13. Has progress been made in the consolidation, systematisation and dissemination of information on agrobiodiversity?</li> </ol>	

14. In your opinion, what is the contribution of the project to the development of capacities of government officials and community beneficiaries? What elements would you reinforce?
15. Do you think that the capacities and public institutions for the effective incorporation of agrobiodiversity have been strengthened? What elements would you highlight? What capacities still need to be developed? What effects has the project had on the participating communities?
16. According to your opinion and considering your experience in the implementation of the Project, what have been the strengths and weaknesses that have allowed (or not) to achieve the indicators and outputs formulated in the mid-term?
17. Have any unplanned outcomes occurred, could you describe and value them?

**Criterion: Efficiency**

18. Have the financial resources made available by the Project been sufficient to achieve good quality planned outcomes?
19. Have there been any budgetary adjustments, which ones, why?
20. In your opinion, have the procedures and human resources been available, sufficient and appropriate to implement the project strategy in a timely and quality manner?
21. Has the institutional/organisational structure of the project contributed to efficient and results-based management? Are there clear roles and functions? What have been the main challenges in relation to the Project management and administration?
22. Have there been any delays in financial and technical implementation, what are the causes of these delays, and has there been capacity to resolve any problems?
23. Have the technical and financial management mechanisms, institutional arrangements and procedures contributed to the achievement of the project's outcomes and objectives? What elements would you highlight? What aspects would you reinforce?
24. What are the factors that have influenced the implementation costs that you identify?

**Criterion: Crosscutting perspectives**

25. What has been the participation and representation of women in decision-making processes, planning, training, and implementation of project activities?
26. Were there specific actions to mainstream gender?
27. To what extent did the project contribute to FAO's gender objectives? ( name the objectives)
28. To what extent have beneficiaries been duly informed, consulted and involved in the decision-making process before and during project implementation? (specific actions) (key actors/leaders/implementers).
29. Among the intervention territories, were there beneficiaries belonging to indigenous peoples, and were FPIC or other specific procedures applied?
30. Have adequate mechanisms and procedures been established for the effective participation of the beneficiary indigenous communities?
31. Have the training materials and methodologies been understandable for all beneficiaries? Have they been adapted to the social and cultural characteristics of your community?

**Criterion: Sustainability**

32. Have actions been taken to ensure the sustainability of the initiative? Which ones?
33. What actions and effects do you think will be maintained once the support ends?
34. Do you identify any risks that could jeopardise the sustainability of the initiative?
35. Have you identified other financing possibilities to give continuity to the project?
36. Do you consider that there are institutional conditions in the State to continue with the processes promoted by the project?
37. Does the state have the institutional capacity to sustain the commitments made?
38. How have the identified risks and mitigation measures been managed? What are the risks to sustainability in the remaining years of implementation? How would you mitigate them?

**Criterion: Factors affecting Project performance**

39. Based on your knowledge of the project, do you think that the intervention logic (objectives, outcomes, outputs, activities) and the related indicators are clear, understandable and coherent?
40. What have been the main challenges in the process of preparing, setting up, running and managing the Project?
41. How would you assess the partners' participation during the project cycle? What are the participation mechanisms? Are all partners still working on the project? How has the Project been coordinated nationally and in the regions?
42. From your perspective, has FAO fulfilled the expected functions, what aspects would you highlight, what elements would you stress?
43. Has the co-financing committed been provided as planned? What difficulties have you identified? Have any delays in co-financing been detrimental to the technical implementation of the project? Have additional resources been leveraged?
44. Did the project develop an M&E system? What are its weaknesses and strengths? Did the M&E system contribute to a better project management? What data and information have you provided/received to/from the M&E system? What have these data/information been used for? Has the M&E system facilitated the technical and operational Project management? What strengths and weaknesses do you identify?
45. To what extent has FAO provided supervision, guidance and support (technical, administrative and operational) during implementation? Was such support delivered in a timely manner?
46. How effective has the project been in communicating and promoting its key messages and outcomes to partners, stakeholders and general public? Which ones would you highlight? How can this be improved?

## IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW PROTOCOL – STATE AUTHORITIES AND OFFICIALS

<b>Project:</b> Establish a Network of National Important Agricultural Heritage Sites (NIAHS).	
<b>Target group of the instrument:</b> Chilean State authorities and officials.	
<b>Objective of the interview:</b> Value and contrast qualitative information related to the project's evaluation criteria and questions.	
<b>Duration:</b> 45 – 60 minutes	<b>Interviewers:</b> Germán Luebert and Gladis Demarchi
<b>Comment:</b> In order to ensure a fluent dialogue, the language used in the formulation of the questions will be adapted to the key actor(s) being interviewed.	
<b>Questions to key actors</b> Not all questions will be asked to the actors. Some were selected from this list based on the responsibilities, subject areas and information managed by the person interviewed.	
<b>Introductory questions</b>	
What is your name? What is your position and responsibility in the Project?	
<b>Criterion: Relevance</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Considering the strategic priorities and policies of the Chilean State Do you think the project's strategies were relevant and are they still in place?</li> <li>2. Have there been any changes that have affected the relevance of the project since its formulation? What are they?</li> <li>3. Do you think that the project responds satisfactorily to the needs of the beneficiaries?</li> <li>4. In the last 12 months, two relevant phenomena have occurred in Chile and the world (the social situation and the Covid-19 pandemic). Do you think that these circumstances have conditioned the normal implementation of the project? In what way? Do you think that it is necessary to make adjustments so that the intervention strategy does not lose relevance?</li> </ol>	
<b>Criterion: Effectiveness</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. For you, what have been the main outcomes and impacts from the Project implementation?</li> <li>6. From your perspective, how has the project contributed to the conservation of agrobiodiversity, its goods and services and to the promotion of cultural and ancestral knowledge related to its management and administration?</li> <li>7. At mid-term, how do you assess the progress, functionality and methodologies used for: a) the exchange of experiences; b) the information system; c) seed conservation; d) the design of participatory management plans.</li> <li>8. In your opinion, what is the contribution of the project to the recovery of endangered species and valuation of agrobiodiversity?</li> <li>9. Has the project succeeded in promoting integrated territorial management based on good practice evidence? In what way?</li> <li>10. Has progress been made in the consolidation, systematisation and dissemination of information on agrobiodiversity?</li> <li>11. In your opinion, what is the contribution of the project to the development of capacities of government officials and community beneficiaries? What elements would you reinforce?</li> <li>12. Do you think that the capacities and public institutions for the effective incorporation of agrobiodiversity have been strengthened? What elements would you highlight? What capacities still need to be developed?</li> <li>13. What effects has the project had on the participating communities?</li> </ol>	

<b>Criterion: Efficiency</b>
<p>14. In your opinion, have the procedures and human resources been available, sufficient and appropriate to implement the project strategy in a timely and quality manner?</p> <p>15. Have the institutional arrangements and coordination procedures contributed to the achievement of the project's outcomes and objectives? What elements would you highlight? What aspects would you reinforce?</p> <p>16. What are the factors that have influenced the implementation costs that you identify?</p> <p>17. Has the project generated synergies with the institution where you work? Which ones? How would you value them?</p>
<b>Criterion: Crosscutting perspectives</b>
<p>18. To what extent have women been engaged in decision-making processes, planning, training, and implementation of project activities</p> <p>19. To what extent have partners and beneficiaries been duly informed, consulted and involved in the decision-making process before and during project implementation? (specific actions) (key actors/leaders/implementers).</p> <p>20. Have the training materials and methodologies been understandable for all beneficiaries? Have they been adapted to the social and cultural characteristics of your community?</p>
<b>Criterion: Sustainability</b>
<p>21. At state level, have actions been taken to ensure the sustainability of the initiative? Which ones?</p> <p>22. What actions and effects do you think will be maintained once the support ends?</p> <p>23. Do you identify any risks that could jeopardise the sustainability of the initiative?</p> <p>24. Do you consider that there are institutional conditions in the State to continue with the processes promoted by the project? Does the state have the institutional capacity to sustain the commitments made?</p> <p>25. What are the risks to sustainability in the remaining years of implementation? How would you mitigate them?</p>
<b>Criterion: Factors affecting Project performance</b>
<p>26. How would you assess the partners' participation during the project cycle? What are the participation mechanisms? Are all partners still working on the project? How has the Project been coordinated nationally and in the regions?</p> <p>27. From your perspective, has FAO fulfilled the expected functions, what aspects would you highlight, what elements would you stress?</p> <p>28. Has the co-financing committed been provided as planned? What difficulties have you identified?</p> <p>29. To what extent has FAO provided supervision, guidance and support (technical, administrative and operational) during implementation? Was such support delivered in a timely manner?</p> <p>30. How effective has the project been in communicating and promoting its key messages and outcomes to partners, stakeholders and general public? Which ones would you highlight? How can this be improved?</p>

## IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW PROTOCOL - BENEFICIARIES

<b>Project:</b> Establish a Network of National Important Agricultural Heritage Sites (NIAHS).	
<b>Target group of the instrument:</b> Community social actors who are direct beneficiaries of the project.	
<b>Objective of the interview:</b> Value and contrast qualitative information related to the project's evaluation criteria and questions.	
<b>Duration:</b> 30– 45 minutes	<b>Interviewers:</b> Germán Luebert and Gladis Demarchi
<b>Comment:</b> In order to ensure a fluent dialogue, the language used in the formulation of the questions will be adapted to the key actor(s) being interviewed.	
<b>Questions to key actors</b> Not all questions will be asked to the actors. Some were selected from this list based on the responsibilities, subject areas and information managed by the person interviewed.	
<b>Introductory questions</b>	
What is your name? What community and area do you belong to? What is your position in the community? What is your role in the project?	
<b>Criterion: Relevance</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Do you think that the Project responds satisfactorily to your needs and those of your community? Do you identify needs related to agrobiodiversity conservation that are not covered by the Project?</li> <li>2. In the last 12 months, two relevant phenomena have occurred in Chile and the world (the social situation and the Covid-19 pandemic). Do you think that these circumstances have conditioned the normal implementation of the project? In what way? Do you think that it is necessary to make adjustments so that the intervention strategy does not lose relevance?</li> </ol>	
<b>Criterion: Effectiveness</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Community social actors who are direct beneficiaries of the project?</li> <li>4. From your perspective, how has the project contributed to the conservation of agrobiodiversity, its goods and services and to the promotion of cultural and ancestral knowledge related to its management and administration?</li> <li>5. How do you assess the progress, functionality and methodologies used for: a) the exchange of experiences; b) the information system; c) seed conservation; d) the design of participatory management plans.</li> <li>6. In your opinion, what is the contribution of the Project to the recovery of endangered species and valuation of agrobiodiversity??</li> <li>7. Have you had access to new knowledge and/or information on agrobiodiversity?</li> <li>8. Do you think that the marketing and conservation capacities for agrobiodiversity have been strengthened? What elements would you highlight? What capacities still need to be developed?</li> <li>9. What are the effects of the project on your community?</li> <li>10. In your opinion and considering your experience in the implementation of the project, what have been the strengths and weaknesses that have allowed (or not) the mid-term achievement of the formulated indicators and outputs?</li> </ol>	

**Criterion: Crosscutting perspectives**

11. What has been the participation and representation of women in decision-making processes, planning, training, and implementation of project activities?
12. Have the conditions (time, space, appropriateness, childcare, etc.) been in place to facilitate women's participation in the project actions?
13. How has the project supported women to take on leadership roles and participate actively?
14. To what extent has your community been properly informed, consulted and involved in the decision-making process before and during project implementation? (specific actions) (sustainable forest management planning, national forest inventory process).
15. Have adequate mechanisms and procedures been established for the effective participation of the beneficiary indigenous communities?
16. Does the project's technical team have the capacity to work appropriately with the indigenous peoples present in the intervention territory?
17. Have the training materials and methodologies been understandable for all beneficiaries? Have they been adapted to the social and cultural characteristics of your community?

**Criterion: Sustainability**

18. What capacities have you developed to continue autonomously with the achievements of the project?
19. Have you and your community autonomously replicated the practices and knowledge acquired as a result of the project? Have you been provided with methodologies and materials for replication?
20. Do you think that in the remaining years of Project implementation you will acquire sufficient tools to sustain the positive effects over time?
21. What achievements and benefits of the project should be considered to be expanded to other areas?
22. In your opinion, what aspects should be strengthened to ensure the sustainability of the Project?

**Criterion: Factors affecting Project performance**

23. How effective has the project been in communicating and promoting its key messages and outcomes to you and your community? Which ones would you highlight? How can this be improved?