



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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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)
Initial project duration (years):	60 months
Project coordinates: <i>This section should be completed ONLY by:</i> a) Projects with 1st PIR. b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.	N/A

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	November 7, 2017
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	September 24, 2018
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	December 31, 2022
Revised project implementation End date (if approved) ²	June 30, 2024

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 3,046,347
Total Co-financing amount (USD)³:	USD 22,221,200
Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	2,545,475
Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)⁴:	2,303,450
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023⁵	26,407,411

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

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

⁴ The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

⁵ Please refer to the Section 13 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	June 20st, 2023
Expected Mid-term Review date ⁶ :	N/A
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	April 2021
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date ⁷ :	January 2024
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	Yes

Overall ratings

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

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Moderate
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Status

Implementation Status (1 st PIR, 2 nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	4 th PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Coordinator (PC)	Jaime Valdés, National Project Coordinator	Jaime.valdes@fao.org
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GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP)	Miguel Stutzin	MStutzin@mma.gob.cl
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GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	Lorenzo Campos, GEF Project Task Manager, RLC	Lorenzo.camposaguirre@fao.org

⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd 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.

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

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 ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term TargetMid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating ¹¹
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	Outcome 1.1 Agrobiodiversity of global importance, its associated ancestral and cultural knowledge, and the goods and services it provides are conserved through the participatory implementation of a National System of Important Systems of World Agricultural Heritage (GIAHS) and National	Indicator 1 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	In both macro-zones there are farmers with production systems under a NIAHS approach, including individual plots of land, communal areas and protected areas where grazing activities take place. This area will be verified in year 1.		6,631 hectares	Total sum of surfaces under SIPAN management criteria: 13,239.5 ha (over 100% of the goal) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 summer management units for transhumant cattle in TCP: 13,085.5 ha - 16 pilot farms for camelid livestock in TCAA: 91.2 ha - 6 pilot farms for agroecological transition in TCP: 55.3 ha - 15 pilot farms for cultivation in eras and terraces in TCAA: 7.0 ha approximate. - 5 seed gardens in TCP: 0.5 ha approximate. 	HS

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic co-benefits as well.

¹¹ 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). Refer to Annex 1.

the GIAHS approach in a manner consistent with national and local development plans and the provision of local, national and global environmental benefits.	(NIAHS) in the macrozones Andino Cordillera Pehuenche and					At the time the MTR was conducted, there was no background information available to make a precise measurement of the areas that would be reached under direct impact. Therefore, in agreement with the evaluation team, the target was revised. However, the results achieved through the studies and direct interventions of the project made it possible to reach figures above the previously considered targets.	
		Indicator 2 Number of traditional varieties 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.	During the design phase, 27 and 30 types/species were selected for Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozones according to NIAHS criteria. These species do not have a finished description or characterization, and still less a description of varieties or breeds.	Andean High Cordillera Territory (TCAA): 7 Cordillera Pehuenche Territory (TCP): 9	Andean High Cordillera Territory (TCAA): 10 Cordillera Pehuenche Territory (TCP): 10	Total number of varieties characterized and conserved in seed orchards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Andean High Cordillera Territory (TCAA): 10 (100% of the goal) - Cordillera Pehuenche Territory (TCP): 24 (Over 100% of the goal) <p>A consultancy is ongoing for the establishment of seed orchards to multiply the propagation material of at least 10 traditional varieties that will be used in the TCAA. The varieties to be reproduced have already been identified and prioritized with the farmers.</p>	HS

		Indicator 3 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>Baseline and systematization of species, varieties, and breeds conserved through sustainable agricultural, livestock, and gathering practices promoted by the project: accomplished (100% of the goal)</p> <p>Considering that the baseline at the beginning of the project is zero, having defined and applied the methodology represents a 100% achievement of the final goal. The results of the application of the methodology are as follows.</p> <p>Eras and terraces in the TCAA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of traditional varieties identified: 227. - Number of varieties successfully reproduced, of the total number of varieties identified: pending (the installation of seed orchards is in process and will be completed in November 2023) - Number of varieties under conservation categories bred successfully, out of total varieties identified: pending. <p>Biodiverse orchard in the TCP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of traditional varieties identified: 100. - Number of varieties successfully reproduced, of the total number of varieties identified: 24 (24.0%) - Number of varieties under conservation categories successfully reproduced, of the total varieties identified: 16 (16.0%) <p>Camelid livestock in vegas and bofedales in TCAA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of wild animal species under best management practices: 2 - Number of domestic breeds under best management practices: 5 - Number of wild plant species under best management practices: 46 <p>Transhumant cattle farming in TCP:</p>	S
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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of wild plant species under best management practices: 23 <p>Non-Wood Forest Products in TCP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of wild flora and funga species identified: 139. - Quantity of wild plant species for food use, of the total number of identified species: 46 (33.0%) - Quantity of wild fungal species for food use, of the total number of identified species: 17 (12.2%) - Number of wild plant species for medicinal use, of the total number of identified species: 74 (53.2%) - Quantity of wild plant species for dyeing use, of the total number of species identified: 12 (8.6%) - Quantity of wild flora and funga species under best management practices: 11 (7.9%) 	
		Indicator 4 Number of ancestral and cultural management practices with an agro-ecological and gender approach, employed by the project's territorial stakeholders, including biodiversity considerations.	25 practices identified during the design phase (13 in the Alto Andino Macrozone and 12 in the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone)	At least 5 (Characterized, documented, and validated)	At least 10 (Characterized, documented, validated, and disseminated)	Total number of traditional practices characterized, documented, validated and disseminated: (79 over 100% of the goal) Period: 16 / Total accumulated to date: 79 Eras and terraces in TCAA: 26 Biodiverse orchard in TCP: 15 Camelid livestock in vegas and bofedales in TCAA: 26 Transhumant cattle farming in TCP: 8 NTFP in TCP: 4	HS
		Indicator 5 Number of NIAHS sites	0	0	At least 1	Total number of sites nominated to GIAHS: 0 (50% of the goal)	S

		nominated for recognition as GIAHS sites				It is considered that 50% of the goal has been advanced since the Government developed the evaluation process since January 2023 and decided to apply for 1 site to GIAHS. Considering this decision, an advance of 50% of the application is estimated. Now it remains to prepare the application file for which a consultancy will be hired.	
	Outcome 2.1 The goods and services provided by agrobiodiversity in the two selected macro-zones are valued in terms of their socio-economic contribution, including the benefits they provide to rural livelihoods (nutritional, medicinal, cultural and economic) in the macro zones of Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche	Indicator 1 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%	Percentage increase in the value of SIPAN products according to the methodology for the valuation of economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits of production systems: 50% (50% of the goal) In September 2022, the SIPAN PRO methodology was applied to a set of 72 enterprises that produce goods and services derived from Agrobiodiversity, distributed in both territories. This methodology considers 4 categories: environmental, cultural, enabling infrastructure and economic. From this, there is a baseline, to be contrasted with a second application that ends in September 2023, where the increase in value in these categories as a result of the project intervention can be perceived. Considering the above, it is estimated that 50% progress has been made in this result.	MS
	Outcome 3.1 The users of the project will have an institutionality that - in its planning, policies and programs - incorporates the conservation and valuation of agrobiodiversity and the agricultural and cultural heritage in the	Indicator 1 Percentage of institutions that include SIPAN criteria in their planning, policies and programmes management from the baseline	7 institutions linked to agrobiodiversity are identified. 5 of them (ODEPA, INDAP, INIA, CONAF and FIA) have partially or preferably included agrobiodiversity conservation and valuation.	86 % (6)	100% (7: ODEPA, INDAP, INIA, FIA, SAG, CONAF, INFOR).	Percentage of institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture that incorporate SIPAN criteria in their management, out of seven (7) institutions with the potential to incorporate them: 13 (Over 100% of the goal) Thirteen (13) institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture have incorporated SIPAN criteria in their management as a result of their relationship with the project: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP) 	HS

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	territories incorporated into the draft					<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Foundation for Agricultural Innovation (FIA) 3. Office of Agrarian Studies and Policies (ODEPA) 4. National Irrigation Commission (CNR) 5. National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) 6. Forestry Institute (INFOR) 7. Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG) 8. Natural Resources Information Center (CIREN) 9. SEREMI of Agriculture Region of Arica and Parinacota 10. SEREMI of Agriculture Tarapacá Region 11. SEREMI of Agriculture Antofagasta Region 12. SEREMI of Agriculture Biobío Region 13. SEREMI of Agriculture Araucanía Region 	
		Indicator 2 Percentage of government institutions outside MINAGRI that coordinate with the project and include SIPAN criteria from those defined in the baseline.	10 institutions that can be linked to agrobiodiversity and the project (MMA, MINSAL, SERNATUR, SERCOTEC, CONADI, CNCA, DGA, INAPI, GORE/CORE, CORFO)	30% (3)	60% (6)	<p>Number of government institutions outside the Ministry of Agriculture that incorporate SIPAN criteria in their management: 10 (over 100% of the goal) Period: 0 / Total accumulated to date: 10</p> <p>Ten (10) government institutions outside the Ministry of Agriculture have incorporated SIPAN criteria into their management and/or instruments as a result of their relationship with the project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI) 2. Ministry of Cultures, Arts and Heritage 3. Technical Cooperation Service (Sercotec) 4. Municipality of Putre 5. Huara Municipality 6. Municipality of San Pedro de Atacama 7. Municipality of Alto Biobío 8. Municipality of Curarrehue 9. Municipality of Lonquimay 10. Municipality of Melipeuco <p>FUSUPO was transferred to indicator 3, since it corresponds to a third sector organization.</p>	HS

		Indicator 3 Percentage of civil society institutions, universities and the private sector that include SIPAN criteria in planning, policies and programmes management from the baseline.	5 universities, at least 4 NGOs and 1 research centre that could be linked to agrobiodiversity are identified.	20% (2)	50% (5)	Number of non-governmental institutions that incorporate SIPAN criteria in their management and/or instruments: 14 (over 100 % of the goal) Period: 2 / Total accumulated to date: 14 Fourteen (14) non-governmental institutions have incorporated SIPAN criteria into their management and/or instruments as a result of their relationship with the project: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Biocultural Diversity and Territories Platform 2. Center for Education and Technology (CET) 3. Norte Grande Corporation (CNG) 4. Southern School Corporation (ESUR) 5. Rondo Foundation 6. Wiñolfe Anumka Native Nursery Network, Curarrehue 7. University of Tarapaca 8. Arturo Prat University 9. Alberto Hurtado University 10. Foundation for the Overcoming of Poverty (FUSUPO), Regions of Arica and Parinacota, Biobío and Araucanía 11. NEST. Southern Andes Natural Laboratory (5 universities are part). 12. Catholic University of Chile. Villarrica Campus with FONDECYT SIPAN 2021 project 13. Austral University with FONDECYT SIPAN 2023 project. 14. Universidad de la Frontera, 3 internship students in SIPAN TCP communes (INDAP Region of Araucanía agreement). 	HS
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		Indicator 4 Hectares of indirect coverage of traditional varieties of global significance because of dissemination and replication of experiences and lessons learned.	0		33,369 hectares	Total sum of surfaces under indirect impact of the project on a territorial scale: 292,289.7 ha (over 100% of the goal) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Native forest associated with the collection of prioritized NTFP species: 287,943.3 ha. - Wintering associated with transhumant cattle management units: 872.0 ha. - Wetlands associated with camelid livestock pilot farms: 2,400.5. - PDTI user properties with SIPAN profile directly linked to the project in TCAA (maximum area of 20 ha): 673.3 ha. - PDTI user properties with SIPAN profile in TCP directly linked to the project in TCP (maximum area of 20 ha): 400.6 ha <p>Although in the previous PIR it was indicated that the land owned by farmers associated with the PDTI would be considered as a direct impact, this report was more rigorous and reconsidered this decision, associating those areas to an indirect impact by means of rural extension activities carried out under SIPAN criteria.</p>	HS
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	Outcome 4.1 Project implementation is supported by a Monitoring and Evaluation strategy based on measurable and verifiable results and adaptive management principles.	Indicator 1 Project outcomes achieved and demonstrating sustainability	0	56% of outcomes achieved.	100% of outcomes achieved.	Arithmetic mean of average achievement percentages of results 1.1, 2.1 and 3.1, considering a maximum of 100% for each of the indicators: 77% (77% of the goal) The result is expected to be achieved by the end of the project, which is 06.30.2023. Average level of achievement in result 1.1: 80% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicator 1: 100% - Indicator 2: 50% - Indicator 3: 100% - Indicator 4: 100% - Indicator 5: 50% Average level of achievement in result 2.1: 50% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicator 1: 50% Average level of achievement in result 3.1: 100% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicator 1: 100% - Indicator 2: 100% - Indicator 3: 100% - Indicator 4: 100% 	S
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Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<p>Outcome 2.1</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The strategy reported in PIR 2022 continues. In September of that year, the SIPAN PRO methodology was applied, which considers an assessment of Environmental, Cultural, Economic and Infrastructure characteristics enabling 72 ventures located in both territories. Approximately 1 year later, the SIPAN PRO methodology will be applied again and the impact of the project action on these evaluated characteristics can be assessed.</p> <p>A consultancy will be carried out that will globally evaluate the economic, social and environmental benefits of the goods and services provided by agrobiodiversity, considering the background that other studies carried out within the framework of SIPAN have already collected.</p> <p>Also at the suggestion of the government and considering its institutionalization and sustainability proposal, an institutional management consultant will be hired to strengthen links with government institutions outside of MINAGRI, in order to increase the economic, social, and environmental contribution of these goods and services.</p>	<p>Project team (ECP), Institutional Consultant, Valuation Consultant</p>	<p>Second semester 2023</p>

