



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report 2021 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021



1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Latin America and the Caribbean
Country (ies):	Chile
Project Title:	Establish a Network of National Important Agricultural Heritage Sites (NIAHS)
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/CHI/041/GFF
GEF ID:	9068
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Agriculture (ODEPA-INDAP)
Project Duration:	48 months
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	<i>Coordinates entered in the online form 1st PIR</i>

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	November 7, 2017
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	September 24, 2018
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	September 23, 2022
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	23-Sep-2023
Actual Implementation End Date³:	N/A

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 3,046,347
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	USD 22,221,221
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	USD 1,372,273

¹ As per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

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

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

Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021⁵	USD 11,608,395
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Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:	January 26, 2021.
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	October to December 2020
Actual Mid-term review date:	October 2020 to March 2021
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)⁷:	No
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	July to September 2022
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	No
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁸	Yes

Ratings

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

Status

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

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

⁶ The MTR should take place about halfpoint between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

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

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

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Jaime Valdes Castro, National Project Coordinator (* ⁹)	jaime.valdes@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Ms. Ana Posas, FAO Agriculture Officer, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	ana.posasguevara@fao.org
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GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Lorenzo Campos, GEF Project Task Manager, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	lorenzo.camposaguirre@fao.org

⁹ Jaime Valdes Castro, assumes as National SIPAN Coordinator on July 13, 2020

2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

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

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) ¹⁰	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹¹	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹²
Objective(s): Conserve agrobiodiversity in Chile through the establishment of National Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (NIAHS) in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macrozones, through the application of the GIAHS approach in a manner consistent with national and local development plans and the provision of local, national and global environmental benefits.						
Outcome 1.1: Agrobiodiversity of global importance, its associated ancestral and cultural knowledge, and the goods and services it provides are conserved through the participatory implementation of a National System of Important Systems of World Agricultural Heritage (GIAHS) and National (NIAHS) in the macrozones Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche	Area (in hectares) of landscapes and production systems that include considerations regarding conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the management of traditional species and varieties of global importance.	In both macro-zones there are farmers with production systems under a NIAHS approach, including individual plots of land, communal areas and protected areas where grazing activities take place. This area will be verified in year 1.			6,631 ha	<p>There is no target to be achieved as of the date of this report, as described in PRODOC.</p> <p>It should be clarified that, according to the recommendation of the MTR and the decision of the steering committee, this target is reduced from 15,778 ha to 6,631 ha, based on new evidence indicating that potential beneficiaries of SIPAN would amount to 40% of total PDTI users and, hence, potential direct impact area should also be adjusted to 40% of total hectares covered by PDTI in both macrozones.</p> <p>The remaining 9,147 ha will be achieved through the impact that will be obtained at the landscape scale, and as a result of the adaptation of INDAP's instruments and the training of PDTI professionals. The remaining hectares will be reported under outcome 3.1 and, as the project is transiting from Tracking tools to Core Indicators, both goals will be reported under GEF Core Indicator 4. This situation was also agreed with the FLO and the BH.</p> <p>N/A</p>

¹⁰ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

¹¹ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹² Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Marginally Satisfactory (MS)**, **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

	Number of traditional varieties prioritized by territorial stakeholders to be described and characterized as NIAHS in each macro-zone that are used sustainably in production systems, contributing to increase their genetic diversity.	During the design phase, 27 and 30 types/species were selected for Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozones according to NIAHS criteria. These species do not have a finished description or characterization, and still less a description of varieties or breeds.	Alto Andino: 7 Cordillera Pehuenche: 9	Alto Andino: 10 Cordillera Pehuenche: 10	<p>Thirty (30) species and varieties have been identified in the Alto Andino Macrozone and 22 species and varieties in the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone.</p> <p>The PMU is currently working on the validation process of the prioritization with the Local Committees.</p> <p>Thirty (30) species and varieties have been prioritized in the Alto Andino Macrozone, which are being included in the preparation of Management Plans according to the production system.</p> <p>In the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone, 22 species and varieties have been prioritized for the orchard system, which are currently in the process of validation with the local committees.</p> <p>In the Non-Timber Forest Products (PNFM) Production System, Curarrehue commune, 21 products and species of traditional and ancestral harvesting have been prioritized.</p>	HS
		0			The methodology to be used will consider a sample of 10% of the families that will	MS

	Level of improvement in diversity status of target species		Methodology defined, agreed, and applied in year 1 to define the baseline (e.g., variation in species used by families, number of families saving seeds, and number of species/varieties saved).	Methodology applied at the end of the project to identify changes respect to the baseline	<p>be directly benefited by the project, which is equivalent to 236.</p> <p>The sample will be distributed according to the weight of the population in the two macrozones.</p> <p>The survey will consider, fundamentally, whether the families conserve seeds, and secondly, which species or varieties they conserve.</p> <p>As part of the Management Plan for Agricultural Productive Systems in eras and terraces in the Alto Andina Macrozone, a baseline is developed as a methodological guide for the conservation of agrobiodiversity in traditional cropping systems, with criteria to develop an agrobiodiversity conservation system based on the work and knowledge of the community, to identify species diversity, use by species families, amounts collected, collection sites and biodiversity conservation sites in plot sizes.</p>	
	Number of ancestral and cultural management practices with an agro-ecological and gender approach, employed by the project's territorial stakeholders, including biodiversity considerations.	25 practices identified during the design phase (13 in the Alto Andino Macrozone and 12 in the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone)	At least 5 (characterized, documented, and validated)	At least 10 (characterized, documented, validated, and disseminated)	The 35 practices identified in the previous year (20 in the north and 15 in the south) are now subject to a specific characterization. These studies are carried out by specialized institutions. It is worth highlighting that throughout the studies, the number of practices might increase.	S

	Number of NIAHS sites nominated for recognition as GIAHS sites	0		At least 1	The sites that will be nominated to the GIAHS program will be evaluated by the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) and proposed to FAO. The request will be made in the last year of the project with the technical support of the GEF-NIAHS team. No progress has been made so far.	N/A
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 macro zones of Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche	Increase in production value with goods and services identity in NIAHS territory as part of the management plans (output 1.1.1) in terms of sales, self-consumption, exchange, and environmental services, with respect to the baseline.	To be defined in year 1 (survey adapted to each macrozone)	8%	15%	Significant progress has been made in identifying and characterizing 72 individual and associative enterprises that will have a business plan. The project had to deal with delays in the initial implementation and difficulties due to Covid19 pandemic. This work is being carried out by a consulting institution (Fundación Rondó) and is being applied in both macrozones, having as of June 30 a personalized diagnosis for the 72 ventures that are part of the business plan portfolio.	S
Outcome 3.1: The users of the project will have an institutionality that - in its planning, policies and programs - incorporates the conservation and valuation of agrobiodiversity and the agricultural and cultural heritage in the territories incorporated into the draft	Percentage of institutions that include NIAHS criteria in their planning, policies and programmes management from the baseline	7 institutions linked to agrobiodiversity are identified. 5 of them (ODEPA, INDAP, INIA, CONAF and FIA) have partially or preferably included agrobiodiversity conservation and valuation.	86 % (6)	100% (7: ODEPA, INDAP, INIA, FIA, SAG, CONAF, INFOR).	Seven MINAGRI institutions have a collaborative and working relationship with the project to incorporate and develop NIAHS criteria, 4 of them have incorporated criteria NIAHS 1. The Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP) incorporates criteria NIAHS in their Instruments. 2. Foundation for Agricultural Innovation (FIA) incorporates criteria NIAHS in their Instruments. 3. Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA) includes NIAHS biodiversity conservation criteria in the National Rural Development Policy. 4. National Irrigation Commission (CNR) incorporates NIAHS criteria into one instrument.	S

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					<p>5. National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), is linked at all levels to the project.</p> <p>6. Forestry Institute (INFOR) collaborates online on non-timber forest products (PFNM) and moves forward to an agreement.</p> <p>7. Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG of Biobío region), collaborates in technical guidance to the livestock production system.</p> <p>In addition, the work with the 5 Regional Ministerial Secretariats of Agriculture (SEREMIA of Agriculture), which coordinate actions in the respective regions, as well as the work of the Regional NIAHS Committee, should be included.</p>	
	Percentage of government institutions outside MINAGRI that coordinate with the project and include NIAHS criteria from those defined in the baseline.	10 institutions that can be linked to agrobiodiversity and the project (MMA, MINSAL, SERNATUR, SERCOTEC, CONADI, CNCA, DGA, INAPI, GORE/CORE, CORFO)	30% (3)	60% (6)	<p>Seven (7) institutions outside MINAGRI have established a relationship with the project and three (3) have incorporated NIAHS criteria in their planning.</p> <p>1. The National Indigenous Development Corporation (CONADI), collaboration links are established at the national and regional levels, which will allow us to participate in SIPAN initiatives.</p> <p>2. Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage, In the Alto Andina Macrozone, a collaboration link is established with the department of intangible cultural heritage and the department of native peoples in the cultural revitalization program.</p> <p>3. National Training and Employment Service (SENCE), a link is established to promote the design and implementation of a course associated with animal health, with an intercultural approach through</p>	S

					<p>the Labor Scholarship program in the region of Arica and Parinacota.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Municipality of Putre, with its PLADECO 5. Municipality of San Pedro de Atacama, (PLADETUR) 6. Municipality of Colchane, Plan for the Development of Cultures (PLADECUL). 8. National Tourism Service (SERNATUR Araucanía) collaborates in technical orientations to the subject of Business Plans related to Tourism. 	
	Percentage of civil society institutions, universities and the private sector that include NIAHS criteria in planning, policies and programmes management from the baseline.	5 universities, at least 4 NGOs and 1 research centre that could be linked to agrobiodiversity are identified.	20% (2)	50% (5)	<p>Four NGOs and two universities have established a cooperative relationship to incorporate and promote NIAHS criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foundation RONDÓ, a collaboration agreement is available. 2. Biocultural and Territorial Diversity Platform, a collaboration agreement is available. 3. Education and Technology Center, CET, a collaboration agreement is available. 4. Norte Grande Corporation, CNG, a collaboration agreement is available. 5. University of Tarapacá, linkage to articulate demands raised from Local Committees and/or Management Plans with research processes. 6. University Arturo Prat, linkage with the Office of Territorial Initiatives to articulate demands raised from Local Committees and/or Management Plans with research processes. <p>The Catholic University of Chile and the Alberto Hurtado University were also linked through 1 intern student each.</p>	S

	Hectares of indirect coverage of traditional varieties of global significance because of dissemination and replication of experiences and lessons learned.	0		33,369 ha	There is no target to be achieved as of the date of this report, as described in PRODOC. Originally this target was 24,222 ha, but it is increased by 9,147 ha that come from the area of direct impact, shifted from result 1.1 to this indicator. This indirect impact will be obtained at the landscape scale and through the modification of INDAP's instruments and the training of PDTI professionals. This situation was agreed with the FLO and the BH.	N/A
Outcome 4.1: Project implementation is supported by a Monitoring and Evaluation strategy based on measurable and verifiable results and adaptive management principles.	Project outcomes achieved and demonstrating sustainability		56% of outcomes achieved.	100% of outcomes achieved.	55% of progress calculated according to the simple average of compliance with the indicators of the outputs for which results are available as of the date of this report.	S

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1.1: Indicator 3. Level of improvement in diversity status of target species.	In the second half of the year 2021, the indicated survey will be applied to a sample of 10% of the direct beneficiaries engaged in the project.	Project team with the collaboration of PDTI professionals.	Completed by december 31, 2021.

