

## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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## 1. Basic Project Data

### General Information

Region:	Latin America																																																							
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 (years):	60 months (5 years)																																																							
Project coordinates:	<table><tr><th>Geo Name ID <i>Required field if the location is not an exact site</i></th><th>Location Name <i>Required field</i></th><th>Latitud <i>Required field</i></th><th>Longitude <i>Required field</i></th></tr><tr><td>8261451</td><td>General Lagos</td><td>-17.653611</td><td>-69.634722</td></tr><tr><td>8261463</td><td>Putre</td><td>-18.42869</td><td>-69.31158</td></tr><tr><td>8261314</td><td>Camiña</td><td>-19.37371</td><td>-69.5056</td></tr><tr><td>8261296</td><td>Colchane</td><td>-19.35311</td><td>-68.84698</td></tr><tr><td>8261206</td><td>Huara</td><td>-19.53591</td><td>-69.98482</td></tr><tr><td>8261128</td><td>Pica</td><td>-20.47958</td><td>-68.91191</td></tr><tr><td>8261495</td><td>Calama</td><td>-22.16394</td><td>-68.62954</td></tr><tr><td>8261210</td><td>San Pedro de Atacama</td><td>-23.40111</td><td>-67.91113</td></tr><tr><td>8261320</td><td>Alto Biobío</td><td>-37.86539</td><td>-71.34738</td></tr><tr><td>8261172</td><td>Lonquimay</td><td>-38.47467</td><td>-71.23925</td></tr><tr><td>8261404</td><td>Melipeuco</td><td>-38.82478</td><td>-71.61102</td></tr><tr><td>8261173</td><td>Curarrehue</td><td>-39.33581</td><td>-71.53926</td></tr></table>				Geo Name ID <i>Required field if the location is not an exact site</i>	Location Name <i>Required field</i>	Latitud <i>Required field</i>	Longitude <i>Required field</i>	8261451	General Lagos	-17.653611	-69.634722	8261463	Putre	-18.42869	-69.31158	8261314	Camiña	-19.37371	-69.5056	8261296	Colchane	-19.35311	-68.84698	8261206	Huara	-19.53591	-69.98482	8261128	Pica	-20.47958	-68.91191	8261495	Calama	-22.16394	-68.62954	8261210	San Pedro de Atacama	-23.40111	-67.91113	8261320	Alto Biobío	-37.86539	-71.34738	8261172	Lonquimay	-38.47467	-71.23925	8261404	Melipeuco	-38.82478	-71.61102	8261173	Curarrehue	-39.33581	-71.53926
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### Project Dates

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	November 7, 2017
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD:</b>	September 24, 2018
<b>Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	September 23, 2022
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if approved) <sup>2</sup></b>	September 23, 2023

<sup>1</sup> As per FPMIS

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

**Funding**

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	USD 3,046,347
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>3</sup>:</b>	USD 22,221,200
<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)<sup>4</sup>:</b>	USD 1,906,389
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022<sup>5</sup></b>	19,505,092

**M&E Milestones**

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:</b>	January 21st, 2022
<b>Expected Mid-term Review date<sup>6</sup>:</b>	N/A
<b>Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):</b>	April, 2021
<b>Expected Terminal Evaluation Date<sup>7</sup>:</b>	March, 2023
<b>Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)</b>	YES

**Overall ratings**

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

**ESS risk classification**

<b>Current ESS Risk classification:</b>	Moderate
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**Status**

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

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

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

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

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

<b>Implementation Status</b> <i>(1<sup>st</sup> PIR, 2<sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR
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### Project Contacts

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<b>GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	Lorenzo Campos, GEF Project Task Manager, RLC	<a href="mailto:Lorenzo.camposaguirre@fao.org">Lorenzo.camposaguirre@fao.org</a>

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

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

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

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators <sup>8</sup>	Baseline	Mid-term Target Mid-term Target <sup>9</sup>	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress <sup>10</sup> since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating 11Progress rating <sup>12</sup>
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<sup>8</sup> This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

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

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

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

<p><b>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.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 1.1</b> 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</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1</b> Area (in hectares) of landscapes and production systems that integrate considerations of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the management of species and traditional varieties of global importance</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>There is no target to be achieved</p>	<p>6,631 hectares</p>	<p>The advances achieved in the implementation of the different Management Plans of the productive systems involved will make it possible to easily measure the area directly covered that integrates considerations of conservation and sustainable use. In this sense, it is projected that the project will be able to achieve the hectares committed, through the following surfaces (as of 12.31.2022):</p> <p>a) Surface of pilot farms for cultivation of beds and terraces;</p> <p>b) Area of pilot farms and highland peatlands for the management of camelid livestock;</p> <p>c) Area of pilot farms for transhumance livestock;</p> <p>d) Area of pilot farms for agriculture with biodiverse orchards.</p> <p>Additionally, the surface covered by Indigenous Territorial Development Program (PDTI) professionals whose work now incorporates the NIAHS criteria in its Annual Work Plan (POA), must be considered. Each PDTI professional provides a training and technical assistance service to a certain number of farmers (approximately 40), of which a significant part will now receive this service under NIAHS criteria. It is estimated that all these sources will allow the goal of 6,631 ha to be reached without difficulty.</p>	S
		<p><b>Indicator 2</b> Number of traditional varieties</p>	<p>During the design phase, 27 and 30 types/species</p>	<p>Alto Andino: 7 Cordillera Pehuenche: 9</p>	<p>Alto Andino: 10 Cordillera Pehuenche: 10</p>	<p>In the Alto Andino Macrozone, 64 species and 297 traditional or agriculturally important varieties have been identified.</p>	HS

		prioritized by territorial actors to be described and characterized as NIAHS in each macrozone that are used sustainably in production systems, contributing to increase the genetic diversity of the same.	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.			<p>To date, a preliminary characterization of 18 varieties has been carried out within the framework of the crop management plans of eras and terraces.</p> <p>The characterization of traditional agricultural species and varieties according to their conservation status, productive cycle, gastronomic uses, among other aspects to be considered, is currently underway.</p> <p>In the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone 25 traditional and 22 characterized seed varieties were identified in the biodiverse garden system. In the non-timber forest products (PNFM) production system, 171 species were identified, of which 27 have been characterized and 10 prioritized at the territorial level.</p>	
		<b>Indicator 3</b> Level of improvement in diversity status of target species	0	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>In the reporting period, substantial improvements have been achieved with respect to this indicator:</p> <p>a) Identification and characterization of 100 traditional varieties of vegetables and crops from the Mapuche biodiverse garden, including beans, corn, squash, peppers. A catalog of these 100 varieties is in process of publication and a first draft is already available.</p> <p>b) Identification and characterization of 171 non-timber forest products present in the Cordillera Pehuenche territory. Of these, in a participatory work, 10 NTFPs were prioritized and maps with their distribution were constructed. This work is in the process of being published and a first draft is already available.</p> <p>c) Identification of 5 breeds that make up the camelid livestock present in the High Andean Cordillera Territory, with their</p>	S

						<p>phenotypic characteristics and congenital defects that allow progress towards an improvement plan.</p> <p>d) Identification of at least 27 species that make up the flora of the high Andean bofedales, which constitute the basis of camelid cattle feeding.</p> <p>During the reporting period, an application called PrediApp was developed <a href="https://prediapp.sipan.minagri.gob.cl/users/sign_in">https://prediapp.sipan.minagri.gob.cl/users/sign_in</a>, which allows evaluating, among other things, the state of the biodiversity present in a property based on knowledge of a set of 16 indicators. The preparation of this application took the entire period of the report and was assumed by the PDTI Program as a tool that will help plan its work, now under an objective analysis.</p> <p>It is important to note that the app replaces the survey reported in the 2021 PIR, that was going to be applied to a sample of 10% of the farmers belonging to the PDTI program to find out the state of conservation of agrobiodiversity. The progress has been slower than planned due to social unrest in the country followed by the Covid-19.</p>	
		<p><b>Indicator 4</b></p> <p>Number of ancestral and cultural management practices with an agro-ecological and gender approach,</p>	<p>25 practices identified during the design phase (13 in the Alto Andino Macrozone and 12 in the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone)</p>	<p>At least 5 (Characterized, documented, and validated)</p>	<p>At least 10 (Characterized, documented, validated, and disseminated)</p>	<p>Globally in the NIAHS Network, 63 practices have been identified: 43 in the Alto Andino Macrozone and 20 in the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone. Specifically, in the MZAA 43 traditional practices were identified and characterized through the implementation of Management Plans, of which 18 correspond to agricultural</p>	<p>HS</p>



		employed by the project's territorial stakeholders, including biodiversity considerations.				production in Terrazas and 25 to camelid livestock in high Andean wetlands. In the MZCP, 15 traditional practices of the biodiverse orchard system, 4 of non-timber forest products and one of the livestock transhumance systems was identified and characterized.	
		<b>Indicator 5</b> Number of NIAHS sites nominated for recognition as GIAHS sites	0	0	At least 1	The sites which will be nominated to the GIAHS program will be evaluated by the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) and proposed to FAO. The application will be made in the last year of the project with the technical support of the GEF-NIAHS team. As of the date of this report, specialized advice has been received from the GIAHS secretariat, through a workshop provided by Clelia Puzzo, GIAHS Program Specialist. The NIAHS National Coordination also participated in a workshop organized by the Secretariat for the countries of the region to share their experiences.	N/A
	<b>Outcome 2.1</b> 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	<b>Indicator 1</b> 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%	In the area of business development derived from agrobiodiversity goods and services, a methodology was developed based on the NIAHS criteria that made it possible to identify, select and characterize 72 family and associative enterprises distributed in the 12 communes and 5 regions of the NIAHS network. For these 72 enterprises, a training program was designed that includes group work sessions and individual counseling. The first session was held in the region of Arica and Parinacota, including entrepreneurs from Putre and General Lagos; the regions of La Araucanía and Biobío, and the municipalities of Alto Biobío, Curarrehue, Melipeuco and Lonquimay.	MU

	<b>Cordillera Pehuenche</b>					<p>This program will be implemented during the second half of 2022 in the 6 communities pending as of the date of this report.</p> <p>In addition, a strategy is being developed to improve the commercial insertion of producers, including links with public and private entities linked to the project's Regional Management Committees.</p> <p>Regarding the target of a 15% increase in the value of production with identity of goods and services of the SIPAN territory within the framework of management plans (product 1.1.1), there is a challenge in the definition on which socio-economic variables will be measured. The establishment of the baseline has been delayed in this regard in the first year of the project and then in the following years of the Covid-19 pandemic. While the project has been contributing to the improvement of rural livelihoods through proposals that value the nutritional contribution of seeds and ancestral crops, the management of livestock and the harvest of non-timber forest products, the specific methodology to estimate the increase is still pending and being discussed. The project is exploring alternatives to report on this outcome indicator by the next reporting period.</p> <p>Likewise, the project will carry out a study for a certain type of products and services, including Agro-processed products, Handicrafts, Tourism; to characterize and estimate production costs, price and demand for approximately 20 products of the NIAHS basket.</p>	
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	<p><b>Outcome 3.1</b></p> <p>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</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1</b></p> <p>Percentage of institutions that include NIAHS criteria in their planning, policies and programmes management from the baseline</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>86 % (6)</p>	<p>100% (7: ODEPA, INDAP, INIA, FIA, SAG, CONAF, INFOR).</p>	<p>Eight (8) MINAGRI institutions have a collaborative and working relationship with the project to incorporate and develop NIAHS criteria, 4 of which have incorporated NIAHS criteria.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP) incorporates NIAHS criteria in its Instruments.</li> <li>2. The Foundation for Agricultural Innovation (FIA) incorporates NIAHS criteria in its Instruments.</li> <li>3. The Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA) includes the NIAHS biodiversity conservation criteria in the National Rural Development Policy.</li> <li>4. The National Irrigation Commission (CNR) incorporates the NIAHS criteria in an instrument in the Araucanía region.</li> <li>5. The National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) is linked at all levels to the project.</li> <li>6. The Forestry Institute (INFOR) collaborates in the production system for non-timber forest products (PFNM).</li> <li>7. Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG of the Biobío Region), collaborates in the technical orientation of the livestock production system.</li> <li>8. CIREN provides technological support in the management of information associated with the SIPAN</li> </ol> <p>In addition, the articulated 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.</p> <p>During 2022, a collaboration framework agreement was signed for the institutionalization of the NIAHS network between the Undersecretary of Agriculture, ODEPA, INDAP, CONAF,</p>	<p>HS</p>
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						CIREN and CONADI. The purpose of this agreement is to work on the development, continuity and permanence of the NIAHS Network, contributing with adequate and available human, infrastructure and equipment resources, and seeking the necessary incremental resources, with the aim of strengthening the bases for institutionalization of a network of sites and systems that conserve agrobiodiversity in Chile, through the application of the NIAHS approach.	
		<b>Indicator 2</b> 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, CONADI, CNCA, DGA, INAPI, GORE/CORE, CORFO)	30% (3)	60% (6)	Thirteen (13) institutions outside MINAGRI have established a relationship with the project and three (3) have incorporated NIAHS criteria in their planning. 1. The National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI), subscribes NIAHS inter-institutional collaboration agreement and finances 1 NIAHS initiative in the TCAA. 2. Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage, supports the High Andean Macrozone. 3. Municipality of Putre, with its PLADECO. 4. Municipality of San Pedro de Atacama, (PLADETUR). 5. Fundación Superación de la Pobreza (FUSUPO), Araucanía region, establishes a collaboration agreement with NIAHS criteria. 6. Fundación Superación de la Pobreza (FUSUPO), Biobío region, establishes collaboration agreement with NIAHS criteria. 7. Fundación Superación de la Pobreza (FUSUPO), Arica y Parinacota region, establishes collaboration agreement with NIAHS criteria.	HS