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please DO NOT repeat results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
Output 1.1.1 Participatory management plans (by production system) with guidelines for sustainable use and monitoring and evaluation strategies for specific agrobiodiversity production systems and the ecosystems that support them, with a SIPAN and gender focus, in the selected macro-zones of the High Andes and the	Indicator 1. Number of productive systems with management plans with NIAHS and gender approach elaborated and validated with the local communities by macrozone Mid-term target:1	Final target: 3	Number of management plans prepared during the period: 1 / Total accumulated to date: 5 (over 100% of the final goal) During the period, the management plan for transhumant livestock was finalized, and with it, 5 management plans were completed.	
	Indicator 2. Percentage of farmers (men and women) who are familiar with management plans. Mid-term target: 710	Final target: 1,419	Number of producers who have participated in any project activity and are familiar with the management plans during the period: 281 / Total accumulated to date: 1,443 (over 100% of the final goal) Percentage of women during the period: 65.5% / Percentage of women accumulated to date: 57.2% (over 100% of the final goal)	

¹² Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹³ 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)

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

Pehuenche Mountains.	<p>Indicator 3. The percentage of farmers implementing a minimum of 30% of practices included in management plans.</p> <p>Mid-term target: 710 Final target: 1,183 (43% women)</p>	Final target: 1,183 (43% women)	<p>Number of producers that implement a minimum of 30% of practices related to management plans: 2,161/ Total accumulated to date: 2,433 (over 100% of the final goal)</p> <p>Percentage of women during the period: 44.7% / Accumulated percentage to date: 46.8% (over 100% of the final goal)</p>	
<p>Output 1.1.2 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>Indicator 1. 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).</p> <p>Mid-term target: 50% (384)</p>	Final target: 80% (614) (at least 43% women)	<p>Number of producers who have participated in some training related to agrobiodiversity, productive systems and management plans during the period: 303 / Total accumulated to date: 927 (over 100% of the final goal)</p> <p>Percentage of women during the period: 57.8% / Accumulated percentage to date: 62.6% (over 100% of the final goal)</p> <p>This report corrected an error detected with respect to the PIR 2022 report, which included technicians who were trained. However, the goal was widely exceeded by more than 100%.</p>	
	<p>Indicator 2. 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).</p> <p>Mid-term target: 35% (384)</p>	Final target: 70% (614)	<p>Percentage of surveys that reflect satisfaction with respect to the training, of the total anonymous surveys applied during the period: 97%/ Percentage accumulated to date: 93.7% (over 100% of the final goal)</p>	
<p>Output 1.1.3 Communication network for sites that host important national agricultural heritage systems with key</p>	<p>Indicator 1. Communication strategy, coordination and exchange of experiences agreed and implemented covering the communities of intervention in both macrozones with the</p>	Final target: Strategy implemented and monitored covering the 12 communities	<p>Number of communes considered in the implementation and monitoring of the communication and knowledge management strategy during the period: 12 / Total accumulated to date: 12 (100% of the final goal)</p> <p>The communication strategy is updated, dissemination in social networks is promoted, the website is updated, a large</p>	

<p>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.</p>	<p>active participation of interest groups (eg. exchange tours, meetings of curators, seed exchanges, workshops, dissemination of information generated in the product information system 1.1.4).</p> <p>Mid-term target: Strategy designed and implemented covering 6 of the 12 communities in the two macrozones</p>		<p>number of publications are achieved in different media. A more direct relationship is established with the communications teams of ODEPA, INDAP, MINAGRI, both at the central level and in the regions to expand communications towards the territories.</p>	
	<p>Indicator 2. Number of events for the exchange of biodiversity knowledge and practices within and between macrozones (annual trade fairs, tours, meetings).</p> <p>Mid-term target: -Alto Andino: 1 farmers market -Cordillera Pehuenche: 1 farmers market</p>	<p>Final target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alto Andino: 2 farmers markets (1 x year), 1 tour. - Cordillera Pehuenche: 2 farmers markets (1 x year), 1 tour. - 1 global meeting of NIAHS seed curators 	<p>Andean High Cordillera Territory (TCAA): Number of exchange fairs held during the period: 4 / Total accumulated to date: 13 (over 100% of the final goal) Number of tours carried out in Alto Andino during the period: 0 / Total accumulated to date: 4 (over 100% of the final goal)</p> <p>Cordillera Pehuenche Territory: Number of exchange fairs held during the period: 3 / Total accumulated to date: 3 (over 100% of the final goal) Number of tours carried out during the period: 2 / Total accumulated to date: 11 (100% of the final goal)</p> <p>Global: Number of national meetings of seed curators held during the period: 0/ Total accumulated to date: 1 (100% of the final goal)</p> <p>In the first stage of the project, a national meeting was held that considered the participation of seed curators from both territories, among other participants. Exchange of this nature was prevented in the two years of the pandemic. In the last stage of the project, meetings of curators will be held in TCAA and TCP with visits from reciprocal delegations.</p>	
	<p>Indicator 3. Number and type of people (men and women) mobilized</p>	<p>Final target:</p>	<p>Number of people mobilized for a tour, exchange event or inter-communal meeting.</p>	

	<p>between NIAHS sites in both macrozones.</p> <p>Mid-tem target: -Alto Andino: 10 farmers, 5 seed keepers, 1 technician -Cordillera Pehuenche: 10 farmers, 5 seed keepers, 1 technician</p>	<p>-Alto Andino: 50 farmers, 20 seed keepers, 5 technicians -Cordillera Pehuenche: 50 farmers, 20 seed keepers, 5 technicians</p>	<p>Andean High Cordillera Territory (TCAA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers during the period: 0 / to date: 88 (over 100% of the final goal) - <u>Seed Keepers</u> during the period: 0 / to date: 27 (over 100% of the final goal) - Professionals and technicians during the period: 0 / to date: 19 (over 100% of the final goal) <p>Cordillera Pehuenche Territory (TCP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers during the period: 37 / to date: 46 (92% of the final goal) - Seed Keepers during the period: 17 / to date: 22 (over 100% of the final goal) - Professionals and technicians during the period: 4 / to date: 96 (over 100% of the final goal) <p>In previous PIR, no distinction was made between farmers, seed keepers and professionals and technicians, so the 4 TAA seed keepers were counted in the farmers category.</p>	
<p>Output 1.1.4 An updated online information system (including GIS) on agrobiodiversity for NIAHS sites, traditional management practices, sustainable uses and associated cultural heritage developed and established in MINAGRI for use by all relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>Indicator 1. Online information system designed and implemented, regularly updated, and providing information on agrobiodiversity and its use at NIAHS sites (including among others: maps, species, production systems, practices), hosted in Ministry of Agriculture's servers.</p> <p>Mid-term target: system designed and commissioned</p>	<p>Final target: system functioning and in use by the actors</p>	<p>General level of development, implementation and scope of the information system made up of the website, territorial viewer and PrediApp application during the period: 100% / Total accumulated to date: 100% (100% of the final goal)</p> <p>The web page designed with the domain of the Ministry of Agriculture remains active, having been updated during the reported period: https://sipan.minagri.gob.cl/</p> <p>A mobile application for farm diagnosis in transition to agroecology was developed during the reported period, and is currently kept in operation https://prediapp.sipan.minagri.gob.cl/</p> <p>The territorial information viewer of the SIPAN Network must be loaded with updated information developed during the reported period.</p>	
<p>Output 1.1.5 Formal and informal systems of</p>	<p>Indicator 1.</p>	<p>Final target: 8</p>	<p>Number of seed orchards established and operational during the period: 0 / Total accumulated to date: 5 (63% of the final goal)</p>	

conservation of genetic resources / seeds of traditional varieties that have been conserved by peasant communities.	<p>Number of community seed banks established with seed keepers or curators.</p> <p>Mid-term target: 4</p>		<p>A consultancy is being developed to establish four (4) seed orchards in TCAA, which have a work plan to multiply propagation material of at least nine traditional varieties. In the case of the Cordillera Pehuenche Territory, the 5 seed orchards installed reach their third harvest.</p>	
<p>Output 2.1.1 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>Indicator 1. Methodology for assessing the portfolio of products and services provided by agrobiodiversity that have the potential to commercialize.</p> <p>Mid-term target: Methodology developed.</p>	<p>1 systematized product and service portfolio valuation methodology, identification of product basket and demand study, nutritional attribute studies of prioritized species</p>	<p>General level of design and application of the methodology for estimating costs, prices, supply and demand of SIPAN products during the period: 100% / Total accumulated to date: 100% (100% of the final goal)</p> <p>The project is currently completing a consultancy to evaluate production costs, market prices, perception of payment, current supply and demand of a basket of 11 products and services from the SIPAN basket in TCP, an analysis methodology that will be replicated for another ten products in TCA in the second half of 2023.</p> <p>A study is being carried out in the TCAA to determine the nutritional attributes of nine traditional varieties prioritized and to be conserved, the same as the characterizations carried out in TCP.</p>	
	<p>Indicator 2. Number of products and / or services provided by agrobiodiversity, which meet NIAHS criteria and are identified as potential for commercialization, with specific activities to improve marketing conditions and their study of potential demand, validated by local communities through participatory processes.</p> <p>Mid-term target: Alto Andino: 15 Cordillera Pehuenche: 15 (identified)</p>	<p>Final target: Alto Andino: 15 Cordillera Pehuenche: 15 (with demand studies and specific activities to improve marketing)</p>	<p>Number of SIPAN products with studies and activities to improve their commercialization. - TCAA during the period: 0 / to date: 0 (0% of the final goal) - TCP during the period to date: 11 (73% of the final goal)</p> <p>Eleven (11) SIPAN goods and services defined by each territory will be valued, 22 in total, using a methodology developed in the period, which has already been applied in TCP and will be replicated in TCAA in the following quarter. The foregoing is complemented with specific activities to improve the marketing of these products, framed in the technical support and training program currently being carried out by consultants from the team's commercial area. It should be noted that, together with this specific study for a sample of representative goods and services, activities are carried out to improve the marketing of 75 enterprises that market goods and services in both territories.</p>	