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

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

Outputs ¹³	Expected completion date ¹⁴	Achievements at each PIR ¹⁵					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments Describe any variance ¹⁶ or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR		
Output 1.1.1 Participatory management plans (by production system) with guidelines for sustainable use and monitoring and evaluation strategies for specific agrobiodiversity production systems and the ecosystems that support them, with a NIAHS and gender focus, in the selected macro-zones of the High Andes and the Pehuenche Mountains.	Q4 Y4	Indicator 1: Number of productive systems with management plans with NIAHS and gender approach elaborated and validated with the local communities by macrozone Mid-term target:1 Final target: 3 1 - Productive systems of livestock breeding in high andean wetlands: As of the date of the report, the bidding process has been closed and an executor has been selected for this product. 2. - Agricultural production system with terraced crops: As of the date of the report, the bidding process has been closed and an executor has been selected for this product.	Alto Andina Macrozone 1. Production systems for livestock in high Andean wetlands: validation of management plans completed. 2. An agricultural production system with terrace cultivation: Management Plans in process of elaboration. Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone 3. Cattle raising system with summer cattle transhumance: Bidding in progress. 4. Cultivation systems in biodiverse family orchards: In phase of characterization and diagnosis of orchards. 5. NTFP collection system: Product basket validation process and diagnostics completed.				40%	

		3. - Livestock breeding system with summer livestock transhumance and crop systems to maintain a diverse family food garden and collection systems: Drawing up the letter of agreement of the awarded bidding for the family garden system. In the case of transhumant livestock for the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone, it will be addressed through two components: a tender that defines and supports the technical standards for the creation of the management plan and, in addition, a technical commission made up of the competent institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture that discuss and institutionalize these technical standards, turning them into a manual of good practices for transhumant livestock farming.						
		Indicator 2: Percentage of farmers (men and women) who are	New mid-term target: 710 New final target: 1,419 Alto Andina Macrozone				17%	Based on the recommendations of the Mid-Term Evaluation and the decision of the Steering Committee:

¹³ Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

¹⁴ As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

¹⁵ Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁶ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

		familiar with management plans. Mid-term target: 30% (1,774) Final target: 60% (3,549) Two (2) activities have been carried out that can advance the knowledge of management plans: The initial workshop carried out in both macro zones and the training program, introductory to NIAHS which was carried out in 4 of the 12 communes.	Total: 46 Men:27 Women:19 Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone Total: 73 Men: 16 Women: 57 Project total: 119 (64% are women producers)				(64% are women producers)	Baseline figure for this indicator and following ones had to be adjusted based on new evidence indicating that potential beneficiaries of SIPAN would amount to 40% of total PDTI users, which is equivalent to 2,365 farmers (men and women).
		Indicator 3: Percentage of farmers implementing a minimum of 30% of practices included in management plans. Mid-term target: 30% (1,774) Final target: 50% (2,957) The progress of this indicator is conditional to the availability of management plans. The process is in its initial phase.	New mid-term target: 710 New final target: 1,183 Management plans are not finalized yet, hence, there is no progress on this indicator.				0%	See comment above.
Output 1.1.2 Specialized training program and technical assistance in sustainable agriculture with a NIAHS and	Q4 Y4	Indicator 1: Percentage of people (men and women) formed and trained in practices, conservation, cultural and medioambiental sustainable uses of the agrodiversity in the ecosystem that sustain	Alto Andina Macrozone Total: 276 Men:143 Women:133 Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone Total: 169 Men: 88				72,4% (48% are women producers)	The level of progress has been corrected in the current PIR, to address an error in the estimation reported during the previous year. Due to mobility restriction related to the COVID-19 pandemic, all face-to-face activities have been suspended. To face this situation, a virtual

gender approach, and the conservation of biodiversity in the ecosystems that support them, are developed with peasant families, small farmers, and indigenous groups, to the effective implementation of management plans by both men and women.		<p>them with respect to the baseline (people that could be trained). Mid-term target: 50% (384) Final target: 80% (614)</p> <p>(at least 43% women)</p> <p>101 people trained (at least 58% are women) as part of the 'NIAHS' introductory program in four (4) communes of the northern Macrozone (General Lagos, Putre, Calama, San Pedro de Atacama) under a modality of two-day theoretical-practical workshops for each commune.</p>	<p>Women: 81</p> <p>Project total:445 (48% are women producers)</p> <p>Seven introductory workshops were held in NIAHS territories, in the same number of communes in the Alto Andina Macrozone.</p> <p>In the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone, 5 workshops were held on the Biodiverse Vegetable Garden and non-timber forest products (NTFP).</p> <p>In addition, 4 NIAHS territorial contextualization workshops were held for members of the NIAHS Local Committees and local producers.</p>				<p>communication strategy has been developed with the regional counterparts of INDAP NIAHS and with counterparts of the regional NIAHS committees.</p> <p>In the case of the local committees, the strategy includes establishing a virtual communication mechanism with at least one representative of the twelve committees.</p>
		<p>Indicator 2: Percentage of people trained who are express satisfaction with the teaching methodology and the training process (percentage of the total number of people trained in the previous indicator). Mid-term target: 35% (384) Final target: 70% (614)</p> <p>101 people went to the 'NIAHS' introductory program where they were trained and surveyed. 100% of them expressed their satisfaction level (between good and very good) with the teaching methodology.</p>	<p>445 people attended NIAHS training activities.</p> <p>At least 50% expressed their level of satisfaction (between good and very good) with the teaching methodology. However, this is an approximate figure due to the fact that a satisfaction survey was not applied in all workshops, mainly in virtual workshops.</p>				<p>72,4%</p> <p>The level of progress in the previous PIR was calculated in error according to the baseline.</p> <p>Therefore, it was reported erroneously and has been corrected in the current PIR to correct the error in the estimate reported during the previous year.</p>

Output 1.1.3 Communication network for sites that host important national agricultural heritage systems with key stakeholders (technical counterparts, peasant families, community producer organizations and indigenous groups) to exchange management experiences and lessons learned in the application of productive practices ancestral knowledge, cultural knowledge associated with agrobiodiversity, and the implementation of GIAHS methodologies for its conservation.	Q4 Y4	<p>Indicator 1: Communication strategy, coordination and exchange of experiences agreed and implemented covering the communities of intervention in both macrozones with the active participation of interest groups (eg. exchange tours, meetings of curators, seed exchanges, workshops, dissemination of information generated in the product information system 1.1.4).</p> <p>Mid-term target: Strategy designed and implemented covering 6 of the 12 communities in the two macrozones.</p> <p>Final target: Strategy implemented and monitored covering the 12 communities</p> <p>The communication strategy is designed and under implementation. An important part of it is based on virtual tools and social networks, which are appropriate under the current context of COVID-19 Pandemic.</p>	<p>Communications strategy under implementation in all communities, considering the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project's social networks (https://www.facebook.com/REDSIPANCHILE) are active. - A Web site with a governmental domain is available https://sipan.minagri.gob.cl/ - GIS in design process. - High level of involvement of all stakeholders through virtual media (teams, zoom, meets, WhatsApp groups). 				60%	<p>The sanitary contingency due to Covid 19, mobility restrictions, and different levels of impacts in each commune, has not allowed for face-to-face communication and exchange activities in neither macro-zone. This has been covered through the active operation of social networks, virtual platforms, web page and GIS system design.</p> <p>The level of progress for the reporting period reflects the obstacles caused by the pandemic in the implementation of the communication strategy for the 12 communes.</p> <p>With the hiring of a professional in charge of communications starting in August, the company expects to improve the positioning and implementation of the communication strategy.</p> <p>Note that compliance with the communication strategy is not cumulative like the other indicators of the PIR, but occurs in each period, and in this case the report has suffered the consequences of the pandemic.</p>
		<p>Indicator 2: Number of events for the exchange of biodiversity knowledge and practices within and between</p>	<p>Limited progress due to COVID-19 mobility restrictions. However, in the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone 1 tour to seed orchards in each commune (Alto Biobío, Lonquimay, Melipueco,</p>				71%	<p>The sanitary contingency due to Covid 19 pandemic and mobility restrictions have not allowed for massive gatherings or knowledge exchange activities.</p>

		<p>macrozones (annual trade fairs, tours, meetings).</p> <p>Mid-term target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alto Andino: 1 farmers market - Cordillera Pehuenche: 1 farmers market <p>Final target:_</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alto Andino: 2 farmers markets (1 x year), 1 tour - Cordillera Pehuenche: 2 farmers markets (1 x year), 1 tour - 1 global meeting of NIAHS seed curators <p>Four (4) events of experience sharing executed, as follows:</p> <p>Alto Andino:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 Northern MZ NIAHS Tour (8 to 11 October 2019). - 1 Meeting of Seed Keepers 'Seeds care and saving', Putre (12 February 2020). <p>Cordillera Pehuenche:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 Southern MZ NIAHS Tour (20 to 22 January 2020). <p>Global Meeting:</p> <p>First National NIAHS Meeting (8-9 January 2020).</p>	and Curarrehue) were carried out in February 12, 17, 18 and 19, 2021.					A global meeting encounter of the seed's keepers is considered at the end of the project. A National NIAHS meeting has already been held with representatives of the territories.
		<p>Indicator 3:</p> <p>Number and type of people (men and women) mobilized between NIAHS sites in both macrozones</p>	99 people (PDTI technicians) mobilized between NIAHS sites in Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone (31,3% women).				100%	

		<p>Mid-tem target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alto Andino: 10 farmers, 5 seed keepers, 1 technician - Cordillera Pehuenche: 10 farmers, 5 seed keepers, 1 technician <p>Final target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alto Andino: 50 farmers, 20 seed keepers, 5 technicians - Cordillera Pehuenche: 50 farmers, 20 seed keepers, 5 technicians <p>130 people mobilized (men and women) between NIAHS sites in both macrozones:</p> <p>Alto Andino:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers: 59 - Seeds savers: 27 - Technicians: 2 <p>Cordillera Pehuenche:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers: 36 - Seed savers: 0 - Technicians: 6 	<p>During the year and due to the Covid19 pandemic, the project mobilized only technicians following the corresponding protocols, to avoid exposing farmers to the pandemic.</p> <p>Visit to the live seed orchard. Space for the recognition of biodiversity in situ, with the participation of municipal counterparts from all the communes of the MZCP, professionals of the PDTI program, area chiefs and regional directors of INDAP of Araucanía and Biobío.</p>					
Output 1.1.4 An updated online information system (including GIS) on agrobiodiversity for NIAHS sites, traditional management practices, sustainable uses and associated cultural	Q4 Y4	<p>Indicator 1.</p> <p>Online information system designed and implemented, regularly updated and providing information on agrobiodiversity and its use at NIAHS sites (including among others: maps, species, production systems, practices), hosted in Ministry of Agriculture's servers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Web designed with MINAGRI domain https://sipan.minagri.gob.cl/ - GIS design and commissioned. - The GIS will be hosted by CIREN and is expected to be sustainable through a project submitted to the State Budget as part of the NIAHS project institutionalization process. 				60%	

heritage developed and established in MINAGRI for use by all relevant stakeholders.		<p>Mid-term target: system designed and commissioned</p> <p>Final target: system functioning and in use by the actors</p> <p>In process of management with ODEPA for identification of suitable web support through licenses used by MINAGRI.</p>					
Output 1.1.5 Formal and informal systems of conservation of genetic resources / seeds of traditional varieties that have been conserved by peasant communities.	Q4 Y4	<p>Indicator 1.</p> <p>Number of community seed banks established with seed keepers or curators.</p> <p>Mid-term target: 4</p> <p>Final target: 8</p> <p>1 community bank associated with quinoa seeds is being managed in Alto Andino Macrozone, together with the PDTI team from Colchane. Interest from communities to generate a bank associated with local maize. Interaction with "Ser Patrimonio" foundation for the establishment of community banks in Caspana and Toconce community was carried out, exploring financing possibilities through an FNDR.</p>	<p>Alto Andino Macrozone: Meeting was held between the San Pedro de Atacama Local Committee and INIA-Intihuasi to explore possibilities for collaboration in this area. A modification was also made to the contract with the NGO CET, to carry out the work of seed orchards in this macro-zone.</p> <p>Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone: 5 seedbeds in the process of site selection, 22 species and varieties to be reproduced are identified. Within the framework of the work with PDTI of the Curarrehue commune, a new additional site will be added with public funds.</p>				25%
Output 2.1.1 Identification, recognition and	Q4 Y1	<p>Indicator 1:</p> <p>Methodology for assessing the portfolio of products</p>	Methodology finalized. Validation of the basket was carried out with 10 Local Committees. It remains				90%

valuation methodologies on goods, services and agrobiodiversity in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche areas at producer and territory levels, collected and systematized from a variety of sources (studies, , publications, etc.), including existing information and data and the remaining gaps.		<p>and services provided by agrobiodiversity that have the potential to commercialize.</p> <p>Mid-term target: Methodology developed.</p> <p>The methodology is being developed based on the NIAHS criteria.</p>	to be validated in the Alto Bio Bio Committee (CP) and Colchane Committee (AA).					
		<p>Indicator 2. Number of products and / or services provided by agrobiodiversity, which meet NIAHS criteria and are identified as potential for commercialization, with specific activities to improve marketing conditions and their study of potential demand, validated by local communities through participatory processes.</p> <p>Mid-term target: Alto Andino: 15 Cordillera Pehuenche: 15 (identified)</p> <p>Final target: Alto Andino: 15 Cordillera Pehuenche: 15 (with demand studies and specific activities to improve marketing)</p> <p>NIAHS basket identified, considering 30 varieties in Alto Andino MZ and 10</p>	<p>A validation methodology was developed and applied to 72 products and enterprises that meet the NIAHS criteria.</p> <p>The demand study is under development.</p>				60%	

		varieties in Cordillera Pehuenche.						
Output 2.1.2. Training program in individual and associative marketing strategies (at the level of producers and territory) that considers the goods and services of the NIAHS territory developed for peasant families, producer organizations in the community and indigenous groups that participate in the production of agrobiodiversity in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche areas.	Q4 Y4	<p>Indicator 1. Percentage of people (women and men) trained in organization, management and market strategies that support agrobiodiversity conservation, productive cultural knowledge, sustainable uses and improved rural livelihoods.</p> <p>Mid-term target: 50% Alto Andino: 160 Cordillera Pehuenche: 256 Total:416 (at least 43% of women - global average)</p> <p>Final target: 80% Alto Andino: 256 Cordillera Pehuenche: 409 Total:665 (at least 43% of women - global average)</p> <p>No training in this area has been carried out at the moment of this report. Definitive advances are recorded in design for the bidding for the confection of individual business plans, that contemplate an intense training process of seventy-two (72) NIAHS recipient or producer.</p>	72 small scale entrepreneurs, involving individuals and families, were identified within the framework of the Individual and Associative Business Plans bidding process.				15%	Sanitary conditions and mobility restrictions in the communes due to Covid 19 have hindered the mobility and displacement, of both the contracted organizations and the people to be trained.
		Indicator 2. Percentage of people trained in both macrozones	No training has been carried out; therefore, no satisfaction surveys				0%	At the time of this report, the planned trainings have not been carried out, as indicated in indicator 1 of this product.