						<p>8. Municipality of Alto Biobío, collaboration agreement with NIAHS criteria.</p> <p>9. Municipality of Curarrehue collaboration agreement with NIAHS criteria.</p> <p>10. Municipality of Lonquimay Collaboration Agreement with NIAHS criteria.</p> <p>11. Municipality of Melipeuco collaboration agreement with NIAHS criteria and work on PLADECO design.</p> <p>12. Municipality of Putre Collaboration agreement with NIAHS criteria.</p> <p>13. Municipality of San Pedro de Atacama Collaboration agreement with NIAHS criteria.</p>	
		<p><b>Indicator 3</b> Percentage of civil society institutions, universities and the private sector that include NIAHS criteria in planning, policies and programmes management from the baseline.</p>	<p>5 universities, at least 4 NGOs and 1 research centre that could be linked to agrobiodiversity are identified.</p>	<p>20% (2)</p>	<p>50% (5)</p>	<p>Six (6) NGOs and five (5) universities have established a cooperative relationship to incorporate and promote the NIAHS criteria:</p> <p>1. Biocultural and Territorial Diversity Platform, there is a collaboration agreement.</p> <p>2. Center for Education and Technology, CET, there is a collaboration agreement.</p> <p>3. Corporación Norte Grande Norte, GNC, has a collaboration agreement.</p> <p>4. Fundación Rondó, there is a collaboration agreement.</p> <p>5. Corporación Escuela del Sur ESUR, progress is being made towards a collaboration agreement.</p> <p>6. University of Tarapacá, linkage to articulate demands raised from Local Committees and / or Management Plans with research processes.</p> <p>7. Arturo Prat University, linkage with the Office of Territorial Initiatives to articulate demands raised from Local Committees and / or Management Plans with research processes.</p>	S

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						<p>8. Catholic University of Chile University, collaboration through an internship.</p> <p>9. Alberto Hurtado University, collaboration through internship.</p> <p>10. Red de Viveros Wiñolfe Anumka Curarrehue, collaboration agreement for development (community forest nursery).</p> <p>11. Began a linkage process with the South Connection Node, which brings together 6 universities. The initiative seeks to bring science closer to the territory.</p> <p>12. Catholic University of Chile (Villarrica campus), sharing lessons learned and research needs.</p>	
		<p><b>Indicator 4</b></p> <p>Hectares of indirect coverage of traditional varieties of global significance because of dissemination and replication of experiences and lessons learned.</p>	0		33,369 hectares	<p>The advances achieved in the implementation of the different Management Plans of the productive systems involved will allow measuring the surface that was achieved as part of the indirect impact of the project and that incorporated considerations of conservation and sustainable use at the landscape scale. In this way, it will be possible to obtain the following surfaces approximately by 12.31.2022:</p> <p>a) Area of transhumant livestock at landscape scale;</p> <p>b) Non-Wood Forest Products collection surface at landscape scale.</p> <p>It is estimated that through all these sources the goal of 33,369 ha will be reached.</p> <p>On the other hand, it must be pointed out that in the 2021 PIR an error was made by including in the indirect impact measurement those surfaces that the PDTI professionals will include in their work under criteria of sustainable</p>	S

						agriculture and conservation of agrobiodiversity, since in fact those areas correspond to a direct impact.	
	<b>Outcome 4.1</b> Project implementation is supported by a Monitoring and Evaluation strategy based on measurable and verifiable results and adaptive management principles.	<b>Indicator 1</b> Project outcomes achieved and demonstrating sustainability	0	56% of outcomes achieved.	100% of outcomes achieved.	67% 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?
<b>Outcome 2.1</b> 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.	A change of strategy was made in the way the training and technical assistance plan will be applied to business development, moving from a service provided centrally by an NGO located in Santiago to a service provided by 3 consultants who belong to the Macrozones and who will thus be able to visit the enterprises more frequently. The project will explore alternatives to measure increase in production value to be able to report on the indicator.	Project team (ECP)	July 2022

### 3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs <sup>13</sup>	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements <sup>14</sup> (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance <sup>15</sup> in delivering outputs
<b>Output 1.1.1</b> 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.	<b>Indicator 1.</b> <b>Number of productive systems with management plans with NIAHS and gender approach elaborated and validated with the local communities by macrozone</b>  <b>Mid-term target:1</b> <b>Final target: 3</b>	2 production systems in the High Andean Macrozone and 2 in the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone with management plans (start of veranadas MP) with NIAHS approach (80%).	The following management plans were finalized and implemented:  a) Camelid livestock management in 15 pilot farms in the High Andean Macrozone (MZAA);  b) Agroecological transition crops in 16 pilot farms in the MZAA;  c) Sustainable production of non-timber forest products in the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone (MZCP);  d) Installation and first harvest of 5 traditional seed orchards in the MZCP and exchange meeting between seed growers;  e) Progress in the transhumant livestock management plan in the MZCP, including the selection of 4 pilot farms.	
	<b>Indicator 2. Percentage of farmers (men and women) who are familiar with management plans.</b>  <b>Mid-term target: 710</b> <b>Final target: 1,419</b>		In the NIAHS network, a total of 1,162 farmers are aware of the management plans, 56.3% of whom are women. Alto Andina Macrozone Total: 635 Men: 308 Women: 327  Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone Total: 527 Men: 199 Women: 328	

<sup>13</sup> Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

<sup>14</sup> Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

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



	<p><b>Indicator 3.</b>  <b>Percentage of farmers implementing a minimum of 30% of practices included in management plans.</b></p> <p><b>Mid-term target: 710</b>  <b>Final target: 1,183</b></p>		<p>272 male and female producers reported implementing a minimum of 30% of the practices included in the management plans. (64% corresponds to women producers).</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.1.2</b>  Specialized training program and technical assistance in sustainable agriculture with a NIAHS and 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>	<p><b>Indicator 1.</b>  <b>Percentage of people (men and women) formed and trained in practices, conservation, cultural and environmentally sustainable uses of agrobiodiversity in the ecosystem that sustain them with respect to the baseline (people that could be trained).</b></p> <p><b>Mid-term target: 50% (384)</b>  <b>Final target: 80% (614) (at least 43% women)</b></p>	<p>People trained in agrobiodiversity (100%).  MZAA:476  MZCP: 400</p>	<p>741 people are trained in the various aspects of production systems and their corresponding management plans; 58% of them are women producers.</p>	
	<p><b>Indicator 2.</b>  <b>Percentage of people trained who express satisfaction with the teaching methodology and the training process (percentage of the total number of people trained in the previous indicator).</b></p>		<p>Of the total number of people trained (741), 592 people were surveyed. Of these, 73% expressed their satisfaction with the training methodology and process.</p>	

	<b>Mid-term target: 35% (384)</b>  <b>Final target: 70% (614)</b>			
<b>Output 1.1.3</b> 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.	<b>Indicator 1.</b> <b>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).</b>  <b>Mid-term target:</b> Strategy designed and implemented covering 6 of the 12 communities in the two macrozones. <b>Final target:</b> Strategy implemented and monitored covering the 12 communities	Implementation of strategy for positioning NIAHS principles, dissemination of Management Plans, communication strategy and media outreach, exchange of experiences and workshops. (90%)	The communication strategy for the 12 communes of the NIAHS network continues, focused on making the initiative visible at the communal and regional level; strengthening the relationship with municipalities and the use of social networks to reach rural audiences; a new social network (Instagram) was added in September 2021 <a href="https://www.instagram.com/redsipanchile/">https://www.instagram.com/redsipanchile/</a> to reach younger audiences; the website sipan.minagri.gob.cl is updated monthly with news and bulletins, in addition to integrating a territorial information viewer and a PrediApp property diagnosis application; in terms of advocacy at the local level, project team participates in local committees and has supported the dissemination of stories by local stakeholders; at the regional and national level, social networks and institutional dissemination mechanisms were used through NIAHS Bulletins (bimonthly), Web NIAHS, Facebook e Instagram.	
	<b>Indicator 2.</b> <b>Number of events for the exchange of biodiversity knowledge and practices within and between macrozones (annual trade fairs, tours, meetings).</b>		During the reporting period, 22 meetings were held for the exchange of experiences related to biodiversity and ancestral practices, broken down by macrozone, as follows:  Alto Andina Macrozone - 2 meetings of cattle raisers in the communes of General Lagos and Colchane. - 1 communal meeting of young cattle raiser in the commune of Putre.	

	<p><b>Mid-term target:</b>  <b>-Alto Andino: 1 farmers market.</b>  <b>-Cordillera Pehuenche: 1 farmers market</b></p> <p><b>Final target:_</b>  - 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>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 meeting of cattlemen and cattle raisers in the commune of San Pedro de Atacama.</li> <li>- 6 meetings of farmers in the municipalities of Putre, Huara, Colchane, Pica, Calama and San Pedro de Atacama.</li> <li>- 3 meetings for the registration and exchange of seeds in the communes of Putre, Huara and San Pedro de Atacama.</li> </ul> <p>Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 tours of the Nueva Imperial seed orchard by vegetable gardeners from the communes of Lonquimay and Alto Biobío.</li> <li>- 3 tours of the Nueva Imperial seed orchard by vegetable gardeners from the communes of Lonquimay, Curarrehue and Alto Biobío.</li> <li>- 1 tour of the Curarrehue and Melipeuco seed orchards by women gardeners from the Alto Biobío commune.</li> <li>- 1 meeting and exchange (trafkintu) of caretakers of traditional seeds and champion women gardeners from the 4 communes in the commune of Alto Biobío.</li> <li>- 1 exchange of seeds and knowledge (trafkintu) in the commune of Padre de las Casas with the participation of women gardeners from Curarrehue.</li> <li>- 1 regional exchange of seeds and knowledge (Trafkintu) organized by Feria Walung in the commune of Curarrehue with the participation of traditional seed keepers and vegetable gardeners from Alto Biobío.</li> </ul> <p>It should be noted that after a massive and constant vaccination process that is carried out in the country against COVID 19, various activities can be carried out, especially outdoors.</p>	
	<p><b>Indicator 3.</b>  <b>Number and type of people (men and women) mobilized between NIAHS sites in both macrozones.</b></p> <p><b>Mid-tem target:</b>  <b>-Alto Andino: 10 farmers, 5 seed keepers, 1 technician.</b>  <b>-Cordillera Pehuenche: 10 farmers, 5 seed keepers, 1 technician.</b></p>		<p>A total of 215 people were mobilized during the reporting period. If we add to this the 229 people mobilized accumulated in the previous period, we have a cumulative total of 444 people mobilized. The detail for the period by Territory is as follows:</p> <p>Alto Andina Macrozone  Total: 111  Producers: 92  Men: 50  Women: 42  Technical teams: 19  Men: 12  Women: 7</p> <p>Macrozona Cordillera Pehuenche</p>	

	<b>Final target:</b> -Alto Andino: 50 farmers, 20 seed keepers, 5 technicians. -Cordillera Pehuenche: 50 farmers, 20 seed keepers, 5 technicians.		Total: 104 Producers:93 Men: 7 Women: 86 Technical teams: 11 Men: 7 Women: 4	
<b>Output 1.1.4</b> An updated online information system (including GIS) on agrobiodiversity for NIAHS sites, traditional management practices, sustainable uses and associated cultural heritage developed and established in MINAGRI for use by all relevant stakeholders.	<b>Indicator 1.</b> <b>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.</b>  <b>Mid-term target: system designed and commissioned</b>  <b>Final target: system functioning and in use by the actors.</b>	Design and implementation of Geographic Information System NIAHS - CIREN (90%).	The web page designed with the Ministry of Agriculture's domain remains active: <a href="https://sipan.minagri.gob.cl/">https://sipan.minagri.gob.cl/</a> ; an information platform for the NIAHS NETWORK and a NIAHS Viewer were designed, with funding from the Natural Resources Information Center (CIREN) and a consultant hired by the project. The Project's Geographic Information System is operational, hosted on the NIAHS website; a mobile application for farm diagnostics was developed for use by PDTI extensionists, available at <a href="https://prediapp.sipan.minagri.gob.cl/">https://prediapp.sipan.minagri.gob.cl/</a> .	
<b>Output 1.1.5</b> Formal and informal systems of conservation of genetic resources / seeds of traditional varieties that have been conserved by peasant communities.	<b>Indicator 1.</b> <b>Number of community seed banks established with seed keepers or curators.</b>  <b>Mid-term target: 4</b>  <b>Final target: 8</b>	Design and implementation of 4 community seed banks in the Pehuenche Mountain Range Macrozone, diagnosis, methodology and implementation of 4 conservation centers in the High Andean Macrozone,	As of the date of this report, 5 seed orchards have been designed, installed and reached their first harvest, in the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone. In the Alto Andina Macrozone, a methodological proposal was designed to identify sites, species and varieties for the installation of 4 seed orchards (Putre, Huara, Colchane and Calama), which will be installed between August 2022 and February 2023.	

		established with seed savers or curators (80%).		
<p><b>Output 2.1.1</b> Identification, recognition and 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>	<p><b>Indicator 1.</b> <b>Methodology for assessing the portfolio of products and services provided by agrobiodiversity that have the potential to commercialize.</b></p> <p><b>Mid-term target: Methodology developed.</b></p>	<p>1 systematized product and service portfolio valuation methodology, identification of product basket and demand study, nutritional attribute studies of prioritized species (100%).</p>	<p>The methodology is based on the GIAHS criteria and was applied in three phases: a first phase of preliminary recognition of products and services carried out at the GIAHS National Meeting, a second phase of participatory work with representatives of the local community and local institutions such as municipalities, and a third phase of validation with local committees. This resulted in a diagnosis, identification and general characterization for 72 individual and associative enterprises that produce goods and services derived from Agrobiodiversity. A study of nutritional attributes was conducted on 9 traditional varieties of the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone.</p>	
	<p><b>Indicator 2.</b> <b>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.</b></p> <p><b>Mid-term target:</b> <b>Alto Andino: 15</b> <b>Cordillera Pehuenche: 15 (identified)</b> <b>Final target:</b> <b>Alto Andino: 15</b> <b>Cordillera Pehuenche: 15 (with demand studies and specific activities to improve marketing)</b></p>		<p>In the High Andean macrozone, 31 products/species/varieties have been identified and prioritized by the Local Committees, INDAP teams and PDTI extensionists.</p> <p>In the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone, under a similar process, 14 categories of products/services were identified, including vegetables, NTFPs, tourism services, hiking and horseback riding, livestock, gastronomy, agro-processing, among others.</p> <p>This work is complemented with the selection of the 72 local enterprises that meet the NIAHS criteria of producing goods and services derived from agrobiodiversity. Based on this, a demand study will be carried out, who's tender is in the process of designing its TDRs, which would end approximately in March 2023.</p>	