<p>Output 2.1.2 Training program in individual and associative marketing strategies (at the level of producers and territory) that considers the goods and services of the NIAHS territory developed for peasant families, producer organizations in the community and indigenous groups that participate in the production of agrobiodiversity in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche areas.</p>	<p>Indicator 1. Percentage of people (women and men) trained in organization, management and market strategies that support agrobiodiversity conservation, productive cultural knowledge, sustainable uses and improved rural livelihoods.</p> <p>Mid-term target: 50% Alto Andino: 160 Cordillera Pehuenche: 256 Total:416 (at least 43% of women - global average)</p>	<p>Final target: 80% Alto Andino: 256 Cordillera Pehuenche: 409 Total:665 (at least 43% of women - global average)</p>	<p>Number of producers who have participated in some training related to business organization and management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total during the period 337/ to date: 368 - TCAA during the period: 152 / to date: 160 (62.5% of the final goal) - TCP during the period: 185 / to date: 208 (51% of the final goal) <p>Percentage of women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TCAA during the period: 86.1 / to date: 85.6% (over 100% of the final goal) - TCP during the period: 50% / to date: 50% (50% of the final goal) - Global: 240 accumulated to date (84% of the goal) <p>MZAA: Training in innovation, project formulation, digital marketing, company formalization, creation of business plans, commercialization of goods and services, financial education.</p> <p>MZCP: Individual and associative training has been developed for entrepreneurs; these were in the following subjects: Value proposition / marketing / teamwork / digital marketing / design and marketing of rural tourism experiences.</p>	
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	<p>Indicator 2. 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).</p> <p>Mid-term target: 70% (291 people)</p>	<p>Final target:70% (466 people)</p>	<p>Percentage of surveys that reflect satisfaction with respect to the training, of the total anonymous surveys applied: 118 / Total surveys accumulated to date: 131 (28% of the final goal)</p> <p>MZAA: Total Surveys applied year: 88; Total accumulated surveys: 88 Surveys expressing satisfaction year: 88; surveys expressing accumulated satisfaction: 88</p> <p>MZCP: A survey was taken by entrepreneurship (individual + associative 30 in total) Total surveys applied per year: 30 (19 ind; 11 asoc): total accumulated surveys: 43 Total surveys that present satisfaction: 30: total surveys that present accumulated satisfaction: 43</p>	<p>The satisfaction surveys have been considered as a sample of the total number of people trained, and will not reflect the total committed target.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.3 Business development strategy with cultural relevance for positioning products and services in the market and enhancing the value of the heritage that comes from agrobiodiversity resources.</p>	<p>Indicator 1. Number of strategies for positioning products or services in the form of "routes" or "circuits" that combine a set of (biodiversity, cultural) enterprises that are linked together by the use of resources provided by agrobiodiversity validated by local communities.</p> <p>Mid-term target: Alto Andino:6 Cordillera Pehuenche:6</p>	<p>Final target: Alto Andino:6 Cordillera Pehuenche:6 (implemented on a pilot form)</p>	<p>Number of routes or circuits for positioning SIPAN ventures designed: - Alto Andino during the period: 8 / to date: 8 (70% of the final goal) - Cordillera Pehuenche during the period: 4 / to date: 4 (70% of the final goal)</p> <p>Based on the selected ventures, a circuit is being developed for each commune (12) whose emphasis is to reveal the territory and the different products and services offered at the community level. With georeferencing in Google Maps, an overview of each proposal is offered.</p> <p>Twelve routes have been addressed, one for each commune, which explains the difference between the amount reached and the amount committed. The work is 70% advanced for all routes and is expected to be completed in the next semester.</p>	
	<p>Indicator 2. Number of business plans for the formation or consolidation of enterprises of producers that put in value products or services with cultural</p>	<p>Final target: 50</p>	<p>Number of individual business plans designed during the period: 60/Total accumulated to date: 60 (over 100% of the final goal)</p> <p>The design of 52 business plans for individual enterprises was concluded in both territories. Each instrument consists</p>	

	relevance elaborated in both Macrozones.		of: 1) Characterization of the venture, 2) Canvas Model, and 3) Gap analysis and recommendations. In addition, equipment and supplies were delivered to the beneficiaries based on the identified needs. - High Andean: 30 - Pehuenche Mountain Range: 22	
	Indicator 3. Number of productive alliances or improved marketing channels for agrobiodiversity products and services established in both Macrozones.	Final target: 13	<p>Number of commercial alliances promoted or commercialization channels improved with the support of the project during the period: 11 / Total accumulated to date: 11 (85% of the final goal)</p> <p>TCAA: 2 alliances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three cooperatives are linked to the National Confederation of Cooperative Federations and Silvoagricultural Associations of Chile (Campocoop). - Three (3) enterprises establish an alliance with the Sercotec Business Center of San Pedro de Atacama. <p>TCP: 9 alliances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four (4) cooperatives are linked in a business round to businessmen from Malalcahuello - Two (2) individual enterprises are linked in a business round to businessmen from Malalcahuello - An alliance is established between the INAKEYU business center with 9 individual ventures and 6 associations - The Manos de Huililco group, Curarrehue commune, is strengthened - The Pehuenche Kudaw store, which brings together 69 artisans from the Alto BioBio commune, is strengthened. 	At the suggestion of the government and considering its institutionalization and sustainability proposal, an institutional management consultant will be hired to strengthen links with government institutions outside of MINAGRI, in order to strengthen economic and commercial alliances.
	Indicator 4. Number of producers (women and men) that commercialize products and services with cultural relevance participating and making use of the tools of business strategy (routes, business plans, alliances, brand, others). Mid-term target: 40	Final target: 200	<p>Number of producers that commercialize SIPAN products supported by means of business instruments, consultancy and commercial links during the period: 180 / Total accumulated to date: 231 (over 100% of the final goal)</p> <p>Percentage of women during the period: 85% / to date: 82.2%</p>	

Output 2.1.4 Strategy for the association of producers that offer products and services provided by agrobiodiversity and based on cultural identity, to improve access to markets and value the resources of agrobiodiversity and generate new and more income for families as a result of their traditional activities.	Indicator 1. Number of associative development schemes of producer groups to collaboratively offer traditional products or services from their territories and cultures to improve market access.	Final target: 10 (2 plans per region in the intervention)	- TCAA during the period: 14 / to date: 14 (over 100% of the final goal) The goal of 2 per region was met - TCP during the period: 8 / to date: 8 (over 100% of the final goal) The goal of 2 per region was met The design of 23 business plans for associative ventures was concluded in both territories. Each instrument consists of: 1) Characterization of the venture, 2) Canvas Model, and 3) Gap analysis and recommendations. In addition, equipment and supplies were delivered to the beneficiary organizations based on the identified needs. The distribution by region is as follows: Arica and Parinacota: 3 Tarapacá: 8 Antofagasta: 3 Biobío: 3 Araucanía: 5	
	Indicator 2. Number of producer organizations offering products and services provided by agrobiodiversity and based on cultural identity in both Macrozones. Mid-term target: 5	Final target: 15	Number of organizations that have received support in commercial and organizational management of the project during the period: 27 / accumulated total to date: 27 (over 100% of the final goal) Total TCP: 14 8 associative ventures described in the previous indicator. In addition, it includes: - Short marketing circuit with the Manos de Huililco group, Rinconada sector, Curarrehue. - -Wallung, Curarrehue - -Zomo ngen de Curarrehue - - Peasant women of Melipeuco - -Santa María de Llama Group, Melipeuco - Group Heart of Kutrakura Melipeuco Total TCAA: 13 - Jiwasan Markasa Fair - Collection cooperative - Green Gold Cooperative - Huaviña Farmers Cooperative - Aymar Warmi Association - Monta Huanapa Association - Suma Jaira Association	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Miñi miñe indigenous community - Camiña weaver cooperative - Pica Agroecological Cooperative - Coagricam - Aymar Sawuri Cooperative - Agricultural Don Eliceo 	
	<p>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).</p>	<p>Final target: At least 5 (1 per region)</p>	<p>Number of organizations that have received support in commercial and organizational management of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alto Andino during the period: 14 / to date: 14 (over 100% of the final goal). <i>Achieved one per region</i> - Cordillera Pehuenche during the period: 8 / to date: 8 (over 100% of the final goal). <i>Achieved one per region</i> <p>TCAA: Through the cooperative workshop, organizational and commercial support was provided to 4 organizations in the Tarapacá region, promoting links between the same organizations and extending their relationship with a national organization such as the National Confederation of Cooperative Federations and Agriculture and Forestry Associations of Chile, CAMPOCOOP.</p> <p>TCP: Carrying out different commercial management actions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.- Business round circuit Lonquimay – Malalcahuello. 2.- Direct commercial link between entrepreneurs (providers of products / services) with purchasing power, mainly service and tourism companies. 3.- Creation of press releases for the management of experiences and products to develop commercial actions in short distance markets. 4.- Logo, brand and product catalog development. 	

Output 3.1.1 Capacity-building training programs and workshops developed and delivered to agencies and programs under MINAGRI at the national, regional and local levels to facilitate the incorporation and adoption of GIAHS-based methodologies for the conservation of agrobiodiversity in their respective operational programs.	Indicator 1. Percentage of people (women and men) trained and trained in the application of tools to assess and use agricultural planning policies, programs and frameworks in the NIAHS Network Mid-term target: 50% Alto Andino: 27 Cordillera: 55 Total: 82 (regional level: 7, local level: 75) (at least 43% women)	Final target: 80% Alto Andino: 44 Cordillera: 87 Total: 131 (regional level: 11, local level: 120) (at least 43% women)	Number of professionals and technicians who have participated in some training related to agrobiodiversity and SIPAN criteria for productive planning and management. TCAA during the period: 105 / to date: 181 (over 100% of the final goal) TCP during the period: 69 / to date: 235 (over 100% of the final goal) Percentage of women. CAGR during the period: 58.1% / to date: 51.4% (over 100% of the final goal) TCP during the period: 55.1 / to date: 35.3 (82.1% of the final goal) Other trained Period: 301 / to date: 301 Percentage Women 54.5%/ to date: 54.5% Others trained correspond to professionals from territories other than SIPAN, for whom the opportunity to take diplomas and a short course was also opened.	
	Indicator 2. Percentage of people trained and trained in both Macrozones who are surveyed and expressed satisfaction with the methodology of teaching and quality of the process (percentage of the number of people trained in the previous indicator) Mid-term target: 56% (46 people)	Final target: 70% (92 people)	Percentage of surveys that reflect satisfaction with respect to the training, of the total anonymous surveys applied during the period: 96.3%/Accumulated percentage to date: 94.7% (over 100% of the final goal) During the period, 54 surveys were carried out. Total accumulated surveys 245, of these 232 express satisfaction (95%)	
Output 3.1.2 National, regional and local development strategies in the	Indicator 1. Percentage of INDAP development instruments incorporating NIAHS criteria.	Final target: 100% (6 instruments)	Number of INDAP instruments that incorporate SIPAN criteria during the period: 1 / Total accumulated to date: 14 (over 100% of the final goal)	

Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macro-zones incorporate principles of conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in their work plans and technical assistance programs.	Mid-term target: 67% (4 instruments)		INDAP's Transition to Sustainable Agriculture Program (TAS) incorporates SIPAN criteria, with the Araucanía and Tarapacá regions including them in greater depth.	
	Indicator 2: The legal framework in force for the instruments of promotion of INDAP allows the incorporation of agrobiodiversity. Mid-term target: 7 municipalities (60%)	Final target: 11 municipalities (95%)	Number of municipalities that incorporate SIPAN criteria in the PDTI Annual Work Plans during the period: 10/ Total accumulated to date: 12 (over 100% of the final goal) Throughout the execution of the project, 12 municipalities of the SIPAN NETWORK have incorporated SIPAN criteria into the annual work plans of the PDTI program.	
	Indicator 3. Percentage of municipalities that use methodologies to incorporate the NIAHS criteria in their PLADECO and others instruments (PLADETUR) with respect to the total municipalities incorporated in the project. Mid-term target: 42% (5 municipalities)	Final target: 83% (10 municipalities)	Number of municipalities that incorporate SIPAN criteria in their territorial planning instruments during the period: 2 / Total accumulated to date: 7 (70% of the final goal) In the reported period, the municipalities of Huara and Melipeuco update their PLADECO incorporating SIPAN criteria	
	Indicator 4. Number of initiatives (existing plans or strategies or new plans or strategies, or projects financed by the regional government) where SEREMIA has a direct participation, incorporating NIAHS criteria. Mid-term target: ≥ 1 initiative	Final target: ≥ 2 initiatives	Number of initiatives with SIPAN criteria financed by the public sector at the regional level during the period: 2 / Total accumulated to date: 4 (over 100% of the final goal) The National Commission for Indigenous Development (CONADI) financed two new initiatives under SIPAN criteria.	
Output 3.1.3 Inter-institutional coordination mechanisms established between regional and local institutions to facilitate	Indicator 1. Number of NIAHS National, Regional and Local Committees constituted with the participation of institutional and community actors, with a working regulation, and operating	Final target: 1 national coordination group 5 Regional Committees 11 Local Committees (at the community level) AP: 1; Tarapacá: 4; Antofagasta: 2 Biobío: 1; Araucanía: 3	Total number of committees established and operational (as already reported in the previous PIR): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National: 1 (100% of the final goal) - Regional in Alto Andino: 3 (100% of the final goal) - Regional in Cordillera Pehuenche: 2 (100% of the final goal) - Local Committees in Alto Andino: 2 (29% of the final goal) 	The diversity of realities in each commune has made it difficult for Local Committees as local governance spaces. Factors such as the presence of older