		<p>who are surveyed and express satisfaction with the teaching methodology and training process (percentage over the number of people trained in the previous indicator).</p> <p>Mid-term target: 70% (291 people) Final target: 70% (466 people)</p> <p>At the time of this report, it has not developed the planned trainings as seen in the last point (indicator 1).</p>	have been applied for this indicator.					
Output 2.1.3. Business development strategy with cultural relevance for positioning products and services in the market and enhancing the value of the heritage that comes from agrobiodiversity resources	Q4 Y4	<p>Indicator 1. Number of strategies for positioning products or services in the form of "routes" or "circuits" that combine a set of (biodiversity, cultural) enterprises that are linked together by the use of resources provided by agrobiodiversity validated by local communities .</p> <p>Mid-term target: Alto Andino:6 Cordillera Pehuenche:6 (proposals elaborated)</p> <p>Final target: Alto Andino:6 Cordillera Pehuenche:6 (implemented on a pilot form)</p>	<p>The project has identified 72 strategies for development of culturally relevant products and services linked to the use and services provided by agrobiodiversity. These strategies are being analyzed for the development of business plans that will be structured in a logical route or circuit, including its location on a map.</p> <p>Strategies for positioning will be obtained by the end of 2021, with a focus on individual and associative producers.</p>				10%	

		<p>Expected by June 30, 2020: Twelve (12) proposals of strategies for positioning products or services in the form of "routes" Alto Andino: 6 Cordillera Pehuenche: 6 0 product or service positioning strategies. Implementation is estimated for the second half of 2020.</p>					
		<p>Indicator 2. Number of business plans for the formation or consolidation of enterprises of producers that put in value products or services with cultural relevance elaborated in both Macrozones. Final target: 50 It will be achieved at an advanced stage of the project according to PRODOC.</p>	<p>50 individual business plans were identified. This identification is part of the Business Plan bidding process, which integrates Individual and Associative plans.</p>				N/A
		<p>Indicator 3. Number of productive alliances or improved marketing channels for agrobiodiversity products and services established in both Macrozones. Final target: 13 It will be achieved at an advanced stage of the</p>	N/A				N/A

		project according to PRODOC.						
		Indicator 4. Number of producers (women and men) that commercialize products and services with cultural relevance participating and making use of the tools of business strategy (routes, business plans, alliances, brand, others). Mid-term target: 40 Final target: 200 This product depends on output 2.1.1 (business plans). Hence, no progress is recorded.	No progress for the period.				0%	This indicator is linked to the progress of the development of the 72 Business Plans (2.1.1).
(Output 2.1.4. Strategy for the association of producers that offer products and services provided by agrobiodiversity and based on cultural identity, to improve access to markets and value the resources of agrobiodiversity, and generate new and more income for families as a result of their	Q4 Y4	Indicator 1. Number of associative development schemes of producer groups to collaboratively offer traditional products or services from their territories and cultures to improve market access. Final target: 10 (2 plans per Region in the intervention) It will be achieved at an advanced stage of the project according to PRODOC.	At least 10 associative ventures were identified. However, no progress has been reached with regards to the plans elaboration since it will be carried out at a more advanced stage of the project.				N/A	This identification is part of the Individual and Associative Business Plans development process, since it was decided to carry out both products in an integrated manner.
		Indicator 2. Number of producer organizations offering products and services provided by	11 new producer organizations were identified in both Macrozones. These organizations include:				100%	-

traditional activities		<p>agrobiodiversity and based on cultural identity in both Macrozones.</p> <p>Mid-term target: 5 Final target: 15</p> <p>Producer organizations offering NIAHS products and services have been identified in the two macro zones. They participate in local committees if appropriate and among other activities, attended the NIAHS national meeting and intra-macrozonal tours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperativa Agrícola Quri Chuxña (Oro Verde) Ltda (Putre commune). - Asociación Indígena de Artesanía Suma Warmi (Camiña commune). - Cooperativa de Artesanas de Camiña (Camiña commune) - Red de Turismo Rural Vivencial Aymara Aymar Markasaru (Colchane commune) - Asociación Indígena Aymara de productores de Quínoa Juira Marka (Colchane commune). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agrupación de senderistas de Lonquimay - Mesa de la mujer rural de Lonquimay - Grupo de Baqueanos (Melipeuco) - Grupo de mujeres campesinas de Melipeuco - Rutas Ancestrales (Curarrehue) - Cooperativa agrícola Kotun Ñebun, Alto Bio bío. - Asociación de artesanas We Rayin, Alto Bio bío. - Asociación de Ganaderos de General Lagos. - Agrupación de Artesanas Aymar Warmi, Colchane. - Agrupación de Artesanas Monte Huanapa, Colchane. <p>Asociación de Productores de Quinoa, Suma Juira, Colchane</p> <p>With these 11 new organizations, there are now a total of 17 organizations that are progressively integrating into the NIAHS network.</p>					
		<p>Indicator 3. Number of producer organizations strengthened to improve decision-making at the collective level in productive,</p>	<p>This corresponds to a more advanced stage of the project.</p>				N/A	<p>The development process of 72 business plans is currently underway. The consultancy in charge of this activity considers strengthening producer organizations at the regional level.</p>

		<p>administrative and business management issues (eg conflict resolution, accounting, statutes and formalization).</p> <p>Final target: At least 5 (1 per Region)</p> <p>It will be achieved in an advanced stage in the project according to the PRODOC.</p>						
Output 3.1.1. Capacity-building training programs and workshops developed and delivered to agencies and programs under MINAGRI at the national, regional and local levels to facilitate the incorporation and adoption of GIAHS-based methodologies for the conservation of agrobiodiversity in their respective operational programs.	Q4 Y4	<p>Indicator 1. Percentage of people (women and men) trained and trained in the application of tools to assess and use agricultural planning policies, programs and frameworks in the NIAHS Network</p> <p>Mid-term target: 50% Alto Andino: 27 Cordillera: 55 Total: 82 (regional level: 7, local level: 75) (at least 43% women)</p> <p>Final target: 80% Alto Andino: 44 Cordillera: 87 Total: 131 (regional level: 11, local level: 120) (at least 43% women)</p> <p>One hundred thirty-one (131) extension</p>	<p>94 people trained through the course "Biodiversity and Sustainable Production: conservation and territorial approach".</p> <p>Assistants: Alto Andino: 24 Cordillera: 70</p> <p>Women: 48 (51%) Men: 46</p> <p>The total amount of people trained during the project implementation is 225.</p>				100%	

		professionals from INDAP were trained in NIAHS criteria and project operation content, this was done in the second half of 2019.						
		<p>Indicator 2. Percentage of people trained and trained in both Macrozones who are surveyed and expressed satisfaction with the methodology of teaching and quality of the process (percentage of the number of people trained in the previous indicator)</p> <p>Mid-term target: 56% (46 people)</p> <p>Final target: 70% (92 people)</p> <p>Within a sample of one hundred and thirty-one (131) students, 98% stated a level of satisfaction between good to very good.</p>	98% out of 225 persons to date, stated a level of satisfaction between good to very good.				100%	
Output 3.1.2. National, regional and local development strategies in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macro-zones incorporate principles of	Q2 Y3	<p>Indicator 1. Percentage of INDAP development instruments incorporating NIAHS criteria.</p> <p>Mid-term target: 67% (4 instruments)</p> <p>Final target: 100% (6 instruments)</p>	<p>Regarding INDAP instruments, there are 12 that incorporate NIAHS criteria in at least 1 of the 5 regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PDTI (Arica y Parinacota, Tarapacá, Antofagasta, Biobío, La Araucanía) - Asesoría Especialista INDAP (Antofagasta) - SENCE-INDAP (Tarapacá, La Araucanía) 				100%	It is considered and expected that these instruments will be replicated from year to year, but there have been concerns due to budget modifications or new guidelines related to the pandemic contingency.

conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in their work plans and technical assistance programs.		<p>NIAHS criteria have been incorporated into 8 INDAP instruments, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Normativa nacional de Turismo Rural - Programa de desarrollo territorial (PDTI) - Programa de sistema de incentivos para la sostenibilidad agroambiental de los suelos (SIRSD-S) - Mercado Campesino - Programa de riego asociativo (PRA) - Proyecto de riego "intrapredial" (PRI) - Programa de desarrollo de inversiones (PDI) - In the Araucanía region: Programa de Praderas Suplementarios y Recursos Forrajeros for the Macrozone sur (PPSRF). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PDI (Biobío, La Araucanía) - SIRSD-S (Arica y Parinacota, Tarapacá, Antofagasta) - Riego (Arica y Parinacota, Tarapacá, Biobío, La Araucanía) - Mercado Campesino (Arica y Parinacota, Tarapacá, La Araucanía) - Praderas Suplementarias (Biobío, La Araucanía) - Turismo Rural (Arica y Parinacota, Tarapacá, Antofagasta, Biobío, La Araucanía) - Alianzas Productivas (Arica y Parinacota) - PAE (Biobío) - PROGYSO ((Antofagasta) 					
		<p>Indicator 2: The legal framework in force for the instruments of promotion of INDAP allows the incorporation of agrobiodiversity.</p> <p>Mid-term target: 150 working groups (60%)</p> <p>Final target: 238 working groups (95%)</p> <p>2 out of 12 municipalities have incorporated NIAHS criteria in their PDTI.</p>	<p>New mid-term target: 7 municipalities (60%)</p> <p>New final target: 11 municipalities (95%)</p> <p>4 municipalities incorporate NIAHS criteria.</p>				36%	As recommended by the MTR and decided by the Steering Committee, targets for this indicator have been reformulated since the decision of incorporating NIAHS criteria is at a municipal level and not at a working group level. Hence, new base line will be 12 municipalities of the communes involved in the project.

		<p>Indicator 3. Percentage of municipalities that use methodologies to incorporate the NIAHS criteria in their PLADECO and others instruments (PLADETUR) with respect to the total municipalities incorporated in the project.</p> <p>Mid-term target: 42% (5 municipalities)</p> <p>Final target: 83% (10 municipalities)</p> <p>2 municipalities include NIAHS criteria in their planning instruments: San Pedro de Atacama in its tourism development plan (PLADETUR) and Colchane in its Cultural Development Plan.</p> <p>Advanced conversations with the mayor of Putre to incorporate NIAHS criteria in the future design of the PLADECO (suspended for now, due to the COVID-19).</p>	<p>A study was conducted for the 12 municipalities evaluating NIAHS considerations in their planning. The advocacy work in the PLADECOs will be carried out after the new mayors elected during May 2021 elections take office.</p>				20%	
		<p>Indicator 4. Number of initiatives (existing plans or strategies or new plans or strategies, or projects financed by the regional government) where SEREMIA has a direct participation, incorporating NIAHS criteria.</p>	<p>Within the framework of the Araucanía Regional Committee, the SEREMIA of Agriculture led a meeting with the National Indigenous Peoples Development Council (CONADI) at the national level.</p> <p>As a result, a work program was initiated with CONADI,</p>				100%	

		<p>Mid-term target: ≥ 1 initiative Final target: ≥ 2 initiatives</p> <p>1 initiative incorporating NIAHS criteria. SEREMIA of Agriculture, La Araucania region, National Irrigation Commission (CNR). CNR incorporated and allocated supplemental pasture resources for women with SIPAN criteria in the reported period.</p> <p>There is also, at least, two national agreements of country-wide scope with SENCE (National Training and Employment Service) and FIA (Foundation for Agricultural Innovation), that have allowed the incorporation of NIAHS criteria into the tools managed by these institutions.</p>	incorporating an approach to the National Directorate and regional counterparts.					
Output 3.1.3. Inter-institutional coordination mechanisms established between regional and local institutions to facilitate programmatic alignment and	Q4 Y4	<p>Indicator 1. Number of NIAHS National, Regional and Local Committees constituted with the participation of institutional and community actors, with a working regulation, and operating periodically with annual work plans.</p> <p>Mid-term target: 1 national coordination group</p>	<p>The following bodies exist and are operational:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1 National Steering Committee. - 5 Regional Committees. - 12 Local Committees. <p>To date, 6 regional Alto Andino committees (2 per region) have been held:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 Alto Andino Regional Committees (2 per region). - 4 Regional Cordillera Pehuenche Committees (2 per region) 				95%	Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in Chile (March 2020) face-to-face meetings were no longer possible to perform. Given the connectivity limitations with the NIAHS territories, a virtual communication strategy has been progressively implemented, gathering representatives of each committee.

complementarities.		<p>5 Regional Committees 11 Local Committees (at the community level) AP: 1; Tarapacá: 4; Antofagasta: 2 Biobío: 1; Araucanía: 3 (established and implemented with regulations and annual work plans)</p> <p>Final target: 1 national coordination group 5 Regional Committees 11 Local Committees (at the community level) AP: 1; Tarapacá: 4; Antofagasta: 2 Biobío: 1; Araucanía: 3 (working plan and meeting the goals of their annual work plans)</p> <p>In the reported period, it has been done: one (1) Directive Committee Meeting, twelve (12) Regional Committees Meetings and eighteen (18) Local Committee Meetings.</p>	<p>- 13 Local Cordillera Pehuenche Committees (face-to-face and virtual)</p> <p>- 15 Local Cordillera Pehuenche Committees (face-to-face and virtual)</p>					
		<p>Indicator 2. Number of working agreements between institutions and the project for coordination and coordination in the territories, provision of advice, information and training, and project financing.</p>	<p>Two (2) additional agreements formalized with the NGOs Centro de Educación y Tecnología (CET) and Corporación Norte Grande.</p> <p>In process of establishing a letter of intent with Fundación para la Superación de la Pobreza in Alto Andino MZ.</p>				64%	The level of progress is revised and updated based on the final project target.