<p><b>Output 2.1.2</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.</b> <b>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.</b></p> <p><b>Mid-term target: 50%</b> <b>Alto Andino: 160</b> <b>Cordillera Pehuenche: 256</b> <b>Total:416</b> <b>(at least 43% of women - global average)</b></p> <p><b>Final target: 80%</b> <b>Alto Andino: 256</b> <b>Cordillera Pehuenche: 409</b> <b>Total:665</b> <b>(at least 43% of women - global average)</b></p>	<p>People (individual entrepreneurs and association leaders) trained in organization, management and market strategies based on a design training plan (40%).</p>	<p>At the time of this report, the training plan for individual and associative business is being implemented in both Macrozones, providing training for 23 enterprises (70% led by women) in the first phase.</p> <p>This training plan will continue, hiring 3 business consultants: 2 in the Alto Andino MacroZone and 1 in the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone.</p> <p>In addition, the MZCP is working with the Trabajo Vivo Cooperative in a process of incubation of a short circuit for the commercialization of vegetable baskets, through which 11 producers have been trained, 91% of them women, together with PDTI professionals (2).</p> <p>Globally, 82% of the people trained in this area are women (28).</p> <p>The benefit of the training in terms of the number of people is calculated by multiplying by 4 the number of companies and their representatives who attend the courses</p>	<p>A change was made in the way this training and technical assistance service will be provided. Originally, it was being provided by an NGO based in Santiago, with regular travels to both macro-zones. However, this approach was considered insufficient. Therefore, a process of change is underway to provide this service through 3 individual consultants from the macrozones, which will allow for greater proximity and frequency of travel to the entrepreneurs.</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 2.</b> <b>Percentage of people trained in both macrozones who are surveyed and express satisfaction with the teaching methodology and training process (percentage over the number of people trained in the previous indicator).</b></p> <p><b>Mid-term target: 70%</b></p>		<p>The satisfaction survey will be applied once the training process is completed for the selected enterprises, including the implementation of the respective workshops of the training school for individual and associative business plans.</p> <p>In the pilot program for the incubation of a short circuit, 10 surveys have been applied to participants (out of a total of 13 people trained), all of which express a high level of satisfaction.</p>	

	(291 people) Final target:70% (466 people)			
<b>Output 2.1.3</b> 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.	<b>Indicator 1.</b> <b>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.</b>  <b>Mid-term target:</b> Alto Andino:6 Cordillera Pehuenche:6  <b>Final target:</b> Alto Andino:6 Cordillera Pehuenche:6 (implemented on a pilot form)	Development of product positioning strategies in the NIAHS territories for at least 50 individual enterprises, linked to their business plans and strategy instruments for the trade of their goods and services (100%).	There is a diagnosis, identification and characterization of 72 small businesses, family and associative, that produce products and services related to agrobiodiversity, which will serve as inputs for the development of business plans at the community level. Based on this, the companies, grouped by category, will have a development and positioning strategy proposal that will be reflected individually in a business plan (or similar, depending on their stage of development), or associatively incorporating them into a local plan, route or circuit.  In particular, in the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone, work is being done with the Pewenche Kudaw store, managed by the Alto Biobío Municipality, to promote trade and disseminate the work of 23 men and women artisans from the commune. Work is also being done on the development of a short circuit marketing strategy with a network of producers, intermediaries and consumers in the Curarrehue district.	
	<b>Indicator 2.</b> <b>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.</b>  <b>Final target: 50</b>		In the High Andean Macrozone, there are a total of 29 individual enterprises, 9 from the Antofagasta Region, 9 from the Arica and Parinacota Region and 11 from the Tarapacá Region, while in the Pehuenche Mountain Range Macrozone there are a total of 32 individual enterprises, 9 from the Biobío Region and 23 from the Araucanía Region. Thus, a total of 61 individual enterprises were selected from both macrozones. The design of the business plans will begin in the second half of 2022.	
	<b>Indicator 3.</b> <b>Number of productive alliances or improved</b>		Three experiences have presented advances in this matter to date:	

	<p><b>marketing channels for agrobiodiversity products and services established in both Macrozones.</b></p> <p><b>Final target: 13</b></p>		<p>a) The work and development of the short marketing circuit that brings together vegetable producers, intermediaries, buyers and local extension and education actors in the Curarrehue commune;</p> <p>b) The work of supporting the associative trade of a group of 23 artisan men and women from the Pehuenche Kudaw store in the Alto Biobío commune;</p> <p>c) Initial support for a group of artisans who hold the Jiwasan Markasa fair monthly in Putre and now in Arica;</p> <p>d) Support work for the Association of ranchers from the communes of Putre and General Lagos.</p> <p>The other 9 associative work experiences will arise from the advancement of the Business Plan consultancy to 72 enterprises, which will be organized at least in the form of circuits that promote their offer.</p>	
	<p><b>Indicator 4.</b> <b>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).</b></p> <p><b>Mid-term target: 40</b> <b>Final target: 200</b></p>		<p>51 producers market their products through the following instances that have received support from SIPAN:</p> <p>a) Jiwasan Marcasa fair in Putre</p> <p>b) ALTAR Sallacuchu Heritage Exhibit, Huara district</p> <p>c) Walung Fair in the Curarrehue district</p> <p>d) Festival of the Baqueano and festival of San Juan in the commune of Melipeuco</p> <p>e) Fan Tour Ruta Pewenko in the Lonquimay district</p> <p>f) Ruka Pewenche Kudaw store in the Alto Biobío district</p> <p>g) Short marketing circuit in the Curarrehue district</p>	
<p><b>Output 2.1.4</b> 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</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.</b> <b>Number of associative development schemes of producer groups to collaboratively offer traditional products or services from their territories and cultures to improve market access.</b></p>	<p>15 validated associative development plans for producer groups, design of strengthening plan(s), and liaison with CONADI (50%).</p>	<p>Alto Andina Macrozone:</p> <p>A total of 14 associative ventures have been selected, 3 from the Arica and Parinacota Region, 8 from the Tarapacá Region and 3 from the Antofagasta Region.</p> <p>Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone:</p> <p>A total of 10 associative enterprises have been selected, 3 of them from the Biobío Region and 7 from the Araucanía Region. Complementing the Pehuenche Kudaw store and short circuit marketing group.</p>	



generate new and more income for families as a result of their traditional activities.	<b>Final target: 10 (2 plans per Region in the intervention)</b>		Total: 24 associative projects	
	<b>Indicator 2. Number of producer organizations offering products and services provided by agrobiodiversity and based on cultural identity in both Macrozones.</b>  <b>Mid-term target: 5 Final target: 15</b>		These entrepreneurship will be supported by business consultants who will provide them with technical assistance and training to improve their insertion into the markets.	
	<b>Indicator 3. Number of producer organizations strengthened to improve decision-making at the collective level in productive, administrative and business management issues (eg conflict resolution, accounting, statutes and formalization).</b>  <b>Final target: At least 5 (1 per Region)</b>		The 24 associative ventures described in the previous indicator are advancing in a strengthening process that includes training, technical assistance and the provision of materials and other productive inputs needed for accessing markets. The inclusion of the following producer organizations that offer products and services based on cultural identity stands out in the reporting period: -Feria Jiwasan Markasa de Putre, the registration and meeting of traditional seeds was jointly coordinated. -Expoarte Cooperative (Curarrehue), -Pewenche Kudaw and We Rayin store (Alto Biobío). -Pewenche Trawun Ko gastronomic cooperative (Lonquimay). -Short circuit of commercialization with 11 producers and other chain actors in the commune of Curarrehue.  At the end of the project implementation period, at least 5 of the associative enterprises will enhance their management by improving their skills in areas such as accounting, applying for public system projects, conflict resolution, among others. Until now, the process developed contemplates the selection of 20 associative companies, a diagnosis of characterization of them and their communal environment. As of July 2022 they will be part of a training and technical assistance process.	
<b>Output 3.1.1</b> Capacity-building training programs and workshops developed and delivered to agencies and programs	<b>Indicator 1. Percentage of people (women and men) trained and trained in the application of tools to assess and use</b>	60 participants for the 2nd version of the Self-learning course on "Biodiversity and Sustainable	During the period reported and in collaboration with the FAO-RLC public policy unit, the second version of the diploma course "Biodiversity and Sustainable Production: conservation and territorial approach" was implemented, which provided training for eighty-four (84) professionals from the NIAHS territories.	

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.	<p><b>agricultural planning policies, programs and frameworks in the NIAHS Network</b></p> <p><b>Mid-term target: 50%</b>  <b>Alto Andino: 27</b>  <b>Cordillera: 55</b>  <b>Total: 82</b>  <b>(regional level: 7, local level: 75)</b>  <b>(at least 43% women)</b></p> <p><b>Final target: 80%</b>  <b>Alto Andino: 44</b>  <b>Cordillera: 87</b>  <b>Total: 131</b>  <b>(regional level: 11, local level: 120)</b>  <b>(at least 43% women)</b></p>	Production: conservation and territorial approach" for the use of NIAHS criteria in policies and programs (Diploma). Strengthening workshops within the framework of NIAHS for PDTI-INDAP technicians and CONAF officials. Liaison with CONADI. (100%)	<p>A training process was also developed for 178 professionals belonging to INDAP's extension teams through capacity-building workshops within the framework of NIAHS.</p> <p>Of the total number of professionals trained through these two initiatives (262), 40% were women.</p> <p>The cumulative figures to date correspond to 487 people.</p>	
	<p><b>Indicator 2.</b>  <b>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)</b></p> <p><b>Mid-term target: 56%</b>  <b>(46 people)</b></p> <p><b>Final target: 70%</b>  <b>(92 people)</b></p>		<p>For a total of 262 people trained during the period, a survey was conducted on a sample of 90 (34%) of whom 83 (92%) stated that they were satisfied with the training received.</p>	
<b>Output 3.1.2</b> <b>National, regional and local development strategies in the Alto</b>	<b>Indicator 1.</b> <b>Percentage of INDAP development instruments</b>	Incorporation of NIAHS criteria in annual PDTI Operational Plans.	The NIAHS criteria have been incorporated into 13 INDAP instruments, which were in force prior to this report and have already been reported. In addition, two new instruments have been added, corresponding to the incorporation of NIAHS criteria in the	

<b>Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macro-zones incorporate principles of conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in their work plans and technical assistance programs.</b>	<b>incorporating NIAHS criteria.</b>  <b>Mid-term target: 67% (4 instruments)</b>  <b>Final target: 100% (6 instruments)</b>	Analysis and proposal for the incorporation of NIAHS criteria in municipal (PLADECO and PLADETUR, education department) and regional (SEREMIA) instruments and plans. (60%)	Annual Work Plans (PTA) of the Indigenous Territorial Development Program (PDTI) and the PDTI investment program in the NIAHS communes of the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone.	
	<b>Indicator 2:</b> <b>The legal framework in force for the instruments of promotion of INDAP allows the incorporation of agrobiodiversity.</b>  <b>Mid-term target: 7 municipalities (60%)</b>  <b>Final target: 11 municipalities (95%)</b>		In the reporting period, 12 municipalities of the NIAHS NETWORK incorporated NIAHS criteria in the Work Plans of the Indigenous Territorial Development Program PDTI.	
	<b>Indicator 3.</b> <b>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.</b>  <b>Mid-term target: 42% (5 municipalities)</b>  <b>Final target: 83% (10 municipalities)</b>		The following results have been achieved in each Macrozone:  High Andean Macrozone -The Tourism Development Plan (PLADETUR) of San Pedro de Atacama 2020-2025 considers aspects related to the NIAHS in the line of action associated with Fair Trade. -Collaboration agreements were signed with the Municipality of Putre and the Municipality of San Pedro de Atacama that incorporate NIAHS criteria. -In the process of updating PLADECO Putre, coordination is established with the municipality of Putre and the consultant in charge of the updating process, in order to support the inclusion of the SNIAH criteria in this instrument.  Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone - A collaboration agreement was signed with the municipalities of Alto Biobío, Curarrehue, Lonquimay and Melipeuco, which includes, among other aspects, support for the inclusion of NIAHS criteria in different joint actions and planning instruments. - It is currently supporting the development of the PLADECO of the municipality of Melipeuco.	