programmatic alignment and complementarities.	<p>periodically with annual work plans.</p> <p>Mid-term target: 1 national coordination group 5 Regional Committees 11 Local Committees (at the community level) AP: 1; Tarapacá: 4; Antofagasta: 2 Biobío: 1; Araucanía: 3 (established and implemented with regulations and annual work plans)</p>	<p>(working plan and meeting the goals of their annual work plans)</p>	<p>- Local Committees in Cordillera Pehuenche: 2 (50% of the final goal)</p> <p>In the TCAA, SIPAN is integrated into regional and macro-zonal livestock roundtables, in addition to the Local Committees of Putre and San Pedro de Atacama. In the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone, SIPAN works with the peasant group Santa María de Llaima in Melipeuco and the Sector Pewenko group in Lonquimay. This strategy seeks to adapt to the optimal local organization, which is not always at a communes level, and to promote the integration of perspectives and needs in decision-making and local governance.</p>	<p>adults, only participants responsible for their properties, leadership in other local spaces, lack of time, distances, and poor connectivity have hindered participation. Given this, it has been decided to join pre-existing participation spaces in the project.</p>
	<p>Indicator 2. Number of working agreements between institutions and the project for coordination and coordination in the territories, provision of advice, information and training, and project financing.</p> <p>Mid-term target: At least 6</p>	<p>Final target: At least 11</p>	<p>Number of collaboration agreements established with public, private and third sector institutions during the period: 0/ Total accumulated to date: 15 (over 100% of the final goal)</p>	
	<p>Indicator 3. Percentage of funds raised with the institutions with which a labor agreement was made.</p> <p>Mid-term target: 10%</p>	<p>Final target: 10%</p>	<p>Amount of resources mobilized from institutions with a collaboration agreement: US\$226,000 / Total accumulated to date: US\$271,000 (89% of the final goal, which is US\$304,634)</p>	

<p>Output 4.1.1 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>Indicator 1. Results framework of the project with output and output indicators, baseline and targets.</p> <p>Mid-term target: 8 semiannual progress reports (4 IPP and 4 IRAEP)</p>	<p>Final target: 16 semiannual progress reports (8 IPPs and 8 IRAEPs)</p> <p>-1 Semiannual Report (IPP) -1 Annual Report (IRAEP)</p>	<p>Number of reports delivered during the period: 2 / Total accumulated to date: 9 (82% of the final goal)</p>	<p>The final target of the indicator is incorrect, according to the project duration four (4) annual reports (PIR), six (6) semi-annual reports (IPP) and one (1) final report are required.</p> <p>The progress calculation should be made accordingly on a total of 11 reports.</p>
<p>Output 4.1.2 Annual work plans and their corresponding budgets are developed based on the expected Results and respective Advances and the progress necessary for their measurable achievement.</p>	<p>Indicator 1. Number of annual work plans and their budgets with progress indicators for each outcome</p> <p>Mid-term target: 2</p>	<p>Final target: 4</p>	<p>Number of annual operating plans and their budgets approved by the Steering Committee of the project during the period: 1 / Total accumulated to date: 4 (100% of the final goal)</p>	
<p>Output 4.1.3 Mid-term review and final evaluation with the aim of constructively informing and advising on the implementation of the project, sustainability considerations, and</p>	<p>Indicator 1. 1 Midterm Review and 1 Final Evaluation</p> <p>Mid-term target: 1 (Midterm Review Report)</p>	<p>Final target: 1 (Final Evaluation Report)</p>	<p>Total number of project evaluation reports delivered by external consultants during the period: 0 / Accumulated total to date: 1 (50% of the final goal)</p> <p><i>The final evaluation process will begin in September 2023.</i></p>	

the application of adaptive measures when necessary.				
Output 4.1.4 Best practices and lessons learned related to the project are systematized and disseminated to a variety of audiences and stakeholders.	Indicator 1. Number of technical reports containing good practices and lessons learned (including chapters devoted to gender equity) Mid-term target: 2	Final target: 4	Number of technical reports on the project reviewed, edited and published during the period: 1 / Cumulative total to date: 1 (25% of final goal) The editorial and graphic team of FAO has started editing the publications that include 6 technical documents, 4 manuals and 2 catalogues. As of the date of the report, 7 documents are in print. The "Catalogue of Traditional Seeds of the Mapuche People" has been finalized and can be downloaded from the SIPAN website. A co-publication agreement was signed between the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO. The number of publications will increase based on the results and documents generated during the last period.	
Output 4.1.5 A project website is established, maintained, and integrated with the institutional website of the Ministry of Agriculture to continually share specific project experiences, highlight results and progress, and facilitate replication processes throughout the project and beyond.	Indicator 1. Website of the project integrated to the MINAGRI institutional web site for the dissemination of information on the progress and results of the project and exchange of experiences. Mid-term target: Website developed, integrated to the MINAGRI website and working	Final target: Website running with dissemination of information on progress and results, sharing of experiences and facilitating replication	General level of development and updating of the project website during the period: 100% / Total accumulated to date: 100% (100% of the final goal) The SIPAN website that is currently operating was updated in its design and content with the addition of a library that houses material of interest to visitors: news, bulletins, videos and publications.	

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)

In the Agrobiodiversity Conservation area, the management proposals for the different production systems involved have been finalized and a dissemination stage is now beginning. Four seed orchards were installed at the TCAA to reproduce species and varieties at risk of conservation, with good commercial value and linked to local gastronomy. Also, in the same territory, nine species and varieties were prioritized for nutritional analysis studies and workshops were held that highlighted traditional practices such as stone construction led by local teachers and aimed at youth. Along the same lines, but in the TCP, trafikintu (exchange of seeds and knowledge) were carried out and a catalog of traditional varieties of the Mapuche people was distributed, the management plan for the summer system was finalized and additionally 6 pilot farms were installed towards an agroecological transition, which contemplated a series of trainings for technical teams.

In the field of capacity development, a third version of the Diploma on "Biodiversity and Sustainable Production: conservation and territorial approach" was started, covering 120 students, mainly from public institutions and municipalities, which ends in July 2023.

Regarding the business development of goods and services associated with the conservation of agrobiodiversity, capacity building activities for 75 enterprises is currently being carried out according to themes prioritized by the same entrepreneurs or organizations and is expected to finalize in September 2023. These are: Formalization and business model; Branding and digital marketing; Food processes and safety; Associativity and cooperativism; Textile production techniques; Innovation and project formulation. Customized construction of business plans or strategies for each venture or organization is also supported. A set of inputs or services has contributed to strengthen the productive and/or commercialization conditions according to the type of enterprise. In addition, in the case of the TCP, a study of supply, demand and consumer price perception of 11 products and/or services from the SIPAN basket is carried out and marketing channels are strengthened through business rounds, which consisted of meetings between entrepreneurs and SIPAN enterprises.

In institutional development, work continues with the three governance bodies: the Steering Committee, of which 4 meetings have been held during the reporting period, the Regional Committees, all active in the 5 regions involved, and the Local Committees, integrated by community actors. In the TCAA, SIPAN contributed to the formation of the Camelid Livestock Tri-Regional Board, which brings together communities and territorial organizations in this area, as well as public services from the regions of Arica and Parinacota, Tarapacá and Antofagasta. In addition to this, there are links with regional universities (Arturo Prat University in the TCAA and Austral and La Frontera Universities in the TCP) that strengthen research processes relevant to the objectives of the SIPAN Network. At the Government level, intense work is being done on an institutionalization proposal that considers an articulation with existing policies, the formalization of a network of Agri-food and Biocultural Heritage, a system of recognition and a targeting of promotion instruments.

Finally, considering the cumulative progress of numerous indicators that are above 100% of their target, it should be noted that the impacts of the project have exceeded the estimates considered in the original design: it was possible, for example, to reach a higher goal of area of direct impact (ha), this is due to the work carried out by the SIPAN technical team, the participation of local communities, as well as the involvement of government institutions at the local operational level, as was the case of INDAP and its PDTI program. In addition, due to that same local interaction, to which relations with the municipalities are

added, it was possible to disseminate, mobilize, train, and install practices, among many others, all above the established goals. The project approach, which recognizes the existence of local practices and a rich and varied local ancestral knowledge, without imposing recipes, is the basis of the success achieved in various indicators. Another important aspect to highlight is the overcoming of goals in the field of relations and involvement of institutional work: Organizations of the Ministry of Agriculture, outside the Ministry of Agriculture, the world of NGOs and academia, have become involved beyond the original goals, a topic that quantitatively responds very well to the expected achievements, but even so, the government hopes to deepen with a solid sustainability strategy recently proposed and that it will implement as a result of the project.

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.

	FY2023 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2023 Implementati on Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	<p>The government has appropriately assumed the leadership of the project and especially the challenge of institutionalization, advancing towards an alignment of SIPAN with the National Security Strategy for Food Sovereignty and the construction of an Agenda for the conservation of agri-food and biocultural heritage, that incorporates a formalization of the network and a system of national recognition of SIPAN or equivalent sites.</p> <p>The objective of contributing to the conservation of agrobiodiversity within the framework of the results that it proposed to achieve has been satisfactorily achieved, having transcended public policy initiatives such as a National Program for the Transition towards Agroecology, installed by the main operating partner such as INDAP and which collects the SIPAN experience as a pilot that illustrates the entire design of the program.</p> <p>Specifically, and according to the indicators established in the PRODOC, the results associated with Components 1, 3 and 4 are almost fully achieved, while in component 2 associated with the businesses of goods and services derived from agrobiodiversity, there is still a space to improve.</p>
Budget Holder	S	S	<p>Project implementation has made relevant progress during the last period, especially for component 2 where the most important gaps were identified. This, together with the government's no-cost extension request puts the project in an excellent trajectory to comply with its goals and targets. It is also worth mentioning that the executing entity (ODEPA) has developed a Project Sustainability Strategy that has been presented and approved during the last steering committee, which sets clear actions and commitments to establish formal administrative and financial mechanisms for the institutionalization and continuity of the NIAHS Network.</p>

¹⁵ **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.

¹⁶ **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.

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸	S	S	The project implementation has made relevant progress with a good achievement of goals and results. It is noteworthy the progress in the leadership of the project by the government institutions and the sustainability strategy approved and commitments for the continuity after the project finalization. The extension approved by the steering committee will allow to address the remaining challenges and consolidate the institutionalization process.
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	S	S	In general, the project has achieved good results. On the other hand, the responsible institution has assumed a leadership role in the project, but despite the extension that has been requested, the risk of non-institutionalization and poor articulation between the lead institution and other relevant bodies linked to the project remains. In addition, efforts are being made to apply for a GIAHS designation in one of the two macro-zones, but there is no discussion on how to follow up on the efforts made in the zone that will not apply. Nor have the different documents prepared been positioned, which, due to their size, are unlikely to be used by the communities. Finally, many of the goals have been surpassed, but it is expected that in the remaining months the processes that are a little loose will be consolidated.
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	S	S	The project has achieved most of its intended outcomes, even exceeding some indicators, and has established an important net of collaboration with varied stakeholders. Progress has been made in Component 2 but work still needs to be done to be able to capture important data on economic benefits derived from the intervention, which when obtained should be part of the dissemination of results from the project. It's commendable the work done by the project to demonstrate its importance to the new government administration, which has adequately appropriated the project. There is still work to be done on the institutionalization of the project, and for that a no cost extension was approved to be able to allow enough time to achieve the pending outcomes.