		Mid-term target: At least 6 Final target: At least 11 Five (5) agreements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CONADI - Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage - Fundación Rondó - Biocultural and Territorial Diversity Platform. - SENCE 						
		Indicator 3. Percentage of funds raised with the institutions with which a labor agreement was made. Mid-term target: 10% Final target: 10% The amounts are currently being consolidated and updated according to the reprogramming of activities caused by COVID-19 by new project partners. This indicator must be reformulated, since 10% is not related to any currency magnitude. The base line of this amount of currency is zero.	There are working agreements with non-governmental organizations: Centro de Educación y Tecnología (CET) y Corporación Norte Grande (CNG), but no calculation report or non-pecuniary valuation exercise has been performed.				N/A	Regarding the final target, the MTR recommended "to consider 10% of the additional resources raised based on the financing received by the GEF, that is, 10% of the USD 3,046,347". This recommendation was accepted by management and towards the end of the project, efforts will be made to obtain non-monetary contributions equivalent to USD 304,634 from the institutions with which agreements have been made.
Output 4.1.1. Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy developed with	Q4 Y4	Indicator 1. Results framework of the project with output and output indicators, baseline and targets.	In total, the following reports have been carried out so far: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 Annual Reports - 3 Semiannual Reports 				45%	Note from the national management: The indicator target is incorrect, according to the length of the project three (3) annual reports (IRAE) and eight

relevant stakeholders, clearly defining expected results, the periods of time expected to be carried out, and their confirmation through objectively verifiable indicators and means of verification.		<p>Mid-term target: 8 semiannual progress reports (4 IPP and 4 IRAEP)</p> <p>Final target: 16 semiannual progress reports (8 IPPs and 8 IRAEPs)</p> <p>Two semi-annual reports have been made, corresponding to the period from January 1, 2019 to June 30, 2019 and from July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019. Due to coordination adjustments and the absence of an implementation team, the first semi-annual report was not made, corresponding to a period of October to December of 2018.</p> <p>The current IRAEP or PIR report is incorporated into this report.</p>						<p>(8) semi-annual reports (IPP) are required.</p> <p>The progress calculation was made on a total of 11 reports.</p>
Output 4.1.2. Annual work plans and their corresponding budgets are developed based on the expected Results and respective Advances and the progress necessary for their		<p>Indicator 1.</p> <p>Number of annual work plans and their budgets with progress indicators for each outcome</p> <p>Mid-term target: 2</p> <p>Final target: 4</p> <p>At the time of this report, an Annual Operating Plan (AOP) and its budget has been drawn up, which was approved by the steering</p>	<p>1 Work plan and budget approved by the Steering Committee in August 2020.</p> <p>In the January 2021 Steering Committee, the AOP and budget 2021, and recommendations from the MTR were approved.</p>				50%	<p>Due to the delay in starting the implementation of the project and the formation of the NIAHS team, the 1st POA was carried out in February 2020.</p>

measurable achievement.		committee of the project in February 2020.						
Output 4.1.3. Mid-term review and final evaluation with the aim of constructively informing and advising on the implementation of the project, sustainability considerations, and the application of adaptive measures when necessary.	Q4 Y4	<p>Indicator 1. 1 Midterm Review and 1 Final Evaluation</p> <p>Mid-term target: 1 (Midterm Review Report) Final target: 1 (Final Evaluation Report)</p> <p>Mid-term review will be carried out during the second semester of 2020.</p>	<p>The Mid Term Review successfully concluded.</p> <p>In April 2021, the management response to the MTR recommendations was issued, thus closing the process.</p>				50%	
Output 4.1.4. Best practices and lessons learned related to the project are systematized and disseminated to a variety of audiences and stakeholders.	Q4 Y4	<p>Indicator 1. Number of technical reports containing good practices and lessons learned (including chapters devoted to gender equity)</p> <p>Mid-term target: 2 Final target: 4</p> <p>The results will be obtained once the various studies and products are complete:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Productive systems with management plans with NIAHS (output 1.1.1) - Business plans for the formation or consolidation of enterprises of producers (output 2.1.3). 	<p>Progress is being made on 4 consultancies for the development of management plans and business plans that will provide best practices and lessons learned.</p>				30%	The pandemic has delayed the execution of the tenders and the technical reports containing good practices and lessons learned. They are expected to be finalized around December 2021.

Output 4.1.5. A project website is established, maintained, and integrated with the institutional website of the Ministry of Agriculture to continually share specific project experiences, highlight results and progress, and facilitate replication processes throughout the project and beyond.	Q4 Y4	<p>Indicator 1. Website of the project integrated to the MINAGRI institutional web site for the dissemination of information on the progress and results of the project and exchange of experiences.</p> <p>Mid-term target: Website developed, integrated to the MINAGRI website and working</p> <p>Final target: Website running with dissemination of information on progress and results, sharing of experiences and facilitating replication</p> <p>The progress of this report until this day to corresponds to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ODEPA already has the domain incorporated 2. The domain was acquired: www.redsipan.gob.cl <p>In terms of design, there is a preliminary model.</p>	<p>Web site design completed and operational, with domain name https://sipan.minagri.gob.cl/</p> <p>NIAHS fanpage in operation, through Facebook platform https://www.facebook.com/RED-SIPANCHILE</p> <p>Both tools are constantly being updated. From the second half of 2021 onwards, there will be a NIAHS network communications manager.</p>				100%	
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4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

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

In terms of progress towards the conservation of agrobiodiversity, 50 species and varieties have been identified, vastly surpassing those originally contemplated in the project design. These species have been characterized, and work is currently underway to validate them with the local committees in order to set up seed orchards, disseminate the results and provide training. In the same sense, 35 management practices with ancestral characteristics and strong cultural roots have been identified. These practices are being characterized in order to disseminate them and provide training on them.

In terms of the results associated with business models and market access of the products and services derived from Agrobiodiversity, significant progress has been made in identifying and characterizing 72 individual and associative entrepreneurs, which will have a business plan and tools to promote their products and services. In terms of results, the project has established a broad network of relationships with public and private institutions at the national, regional and local levels, all of which are articulated around the project's governance mechanisms.

In terms of outputs, one of the most significant achievements in the period was consolidating four Letters of Agreement and contracts with specialized NGOs, and technical institutions that will develop the management plans for the different production systems. More specifically, the project is working with the NGO Corporación Norte Grande in the development of Management Plans for a South American camelid livestock system, which is practiced in the high Andean wetlands, as well as with the Eras system and cultivation terraces with the NGO Center for Studies and Technology CET. In the Southern Macrozone, with the Forestry Institute, work is progressing on the development of Non-Timber Forest Products (PFNM), and with the Foundation for Food Biodiversity on the development of the Agro-biodiverse Pehuenche Orchards management plan. Finally, in a cross-cutting approach, work is being done on the development of Business Plans for enterprises linked to products and services derived from Agrobiodiversity with Fundación Rondó.

Summarizing, all these tenders, which comprise a significant volume of the project's budget, allow to significantly advance towards the achievement of the outputs and products contemplated in the results framework.

In terms of training, a significant achievement is the completion of a Diploma in Biodiversity and Land Use Planning, which trained 94 professionals during the period of report. Also, in this area, 544 producers have been trained in different topics related to production systems and capacity building with NIAHS criteria, 45% of whom were women. Finally, intensive work has been done with INDAP in order to train personnel linked to the Indigenous Territorial Development Program in concepts associated with the conservation of agro-biodiversity and agroecology.

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

The greatest challenge that the project has experienced in this period is the COVID-19 pandemic. Chile, as well as the world, has suffered intense restrictions on people's mobility and gatherings. This has affected the project, which, in a very substantial part of its activities, depends on work in the field and contact with people. For this reason, the use of different telematic forms of communication, such as cellular phone calls, WhatsApp and online video conferences through multiple platforms has had to be utilized to the extreme.

When permitted by the health authority, face-to-face meetings have been held following the established security protocols, but with reduced seating capacity. In order to achieve specific products' targets, the amount of workshops had to be doubled to comply with the maximum of 15 people.

This has also affected project staff and contractors, who have had difficulties in their travels. In order to cope with this situation, the Ministry of Agriculture has had to intercede in order to obtain travel permits, implying an additional complication.

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

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

For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2021 Development Objective rating¹⁷	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating¹⁸	Comments/reasons¹⁹ justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	<p>The project has made satisfactory progress towards achieving its objectives, even though these will be verified towards the end of implementation, and considering that the deadline has been extended for an additional year.</p> <p>Implementation has progressed well with the execution of the main contracts; these will allow progress towards the conservation of agrobiodiversity and the development of business and trade derived from the goods and services obtained from it in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>The project team has been consolidated and all of its working positions are now complete and operational. In spite of the COVID-19 pandemic, the project continues to operate through all possible means, either in person when the health authority allows it or virtually, taking advantage of all available tools.</p>

¹⁷ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet.

For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁸ **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁹ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

Budget Holder	HS	S	<p>The project has had excellent progress towards its global environmental objective. Despite implementation difficulties at the beginning of the project and very significant additional complexities due to the political and social turmoil after October 2019 and the COVID-19 pandemic, the project has had a tremendous impact in positioning agrobiodiversity, in general, and the GIAHS approach, in particular, in the public agenda. There is very relevant project appropriation by the government, including both executing partners (ODEPA and INDAP) and other institutions (CONAF). There is a strong link between the project and the National Rural Development Policy, led by ODEPA, and very relevant advances have been achieved through the inclusion of NIAHS criteria into INDAP's promotion instruments. At the same time, progress has been made towards including a NIAHS program into the National Budget Law, which, if successful, would imply permanent and long-term funding for the conservation of agro-biodiversity.</p> <p>In terms of implementation progress, the project has coped with many complexities and has managed to move forward through the establishment of Letters of Agreement with specialized institutions in both macrozones for the development of key project outputs and products.</p>
GEF Operational Focal Point	HS	S	<p>Significant achievement and progress at various levels has been made. The implementation has been successful taking into account external factors to the project due to the COVID 19 pandemic and the severe restriction to mobility and field work.</p>
Lead Technical Officer²⁰	S	S	<p>Although the COVID restrictions have limited the implementation of the actions in a participatory and massive way, the team has been consolidated and the Project activities are being implemented well, as planned.</p> <p>A lot of information is being generated, not only for the project but also for local institutions and actors.</p> <p>It is important, and based on the recommendation of the EMT, to extend the project by one year, this extension should be aimed at implementing the exit strategy and consolidating processes and alliances.</p>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	S	<p><i>The project has overcome initial difficulties and also had to deal with civil unrest in the country and the Covid19 pandemic during the present fiscal year but has adapted to make significant progress towards the achievement of its results, establishing strong links and commitments with key institutions and stakeholders. The pandemic has impacted the reach in the field of the project, although alternatives have been developed to maintain communication with the beneficiaries. It is expected that the one-year extension of the project along with less restrictions thanks to the progress of the vaccination program in the country, will provide the necessary time to resolve these limitations and for the project to achieve all of the expected global environmental impacts.</i></p>

²⁰ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

Before completing this table, the following clarifications are necessary:

- The risk rating of the NIAHS project is Moderate, therefore, according to the instructions it is appropriate to complete this Table.
- The column "Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement" is completed with the information identified in the "Environmental and Social Screening (ESS) Checklist", which is loaded in FAO's FPMIS system. Only those safeguards that were identified with a YES are indicated, and those not identified are indicated with a "Not considered".
- Regarding the "Expected Mitigation measures" column, the project design did not consider specific measures aligned with the categories in the preceding column. An appendix (No. 16 of the PRODOC) was completed, which corresponds to the "Environmental and Social Risk Mitigation Plan", but this plan identifies risks associated with commercial aspects, tourism, youth, governance, among others. Considering the above, those measures directly associated with the ESS will be recovered from the Plan.
- However, in the column "action taken during FY" information will be added regarding what is currently being done that can be considered a mitigation measure, but making it clear that this was not considered in the original plan.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				