			From the lessons learned from the execution of the project, it can be deduced that not all municipalities have the same interest in working under NIAHS criteria, an issue that appears mainly in those belonging to the Tarapacá and Calama regions. However, they will continue to be insisted on, even though with a differentiated approach, which is based more on dissemination than on direct action and investment of resources. This does not mean that the communities present in these communes do not participate, since the interest that the actor that governs the territory (municipality) can express is different from that of their communities.	
	<b>Indicator 4.</b> <b>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.</b>  <b>Mid-term target: ≥ 1 initiative</b> <b>Final target: ≥ 2 initiatives</b>		<p>The SEREMIAS are instances of coordination and orientation of the policy promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture. Up to the date of this report and cumulatively, the Seremias have influenced the management of the following initiatives, with which the established goals are fulfilled:</p> <p>Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone, 2 initiatives have been promoted directly:          Carrying out an irrigation subsidy contest aimed at peasant family farming that incorporates NIAHS criteria;          Incorporation of CONADI as a strategic partner of the project.</p> <p>In the Macro Alto Andina, an agreement was promoted with the Regional Government between the Provincial Delegation of Parinacota and CONADI Arica y Parinacota, for the execution of a consultancy on "Development and implementation of a model of land use planning for the sustainable development of livestock production of camelids in high Andean wetlands of strategic importance in the municipalities of General Lagos and Putre, year 2022", this under NIAHS criteria.</p>	
<b>Output 3.1.3</b> Inter-institutional coordination mechanisms established between regional and local institutions to facilitate programmatic alignment and complementarities.	<b>Indicator 1.</b> <b>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.</b>	Functioning of National, Regional and Local coordination bodies (Design of 12 work plans for Local Committees and strengthening plan). Establishment of agreements with MINAGRI and third	<p>The following project governance bodies exist and are in operation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 National Steering Committee.</li> <li>-5 Regional Committees.</li> <li>-12 Local Committees and/or community articulation instance.</li> </ul> <p>In the reporting period, 100% of the project's governance bodies are constituted and functioning, with the participation of the corresponding stakeholders.</p> <p>The following meetings were held during the period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-2 National Steering Committee (August 2021 - January 2022).</li> </ul>	

	<p><b>Mid-term target:</b>  <b>1 national coordination group</b>  <b>5 Regional Committees</b>  <b>11 Local Committees (at the community level)</b>  <b>AP: 1; Tarapacá: 4;</b>  <b>Antofagasta: 2 Biobío: 1;</b>  <b>Araucanía: 3</b>  <b>(established and implemented with regulations and annual work plans)</b></p> <p><b>Final target:</b>  <b>1 national coordination group</b>  <b>5 Regional Committees</b>  <b>11 Local Committees (at the community level)</b>  <b>AP: 1; Tarapacá: 4;</b>  <b>Antofagasta: 2 Biobío: 1;</b>  <b>Araucanía: 3</b>  <b>(working plan and meeting the goals of their annual work plans)</b></p>	<p>parties (FUSUPO, CNG, 2 Universities) (100%).</p>	<p>-13 Regional Committees (5 MZAA - 8 MZCP/4 per region).  -63 Local Committees and/or sessions with stakeholders (30 MZAA -33 MZCP).</p>	
	<p><b>Indicator 2.</b>  <b>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.</b></p> <p><b>Mid-term target: At least 6</b>  <b>Final target: At least 11</b></p>		<p>In addition to the 7 agreements reported in the 2021 IRP, the following agreements have been signed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Municipality of Alto Biobío</li> <li>- Municipality of Lonquimay</li> <li>- Municipality of Melipeuco</li> <li>- Municipality of Curarrehue</li> <li>- Municipality of San Pedro de Atacama</li> <li>- Municipality of Putre</li> <li>- Fundación Superación de la Pobreza FUSUPO Biobío region</li> <li>- FUSUPO La Araucanía Region</li> <li>- FUSUPO Arica and Parinacota Region FUSUPO Arica and Parinacota Region</li> <li>- Center for Education and Technology CET (NGO)</li> <li>- Corporación Norte Grande CNG (NGO)</li> </ul>	

			Consequently, as of the date of this report, we have agreed relationships with 18 institutions.	
	<p><b>Indicator 3.</b>  <b>Percentage of funds raised with the institutions with which a labor agreement was made.</b></p> <p><b>Mid-term target: 10%</b>  <b>Final target: 10%</b></p>		<p>Regarding the final goal, the MTR recommended “considering 10% of the additional resources collected based on the financing received by the GEF, that is, a total of USD 304,634. As of the date of this report, the following public institutions have made contributions: Forestry Institute (INFOR), Natural Resources Information Center (CIREN), National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI); On the other hand, the following NGOs have made contributions: Corporación Norte Grande (CNG), Center for Education and Technology (CET). Six municipalities with which there are collaboration agreements have also made non-pecuniary contributions, and this will be quantified in the following period.</p> <p>With respect to all these institutions, the process of collecting additional co-financing letters is in progress.</p>	
<p><b>Output 4.1.1</b>  Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy developed with 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>	<p><b>Indicator 1.</b>  <b>Results framework of the project with output and output indicators, baseline and targets.</b></p> <p><b>Mid-term target: 8 semiannual progress reports (4 IPP and 4 IRAEP)</b></p> <p><b>Final target: 16 semiannual progress reports (8 IPPs and 8 IRAEPs)</b></p> <p>*Note from the national management:  The indicator target is incorrect, according to the length of the project three (3) annual reports (IRAE) and eight (8) semi-annual reports (IPP) are required.</p>	<p>Monitoring strategy by Macrozone</p> <p>(Online system, producer registry, disaggregated data, assistance, verifiers and indicators).</p> <p>-1 Semiannual Report (IPP)  -1 Annual Report (IRAEP)</p>	<p>As of the date of this report, the following reports have been completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3 Annual Reports (including the current one).</li> <li>- 4 Semiannual Reports</li> </ul> <p>64% of progress.</p>	<p>The progress calculation should be made accordingly on a total of 11 reports.</p>

	The progress calculation was made on a total of 11 reports.			
<b>Output 4.1.2</b> Annual work plans and their corresponding budgets are developed based on the expected Results and respective Advances and the progress necessary for their measurable achievement.	<b>Indicator 1.</b> <b>Number of annual work plans and their budgets with progress indicators for each outcome</b>  <b>Mid-term target: 2</b> <b>Final target: 4</b>	1 annual work plan and its budgets with internal monitoring strategy NIAHS Team, Semiannual procurement plan.	During the reporting period and at the August 2021 National Steering Committee meeting, the AOP and Budget for the period from 07/01/2021 to 06/30/2022 was presented and approved.	
<b>Output 4.1.3</b> 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.	<b>Indicator 1.</b> <b>1 Midterm Review and 1 Final Evaluation</b>  <b>Mid-term target: 1 (Midterm Review Report)</b>  <b>Final target: 1 (Final Evaluation Report)</b>	Monitoring and follow-up of RMT recommendations (updated results matrix). Incorporation of 1 NIAHS Technician per Macrozone.	The mid-term evaluation was completed in April 2021. The final report was reviewed and submitted to the corresponding FAO and GEF counterparts. This was already reported in the previous PIR report. The MTR recommendations have been satisfactorily implemented.	
<b>Output 4.1.4</b> Best practices and lessons learned related to the project are systematized and disseminated to a variety of audiences and stakeholders.	<b>Indicator 1.</b> <b>Number of technical reports containing good practices and lessons learned (including chapters devoted to gender equity)</b>  <b>Mid-term target: 2</b> <b>Final target: 4</b>	Progress in the preparation of 4 technical reports, Macrozonal bulletins, dissemination of lessons learned from tenders.	Progress is being made in five related consultancies for the development of management plans for production systems and business plans that contribute best practices and lessons learned. These consultancies are entering their final phase, and the reports produced are the basic inputs to begin work on publications, which will include a series of 12 booklets, manuals and technical documents.	
<b>Output 4.1.5</b> A project website is established, maintained, and integrated with the institutional website of	<b>Indicator 1.</b> <b>Website of the project integrated to the MINAGRI institutional web site for the dissemination of</b>	Website in operation with MINAGRI domain, fanpage in operation, 1 radio capsule per	The website continues to operate and a process of updating the code to improve it and implement a library that will house future publications has begun.  A communications professional is currently managing the social networks, the website and generate newsletters for the	

the Ministry of Agriculture to continually share specific project experiences, highlight results and progress, and facilitate replication processes throughout the project and beyond.	<p><b>information on the progress and results of the project and exchange of experiences.</b></p> <p><b>Mid-term target: Website developed, integrated to the MINAGRI website and working</b></p> <p><b>Final target: Website running with dissemination of information on progress and results, sharing of experiences and facilitating replication</b></p>	commune, incorporation of a communications manager.	<p>counterparts, as well as notes and coordination of other dissemination actions (radio spots, opinion columns, among others).</p> <p>In addition, various products were generated to strengthen the NIAHS brand and have a presence in the territories and strategic partners, such as: banners, notebooks, folders, seed bags, caps, business cards and promotional products for fairs.</p> <p>Finally, work was strengthened with the communications teams of the counterparts, especially with INDAP, Minagri and municipalities, through the joint generation of press releases for and dissemination in the media.</p> <p>Finally, a bidding process was initiated for the contracting of a publishing house that will produce twelve publications.</p>	
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## 4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

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

In the area of Agrobiodiversity conservation (Component 1 of the project), management proposals for the various production systems involved have been completed. In the High Andean Cordillera territory, there are specific management proposals for camelid livestock and terrace and threshing floor agriculture systems, establishing a network of 31 pilot farms and identifying 52 traditional practices. Along the same lines, but now in the Cordillera Pehuenche Territory, 25 species and traditional varieties of the biodiverse gardens/vegetable gardens have been identified and with them a network of 5 seed orchards has been installed on Mapuche Pehuenche producers' properties, 16 traditional agricultural practices were identified, the proposal for the sustainable collection of non-timber forest products (PFNM) was concluded, prioritizing the 10 most relevant products of the territory, diagnostic studies were carried out and 2 pilot properties associated with the veranada system were identified. In both territories, the training of producers, together with extension professionals and agricultural institutions, has been fundamental, enabling them to increase their skills and promote changes in the programs of their institutions. In this regard, the "Biodiversity and Sustainable Production: conservation and territorial approach" diploma course, carried out collaboratively by the GEF NIAHS projects, Conservation of Threatened Species and the FAO RLC Training Center, trained 132 professionals and gave rise to a self-learning course in which 362 people have been trained to date.

With regard to business development for goods and services associated with agrobiodiversity conservation (Component 2 of the project), a diagnostic study identified 72 enterprises that produce and market products and services with high cultural value. Of these enterprises, only 7 are in an advanced formalization category, 47 in an incipient formalization category and 21 in primary conditions, which reveals the existence of high gaps in various areas necessary to satisfy the development of a business, including aspects of enabling infrastructure such as drinking water, physical connectivity and Internet.

In institutional development and governance (Component 3 of the Project), work is being carried out with the three defined bodies, such as the Steering Committee, of which 2 meetings have been held during the reporting period, the Regional Committees, all active in the 5 regions involved, and the Local Committees, composed of community stakeholders; the latter have been adapted to the possibilities of operation and leadership present in the different municipalities. An inter-institutional agreement was signed by the Undersecretariat of Agriculture, INDAP, CONAF, ODEPA, CIREN and CONADI, which will give sustainability to the NIAHS Network beyond this project. Another very relevant fact is the incorporation of the NIAHS criteria in the Annual Work Plans of the Indigenous Development Program (PDTI) of INDAP and the Municipalities, which places the work and the NIAHS proposal on a formal level associated with the resources administered by this program.

In relation to monitoring and evaluation (Component 4 of the project), the monitoring tools contemplated in the original design continue to be applied and have been strengthened by the incorporation of a consultant responsible for monitoring and evaluation, who depends directly from FAO's Country Office and is co-financed collaboratively between different GEF projects under implementation in Chile, thus complying with one of the recommendations of the MTR. Finally, two technological developments that took place during the period should be highlighted: a) the design of a mobile application for a pre-diagnosis of farms towards an agroecological transition (PREDIAPP), which is in its final design and field-testing phase; b) an information platform linked to a territorial information viewer for the 12 communes of the NIAHS Network.

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

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

	<b>FY2022 Development Objective rating<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>FY2022 Implementation Progress rating<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons<sup>18</sup> justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<p>The project is progressing satisfactorily towards the objective of conserving agrobiodiversity in Chile through the establishment of Important Systems of the National Agricultural Heritage (NIAHS) in the High Andean and Cordillera Pehuenche macro-zones, adequately aligned with the National Rural Development Policy and with more specific instruments and programs, such as the PDTI Indigenous Territorial Development Program. Implementation is progressing as planned, especially in the components associated with the conservation of Agrobiodiversity (Component 1), Institutional Development (Component 3) and Monitoring (Component 4), while in the field of business development (Component 2) there is an important gap to be addressed.</p> <p>The project team is consolidated and fully validated in its work in the macro zones and communes involved. The health authority allows face-to-face meetings and greater freedom of movement, all of which has created a more favorable environment for the development of project activities. The project team is consolidated and fully validated in its work in the macro zones and communes involved. The health authority allows face-to-face meetings and greater freedom of movement, all of which has created a more favorable environment for the development of project activities.</p>
<b>Budget Holder</b>	<b>HS</b>	<b>S</b>	<p>The project has made substantial progress in terms of its main outcomes and appropriation from the government, reflecting a solid path towards its main objective. At the same time, the finalization of the management plans and the role of INDAP in their implementation and the application of the prediapp, contribute to strengthening on-field work with beneficiaries and local communities supporting the adoption of the NIAHS approach. In terms of the outputs, most products have been finalized or are currently being developed. Very exceptional delays or difficulties to achieve targets are identified,</p>

<sup>16</sup> **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

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

<sup>17</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>18</sup> Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

			mainly due to exogenous factors or design problems that are being properly addressed by the team.
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	The project has achieved the proposed objectives and goals. The project team , the execution institution and the implementing agency have been adequately complemented for the management and implementation of the project
<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>20</sup></b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	In general terms, the project has advanced with very few delays. The products, public goods, are useful for the institutions that work on issues related to agrobiodiversity. On the other hand, data on the agroecological performance of the productive units is being generated and the interest of related institutions has been aroused, which can facilitate the exit strategy and appropriation by governmental institutions
<b>FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<p>The project has made important progress during the reporting period, advancing with the characterization of traditional varieties and cultural practices, working with beneficiaries and with public institutions, which will be key stakeholders in the appropriation of project results. The project has also been capable to adapt to important challenges such as those derived from the social unrest in the country, changes in government administration and the global Covid-19 pandemic, searching for innovative alternatives to collect information such as the prediapp application.</p> <p>The main challenges for the last period of implementation will be to increase the participation of the private sector, and to demonstrate, within the possibilities of the project, the potential economic benefits for beneficiaries that adopt NIAHS criteria, which could be a good selling point for other potential participants and partners. These activities can be key part in the economic sustainability of the achieved results.</p>