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

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made to comply 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. Please indicate if new 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
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
Makes a reasonable and feasible effort to avoid practices that could have a negative impact on agricultural biodiversity and genetic resources	<p>a) Give visibility to the advantages of biodiverse agroecosystems through spaces for collective reflection, exchange of experiences, training and communication activities.</p> <p>b) Promote exchange among the communities involved in the project to expand the repertoire of good practices that contribute to the resilience of traditional agroecosystems in the face of the effects and impacts of economic activities that degrade natural resources.</p> <p>c) Implement a training plan for public and municipal officials to adopt the methodologies and to understand the agrobiodiversity approach applied to public policies.</p>	<p>a) Transfer of capacities through workshops, knowledge exchanges with local teachers, and management plans per productive system, within the framework of SIPAN criteria.</p> <p>b) Nine exchange activities were carried out among communities in each macrozone.</p> <p>c) In the third version of the biodiversity and territorial management diploma, 120 students from public institutions and municipalities were trained. The training program focuses on promoting knowledge about biodiversity and sustainable territorial management.</p> <p>d) Implementation of the use of the mobile application PREDIAPP by PDTI-INDAP extensionists for conducting land diagnoses, with 523 completed to date and 289 in progress.</p>	<p>a) Return of results to national, regional, and local government institutions, as well as direct participants of SIPAN, aimed at the sustainability of the work carried out.</p> <p>b) Develop new exchange activities between and within macrozones.</p> <p>c) Closing stage of the training plan for professionals from municipalities and the PDTI program, who serve as the operational base for project execution.</p> <p>d) Transfer of the mobile application Prediapp to the governmental institution INDAP.</p>	<p>a) National Project Directorate (DNP), Equipment project coordination (ECP)</p> <p>b) National project committee (CNP), Equipment project coordination (ECP), co-executing institutions</p> <p>c) DNP, ECP, FAO</p> <p>d) ECP, INDAP, Indigenous Territorial Development Program (PDTI)</p>
Respects existing access and benefit-sharing measures	Identified, but not considered	The functioning of the local governance structure is maintained through local	Closing stage with the local committees that are part of the project, to strengthen sustainability and maintain	ECP, CNP, counterparts municipalities

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
		committees or other instances of local representation. These committees are composed of men, women, and representatives of indigenous peoples, all of whom are key territorial actors. They collaborate and participate in the validation process to ensure equitable access and distribution of benefits.	representativeness in the territory, contributing with their representatives in the validation processes in a democratic and culturally sensitive manner.	
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.	Consolidation of management plans by production system and implementation of the marketing strategy with individual and associative ventures. The dissemination stage is under development through the systematization of results and experience of the project, linked to the valorization of peasant and indigenous ways of life, the conservation of agrobiodiversity and sustainable use, involving cultural and ancestral productive knowledge.	Publication of results and lessons learned for dissemination.	CNP, ECP, FAO
Be located such that it poses no risk or impact to protected areas, critical habitats and ecosystem functions	It was not considered in the original PRODOC, but during implementation, consideration has been given in the management plans and with communities to ensure that project interventions areas do not compromise ecosystem functions or biodiversity important areas.	The measures adopted regarding the implementation and location of the management plans are maintained, together with the necessary coordination and linkage, so that it does not represent a risk or impact on protected areas, habitats and ecosystem functions.	The measures adopted are maintained, it is expected that the transfer of capacities to the sustainability communities to the measures adopted.	ECP, CNP
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
Adheres to the FAO guidelines on decent rural employment, promoting more and better jobs	To make viable the social construction of markets that make possible the sale of agrobiodiversity products, generating income, greater stability and autonomy for the communities.	75 enterprises with self-management modality have a training plan, technical assistance and provision of inputs identified in the development of their business plans, aligned with the economic contribution provided by agrobiodiversity goods and services, promoting employment and decent work according to FAO standards.	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 security and stability at work, and promoting access to skills development.	CNP, DNP, ECP, Agricultural Development Institute (INDAP)
It respects fundamental labour rights and support the application of other international labor standards, particularly those relevant to the agri-food sector	N/A	Through the development of business plans for the 74 enterprises, those who carry out their work under their own management, generally without an employer/employee relationship, promote work in dignified and safe conditions, with equity and freedom of access. capacity development, applying and respecting national and international labor standards promoted by FAO.	Once the business plans are completed, the measures will be encouraged to be applied by the enterprises.	CNP, DNP, ECP, INDAP
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
The needs, priorities and limitations of both women and men been taken into account.	Identified, but not considered	In the planning and development of activities, identification of needs was carried out to facilitate participation, inclusion, without age restriction, gender equality	Maintain the measures adopted.	ECP, CNP, DNP, FAO

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
		and equal conditions and opportunities, both in food, transportation, care and security measures.		
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.	The measure of activities that value and make visible the different roles of women and men in favor of the conservation of agrobiodiversity was maintained, promoting gender equity and access under equal conditions.	Maintain the measures adopted.	ECP, CNP, DNP, FAO
Promotes their equal participation in institutions and in decision-making processes	Promote competencies, capacities and skills for the participation of indigenous women representatives and other social actors involved in the project as well as in the project management spaces.	Participation with gender equality and a democratic approach has been available, facilitated and promoted in all spaces and levels of project participation.	Spaces for work and collaboration will be maintained based on the democratic and equal participation of women and men.	ECP, CNP, DNP, FAO
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
There indigenous communities in the project area	<p>a) Value and consolidate indigenous and peasant ways of life, highlighting their importance for the conservation of agrobiodiversity and community strengthening.</p> <p>b) Support and encourage the organization of NIAHS social actors - indigenous and peasant - at the local, territorial and national levels.</p>	<p>a) In all activities, respectful work with the social fabric, knowledge and culture was strengthened and maintained, making visible and valuing the rescue of traditions, which is directly related to the peasant and indigenous ways of life of each territory.</p> <p>b) Territorial governance made up of representatives of indigenous peoples and peasants in the Local Committees of both macrozones, is strengthened through the transfer of capacities, linkage and execution of activities focused on the appreciation of traditions,</p>	<p>a) In the publications under development, the enhancement of the work with indigenous communities of both territories will be consolidated, making visible and highlighting the importance of the different roles, practices, traditions and ways of life.</p> <p>b) Closing of the strengthening process and joint work with the Local Committees, with a focus on the future sustainability of the progress achieved in each territory.</p>	<p>a) ECP, CNP, co-executing institutions</p> <p>b) DNP, o executing Institutions, CNP, Macrozonal coordinators, municipalities</p>

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
	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.	conservation of resources natural resources and visibility of indigenous and peasant ways of life. c) The transfer of capacities and strengthening in both macrozones for the Local Committees has been maintained, facilitating coordination and interaction with public institutions to promote the sustainability of SIPAN sites.	c) As a project exit strategy, the participation of representatives of the Local Committees in the Regional Committees will be included, thus strengthening the link between these two levels of governance.	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	In both macrozones, the project is aligned to contribute to the inclusive strengthening of local priorities associated with a sustainable development of agrobiodiversity, conserving and protecting its present agricultural, ecological and cultural wealth. It highlights the identification, visibility and valorization of 79 traditional practices, identification of 327 species and traditional varieties, nutritional analysis for 12 prioritized varieties and with high local identity; 34 varieties characterized and conserved in seed gardens; selection of 9 sites for in situ conservation.	Consolidation through the systematization of results and lessons learned, made visible in the publications that will integrate the work with the communities of both macrozones and productive systems, integrating the valorization and rescue of agricultural heritage associated with their traditional management practices, sustainable uses and associated cultural heritage.	ECP, DNP, CNP, co-executing institutions
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				
	NA	NA	NA	NA

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate:

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Moderate	The identified risk is still valid.

<i>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.</i>
No grievance was received

²⁰ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit (Esm-unit@fao.org) should be contacted. The project shall prepare or amend an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other ESS instruments and management tools based on the new risk classification (please refer to page 13 <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf>)

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified during the 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 ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Institutional risk: Insufficient or inadequate inter-institutional coordination at the national and regional/local levels between the public bodies involved in project implementation.	Low	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. 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>Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023</p> <p>The governance system of the project that provides national, regional and local spaces, enables an adequate environment to facilitate the coordination of the different actors.</p> <p>Support, follow-up, technical monitoring and transfer of capacities to local governance instances, Local Committees, work oriented towards future sustainability is maintained.</p> <p>An intermediate space called the Management Committee, which brings together national technical management bodies, has been revitalized.</p> <p>The national management implements a coordination space with all the technical counterparts of the territories and the Management Team, maintaining an active and informed participation.</p>	

²¹ Risk ratings means a rating of 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 ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Institutional risk: Changes in institutional and organizational administrations could affect the prioritization of development 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 other 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.</p> <p>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>Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023</p> <p>The government is aligned with the objectives of the project with different public policy instruments, the most recent being the Sovereignty Strategy for Food Security, to which is added, in the design phase, the Agenda for Agri-food and Biocultural Heritage, and specifically the Agroecological Transition Program (TAS) promoted by INDAP.</p> <p>The Government structurally promotes the institutionalization of SIPAN, considering it reasonable to extend the project for an additional 6 months.</p>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
3	Institutional risk: 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 training 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.	Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 At the moment, the government institutions are aligned with the results and sustainability of the project. There is a high interest of MINAGRI officials at all levels, participating in local, regional and national instances, which constitute a means for sustainability, keeping active awareness, information and training, as appropriate.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
4	<p>Social risk:</p> <p>Little commitment shown by producers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference for commercial varieties. Not interested in continuing traditional practices • Producers and organizations are not interested in promoting the commercialization of agrobiodiversity products and services • Producers are overworked for the proposed products and activities • Small producers with lower levels of development are outside the proposed products • Insufficient capacity transfer to achieve sustainable results • Low ability to effectively manage a NIAHS • Vulnerability in relation to the market (lack of agribusiness capacities) 	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 levels, which will contribute to their involvement and interest.</p>	<p>Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023</p> <p>During the reporting period, a support strategy was promoted for a network of entrepreneurs from the NIAHS territories, which involved a training plan, technical assistance, and support with the provision of inputs and minor services. It was possible to raise a baseline that considers cultural, economic, environmental, and enabling infrastructure criteria, which, contrasted with a second evaluation of these criteria, will allow obtaining an assessment of the changes that have occurred because of the project intervention.</p>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
5	Social Risk: 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. 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>Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023</p> <p>In the period this risk has not been an explicit phenomenon that affects the development of work. Relations with the communities and people of the indigenous peoples have been harmonious. All the actions taken consider the participation of indigenous representatives in local participation and governance instances, respecting, valuing and highlighting culture and traditions in training instances as well as in dissemination.</p>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
6	Social Risk: 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. Training 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.	Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 The tourism promoted by the SIPAN Network is of a sustainable nature with high social, traditional and cultural value, which is not massive in nature. Added to this, the slow process of economic recovery in Chile has generated a substantial drop in tourism of all kinds. Consistent with what has been indicated, in the previous period, the training delivered, the dissemination and the relationship with local government actors such as the municipalities that support these processes, is carried out under a sustainable approach.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
7	Climatic risks: 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.	Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 The proposals for Management Plans in all productive systems considered by the project are a contribution to improving resilience to face the effects of climate change. These proposals have already been finalized and are an asset for communities, local and regional governments.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
8	Health contingency risks: The spread of the disease on a global scale (COVID-19), impedes the generation of fieldwork actions in the territories	Low	Not	Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create WhatsApp groups with each Local Committee for communication and coordination of actions in times of the COVID 19 pandemic. 2. A series of webinars will be held with the local committees, prior to a digital literacy process of the committee members. 3. The PCT, the ND, NC, LTO, BH, Administrative Technical Assistant, who will establish a virtual working mechanism to strengthen the progress of the project and the realization of the action plan. 4. Virtual meetings will be held, as long as the health conditions so require, with all the governance and management instances of the project: Directive Committee, Regional Committee, INDAP-NIAHS regional counterparts, and PDTI professionals. 5. A virtual certificate course adapted to the health contingency will be carried out by a group of 62 professionals from the NIAHS territories. <p>These mitigation measures will be promoted by NC, ND, PCT.</p>	Mitigation measures considered in the period 01 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 <p>The restrictions imposed by the government and the health authority regarding COVID-19 have been lifted. Currently there are no limitations to carrying out field activities.</p> <p>Only general, voluntary recommendations are maintained, such as frequent hand washing, alcohol gel use, ventilation of closed spaces and the use of masks.</p>	

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

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Moderate	Low	The general risk condition for the Project is classified as Low. The Project evolved in 6 of its risks to the "Low" category while 2 persist in the "moderate" category.

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

The recommendations of the mid-term evaluation, which was carried out in the period October 2020 to January 2021, have already been implemented and duly reported in the previous PIR. For traceability purposes they are repeated in this report.