It was answered negatively in the Environmental and Social Screening (ESS) Checklist	Not considered			
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
Makes a reasonable and feasible effort to avoid practices that could have a negative impact on agricultural biodiversity and genetic resources	<p>a) Give visibility to the advantages of biodiverse agroecosystems through spaces for collective reflection, exchange of experiences, training and communication activities.</p> <p>b) Promote exchange among the communities involved in the project to expand the repertoire of good practices that contribute to the resilience of traditional agroecosystems in the face of the effects and impacts of economic activities that degrade natural resources.</p> <p>c) Implement a training plan for public and municipal officials to adopt the methodologies and to understand the agrobiodiversity approach applied to public policies.</p>	<p>a) Producers were trained in workshops on production systems and associated practices that conserve agrobiodiversity.</p> <p>b) Pending, could not be carried out due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>c) A diploma course on biodiversity and land management was held for public officials to promote practices that improve the management of agricultural biodiversity. Workshops were also held for officials of the Indigenous Territorial Development Program PDTI on NIAHS and Agrobiodiversity.</p> <p>d) NIAHS promotes the development of agroecology, which does not consider the use of pesticides but of biological preparations.</p>	<p>a) New courses will be conducted for producers on production systems and NIAHS criteria, including agrobiodiversity concepts and local knowledge.</p> <p>b) Once sanitary conditions permit (COVID-19), inter- and intra-community exchanges will be carried out between the two NIAHS macro-zones involved, emphasizing the use of sustainable practices.</p> <p>c) A second version of the Diploma Course will be held. Training activities will continue for PDTI, municipal, INDAP and other related institutions.</p> <p>d) During the remainder of the project, agroecological farming practices will be deepened and expanded.</p>	<p>a) DNP, ECP</p> <p>b) CNP, ECP, co-executing institutions</p> <p>c) DNP, ECP, FAO</p> <p>d) Macrozonal coordinators, CNP, INDAP as co-executing agency.</p>
Respects existing access and benefit-sharing measures	Not considered	Access to the benefits of the project relies on the participation and validation of local committees, local	The future actions of the project in the NIAHS Network territories will always count on the	Macrozonal coordinators, CNP, DNP, ECP

		governance body composed of multiple stakeholders in the territory, including indigenous peoples and women.	participation and validation of the Local Committees, which incorporate representatives of the territory who, in a democratic and culturally sensitive manner, will decide on the orientation of the actions.	
Safeguard the relationships between biological and cultural diversity	Value and consolidate indigenous and local farmers lifestyles, highlighting their importance for the conservation of agrobiodiversity and strengthening of communities.	Through the bids on the various production systems, such as cultivation of eras and terraces, camelid livestock, Mapuche orchard crops, NTFP harvesting and businesses derived from Agrobiodiversity, indigenous and local farmers lifestyles are valued and traditional practices are encouraged to continue to be used in the countryside.	The consolidation of management plans for the production systems indicated above and for the enterprises and entrepreneurship associated with goods and services derived from agrobiodiversity, the appreciation of local farmers and indigenous ways of life will be deepened.	CNP, Macrozonal coordinators, ECP
Be located such that it poses no risk or impact to protected areas, critical habitats and ecosystem functions	Not considered	Studies are conducted in all production systems that do not involve risks or impacts to the areas, both within and outside the State's protected areas system (SNASPE).	The management plans to be designed will be located outside the SNASPE and will not affect critical areas or ecosystem functions. When there is any interaction with the SNASPE, there will be coordination and a relationship with the governmental authority that has guardianship over them, which is the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF).	
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
It was answered negatively in the Environmental and Social Screening (ESS) Checklist	Not considered			
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				

It was answered negatively in the Environmental and Social Screening (ESS) Checklist	N/A			
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
It was answered negatively in the Environmental and Social Screening (ESS) Checklist	N/A			
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
It was answered negatively in the Environmental and Social Screening (ESS) Checklist	N/A			
ESS 7: Decent Work				
Adheres to the FAO guidelines on decent rural employment, promoting more and better jobs	To make viable the social construction of markets that make possible the sale of agrobiodiversity products, generating income, greater stability and autonomy for the communities.	72 business plans are developed, which promote decent employment guidelines according to FAO standards, which are observed and respected in these plans.	The development of 72 business plans will be completed in both macro-zones. These plans will generate conditions for decent rural self-employment, more and better jobs, respecting international and national legislation, promoting job security and stability, and promoting access to capacity building. Decent employment guidelines are observed and respected in these plans.	CNP, DNP, Macrozonal coordinators.
It respects fundamental labour rights and support the application of other international labor standards, particularly those relevant to the agri-food sector	N/A	The NIAHS network so far involves producers who are mainly engaged in subsistence activities, self-consumption or small market-linked entrepreneurship, but with self-employment, therefore there are no employer/worker relationships.	The development of 72 business plans will be completed in both macro-zones. These plans will generate conditions for decent rural self-employment, more and better jobs, respecting international and national legislation, promoting job security and stability, and	CNP, DNP, Macrozonal coordinators

			promoting access to capacity building.	
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
The needs, priorities and limitations of both women and men have been taken into account	Not considered	The NIAHS network in its various activities, mainly those of training, took into account the needs, priorities and limitations of men and women, especially for women, facilities for transporting and caring for children are considered.	The training activities, exchange tours that are still to be carried out will take into account the needs, priorities and constraints of both women and men.	Macro zonal coordinators, CNP, PDTI
Promotes equal access for women and men and control over productive resources and services	To value and make visible the fundamental role of women in the conservation of agrobiodiversity and the maintenance of cultural values, which are fundamental in the process of resistance and reproduction of indigenous and peasant communities.	Work was carried out to identify and characterize the life histories of 12 Mapuche Pehuenche women seed keeper. A gender strategy and action plan were developed, as well as training for the Coordination Team. Access to training was promoted, reaching a 55% participation rate of women in these activities.	The strategy and action plan will be implemented. Training activities will be developed	CNP, Macro zonal coordinators, DNP
Promotes their equal participation in institutions and decision-making processes	Promote competencies, capacities and skills for the participation of indigenous representatives, and other social actors involved in the project as well as in the project management spaces.	There is equal participation of women in the Local Committees. Equal participation in training courses and workshops is also promoted. The project coordination team is made up of 66% women.	The policy of equal participation of women and men will be followed	DNP, CNP, CD.
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
There are indigenous communities in the project area	a) Value and consolidate indigenous and peasant ways of life, highlighting their importance for the conservation of agrobiodiversity and community strengthening.	a) The characterization work and design of management plans for Aymara and Mapuche Pehuenche production systems being carried out, takes into special consideration their way of life, traditions and culture.	a) In the remaining term of the project, management plans will be available for the different production systems, which will consider the ways of life, traditions and culture of the native peoples.	a) CD, DN, CNP, Macro zonal coordinators, co-executing Institutions

	<p>b) Support and encourage the organization of NIAHS social actors - indigenous and peasant - at the local, territorial and national levels.</p> <p>c) Expand and qualify the capacities and abilities of the indigenous and peasant communities to act in the spaces and instances of formulation, implementation and social control of public policies.</p>	<p>b) In the Local Committees of both Macrozones, representatives of the native peoples participate.</p> <p>c) Through the bidding processes currently underway and direct support to the Local Committees, their capacity to interact with public institutions and policy management is strengthened.</p>	<p>b) The participation of indigenous peoples' representatives in the project's governance bodies will be strengthened, especially in the Local Committees.</p> <p>c) During the remaining term of the project, a training program will be carried out for farmers and indigenous people in both macro-zones.</p>	<p>b) CNP, Macrozonal coordinators.</p> <p>c) CNP, Macrozonal coordinators, Entities executing LOAs</p>
It is designed to be sensitive to cultural heritage issues	Not considered	The NIAHS project is absolutely designed to be sensitive to cultural heritage problems, rescuing ancestral practices carried out by indigenous communities, mainly Aymara and Mapuche-Pehuenche.	This approach will be persisted and deepened for the remainder of the project, finally rescuing, characterizing and disseminating cultural practices and heritage present in the territories of the NIAHS Network.	CD, DN, CNP, Macrozonal coordinators, co-executing Institutions
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid²¹. If not, what is the new classification and explain.
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²¹ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

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

No grievance was received

6. Risks

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant.</i>

	Risk	Risk rating ²²	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²³	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Institutional risk: Insufficient or inadequate inter-institutional coordination at the national and regional/local levels between the public bodies involved in project implementation.	Low	<p>Mitigation measure considered in the RISK MATRIX</p> <p>The project design includes coordination mechanisms (National Coordination Group, Regional and Territorial Committees) to strengthen coordination between institutions in the intervention areas. These coordination mechanisms will bring together key agrobiodiversity stakeholders at different levels. The members of the groups will be the target of awareness and training in the project, which will lead to their willingness to collaborate and cooperate. Likewise, they will elaborate work plans which will define, among others, the roles and functions of the different stakeholders, formalize joint work agreements and partnerships and goals. One activity included in the work plans is sharing information to contribute to the construction of the proposed NIAHS network.</p> <p>It is also proposed that cooperation agreements be signed with different ministries and their departments in order to establish synergies, take advantage of existing experiences and optimize the use of resources.</p> <p>Training activities will serve to promote competencies, capacities and skills of the beneficiaries (men and women) and empower them. The project will also promote spaces for the</p>	<p>In the reporting year, support, monitoring, and technical accompaniment to the project's governance bodies, such as the Steering Committee, the Regional Committees, and especially the Local Committees, were reinforced, in the latter case following the recommendations of the MTR. This action will be maintained and reinforced during the next period.</p> <p>This measure will be carried out by PCT, NC, ND</p>	

²² GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

²³ If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

			<p>participation of these beneficiaries in the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes of the project to encourage their ownership of the same. The right and empowered social stakeholders will be able to put pressure on the institutions to improve coordination if the risk materializes.</p> <p>Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021</p> <p>1. Reinforcement of the support, monitoring and technical accompaniment to the project's governance bodies, such as the Directive Committee, the Regional Committees and the Local Committees.</p> <p>This measure will be carried out by PCT, NC, ND.</p>		
2	<p>Institutional risk:</p> <p>Changes in institutional and organizational administrations could affect the prioritization of development commitments or objectives and affect the continuity of project implementation.</p>	Low	<p>Mitigation measure considered in the RISK MATRIX</p> <p>The commitment of the current government is shared and recognized by all sectors, regardless of their political affiliation. The project will raise awareness and increase the knowledge of key stakeholders and other groups regarding the importance and relevance of the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity. It will work with MINAGRI institutions and other public institutions outside MINAGRI to include agrobiodiversity considerations into their policies, plans and programmes, and adapt programmes operating at the local level so that they accept and adopt these conservation considerations, principles and objectives.</p> <p>Cooperation mechanisms will be strengthened at the regional and local levels, which will serve to support the continuity of processes initiated in cases of institutional change.</p> <p>Trained producers knowledgeable and sensitized on the heritage of agrobiodiversity and culture, will support the continuity of the actions and will be the main stakeholders including conservation and sustainable use measures. To the extent that the project is successfully implemented, it will contribute</p>	<p>The elections of the municipal authorities were postponed to May 2021 and the new elected authorities will take office on June 28 of this year. In the context of the 12 communes in the process of election, only two registered changes, therefore only for these 2 new authorities an action to present the project will be carried out. This mitigation action will be carried out by PCT, NC and ND</p>	

			<p>to generate interest of the new generations in continuing with the activities of their parents.</p> <p>Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021</p> <p>1. Considering the changes that local governments will experience as of November 2020, actions will be strengthened to relate to these instances, starting with a presentation of the project to the new municipal authorities.</p> <p>This mitigation action will be carried out by PCT, NC and ND.</p>		
3	<p>Institutional risk:</p> <p>Lack of interest of public officials from MINAGRI and other institutions to participate in project activities because they feel that this implies a greater workload.</p>	Moderate	<p>Mitigation measure considered in the RISK MATRIX</p> <p>During the design phase, a diagnosis was made of the capacities of the professionals, technicians and extension workers in the intervention zones, including the gathering of information on their needs and interests, which constitutes a step towards generating interest in participating. The preliminary design of the trainings is based on the outcomes of the analysis. The process of detailed design of the trainings during implementation will consider this risk and propose solutions accordingly. It is important that the institutional authorities promote the importance of training in the success of the project.</p> <p>Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021</p> <p>1. Training will be provided to professionals in the macrozones, including professionals from INDAP, the municipalities and the PDTI, through initiatives such as the Certificate in Agrobiodiversity and specific training in the territory, all of which will make it possible to form a critical mass interested in and capable of managing NIAHS initiatives.</p>	<p>During the reporting year, 94 officials from both macrozones, including personnel from INDAP, municipalities and PDTI, were trained in a Diploma in Agrobiodiversity. 150 officials from the Indigenous Territorial Development Program (PDTI) were also trained in Agroecology and conservation of genetic material. With CONAF there is a strong interaction: Its National Director joined the Steering Committee, a technical counterpart joined the Coordination Team and great collaboration is recorded in the regions that are part of NIAHS.</p> <p>This action will continue and be expanded. In August 2021, a second version of the Diploma in Agrobiodiversity and land use planning will be held. A training program for PDTI officials will also be maintained.</p> <p>This mitigation action will be carried out by PCT, the NC and the consulting companies hired for this purpose.</p>	