<sup>19</sup> In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

<sup>20</sup> 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)*

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. 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. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
<b>ESS 1: Natural Resource Management</b>				
It was answered negatively in the Environmental and Social Screening (ESS) Checklist	Not considered			
<b>ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats</b>				
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</p>	<p>a) Producers have received training in workshops that have reinforced the NIAHS criteria, management plans for the sustainable use of production systems and agroecological transition methodology.</p> <p>b) 22 exchange activities were carried out between communities in each macrozone, aimed at identifying, valuing, conserving, ancestral practices and cultural knowledge of the goods and services that come from agrobiodiversity.</p> <p>c) The second version of the diploma course on biodiversity and territorial management was held for 84 public officials to promote practices that improve agrobiodiversity management. In</p>	<p>a) Implementation of management plans for productive systems, with sustainable practices that make visible the experience of improving, protecting and efficiently managing the use and conservation of natural resources and the services they provide.</p> <p>b) Continue with the activities that promote the exchange within each macro zone, which will be maintained if the COVID 19 situation allows it, all with the correct precautionary measures regarding mobility passes, the use of masks and alcohol gel, as well as the permitted capacity.</p> <p>c) Continue with the training of professionals from the municipalities and the PDTI program, which are the operational basis for project implementation.</p>	<p>a) DNP, PAE</p> <p>b) CNP, ECP, co-executing institutions</p> <p>c) DNP, ECP, FAO</p>

	agrobiodiversity approach applied to public policies.	<p>addition, workshops were held for officials of the Indigenous Territorial Development Program PDTI on NIAHS criteria, agrobiodiversity and agroecological transition methodology with a landscape approach.</p> <p>d) A mobile application was developed to carry out a farm diagnosis that evaluates the state of conservation and transition to agroecology, analyzing biodiversity, among other variables.</p>	<p>d) Incorporate NIAHS criteria in the work plans of extension teams of professionals from the indigenous territorial development program in both macrozones.</p>	d) ECP, INDAP, teams PDTI
Respects existing access and benefit-sharing measures	Identified, but not considered	The project has local committees as a local governance structure, integrated by men and women as key territorial actors and including the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples, who collaborate and are part of the validation in the access and equitable distribution of benefits.	The local committees that are part of the project will continue to participate and contribute with their representatives in the validation processes in a democratic and culturally sensitive manner.	ECP, CNP, DNP.
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.	Management plans are being consolidated for production systems such as cultivation on threshing floors and terraces, camelid livestock, Mapuche biodiverse orchards, transhumance, non-timber forest products (PFNM), and the marketing program is being strategically organized with individual and associative enterprises. In all of them, the appreciation of peasant and indigenous ways of life, conservation of agrobiodiversity and sustainable use, involving	Initiating the implementation and monitoring phase of Management Plans, together with the publication and dissemination of these experiences and results.	CNP, ECP, FAO

		cultural and ancestral productive knowledge.		
Be located such that it poses no risk or impact to protected areas, critical habitats and ecosystem functions	Not considered	In the management plans designed and to be designed, it is evaluated and considered that it does not imply risk or impact on the areas, therefore they will be located outside the National Protected Areas System, SNASPE, and will not affect critical areas or ecosystem functions. When there is any interaction with the SNASPE, there will be coordination and engagement with the government authority that protects them, which is the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF).	The measures adopted are maintained.	ECP, CNP
<b>ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
It was answered negatively in the Environmental and Social Screening (ESS) Checklist	N/A			
<b>ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture</b>				
It was answered negatively in the Environmental and Social Screening (ESS) Checklist	N/A			
<b>ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management</b>				
It was answered negatively in the Environmental and Social Screening (ESS) Checklist	N/A			
<b>ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement</b>				
It was answered negatively in the Environmental and Social Screening (ESS) Checklist	N/A			
<b>ESS 7: Decent Work</b>				
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	72 entrepreneurship that are moving towards the construction of their business plans were identified and characterized, through a training and technical assistance program. They will	The business plans will provide guidelines relevant to the conditions of each territory, favoring self-employment and decent rural work, respecting international and national legislation, promoting job security and	CNP, DNP, ECP, INDAP

	stability and autonomy for the communities.	promote employment and decent work in accordance with FAO standards. It is highlighted that in general they correspond to self-employment initiatives.	stability and promoting access to capacity building.	
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 direct beneficiaries of NIAHS, women, men, adults and youth, whether in their occupation, activity, work, business or services performed, are engaged in activities of self-consumption, subsistence or small family enterprises, in self-employment mode, there is, in general, no employer/employee relationship.	During the development and once the stages of the business plans are completed, they will be propitiated to be anchored to productive work in conditions of dignified and safe self-employment, with equity and freedom of access to capacity building, applying and respecting the national and international labor standards promoted by FAO.	CNP, DNP, Macrozonal Coordinators
<b>ESS 8: Gender Equality</b>				
The needs, priorities and limitations of both women and men been taken into account	Identified, but not considered	During the planning and development of the activities, the needs and priorities of the participants are identified in order to facilitate and motivate their inclusion, generating equal opportunities for women, men, youth and the elderly, especially in areas such as transportation, lodging and care.	Equal opportunities for women, men, youth and the elderly will continue to be created through the development of fore coming activities, considering the different needs and priorities of participants.	ECP, 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.	Equal participation and equal conditions are promoted, with a total participation in the NIAHS network of 1162 people, of which 655 are women with 56% participation in training activities, local teacher workshops, management plans, identification of practices, tours/visits, seed exchanges and marketing.	All activities will be developed under an approach that promotes equal access of women and men to productive control of resources and services, especially in the implementation of management plans and training and technical assistance activities.	CNP, ECP, DNP, INDAP.
Promotes their equal participation in institutions and in decision-making processes	Promote competencies, capacities and skills for the participation of indigenous representatives, and other social actors involved in the	The equal and democratic participation of men and women is facilitated and promoted in: - Regional Committees	We will continue to work on the policy of democratic and equal participation of women and men.	DNP, CNP, ECP, CD.

	project as well as in the project management spaces.	-Local Committees (has indigenous and peasant representatives) - NIAHS Coordination Team (71% women) -Counterparts / Steering Committee -Global participation in the NIAHS Network (56% women)		
<b>ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage</b>				
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.  b) Support and encourage the organization of NIAHS social actors - indigenous and peasant - at the local, territorial and national levels.  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.	a) The work on each production system has been respectful of the social fabric, knowledge and culture, considering the rescue of traditions and practices, which is directly related to the peasant and indigenous lifestyles of each territory.  b) In both macro-zones, work is being strengthened with local committees, whose local governance bodies include representatives of indigenous peoples and peasants. They jointly carry out the survey, planning and implementation of activities prioritized by them with a focus on the valuation of traditions, conservation of natural resources and visibility of indigenous and peasant lifestyles.  c) In both macrozones, work is being carried out to strengthen the Local Committees to facilitate coordination and interaction with public institutions to promote the sustainability of NIAHS.	a) In the remaining period of the project, the work in each productive system will be strengthened, making visible the progress made with the communities, highlighting the different roles of men, women, adults and young people at the local level in their traditions, thus valuing their way of life.  b) Maintain the process of strengthening and joint work with indigenous people and farmers in activities, planning and validation within the Local Committees, with a view to the future sustainability of the progress made in each territory.  c) Maintain the measures adopted with a focus on the sustainability of local governance and the project's exit strategy. The participation of representatives of the Local Committees in the Regional Committees will also be encouraged.	a) ECP, CNP, executing institutions  b) CNP, Macrozonal coordinators  c) CNP, ECP, Government Counterparts, Executing Entities of LOAs



Is the project designed to be sensitive to the problems of cultural heritage	Identified, but not considered	The structure, design and orientation of the NIAHS project is sensitive to the cultural heritage and the relevant issues of the agricultural communities composed of native peoples and peasants, which has persisted throughout the period, deepening in each macrozone in the identification and characterization of species; selection of sites, species and traditional varieties for the rescue, conservation and nutritional knowledge; identification and valorization of traditional practices.	This corresponds to the consolidation stage of the work carried out, making visible each activity and product that values the rescue of traditions, practices, species and varieties of the peasant and native communities targeted by the NIAHS network.	ECP, DN, CNP, executing agencies
<b>New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY</b>				

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

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>21</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Moderate	The identified risk is still valid.

***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
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<sup>21</sup> **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

## 6. Risks

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

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>22</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	<b>Institutional risk:</b> Insufficient or inadequate inter-institutional coordination at the national and regional/local levels between the public bodies involved in project implementation.	Low	Yes	<p>The project design includes coordination mechanisms (National Coordination Group, Regional and Territorial Committees) to strengthen coordination among the institutions in the intervention areas. These coordination mechanisms will bring together the key actors of agrobiodiversity at different levels. The member entities of the groups will be the object of awareness-raising and training activities for the project, which will contribute to their willingness to collaborate and cooperate. They will also elaborate work plans where they will define among others, the roles and functions of the different actors, formalize agreements and alliances of joint work and goals. In the work plans it will be possible as an activity to share information to contribute to the construction of the proposed NIAHS network.</p> <p>It also proposes the signing of cooperation agreements with different ministries and their dependencies to realize synergies, take advantage of existing experiences and optimize the use of resources.</p> <p>The training activities will serve to promote the competencies, capacities and skills of the beneficiary producers (men and women) and to empower them. The project will also promote spaces for the participation of these beneficiaries in the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes of the project to promote their appropriation. Appropriate and empowered social actors can put pressure and insist with the institutions to improve coordination in case this risk materializes.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022</b></p> <p>The support, follow-up and technical accompaniment to local governance instances, Local Committees of the NIAHS network, is reinforced, as recommended by the MTR.</p> <p>At the same time, meetings are held with the national, regional and community counterparts of the NIAHS network, maintaining an active articulation, coordination and transfer of the experiences and progress of the project. A very important action was the work and finally the signing of an inter-institutional coordination agreement led by MINAGRI and with the participation of INDAP, ODEPA, CONAF, CIREN and CONADI, an instrument that allows contributing to lay the foundations for sustainability and future governance of NIAHS.</p>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>22</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	<b>Institutional risk:</b> Changes in institutional and organizational administrations could affect the prioritization of development or commitments or objectives and affect the continuity of project implementation.	Low	Yes	<p>The commitment of the current government is shared and recognized by all sectors, regardless of political affiliation. The project will sensitize and increase the knowledge of the key actors involved and others groups, regarding the importance and relevance of the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity. Work with MINAGRI institutions and other public institutions outside MINAGRI to incorporate agrobiodiversity considerations into their policies, plans and programs, and adapt programs that operate at the local level, in a way that accepts and adopts these considerations, principles and objectives of conservation.</p> <p>Regional and local cooperation mechanisms will be strengthened, which will serve to support the continuity of the processes initiated in cases of institutional changes. Producer trainings will help to ensure that, insofar as they are more knowledgeable and aware of the heritage of the agrobiodiversity and culture, they will support the continuity of the actions initiated with the main stakeholders in incorporating the conservation and sustainable use. To the extent that the project is implemented successfully, it will help generate the interest of the new generations in continuing with their parents' activities, which will also contribute to this continuity.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022</b></p> <p>A series of actions were taken to mitigate any impacts on the project due to the change of central government that occurred in March 2022. Some of the actions are a systematization of results, awareness strategy and articulation with the new authorities to present the progress of the project, maintain the cooperation relationship at the national/ regional/local and align with the new national and regional headquarters, to strengthen the actions of NIAHS. This is maintained as an action throughout the year 2022 since the change processes are gradual. As a result, the project has been considered very relevant for the new administration's priorities, which is reflected in the fact that the Adjunct Executive Director of ODEPA was appointed as National Project Director by the Minister of Agriculture.</p>	

<sup>22</sup> Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>22</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	<b>Institutional risk:</b> Lack of interest of public officials of MINAGRI and other institutions to participate in activities for feeling that the project implies a greater work load	Low	Yes	During the design phase, a diagnosis was made of the capacities of professionals, technicians and extensionists in the intervention areas, including the collection of information on their needs and interests, which constitutes a step to generate interest in participating. The preliminary design of the trainings is based on the results of the analysis. The process of detailed design of the training during the implementation will take into account this risk and propose solutions for it. It will be important to socialize on the part of the institutional authorities of the importance of training for the achievement of the project.	<b>Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022</b> More than 200 professionals from the Indigenous Territorial Development Program (PDTI) were trained in both macrozones in workshops for updating and practical analysis of NIAHS criteria, agroecology and agroecological transition, all of which led to the institutionalization of the NIAHS criteria in the Plan of Annual Work of the PDTI and it is a reflection of the high interest that this topic arouses in their professional work. The second version of the Diploma in Agrobiodiversity was held, where 84 professionals from both macrozones were trained. At the national level, the MINAGRI institutions such as INDAP, ODEPA; CONAF, CIREN, who were joined by CONADI, signed a NIAHS collaboration agreement, which is a reflection of a growing interest.	

4	<p><b>Social risk:</b>          Little commitment shown by producers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preference for commercial varieties. Not interested in continuing traditional practices</li> <li>• Producers and organizations are not interested in promoting the commercialization of agrobiodiversity products and services</li> <li>• Producers are overworked for the proposed products and activities</li> <li>• Small producers with lower levels of development are outside the proposed products</li> <li>• Insufficient capacity transfer to achieve sustainable results</li> <li>• Low ability to effectively manage a NIAHS</li> <li>• Vulnerability in relation to the market (lack of agribusiness capacities)</li> </ul>	Low	Yes	<p>Communities have been consulted during the preparation of the project and have demonstrated their interest and willingness to participate in the activities. The project provides for participation in all phases, both in a formal and informal way.</p> <p>Training and communication strategies include actions (awareness raising, training, consultation and validation, communication materials) aimed at promoting participation and generating the interest of the beneficiaries. 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 generating and maintaining their interest and involvement.</p> <p>The diagnosis of capacities in the design phase included the collection of information on the needs and interests of producers, which is a step to generate interest in participating. The detailed design will take into account aspects such as improving knowledge about agrobiodiversity, disseminating the advantages of business formalization, associative work, the implementation of strategies, product positioning and productive alliances, productive technical strengthening, among others to generate capacities in the producers.</p> <p>The project proposals will ensure the gender focus, the incorporation of small producers of lower level of development, as well as the incorporation of young people to ensure participation, interest and empowerment.</p> <p>Territorial Committees, as instances of local coordination, will ensure the participation of local actors, and that local demands and needs are transmitted at the regional and national</p>	<p><b>Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022</b></p> <p>During the reporting period, the participatory, training, positioning and dissemination process of the NIAHS principles and the training and technical assistance actions associated with all the production systems considered continued. This has made it possible to mitigate the risk identified in the original design and increase the interest and participation of indigenous and peasant producers. As of the date of this report, 1,162 people have participated directly, 56% of them women.</p>	
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	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>22</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				levels, which will contribute to their involvement and interest.		
5	<b>Social Risk:</b> Conflicts in working with indigenous communities	Moderate	Yes	<p>Communities have been consulted during the preparation of the project and have demonstrated their interest and willingness to participate in the activities. The project provides for participation in all phases, both in a formal and informal way.</p> <p>The project will work with the associative structures of the communities, using the spaces of dialogue and work with the government. The FAO standard of joint work with indigenous peoples will be applied, including free, prior and informed consent. To ensure the empowerment of indigenous peoples, their organizations and representatives at the territorial level will be invited to participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation stages of the project. Participate in the processes of consultation and validation of interventions in the field.</p> <p>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 take into account the ethno-cultural characteristics of the indigenous communities with which it will work (Aymara, Quechuas, Atacameños and Pehuenches) in the design of the interventions. The rescue of traditional and cultural knowledge and its application is a fundamental aspect of the project.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022</b></p> <p>As recommended by the MTR, two professionals were hired to reinforce the territorial work and especially in support of the Local Committees. These professionals, both women, have skills and abilities to work with communities and specially to manage conflicts. Her professions are Social Work and Community Psychology. Added to this is the permanent work of the Macrozonal Coordinators who have experience in conflict management. It is noteworthy that during the reported period there were no conflicts in any territory of the 12 NIAHS communes.</p>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>22</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
6	<b>Social Risk:</b> Proposals to promote and develop products and services provided by agrobiodiversity generate mass tourism that dilutes the cultural and traditional richness of communities	Low	Yes	Proposals for activities under Component 2 consider that the objective is not to gain access to the mass market, but rather a narrow one 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 impacts on the territory and local communities, and sensitizing visitors on environmental, cultural and social aspects. Trainings will help strengthen beneficiaries in sustainable community tourism. Component 3 will support the municipalities to incorporate considerations on agrobiodiversity and culture and tradition in the PLADETUR taking into account the previously mentioned and others that are necessary to that effect.	<b>Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022</b>  The mass tourism to which the risk identified in the original design alludes has not occurred, since the mitigation measures for the COVID 19 Pandemic still persist and there is still a low flow of national and less international tourists at the country level. With all the training in the various production systems that to some extents are associated with tourism, they consider a sustainability approach.	