TR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
<p>Recommendation 1: Recommendation 1: To the project team, FAO and partner institutions on adjustments to indicators. Adjust the following outcome indicators and output targets:</p> <p>Outcome 1.1. Indicator 1.1.1. Area (15,778 ha) of landscapes and production systems mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use considerations in the management of globally important traditional species and varieties. Adjustment proposed Outcome 1.1 Indicator 1.1.1. Area (6,631 ha) of landscapes and production systems mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use considerations in the management of globally important traditional species and varieties.</p> <p>Output-related targets Formulated Indicator Output 1.1.1 – Target 2 Percentage (60%) of farmers (men and women) who are aware of and familiar with management plans. Output 1.1.1 – Target 3 Percentage (50%) of farmers implementing a minimum of 30% of practices included in management plans. Adjustment proposal Adjust the baseline calculation to the actual number of beneficiaries of the project, that is to say, 60% and 50% of 2,365 beneficiaries.</p> <p>Output 3.1.2 – Target 2 Percentage of PDTI groups' development strategies including NIAHS criteria in relation to the total number of PDTI groups in the project macro zones. Adjustment proposal Change the measurement unit of the target from 'groups' to 'communes'.</p> <p>Output 3.1.3 – Target 3 Percentage (10%) of resources obtained from institutions based on a working agreement. Adjustment proposal Consider 10% of additional resources received from the GEF, i.e. USD 3,046,347.</p>	<p>The recommendation was accepted by Management and the changes suggested by the MTR were implemented as reported in the PIR for the year 2021. Only product 3.1.1 is in process, currently approximately 30% of additional resources have been mobilized according to the goal suggested by the MTR.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2: to the project team, FAO and partner institutions on the temporary extension of the project. Given the current context (COVID-19 and the political and social situation of the country at the end of 2019) and the initial delays, it is advisable to request a 1-year extension, understood as a reasonable period to achieve the stipulated targets and also financially feasible.</p>	<p>The recommendation was accepted by the Administration. The NTE in FPMIS was modified. A no-cost extension until June 30, 2024, was requested by the Steering Committee and was discussed and validated with the FAO GEF Unit.</p>
<p>Recommendation 3: to the project team on strengthening local committees. As a measure aimed at improving participation in governance spaces and the local anchoring of the Project, it would be advisable to reinforce the assistance aimed at strengthening local committees.</p>	<p>The recommendation was accepted by the Administration. The measures implemented are the following:</p>

<p>- 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.</p> <p>- Suggestion 2: to reinforce the presence of the Project in the territories and the assistance to the local committees, it would be appropriate to explore the possibility of hiring professionals to support the macro zones coordination, giving priority to the Alto Andina macro zone, given its territorial extension and the greater number of communes.</p>	<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 directly support the LCs and will continue until the project ends.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4: to the Project team, FAO and partner institutions on civil servants' capacity development. Replicate the diploma course for State officials, reinforce the content of the course for those who have already taken it and promote the exchange of international experiences at government level.</p> <p>- 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.).</p> <p>- Suggestion 2: prioritise PDTI team professionals for capacity development.</p>	<p>The recommendation was accepted by the Administration. The measures to be implemented are the following:</p> <p>Suggestion 1: In order to strengthen the institutionalization of the SIPAN Network, meetings were held to exchange experiences with representatives from Peru, Ecuador, Honduras and Mexico.</p> <p>Suggestion 2: A third version of the "Diploma Biodiversity and Sustainable Production: conservation and territorial approach" was carried out, prioritizing the participation of PDTI professionals. Training workshops on Agroecology and management of the Prediapp tool were also held.</p>
<p>Recommendation 5: to the project team and partner institutions on the application of territories to GIAHS.</p> <p>To meet indicator 1.1.5 'Number (1) of NIAHS sites applying to recognition as GIAHS sites on time, it is recommended to start this process during the first semester of 2021.</p> <p>- Suggestion 1: request technical assistance, guidance and/or training to the GIAHS secretariat on territory selection parameters, the application process and mechanisms.</p> <p>- Suggestion 2: engage State institutions as responsible for submitting the application and the relative importance assigned by the secretary and the scientific advisory group to local participation, ownership and governance of the site.</p>	<p>The process has taken longer than planned and recommended by the MTR. The government authorities are still in the decision process.</p>
<p>Recommendation 6: Recommendation 6: to the Project Team, partner institutions and FAO Chile on the strengthening of the NIAHS Network.</p> <p>Design and implement a strategy aimed at engaging public actors from other sectors and non-state actors (companies, universities, NGOs) in the process of setting up the NIAHS Sites Network.</p> <p>- Suggestion 1: to include strategy actions aimed at the active participation of universities, civil society organisations, companies and local social organisations.</p> <p>- Suggestion 2: to take advantage of the networks and experiences of the institutions signatory of the letters of agreement as nodes for articulating with new actors.</p>	<p>The recommendation was accepted by the Administration. The measures to be implemented are the following:</p> <p>The presence of public actors such as the National Commission for Indigenous Development (CONADI) was strengthened, which contributed more than US\$100,000 in initiatives associated with SIPAN.</p> <p>The relationship with the Fundación de Superación de la Pobreza (FUSUPO) is deepened, with whom the recognition of the Camelida Livestock as part of the Intangible Heritage of Chile is addressed collaboratively. Also, with universities such as Tarapacá in the Northern Macrozone, and those of La Frontera,</p>

	<p>Austral and Catolica Sede Villarrica, in the South, who have developed initiatives and research projects with SIPAN orientation.</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>Recommendation 7: to FAO on the establishment of multi-stakeholder and multi-level dialogues.</p> <p>In keeping with the articulation and governance challenges posed by the implementation of the New Policy on Rural Development in Chile in general and the NIAHS project in particular, it would be advisable for the FAO office, as facilitator of policy dialogues, to propose innovative methodologies to facilitate multilevel and multi-stakeholder exchanges.</p>	<p>This recommendation was partially accepted.</p> <p>FAO supports the State of Chile in its 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>Recommendation 8: to FAO Chile, the project team and partner institutions on the institutional Project sustainability.</p> <p>To take advantage of the opportunity provided by the new National Policy on Rural Development and the willingness of partner institutions, it is recommended to design and implement a strategy to ensure the institutional anchoring of the Project experience in, for example, a specific NIAHS programme financed by the State of Chile.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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>The Ministry of Agriculture designed and recently launched the National Sovereignty Strategy for Food Security. Also with the PASO contest, the Agrifood and Biocultural Heritage Agenda is designed. Both tools are the support of public policy that contains and gives sustainability to the SIPAN National Network. Finally, within the framework of the design of an institutionalization strategy for the SIPAN project, the national counterparts promote a strategy that considers the aforementioned policies and the formalization of a network of agri-food heritage, a system of recognition of SIPAN sites and coordination of initiatives of financing.</p>
<p>Recommendation 9: 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suggestion 1: the development of gender and intercultural capacities would be more beneficial if it is carried out at an early stage during the project teams configuration. 	<p>The recommendation was accepted by the Administration.</p> <p>Considering this is a recommendation to the FAO and suggests 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>Recommendation 10: 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&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", the hiring of a professional was financed for FAO Chile to provide transversal support for the development of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for GEF projects. This action was continued during this reporting period.</p>

<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize</p>	<p>The exit strategy is led by government authorities and considers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Request from the government to extend the project for 6 months, until June 30, 2024. - Scaling up the design of an Agenda of the agri-food heritage of Chile which would be part of the National Strategy of Sovereignty for Food Security. - The linking of the SIPAN initiative to a Chilean Agrifood Heritage Network, which will be formally established through an administrative act, and which forms an integral part of the Agenda. This will occur in November 2023 according to commitments established in the extension plan. - The design for recognition through a formal mechanism of national SIPAN systems and/or sites, this will also occur in November 2023. - The targeting of promotion instruments that provide financing to the initiatives considered in the SIPAN Network. - The articulation with regional instances such as the Regional Governments (GOREs) that are a source of regional financing. - The integration of the SIPAN National Network and SIPAM Chiloé initiatives. - The link with INDAP's indigenous territorial development program (PDTI) will be strengthened, which incorporates conservation and agroecology criteria in its planning and progressively uses the PREDIAPP tool designed under the wing of the SIPAN project. - Complementarily, a consultancy was carried out on an "Institutionalization Route" that began in December 2022 and ended in June 2023, providing elements on the institutionalization process and on the SIPAN-SIPAM Chiloé integration.
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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 Guidelines²². 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
Results framework	Targets were modified according to results and suggestions of the MTR	Reported in PIR 2021	Reported to FAO and GEF in PIR 2021
Components and cost	Budget review is carried out	June 20, 2023	Steering Committee June 20, 2023.
Institutional and implementation arrangements	a) National coordinator Change b) National coordinator Change c) National director change	a) March 2018 b) August 2020 c) April 2022	a. FAO/Government b. FAO/Government c. Government
Financial management	-	-	-
Implementation schedule	Extension of the project in 6 months	January 1 to June 30, 2024	Steering Committee June 20, 2023
Executing Entity	-	-	-
Executing Entity Category	-	-	-
Minor project objective change	-	-	-
Safeguards	-	-	-
Risk analysis	Added risk associated with COVID 19	PIR July 2021	Reported to FAO and GEF
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	-	-	-
Co-financing	Withdrawal of private entity that provided minor financing	Project start	Not applicable
Location of project activity	-	-	-
Other minor project amendment (define)	-	-	-

²² 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	Type of partnership	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government institutions			
The Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP)	MINAGRI institution that supports the implementation work in the territories through exercising operational coordination. Member of the Steering Committee (CD) and Regional Committees (CR)	Progress was made in establishing a national program called Transition to Sustainable Agriculture (TAS) that incorporates SIPAN criteria.	Consolidate the installation of SIPAN or a program of a similar nature (TAS) in the institution, incorporating the PREDIAPP agroecological agroecological transition farm diagnostic tool.
National Forestry Corporation (CONAF)	Co-executing agency, CD and CR member	Established national counterpart, regional counterparts	Advance in greater integration and action with the NIAHS Network
Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA)	Institution of the Ministry of Agriculture that has the national direction of the project. Steering Committee Member	Regularly exercises the National Directorate of NIAHS. Lead the institutionalization process.	Establish the SIPAN National Network (or equivalent denomination) as a regular program of the Chilean State, incorporating the GIAHS criteria.
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 fund initiatives 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	It actively participated in the development of publications associated with its competition, which are in the final stages.	Publish and disseminate the results of studies.
Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG Biobío and Arica and Parinacota regions)	Participate Regional Committee	Within the scope of its competences, it supported camelid livestock initiatives in the Cordillera Alto Andina Territory and Transhumance in the Cordillera Pehuenche Territory	keeping the support
Regional Ministerial Secretariat of Agriculture (SEREMIA de Agricultura), Arica and Parinacota Region	Lead Regional Committee	It lead the operation of the NIAHS Regional Committee, convening the different Agricultural Services and other associated institutions it also lead the regional camelid livestock table that was formed with the SIPAN contribution.	Lead the SIPAN institutionalization in the region and support the GIAHS application if it is decided by the government.
SEREMIA of Agriculture region of Tarapacá	Lead Regional Committee	It Led the operation of the NIAHS Regional Committee, convening the different Agricultural Services and other	Lead the SIPAN institutionalization in your region and support the GIAHS application if it is decided by the government.