			This mitigation action will be carried out by PCT, the NC and the consulting companies hired for this purpose.		
4	<p>Social risk: Little commitment shown by producers: Preference for commercial varieties. Not interested in continuing traditional practices Producers and organizations are not interested in promoting the commercialization of agrobiodiversity products and services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producers are overworked for the proposed products and activities • Small producers with lower levels of development are outside the proposed products • Insufficient capacity transfer to achieve sustainable results • Low ability to effectively manage a NIAHS • Vulnerability in relation to the market (lack of agribusiness capacities) 	Moderate	<p>Mitigation measure considered in the RISK MATRIX</p> <p>The communities were consulted during the preparation of the project and have shown interest and willingness to participate in the activities. The project provides for communities' participation in all its phases, both formally and informally. Training and communication strategies focus on activities (awareness, training, consultation and validation, communication materials) aimed at promoting beneficiaries participation and interest. The exchange of experiences and lessons (tours, seed exchanges, participation in fairs and other activities) will allow producers to increase their knowledge about successful experiences in agrobiodiversity that can contribute to generate and maintain their interest and engagement. The capacity diagnosis in the design phase included the collection of information on the needs and interests of the producers, which is a step towards generating interest in participating. The detailed design will consider aspects such as improving understanding about agrobiodiversity, disseminating the advantages of business formalization, associative work, strategies implementation, product positioning, productive partnerships, and technical productive support, among others to build capacities in producers. The project proposals will ensure a gender approach, encompass less developed small producers, as well as young people to ensure their participation, interest and empowerment. The Territorial Committees, as coordinating bodies, will ensure the participation of local stakeholders, and that local demands and needs are raised to the regional and national levels, which will contribute to their engagement and interest.</p>	<p>During the reporting year, with the limitations imposed by the COVID 19 pandemic, training, and technical assistance to 574 producers in the productive systems considered by the project was carried out, strengthening individual and associative interest to form the NIAHS network. In the following period and if COVID 19 allows field activities, this action will be reinforced. This mitigation action will be promoted by NC, PCT, and the institutions that will carry out the bids for training and respective technical assistance in the management plans of the productive systems NIAHS.</p>	

			<p>Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021</p> <p>1. Training and technical assistance in the whole range of production systems considered by the project. Through this, individual and associative interest will be strengthened, moving towards the formation of the NIAHS Network.</p> <p>This mitigation action will be promoted by NC, PCT, and the institutions that will carry out the bids for training and respective technical assistance in the management plans of the productive systems NIAHS.</p>		
5	<p>Social risk: Conflicts in working with indigenous communities</p>	Moderate	<p>Mitigation measure considered in the RISK MATRIX</p> <p>The communities have been consulted during the preparation of the project and have shown their interest and willingness to participate in the activities. The project provides for participation in all phases of the project, both formally and informally. The project will work with the communities' associative structures, through dialogue and working with the government. The FAO norm of joint work with indigenous peoples will be applied, including free, prior and informed consent. To guarantee the empowerment of indigenous peoples, their organizations and representatives at the territorial level will be invited to participate in the planning, implementation, stages of monitoring and evaluation of the project.</p> <p>They will participate in the processes of consultation and validation of field interventions.</p> <p>A participatory dialogue and coordination will be established with the communities to report, motivate, raise awareness and receive systematic feedback on the project. The Territorial Committees will serve as a mechanism for dialogue in case of conflicts.</p> <p>The project will consider the ethno-cultural characteristics of the indigenous communities (Aymara, Quechua, Atacama and Pehuenche) in the design of the interventions. Reclaiming traditional</p>	<p>During the reporting period, there were no conflicts with any territory (12 SIPAN Communes). The work with the Local Committees was reinforced and this risk was mitigated. An important action was a pilot work with 4 municipalities through a student in the social work career who developed a diagnosis, an intervention plan and its implementation, which considers the development of a participatory work plan with the representatives of local committees. The mitigation actions will be promoted by NC, PCT and the counterpart of INDAP.</p> <p>As of July 2021, two professional technicians will be hired to support and reinforce the work in the territory, especially the local committees.</p>	

			<p>and cultural knowledge and its application is a fundamental aspect of the project.</p> <p>Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide special attention by the Macrozonal Coordinators to the consolidation of the Local Committees, especially those of San Pedro de Atacama and Curarrehue. 2. To put into practice the guidelines for the reinforcement of the Local Committees elaborated by a specific consultancy in the previous period. <p>This mitigation action will be promoted by NC, PCT.</p>		
6	<p>Social risk:</p> <p>The proposals to promote and develop products and services provided by agrobiodiversity create massive and invasive tourism, which dilutes the cultural and traditional wealth of the communities.</p> <p>In the following period, it is expected that global, national and even more local tourism will be deeply affected by the impact of COVID-19, so that in the period 2019-2020 a very strong decrease in tourist arrivals in the territory is expected.</p>	Low	<p>Mitigation measure considered in the RISK MATRIX</p> <p>The proposals for activities under Component 2 consider that the objective is not to have access to the mass market, but rather to a limited market that values products and services because of their territorial and cultural origin. This will be taken into account during the detailed design of the interventions, including aspects such as: development of mechanisms for social control of tourism and its impact on the territory and local communities, and raising awareness among visitors about environmental, cultural and social aspects. Trainings will help beneficiaries strengthen sustainable community tourism. In Component 3, municipalities will be encouraged to include considerations on agro-biodiversity, culture and tradition into PLADETURs, considering the aforementioned and others, as appropriate.</p> <p>Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out training in the various production systems that include the sustainability 	<p>During the reporting period, this risk was zero considering that all tourist activity was suppressed because of the COVID -19 Pandemic. In the next period, trainings will be held in the different production systems that include the sustainability dimension that must be achieved with the NIAHS proposal. This mitigation measure will be promoted by NC, PCT and the institutions with LoAs.</p>	

			<p>dimension that should be achieved with the NIAHS proposal.</p> <p>This mitigation measure will be promoted by NC, PCT and the institutions that will carry out the bidding for training and respective technical assistance in the management plans of the productive systems NIAHS.</p>		
7	<p>Risks due to climatic contingencies:</p> <p>Probability of occurrence of extreme climatic events (El Niño) and natural disasters (earthquakes, climate variability and others) during project implementation, causing significant changes in the natural baseline conditions of the project.</p>	Moderate	<p>Mitigation measure considered in the RISK MATRIX</p> <p>The project promotes the sustainable management of productive systems through management plans and sustainable use guidelines. The process of identification, characterization and validation of management practices to be included in the plans will consider the effects of climate change (current and expected). The adoption of practices favouring the adequate soil and water management in productive systems and sustainable forest management will serve to minimize the impacts of extreme climatic events. The training will cover the vulnerability and the expected effects of climate change on the macrozones of the intervention areas. The conservation of the genetic resources associated with cultivated varieties and wild varieties like cultivated plants promoted by the project will contribute to their resilience, reliability, and adaptability, thus ensuring food security and adaptation to climate change, natural disasters and environmental disturbances.</p> <p>Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They contemplate the execution of the bids to provide training and technical assistance services in all the productive systems contemplated in the project, including in them potential problems of climate change. <p>This mitigation measure will be promoted by NC, PCT and the institutions that will carry out the bids for</p>	<p>During the reporting period there was no catastrophic weather event. However, Chile is immersed in a dynamic of global environmental changes. This situation was addressed through the incorporation of this dimension in the training given through the Diploma in Biodiversity and Territorial Planning, as well as in the training of producers and PDTI professionals.</p> <p>For the next period, it is considered to provide training services and technical assistance to producers and PDTI officials in all the productive systems considered in the project, including climate change considerations. This training and technical assistance will be provided by the institutions developing the management plans for the different production systems.</p> <p>This mitigation measure will be promoted by NC, PCT and the institutions with LoAs.</p>	

			training and technical assistance in the management plans of the productive systems NIAHS.		
8	Health contingency risks: The spread of the disease on a global scale (COVID-19), impedes the generation of fieldwork actions in the territories	High	Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating WhatsApp groups with each Local Committee. 2. A series of webinars will be held with the local committees, prior to a digital literacy process of the committee members. 3. The PCT, the ND, NC, LTO, BH, Administrative Technical Assistant, who will establish a virtual working mechanism to strengthen the progress of the project and the realization of the action plan. 4. Virtual meetings will be held, as long as the health conditions so require, with all the governance and management instances of the project: Directive Committee, Regional Committee, INDAP-NIAHS regional counterparts, and PDTI professionals. 5. A virtual certificate course adapted to the health contingency will be carried out by a group of 62 professionals from the NIAHS territories. <p>These mitigation measures will be promoted by NC, ND, PCT.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remote communication via cell phone and WhatsApp was promoted in all local committees. 2. Video conferences were held on all governance fronts of the project: Steering Committee, Five Regional Committees, 10 of the 12 Local Committees. 3. The PCT, ND, NC, LTO, BH, Administrative Technical Assistant, established a virtual work mechanism that allowed the project to continue. 4. Face-to-face meetings were held in the territories whenever allowed by sanitary conditions, taking the proper biosafety measures. 5. A certified virtual course adapted to the health contingency was carried out by a group of 62 professionals from the NIAHS territories. <p>In the next period, the measures already taken will be maintained, if sanitary conditions improve, field work will be intensified.</p>	

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

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Moderate	Moderate	Except for the current health emergency (COVID-19), the general risk condition for the Project is rated as Moderate

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

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

Note: To understand the scope of the information reported in this section it should be noted that the final MTR report was issued in March 2021 and the management response was issued in April 2021, therefore the measures are just beginning to be implemented.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
<p>Recommendation 1: To the project team, FAO and partner institutions on adjustments to indicators. Adjust the following outcome indicators and output targets:</p> <p>Outcome 1.1. Indicator 1.1.1. 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. Adjustment proposed Outcome 1.1 Indicator 1.1.1. 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>Output-related targets Formulated Indicator Output 1.1.1 – Target 2 Percentage (60%) of farmers (men and women) who are aware of and familiar with management plans. Output 1.1.1 – Target 3 Percentage (50%) of farmers implementing a minimum of 30% of practices included in management plans. Adjustment proposal 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>Output 3.1.2 – Target 2 Percentage of PDTI groups' development strategies including NIAHS criteria in relation to the total number of PDTI groups in the project macro zones. Adjustment proposal Change the measurement unit of the target from 'groups' to 'communes'.</p> <p>Output 3.1.3 – Target 3 Percentage (10%) of resources obtained from institutions based on a working agreement. Adjustment proposal Consider 10% of additional resources received from the GEF, i.e. USD 3,046,347.</p>	<p>The recommendation was accepted by Management. The measures implemented are as follows:</p> <p>Changes were be incorporated in the present annual report (PIR June 2021); particularly in the section on adjustments to the project strategy; the Tracking Tools were be modified and the changes e introduced in the Core indicators.</p> <p>In relation to the change proposed in Outcome 1.1, the difference of 9,147 ha will be achieved as indirect impact area, which now reaches a total of 33,369 ha, incorporating environmental benefits and NIAHS criteria at the landscape scale, induced by the adaptation of public instruments and the action of the professionals of the Indigenous Territorial Development Program (PDTI) who are receiving training. This measure was taken in agreement with the Steering Committee, BH and the FLO.</p>

<p>Recommendation 2: to the project team, FAO and partner institutions on the temporary extension of the project.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The recommendation was accepted by Management. The NTE was modified in FPMIS.</p>
<p>Recommendation 3: to the project team on strengthening local committees.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	<p>The recommendation was accepted by Management. The measures to be implemented are as follows:</p> <p>Suggestion 1: Develop a process to formalize the Local Committees. A participatory planning process was carried out in both macrozones to define priorities and an action plan for 4 local committees, with the assistance of a social work intern from University Católica.</p> <p>Suggestion 2: A competitive process will be developed to fill the vacancy of 2 support technicians. The selection process has been completed, and it has been defined who will fill these vacancies, starting their incorporation to the NIAHS team in July 2021.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4: to the Project team, FAO and partner institutions on civil servants' capacity development.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	<p>The recommendation was accepted by Management. The measures to be implemented are as follows:</p> <p>Suggestion 1: Management of a Seminar and/or workshop with other countries in the Region that have GIAHS (NIAHS). To be carried out starting in the second half of 2021.</p> <p>Suggestion 2: Focus the participation of PDTI professionals in the 2nd version of the Diploma (August 2021), as well as in the self-learning or virtual training course. Second Diplomado version was launched on Friday, June 11, 2021, application process closes on July 14. It will start in August.</p>
<p>Recommendation 5: to the project team and partner institutions on the application of territories to GIAHS.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The recommendation was accepted by Management. The measures to be implemented are as follows:</p> <p>Suggestion 1: The GIAHS secretariat will be contacted and guidance and/or training will be</p>

<p>- Suggestion 1: request technical assistance, guidance and/or training to the GIAHS secretariat on territory selection parameters, the application process and mechanisms.</p> <p>- 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.</p>	<p>provided regarding the application for recognition as a GIAHS site. It will be carried out as of the second half of 2021.</p> <p>Suggestion 2: INDAP and ODEPA are part of the project execution and are directly involved in the application process.</p> <p>Where appropriate, from 2022 onwards, MINAGRI will lead the nomination of the GIAHS site(s).</p>
<p>Recommendation 6: to the Project Team, partner institutions and FAO Chile on the strengthening of the NIAHS Network.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>- Suggestion 1: to include strategy actions aimed at the active participation of universities, civil society organisations, companies and local social organisations.</p> <p>- 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.</p>	<p>The recommendation was accepted by Management. The measures to be implemented are as follows:</p> <p>- Suggestion 1: NIAHS will be linked to the FAO-CHI strategy of collaboration with the universities, civil society organizations, businesses and local social organizations.</p> <p>So far, work with NGOs has been reinforced. From the second semester onwards, an offensive will be carried out with the universities, even though there is already a rapprochement for the purpose of internships for their students.</p> <p>- Suggestion 2: Collaboration with LOA executing institutions and other relevant regional institutions will be deepened through Project Team; a communication strategy will be put into operation to implement this recommendation. Agreements with LOAs executing institutions will be strengthened and established.</p>
<p>Recommendation 7: to FAO on the establishment of multi-stakeholder and multi-level dialogues.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>This recommendation was partially accepted.</p> <p>FAO supports the State of Chile in its Technical Assistance role and has collaborated with the Rural Development Policy and will continue to do so. However, it is considered that it is not the role of the NIAHS project to take on this challenge.</p>
<p>Recommendation 8: to FAO Chile, the project team and partner institutions on the institutional Project sustainability.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>- 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.</p>	<p>The recommendation was accepted by Management. The measures to be implemented are as follows:</p> <p>Formation of an inter-institutional Technical Committee to identify opportunities for inclusion in the Chilean budgetary system, either through the institutions or through a specific Program. As of the date of this report, the work of this group has made it possible to design a project to be submitted to the Chilean State Budget Law.</p> <p>Work began to establish an inter-institutional agreement with at least the three MINAGRI organizations participating in the project. A project is also designed to be submitted to the Chilean State Budget Law.</p>

<p>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.</p> <p>- 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.</p>	<p>The recommendation was accepted by Management. The measures to be implemented are as follows: A gender and intercultural workshop will be held for the project team. As of the date of this report, a gender workshop has been held, which is part of the project's gender strategy and action plan. In the second version of the Diploma, a module on Interculturality will be incorporated, to be provided by the gender unit of FAO-RLC.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Partially accepted. FAO CHI is developing a monitoring system for the set of initiatives under its administration, which will be appropriate to provide Monitoring and Evaluation (ME) to all projects from the start; however, it is considered that it is not the role of the NIAHS project to assume this responsibility for the "start-up and implementation of the ME of the different projects it leads", as stated in the recommendation. With respect to the NIAHS Project, it will enrich the current ME mechanisms with a complementary tool that will provide timely information for decision making. As of the date of this report, this tool is under development.</p>

Adjustments to the project strategy.