	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>22</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
7	<b>Climatic risks:</b> Possibility of occurrence of extreme events (El Niño) and natural disasters (earthquakes, climate variability and others) throughout the development of the project, involving significant changes in the natural baseline conditions of the project	Moderate	Yes	The project will promote the sustainable management of productive systems through management plans and guidelines for sustainable use. The process of identification, characterization and validation of management practices to be included in the plans will take into account the effects of climate change (those observed nowadays and those expected). The adoption of practices that favor the adequate management of soils and waters in productive systems and sustainable forest management will serve to minimize the impacts of extreme climatic events. The training will take into account the issue of vulnerability and the expected effects of climate change on intervention macrozones. The conservation of the genetic resources associated with cultivated varieties and wild varieties related to the cultivated plants that will promote the project will contribute to its resilience, reliability and adaptability, thus ensuring food security and adaptation to climate change, natural disasters and environmental changes.	<b>Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2022</b>  In the reported period, the training and technical assistance plans are applied to producers and PDTI officials in all the productive systems committed by the institutions with LOA, addressing the management guidelines, management and sustainable use, practices that favor the use adequate use of natural resources and resilience to climate change.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating <sup>22</sup>	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
8	<b>Health contingency risks:</b> The spread of the disease on a global scale (COVID-19), impedes the generation of fieldwork actions in the territories	High	Not	<p><b>Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Create WhatsApp groups with each Local Committee for communication and coordination of actions in times of the COVID 19 pandemic.</li> <li>2. A series of webinars will be held with the local committees, prior to a digital literacy process of the committee members.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>5. A virtual certificate course adapted to the health contingency will be carried out by a group of 62 professionals from the NIAHS territories.</li> </ol> <p>These mitigation measures will be promoted by NC, ND, PCT.</p>	During the first half of the reporting period, strict adherence to the measures imposed by the health authority was maintained. However, Chile reaches a high percentage of vaccination against COVID 19, which allowed an opening towards face-to-face activities, a fact that is progressively verified towards the second semester of the reporting period. On the other hand, the virtual communication mechanisms, indicated as a mitigation measure in the previous PIR, have been consolidated beyond the existence of the Pandemic and constitute a common form of communication that helps work. Finally, it is highlighted that the measures established by the health authority will be maintained according to the evolution of the Pandemic.	

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

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
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Moderate	Low	The general risk condition for the Project is rated as Low. The Project evolved in 5 of its risks to the "Low" category while 3 persist in the "moderate" category, which are structural and even global, such as the COVID 19 Pandemic or Climate Change.
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## 7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

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

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
<p><b>Recommendation 1:</b> 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.</p> <p>Adjustment proposed</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>Output-related targets</p> <p>Formulated Indicator</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>Adjustment proposal</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>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.</p> <p>Adjustment proposal</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Adjustment proposal</p> <p>Consider 10% of additional resources received from the GEF, i.e. USD 3,046,347.</p>	<p>The recommendation was accepted by Management and the changes suggested by the MTR were implemented as reported in the PIR for the year 2021. Only output 3.1.1 is in process as the additional resources to be mobilized can only be quantified towards end of project.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 2:</b> to the project team, FAO and partner institutions on the temporary extension of the project. Given the current context (COVID-19 and the political and social situation of the country at the end of 2019) and the initial delays, it is advisable to request a 1-year extension, understood as a reasonable period to achieve the stipulated targets and also financially feasible.</p>	<p>The recommendation was accepted by the Administration. The project has been extended until September 23, 2023.</p>

<p><b>Recommendation 3:</b> 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"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>	<p>The recommendation was accepted by the Administration. The measures to be implemented are the following:</p> <p>Suggestion 1: Work plans were developed in 6 of the 12 Local Committees (LC). It should be noted that not all LCs have the same level of development, due to the lack of leadership and low local population, especially in the Territory of the High Andean Cordillera. Despite this, when the CL is weak, other pre-existing local instances have been used, such as associations of local producers, so as not to overload the same people with structures and functions.</p> <p>Suggestion 2. Two professional assistants were hired for each of the territories of the NIAHS Network. These professionals are in direct support of the LCs and will continue until the end of the project.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 4:</b> 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"> <li>- 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.).</li> <li>- Suggestion 2: prioritise PDTI team professionals for capacity development.</li> </ul>	<p>The recommendation was accepted by the Administration. The measures to be implemented are the following:</p> <p>Suggestion 1: Active participation in the Regional Workshop on Important World Agricultural Heritage Systems: Sharing experiences, exploring opportunities in Latin America and the Caribbean; organized by the SIPAM secretariat on December 14 and 15, 2021. In this workshop, the experience of the NIAHS Chile Network was presented.</p> <p>Suggestion 2: The participation of PDTI professionals was prioritized in all the training activities that have been carried out, including the "Diploma Biodiversity and Sustainable Production: conservation and territorial approach" and the different courses and workshops held in the territories of the NIAHS.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 5:</b> 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Suggestion 1: request technical assistance, guidance and/or training to the GIAHS secretariat on territory selection parameters, the application process and mechanisms.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Progress has been made in receiving technical assistance from the GIAHS secretariat through the professional Clelia Maria Puzzo, Specialist of the GIAHS program, with whom two meetings were held.</p> <p>In March 2022, a Project Planning Workshop was held, with the presence of the coordination team, the institutional counterparts and the LTO Ana Posas, where the relevance of advancing in the application of a site to the GIAHS was discussed. It was resolved that further institutional development is still lacking and that it is also necessary to wait for the new government authorities to take office, since this designation is the responsibility of the State of Chile. Currently, the new authorities are in a process of raising awareness about the contents of the project and its progress, and within this framework it is expected that a decision will be made at the end of this year.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 6:</b> Recommendation 6: to the Project Team, partner institutions and FAO Chile on the strengthening of the NIAHS Network.</p>	<p>The recommendation was accepted by the Administration. The measures to be implemented are the following:</p> <p>The presence of other public actors was strengthened, such as the National Commission for Indigenous Development</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>(CONADI) and the Foundation for Overcoming Poverty (FUSUPO), both belonging to the Ministry of Social Development; the Natural Resources Information Center (CIREN) of the Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p>As for the universities and research centers, in the High Andean Cordilleran Territory, a network of institutions (not formalized) was formed with an interest in NIAHS research topics with whom a workshop was held in the reported period.</p> <p>In the field of NGOs, the links with those institutions with which they have LOAs have allowed them to expand their reach to social networks and other actors within their radius of influence.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 7:</b> 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 role of Technical Assistance and has collaborated with the Rural Development Policy and will continue to do so. However, it is not considered the role of the NIAHS project to take on this challenge.</p> <p>However, FAO Chile and the NIAHS team have undertaken joint initiatives that go in the direction of implementing the national rural development policy, such as the design of the Local Development Plan (PLADECO) for the municipality of Melipeuco or the Regional Development Plan Rural for the Tarapacá region.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 8:</b> 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 the Administration.</p> <p>The most significant progress achieved in this matter was the signing of an inter-institutional agreement led by the Ministry of Agriculture and with the participation of INDAP, ODEPA, CONAF and CIREN. They were joined by the National Commission for Indigenous Development CONADI belonging to the Ministry of Social Development. This Agreement establishes a governance model and assumes tasks associated with the coordination, training, dissemination and orientation of research under the NIAHS criteria. It also involves the integration of the GIAHS Chiloé initiative with the NIAHS National Network.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 9:</b> to FAO on the integration of crosscutting perspectives in projects executed and/or implemented.</p> <p>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 team's configuration.</p>	<p>The recommendation was accepted by the Administration.</p> <p>Considering that this is a recommendation to the FAO and suggests that it be addressed in the early stages of the projects, it is not something that directly reaches the NIAHS project. However, it is recognized that FAO is carrying out an intensive training plan on the suggested topics.</p> <p>For its part, the NIAHS project, as reported in the previous PIR, carried out a specific consultancy to train its team in the gender perspective. It has also received support from the FAORLC Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Policy Team on specific issues related to indigenous peoples.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 10:</b> Recommendation 10: to FAO on the design and start-up of monitoring systems.</p> <p>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&amp;E of the different projects.</p>	<p>Partially accepted. It is understood that this is the responsibility of FAO Chile and not specifically of the NIAHS project, as reported in the previous PIR.</p> <p>However, from the NIAHS Project and in collaboration with another GEF project "Maritime Governance", a professional was financed for FAO Chile to provide crosscutting support for the development of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for GEF projects.</p>

<p><b>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe</b></p>	<p>The exit strategy is in process, since it must be built and validated with the authorities of the new government that took office in March of this year. However, at least the following strategic guidelines will be considered or are already part of said strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-An inter-institutional agreement to make NIAHS sustainable has been signed by the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) and its associated institutions: ODEPA, INDAP, CONAF and CIREN. They were joined by the National Commission for Indigenous Development CONADI. In said agreement matters of coordination, training, dissemination and research are addressed; as well as define a governance structure of the NIAHS.</li> <li>- MINAGRI will present a budget item to the nation's budget that is discussed annually, with which it seeks to establish stable financing for NIAHS.</li> <li>-The two initiatives currently under way GIAHS Chiloé and the NIAHS National Network addressed by this project will be integrated.</li> <li>-Progress is being made in the institutionalization of the NIAHS Network and its criteria, formally incorporating them into the work plans of the PDTI Indigenous Territorial Development Program that operates in the 12 communes of the Network.</li> </ul>
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## 8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines<sup>23</sup>. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
<b>Results framework</b>	Targets were adjusted according to results and suggestions of the MTR	Reported in PIR 2021	Reported to FAO and GEF in PIR 2021
<b>Components and cost</b>	-	-	-
<b>Institutional and implementation arrangements</b>	Change the National Direction of the Project	June 2022	It is an attribution of the Ministry of Agriculture
<b>Financial management</b>	-	-	-
<b>Implementation schedule</b>	Project extension in 1 year	August 2021, as a result of MTR recommendation	Steering Committee August 2021
<b>Executing Entity</b>	-	-	-
<b>Executing Entity Category</b>	-	-	-
<b>Minor project objective change</b>	-	-	-
<b>Safeguards</b>	-	-	-
<b>Risk analysis</b>	Added risk associated with COVID 19	PIR July 2021	Reported to FAO and GEF
<b>Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%</b>	-	-	-
<b>Co-financing</b>	Withdrawal of private entity that provided minor financing	Project start	Not applicable
<b>Location of project activity</b>	-	-	-
<b>Other</b>	-	-	-

<sup>23</sup> Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>



## 9. Stakeholders' Engagement

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

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
<b>Government Institutions</b>			
The Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP)	MINAGRI dependent institution that supports the implementation work in the territories through exercising operational coordination. Member of the Steering Committee (CD) and Regional Committees (CR)	It establishes a national counterpart, regional counterparts, directly links its area heads and, most importantly, advances in the institutionalization of NIAHS by incorporating its criteria in the PDTI Indigenous Territorial Development Program that it executes in conjunction with the Municipalities.	Advance in the institutionalization of the NIAHS by incorporating it as a regular Program or a mechanism of a similar nature.
National Forestry Corporation (CONAF)	Co-executing agency, CD and CR member	Establishes national counterpart, regional counterparts	Advance in greater integration and action with the NIAHS Network
Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA)	MINAGRI institution in which the Project Management is located. Steering Committee Member	Regularly exercises the National Directorate of NIAHS	Lead the integration of the initiatives SIPAM Chiloé and the NIAHS National Network
Foundation for Agricultural Innovation (FIA)	Agricultural research financing institution in Chile, national in scope, participation in the Regional Committee	Participation in some Regional Committees	It could potentially finance an initiative associated with NIAHS and support the sustainability of the Network
National Irrigation Commission (CNR)	Regional Committee Participation	It has financed an irrigation program aimed at farmers in the territories of the Red NIAHS	Maintain and increase funding for NIAHS initiatives
Forestry Institute (INFOR)	Execution of studies in your area of competence	Conducts a study on Non-Wood Forest Products in the Cordillera Pehuenche Territory	Deepen your work in the NTFP area now by integrating SIPAN considerations. It publishes and disseminates the results of the studies carried out under the SIPAN.
Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG Biobío and Arica and Parinacota regions)	Participate Regional Committee	Within the scope of its competences, it supports camelid livestock initiatives in the Cordillera Alto Andina Territory and Transhumance in the Cordillera Pehuenche Territory	Maintain the support of the SAG
Regional Ministerial Secretariat of Agriculture (SEREMIA de Agricultura), Arica and Parinacota Region	Lead Regional Committee CR	Leads the operation of the NIAHS Regional Committee, convening the different Agricultural Services and other associated institutions	Increase its leadership at the head of the CR, even more so that it is responsible for implementing the NIAHS Interinstitutional Agreement
SEREMIA of Agriculture region of Tarapacá	Lead Regional Committee	Leads the operation of the NIAHS Regional Committee, convening the	Increase its leadership at the head of the CR, even more so that it is responsible for