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		associated institutions. It also leads the regional camelid livestock table that was formed with the SIPAN contribution.	
SEREMIA of Agriculture region of Antofagasta	Lead Regional Committee	It Led the operation of the NIAHS Regional Committee, convening the different Agricultural Services and other associated institutions. It also led the regional camelid livestock table that was formed with the SIPAN contribution.	Lead the SIPAN institutionalization in your region and support the GIAHS application if it is decided by the government.
SEREMIA of Agriculture region of Biobío	Lead Regional Committee	Led the operation of the NIAHS Regional Committee, convening the different Agricultural Services and other associated institutions	Lead the SIPAN institutionalization in their region and support the GIAHS application if it is decided by the government.
SEREMIA of Agriculture region of La Araucanía	Lead Regional Committee	It led the operation of the NIAHS Regional Committee, convening the different Agricultural Services and other associated institutions	Lead the SIPAN institutionalization in their region and support the GIAHS application if it is decided by the government.
Municipality of Putre	Local Committee Member	It exercised leadership in local actions promoted by the NIAHS project.	Strengthen the operation of the Local Committee and the Sustainability of the NIAHS Network in your commune. Actively participate in the GIAHS application process if the government decides to apply for the TCAA.
Municipality of General Lagos	Local Committee Member	Participated 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	Participated 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 exercised leadership in local actions promoted by the NIAHS project. Collaboration Agreement was established	Strengthen the operation of the Local Committee and the Sustainability of the NIAHS Network in your commune. Actively participate in the GIAHS application process if the government decides to apply for the TCAA
Municipality of Alto Biobío	Local Committee Member	It exercised leadership in local actions promoted by the NIAHS project. Collaboration Agreement was established	Strengthen the operation of the Local Committee and the Sustainability of the NIAHS Network in your commune

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			Actively participate in the GIAHS application process if the government decides to apply for the TCAA
Municipality of Lonquimay	Local Committee Member	It exercised 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. Actively participate in the GIAHS application process if the government decides to apply for the TCAA
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. Actively participate in the GIAHS application process if the government decides to apply for the TCAA
Municipality of Curarrehue	Local Committee Member	It exercised leadership in local actions promoted by the NIAHS project. Collaboration Agreement was established	Strengthen the operation of the Local Committee and the Sustainability of the NIAHS Network in your commune. Actively participate in the GIAHS application process if the government decides to apply for the TCAA
The National Indigenous Development Corporation (CONADI)	Participate Steering Committee and Regional Committees	Through co-financing, it supported the development of camelid livestock in the TCAA and the monitoring and establishment of seed orchards in the TCP.	Provide financing to SIPAN Network initiatives. Incorporate as a main member of the governance and sustainability of the SIPAN National Network, beyond the GEF project.
Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage	Indirect support	Link with the National Cultural Heritage Service for the presentation of a citizen application that seeks recognition of the camelid livestock system to the Intangible Cultural Heritage Registry	Direct linkage is projected as part of the sustainability and institutionalization strategy
National Tourism Service (SERNATUR Araucanía)	Participate Regional Committee	Integrated NIAHS criteria in calls for projects in the Alto Andean Cordillera territory	Link the SIPAN initiative with the regulations and instruments available.
Subsecretary de Agricultura	First level leader in the MINAGRI hierarchy	Participated in the design of the institutionalization of SIPAN	To be one of the main leaders of the institutionalization of the SIPAN Network.
NGOs²³			
Platform for Biocultural Diversity and Territory	indirect support	Collaboration Agreement	Realization, within reciprocal possibilities, of training activities (webinars) associated with SIPAN
Center for Studies and Technology (CET)	Integration to the NIAHS NETWORK	Collaboration Agreement	Collaboration in the sustainability of the SIPAN Network
Norte Grande Corporation (CNG)	Integration to the NIAHS NETWORK	Collaboration Agreement	Collaboration in the sustainability of the SIPAN Network

²³ Non-government organizations

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Foundation for Overcoming Poverty Región de Arica y Parinacota (FUSUPO)	Participate Regional Committee	Work is being done on the application of the camelid livestock system to the National Registry of Intangible Heritage administered by the Ministry of Arts, Cultures and Heritage.	Give continuity to the follow-up of SIPAN in the territory, considering that they carry out medium-term work plans, integrating young professionals.
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	Give continuity to the follow-up of SIPAN in the territory, considering that they carry out medium-term work plans, integrating young professionals.
Foundation for Overcoming Poverty Región de La Araucanía (FUSUPO)	Participate Regional Committee	SIPAN themes are incorporated into the work planning of FUSUPO professionals	Give continuity to the follow-up of SIPAN in the territory, considering that they carry out medium-term work plans, integrating young professionals.
Private sector entities - (Universities)			
Tarapacá university	Articulation of topics related to NIAHS in research processes	Participation in the Regional Committee and links with the Transfer and Licensing Office. Research topics are diagnosed.	Develop undergraduate and postgraduate theses.
Arturo Pratt University	Articulation of topics related to NIAHS in research processes	Participation in the Regional Committee and links through the ANID Lab Ancestral project. Roadmap and project portfolio is generated.	Develop identified projects
Católica of Norte University	Articulation of topics related to NIAHS in research processes	Participation in the Local Committee of San Pedro de Atacama through a link with the Salar de Atacama Observatory	Contribute to research processes and local governance related to water resources.
Southern University of 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 In addition, the FONDECYT project is awarded, which integrates SIPAN 2023 considerations
Catholic University of Chile, Villarrica Campus	Research Collaboration	NIAHS participates as an initiative associated with the project Natural Laboratory Mountains of the Andes of Southern Chile.	Develop identified projects
Others²⁴			
Undersecretary of Tourism	Articulation at the national level	Conversations between the National Directorate (ODEPA) and the Undersecretary of Tourism	Join the SIPAN National Network
Technical Cooperation Service (SERCOTEC)	Articulation at the territorial level	Supports business development of enterprises in both territories through its "Business Centers"	Formalize your participation in the CR
Geoparque Kutalkura (UNESCO)	Actor with emerging relationship	PLADECO Design Melipeuco Commune, Pehuenche Mountain Range Territory	Collaboration agreement on topics related to NIAHS

²⁴ 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

New stakeholders identified			

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>During the execution of the project, various consultancies and training on management plans have been carried out, working from a gender perspective, as evidenced in the data presented in this report. The participation of women in activities related to various orchards stands out, where they play a key role as caretakers and guardians of seeds.</p> <p>In addition, it is important to highlight the participation of women in all project activities, especially in local committees, which are considered spaces for governance and participation. These committees provide a platform for women to have a voice and contribute to decision-making processes.</p> <p>The project's commitment to gender inclusion is essential to promote equality and recognize the valuable contributions of women in sustainable agriculture and the preservation of biodiversity. By enhancing their participation, the project encourages a more inclusive and equitable approach to farming practices, ultimately improving the resilience and overall success of the project.</p>
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	<p>During the reporting period, recognition diplomas were awarded to 22 local teachers in the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone, acknowledging their work in the garden and their care and protection of seeds, recognizing them as seed keepers. In the Altoandina and Precordillera Norte Macrozone, the 4 selected gardens for the implementation of in-situ seed conservation centers are led by women. As part of the same consultancy, workshops on seed conservation and exchange were conducted, with a high participation of women, although open to both men and women.</p> <p>In the field of communications, audiovisual capsules were created in the context of seed gardens and verandas, with the aim of highlighting the preservation of traditional practices that have been passed down from generation to generation. Both men and women participate in these videos, highlighting the role of women as garden caretakers, food providers, and their crucial role in animal transhumance towards the high mountain grazing areas (veranadas).</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>During this reporting period, notable achievements in the MZCP include 5 women assuming leadership roles in piloting agroecological transition on farms, while 4 women in the MZAA took charge of in-situ seed conservation centers. These farms and centers will serve as spaces for farmers and technical teams to educate neighboring farmers about farm management and community seed conservation. These women will play a crucial leadership role in conserving local seeds.</p> <p>In the local governance spaces implemented by the project, in both macrozones, there is a majority participation of women (54.3% women), these are important spaces to put into practice decision-making and planning of collective actions, leadership, social relations, dialogue and conflict resolution.</p>
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	<p>In this report, work continues with companies to carry out business plans that seek to support entrepreneurs to improve their sales and production levels. Regarding the individual companies that were supported during this period, there are 38 women's companies and 14 men's, which gives 73% of companies run 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 companies led by women. In some cases, these women began to provide food services for NIAHS, which allowed them to start 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 the different activities of the project are reported in a disaggregated manner, taking into account producers and technical and professional teams from various areas. The values for the reported period correspond to:</p> <p>Women: 184 Men: 96 Total: 281 % Women: 65,5%</p> <p>In relation to the Project's social networks, it can be noted that on the Facebook fan page 62% of its followers are women, while on Instagram this figure reaches 59%. In this way, it can be observed 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 to be taken by all staff recruited by FAO.</p> <p>At the same time, a main consultant from the FAO country office provides permanent support by incorporating the gender perspective.</p>
Any other good practices on gender	Yes	<p>The project team is made up of 11 people, 7 of them are women and 3 work directly with the communities. The entire team promotes leadership and female participation. It is also noted that of the counterpart institutions of 4 professionals, 3 are women and the national director of the project is a woman.</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 period 2022 - 2023, the process of preparing 12 publications began; these account for the different consultancies in the territories of the SIPAN initiative and which, among others, correspond to Management Plans for Camelid Livestock, Agriculture System in Eras and Terrace, La Huerta Pehuenche, Non-Wood Forest Products, Traditional Seeds. The objective is to transfer the lessons learned through different platforms to the audiences and publics for the knowledge and dissemination of the SIPAN initiative. The publications will all be available in digital format and some in print format. These publications are made within the framework of a Co-publication Agreement signed between FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile.</p> <p>Another system used for knowledge management is the design of bulletins with relevant information, activities and milestones for each territory that is part of the NIAHS Network. These newsletters are distributed bimonthly to key stakeholders, professionals, and authorities at the local, regional, and national levels.</p> <p>There is also a website for the project (https://sipan.minagri.gob.cl/) and an active participation in social networks through Facebook and Instagram.</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 that it is the last year of execution of the NIAHS initiative, an advocacy communication plan was designed with the objective of making visible the progress (to date), results and milestones that are typical of this last year. On the other hand, the strategy of keeping the final recipients of the territories informed regarding different SIPAN topics using the media, social networks, own websites. FAO and partner institutions is still valid from the initial communications plan.</p> <p>The main achievements during this period have been the coverage in press releases in different national, regional and community media, with wide coverage of the Trafkintu held in Alto Biobío, where the first FAO publication corresponding to the Catalog of Traditional Seeds was launched. of the Mapuche people.</p> <p>In addition to the wide coverage by the denomination as intangible heritage, in the TCAA, by the Ministry of Culture and the Arts of the Camelida Livestock System.</p> <p>The micro-documentaries made on Biodiverse Orchards and Transhumance of animals to Veranadas have also had a very good reception in the audience. To date, the following have been published on our social networks and youtube channel of FAO Chile:</p> <p>Videos about biodiverse orchards Melipeuco Videos about biodiverse orchards Alto Biobio Videos about transhumance of animals to Veranadas Melipeuco</p>

	<p>Video about transhumance of animals to Veranadas Lonquimay</p> <p>All these strategic actions have had a positive impact on social networks, which has led to an increase in the number of followers on Instagram of the SIPAN account.</p> <p>A strategic communication alliance was promoted with PASO, INDAP and MINAGRI, not only from the central level but also from the SIPAN regions, to collaboratively publish the different press releases either on the websites as well as in regional and community media.</p> <p>Finally, the presence of the SIPAN brand was reinforced with products of recurrent use by the participants, such as bags for transporting products from the garden, bags for storing seeds, hats for garden work, notebooks, notepads for training, brochures and informative/educational posters.</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><i>NIAHS Women Farmers' History</i></p> <p><i>Within the framework of the commemoration of World Women's Day, a farmer and an artisan highlight the support of the NIAHS initiative.</i></p> <p><i>History of Claudia Manquel Huenchucan, artisan from the Alto Bío Bío commune, Bío Bío Region, Cordillera Pehuenche Territory</i></p> <p>Claudia Luz Manquel Huenchucan, a woman from the Pehuenche Mountain Range Territory of Alto Biobío in the Ralco Lepoy sector, is a renowned artisan who works in Textile Crafts, with design in Ñimin. She also belongs to the group We Rayin, where they work with textile crafts, with Ñimin, which is design or Mapuche. For Claudia Manquel, the SIPAN project means the rescue of the identity of the communities. "For our group, SIPAN is a recent look and vision of the work we do in the group. It is a support and validation for women; it empowers us to publicize what we do and that they value our work. It has given us a space to exhibit our work and have more possibilities to market our products, as is the case with the Ruka Pewenche Kudaw Store", points out the artisan. "We carry out all the activities that SIPAN recognizes, such as the summer festivals, the rescue of culture and the collection with the dyeing of natural wool. As a group we are dedicated to rescuing the Ñimin (design) of our Mapuche Pehuenche culture, which is present in the fabrics we make on looms, foot pieces and socks".</p>

Claudia Manquel, artisan from Alto Bío Bío, Ralco Lepoy sector, Cordillera Pehuenche Territory.



Author photography: Evelyn Osorio
Agrupación We Rayin



Author photography: Evelyn Osorio

History of Rosa Jimenez Mamani, rancher and artisan from the Putre commune, Arica and Parinacota Region, Northern Precordillera High Andean Territory.