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

Understanding and accepting the instructions indicated in the preceding paragraph, adjustments to the project strategy are proposed considering that these are supported by the MTR and by the decision of the Project Steering Committee.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs	NO	N/A
Project Indicators/Targets	SI	<p>1) As recommended by the MTR and the decision of the Steering Committee, it is proposed to change target 1 of Result 1.1 as follows:</p> <p>Outcome 1.1 - Indicator 1.1.1. 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>New final target: 6,631 hectares</p>

	<p>The original target for this indicator was 15,778 hectares, which was calculated under the assumption that 100% of the PDTI users (5914) in the intervention territories would be beneficiaries of the Project.</p> <p>During the MTR, the reviewers identified new evidence based on an INDAP survey of all PDTI users after project design, indicating that potential NIAHS beneficiaries would amount to only 40% of total PDTI users in both macrozones (2365) and have been qualified as eligible and / or have expressed their willingness to participate in the initiative. Therefore, the target was adjusted to 40% of beneficiaries' land (6,631 hectares), which represents a sufficient critical mass to influence those producers who do not currently have a propensity to participate in NIAHS and are inclined towards conventional agriculture (60% based on INDAP's survey). The difference of 9,147 hectares will be achieved as indirect impact target from the action on the production systems and landscapes on which the project has an impact.</p> <p>2) Also, in line with the MTR and the decision of the steering committee, it is proposed to change the target indicators for the following products:</p> <p>Output 1.1.1 - Target 2 Percentage (60%) of farmers (men and women) who are aware of and familiar with management plans</p> <p>Output 1.1.1 - Target 3 Percentage (50%) of farmers implementing a minimum of 30% of practices included in 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>This recommendation also points out that the original number of people considered as a baseline for a direct impact should be corrected, which in the original design was 100% of the users of the Indigenous Territorial Development Program (PDTI), equivalent to 5,914 people. Under the premise that 40% of the people and their lands are prone to apply GIAHS criteria (based on INDAP's survey), which a critical mass volume sufficient to induce changes in the environment, this baseline number would correspond to 2,365 people.</p> <p>3) According to the recommendation of the MTR and the decision of the steering committee, it is proposed to change the following goal associated with output 3.1.2:</p> <p>Output 3.1.2 - Target 2 Percentage of PDTI group development strategies incorporating NIAHS criteria with respect to the total number of ITDP groups in the project macro-zones. Change the measurement unit of the target from 'groups' to 'communes'.</p> <p>This change is due to the fact that the Indigenous Territorial Development Program PDTI users are operationally organized in communes and not in individual groups. Therefore, the target should refer to the number of communes, i.e. 12. Where the planning of the PDTI groups is carried out at the communal level by the INDAP counterparts and the respective municipality, so that when the impact is made at this communal level, all the PDTI groups are affected.</p>
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		<p>1) As per the recommendation of the MTR and the decision of the steering committee, it is proposed to change the following goal associated with output 3.1.3:</p> <p>Output 3.1.3 - Target 3 Percentage (10%) of resources obtained from institutions based on a working agreement.</p> <p>The Prodoc does not specify how the 10% of additional resources is calculated. The baseline did not consider any amount (value 0), therefore, it could not be established a reference level for a 10% increase. Hence, based on the MRT recommendations, new target Consider 10% of additional resources received from the GEF, i.e. USD 3,046,347.</p>
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Adjustments to Project Time Frame

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

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	<p>Original NTE: 09/24/2022</p> <p>Revised NTE: 09/24/2023</p> <p>Justification: The MTR indicates that "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". Along the same lines the Steering Committee endorsed this recommendation and resolved to approve the extension of the project for 1 year.</p> <p>This Change is in the process of implementation.</p>

8. Stakeholders Engagement

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

If your project had a stakeholder engagement plan, specify whether any new stakeholders have been identified/engaged:

The project did not have a participation plan. Stakeholders are detailed in the following section.

If a stakeholder engagement plan was not requested for your project at CEO endorsement stage, please

- List all stakeholders engaged in the project

1. The Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP)
2. National Forestry Corporation (CONAF)
3. Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA)
4. Foundation for Agricultural Innovation (FIA)
5. National Irrigation Commission (CNR)
6. Forestry Institute (INFOR)
7. Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG Biobío and Arica and Parinacota regions)
8. Regional Ministerial Secretariat of Agriculture (SEREMIA de Agricultura), Arica and Parinacota Region
9. SEREMIA of Agriculture region of Tarapacá
10. SEREMIA of Agriculture region of Antofagasta
11. SEREMIA of Agriculture region of Biobío
12. SEREMIA OF Agriculture region of La Araucanía
13. Municipality of Putre
14. Municipality of General Lagos
15. Municipality of Huará
16. Municipality of Colchane
17. Municipality of Pica
18. Municipality of Camiña
19. Municipality of Calama
20. Municipality of San Pedro de Atacama
21. Municipality of Alto Biobío
22. Municipality of Lonquimay
23. Municipality of Melipeuco
24. Municipality of Curarrehue
25. The National Indigenous Development Corporation (CONADI)
26. Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage
27. National Training and Employment Service (SENCE)
28. Corporation for the Promotion of Production CORFO Antofagasta Region
29. National Tourism Service (SERNATUR Araucanía)
30. University of Tarapacá
31. Arturo Pratt University
32. Foundation for Overcoming Poverty (FUNASUPO)

Please indicate if the project works with Civil Society Organizations and/or NGOs

The project has cooperative relationships with civil society organizations, among them:

- RONDO Foundation
- Platform for Biocultural Diversity and Territory
- Center for Studies and Technology (CET)
- Norte Grande Corporation (CNG)

Briefly describe stakeholders' engagement events, specifying time, date stakeholders engaged, purpose (information, consultation, participation in decision making, etc.) and outcomes.

The Project establishes multiple relationships with national, regional and local organizations. This includes frequent meetings with the actors that lead the execution of the project, such as INDAP, ODEPA y CONAF. With other stakeholders, especially at the regional and local level, the macrozonal coordinators have daily relations practically every week. The following is a list of organizations with which we maintain permanent relationships:

- The Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP): Participates in the two Steering Committees held during the period. Coordinates project actions through a national counterpart and a regional counterpart.
- National Forestry Corporation (CONAF): Joined the Steering Committee at its last meeting in February. It has a national counterpart that joins the project team. It participates with its regional directorates in coordinating actions at this level.
- Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA): Executes the National Direction of the Project. Participates in the two Steering Committees held during the period. Coordinates the actions of the project through a national counterpart.
- Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG Biobío and Arica y Parinacota Region): Coordinates actions of the livestock system management plan (livestock calendar) with sanitary operations in the Arica y Parinacota Region.
- Regional Secretariat of Agriculture (SEREMIA of Agriculture), Arica and Parinacota Region: Organizes and coordinates the two regional committees held during the period.
- SEREMIA de Agricultura región de Tarapacá: Organizes and coordinates the two regional committees held during the period.
- SEREMIA of Agriculture, Antofagasta Region: Organizes and coordinates the two regional committees held during the period.
- SEREMIA of Agriculture, Biobío Region: Organized and coordinated the two regional committees held during the period.
- SEREMIA de Agricultura Región de La Araucanía: Organized and coordinated the two regional committees held during the period.
- Municipality of Putre: Establishes a counterpart for the project. Coordinates workshops and field actions.
- Municipality of General Lagos: Establishes a counterpart for the project. Coordinates workshops and field actions.
- Municipality of Huara: Establishes a counterpart for the project. Coordinates workshops and field actions.
- Municipality of Colchane: Establishes a counterpart for the project. Coordinates workshops and field actions.
- Municipality of Pica: Establishes a counterpart for the project. Coordinates workshops and field actions.

- Municipality of Camiña: Establishes a counterpart for the project. Coordinates workshops and field actions.
- Municipality of Calama: Establishes a counterpart for the project. Coordinates workshops and field actions.
- Municipality of San Pedro de Atacama: Establishes a counterpart for the project. Coordinates workshops and field actions.
- Municipality of Alto Biobío: Establishes a counterpart for the project. Coordinates workshops and field actions.
- Municipality of Lonquimay: Establishes a counterpart for the project. Coordinates workshops and field actions.
- Municipality of Melipeuco: Establishes a counterpart for the project. Coordinates workshops and field actions.
- Municipality of Curarrehue: Establishes a counterpart for the project. Coordinates workshops and field actions.
- The National Indigenous Development Corporation (CONADI): Coordination and joint work is established at the national and regional levels. Progress is being made towards a shared work plan with the definition of co-financing possibilities for the year 2022. Work is being done to promote the rescue and dissemination of sustainable traditional practices of NIAHS production systems through publications. Links are being explored in other areas such as following up on NIAHS business plans, safeguarding traditional seeds, among others.
- Corporation for the Promotion of Production CORFO Antofagasta Region: Design a program related to traditional agriculture with remaining FIC financing for the Antofagasta region.
- National Tourism Service (SERNATUR Araucanía): will be linked to promote existing SERNATUR regulations within the framework of business plans.
- University of Tarapacá: Relationship to articulate demands raised from Local Committees and/or Management Plans with research processes.
- Arturo Pratt University: Relationship with the Office of Territorial Initiatives to articulate demands raised from Local Committees and/or Management Plans with research processes.
- National Training Service: Promote the design and implementation of a course associated with animal health with an intercultural approach through the Labor Scholarship program in the region of Arica and Parinacota.
- Foundation for Overcoming Poverty: Articulation to develop joint actions linked to the rescue of traditional knowledge associated with livestock systems (Arica and Parinacota) and terraced agriculture (Tarapacá).

Please also indicate if the private sector has been involved in your project and provide the nature of the private sector actors, their role in the project and the way they were involved

Cooperation with the private sector has not yet been established.

9. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)
<p>Was a gender analysis undertaken or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages? Please briefly indicate the gender differences here.</p> <p>During the project design phase, a gender-based assessment was conducted to identify the particularities of men's and women's roles in both macro-zones, especially in productive and working activities. Also, during this design phase, the following was highlighted "The project will mainstream gender in all its components. The project recognizes the ethno-cultural characteristics of the relevant groups in both macrozones, the role of the family in the production and generation of income, the socio-economic differences between men and women and the differences in knowledge about the environment and agrobiodiversity".</p> <p>Subsequently, in the first half of 2020, a consultancy was carried out to compile diagnostic background information on the project's macro-areas, regions and municipalities, including census information, production, women's participation, among others.</p> <p>During the course of the year under report, the consultancy "Gender Strategy and Action Plan" was carried out, which determined, among other things, that women are playing an outstanding role in productive activities and in the use and conservation of agrobiodiversity and traditional production techniques. However, it also acknowledges that women face a series of barriers, including aspects such as a lack of visibility and appreciation of the role of women in the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity; difficulties in commercialization; institutional gaps in the allocation of financing with a gender perspective; work overload due to domestic responsibilities and care for others. The consultancy concluded with a series of strategic guidelines, an Action Plan and a training workshop attended by the entire project team.</p> <p>Does the M&E system have gender-disaggregated data? How is the project tracking gender results and impacts?</p> <p>The project has a system for recording information disaggregated by gender, which is applied in all training and exchange activities such as courses, workshops, tours and the Diploma on Biodiversity and Land Management. As of the date of this report, the participation of women has reached 44%.</p> <p>Does the project staff have gender expertise?</p> <p>The gender competencies of the project team have been enhanced in two ways: a) mandatory gender courses that must be taken by all staff hired by FAO; b) during the reporting year, a consultancy was contracted to develop a gender strategy and plan, including a training workshop. The plan and strategy were satisfactorily completed and included a training workshop for the entire project team.</p> <p>If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources. - improving women's participation and decision making; and or - generating socio-economic benefits or services for women <p>The project will contribute to gender equality mainly by improving women's participation and decision making, with a high proportion of women joining local committees, training activities and tours. It will also generate socioeconomic benefits or services for women through the development of the commercial component of the NIAHS project, which will design business plans for 72 small scale business, many of them led by women, having a percentage of participation at the end of June of 2021. To some extent, the gender gap in access to and control of natural resources will also be closed, for example by redirecting government subsidies with positive discrimination towards women. A positive result has already been accomplished, with the subsidies for the</p>

establishment of supplementary pastures in the region of La Araucanía, which were granted preferentially to women.

10. Knowledge Management Activities

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

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

The knowledge management strategy is under development and is based on the design and operation of an information technology platform, which will be hosted by the Natural Resources Information Center (CIREN), an institution of the Ministry of Agriculture that is integrated as a strategic partner of NIAHS.

This platform will house a Geographic Information System (GIS) that will contain information on the NIAHS territories, and will serve, among other things, as the basis for the application for designation as a GIAHS site.

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

The project has a strategy that was developed in the previous reporting period. This strategy includes the creation and operation of a website hosted in the servers of the Ministry of Agriculture: <https://sipan.minagri.gob.cl/>. The strategy also includes, in a very relevant way, the use of social networks, the main one being Facebook, whose address for the project is <https://www.facebook.com/REDSIPANCHILE>, through which a constant flow of NIAHS news is maintained. The main communication challenge during the year reported, was to coexist with the reality and communication priorities imposed by the COVID-19 Pandemic, which was the main focus of attention in the news in Chile and the world. The main success of the communication was to maintain the project's presence in social networks, and progressively gain more and better space in the territories. In relation to the latter, the main challenge, which remains for the next period, is to increase and improve communication within the territories, particularly in very remote areas. In order to do this, a communications specialist is being hired to join the NIAHS team.

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

The story of Rolando Manzano Rada, Cattle rancher, Territorio Macrozona Cordillera Alto Andina, Locality of Visviri, Commune of General Lagos, Region of Arica and Parinacota.

Rolando Manzano Rada is a young cattle rancher from the town of Visviri in the commune of General Lagos, who migrated as a child to the city of Arica to study. Later, as a result of contact with his grandmother, who was involved in livestock farming, he decided to study veterinary medicine. Once he graduated, he returned to his hometown with the purpose of continuing with the livestock activity associated with the raising of camelids, an inheritance from his family.

Rolando has been able to identify various sources of financing in order to project a greater sustainability in the livestock activity, and for this, he has decided with his father, to install a processing plant for the production and marketing of charqui, which, through resources obtained by CORFO, is currently executing this action. Likewise, emphasizing the importance of promoting differentiated livestock farming with added value, he ventured, through a FIA project, into a model of ecological livestock farming of llamas that seeks to develop a system of corrals with cultural relevance.

Currently, Rolando is one of the farmers who are part of the network of pilot farms of the NIAHS Network initiative, through the implementation of a management plan for the camelid livestock system in high Andean wetlands, and in turn, is a member of the Local NIAHS Committee of the commune of General Lagos, having an active participation in the generation of new actions to boost camelid livestock in accordance with the approach promoted by FAO associated with the GIAHS.

Rolando Manzano Rada, Cattle rancher, Territorio Macrozona Cordillera Alto Andina, Locality of Visviri, Commune of General Lagos, Region of Arica and Parinacota.



Author photography: Carlos Pallacán

The story of Juanita Faúndez Riffo, seed guardian, Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone, Curarrehue commune.

Juanita Faúndez Riffo grows quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa*) in the community of Camilo Coñoequil, Curarrehue, which is part of the Cordillera Pehuenche territory of the NIAHS Network. Juanita works traditional quinoa and has unknowingly become a seed guardian, sharing her knowledge and legacy related to the cultural and genetic heritage of the crop. Juanita is part of the project promoted by FAO and the Chilean Ministry of Agriculture, through its institutions INDAP, ODEPA and CONAF, which is financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Chilean government. In the future, Juanita will benefit from the proposed management plan for the biodiverse orchard and the conservation of seeds that will be established in a seed orchard in her community.

Juanita Faúndez Riffo, seed guardian, Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone, Curarrehue commune.



Author photography: Evelyn Osorio

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

Most of the project's publications and communications are posted on the NIAHS network's Facebook site, which can be visited at the following link:

<https://www.facebook.com/REDSIPANCHILE>

The project also has a website, hosted on the server of the Ministry of Agriculture (ODEPA) whose address is:

<https://sipan.minagri.gob.cl/>

Other publications are presented in the following links:

1. Visit to seed orchard

<https://www.facebook.com/indaparaucania/posts/3704287882958452>

2. Local NIAHS Committees meet online

<https://www.facebook.com/indaparaucania/posts/3729123297141577>

3. Tarapacá Livestock System Management Plan Implemented

<https://www.agendasustentable.cl/implementan-en-tarapaca-planes-de-manejo-ganadero-en-humedales-altoandinos/>

4. Initiation of the Alto Loa agricultural system management plan.

<https://web.facebook.com/indapantofagasta/videos/1123262921502954>

5. Colchane wins seven projects for the recovery of ancestral techniques.

https://laquinta-news.com/colchane-se-adjudica-siete-proyectos-de-recuperacion-de-suelos-degradados-en-que-se-utilizara-tecnicas-ancestrales/?fbclid=IwAR0cJEusqUh6jDKCV4s0FpqUGhzA3vmbgR_WcP9VTu7_vQvYhj6QBI12zTU

6. Visit to Agriculture Minister General Lagos.

<https://www.minagri.gob.cl/noticia/en-el-dia-internacional-de-la-tierra-la-ministra-de-agricultura-visita-el-extremo-norte-de-chile-para-abordar-en-terreno-las-brechas-y-oportunidades-en-materia-de-desarrollo-rural/>

7. Dissemination capsule on Genetic Management Workshop Visviri, General Lagos.

<https://web.facebook.com/proyectomasagua/posts/3511186882316104>

8. Genetic Management Workshop in the community of Putre.

<https://web.facebook.com/IlustreMunicipalidaddePutre/posts/1160247874447500>

9. Dissemination of Virtual Genetic Management Workshop.
<https://web.facebook.com/IndapArica/posts/1610369115831745>

10. Publication on line magazine Tarapacá In Situ Edition N°27, pages 18-21.
<https://tarapacainsitu.cl/contenido/199/ediciones-impresas>

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

The vacancy to hire a communications specialist and focal point for the project is currently in the process of being advertised. For now the focal point is the national coordinator Jaime Valdés Jaime.valdes@fao.org

11. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

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

There are currently no processes that involve Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.

Do indigenous peoples have an active participation in the project activities? How?

The indigenous population in the NIAHS macrozones represents approximately 50% of the total population and includes the Aymara, Quechua, Atacameña and Mapuche Pehuenche peoples. The project proposes and acts to rescue, value and conserve the traditional and cultural knowledge of the rural and indigenous communities.

During the course of the project, from its design to the present report, the native peoples have participated in prior consultations in the design phase, and once approved, 12 community workshops were held, one in each NIAHS commune. Subsequently, 12 Local Committees were formed, which are conceived as the main space for governance and dialogue with project beneficiaries and, in particular, with the representatives of the communities and groups of indigenous farmers in the territories.

Each local committee is made up of approximately 11 people, representing the different sectors of the territory: the municipality, productive organizations, tourism groups, INDAP teams, PDTI, and representatives of indigenous communities, who have a guaranteed quota of representation defined by each people, thus respecting their autonomy and the way in which representation is established.

Within the framework of the COVID 19 Pandemic, a special strategy has been developed to maintain active and strengthen local committees, including the representation of indigenous peoples. For this purpose, virtual communication has been promoted, using all possible means and platforms: cell phones, WhatsApp, Zoom platforms, Google Meet, Teams. When possible and when the health authority allows it, face-to-face meetings have been held. In order to deepen this process of support to the Local Committees, a pilot work has been deployed with 2 CLs from each macro zone that aims to build a work plan, identifying priorities and roles, all with the support of a student in practice of the social work career.

It should be noted that NIAHS is currently developing a series of contracts in areas such as: Camelid Livestock in High Andean Wetlands and Eras and Terraces, both in the High Andean macro-zone with the presence mainly of

the Aymara people; the contracts for Non-Timber Forest Products and Agrobiodiverse Orchard, with the presence of the Mapuche-Pehuenche people, both in the Cordillera Pehuenche macro-zone. In all of them, the participation, rescue, and valuation of the ancestral practices developed by the indigenous population is fundamental. To this end, visits to farms, personalized interviews and workshops have been carried out, allowing progress to be made in the construction of management plan proposals for all the production systems involved.

12. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative²⁴ approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

First, it should be noted that the innovative approach already described in the previous PIR is maintained, which involves a multilevel project management model, with national, regional and local coordination and management bodies. In this context, the weakest link, and therefore the one that requires more effort, is the Local Committees, a participatory body that integrates multiple stakeholders in the territory.

On the other hand, an innovative approach that emerged during the reporting period is the early institutionalization of the NIAHS Program, a concept that incorporates institutional and financial actions aimed at making NIAHS sustainable once GEF support ends. In this context, the Steering Committee approved the creation of an inter-institutional commission composed of CONAF, INDAP and ODEPA, with technical support from FAO, among others, to design a program to be submitted to the Chilean Government's Budget Law. This action is strategically part of a core aspect of the sustainability of any initiative undertaken in the country, in order to achieve public recognition and funding. Although this represents a logical path and a very desirable asset for all GEF projects, it is seldom satisfactorily resolved, so that advancing along this line is in itself an innovative conceptual approach. As a conclusion of this work, the State of Chile, through the Ministry of Agriculture, is processing a project to finance NIAHS, which incorporates the participation of ODEPA, CONAF and adds a new actor, the Natural Resources Information Center CIREN, which would assume the NIAHS information platform, thus contributing with its experience and technological infrastructure. Chile's budget law will be finalized in the National Congress in November, so there is still a long way to go, but an important step has already been taken, introducing the project into the system.

²⁴ Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

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

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

Are the outcomes/outputs still achievable within the project period.

The impact of Pandemic COVID-19 is relevant to achieve the project results. Therefore, the MTR that delivered its final report in March 2021 recommended extending the project for 1 more year, until September 24, 2023. This recommendation was also approved by the project Steering Committee and accepted by the Management Response. With an additional year it is anticipated that the project outcomes and outputs are achievable.

Will the timing of the project MTR or TE be affected/delayed?

The MTR was not affected and was conducted in the period from October 2020 to March 2021. The process was successfully concluded, it delivered its recommendations and the management response accepted them almost entirely.

What is the impact of COVID-19 on project beneficiaries, personnel, etc.

As population worldwide, the COVID-19 pandemic has strongly impacted the population of the project territories. Mobility has been restricted by repeated periods of confinement.

Dependent workers have been strongly affected since numerous productive activities and companies, which until now operated on-site, have had to close totally or partially. On the other hand, self-employment work has also been affected, since commercial activities derived from this type of occupation have had to close or have been severely limited. Tourism, which is one of the main sources of income for the peasant and indigenous population of the NIAHS territories, has been limited or prevented altogether; therefore, there has been no income from this activity. Considering the peasant and indigenous character of the population, many have had to reorient their activities towards subsistence agriculture, thus revaluing traditional crops that were being abandoned. In this context, the NIAHS proposal takes on great importance as a strategy that confers autonomy and food sovereignty to those who practice it.

Regarding the staff working directly or through partner institutions, all have had to deploy telework modalities. FAO staff is under this modality since March 2020 until now, which implies that work and family routines have been affected, especially for those who have children under their dependence, who are also at home under a virtual school modality.

Are there good practices and lessons learned to be shared?

All processes and means of telematic communication have been developed and naturalized. Today, a large number of meetings are held virtually, which gives speed to the work. The use of cellular telephony and whatsapp messages is widely spread among the project's beneficiaries, and groups have been formed according to each commune involved in NIAHS. The Zoom, Teams and Google Meet communication platforms are widely used for meetings between professionals of the institutions and are gaining more and more space among the beneficiaries, even though there are large gaps in digital literacy and connectivity.

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁵	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021 US\$	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project US\$
National Government	ODEPA and Regional Seremias MINAGRI	IN KIND	270,000	131,946	270,000
National Government	INDAP	CASH	20,500,000	10,873,757	20,500,000
		IN KIND	700,000	352,692	700,000
National Government	CONAF	IN KIND	500,000	300,000	500,000
Private Sector	CIDHE	IN KIND	51,200	-	0
GEF Agency	FAO	IN KIND	200,000	50,000	200,000
TOTAL			22,221,200	11,608,395	22,170,000

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

- **Man in the Desert Research Centre (CIDHE, acronym in Spanish)**, which is supported by CONICYT, and associated with Universidad de Tarapacá, performs studies on the functional use of Andean genetic resources and agrobiodiversity issues.

²⁵ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

During the development of the project, the centre as part of the incremental GEF financing, committed an in-kind contribution of USD 51,200, as part of component 2 (associated with research on nutritional attributes of certain products of the NIAHS breadbasket within the northern macrozone) and component 3. However, due to a change of the executive management and especially in the lines of research, the centre is no longer able to co-finance the project, so, it has ceased to participate in the operation and with the commitment agreed.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

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

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