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		different Agricultural Services and other associated institutions	implementing the NIAHS Interinstitutional Agreement
SEREMIA of Agriculture region of Antofagasta	Lead Regional Committee	Leads the operation of the NIAHS Regional Committee, convening the different Agricultural Services and other associated institutions	Increase its leadership at the head of the CR, even more so that it is responsible for implementing the NIAHS Interinstitutional Agreement
SEREMIA of Agriculture region of Biobío	Lead Regional Committee	Leads the operation of the NIAHS Regional Committee, convening the different Agricultural Services and other associated institutions	Increase its leadership at the head of the CR, even more so that it is responsible for implementing the NIAHS Interinstitutional Agreement
SEREMIA of Agriculture region of La Araucanía	Lead Regional Committee	Leads the operation of the NIAHS Regional Committee, convening the different Agricultural Services and other associated institutions	Increase its leadership at the head of the CR, even more so that it is responsible for implementing the NIAHS Interinstitutional Agreement
Municipality of Putre	Local Committee Member	It exercises leadership in local actions promoted by the NIAHS project. Collaboration Agreement is established	Strengthen the operation of the Local Committee and the Sustainability of the NIAHS Network in your commune
Municipality of General Lagos	Local Committee Member	Participate in the Local Committee. Support the actions of the project	Increase their participation by assuming a more proactive role
Municipality of Huara	Local Committee Member	Participate in the Local Committee. Support the actions of the project	Increase their participation by assuming a more proactive role
Municipality of Colchane	Local Committee Member	Participate in the Local Committee. Support the actions of the project	Increase their participation by assuming a more proactive role
Municipality of Pica	Local Committee Member	Participate in the Local Committee. Support the actions of the project	Increase their participation by assuming a more proactive role
Municipality of Camiña	Local Committee Member	Participate in the Local Committee. Support the actions of the project	Increase their participation by assuming a more proactive role
Municipality of Calama	Local Committee Member	Participate in the Local Committee. Support the actions of the project	Increase their participation by assuming a more proactive role
Municipality of San Pedro de Atacama	Local Committee Member	It exercises leadership in local actions promoted by the NIAHS project. Collaboration Agreement is established	Strengthen the operation of the Local Committee and the Sustainability of the NIAHS Network in your commune
Municipality of Alto Biobío	Local Committee Member	It exercises leadership in local actions promoted by the NIAHS project. Collaboration Agreement is established	Strengthen the operation of the Local Committee and the Sustainability of the NIAHS Network in your commune
Municipality of Lonquimay	Local Committee Member	It exercises leadership in local actions promoted by the NIAHS project. Collaboration Agreement is established	Strengthen the operation of the Local Committee and the Sustainability of the NIAHS Network in your commune
Municipality of Melipeuco	Local Committee Member	It exercises leadership in local actions promoted by the NIAHS project. Collaboration Agreement is established	Strengthen the operation of the Local Committee and the Sustainability of the NIAHS Network in your commune
Municipality of Curarrehue	Local Committee Member	It exercises leadership in local actions promoted by the NIAHS	Strengthen the operation of the Local Committee and the

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		project. Collaboration Agreement is established	Sustainability of the NIAHS Network in your commune
The National Indigenous Development Corporation (CONADI)	Participate Steering Committee and Regional Committees	In 2021, it joined the NIAHS Steering Committee and also signed an Inter-institutional Collaboration Agreement. Supports financing of the NIAHS initiative on camelid livestock.	Potentially given the scope of competence of the institution, it could finance development initiatives derived from the rd NIAHS and thereby strengthen sustainability
Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage	Indirect support	Provides content for heritage recognition	Could potentially support the sustainability of the Network
National Training and Employment Service (SENCE)	Participate regional committee	Integrates NIAHS criteria in calls for projects in the Alto Andean Cordillera territory	It could potentially finance an initiative associated with NIAHS and support the sustainability of the Network
Corporation for the Promotion of Production CORFO Tarapacá Region	Articulation in themes related to tourism of special interests in the province of Tamarugal	Participate in the Regional Committee through the Regional Strategic Program (PER) Discover Tamarugal	It seeks to establish a collaboration agreement to address articulation around tourist destinations that provide services with cultural identity
National Tourism Service (SERNATUR Araucanía)	Participate Regional Committee	Integrates NIAHS criteria in calls for projects in the Alto Andean Cordillera territory	It could potentially finance an initiative associated with NIAHS and support the sustainability of the Network
University of Tarapacá	Articulation of topics related to NIAHS in research processes	We worked together for the FIA project application: Tacna-Parinacota Productive Ecosystem, in conjunction with INIA and ECLAC	Incorporate SIPAN criteria in research topics carried out by the university
Arturo Pratt University	Articulation of topics related to NIAHS in research processes	Participate in the Regional Committee. Participates in instances of dialogue and field visits associated with the implementation of management plans	Incorporate SIPAN criteria in research topics carried out by the university
University Católica of Norte	Articulation of topics related to NIAHS in research processes	Participates in the Local Committee of San Pedro. Commits support in actions related to monitoring the quality of water intended for irrigation	Incorporate SIPAN criteria in research topics carried out by the university
Foundation for Overcoming Poverty Región de Arica y Parinacota (FUSUPO)	Participate Regional Committee	Collaboration agreement is established and integrated work is carried out between NIAHS and FUSUPO professionals, particularly in the development of camelid livestock	Considering its strong territorial insertion, it can be a relevant actor for the sustainability of NIAHS at the local level
Foundation for Overcoming Poverty Región del Biobío (FUSUPO)	Participate Regional Committee	Collaboration agreement is established and integrated work is carried out between NIAHS and FUSUPO professionals	Considering its strong territorial insertion, it can be a relevant actor for the sustainability of the NIAHS at the local level
Foundation for Overcoming Poverty Región de La Araucanía (FUSUPO)	Participate Regional Committee	Collaboration agreement is established and integrated work is carried out between NIAHS and FUSUPO professionals	Collaboration agreement is established and integrated work is carried out between NIAHS and FUSUPO professionals
Geoparque Kutralkura (UNESCO)	Actor with emerging relationship	PLADECO Design Melipeuco Commune, Pehuenche Mountain Range Territory	Collaboration agreement on topics related to NIAHS

<b>Non-Government organizations (NGOs)</b>			
Platform for Biocultural Diversity and Territory	indirect support	Collaboration Agreement	Development of exchange initiatives with other experiences in LA
Center for Studies and Technology (CET)	Integration to the NIAHS NETWORK	Collaboration Agreement	Support for GIAHS-NIAHS integration, technical advice for the sustainability of the NIAHS initiative
Norte Grande Corporation (CNG)	Integration to the NIAHS NETWORK	Collaboration Agreement	Technical advice for the sustainability of the NIAHS initiative
<b>Private sector entities</b>			
<b>Others[1]</b>			
Universidad Católica de Chile (sede Villarrica)	lessons learned and research needs are shared	Joint activities such as Webinars and workshops are carried out	Deepen collaboration actions through the potential organization of workshops
Universidad Austral de Chile	Research Collaboration	NIAHS participates as an initiative associated with the project Natural Laboratory Mountains of the Andes of Southern Chile	Participation in the indicated project
<b>New stakeholders identified/engaged</b>			

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

## 10. Gender Mainstreaming

### Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.


Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes	<p>As indicated in the PIR for the year 2021, during the design phase of the project, a gender diagnosis was carried out to identify the particularities of the roles of men and women in both macro-zones, especially in productive and labor activities. Likewise, during this design phase the following was highlighted: "The project will incorporate the gender perspective in all its components. The project recognizes the ethnocultural characteristics of the relevant groups in both macrozones, the role of the family in production and income generation, the socioeconomic differences between men and women, and the differences in knowledge about the environment and agrobiodiversity".</p> <p>During the reporting period, management plan consultancies and training have been carried out, which have worked under a gender approach, which is evidenced through the data presented throughout the report. In addition, the participation of women in all the activities of the project can be highlighted, specifically in the local committees, which are considered a space for governance and participation.</p>
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	<p>In the year 2021, within the framework of the management plan consultancy for biodiverse orchards carried out in the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone (MZCP), the biographies of 8 women who cultivate orchards and play a relevant role in the conservation of the agrobiodiversity of their territory were collected. In the same territory, meetings of women guardians of the seeds have been held that have allowed the sharing of knowledge and genetic material of traditional seeds.</p> <p>Also in the communications area, 10 profiles of local champion women (8) and masters men (2) have been generated, in various areas (gardens, crafts, livestock, among others) aiming to highlight that both men and women have a key role in the conservation of agrobiodiversity, 80% of these profiles have highlighted the role of women as masters of the territory.</p> <p>In the High Andean Macrozone (MZAA), seed exchange fairs are held, which, although they are open to women and men without distinction, have a high participation of women.</p>
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources		N/A

b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	<p>The contribution of the project in this area is evident in the number of women who participate in training activities, tours and local committees, the latter being the main spaces for participation and decision-making on the project at the local level. In this way, in the space of Local Committees, 49 women (52%) participate out of a total of 89 people.</p> <p>In the MZAA, specifically in the Local Committee of General Lagos, given that the internal dynamics were not allowing the active participation of its members, a new local participation structure was created where a group of women who have local tourism as a common theme, rose as leaders, thus seeking to facilitate their participation.</p> <p>In the MZCP, the fact stands out that 5 women are the ones who assumed the leadership of the installation and maintenance of the same number of seed vegetable gardens, and it is also mainly women who participate in workshops and exchange tours in the field of conservation of the seeds.</p>
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	<p>During the period of this report, work began with selected enterprises to carry out business plans that seek to support entrepreneurs to improve their sales and production levels. Regarding the selected individual enterprises, there are 37 women's enterprises and 13 men's, which gives 74% of enterprises led by women.</p> <p>In general, in both territories, when face-to-face activities are carried out, the project promotes the contracting of catering services with cultural identity from women-led businesses. In some cases, these women began to provide food services for NIAHS, which allowed them to start in the activity and continue providing services for other activities outside the project.</p>
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	<p>All the people who have participated in different project activities are reported in a disaggregated manner, taking into account producers and technical and professional teams from various areas. The figures for the reported period correspond to:</p> <p>Women: 671 Men: 553 Total: 1,224 % Women: 55%</p> <p>In relation to the Project's social networks, it can be noted that on the Facebook fan page 61% of its followers are women, while on Instagram this figure reaches 59%. In this way, it can be seen that the largest audience, in terms of viewers and followers of the NIAHS network (not direct beneficiaries) are women.</p>
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	<p>The gender competencies of the project team have been enhanced through mandatory gender courses that must be taken by all staff hired by FAO.</p> <p>During the reported year, the professionals Josefina Besomi, who is a psychologist by profession, and María Florencia Soto, who is a Social Worker, joined the team as technical support, both reinforcing work in local spaces and from a gender perspective.</p> <p>The gender competencies of the project team have been enhanced through mandatory gender courses that must be taken by all staff hired by FAO.</p> <p>At the same time, permanent support on gender mainstreaming is provided from a senior consultant from FAO country office.</p>
Any other good practices on gender	Yes	<p>It is relevant to consider that the Project Coordination Team is made up of 7 people, where 5 of them are women and 3 work directly with the communities, coordinating, supervising and supporting activities on the ground, promoting participation and decision-making by of women.</p>

## 11. Knowledge Management Activities

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

<p>Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.</p>	<p>During the 2021-2022 period, a Geographic Information System was developed and integrated into the NIAHS initiative's website that brings together relevant information from the territories that are part of the NIAHS Network, including data from the pilot sites that have been surveyed during the implementation phase.</p> <p>In addition, a call for bids was issued to initiate the process of producing publications that bring together the most relevant knowledge and lessons learned generated from the different consultancies developed within the framework of the project. These publications will be available in the communities, in a digital library hosted on the NIAHS website and in the FAO library.</p>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>Given the characteristics of the final recipients of the NIAHS Network, which are rural and indigenous communities, the communications area designed a strategy focused on the local level and has continued to work in this way during the 2021-2022 period.</p> <p>Through social networks, radio and written media (online and print), the figure of local teachers, farmers and ranchers who maintain agrobiodiversity, as well as traditional and ancestral knowledge with heritage value, is highlighted. Along with this, the work with partner institutions has been approached from a mutual collaboration approach so that municipalities and institutions such as INDAP see NIAHS as part of their own communications agenda.</p> <p>During the year covered in this report, the main success in the area of communications was to double its reach in social networks, with the presence of followers who are in the territories and are linked to NIAHS, and developing a line of discourse that emphasizes the role of women, the knowledge of the communities, the importance of biodiversity, as well as the need to advance food security.</p> <p>On the other hand, dissemination of the project on mass media has been maintained through a coordinated work with INDAP, MINAGRI and municipalities. At the same time, audiovisual, print and digital products were generated in both macrozones.</p> <p>Given the size of the NIAHS Network, the different territories and audiences it covers, it is important to strengthen and support the work of the territorial teams from the area of Communications, by doing emphasizing cultural relevance of the products generated and in the discursive line that is at the basis of this Project.</p>

<p>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>	<p><b><i>History of Mario Hidalgo Jashura, farmer from the town of Jaiña, commune of Huara in the Tarapacá Region. Alto Andina Macrozone.</i></b></p> <p>Mario Hidalgo grew up in the agricultural town of Jaiña, in Huara, but when he reached his youth, he emigrated to the city of Arica. For many years he worked as a cab driver and after the death of his mother he decided to return to work in agriculture.</p> <p>Since then, Mario has been cultivating a half hectare plot where he has animals and also grows fruit trees, different varieties of garlic, corn, artichokes, huacatay, oregano, locoto, as well as flowers that he intersperses among the vegetables.</p> <p>Thanks to his enthusiasm, the knowledge he learned with his mother and his desire to continue learning, Mario Hidalgo was chosen to be part of the pilot farms in the High Andean Macrozone of the NIAHS Network. With the help provided, he learned to make biopreparations and improve various aspects of his garden, such as the interaction between subsystems, recycling, better use of water and soil preparation, among others.</p> <p>Mario Hildalgo currently has a plot of land that he harvests for self-consumption and commercialization, but his farm is also a model of biodiversity that has served as a reference for training and encouraging other farmers in his area. Mario has demonstrated that it is possible to move towards an agroecological transition and that, as he says, "one is born, grows and dies learning".</p> <p><b>Mario Hildago Jashura, farmer from Jaiña, commune of Huara in the Tarapacá Region. Alto Andina Macrozone.</b></p>  <p>Author photography: Paulina Andrade</p>
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**Mario Hildalgo showing his property during the training of technical teams.**



Author photography: Carlos Pallacán

***Story of Delfina Curriao, seed caregiver and entrepreneur in the commune of Alto Biobío, Biobío Region. Pehuenche Mountain Range Macrozone.***

Delfina Curriao is a seed caretaker and Mapuche Pehuenche farmer. During the period 2021 and 2022 she was chosen to be in charge of one of the five seed gardens implemented by the NIAHS Network together with INDAP in the Pehuenche Mountain Range Macrozone.

This seed garden is a space where the 18 traditional varieties of seeds identified in the commune have been sown and it has also become a space to inform the gardeners of other communes and the authorities about the importance of Huerta biodiversa mapuche pehuenche.

Currently, Delfina Curriao has a production that allows her to be self-sufficient and provide seeds and food to other people in her community. In addition, she set up a hut where she receives tourists and for her charisma and ancestral knowledge she has acquired great notoriety, beyond her commune. In that sense, the NIAHS Network has allowed her to project herself as a teacher of the territory and a reference for women: "My work is important, because we have memories of the seeds and of the people who shared their seeds with us. We pass on that heritage."

**Delfina Curriao, seed guardian, comun of Alto Biobío. Macrozona Cordillera Pehuenche.**



Author photography: desconocido

Delfina Curriao, center right, with representatives of INDAP, the Regional Ministry of Agriculture and the NIAHS Network.

**Appearance in a newspaper about the Seed Encounter in which Delfina Curriao was the hostess.**

	 <p><b>Intercambio de saberes una a cuidadoras de semillas de semillas</b></p> <p>Las ginas culminan este martes, con la visita de una delegación de quince huerteros de la región de La Araucanía a la comuna de Alto Bío-Bío.</p> <p>La actividad la organiza la red de Sistemas Importantes del Patrimonio Agrícola Nacional.</p> <p><b>Desarrolla la Tithona</b> protegiendo la salud</p> <p>Alto Bío-Bío, quienes junto a un equipo de técnicos y técnicos y profesionales del Programa de Desarrollo Territorial Indígena (PDTI) han recorrido una de las cinco huertas semilleras implementadas por la Red de Semillas. Alto Bío-Bío, Melipuco, Curarrehue y Lanco.</p> <p>Estas huertas semilleras tienen especies y variedades tradicionales de las zonas comunales de las cuales se cuidan semillas en el territorio, y gracias al trabajo realizado junto a cuidadoras de semillas que conservan en parcelas gratuitas, la Red de Semillas, con el apoyo de la Fundación Biodiversidad, Alto Bío-Bío, que han organizado ginas en las cuales participan huerteros y huerteras de</p> <p>comparten en las huertas semilleras implementadas en cada comuna.</p> <p>Así, este martes se realizó la gina de ideas, de esta manera que durante estas horas ha permitido que las y los participantes conozcan estas huertas y a las cuidadoras de semillas a cargo de cada una, además de realizar intercambio de saberes y semillas, desde su labor en el rescate y conservación de la biodiversidad presente en el territorio.</p> <p>La experiencia para todos, especialmente para las huerteras ha sido muy linda, el poder reconocer, compartir experiencias respecto de prácticas que son similares en sus huertos es una forma de reconocer que en este territorio existe</p> <p>un grupo de mujeres que han rescatado y resguardado esta biodiversidad. En ese sentido, es importante dar el reconocimiento a las protagonistas de este territorio, quienes han sido las responsables de cuidar este patrimonio genético para las futuras generaciones y dar sostenibilidad a sus comunas", explicó Edgardo Chacón, Coordinador del Territorio Comunal Político de la Red de Semillas.</p> <p>Entre las huertas semilleras visitadas se encuentran: Curarrehue, Alto Bío-Bío, Melipuco, Curarrehue, Lanco, Putre, y Curarrehue, una gran cantidad y cuidadoras de semillas de</p> <p>diversas que ha participado el rescate de semillas y prácticas agrícolas ancestrales.</p> <p>Tras las visitas realizadas recientemente a Melipuco y Curarrehue, Lanco, Putre, y Curarrehue, la Red de Semillas, el PDTI de Alto Bío-Bío, con el apoyo de la Red de Semillas, ha sido el encargado de estas prácticas tradicionales que practican sus ancestros y ver que también se practican en el territorio.</p> <p>Por su parte, la división PDTI Bío-Bío, agregó: "Las huertas semilleras, tienen una gran importancia, porque se pueden conservar y rescatar las semillas, ya igual venga de una familia o de otra. También cultivos tradicionales en el valle y de los cerros muy fértiles de</p>
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p>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:  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/REDSIPANCHILE">https://www.facebook.com/REDSIPANCHILE</a>  <a href="https://www.instagram.com/redsipanchile/">https://www.instagram.com/redsipanchile/</a></p> <p>The project also has a website, hosted on the server of the Ministry of Agriculture (ODEPA) whose address is:  <a href="https://sipan.minagri.gob.cl/">https://sipan.minagri.gob.cl/</a></p>
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NIAHS Network's Biodiverse Orchards Video   Curarrehue  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bHSaVivbzd0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bHSaVivbzd0</a></li> <li>2. Agreement signed to benefit NIAHS Network farmers  <a href="https://www.aricamia.cl/conadi-arica-y-delegacion-provincial-de-parinacota-firmaron-convenio-de-colaboracion-para-apoyar-la-ganaderia-del-alto-andino/?fbclid=IwAR3Njsa4uz7iQjUme-Zmkttdht3JpUlrH9_D_L_C15IPB17pQgtQ2OoqRzDg">https://www.aricamia.cl/conadi-arica-y-delegacion-provincial-de-parinacota-firmaron-convenio-de-colaboracion-para-apoyar-la-ganaderia-del-alto-andino/?fbclid=IwAR3Njsa4uz7iQjUme-Zmkttdht3JpUlrH9_D_L_C15IPB17pQgtQ2OoqRzDg</a></li> <li>3. Traditional seed varieties are collected in the commune of Putre.  <a href="https://www.aricamia.cl/recoplan-variedades-tradicionales-de-semillas-de-la-comuna-de-putre/?fbclid=IwAR3CThtM3YZjuXs3mkmZ2kCZDzCljaKn_AxdtYogaFiUT70KebISqCsNs">https://www.aricamia.cl/recoplan-variedades-tradicionales-de-semillas-de-la-comuna-de-putre/?fbclid=IwAR3CThtM3YZjuXs3mkmZ2kCZDzCljaKn_AxdtYogaFiUT70KebISqCsNs</a></li> <li>4. ¿How should non-timber forest products be harvested in a sustainable manner? the case of pine nuts.</li> </ol>

	<p><a href="https://araucaniadiario.cl/contenido/13041/como-se-deben-recolectar-de-forma-sustentable-los-productos-forestales-no-madere">https://araucaniadiario.cl/contenido/13041/como-se-deben-recolectar-de-forma-sustentable-los-productos-forestales-no-madere</a></p> <p>5. Minister of Agriculture visits pilot farm in the Antofagasta Region  <a href="https://www.minagri.gob.cl/noticia/ministra-undurraga-en-la-region-de-antofagasta-tenemos-que-aprender-de-estos-territorios-y-de-lo-que-hacen-de-forma-ancestral-para-enfrentar-la-escasez-de-agua-y-en-un-clima-extremo/">https://www.minagri.gob.cl/noticia/ministra-undurraga-en-la-region-de-antofagasta-tenemos-que-aprender-de-estos-territorios-y-de-lo-que-hacen-de-forma-ancestral-para-enfrentar-la-escasez-de-agua-y-en-un-clima-extremo/</a></p> <p>6. Opinion column: Women Seed Caregivers  <a href="https://radio.uchile.cl/2022/03/10/mujeres-cuidadoras-de-semillas/">https://radio.uchile.cl/2022/03/10/mujeres-cuidadoras-de-semillas/</a></p> <p>7. Meeting of seed caregivers in Alto Biobío  <a href="https://www.latribuna.cl/destacados/2022/04/12/alto-biobio-intercambio-de-saberes-une-a-cuidadoras-de-semillas.html">https://www.latribuna.cl/destacados/2022/04/12/alto-biobio-intercambio-de-saberes-une-a-cuidadoras-de-semillas.html</a></p> <p>8. Successful development of a program to promote regional Pehuenche agricultura  <a href="https://www.diarioconcepcion.cl/economia/2021/07/28/con-exito-se-desarrolla-programa-que-busca-potenciar-la-agricultura-pehuenche-regional.html">https://www.diarioconcepcion.cl/economia/2021/07/28/con-exito-se-desarrolla-programa-que-busca-potenciar-la-agricultura-pehuenche-regional.html</a></p> <p>9. Workshops for communities in northern Chile seek to promote ancestral agricultural practices  <a href="https://tarapaca247.cl/2022/04/05/talleres-para-comunidades-del-norte-chileno-buscan-fomentar-practicas-agricolas-ancestrales/">https://tarapaca247.cl/2022/04/05/talleres-para-comunidades-del-norte-chileno-buscan-fomentar-practicas-agricolas-ancestrales/</a></p> <p>10. Some profiles of local male and female teachers of the territory  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=368388981980810&amp;set=a.303444468475262">https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=368388981980810&amp;set=a.303444468475262</a>  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/redsipanchile/photos/a.121615469605554/368284958271936/">https://www.facebook.com/redsipanchile/photos/a.121615469605554/368284958271936/</a>  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/Comunicaciones.Interculturales.Alto.Biobio/photos/a.1544900095526160/5605287432820719/">https://www.facebook.com/Comunicaciones.Interculturales.Alto.Biobio/photos/a.1544900095526160/5605287432820719/</a></p>
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details	<p>The vacancy to hire a communications specialist and coordinator of the project's communication strategy is currently in the publication process. For now the focal point is the national coordinator Jaime Valdés <a href="mailto:Jaime.valdes@fao.org">Jaime.valdes@fao.org</a></p>

## 12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

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

*If applicable, 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.*

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

First, there is an important clarification: the NIAHS project is carried out in two large territories, more than 2,500 km apart, where there is a presence of highly differentiated indigenous populations: a) In the extreme north of Chile, in the High Andean Macrozone (MZAA), with the presence of the original Aymara, Quechua and Lickanantay peoples; b) In the southern zone of Chile in the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone (MZCP) with an important presence of the Mapuche-Pehuenche indigenous population. In both macrozones, similar approaches are used that involve the relevant participation of the representatives of these indigenous communities in the local management instance of the project, such as the Local Committee, but also with a strong involvement in technical activities where they recover knowledge and ancestral practices, as well as exchanges between farmers are promoted.

In the MZAA, there has been a close relationship with the Aymara, Quechua and Lickanantay indigenous communities in the implementation of management plans associated with the camelid agriculture and livestock production systems. In agriculture, the species, varieties and traditional practices typical of their territories were identified together with these communities. In camelid livestock, we work with specialists who speak the Aymara language, thus allowing the contents of technical advice to be deepened. Camelid breeds were also identified using traditional Aymara practices, animal health based on ancestral knowledge and bioclimatic indicators from traditional knowledge. In the participation with the local committees, activities have been developed in the communes of General Lagos, Putre, Huara and San Pedro de Atacama with the participation of indigenous communities and/or associations of the Aymara and Lickanantay peoples, with which traditional seed exchange meetings, training in indigenous tourism, workshops to strengthen local practices or traditional knowledge for the health of camelids and the control of overgrazing in meadows and bofedales.

In the MZCP, members of indigenous communities of the Mapuche-Pehuenche people participate in the various Project activities such as Local Committees, exchange tours, design and implementation of management plans, among others. The Local Committee is the main space for governance and participation, where the involvement of indigenous communities is ensured and where the work carried out in the communes of Alto Biobío and Curarrehue stands out in the NIAHS Story, which describes how the territory is understood from the Mapuche-Pehuenche vision. Additionally, the participation of Mapuche-Pehuenche women in the conservation of the biodiversity present in the territories is highlighted, through the establishment of 5 seed orchards in each of the communes, which are in charge of women farmers and seed keepers. Along these same lines, we have participated in trafkintu (exchange of seeds and knowledge), an ancestral practice of the Mapuche people that consists of exchanging seeds and traditional varieties adapted to the territories. In this case, the project has facilitated these exchange spaces both within and between communes.

### 13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>24</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022 US\$	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project US\$
National Government	ODEPA and Regional Seremias MINAGRI	IN KIND	270,000	131,946	131,946	270,000
National Government	INDAP	CASH	20,500,000	18,198,959	1,0873,757	20,500,000
		IN KIND	700,000	656,747	35,2692	700,000
National Government	CONAF	IN KIND	500,000	400,000	Not reported	500,000
Private Sector	CIDHE	IN KIND	51,200	-	0	0
GEF Agency	FAO	IN KIND	200,000	95,000	50,000	200,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>22,221,200</b>	<b>19,505,092</b>	<b>11,408,395</b>	<b>22,170,000</b>

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

The CIDHE was a private research center that underwent a restructuring and practically ceased to exist. Consequently, it did not participate in any activity and did not concur with co-financing.

<sup>24</sup> 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.

## Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

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

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

<b>Risk rating.</b> It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
<b>High Risk (H)</b>	There is a probability of greater than <b>75%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
<b>Substantial Risk (S)</b>	There is a probability of between <b>51%</b> and <b>75%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
<b>Moderate Risk (M)</b>	There is a probability of between <b>26%</b> and <b>50%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
<b>Low Risk (L)</b>	There is a probability of up to <b>25%</b> that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.