Rosa Jiménez Mamani, a woman of Aymara roots who works as a rancher and artisan. She was born and raised in Guallatire, where her family has always been raising animals. “Since I was born, I have my upbringing. I remember walking with the sheep, extracting milk, making cheese, and raising chickens and pigs. As a child I began to spin; she carried my aguayo on her back and where she could she spun a little. My mother asked me why so much material, if she thought that she was going to spin everything, and I answered that she was, and she only came with a little bit of spun wool.”

Mrs. Rosa Jiménez, a cattle rancher and artisan from the Putre commune, comments on her experience of being part of the SIPAN Initiative. “For me it has been especially important, it motivates me to transmit to young people the knowledge and culture of my ancestors in agriculture, livestock and crafts. SIPAN has been an enormous support, I hope that this initiative can continue over time and expand to other women who also need to be valued in what they do”.

Rosa Jimenez Mamani, artisan of the Putre commune, Northern Precordillera High Andean Territory.



Author photography: Carlos Pallacan

Press coverage of the story of Claudia Manquel and Rosa Jimenez, both SIPAN artisans.



<https://bionoticias.cl/mujeres-campesinas-protagonistas-de-la-iniciativa-sipan/>

	<p>La Tribuna EL DIARIO DE LA PROVINCIA DE BIOBÍO</p> <p>Create Unique Stories in Mexico</p> <p>Reservar Duplex ***** Reserva ya</p> <h2>Mujeres campesinas protagonizan iniciativa SIPAN</h2> <p>por Jorge Guzmán Escobar 10 MARZO 2023</p> <p>En el marco de la conmemoración del día mundial de la mujer, una agricultora y una artesana destacan el apoyo de la iniciativa.</p> <p>Agrupación Vía Rayón Alto Biobío con contrapartes (ODAP y Seremi)</p> <p>La zona rural, que es parte de la geografía de la Red de Sistemas Importantes del Patrimonio Agrícola Nacional (SIPAN), es un hábitat donde conviven mujeres campesinas, agricultoras, ganaderas y emprendedoras. Muchas de ellas son sostenedoras de sus familias a través del desarrollo de distintas actividades ancestrales y culturales heredadas del traspaso de conocimiento de generaciones anteriores, seguramente también mujeres.</p> <p>https://www.latribuna.cl/agroforestal/2023/03/10/mujeres-campesinas-protagonizan-iniciativa-sipan.html</p>
Please provide links to related website, social media account	<p>Most of the project's publications and communications are on the NIAHS Network Facebook site, which can be accessed at the following link: https://www.facebook.com/redsipanchile https://www.instagram.com/redsipanchile/</p> <p>The project also has a website, hosted on the server of the Office of Agrarian Studies and Policies (ODEPA) whose address is:</p>

<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>https://sipan.minagri.gob.cl/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIAHS Network Biodiverse Gardens Videos https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JnV06HWeafQ&t=410s Curarrehue https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oblI4oFrFUU&t=17s Melipeuco • Videos Transhumance of animals to Veranadas https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UOE3u0xjIDs&t=12s Melipeuco https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cFI8C_Hk31k&t=300s Lonquimay • Vegetable gardeners receive ancestral seeds to contribute to food sovereignty and security https://eldiariodelaaraucania.cl/2022/07/08/huerteras-reciben-semillas-ancestrales-para-contribuir-a-la-soberania-y-seguridad-alimentaria/ • Entrepreneurs of the SIPAN Network participate in the Sustainable Business Round in the Town of Malalcahuello https://www.araucaniacuenta.cl/emprendedores-y-emprendedoras-de-la-red-sipan-participaron-en-ronda-de-negocios-sostenibles-en-la-localidad-de-malalcahuello/ • PDTI TEAMS FROM ARICA AND PARINACOTA AND THEIR OUTSTANDING WORK IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SIPAN INITIATIVE https://elreporterodeiquique.com/equipos-pdti-de-tarapaca-y-su-destacada-labor-en-el-desarrollo-de-la-iniciativa-sipan/ • RED SIPAN promotes a pioneering initiative for the sale of agroecological baskets in the commune of Curarrehue https://esperanzafm.cl/2023/01/30/sipan-impulsa-pionera-iniciativa-de-venta-de-canastas-agroecologicas-en-la-comuna-de-curarrehue/ https://araucanianoticias.cl/2023/red-sipan-impulsa-pionera-iniciativa-de-venta-de-canastas-agroecologicas-en-la-comuna-de-curarrehue/0130228986 • FARMING WOMEN LEADING IN THE SIPAN INITIATIVE https://bionoticias.cl/mujeres-campesinas-protagonistas-de-la-iniciativa-sipan/ https://www.latribuna.cl/agroforestal/2023/03/10/mujeres-campesinas-protagonizan-iniciativa-sipan.html • Together with the Seed Savers of the Cordillera Pehuenche Territory, the SIPAN initiative launches a Catalog of Traditional Seeds of the Mapuche People https://bionoticias.cl/sipan-lanza-catalogo-de-semillas-tradicionales-del-pueblo-mapuche/ https://www.radioangelina.cl/portal/views/noticia.php?codNoticia=OTUzNg== https://www.ultimahora.cl/lanzan-catalogo-que-recopila-100-variedades-de-semillas-tradicionales-del-pueblo-mapuche/ https://www.poderyliderazgo.cl/region-del-bio-bio-landan-catalogo-con-100-variedades-de-semillas-tradicionales-del-pueblo-mapuche/
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	<p> https://www.entrepreneurd.cl/lanzan-catalogo-que-recopila-100-variedades-de-semillas-tradicionales-del-pueblo-mapuche/ https://www.radiocamilatv.cl/portal/views/noticia.php?codNoticia=OTUzNg== https://www.elciudadano.com/actualidad/disponible-valioso-catalogo-de-semillas-tradicionales-mapuche-en-territorio-pewenche/04/28/ https://www.latercera.com/que-pasa/noticia/estudio-revela-uno-de-los-milenarios-secretos-del-pueblo-mapuche/KC2CT4TGIFHL5MIKUUNU5MUYVY/ https://www.comomegusta.cl/lanzan-catalogo-que-recopila-100-variedades-de-semillas-tradicionales-del-pueblo-mapuche/ https://www.adprensa.cl/cronica/lanzan-catalogo-que-recopila-100-variedades-de-semillas-tradicionales-del-pueblo-mapuche/ https://www.cualestuhuela.cl/noticia/agricultura-responsable/2023/05/semillas-tradicionales-pueblo-mapuche </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>MOUNTAIN GUIDES JOIN TO INVITE VISITORS TO EXPERIENCE ADVENTURE TOURISM AND CONSERVE BIODIVERSITY</p> <p> https://cabalgataschile.cl/blog/2023/05/10/guias-de-montana-invitan-a-vivir-el-turismo-aventura-y-conservar-la-biodiversidad/ https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=616632187156487&set=a.303444468475262&locale=fr_FR </p> <p>SIPAN INITIATIVE CARRIES OUT WORKSHOPS ON CONSERVING TRADITIONAL SEEDS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF SEED BANKS IN THE HIGH ANDEAN TERRITORY AND THE NORTH PRECORDILLERA</p> <p> https://radiofmelloa.cl/instalaran-bancos-semilleros-en-el-territorio-altoandino-y-precordillera-norte/ https://ceinoticias.cl/traspasan-conocimiento-sobre-semillas-y-proyectan-centro-de-conservacion-en-huavina/ https://elsoldeiquique.cl/traspasan-conocimiento-sobre-semillas-y-proyectan-centro-de-conservacion-en-huavina/ https://www.programavisionsustentable.cl/noticias/encuentros-conservacion-diversidad-agricola-norte https://www.facebook.com/reel/779064487162108 https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=620180580134981&set=pcb.620180626801643&locale=fr_FR https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=620180583468314&set=pcb.620180626801643&locale=fr_FR https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=616147790538260&set=pcb.616147817204924&locale=fr_FR </p> <p>MINISTRY OF CULTURES RECOGNIZES THE CAMELID LIVESTOCK SYSTEM AS INTANGIBLE HERITAGE</p> <p> https://elreporterodeiquique.com/ministerio-de-las-culturas-reconoce-como-patrimonio-inmaterial-el-sistema-de-ganaderia-camelido/ https://www.maray.cl/ministerio-de-las-culturas-declara-el-sistema-de-ganaderia-camelida-como-patrimonio-inmaterial/ https://diariolongino.cl/ministerio-de-las-culturas-reconoce-como-patrimonio-inmaterial-el-sistema-de-ganaderia-camelido/ https://edicioncero.cl/tag/ganaderia-camelida-reconocida-como-patrimonio-inmaterial/ https://www.diarioantofagasta.cl/regional/calama/178556/el-loa-entre-las-provincias-reconocidas-por-su-sistema-de-ganaderia-altoandina-de-camelidos-como-patrimonio-inmaterial/ https://news.eseuro.com/local/1755200.html </p>
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	<p>https://www.elzorrnortino.cl/cultura-y-tradiciones/ministerio-de-las-culturas-reconoce-como-patrimonio-inmaterial-el-sistema-de-ganaderia-camelida/</p> <p>http://www.region2.cl/ministerio-de-las-culturas-reconoce-como-patrimonio-inmaterial-el-sistema-de-ganaderia-camelido/</p> <p>https://www.diarioavisale.com/tamarugal/ministerio-de-las-culturas-reconoce-como-patrimonio-inmaterial-el-sistema-de-ganaderia-camelido/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brochure and Booklet CUADERNILLO SIPAN.pdf • Poster Póster 12 principios.pdf Poster PFNM prioritarios territorio.jpg Poster Divulgativo PFNM INFOR FAO SIPAN.pdf
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details	<p>The communication specialist, coordinator of the communication strategy and focal point of the project is Elizabeth Carrión, Journalist and her email address is elizabeth.carriycastle@fao.org</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.

The SIPAN project is carried out in two large territories, separated by more than 2,500 km, where there is a presence of highly differentiated indigenous populations: a) In the extreme north of Chile, in the High Andean Cordillera Territory (TCAA), with the presence of indigenous peoples originating from Aymara, Quechua and Lickanantay; b) In the southern zone of Chile in the Cordillera Pehuenche Territory (TCP) with a significant presence of the Mapuche-Pehuenche indigenous population.

In the TCAA there has been a close relationship with the Aymara, Quechua and Lickanantay indigenous communities in the implementation of management plans associated with the camelid agricultural production systems and the cultivation of Eras and Terraces. For the reported period, the communities and organizations of the camelid livestock sector linked to the Aymara, Quechua and Lickanantay peoples have played an active role in the establishment of regional roundtables and a Tri-regional instance associated with the development of camelid livestock, in which they have generated direct links with State institutions to carry out an articulated work plan that meets the main demands or gaps detected by the key actors associated with said productive item. Likewise, these same communities and organizations have fulfilled a transcendental role in the presentation of a citizen request to the Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage for the recognition of the high Andean livestock system of South American camelids in the provinces of Parinacota, Tarapacá, El Loa and Copiapó to the Registry of Intangible Cultural Heritage dependent on said institution, which was unanimously approved during the month of May 2023.

In the TCP, members of indigenous communities of the Mapuche-Pehuenche people participate in 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. 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 and 6 pilot farms in transition towards agroecology. Along the same lines, trafikintu (exchange of seeds and knowledge) was carried out, 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. Finally, during the work period of this report, an important agreement and financing was reached between CONADI and INDAP, with the support of SIPAN, to provide follow-up to the seed orchards established throughout the remaining 2023 period and the year 2024.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁵	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing ²⁶	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	ODEPA and Regional Seremias MINAGRI	IN KIND	270,000	131,946	291,268	270,000
National Government	INDAP	CASH	20,500,000	10,873,757	24,771,389	20,500,000
		IN KIND	700,000	35,2692	744,754	700,000
National Government	CONAF	IN KIND	500,000	Not reported	450,000	500,000
Private Sector	CIDHE	IN KIND	51,200	0	0	0
GEF Agency	FAO	IN KIND	200,000	50,000	150,000	200,000
TOTAL			22,221,200	11,408,395	26,407,411	22,170,000

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

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.

²⁵Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

²⁶Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

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

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

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

Annex 2.

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding Use Guide by clicking [here](#)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate.