

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Project Information

Project Title

Strengthening inter-institutional coordination for the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation in national, regional and local public policies in Chile

Region	Chile	GEF Project ID	11208
Country(ies)	Chile	Type of Project	FSP
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO	GEF Agency Project ID	744545
Project Executing Entity(s)	Ministry of Environment (MMA) Food and Agriculture Organization	Project Executing Type	Government GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s)	Biodiversity	Submission Date	6/28/2024
Type of Trust Fund	GET	Project Duration (Months)	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	3,776,941.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	358,809.00	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	4,135,750.00	Total Co-financing	26,496,172.00
PPG Amount: (e)	150,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)	14,250.00
Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)	4,300,000.00		

Project Tags

CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Taxonomy

Conservation Finance, Financial and Accounting, Biodiversity, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Mainstreaming, Focal Areas, Tourism, Fisheries, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Temperate Forests, Biomes, Rivers, Grasslands, Wetlands, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Private Sector, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Civil Society, Awareness Raising, Communications, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Participation and leadership, Gender results areas, Gender Equality, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Learning, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	No Contribution 0

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Chile has highly endemic biodiversity and very diverse ecosystems, with the central and southern regions considered among the 35 biodiversity hotspots globally. The country has demonstrated a strong commitment to the conservation and sustainable use of its natural resources, but threats associated with anthropic pressure persist both inside and outside protected areas (PA), such as habitat loss due to productive activities, pollution, climate change with its droughts and fires, invasive alien species, among others. Consequently, a total of 766 species are threatened (critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable), critical ecosystems such as the sclerophyllous forest of the Mediterranean area increased their loss rate by 185% between 2014 and 2018, and 58% of fishery species are overexploited. In its efforts to control and mitigate these threats as well as comply with various international commitments, the country has declared more than 19 million hectares (20%) of the continental area and about 42% of the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) at sea under some form of protection, but in practice these areas have low management and enforcement power due to limited funding. This is exacerbated by a lack of coherence and efficiency in management due to institutional dispersion (five ministries managing different categories of PA, with more than 57 committees associated with conservation), with dissimilar planning, management and monitoring standards (even though they are located in the form of clusters), thus reducing the effectiveness that could be achieved with adequate coordination and common planning, management and oversight frameworks.

The new Law for Nature was approved and published in the official gazette in September 2023 as Law 21,600. This law creates a Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (SBAP) that is unique for all PA in the country. The creation of the SBAP implies an important challenge, not only because it consolidates PA management under one institution (marine, terrestrial, public and private), but also because of the SBAP's focus on a series of instruments to conserve biodiversity outside of PA. This implies the need for strong coordination with other sectoral services and requires the proper implementation of these instruments, knowledge management and capacity building to mainstream conservation in a coherent manner in the country in compliance with the new regulations.

This project's objective is to increase institutional and policy coherence for biodiversity conservation management, and thus has a strong focus on supporting the SBAP implementation process through the following components:

- Component 1 includes support to the elaboration and implementation of the 21 regulatory bodies brought by the law, the elaboration of the strategies and policies of the service, technical tools such as guides and policy briefs.
- Component 2 supports capacity building to enable the adoption of the instruments developed in Component 1 in the different sectoral services and encourages the participation of private companies in conservation. It also creates governance mechanisms, information systems and harmonization of conservation instruments both inside and outside of PA to allow for greater management efficiency.
- Component 3 supports the implementation of integrated marine-terrestrial management and planning approaches in demonstration ecosystems, thus integrating different conservation instruments to be promoted by the SBAP when it is implemented. By applying these different instruments in a harmonized manner in the demonstration landscapes, involving the participation of local communities, indigenous peoples, civil society and private actors in the process, the

project will provide replicable experiences and lessons learned for scaling up to different political and institutional levels. The application of management and conservation instruments in the territory (management plans, conservation landscapes, ecological planning, IAS control plans, management plans for threatened ecosystems, among others) will increase the surface area of terrestrial, marine and coastal PA under improved management, while increasing the surface area outside PA that will be under improved practices to benefit biodiversity.

- The Indigenous People Plan (IPP) and the Gender Action Plan (GAP) will be implemented transversally to the three components.

The project contributes the following global benefits:

- 3,027,389 ha of terrestrial protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use;
- 149,953 ha of marine protected areas under improved conservation and sustainable use management;
- 131,633 ha of landscapes under improved practices (excluding PAs);
- 5 demonstrative pilots of best practices in sites of high value for BD;
- 2,720 (at least 40% women and at least 50% from indigenous communities) direct beneficiaries as a co-benefit of the GEF investment through capacity building programs.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Strengthen inter-institutional coordination for the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation in national, regional and local public policies

Project Components

1. Strengthening of policy and regulatory frameworks, processes and instruments to achieve coherence in public policies and institutions associated with biodiversity conservation in the country

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,048,266.00	4,300,000.00

Outcome:

1.1 Approved and/or updated regulatory frameworks to strengthen biodiversity governance and conservation are transversally implemented in public institutions.

1.2 An effective integrated management scheme for the conservation of biodiversity is established, including a strengthened inter-institutional coordination mechanism for the adoption of harmonized instruments and environmental criteria in productive sectors.

Output:

1.1.1 Policies, standards and other instruments that increase policy/administrative coherence for biodiversity conservation are developed or updated with a gender-sensitive approach.

1.1.2 Governance mechanisms created (inter-ministerial, advisory and territorial councils) to contribute to the adoption and mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation at different technical, political, and community levels, per Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) standards for indigenous communities and Gender Action Plan (GAP) approach.

1.2.1 Biodiversity conservation instruments created and/or harmonized incorporating gender-sensitive mechanisms (monitoring system, management plans, homologation of PA categories, communication strategies and community environmental education, among others).

1.2.2 Proposals for the incorporation of environmental criteria in economic instruments and regulations of productive activities allowed in protected areas (PA) and high value biodiversity areas.

2. Capacity building and information management to strengthen conservation management.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
913,266.00	9,000,000.00

Outcome:

2.1 Institutional capacities for integrated approaches to conservation and supervision are strengthened across institutions and territories.

Target: 2,720 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments (GEF Core Indicator 11)

2.2 Conservation management is strengthened through better interoperability of environmental information in institutions and the reduction of access barriers for vulnerable communities

Output:

2.1.1 Multi-stakeholder training programme, with transversal gender and intercultural approaches, for managers of public and private protected areas.

2.1.2 National and international cooperation programme on policy coherence and an integrated and multicultural approach to marine/terrestrial ecosystems.

2.2.1 Knowledge management and transfer strategy designed and implemented, with a gender and intercultural approach as specified in the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) and GAP plans.

2.2.2 Information system with efficient data accessibility for environmental officials, public services, citizens, local and indigenous communities in accordance with the Escazú agreement and the IPP and GAP plans.

3. Facilitation of processes and creation of mechanisms to mainstream the conservation of biodiversity in pilot landscapes.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,475,745.00	10,896,000.00

Outcome:

3.1 Institutionalization of effective mechanisms for conservation management in a transversal manner at the sub-national level, incorporating conservation instruments into territorial planning.

Target: 3,027,389 ha of terrestrial protected areas (GEF Core Indicator 1.2) and 149,953 ha of marine protected areas (GEF core indicator 2.2) under improved management for conservation and sustainable use .

Target: 131,633 ha under sustainable management/good practices within production systems (GEF core indicator 4.1).

Output:

3.1.1 Mechanisms to implement the harmonized instruments in territories with clusters of conservation areas, incorporating an integrated marine/terrestrial approach with a transversal gender and indigenous communities approach, **continuing the development of FPIC with the associated communities.**

3.1.2 Piloting the mainstreaming of harmonized conservation instruments (1.2.1) in regional and local territorial development plans and policies, **with a gender and intercultural approach.**

3.1.3 Pilot projects of productive sectors applying good practices and environmental criteria in PA and high value biodiversity areas **incorporating the participation of local and indigenous communities as part of the IPP.**

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
159,810.00	1,000,000.00

Outcome:

Project implementation is supported by a Monitoring and Evaluation strategy based on measurable and verifiable results and adaptive management principles.

Output:

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy based on measurable and verifiable results and adaptive management principles; SEP, Indigenous Peoples Plan and Gender Action Plan.

Mid-term review and final evaluation conducted with the objective of constructively informing and guiding project implementation, sustainability considerations, and application of adaptive measures where necessary.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Strengthening of policy and regulatory frameworks, processes and instruments to achieve coherence in public policies and institutions associated with biodiversity conservation in the country	1,048,266.00	4,300,000.00
2. Capacity building and information management to strengthen conservation management.	913,266.00	9,000,000.00
3. Facilitation of processes and creation of mechanisms to mainstream the conservation of biodiversity in pilot landscapes.	1,475,745.00	10,896,000.00
M&E	159,810.00	1,000,000.00
Subtotal	3,597,087.00	25,196,000.00
Project Management Cost	179,854.00	1,300,172.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	3,776,941.00	26,496,172.00

Please provide Justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Due to its particular conditions of biogeographic isolation, both in its continental and insular regions, a significant part of Chile's biodiversity (landscapes, ecosystems, species and genes) has unique characteristics at the global level. The biodiversity of its ecosystems is characterized by its high endemism of species, in addition to a great wealth and quantity of ecosystem services in its marine, coastal, terrestrial and insular environments, concentrated mainly in the ecosystems of the central and southern regions of the country, an area that has been considered one of the 35 global biodiversity hotspots (Mittermeier et al., 2011; Durán et al., 2013) (Ministry of Environment - MMA, 2019). As a country with a very wide latitude, Chile has a diversity of climates and geographical areas that allow the presence of 88 of the 110 types of ecosystems that exist globally (Keith et al 2022). However, this natural diversity is under threat.

Chile faces two major environmental crises - the accelerated loss of biodiversity and the climate crisis - which threaten its ability to maintain fundamental ecosystem services. Its main environmental problems are due to major anthropic pressures involving habitat loss, pollution, introduction of invasive alien species, as well as climate change with its droughts, fires and floods. Consequently, Chile's biodiversity faces important threats and decreasing trends that are accelerating over time. Indeed, 65% (770) of its classified species are in some threat category (CR=Critical, EN=Endangered, VU=Vulnerable), with amphibians and fish being the most threatened at the national level (71 and 83% of species, respectively) due to the deterioration of bodies of continental water and climate change (Universidad de Chile, 2016). While the rate of loss of area has been reduced in most of the vegetation formations in the country, there

are exceptions where this rate of loss has increased significantly. Of particular concern is the sclerophyllous forest of the Mediterranean zone, which suffered an increase in its rate of loss by 185% between 2014-2018 (MMA, 2019).

Given the indispensable support biodiversity provides for the survival and quality of life of current and future society, its degradation puts people's well-being at risk, resulting in a reduction in the quantity and quality of production in different sectors, especially affecting subsistence sectors, such as fishing and artisanal agriculture, which have the greatest impacts on the lives of people in local and indigenous communities. In this regard, the most complex productive systems to deal with are those associated with monocultures in the case of forestry and agriculture with their respective loss of native habitat, and the consumption of water resources and pollution generated by the mining, oil and gas, pulp and fishing industries.

The overall environmental benefits contributed by the country are high and a significant part of Chile's biodiversity (landscapes, ecosystems, species and genes) has unique characteristics at the planetary level. As such, the threats mentioned above highlight the need for a systemic approach to biodiversity conservation throughout the country at all local and national levels, and with the participation of national authorities, local and indigenous communities, as well as the private sector.

Baseline

Chile has developed an important legal and programmatic baseline to address these crises and conserve its important biodiversity. Chile's natural wealth is protected within the National System of State Protected Wildlife Areas, administered by the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF). The System is currently composed of 107 units, distributed in 43 National Parks, 46 National Reserves and 18 Natural Monuments, with surfaces that exceed 19 million ha (20% of the territory) at continental level under some figure of protection, a figure that was committed to increase by one million hectares in the updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) presented by Chile at the Conference of the Parties (COP) of UNFCCC (COP-27) in 2022. At the marine level, 42% of the Exclusive Economic Zone has some form of protection status.

The recent approval (2023) of the new Law for Nature strengthens the country's environmental institutional framework as it will allow the creation of the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (SBAP), the first national agency specifically dedicated to biodiversity conservation, housed in the Ministry of Environment (MMA). In turn, the SBAP and the legal reforms it includes are a key enabling piece for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to which Chile has been a party since 1994, as it provides the necessary and effective regulatory framework and public instruments for this process.

The SBAP foresees the creation of an integrated national system of protected areas, which will include both officially protected marine and terrestrial areas as well as private protected areas. It will be responsible for:

- creating economic instruments and financial incentives to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (sustainable practices, certification of biodiversity and ecosystem services, clean production agreements, among others);
- monitoring the state of biodiversity in protected areas and areas of high conservation value;
- providing management instruments for biodiversity conservation (priority sites, ecological restoration strategies, and wetland protection);
- strengthening the role of park rangers, with a larger budget and supervisory powers within the areas; and
- creating the National Biodiversity Fund to finance conservation projects, mainly outside of the State's protected areas.

The new Law for Nature offers the possibility of strengthening the governance, coordination and effectiveness of the national biodiversity policy; broadening the participation of the private sector; and integrating biodiversity more broadly into decision-making. Greater involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local governments and

indigenous communities from the early stages of the policy formulation process and in its implementation will contribute to improving the integrated model of biodiversity governance. The law incorporates 165 articles and considers the transfer to the new SBAP of all the personnel that currently guard the different types of protected areas in the country, doubling the number of personnel, as well as incorporating provisions for the sustainable use of biodiversity in rural and buffer zones. For its implementation, this law mandates the MMA to issue 21 regulatory bodies, which could be thematically grouped into 12 regulations.

This enabling regulatory stage for the implementation of the SBAP poses an extraordinary challenge for the country's leading environmental institution, both in the technical field for the development of specialized technical-legal content, as well as in the field of inter-institutional participation and negotiations. Chile is the last country in America to create its 'Park Service'. This may be seen as a weakness, but it is a unique opportunity to learn from the experiences and lessons learned from neighboring countries and to found one of the most modern protected area systems in existence. The creation of a new public service involves elements that will be difficult to change in the future: organizational structure and efficiency, choice of internal management tools, agreements with workers and the preparation of teams for new scenarios that will directly influence the work environment, establishment of norms, prioritization of instruments to be developed during the first years, use of state-of-the-art technologies and oversight, among others.

However, despite these achievements, protected area management has not been free of difficulties and suffers from a series of barriers that diminish the efficiency of the system, such as the following (a detailed description can be found in Annex A of the Agency Project Document):

- a) Lack of a cohesive institutional and regulatory framework for biodiversity conservation: The current fragmented and sectoral national institutional framework impedes the integrated and coordinated management between the different ministries and services responsible for biodiversity conservation in marine and terrestrial ecosystems. In particular, the management of protected areas is overseen by five different ministries, each with their own set of regulations and operating instruments. This has led to a lack of standardization and coherence among the conservation instruments that have been developed for the management and administration of these areas (oversight, monitoring, management plans, among others). In addition, there is incoherence at the institutional level for conservation outside of protected areas.
- b) Gaps in technical capacity and information and knowledge management: Institutional dispersion generates inconsistencies in terms of governance and regulations, as well as in institutional capacities for integrated conservation approaches. Additionally, there is a low interoperability of environmental information in the institutions and strong access barriers in vulnerable communities. A strong sectionalization of knowledge does not allow for integrated management at the landscape or watershed level, with SERNAPESCA rangers specializing in marine area management and CONAF professionals specializing in terrestrial areas, where there was no institutionalized exchange of knowledge and information. Furthermore, the KAP survey results show several deficiencies in knowledge associated with biodiversity, protected area management, and the different instruments that the new institutional framework brings outside of protected areas.
- c) Limited mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation at the policy and practice levels in the territories: Biodiversity conservation practices are not mainstreamed in productive sectors in a systematic and coordinated manner, neither at the policy/regulatory nor local/territory levels. There are difficulties in incorporating conservation practices into territorial planning. This is due to weak governance, with little participation and low levels of inclusiveness, **this is especially relevant in the case of indigenous communities, which have few instances of participation with cultural relevance.** Moreover, without comprehensive territorial planning and biodiversity conservation practices, there is a lack of maintenance and recovery of biodiversity in and around protected areas affected by productive sectors such as agriculture, livestock, tourism and fishing.

Solution with GEF support

To address these barriers, the Chilean government seeks GEF support for the creation and installation of the new 'institution for nature' - the SBAP - with the objective of improving institutional policy coherence by mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into national, regional and local public policies. (See section B for a detailed description of the Theory of Change and project components). The MMA and CONAF are responsible for elaborating the 12 regulations and implementing the new SBAP, but they have insufficient financial and professional resources to carry out this task. Without GEF support, it is very unlikely that an adequate participatory process will be achieved with the key actors that should be involved, to achieve the necessary adoption and mainstreaming at the level of state institutions, private and local and indigenous communities in the different territories. To accomplish this, the GEF project is composed of the following components:

Through Component 1, the project will support the development and implementation of new SBAP regulations, policies and strategies (Outcome 1.1), playing a strong role in the political coherence that these have with other laws and sectoral regulations, creating tools such as guidelines and protocols for a successful institutional adoption of these new regulations at all technical, political and territorial levels of the country. In turn, the project will work on the creation of governance mechanisms (Outcome 1.2) to contribute to the appropriation and mainstreaming of conservation, institutionalizing them in the operating protocols of the new SBAP committees, incorporating participatory approaches with gender and indigenous considerations **as part of the IPP and GAP plans**, with a strong focus on public-private partnerships for conservation, and strengthening coordination in oversight with other agencies that also have this mandate, which is one of the main barriers to effective management by Chile's environmental institutions.

In Component 2, the project will strengthen knowledge management and capacity building, with a focus on the 165 articles and 12 regulations of the new institutional framework that incorporate a series of instruments - such as a certification system, oversight, monitoring, invasive alien species control plans, classification of threatened ecosystems, priority sites with ecological planning, conservation landscapes, restoration plans in degraded areas, among many others. The project will develop (Outcome 2.1) educational material to train SBAP officials in their powers outside protected areas, train officials and key actors with whom they will work in these areas, along with other tasks involved in the management of marine and terrestrial protected areas. **As part of the IPP, the Project will work on the development of intercultural perspective modules incorporating indigenous facilitators in the design and implementation of the program.** At the same time, the project will support (Outcome 2.2) the process of homologation and recategorization of the 13 categories of protected areas that were previously distributed among five ministries, and that with the new institutional framework will be recategorized into one of the six categories of the SBAP, which are homologated with those of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), ordering and standardizing the criteria, prohibitions and compatibilities of use according to these categories. Thus, the project contributes to strengthening Chile's biodiversity information systems, reducing barriers to access to information, **especially to local and indigenous communities as part of the Project's IPP and GAP, together with** promoting interoperability between platforms and institutions.

Under Component 3, the project will work on the implementation of the instruments developed in Components 1 and 2 in pilots in three priority ecosystems (Outcome 3.1) in order to demonstrate how to incorporate and internalize the instruments in the territories, incorporate environmental criteria in sectoral productive sectors, and achieve governance that manages clusters of protected areas more efficiently in practice. In each of the pilots, at least one conservation instrument will be implemented outside protected areas, and the project will work with a productive sector that is a threat to the biodiversity of the pilot area to adopt sustainability criteria and incorporate it into the SBAP certification system. **With the indigenous communities present in the territories, FPIC will be implemented to work in effective co-management, in accordance with the Project's IPP.** In this way, the project will be able to provide lessons learned to SBAP on integrated marine-terrestrial management of protected areas, issues of governance, relations with indigenous communities, and consistent and complementary monitoring and oversight practices, thereby allowing for more efficient management at the landscape and territorial level.

With GEF support, the project will ensure effective conservation of biodiversity in Chile, by strengthening its emerging institutional framework and fostering its transversality to other institutions, key productive sectors and at the local level.

Relevant Stakeholders

Coordination with relevant stakeholders is crucial to the project. With regards to sectoral public services that will be directly impacted by the new regulations, the project will coordinate with them to mainstream biodiversity conservation

in their functions, along with knowledge management through access to training in various formats and interoperability with the SBAP information system. The project will engage the ministries involved in the administration of protected areas, which will now be transferred to SBAP, to ensure an effective transition and knowledge transfer where these services are key, in particular:

- the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI), which administers protected areas through CONAF;
- the Ministry of Economy (MINECOM), which administers marine parks and reserves through the Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA) and the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service (SERNAPESCA);
- the Ministry of Culture, which manages nature sanctuaries through the National Monuments Council;
- the Ministry of National Assets (MBN), which administers protected national assets;
- the Ministry of the Environment, which administers coastal marine protected areas with multiple uses, guards nature sanctuaries, and oversees the entire system; and
- the Ministry of Public Works (MOP), which is responsible for creating connectivity to and between protected areas, along with infrastructure within them.

Other relevant public institutional services are those related to productive activities that in some way impact biodiversity outside protected areas, including the services related to the Ministry of Agriculture - National Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP), Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA), Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG), the Ministry of Mining and the Undersecretary of Tourism, among the most relevant.

At the sub-national level, key actors for the development and implementation of project activities are the local governments and municipalities, in coordination with the Undersecretary of Regional Development (SUBDERE) at the national level, whose role is to lead and promote the strengthening of sub-national governments and the country's decentralization process.

With regards to indigenous peoples, the project will coordinate with with the National Corporation of Indigenous Law (CONADI) and the Ministry of Social Development (MIDESO) through the Coordination Unit of Indigenous Affairs. Indigenous communities play an important role in at least two of the project's demonstration ecosystems. For example, in the North ecosystem pilot, there are communities of the Chango people in the coastal zone, the Colla people in the intermediate and high Andean zone, and the Diaguita people in the high Andean zone, all of whom have had different interactions with productive sectors such as mining, agricultural and tourism companies, and have a strong knowledge of their ecosystems that will enrich the project. In the South pilot area, Kawésqar, Yagan and Selk'nam indigenous communities coexist in the protected areas. The Indigenous Peoples Plan will work with them on issues of co-management of protected areas, access to information from the new SBAP, training and the development of criteria and practical material to foster a positive relationship with the communities. In the Central pilot area, given the size of the territory and the heterogeneity of the indigenous peoples present, a preliminary mapping of indigenous peoples and communities was carried out based on the instruments to be applied, which will be expanded during project implementation.

The private sector (NGOs, academia, local communities and productive sectors) has been involved in a participatory manner throughout the planning of the project and will continue in its implementation. It has a key role in the project in order to meet the different outputs and achieve the expected results, with a focus on co-financing of various activities, replicability of actions and joint generation of material that will allow better application and access to the instruments of the new SBAP. In particular, the new SBAP highlights a series of guidelines for the involvement of the private sector in conservation (more details in the description of component 1) and the joint implementation of instruments in the territory (more details in the description of component 3), together with the joint elaboration of the training program with different NGOs (more details in the description of component 2). Furthermore, the managers of private protected areas are affected by the new regulations, so the project will work not only on training for the standardization of management instruments, but also on the methodologies for obtaining tax benefits and the processes for accessing the new National Biodiversity Fund.

This project is inserted in a landscape of investments and initiatives that are complementary and provide a baseline of lessons learned and priorities at both national and international levels. Among the initiatives with which the project will be in conversation are the update of the National Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2030, the National Ocean Policy, the Escazú Agreement, and recent COP27 commitments to increase the surface of protected areas. There is also the enactment of the Climate Change Framework Law, Law 21.202 that protects Urban Wetlands, Law 21.100 that prohibits the use of plastic bags, the National Landscape Restoration Plan, and the regional climate change strategies and plans (see chapter C for more details), among others. This project will catalyze this progress, and strengthen policy coherence through the regulations and strategies that the SBAP brings and that the MMA will promote, such as the National Policy of Protected Areas of the MMA and the Strategic Plan of the new National System of Protected Areas (SNAP), promoting coherent and synergic actions among the different institutions involved to achieve conservation objectives, mainstreaming instruments and comprehensive marine-terrestrial approaches harmonized in these institutions, so that they can better respond to the mosaic of situations at the territorial level.

With regards to other projects (GEF and other funds), the project will be built on the basis of several initiatives that will allow for a scaling up of actions and start with the foundations already built. Among these initiatives are the progress in standards for protected areas of different NGOs and private companies, the active participation of Chile in RedParques, progress in normative proposals of NGOs such as Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) through the Enabling Public Policy Project for the Network of Marine Protected Areas of Chile, the Protected Areas Management School supported by The Pew Charitable Trusts (PEW) and academia, and the framework of action for community participation in the management of CONAF's National System of State Protected Wildlife Areas (SNASPE). Regarding GEF projects, the project benefits from the guidelines for good environmental practices in different productive sectors of the GEF Coastal Wetlands (GEF ID 9766); inputs and lessons learned from the GEF for the Creation of an Integrated National System of Protected Areas (GEF ID 2272), including mechanisms for income generation for protected areas, financial management and inputs associated with capacity building; lessons learned from the recently completed GEF Beaver project (GEF ID 5506) on partnership building in the South pilot and invasive alien species management, which is a major problem in that region; and the GEF Mountain project (GEF ID 5135) on the creation of conservation landscapes and ecological planning at the local scale. Also noteworthy is the coordination with GEF projects under development, such as GEF Marine Governance (GEF ID 10075) and GEF Humboldt I and II, (GEF ID 3749 and 9592), focused on strengthening management and governance in marine-coastal ecosystems; GEF Economic Instruments (GEF ID 10213) with its mechanisms to generate income, financial management and capacity building; and GEF Landscape Restoration (GEF ID 10718), on issues associated with restoration and ecological planning, among others. A more detailed description of these initiatives and coordination with this project can be found in the 'Coordination with ongoing initiatives and projects' section.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The project's Theory of Change is based on overcoming the key barriers (identified above in Section A) that impede long-term solutions and achieving the expected global environmental benefits. The project seeks to ensure the conservation of biodiversity and the natural, landscape and cultural heritage of globally important areas in the country in an efficient manner through sustainable ecosystem management that integrates and coherently links conservation. The project's Theory of Change implies that if institutions (including government and other agencies) involved in protected area management coordinate and collaborate in the design and implementation of policies and actions under the new SBAP, and if there is a strong capacity building program, it will strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders, and generate integrated biodiversity conservation.

Based on a barrier analysis and the legal and long-term solution rationale, three causal pathways and their main underlying assumptions that underpin the project's theory of change are determined:

1. Institutional and regulatory barriers

Causal pathway 1: Increased institutional coordination > Improved funding/management of protected areas > Increased collaboration with stakeholders in areas inside and outside protected areas, including indigenous and local communities > Increased community benefits > Decreased pressure on vulnerable species/ecosystems > Integration of biodiversity conservation and improved governance.

2. Technical capacity and information and knowledge management barriers

Causal pathway 2: Increased technical capacity in biodiversity management and conservation + Improved information and knowledge management > Informed planning > Increased access to local and indigenous communities > Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

3. Barriers associated with limited mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation practices in the territories.

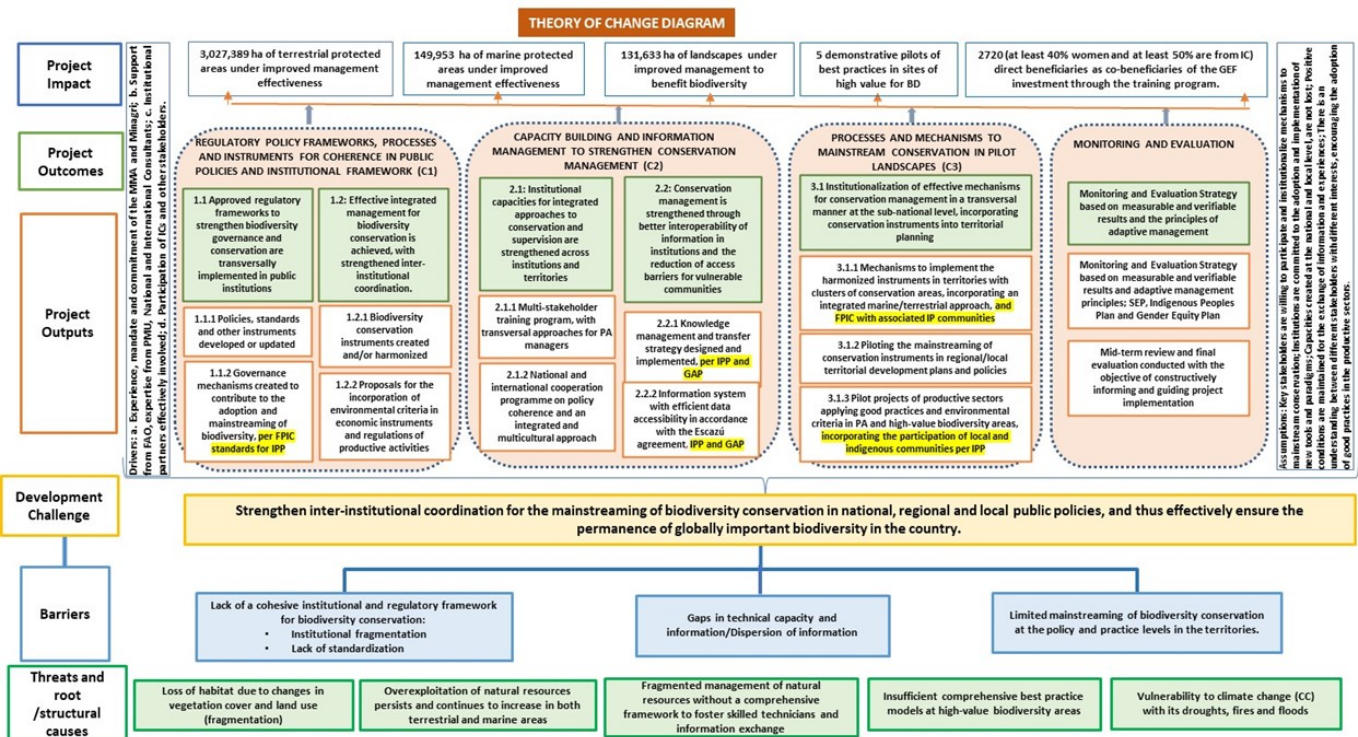
Causal pathway 3: Sustainable use of natural resources + Improved management of productive-protected boundaries > Increased effective participation of local and indigenous communities > Increased community benefits > Reduced vegetation loss/conversion > Reduced habitat fragmentation > Increased habitat area and ecosystem connectivity > Habitat/ecosystem integrity

Drivers: a. Experience, mandate and commitment of state services (MMA, MINAGRI, MBN, SERNAPESCA, SUBDERE, among others); b. Support from FAO, expertise from PMU, national and international consultants; c. Collaboration between government institutions and local communities and international organizations; d. Training on key issues offered by international bodies and agreements with international organizations; e. Collaboration between government institutions, local communities and private actors, among others.

Assumptions: a. The ministries involved institutionalize innovative mechanisms, promoting the mainstreaming of conservation at a larger scale of adoption; b. The institutions and their professionals are committed to the adoption and application of new instruments and paradigms, scaling these beyond project execution; c. The capacities created at the national and local levels are not lost due to the departure of key professionals; d. Positive conditions are maintained for the exchange of information and experiences with international institutions and organizations over time; e. Regional governments (GORE) take a leadership role in the incorporation of conservation in land use planning; f. There is an understanding between different actors with different interests, encouraging the adoption of good practices in the productive sectors.

To achieve this change, the project will implement three components, creating the necessary changes to achieve the project's objectives. The outputs and outcomes associated with these components will pave the way for intermediate states with greater coherence in public policies and among the institutions that implement them. Component 1 will work on strengthening regulatory policy frameworks and processes and instruments to achieve coherence in public policies and institutions associated with biodiversity conservation in the country. Component 2 will strengthen information management for knowledge, awareness and dissemination of the importance and contribution of biodiversity at different levels of the state (local, regional, national) and among different key stakeholders. Component 3 will support the facilitation of processes and the creation of mechanisms to mainstream biodiversity conservation in territorial planning instruments in demonstration landscapes. Gender and indigenous community relevance is incorporated transversally to these components (more details are provided in the gender and indigenous community plan annexes).

Figure 1. Theory of Change



(Diagram provided also as Annex)

Table 1. Theory of change

Outputs	Outcomes	Drivers (D) & Assumptions (A)	Intermediate Stages (IS)	Impacts
Project Objective: Strengthen inter-institutional coordination for the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation in national, regional and local public policies				Effectively ensure the sustainability of biodiversity of global importance in the country, integrating and linking conservation at different political, institutional and territorial levels

Outputs	Outcomes	Drivers (D) & Assumptions (A)	Intermediate Stages (IS)	Impacts
Componente 1: Strengthening of policy and regulatory frameworks, processes and instruments to achieve coherence in public policies and institutions associated with biodiversity conservation in the country				
1.1.1 Policies, standards and other instruments that increase policy/administrative coherence for biodiversity conservation are developed or updated with a gender-sensitive approach.	1.1 Approved and/or updated regulatory frameworks to strengthen biodiversity governance and conservation are transversally implemented in public institutions.	A: The ministries involved institutionalize innovative mechanisms, promoting the mainstreaming of conservation at a larger scale. D: State services (MMA, MINAGRI, BN, Sernapesca, Subdere, among others), are actively involved and the generated mechanisms become part of their institutional mandates.	There is a high level of implementation of policies, laws, regulations at the national and regional level. Coherence in public policies and between institutions allows for greater efficiency in the conservation of biodiversity.	
1.1.2 Governance mechanisms created (inter-ministerial, advisory and territorial councils) to contribute to the adoption and mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation at different technical, political, and community levels, per FPIC standards for indigenous communities and GAP approach.			Greater efficiency in the conservation of biodiversity, associated with reduced institutional fragmentation and a decrease in overlapping and contradictory institutional policies/regulations.	
1.2.1 Biodiversity conservation instruments created and/or harmonized incorporating gender-sensitive mechanisms (monitoring system, management plans, homologation of PA categories, communication strategies and community environmental education, among others).	1.2: An effective integrated management scheme for the conservation of biodiversity is established, including a strengthened inter-institutional coordination mechanism for the adoption of harmonized instruments and environmental criteria in productive sectors.	A: The institutions and their professionals are committed to the adoption and application of new instruments and paradigms, promoting their scalability beyond the execution of the project. D: Long-term strategies are developed for the permanent coordinated work of exchanging information, experience and expertise between the institutions.	Harmonized conservation instruments, and integrated marine-terrestrial approaches, are adopted and mainstreamed transversally to meet the priority objectives of conservation and development of ecosystems of high ecological value.	

Outputs	Outcomes	Drivers (D) & Assumptions (A)	Intermediate Stages (IS)	Impacts
1.2.2 Proposals for the incorporation of environmental criteria in economic instruments and regulations of productive activities allowed in high value biodiversity areas.				
Component 2: Capacity building and information management to strengthen conservation management.				
2.1.1 Multi-stakeholder training programme, with transversal gender and intercultural approaches, for managers of public and private protected areas.	2.1: Institutional capacities for integrated approaches to conservation and supervision are strengthened across institutions and territories.	D: Mechanisms to update the training programme continuously in the long term are assumed by the key institutions.	Institutional capacity created to effectively implement conservation instruments, reducing threats to biodiversity.	
2.1.2 Multi-stakeholder training programme, with transversal gender and intercultural approaches, for managers of public and private protected areas.		<p>D: advantage are taken of instances and agreements with international organizations for training on key issues such as governance, marine-terrestrial integrality, indigenous affairs, among others.</p> <p>A: The capacities created at the national and local level are not lost due to the departure of key professionals.</p> <p>A: Positive conditions are maintained for the exchange of information and experiences with international institutions and organizations over time.</p>	<p>Integral principles and approaches for biodiversity conservation are replicated and generalized within institutions.</p> <p>The use of biodiversity platforms by managers improves efficiency in planning and implementing conservation measures.</p>	

Outputs	Outcomes	Drivers (D) & Assumptions (A)	Intermediate Stages (IS)	Impacts
		D: Biodiversity platforms contain information that makes it possible to coordinate and facilitate the supervision, management and conservation of private or State protected areas	Increased auditing reduces threats to biodiversity.	
2.2.1 Knowledge management and transfer strategy designed and implemented, with a gender and intercultural approach, as specified in the IPP and GAP plans.	2.2: Conservation management is strengthened through better interoperability of environmental information in institutions and the reduction of access barriers for vulnerable communities	D: Successful exit strategies are developed to continue capacity building over time.	Synergies are created between the different institutions (national and international) that promote the biodiversity conservation	
2.2.2 Information system with efficient data accessibility for environmental officials, public services, citizens, local and indigenous communities in accordance with the Escazú agreement and the IPP and GAP plans.		A: Effective mechanisms are generated for the transfer of information from key sectors, such as academia and Indigenous and local communities.		
Component 3: Facilitation of processes and creation of mechanisms to mainstream the conservation of biodiversity in pilot landscapes				
3.1.1 Mechanisms to implement the harmonize instruments in territories with clusters of conservation areas, incorporating an integrated marine/terrestrial approach with a transversal gender and indigenous communities approach, continuing the development of FPIC with the associated communities.	3.1: Institutionalization of effective mechanisms for conservation management in a transversal manner at the sub-national level, incorporating conservation instruments into territorial planning.	D: The mechanisms created allow collaboration between government institutions, local and indigenous communities and private actors to implement conservation instruments.	The incorporation of conservation approaches in territorial planning and in the instruments of local development and productive promotion, are replicated and generalized within the different regions of Chile, taking into account multicultural relevance.	
3.1.2 Proposal for the integration of conservation instruments in the territorial development plans and policies of regional and local governments, with a gender and intercultural approach.		D: The value of natural capital is internalized in territorial planning and local development plans in the pilot regions.		
3.1.3 Pilot projects of productive sectors applying good practices and environmental criteria in high-value biodiversity		D: The indigenous communities and their leaders are sufficiently informed and involved in the project, committing themselves to an active		

Outputs	Outcomes	Drivers (D) & Assumptions (A)	Intermediate Stages (IS)	Impacts
<p>areas, incorporating the participation of local and indigenous communities as part of the IPP.</p>		<p>involvement in FPIC process.</p> <p>D: Lessons learned on the implementation of project initiatives and the application of new approaches and instruments are widely disseminated for replication at the national level.</p> <p>A: Regional governments take a leadership role in incorporating conservation into land use planning.</p> <p>D: Support is provided by private actors in the adoption and incorporation of good practices in their productive sectors and on their properties.</p> <p>A: There is an understanding between the different actors with different interests, promoting the adoption of good practices in the productive sectors.</p>	<p>and outside protected areas, thus reducing threats to biodiversity.</p> <p>Communities are more resilient, capable of acting in their territorial environment, while valuing, protecting and enhancing natural capital.</p>	

The project consists of the following three components (see Annex E of the Agency Project document for more details):

Component 1: Strengthening regulatory policy frameworks and processes and instruments to achieve coherence in public policies and institutionalism associated with biodiversity conservation in the country.

Through Component 1, in Outcome 1.1, the project will support the development and implementation of new regulations, policies and strategies, playing a strong role in the political coherence that these have with other laws and sectoral regulations, creating tools such as guidelines and protocols for a successful institutional adoption of these new

regulations at all technical, political and territorial levels of the country. In turn, the project will work on the creation of governance mechanisms to contribute to the appropriation and mainstreaming of conservation, institutionalizing them in the operating protocols of the new committees brought in by the SBAP. It will incorporate participatory approaches with gender and indigenous relevance **as specified in the IPP and GAP plans, promoting** a strong focus on public-private partnerships for conservation. Likewise, it will strengthen the coordination in control with other agencies that also have this mandate, which is one of the main barriers to effective management by Chilean environmental institutions.

Outcome 1.1 has the following outputs:

Output 1.1.1 Policies, standards and other instruments that increase policy/administrative coherence for biodiversity conservation are developed or updated **with a gender-sensitive approach.**

This output consists of the elaboration of regulations, policies and norms associated with the new institutional framework, such as the regulation of protected areas with indigenous consultation. It supports the elaboration of the national parks policy led by the Undersecretary of the Environment in conjunction with the elaboration of the Strategic Plan for the National System of Protected Areas to be led by the SBAP, ensuring coherence between the two. It also supports the preparation of guidelines and protocols that will allow the new regulations to be adopted and implemented in the best possible way by sectoral services and key stakeholders that will be influenced by them, developed through participatory processes that involve these stakeholders from the outset. **The project will propose guidelines for gender mainstreaming in the new institutional framework (SBAP), developing guides with recommendations and tools for gender mainstreaming in biodiversity and protected areas work and protocols for internal SBAP use promoting a gender-sensitive institutional culture.**

Output 1.1.2 Governance mechanisms created (inter-ministerial, advisory and territorial councils) to contribute to the adoption and mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation at different technical, political, and community levels, **per FPIC standards for indigenous communities and GAP approach.**

This output will work on the development of protocols for the functioning of national and regional committees, model agreements between institutions to provide greater coherence to conservation both inside and outside protected areas, and a series of practical materials to strengthen the relationship with local and indigenous communities, **including guidelines to support the incorporation of the gender and intersectional perspective regarding citizen participation or engagement in the governance process.** This will contribute to the strengthening of governance mechanisms that will allow for the proper implementation of the new regulations.

In turn, with the objective of achieving effective integrated management for conservation, under Outcome 1.2, the project will support the following outputs:

Output 1.2.1 Biodiversity conservation instruments created and/or harmonized **incorporating gender-sensitive mechanisms** (monitoring system, management plans, homologation of PA categories, communication strategies and community environmental education, among others).

The project will develop a series of guidelines and protocols that foster the harmonization of conservation instruments, such as monitoring protocols with integrated marine-terrestrial monitoring, protocols for the homologation of the 13 current protected area categories to the IUCN categories, along with guidelines that allow for the implementation of conservation instruments outside of protected areas (such as management plans for threatened ecosystems, restoration plans for degraded areas, invasive alien species control plans, and management plans for conservation). **All the documents developed by the project will incorporate the gender and intersectional perspective, and have mechanisms to ensure equal participation.**

Output 1.2.2 Proposals for the incorporation of environmental criteria in economic instruments and regulations of productive activities allowed in high-value biodiversity areas.

An important challenge both inside and outside protected areas is the incorporation of environmental criteria and instruments in productive sectors. Through this output, the project will promote the incorporation of the private sector in conservation, through methodologies for obtaining tax benefits under the new SBAP, the implementation of its certification system and the articulation of the new National Biodiversity Fund. The productive sectors that are prioritized for the project are tourism in the northern pilot, forestry and livestock in the central pilot and fishing in the

southern pilot, responding to the different opportunities and threats that these sectors represent in the pilot ecosystems. Mechanisms will be developed to ensure capacity building in economic and financial resources for women and women organizations in these pilot's landscapes.

Component 2: Capacity building and information management to strengthen conservation management.

Closely related to Component 1, Component 2 consists of two Outcomes, Outcome 2.1 will work on information management to increase knowledge through the following Outputs:

Output 2.1.1 Multi-stakeholder training programme, with transversal gender and intercultural approaches, for managers of public and private protected areas.

This Output consists of a training program, a communications strategy, an international cooperation program and a knowledge management strategy that will enable the mechanisms, instruments and approaches created for the SBAP to be effectively implemented by highly trained professionals. The project has a strong challenge in terms of knowledge management and capacity building, due to the fact that the more than 165 articles and 12 regulations of the SBAP incorporate a series of instruments, such as certification systems, control, monitoring, invasive alien species control plans, classification of threatened ecosystems, priority sites with ecological planning, conservation landscapes, restoration plans in degraded areas, among many others. As such, the project will generate educational material to train SBAP officials in their roles and responsibilities outside protected areas, and train officials and key actors with whom they will work in these areas. With regards to the management of both marine and terrestrial protected areas within the new institutional framework, the project will support the process of homologation and recategorization of the 13 categories of protected areas that were previously distributed among five ministries to be recategorized into one of the six categories of the SBAP. This new recategorization will be homologated with those of IUCN, ordering and standardizing the criteria, prohibitions and compatibilities of use in accordance with each category.

The training program for different target audiences will be developed in coordination with several key NGOs in the country such as PEW, WCS, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), among others. A specific module of the training program will focused on gender, intercultural and intersectional issues related to biodiversity conservation. The expected result is a strengthening of institutional and technical capacities in integral approaches to conservation and effective control. At the same time, in order to achieve the appropriation of transformational approaches and instruments both at the institutional and territorial levels, the project will develop and implement a communications and awareness-raising strategy focused on different target audiences (public service professionals, decision-makers, citizens, local and indigenous communities as specified in the IPP and GAP plans, among others). The main guidelines will be to inform, raise awareness and improve motivation and decision-making regarding biodiversity management, protection and conservation, sensitizing national and regional decision makers and professionals to strategically position the project in the territories.

Output 2.1.2 National and international cooperation programme on policy coherence and an integrated and multicultural approach to marine/terrestrial ecosystems.

The project will promote a knowledge management strategy that includes an international aspect, where South-South cooperation is of great importance. This will build on exchanges that began during the project design phase and emphasizes the importance of lessons learned from other countries that have similar challenges. As described in the GAP plan, the project will carry out cooperative actions to make visible and raise awareness of the relationship between gender and biodiversity, including holding an international multisectoral seminar on gender and biodiversity.

Through Outcome 2.2, the project will strengthen conservation management by improving the interoperability of environmental information in institutions and reducing access barriers for vulnerable communities.

Output 2.2.1 Knowledge management and transfer strategy designed and implemented, with a gender and intercultural approach as specified in the IPP and GAP plans.

Together with Output 2.1.2, this Output will facilitate the scaling up of approaches and mechanisms that allow for greater policy coherence and efficiency in Chile. This process of sharing information, experiences, successful practices and lessons learned will be carried out by incorporating key actors from the different countries associated with

international organizations, political actors and decision makers, civil society organizations and the private sector, among others. As part of knowledge management, the main processes and lessons learned from the project will be systematized and organized according to the perspectives of the end users, using the platforms identified in the different services, where they will be easily searchable and accessible in a centralized manner.

Output 2.2.2 Information system with efficient data accessibility for environmental officials, public services, citizens, local and indigenous communities in accordance with the Escazú agreement and the IPP and GAP plans..

The project will strengthen management through improvements in the information and interoperability of the platforms associated with conservation. This consists of developing the conceptual architecture and the different modules of the information system for SBAP. It will incorporate user-based interfaces, with the right of access to information as a key principle to reduce access barriers for vulnerable communities, especially local and indigenous communities as specified in the IPP and GAP plans, and citizens to this information. It will support interoperability with different platforms not only for information, monitoring and control issues, but also with knowledge management objectives, allowing access to different strategic users to the associated training, creating an articulation of multiple institutions and actors, where dialogue and collaboration is sustained through synergies that enhance biodiversity conservation. An instruction manual will be prepared and disseminated for the use of the information system, targeting women or groups of special interest, such as residents of rural areas or indigenous peoples.

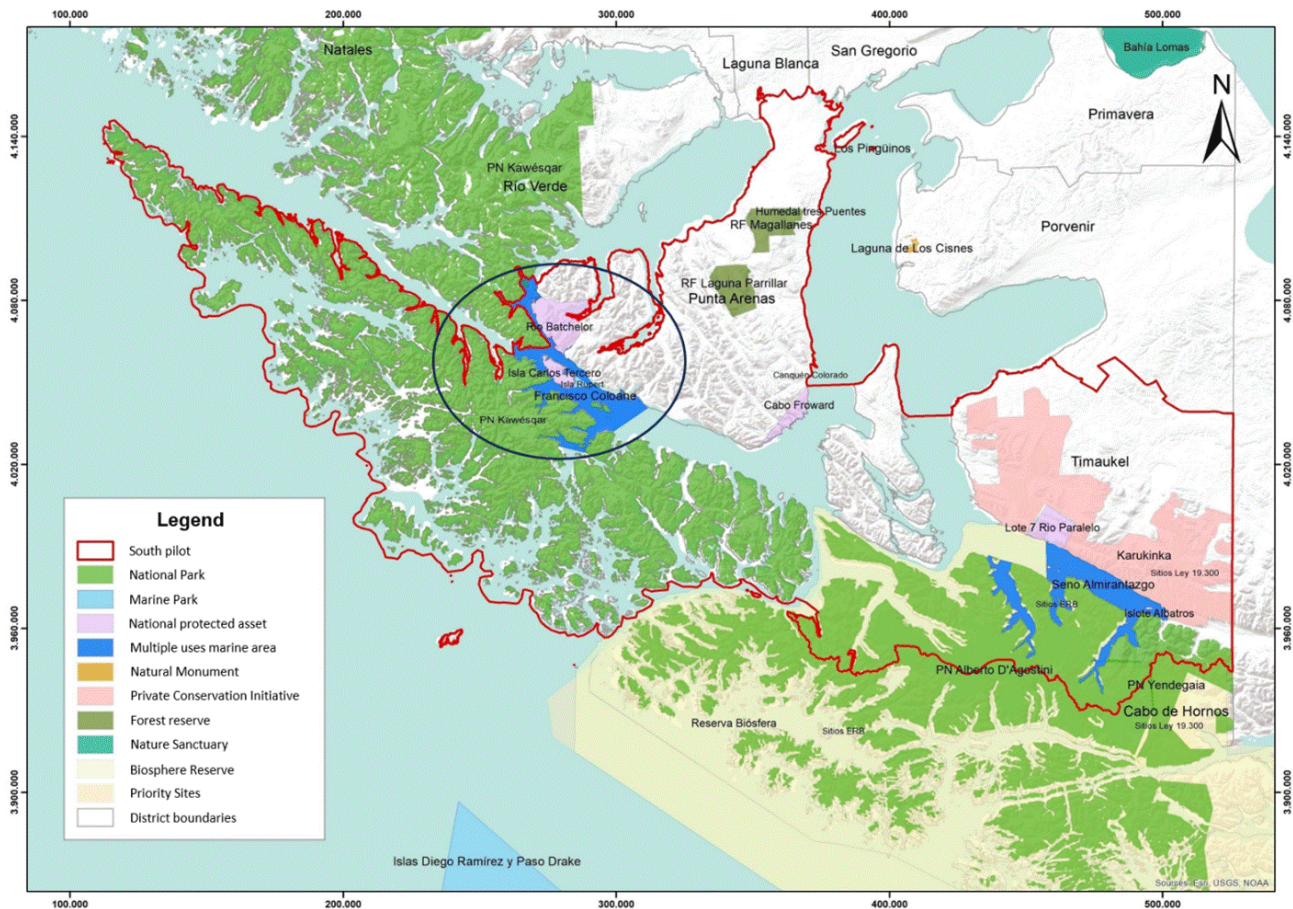
Component 3: Facilitation of processes and creation of mechanisms to mainstream the conservation of biodiversity in pilot landscapes.

Component 3, through its Outcome 3.1, will work to facilitate the institutionalization of effective mechanisms for conservation management in a cross-cutting manner at the sub-national level, incorporating conservation instruments into territorial planning through the following outputs:

Output 3.1.1 Mechanisms to implement the harmonized instruments in territories with clusters of conservation areas, incorporating an integrated marine/terrestrial approach with a transversal gender and indigenous communities approach continuing the development of FPIC with the associated communities.

With the approval of Law 21,600, which creates the SBAP, part of the institutional dispersion in the management of protected areas should diminish, as all the areas will be under the same service. However, at the territorial level, the new SBAP will face a great challenge in terms of efficient management of areas that are made up of clusters of areas belonging to different institutions, where management has traditionally been carried out in different ways, and where not only are instruments such as management plans, monitoring and oversight not harmonized, but also the relationship with local and indigenous communities, the types of governance and the training of the professionals who manage them. For example, Figure 2 shows how five different categories of areas converge in the circumference marked in the northwestern part of the polygon: National Park, National Reserve, Marine Park, two National Protected Areas and a Coastal Marine Protected Area.

Figure 2. Pilot ecosystem in the southern zone, Magallanes region.



Output 3.1.1 will work on processes to create mechanisms to mainstream conservation, and to implement harmonized instruments and good practices, both in areas that have protection categories and those that are outside of them, but have active interaction and globally important biodiversity that needs to be conserved and managed sustainably. The project will continue the development of FPIC with the associated communities started in the PPG phase, and will mainstream gender-sensitive approaches in the participatory process in the pilot territories, both in the governance mechanisms and developing of management plans, as describe in the IPP and GAP plans.

Output 3.1.2 Proposal for the integration of conservation instruments in the territorial development plans and policies of regional and local governments, with a gender and intercultural approach.

The innovative approach of this project includes the creation of effective governance mechanisms associated with the new institutional framework. These mechanisms will allow for more efficient management with the support of macro instruments, such as master plans, that will foster conversation between the different categories of areas in these clusters that are repeated throughout the country. In particular, Output 3.1.2 will develop a management model that incorporates all protected areas, whether marine or terrestrial, public or private, where management plans are updated so that they can share information. At the same time, this model will strengthen governance, incorporating concrete actions to link the different protected areas and the key actors within and between them, with a special focus on the active role of women, and ensuring that the governance mechanisms promoting equality and inclusive participation. This will allow for a flow of relevant information regarding threats, extreme events and complaints for an early response and more effective control, making more efficient use of both human, technical and financial resources.

This management model will also include diagnoses and identification of the connectivity and infrastructure needs necessary for its operation that will facilitate, through ecological planning, a coherent link between the management model and land use and development plans. MOP is a key partner in this output as it has agreed to build this

infrastructure, incorporating best practices and environmental criteria that will strengthen both connectivity and internal infrastructure within the protected areas. At the same time, the project will work outside the protected areas to integrate biodiversity considerations into the productive development instruments of key institutions and in conjunction with the private sector in the tourism, fishing and agricultural sectors in the territories, thus paving the way for new productivity models and accessing the financial tools of the new SBAP, such as environmental certification.

Output 3.1.3 Pilot projects of productive sectors applying good practices and environmental criteria in high value biodiversity areas **incorporating the participation of local and indigenous communities as part of the IPP.**

This output will work on the implementation of pilots in the three demonstration ecosystems: North, Central and South (the areas comprising each pilot are detailed in Annex H of the Agency Project Document). These pilots will put into practice the instruments developed in the previous outputs in order to demonstrate how to incorporate and internalize the instruments in different ecosystems, incorporate environmental criteria in different productive sectors, and achieve governance that manages protected area clusters more efficiently in practice.

Each of the pilots will implement at least one conservation instrument outside protected areas, and will work with a productive sector that is a relevant threat to the biodiversity of the area in order to incorporate sustainability criteria and facilitate joining the SBAP certification system. The North Pilot will work with the tourism sector associated with coastal areas, incorporating local and indigenous communities in the development of good practices and highlighting the value of biodiversity. The Central Pilot will work jointly with actors in the wine sector that is developed in the region. In the South Pilot, priority has been given to working closely with the artisanal fishing sector, which will be carried out with strong coordination with sectoral fisheries services and the support of NGOs working in the region.

These pilots will provide SBAP with lessons learned on the integrated management of marine-terrestrial protected areas, looking at issues of governance, relations with indigenous communities, and monitoring and oversight mechanisms that are consistent and enable the exchange of information between them, thereby allowing for more efficient management at the landscape and territorial level.

Durability and scalability

The durability in time and scalability of the results of this project are based in its strategic focus on supporting the implementation of a new environmental institutionality from its roots, ensuring an institutional and political coherence that allows for an institutionalization of the regulations, tools and mechanisms of the SBAP in other institutions across the country, both at the national and subnational levels, incorporating comprehensive marine-terrestrial approaches that in turn provide coherence at the landscape level. Both Components 1 and 2 are national in scale, implying that all results and outputs are expected to influence policy and decision making at the country level. Component 3 will allow testing and adjustments of the mechanisms, regulations and tools developed under Components 1 and 2, implementing them at the territorial level and generating feedback among the three components in order to reach demonstrative and replicable models at the national level. Ultimately, the alternative scenario proposed by the project will facilitate mainstreaming biodiversity conservation across different levels, with the participation of key public and private stakeholders at the grassroots level for the implementation of new conservation instruments inside and outside of protected areas.

Key actors

Several key actors at different levels will both contribute to project implementation and, in turn, benefit from a more coordinated and efficient management that will allow them to fulfill their institutional attributions in a more coherent manner. Partner institutions will support the project's objective by fulfilling their institutional roles and responsibilities as well as contributing directly to project activities through their programs, thereby increasing and complementing the resources provided by the GEF. These include SUBDERE at the national level, the GORE at the regional level and the municipalities at the local level. As the institutions in charge of the decentralization and regional planning process, they will be key for the project to achieve the coherent incorporation of protected areas and areas prioritized for their high biodiversity value in territorial planning through tools such as ecological planning, conservation landscapes, threatened

ecosystems, among others. As such, the project will have a high level of engagement with them in terms of capacity building and as target audiences for awareness raising.

The public services that are involved with the different categories of protected areas (i.e., MMA, SERNAPESCA, CONAF, MBN) will play a key role in the training programs based on operating agreements with the SBAP that promote coordinated work in monitoring and management of the areas. These services have developed experience and lessons learned that are crucial to the success of this project and as such, during the PPG, agreements were reached for them to lead the implementation of some of the training activities for new SBAP officials.

Outside of the protected areas, the project will work with private actors and state services that have competencies or mandates in the productive sectors in the territories (i.e., MINAGRI, Economy, Mining, Energy) to support mainstreaming best practices and greater sustainability in their actions, especially through the use of SBAP and economic instruments for ecosystem conservation. The project will build upon baseline efforts (i.e., different guides of best practices that are added to the strategies and policies of sustainability in the different services (see chapter C)) by strengthening these synergies and their inclusion in territorial management. It will pursue this through agreements with different private sector partners as well as local and indigenous communities in the pilot areas that result in demonstrative and replicable experiences of these practices.

With regards to governance mechanisms, the project will benefit from the expertise of institutions such as CONAF on issues of relations with indigenous communities, where there is already a 'Framework of action for community participation in the management of the SNASPE.' This framework promotes citizen access to protected areas, recognizing the differential rights of all citizens to participate in various ways in decision-making and in the implementation of management actions of protected areas. This includes the strengthening of mechanisms for joint management of protected areas between the institutions that administer them and different community actors, through the creation of co-management councils with indigenous communities, and civil society councils with representatives of local indigenous and non-indigenous communities linked to each area. In these areas, the National Indigenous Corporation (CONADI) will play an important role in the project's North and South pilots, where the relationship with indigenous peoples is important and where an intercultural approach is needed for the appropriation of actions in the territory.

Other key actors identified for the success of the project are the New Zealand Department of Conservation, with which an agreement is being developed through the MMA, and which has a rich experience of integrating private and state services for conservation management that, due to the similar climatic and geographic characteristics, make their lessons learned invaluable to the project. Additionally, Fondo Naturaleza Chile, a foundation created thanks to a public-private effort, aims to mobilize and manage resources for large-scale nature conservation in Chile. The foundation seeks to channel and activate new sources of funding to complement the State's financial efforts to support the fulfillment of national and international conservation and climate action goals. The project will coordinate with both of these initiatives to ensure lessons learned are considered during project implementation and identify opportunities for synergies.

Global Environmental Benefits

The project will generate global environmental and adaptation benefits through interventions at the national and local levels, as reflected in Section B.2 in the Core Indicators. By supporting institutional and regulatory improvements, changes in attitudes through knowledge management and awareness, as well as practical applications and results in the pilot ecosystems, the project will contribute to the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity hotspots. In particular, the North and Central pilot ecosystems are part of the biodiversity hotspot 'Chilean winter rainfall-Valdivian forests', where the great diversity of species and higher taxa and high levels of endemism in the Chilean hotspot are due to its interstitial position between two main floristic and faunistic regions: Neotropical and ancient Gondwana provinces, added to its insular character resulting from its strong geographic isolation from the rest of the South American continent by the Andes Mountains and from the north of the country by the Atacama Desert (CONAMA, 2008).

Central Chile and Norte Chico together harbor a total of 3,539 species of native vascular plants, of which 1,769 (50 percent) are endemic to this region of the country. Although vertebrate diversity in the Chilean hotspot is comparatively

low, its endemism can be remarkably high, particularly among reptiles and amphibians (Simonetti, 1999). Sixty-seven percent (29 species) of the 43 amphibian species inhabiting the hotspot are endemic and are found mainly in central Chile. In addition, five of the 12 genera present are endemic. This is one of the few hotspots in the world with an endemic amphibian family: *Rhinodermatidae*. Among the reptiles, 27 species (66 percent) of the 41 known for this hotspot are endemic. Lizards of the genus *Liolaemus* represent 30 of the species in this group, with 19 species endemic to the hotspot, an extraordinary evolutionary radiation. Mammal diversity in central Chile is relatively low, with only 64 species, 13 of which (20 percent) are endemic. However, at the generic level, endemism is significant, encompassing no less than five genera: three genera of rodents, *Octodon* with three species of degus and the monospecific genera *Spalacopus* with the coruro (*S. cyanus*) and *Irenomys* with the tree mouse (*I. tarsalis*); two genera of marsupials, the horned weasel (*Rhyncholestes raphanurus*) and the *monito del monte* or colocolo opossum (*Dromiciops gliroides*). There are about 226 bird species in the hotspot; of which only twelve are endemic. The hotspot's fish fauna is quite small, with only 43 native species, but with the notable presence of two endemic families, the mountain catfish (*Nematogenyidae*) and the perch (*Perciliidae*) (CONAMA, 2008).

Meanwhile, the South pilot ecosystem is home to the Cabo de Hornos biosphere reserve, the southernmost in the world and the only marine-terrestrial reserve in Chile, which constitutes a refuge for several species with conservation problems, such as the huillín (*Lontra provocax*) and the black woodpecker (*Campephilus magellanicus*), among others. It also has a flora that has not been studied extensively and almost non-existent in biodiversity and conservation inventories at a national and global level, such as non-vascular plants.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

A Gender Action Plan (Annex K of the Agency project document) was prepared to mainstream the gender, intercultural, and intersectional perspectives in the development of the project, and ensure the inclusion of relevant actions to be implemented in each of the project's three components. Following the guidelines of the three leading institutions -FAO, MMA, and CONAF- and based on a mixed methodology, a diagnosis was made of institutional gender gaps in the pilot areas of the project, from which measures were derived to address them comprehensively through the project. This information is incorporated into the project's general planning through the Gender Action Plan, which establishes actions and results associated with the project's components and its respective implementation budget.

Gender-sensitive indicators and the promotion of interculturality and intersectionality are incorporated in a cross-cutting manner throughout the project, where appropriate. These indicators are designed to measure the effective implementation of the Gender Action Plan and the Indigenous Peoples Action Plan.

Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder name	Stakeholder type	Stakeholder profile	Date of Consultation
Ministry of the Environment (MMA) - Subsecretaría del Medio Ambiente (Undersecretariat of the Environment)	Direct beneficiary	National Government Institution body	September 12, 2023
			September 14, 2023
			October 10, 2023
			October 26, 2023
			November 6, 2023
			November 21, 2023
			January 19, 2024
			April 26, 2024

			May 17, 2024
			May 22, 2024
National Forestry Corporation (CONAF)	Direct beneficiary	National Government Institution body	October 19, 2023 November 13, 2023 November 16, 2023 December 11, 2023
SEREMI Environment Atacama	Direct beneficiary	Regional Government Institution/body	October 19, 2023 November 27, 2023 November 28, 2023 January 12, 2024 March 19, 2024
SEREMI Environment Valparaíso	Direct beneficiary	Regional Government Institution/body	October 19, 2023 December 1, 2023 January 4, 2024
SEREMI Environment RM	Direct beneficiary	Regional Government Institution/body	October 19, 2023 November 15, 2023 December 13, 2023
SEREMI Environment Magallanes	Direct beneficiary	Regional Government Institution/body	October 19, 2023 December 6, 2023 January 31, 2024
CONAF Atacama Regional Directorate	Direct beneficiary	Regional Government Institution/body	October 19, 2023 November 27, 2023 November 28, 2023 January 12, 2024 March 19, 2024
Regional Directorate CONAF Valparaíso	Direct beneficiary	Regional Government Institution/body	October 19, 2023 December 1, 2023 January 4, 2024 January 11, 2024
Regional Directorate CONAF RM	Direct beneficiary	Regional Government Institution/body	October 19, 2023 November 15, 2023 December 13, 2023
CONAF Magallanes Regional Directorate	Direct beneficiary	Regional Government Institution/body	October 19, 2023 December 5, 2023 December 6, 2023 January 31, 2024

MOP	Partner	National Government Institution body	November 10, 2023
National Assets	Partner	National Government Institution body	November 23, 2023 March 12, 2024 April 3, 2024 April 16, 2024
PEW	Partner	Non-Governmental Organization	October 6, 2023 November 24, 2023 December 21, 2023 January 10, 2024 March 26, 2024
TNC	Partner	Non-Governmental Organization	October 6, 2023 November 24, 2023 April 4, 2024 May 22, 2024
WCS	Partner	Non-Governmental Organization	October 6, 2023 November 24, 2023 November 30, 2023 April 15, 2024 May 22, 2024
Sustainable Chile	Partner	Non-Governmental Organization	October 6, 2023 November 24, 2023
Cosmos Foundation	Partner	Non-Governmental Organization	April 5, 2024
Robles de Cantillana Corporation	Partner	Non-Governmental Organization	April 16, 2024
Tepial Conservation	Partner	Non-Governmental Organization	April 16, 2024
Sernapesca/Subpesca	Partner	National Government Institution body	March 22, 2024 April 22, 2024
SAG	Partner	National Government Institution body	November 13, 2023
Subtourism	Partner	National Government Institution body	November 16, 2023
Municipality of San Antonio	Partner	Local Government Institution/body	January 29, 2024 March 15, 2024
Municipality of Algarrobo	Partner	Local Government Institution/body	January 29, 2024 March 15, 2024
Municipality of El Quisco	Partner	Local Government Institution/body	January 29, 2024 March 15, 2024
Municipality of Tabo	Partner	Local Government Institution/body	January 29, 2024 March 15, 2024

Municipality of Cartagena	Partner	Local Government Institution/body	January 29, 2024 March 15, 2024
Municipality of Santo Domingo	Partner	Local Government Institution/body	January 29, 2024 March 15, 2024
Municipality of Talagante	Partner	Local Government Institution/body	March 21, 2024
Municipality of Melipilla	Partner	Local Government Institution/body	March 21, 2024
Municipality of Isla de Maipo	Partner	Local Government Institution/body	March 21, 2024
Municipality of El Monte	Partner	Local Government Institution/body	March 21, 2024
Total Agricultural Community	Indirect Beneficiary	Local community	February 7, 2024 March 18, 2024
Total Neighborhood Council	Indirect Beneficiary	Local community	February 7, 2024 March 18, 2024
Indigenous Selknam Community Covadonga Ona	Indirect Beneficiary	Local community	December 21, 2023 January 15, 2024 February 01, 2024 February 15, 2024 February 29, 2024 March 11, 2024
Kaweshkar Indigenous Community	Indirect Beneficiary	Local community	January 21, 2024
Private productive sector (tourism, wine, fishing)	Indirect Beneficiary	Other	November 28, 2023 March 19, 2024
CONADI	Other	National Government Institution body	January 10, 2024
Mideso	Other	National Government Institution body	January 18, 2024
Company 3rd consultants	Other	Other	March 19, 2024
Candelaria Company	Other	Other	March 19, 2024
CMP Company	Other	Other	March 19, 2024
Codema Company	Other	Other	March 19, 2024
GORE Atacama	Partner	Regional Government Institution/body	March 19, 2024
Seremi MOP Atacama	Partner	Regional Government Institution/body	March 19, 2024
Seremi BN Atacama	Partner	Regional Government Institution/body	March 19, 2024
Seremi Agriculture Atacama	Partner	Regional Government Institution/body	March 19, 2024
Seremi Energy Atacama	Other	Regional Government Institution/body	March 19, 2024
Seremi Health Atacama	Other	Regional Government Institution/body	March 19, 2024
Sernapesca Atacama	Partner	Regional Government Institution/body	March 19, 2024
Sernatur Atacama	Partner	Regional Government Institution/body	March 19, 2024
University of Atacama	Other	Other	March 19, 2024
Caldera Municipality	Other	Local Government Institution/body	March 19, 2024
Copiapo Municipality	Other	Local Government Institution/body	March 19, 2024

DIRECTEMAR	Other	National Government Institution/body	April 25, 2024
Seremi Agriculture Valparaiso	Other	Regional Government Institution/body	April 25, 2024
Sernatur Valparaiso	Partner	Regional Government Institution/body	April 25, 2024
Seremi Agriculture RM	Other	Regional Government Institution/body	December 13, 2023
MINVU	Partner	National Government Institution/body	December 13, 2023
Municipality of Paine	Partner	Local Government Institution/body	March 21, 2024
SAG RM	Partner	Regional Government Institution/body	December 13, 2023
Seremi BN RM	Partner	Regional Government Institution/body	April 25, 2024
Portal Communities	Partner	Non-Governmental Organization	December 6, 2023 April 8, 2024
Seremi Agriculture Magallanes	Partner	Regional Government Institution/body	April 8, 2024
Seremi BN Magallanes	Partner	Regional Government Institution/body	April 8, 2024 April 8, 2024
Subpesca Magallanes	Partner	Regional Government Institution/body	December 6, 2023 March 22, 2024 April 8, 2024
Sernapesca Magallanes	Partner	Regional Government Institution/body	December 6, 2023 March 22, 2024 April 8, 2024

A stakeholder engagement plan was developed and includes measures for consultation, involvement in decision-making and participation in project activities. At the beginning of the project's planning stage, a stakeholder map was drawn up in collaboration with the executing agencies. This was followed by a participatory process that included initial workshops to obtain inputs in the pilot regions and at the central level, bilateral workshops with public services and private stakeholders, specific workshops with key NGOs, and finally workshops on results and validation again in all the pilot regions and at the central level. More than 250 people from indigenous communities, local communities, professionals from public services, NGOs, and the private sector participated.

The private sector has committed US\$1 million in co-financing, focused mainly on capacity building associated with protected area management, together with a series of agreements for synergies with other public services that have mandates related to those of the SBAP.

An Indigenous Peoples Action Plan (Annex I-2 of the Agency project document) was also prepared to ensure compliance with the collective differentiated rights of indigenous peoples based on a differentiated diagnosis of the project's pilot areas. This resulted in the signing of two agreements of intent, one with a Selknam indigenous community in the South Pilot, and another with a local farming community, mainly composed of the Diaguita indigenous population, in the North Pilot.

More details on stakeholder engagement can be found in Annex J of the Agency project document.

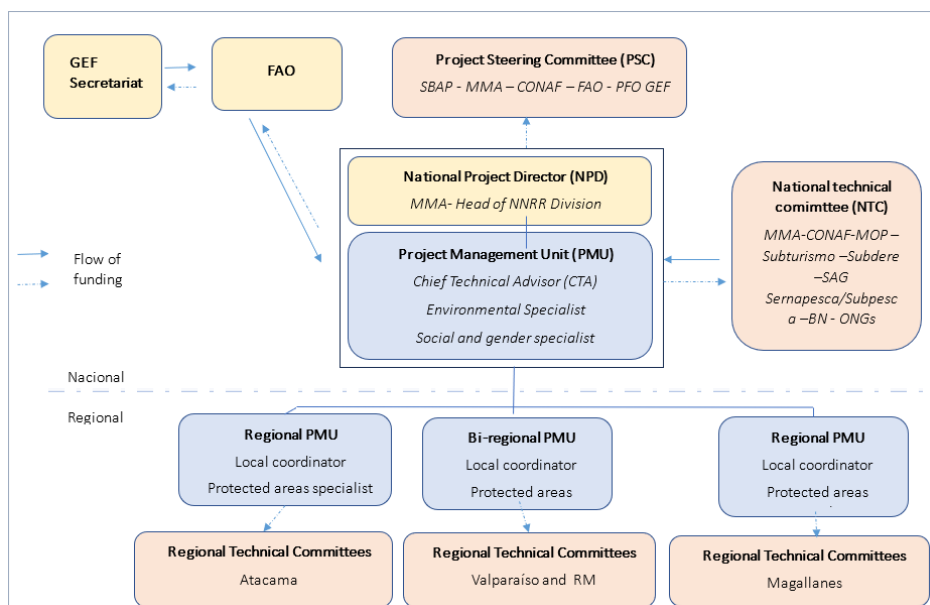
Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The Project executing agency is the Ministry of Environment, with FAO providing oversight in its capacity as the GEF Agency. The Ministry of Environment will be the lead executing agency and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project results, overall coordination of project implementation, as well as coordination and collaboration with participating project institutions, local community organizations and other participating project entities, through the structure and mechanisms defined by the project.

The Project's deployment logic (multilevel governance) is the same as that of the new Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service, which must create a Committee at the national level and public-private Committees at the regional level. As a way to increase the cost-effectiveness and sustainability of the Project's results, the implementation arrangements aim to generate operating protocols for these national and regional committees that will provide coherence and mainstream biodiversity conservation, incorporating participatory approaches, with indigenous and gender relevance for their operation during and after the Project. In this way, the governance scheme will be designed from the Project implementation arrangements, coupling the SBAP instances with the Project Management Unit (PMU) and its deployment at the regional and local levels.

Figure 3. Organizational structure of the Project



FAO will be the GEF agency responsible for oversight and provision of technical advice, in coordination with MMA and CONAF, to the entire project cycle and support services as set out in the GEF Policy. In its role as Implementing Agency, FAO will use the GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project (see Annex J of the Agency Project document for details): The Budget Holder, usually the most decentralized FAO office, will provide oversight of day-to-day project implementation; The Lead Technical Officer(s), selected from across FAO, will provide oversight/support to the technical work of the projects in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee; The Funding Liaison Officer(s) and GEF Technical Officers (GTO) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being designed and carried out in accordance with FAO and GEF minimum fiduciary and technical standards.

FAO's responsibilities as a GEF agency will include: Administer GEF funds in accordance with FAO rules and procedures; Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-

financiers, Operational Partner Agreement(s) and other FAO rules and procedures; Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities; Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and make Financial Reports to the GEF Trustee.

National Level

A **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will be established to make strategic decisions for the project. It will be made up of the Undersecretary of the Environment, the National Directorate of CONAF, the FAO Representative in Chile and the GEF Operational Focal Point in Chile. Its main functions are: (i) Provide strategic definitions for the implementation of the Project; (ii) Resolve disputes related to the project and its proper execution; (iii) Supervise and support the correct implementation of the Project components; (ii) Coordinate and manage through institutional means the timely contribution of the co-financing agreed by each participating institution of the Project, as well as other sources of financing that coincide with the Project's objectives; (iii) Reviewing and agreeing on the Project's strategy and methodology, as well as changes and modifications generated by its application in the field; iv) Convening and organizing meetings with the different national, regional and local Project stakeholders; v) Promoting the establishment of agreements and other forms of collaboration with national and international organizations; vi) Approving work plans, annual budgets and progress reports; vii) Sustainability of the Project's main results, including scaling up and replication. All decisions of the PSC shall be adopted by consensus. The PSC will meet in ordinary sessions at least once a year; however, if deemed necessary by its members, the PSC may convene extraordinary meetings. The PSC meeting will be held in December of each year, at which time it will approve the project work plan and budget for the following annual period. For the purposes of ensuring the scaling up of project results, the PSC will consider the inputs that the **National Technical Committee (NTC)** may provide to support decision-making, which will be made up of technical representatives from the Natural Resources and Biodiversity Division of the Ministry of the Environment, CONAF's Protected Areas Management, the Sustainable Infrastructure Division of the MOP, the National Assets Division of the MBN, the Renewable Natural Resources Protection Division of the SAG, the Biodiversity Conservation Unit of SERNAPESCA, representatives of SUBPESCA and SUBDERE, along with representatives of key NGOs such as PEW, WCS, TNC, among others, as needed in the framework of project implementation. If necessary, the FAO LTO and FLO may also participate in this instance. The Ministry of Environment will lead this instance through the **National Project Director (NPD)**. The main functions of this committee are: i) to support the technical execution of the project; ii) to ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between its agency and the project; iii) to facilitate coordination and linkages between project activities and the work plan of its institution; and iv) to support the implementation and proper functioning of the institutional organization at the regional and local levels.

The Minister of Environment will designate an official of the Ministry as the **National Project Director (NPD)**. The NDP will be located in the Ministry of Environment. The NDP will be responsible for representing the Government in the instances related to the Project; liaising with FAO in its capacity as Implementing Agency; convening and coordinating the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the NTC; ensuring the correct implementation of the strategies and objectives defined by the PSC; ensure the correct technical and administrative execution of the project, through the follow-up and evaluation of the project's work programs, in close relationship with the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA); communicate to the Regional Ministerial Secretariat (SEREMI) for the Environment of the Project's pilot regions (Atacama, Valparaíso, Metropolitan and Magallanes) the decisions and agreements adopted by both the PSC and the NTC. He/she will be responsible for requesting the timely disbursement of GEF resources, which will allow the execution of the Project's activities, in strict accordance with the budget and the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWBP) approved for the current year of the Project. He/she will also be responsible for supervising and guiding the

National Project Coordinator on government policies and priorities, ensuring the political impact and sustainability of the Project's results.

A **Project Management Unit (PMU)** funded by the GEF will be established. The main function of the PMU, following the guidelines of the PSC and NTC, is to ensure the coordination and execution of the Project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans. It will be made up of the National Coordinator, a full-time environmental specialist with Technical and Administrative Assistance functions, a full-time social specialist for Gender and Indigenous Communities, three Local Coordinators and three Protected Areas Specialists for the pilot ecosystems. The physical installation of the national team will be on the premises of the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry in charge of the Operational and Implementation Coordination of the project, which will allow and facilitate access and coordination of project actions in the territories, according to the established work plans. In the case of regional/local facilitators, the physical installation will be in the offices of the SEREMI of Environment of each target region.

The **Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)** will be in charge of day-to-day project management and technical supervision including: (i) coordinating and closely supervising the implementation of project activities, (ii) proper execution of activities relevant to the development of the project; (iii) day-to-day management of the project, (iv) coordination with other related initiatives, (v) ensuring a high level of collaboration between participating institutions and organizations at national, regional and local levels; (vii) implement and manage the project monitoring plan and its communication program, (viii) organize annual project workshops and meetings to monitor project progress and prepare annual work plans and budgets (AWPs), (ix) submit Project Progress Reports (PPRs) together with the AWP to the PSC and FAO; (x) act as Secretary of the PSC; (xi) prepare the Annual Project Review Report (APR), (xii) support the organization of the mid-term review and final evaluation; (xiii) ensure proper implementation of the participation plan, gender action plan and indigenous peoples plan; (xiv) following FAO rules and procedures and in accordance with this project document and the PTPAs, the CTA will identify expenditures and disbursements to be requested from FAO for timely project implementation; (xv) inform the PSC and FAO of any delays and difficulties in project implementation to ensure corrective measures and support in a timely manner; (xvi) review all technical products developed by the project team specialists, to ensure alignment with the objectives and required quality standards; (xvii) provide technical oversight and guidance to the implementing partners for the implementation of project activities; (xviii) ensure the application of the policy and technical coherence approach, landscape-level marine-terrestrial integrality, advising on multi-level governance, socio-ecological indicators and the various project outputs; (xix) provide technical support and advice to the project components; (xx) monitor and provide technical support and evaluate the reports of the project consultants (financed with GEF funds). The **Project Environmental Specialist** will have an environmental specialist profile, and will provide technical and management support to the CTA (See Terms of Reference for the PMU team in Annex N of the Agency Project document).

Regional Level

Regional Technical Committees (RTC): These will be established in the Atacama Region (northern pilot), a bi-regional committee for the Valparaíso and Metropolitan Regions (central pilot), and the Magallanes Region (southern pilot). At the beginning of the project, a core group will be formed in each region, with a technical representative from the SEREMI of the Environment and the Regional Directorate of CONAF, from the respective regions, plus the regional coordination of the PMU. As the implementation of the actions contemplated in the Project progresses, the RTCs will be formalized through the leadership of the SEREMI of Environment and SEREMI of Agriculture of each region, and the participation of regional technical representatives of CONAF, SAG, MBN, SUBTURISMO, SERNPAPESCA/SUBPESCA, Regional Government, Municipalities and representatives of civil society, universities and the private sector, with at least 40% of

members being women and at least 1 member belonging to indigenous peoples, for each committee. Articulated with the NTC, the RTCs will serve as liaison in the regional participation instances and with the initiatives that are developed in the respective regions.

As the Project's governance bodies and mechanisms, the main functions of the RTCs will be: (i) Support the technical implementation of the regional component of the Project; (ii) Carry out the monitoring and evaluation of the Project work plan in the Project's target regions; (iii) Support the articulation at the regional and local level of public and private institutions related to the Project; (iv) Develop a regional level work agenda to articulate public and private initiatives around the development of the Project in the territories; v) Guide, support and supervise the operational and implementation coordination action of the PMU in the intervention territories; vi) Support the implementation and proper functioning of the public-private coordination bodies at the regional level; viii) Inform the National Project Director of progress in the implementation of the Project, through the SEREMIS of the Environment and the SEREMIS of Agriculture.

The **Local Coordinators of the PMU** at the regional level, together with the **Protected Areas specialists**, will be full-time Project staff. The Coordinators will have a socio-environmental background and will be oriented to articulate stakeholders at the regional and local level (pilot landscapes), generating and promoting synergies between the different institutional actors in charge of conservation instruments both inside and outside protected areas (marine and terrestrial), and local governance, focusing on adaptive management processes and supervision of contracting and technical quality of consultancy reports required to ensure compliance with project activities, outputs, outcomes and goals, with significant support from the central PMU project team. The Protected Areas specialists will have a profile with experience in the development of management plans and methodologies such as open standards, with a good knowledge of the pilot region in which they are located (see terms of reference for the PMU team in Annex N of the Agency Project document).

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

Yes

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

At the request of the Government of Chile, and as stated in the PIF and in the letter of request for support signed by the GEF Operational Focal Point in Chile (OFP), FAO will administer the resources under the guidance of the Ministry of Environment as Executing Entity. The Ministry of Environment assumes the implementation and guidance responsibilities for the project and, as such, is the sole decision-making entity responsible for the use of all resources allocated to the Project, under the supervision of FAO as the Implementing Agency. FAO will not charge any cost over the project budget to carry out the administration of the resources, in accordance with the GEF Chile OFP request.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Also, please add a short explanation to describe **cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects**, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project will coordinate with other GEF-funded projects to identify opportunities and facilitate mechanisms to achieve synergies. This collaboration will be carried out through: i) activities to exchange experiences and

lessons learned; ii) coordination meetings focused on synergies and impact enhancement; and iii) specific meetings on technical matters, especially with projects where there are territorial or thematic overlaps.

Regarding synergies associated with the marine approach to sustainability and protected areas, the project will develop collaboration mechanisms with the following projects: (i) *GEF/UNDP #9592 'Humboldt II: Catalyzing the Implementation of a Strategic Action Program for the Sustainable Management of Shared Living Marine Resources in the Humboldt Current System,'* which seeks to facilitate ecosystem-based management and ecosystem restoration of the Humboldt Current System for the sustainable and resilient provision of ecosystem goods and services; and (ii) *GEF/FAO #10075 'Strengthening management and governance for the conservation and sustainable use of globally important biodiversity in coastal marine ecosystems in Chile,'* whose objective is to develop and implement a governance system that integrates, coordinates and articulates public, private and civil society institutions for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems. Both projects have generated relevant advances in governance and marine biodiversity issues, which are of great interest for this project and the new SBAP.

The project will establish close coordination with the *GEF/UNDP project #10213 "Economic instruments and tools for biodiversity conservation, payment for ecosystem services and sustainable development,"* for the articulation of economic instruments, productive development and environmental management, identifying synergies in the development of SBAP regulations associated with biodiversity offsets, and the SBAP certification system. In turn, it will coordinate with this project to address the financial sustainability strategy of the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP), which is part of the SNAP Strategic Plan to be developed by this project.

The project will work in close collaboration with *GEF/FAO #10718 "Restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem services at the landscape scale in productive agroforestry areas and their natural environment,"* a project that will develop the guide for the development of SBAP Ecological Planning, putting it into practice in pilot regions of that project, which will serve as input and lessons learned for the development of a marine-terrestrial ecological planning to be developed by our pilot in the Atacama region.

Synergies will be sought with all of these projects on topics such as governance, communication, capacity building and lessons learned associated with gender and indigenous community plans.

The project will use as a basis various methodologies and materials developed by the following GEF projects that have already been completed:

- a. the homologation guidelines, training program and national protected areas strategy of the *GEF/FAO #2272 "Creation of an Integrated National System of Protected Areas";*
- b. the inputs associated with the creation of conservation landscapes and ecological planning at the local scale of *GEF/UNEP #5135 "Protection of biodiversity and multiple ecosystem services in mountain biological corridors";*
- c. the best practice guidelines associated with four productive sectors (Construction, Silvoagropecuaria, Tourism and aggregate extraction), of the *GEF/UNEP #9766 "Conservation of coastal wetlands in the biodiversity hotspot of central-southern Chile through adaptive management of coastal ecosystems";*
- d. material and inputs for the development of the SBAP Invasive Alien Species Plan Guide, derived from the lessons learned from the *GEF /FAO #5506 "Strengthening and development of instruments for the management, prevention and control of Beaver (Castor canadensis), an invasive alien species in Chilean Patagonia"* and *GEF/UNDP # 3814 "Strengthening National Frameworks for the Governance of Invasive Alien Species: Pilot Project in the Juan Fernandez Archipelago"*.

Close collaboration is foreseen with two other FAO GEF initiatives that are in the PIF preparation stage. The first is associated with biodiversity in cities, green infrastructure and nature-based solutions for urban and peri-urban areas, and will support the development of a National Strategy for Green Infrastructure and Nature-Based Solutions and their implementation at the national level with training, instruments and pilots activities. The second initiative promotes environmental benefits through regenerative agriculture and the integrated management of land through nature-based solutions. The SBAP project will coordinate with these new initiatives in order to incorporate the above topics in the guides to be developed for the implementation of SBAP instruments, and incorporation of good practices in the silvoagropecuarian sector.

Finally, the project will coordinate with MMA initiatives such as the “Update of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Biodiversity”, and the “Elaboration of the National Water Resources Plan”. These initiatives aim to increase resilience at the territorial, community, political-administrative and governance levels to address climate change, drivers of biodiversity degradation and ecosystem services, including the nature-based solutions and restoration approach. This GEF project will seek to ensure political/technical coherence between the strategies developed by SBAP and those being updated by MMA.

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
2506269	3027389	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
2506269	3027389	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Altos de	555543793	Habitat/Species	2,743.00	2,743.00			46.00		

Cantilla na		Managemen t Area							
Desiert o Florido	NA	National Park	39,000.00	39,000.00			11.00		
El Morado	9421	Natural Monument or Feature		3,009.00			48.00		
El Yali	145517	Others	520.00	520.00			51.00		
Horcon de piedra	555558306	Others	1,968.00	1,968.00			43.00		
Humed al Rio Maipo	555703896	Others	60.00	60.00			52.00		
Isla Carlos III	NA	Others	6,500.00	6,500.00			0.00		
Kawesq ar	555643543	National Park	2,313,875.00	2,842,329.00			28.00		
Kawesq ar	NA	Others	158.00	0.00					
Llanos del Challe	94113	National Park	45,708.00	45,708.00			54.00		
Parque Nacional Nevado Tres Cruces	94115	National Park	59,082.00	59,082.00			38.00		
Pinguino de Humboldt	30044	Habitat/Species Management Area	859.00	859.00			53.00		
Rio Batchelor	NA	Others	24,000.00	24,000.00			0.00		
Rio Clarillo	9432	Habitat/Species Management Area	10,185.00	0.00					
San Juan de Piche	555558304	Others	1,611.00	1,611.00			0.00		

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
149953	149953	0	0

Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

0	0	0	0
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Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
149953	149953	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Francisco Coloane	555543711	Strict Nature Reserve	1,536.00	1,536.00			29.00		
Francisco Coloane	317329	Habitat/Species Management Area	65,327.00	65,327.00			37.00		
Isla Chañaral	555543801	Habitat/Species Management Area	2,696.00	2,696.00			49.00		
Isla Grande Atacama	555543809	Habitat/Species Management Area	3,994.00	3,994.00			46.00		
Seno almiranta zgo	555637958	Habitat/Species Management Area	76,400.00	76,400.00			10.00		

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
141772	131633	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	131,633.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
141,772.00			

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	900	1,088		
Male	1,350	1,632		
Total	2,250	2,720	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Core indicator 1 : The project will work on improving the efficiency of protected area management, taking three different cases according to the macro-zone in which the demonstration ecosystems are located. In the North pilot, the project will work with an integrated marine-terrestrial management that includes marine, coastal, central valley and Andean protected areas, in an altitudinal continuum that in the terrestrial area includes national parks, Ramsar sites and nature reserves (Desierto Florido and Llanos del Challe National Parks, Pingüino de Humboldt National Reserve and Nevado Tres Cruces National Park, total 144,649 ha). In the Central pilot, work will be done at the terrestrial level with the homologation of different nature sanctuaries and protected national assets, such as the Maipo River Wetlands, San Juna de Piche, Altos de Cantillana, Horcón de Piedra, and the preparation or updating of management plans for the El Morado Natural Monument and the El Yalí National Reserve in accordance with the new SBAP protected areas regulations (a total of 9,911 ha). In the South pilot, work will be done through a master plan with a cluster that includes marine and terrestrial areas, where the terrestrial areas include two protected national properties (Isla Carlos II and Rio Batchelor) and a national park (Kawésqar) totaling 2,872,829 ha, all adjacent to each other where the objective is to develop a single management plan for all areas (instead of seven plans) to create synergies, improve efficiency and coordinate

actions in terms of threat control (i.e., invasive alien species, fishing), monitoring, training, governance and dissemination, among others. Between all the pilots, a total area of 3,027,389 ha will benefit from improved management. This indicator is achieved through the integration of a series of outputs from the three components, Component 1 contributes with Outputs 1.1.2 on the creation of governance mechanisms to improve management and 1.2.1 on the harmonization of conservation instruments for protected areas; Component 2 contributes with Output 2.1.1 which incorporates a training program with a strong focus on protected area management and oversight; and Component 3 with Output 3.1.1 which implements the harmonized instruments incorporating a comprehensive marine/terrestrial approach with a gender perspective and indigenous relevance.

Core indicator 2: Following an approach of marine-terrestrial integrality of protected areas, which is part of the paradigm shifts to be mainstreamed in terms of biodiversity conservation, the project will integrate the management of marine and terrestrial protected areas in the pilot ecosystems, making conservation instruments and actions to be carried out in these clusters of protected areas, whether they border with terrestrial areas as in the case of the South pilot, or if they are part of a continuum along the basin as in the North pilot. The total area of marine protected areas covered by the project is 149,953 ha, divided between the Chañaral Island Marine Reserve and the Punta Morro MCPA in the North pilot (6,690 ha), along with the Francisco Coloane Marine Park and the Seno Almirantazgo and Francisco Coloane coastal marine protected areas in the South pilot (143,263 ha). Like Core indicator 1, this indicator benefits from Outputs 1.1.2, 1.2.1, 2.1.1 and 3.1.1, due to SBAP's focus on marine-terrestrial integrality.

Core indicator 4: The project will work outside protected areas in the early implementation of SBAP conservation instruments, where plans and/or declarations of ecological planning instruments, threatened ecosystems or degraded areas will be implemented in the North pilot; conservation landscapes, which are a territorial governance model led by the municipalities will be implemented in the Central pilot; and monitoring instruments and invasive alien species management plans will be implemented in the South pilot. This represents a target area of at least 131,633 ha, calculated as a percentage of success associated with initial polygons identified during the PPG stage. At the same time, a series of pilot projects will be carried out with the objective of promoting the use of good environmental practices in different productive sectors that are concentrated in the pilot areas. The sectors prioritized by the project are: tourism with local and indigenous communities on the coast in the North pilot; silvoagriculture in the Central pilot, where 3 vineyards will mainstream best practices in the Valparaíso and metropolitan regions; fishing and tourism in the South zone. These practices will cover at least 100 ha financed by the project in order to generate experiences and lessons learned. It is expected that co-financing will add at least 50 more hectares, providing a target of 150 ha. Thus, the total area of landscapes under improved practices will amount to 131,633 ha. The three components of this project are aligned to meet this Core Indicator, with special emphasis on Output 1.1.1 with a series of regulations and norms that favor conservation outside protected areas, such as threatened ecosystems, degraded areas and conservation landscapes among others, Output 1.2.2 with its proposals to incorporate environmental criteria in the instruments of productive development and activities permitted outside protected areas, Output 2.1.1 with courses and training associated with conservation instruments outside protected areas, and Outputs 3.1.2 with the integration of conservation instruments in the territorial development plans and policies of regional governments and 3.1.3 Pilots of productive sectors applying good practices and environmental criteria in areas of high ecological value.

Core indicator 11: At least 500 professionals associated with protected areas and instruments outside protected areas will benefit from project activities aimed at improving management and updating conservation instruments, and are thus considered to be beneficiaries of conservation, sustainable use or restoration of biodiversity. At least 120 people will benefit directly from the pilots with the incorporation of best practices and sustainability criteria in productive sectors, and thus will be included as beneficiaries of sustainable land management and restoration investments. In terms of capacity building, at least 1,000 professionals from different public services and regional and local governments will receive training to increase their skills in biodiversity conservation, and at least 1,000 key actors from the private sector and civil society will benefit from the project's capacity building programs, along with at least 50 beneficiaries from the gender plan and 50 from the indigenous communities plan. This results in a total of 2,720 direct beneficiaries, of which at least 40% will be women. Outputs 2.2.1 with its training program and 2.2.2 information system that incorporates platforms for education will strongly support this component, together with Output 3.1.3 on pilots of good practices that will be carried out based on the normative aspects associated with Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.2.2.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	There are risks associated with adverse climatic effects together with intentional fires that harm biodiversity conservation in the pilot ecosystems. Among the mitigation measures to be taken by the project is the work aligned with the climate change division of the MMA on adaptation and vulnerability issues that are part of the recently approved CC Framework Law. This law mandates the participation of all national and local services in its compliance, resulting in professionals hired as focal points for this issue in sectoral ministries and local governments. At the same time, the project will work on capacity building associated with fire management in its training programs, and on improving the efficiency of the coordination among the different actors and institutions involved.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	Chile recently experienced a major social conflict that has involved changes ranging from a proposal for a new constitution to the empowerment of social and environmental organizations to demand their rights. Since the pilots are located in areas where extractive and polluting productive activities, such as mining and salmon farming, converge with protected areas or areas of high biodiversity value, there is a risk of socio-environmental conflicts between the actors defending their respective interests. Among the mitigation measures of the project is an emphasis on improving governance so that it includes all affected parties and ensures that the tools for conflict resolution that are well managed by the institutions leading the project. This will be bolstered by more effective coordination between the institutions that respond to environmental complaints. Furthermore, the project will work in different pilots to test ways to incorporate best practices in the different productive sectors in order to mitigate the effect of these sectors on protected areas. The project will also work with partners to strengthen territorial planning, which spatially orders protecting the most environmentally vulnerable sectors with the restrictions that these instruments allow.
Political and Governance	Low	The project is well aligned with national conservation policies, with a self-declared environmentalist government that approved the Escazú Agreement, the Climate Change Framework Law, which sets goals for practically all state services, including municipalities, and the recently approved Law 21,600, which creates the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (SBAP). The project's components and outcomes support the different institutions in meeting their environmental goals, and they have been actively engaged in the PPG. There is a risk associated with changes of government with less environmental approaches, so an important mitigation measure of the project is

		the participation of technical professionals who do not change between governments, both from public services and municipalities, and the creation of mechanisms to ensure coordination and alliances between the ministries involved beyond the duration of the project.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	The policies and strategies at the country level have been redirected to recognize and care for the environment. This is seen in the recent approval of several laws that support this, such as the Law for the Protection of Urban Wetlands, approved in 2020, the Framework Law on Climate Change, approved in 2022, the adherence to the Escazú Agreement in 2022, the approval in 2021 of the REP Law (Extended Producer Responsibility in Recycling and Waste Management), the entry into force in 2022 of the Law that bans single-use plastics, along with the approval in 2021 of the Law that bans single-use plastics, the approval in 2021 of the REP Law (Extended Producer Responsibility in Recycling and Waste Management), the entry into force in 2022 of the Law that prohibits single-use plastics, along with the approval by the Chamber of Deputies in 2023 of the bill that creates the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (SBAP).
Technological	Low	The project is strongly aligned with the strategic and political needs of the ministries involved, supporting the fulfillment of national and international goals, and creating mechanisms for more effective cooperation between the actions of the different services, making their conservation responsibilities more efficient.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	There may be macroeconomic measures that affect the budget of the SBAP and the Ministry of the Environment, which could cause a decrease in the co-financing of this institution in terms of the participation of its professionals due to costs associated with travel. The project is designed to be cost-effective and contemplates resources to compensate for travel to strategic meetings and a series of possibilities for managing national and international funds to support these events.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	There is a risk of loss of capacities created by the project due to changes/exits of the professionals participating in the project. To mitigate this risk, the project will create training programs that are institutionalized in the Services, leaving the materials and tools created for the continuation and adaptability of the programs. The use of platforms that are already institutionalized, such as the Hoffman Academy of the MMA and the Municipal Strengthening Academy of SUBDERE ensure the maintenance over time of the activities and outputs linked to capacity building, where for example e-learning self-learning courses can be given several times a year with very little maintenance cost.
Fiduciary	Low	There is a low risk associated with an increase in implementation costs in the event that the current high inflation rate continues or increases, or that the U.S. dollar depreciates against the local currency. In this regard, the project will use

		<p>adaptive management techniques in compliance with FAO recommended measures to adjust the budget, based on market prices, and establish margins linked to the price of the dollar and the inflation rate, which will be monitored and adjusted every six months through a risk management plan and incorporated into the Annual Work Plans, budgets and procurement plans.</p>
Stakeholder	Low	<p>There is a risk associated with a low adoption of best practices by both the private sector and local or indigenous communities. Initial consultations indicate good interest on the part of these stakeholders in the pilot ecosystems in terms of adoption of best practices and participation in the project. To encourage and scale up the adoption of sustainable practices, the project will carry out different initiatives and activities to demonstrate the feasibility of implementing them and their cost-effectiveness, which will be worked on jointly with the different stakeholders. The project will implement a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, where the visions and ideas of these key stakeholders are properly reflected. Both the regional directorates of CONAF and the regional environmental offices, which are leading the project, have worked constantly and over the long term with the indigenous communities in the pilot ecosystems, and have extensive experience in resolving conflicts between these communities and private or state initiatives, which will serve as lessons learned for the correct implementation of the project. In addition, institutions with a mandate on indigenous issues, such as CONADI and MIDESO at both the national and local levels, will also be involved</p>
Other	Moderate	<p>A resurgence or outbreak of COVID-19 or other pandemics could negatively impact the speed of execution of project activities. Should this occur, the project will work with adaptive management in compliance with FAO recommended measures to deal with the contingency. Working with local coordinators or facilitators to reduce the need for travel from the central level, and generating the tools and capacities to use the available technology by local and indigenous communities, are among the mitigation measures contemplated from the beginning.</p>
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	<p>The project will work with all relevant partners to ensure the mitigation measures described above are implemented to ensure minimal impact should the identified risks become reality.</p>

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Alignment with GEF 8 Programming

The project is aligned with the Biodiversity Focal Area of GEF 8 and will follow an integrated marine-terrestrial management approach that uses multiple tools and strategies to respond to the causes of biodiversity loss in the landscapes and watersheds in which they are inserted (BDFa Objective 1). The project will create innovative mechanisms to work with clusters of protected areas managed by different public and private institutions, seeking to mainstream biodiversity conservation in these institutions and the sustainable use of natural resources in associated productive sectors, integrating biodiversity conservation through good practices and environmental criteria in their activities. In turn, the project is aligned with Objective 3 of the strategy by strengthening policy and regulatory frameworks that enable efficient management and use of financial resources, with an important focus on governance and policy levers. The project is especially focused on policy coherence, being innovative in terms of mechanisms that improve the efficiency of the use of resources for conservation and with a strong commitment to multi-stakeholder dialogues. The project is also aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, especially Goals B and D, and Targets 1, 3, 10, 14, 20 and 22.

Alignment with Country and regional priorities

The project's alignment with national priorities covers environmental priorities, decentralization processes and best practices in productive sectors. Within the environmental area, the project is aligned with the international conventions signed by the country on Biological Diversity and Climate Change, through: the National Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2030; Law 19,300, the National Ocean Policy, the recently signed Escazú Agreement, a series of commitments associated with the COP 27 on biodiversity, the Framework Law on Climate Change, with its plans for i) adaptation to climate change in biodiversity, ii) adaptation in water resources, iii) adaptation of the forestry-agricultural sector to climate change, and their corresponding goals. It is also aligned with Law 21,202 that protects urban wetlands and brings with it 10 minimum sustainability criteria associated with activities in these ecosystems; Law 21,100 that prohibits the use of plastic bags; the National Landscape Restoration Plan; the National Bird Conservation Strategy; the Species Recovery, Conservation and Management Plans (RECOGE); and the Responsible Pet Ownership Strategy as a tool for biodiversity protection in the South pilot where IAS are the greatest threat.

Given the importance that the project places on mainstreaming conservation in cooperation with local governments, it aligns and can create strong synergies with SUBDERE's programs on Strengthening Municipal Associations and Regional Decentralization Support Program. Creating the necessary capacities in these institutions and providing options for exit strategies for the capacities created with the project in the platforms of this institution.

The project's work related to the incorporation of best practices in productive sectors both outside and inside protected areas is aligned with ODEPA policies such as the 'Public Policy for the Incorporation of Sustainable Practices' that resulted in an Agrifood Sustainability Strategy 2020-2030 and a collaboration agreement for the implementation of a Sustainable Agriculture Plan between the Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change (ASCC), ODEPA, INDAP and the Production Development Corporation (CORFO). There is also an agreement being updated between MMA and INDAP for capacity building and the appropriation of sustainability criteria in small and medium-sized agricultural and forestry landowners.

In terms of alignment with regional policies and strategies, the project pilots have synergies in terms of actions and governance with the Secondary Environmental Quality Standards. The Program for Environmental and Social Recovery (PRAS) in the North pilot is a multisectoral intervention strategy built in a participatory manner that serves as the navigation chart for public/private investment in the short, medium and long term, and aims

to promote the environmentally sustainable development of the selected communities, demonstrating that it is possible to respectfully coexist between industrial activities, care for the environment and people's health. All the regions have a Regional Climate Change Plan, a Regional Development Strategy, and a Regional Biodiversity Strategy. The Atacama ecosystem is also a pilot for the Strategic Watershed Management Plans. Chile also participates in the Technical Cooperation Network of National Systems of Protected Areas of Latin America and the Caribbean (RedParques).

Alignment TO FAO Strategic framework, SDGs and COUNTRY Programming Framework

This Project is aligned with FAO's Strategic Framework for 2022-2031, which seeks to support the 2030 Agenda by transforming towards more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems for better production, better nutrition, better environment and better lives, leaving no one behind. In the Better Environment axis, which aims to 'protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and combat climate change (reduction, reuse, recycling, waste management) through more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems', the Project is directly aligned with the MMA3 Ecosystem services and biodiversity for food and agriculture program area, which targets 'maintaining biodiversity for food and agriculture and promoting the sustainable use, conservation and restoration of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and the services they provide, through the adoption of specific policies and practices', associated with SDG indicators 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4 y 15.5. The project is also indirectly aligned with the Better Life axis, especially with program area VM1 Gender equality and empowerment of rural women ('ensuring women's equal rights, equitable access to and control over resources, services, technologies, institutions, economic opportunities and decision-making'), associated with SDG indicators 2.3 and 5.4.

FAO attaches importance to 'blue growth'^[1] and in this sense, the project is consistent with the Blue Growth Initiative^[2] which is FAO's framework for the sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture, and whose central objective is to 'enhance the conservation and sustainable contribution of biological resources and environmental services of marine, coastal and inland ecosystems to food and nutrition security and poverty alleviation'. This initiative is aimed at harnessing the potential of oceans and inland waters through responsible and sustainable management, balancing economic growth and food security with the conservation of these ecosystems within a framework of social equity and transparent governance of food systems.

Lessons learned from past projects

The design of this project has benefited from the incorporation of lessons learned from several past projects. Among these, the GEF project "Creation of an Integrated National System of Protected Areas" (GEF ID 2272) highlights the formulas and processes used in capacity building for professionals working in protected areas, along with the adoption of methodologies, such as the standardization of protected areas and financing strategies. The GEF Coastal Wetlands project (GEF ID 9766) highlights the incorporation of best practices in productive sectors through the incorporation of requirements in sectoral service tenders,

and the sustainability of results through support for new regulations. The GEF Marine Governance (GEF ID 10075) and GEF Humboldt I and II (GEF ID 3749 and 9592) projects provide a series of lessons learned associated with the creation of governance mechanisms and multi-stakeholder dialogues, together with the identification of key actors in the protection of marine areas that this project is incorporating.

FAO prepared a cross-cutting analysis of FAO Chile's GEF project portfolio, highlighting lessons learned that were incorporated in the design of this project. These include a strong emphasis on the development of a project results framework that allows efficient monitoring and evaluation, with quantifiable and verifiable indicators and sources of verification; carrying out diagnoses that allow the inclusion of a gender perspective in the project and guide the effective inclusion of this perspective in its implementation; achieving high levels of strategic relevance and consistency with the needs of key stakeholders to promote institutional sustainability; implement from the beginning of the project a monitoring system that allows for systematization, accountability and knowledge management to make timely and informed decisions; communication strategies that allow for greater impact on public policies, ownership and sustainability of the projects; improve programmatic coherence through exchanges of experience between territories to avoid fragmentation and work to improve multilevel articulation; and work to ensure that the interventions integrate the multidimensionality required for the success of the projects.

[1] The concept of the 'blue economy' was coined at the Rio+20 Conference and emphasizes conservation and sustainable management based on the premise that healthy ocean ecosystems are more productive and are essential for a sustainable ocean-based economy. Blue growth seeks to further harness the potential of the oceans, seas and coasts to: (a) eliminate harmful fishing practices and overfishing while incentivizing pro-growth, pro-conservation and pro-sustainable fishing approaches and ending illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing; (b) ensure tailored measures that foster cooperation among countries; and (c) facilitate policy development, investment and innovation in support of food security, poverty reduction and sustainable management of aquatic resources.

[2]<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7862e.pdf>

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

2) Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ;

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate	Medium/Moderate		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

E.2 Socio-economic Benefits and Decent Rural Employment^[1]

At the socioeconomic level, 13% of the Chilean population identifies as indigenous peoples (INE, n.d.) and the country has varying levels of extreme poverty and multidimensional poverty, as well as several gender gaps linked to economic inequality.

In the **North Pilot**, in the Atacama Region, this figure reaches 20% of the total inhabitants of the region, of which 47.7% belong to the Diaguita People, followed by the Colla People with 25.3% and the Mapuche People with 16.4% (INE, n/d). The Atacama Region presents levels of extreme poverty and multidimensional poverty higher than the national average and several gender gaps linked to economic inequality are evident in the Atacama Region, where women's participation in the labor market is slightly lower than the national average.

The **Central Pilot** covers the Valparaíso and Metropolitan Regions, which concentrate more than half of Chile's population, the former with 10.3% (1,815,902 people) and the latter with 40.4% (7,112,808 people) of the total population (INE, n.d.).

The **South Pilot** covers the Magallanes Region, which has a population of approximately 150,675 people, equivalent to 0.9% of the national population, of which 17.5% identify as indigenous people^[2]⁴. Magallanes has the lowest income poverty rate in the country, with 3.4%, while multidimensional poverty also reveals the lowest percentage of the regions, with 6.9%.^[3]⁵

These characteristics provide an important opportunity to implement SBAP instruments such as regional-scale ecological planning, management plans associated with threatened ecosystems and degraded areas, best practices in key productive sectors, and harmonizing instruments such as monitoring, homologation of protected areas, and updating management plans to the standards of the new SBAP.

Component 3 provides replicable interventions to improve the socioeconomic conditions of local communities and producers in each of the pilot areas through the implementation of instruments in three priority productive sectors (tourism, wine and fishing-aquaculture):

- a. The project's engagement with the tourism sector includes support for the creation or improvement of enterprises, especially associative and/or community enterprises, to improve access to livelihoods for local and indigenous communities in the Atacama Region. This proposal arises from the needs assessment carried out during project design, in which the communities reported the development of local heritage crafts and requested support for their enhancement. The project will support the articulation between public and private actors and local and indigenous Diaguita communities around sustainable tourism, which would improve the scope and impact of the value chain associated with the different tourism products and services in the region. This would favor the creation of decent rural employment through the creation of collective and associative strategies that allow for sustainability.
- b. With regards to the wine sector, the project will work with partners to incorporate good practices and environmental criteria in current practices in order to support the product or landscape certification process brought about by the new environmental institutional framework through the SBAP. This will add value to the product, improving the value chain for small and medium-sized producers. In turn, some of these good practices are related to the improved management of certified pesticides and fertilizers with consideration of the potential impacts on water quality and human health, water resource regulations, and waste management, among others, all of which will improve conditions for workers and surrounding communities.
- c. In the case of the fishing and aquaculture industry, the incorporation of good practices and environmental criteria will be promoted in order to support the product or landscape certification process brought about by the new environmental institutional framework through the SBAP. This will add value to the product, improving the value chain for small and medium-sized producers. In turn, for the fishing sector, some of these good practices are related to improved waste management, which will improve working conditions for fishermen.

[1] Specific guidance on how FAO can promote the Four Pillars of Decent Work in rural areas is provided in the [Quick reference for addressing decent rural employment](#) (as well as in the full corresponding [Guidance document](#)). For more information on FAO's work on decent rural employment and related guidance materials please consult the FAO thematic website at: <http://www.fao.org/rural-employment/en/>.

[2] <https://observatorio.ministeriodesarrollosocial.gob.cl/storage/docs/fichas-regionales/2015/Magallanes.pdf>

[3] <https://www.desarrollosocialyfamilia.gob.cl/noticias/casen-2022-magallanes-se-mantiene-como-la-region-con-menor-tasa-de-pobreza-por-ingresos-y-multidimen>

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
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FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	3,776,941.00	358,809.00	4,135,750.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						3,776,941.00	358,809.00	4,135,750.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

150000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

14250

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	150,000.00	14,250.00	164,250.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					150,000.00	14,250.00	164,250.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,135,750.00
Total GEF Resources					4,135,750.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
BD-1-1	GET	3,776,941.00	26496172
Total Project Cost		3,776,941.00	26,496,172.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4781285
Recipient Country Government	National Forest Corporation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	8922414
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of National Assets	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1027461
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Public Works	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	10475414
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Public Works	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	289598
Private Sector	Pew Charitable Fund	Other	Investment mobilized	500000
Private Sector	Pew Charitable Fund	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500000
Total Co-financing				26,496,172.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

From the Ministry of Public Works, investment mobilized relates to infrastructure in the pilot landscapes that will incorporate good practices and environmental criteria, such as environmental signage, wildlife crossings, green bridges, among others. This along with enabling infrastructure both to reach and within protected areas that allow their connectivity. In the case of the private sector, the investment mobilized is related to a training program on protected area management with three modules, one focused on management and administration of protected areas, which includes courses on financing and management of terrestrial and marine protected areas; a module associated with technical skills for the management of protected areas, with courses on open standards, management plans, sustainable tourism, environmental education, among others; and a module associated with field skills, such as risk prevention, psychological and physical first aid, English, drone management, among others.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
Project Coordinator	6/17/2024	Lorenzo Campos		lorenzo.camposaguirre@fao.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)

Mr. Miguel Stutzin

Punto Focal Operativo

Ministry of the Environment

5/11/2023

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Project Objective: Strengthen inter-institutional coordination for the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation in national, regional and local public policies							
Component 1: Strengthening of policy and regulatory frameworks, processes and instruments to achieve coherence in public policies and institutions associated with biodiversity conservation in the country.							
Outcome 1.1: Approved and/or updated regulatory frameworks to strengthen biodiversity governance and conservation are transversally implemented in public institutions	i) Number of public institutions incorporating SBAP regulations or instruments in their plans, regulations, or mandates.	0 - Although the SBAP Law has already been approved, there are no institutions incorporating SBAP regulations or instruments because they have not yet been developed.	2 state institutions incorporate SBAP regulations or instruments in their plans, regulations, or mandates.	5 state institutions incorporate SBAP regulations or instruments in their plans, regulations, or mandates.	Plans, policies, strategies, regulations, instructive manuals, tenders, or guides of key institutions incorporating SBAP regulations or tools	The ministries' authorities show the political will to incorporate these regulations or tools within their mandates during the project lifetime.	Project Team Partner institutions that operate within the scope of component 1
Output.1.1.1 Policies, standards and other instruments that increase policy/administrative coherence for biodiversity conservation	ii) Number of policies, standards, and regulations approved/updated and the number of supporting guides developed.	0 - the SBAP's regulations, policies, and standards have not yet been developed.	1 policy approved 1 regulation approved 1 guide associated with the regulations developed	1 policy approved, 1 regulation approved 4 guides associated with the regulations developed	Publication in official gazette, or document on the status of the new or modified regulatory body.	Policies, rules, and regulations give greater policy coherence to biodiversity conservation	Project Team

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
are developed or updated with a gender-sensitive approach.						ion in the country.	
Output.1.1.2 Governance mechanisms created (inter-ministerial, advisory and territorial councils) to contribute to the adoption and mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation at different technical, political, and community levels, per FPIC standards for indigenous communities and GAP approach.	iii) Number of mechanisms and tools created to promote the integrated participation of other public and private services, with relevance to indigenous communities and gender, in the management of protected areas and biodiversity conservation .	0 - There are more than 57 committees (temporary, permanent, national, and regional) related to biodiversity conservation, with little or no coordination among them, reducing efficiency and increasing the dispersion of resources associated with conservation.	1 SNAP regional public-private committee operating model (with clusters of regional subunits) approved by the Service	1 Approved regional committee operating model, including a guide to the management structure for participation agreements and the assignment of oversight functions, together with a tool for relations with indigenous communities.	Resolution of the Services, operating regulations and work plans of the Committees. Agreements signed by the parties involved	National, regional and local stakeholders are willing to collaborate and coordinate and are involved in the formation and functioning of governance mechanisms for decision making.	Project Team
Outcome 1.2: An effective integrated management scheme for the conservation of biodiversity is established, including a strengthened inter-institutional coordination mechanism for the adoption of harmonized instruments and environmental criteria in	iv.a) Number of proposals for instruments that incorporate environmental standards or sustainability criteria sent by official letter to the pertinent sectoral services.	0 - There is a very sectorialized institutional framework that does not allow for an integrated and coordinated management among the different ministries, services, local governments and private actors, which has led to a lack of standardization and even incoherence among the	2 instruments/guidelines developed to promote the adoption of environmental standards in sectoral services	5 instruments/guidelines developed that promote the adoption of environmental standards in sectoral services	Official notice from the competent authority to the corresponding sectoral services	The tools developed by the project generate greater technical and policy coherence for biodiversity conservation in the country.	Project Team Partner institutions that operate within the scope of component 1

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
productive sectors.		conservation instruments that have been developed in the territories.					
Output. 1.2.1. Biodiversity conservation instruments created and/or harmonized incorporating gender-sensitive mechanisms (monitoring system, management plans, homologation of PA categories, communication strategies and community environmental education, among others).	v) Number of conservation instruments that allow harmonizing or standardizing management inside and outside marine or terrestrial protected areas, designed with gender and indigenous ownership.	0 - High level of institutional dispersion with 5 ministries involved in the management and creation of protected areas, resulting in more than 10 categories with difficulty to homologate to IUCN, duplication of efforts in tools, instruments, vehicles, personnel, parallel participatory processes for management plans that do not talk to each other, and uncoordinated supervision and monitoring, among others.	1 Model protocol for monitoring in marine and terrestrial areas incorporating local and indigenous knowledge; Standards for the homologation of protected areas to IUCN categories and model management plans according to category.	1 pilot ecosystem with integrated marine and terrestrial-monitoring; 3 categories of protected areas approved according to the standards developed.	Protocols and recategorization or homologation of protected areas formalized by the administrative act of the competent authority.	Key stakeholders and area managers have the political will and adaptability to smoothly incorporate the new instruments and protocols.	Project Team
Output. 1.2.2. Proposals for the incorporation of environmental criteria in economic instruments and regulations of productive	vi) number of mechanisms, processes, or methodologies that promote the participation of private and productive sectors in conservation	0 - Law 21,600 that creates the SBAP incorporates a series of economic instruments for BD conservation, which have not been tested and do not have tools for their	1 Methodological guide for obtaining tax benefits associated with the creation of PAs	1 Explanatory guide for obtaining certificates or seals and internal guides for the use and certification process. 1 Guide to the use of the national	Documents formalized by administrative act of the competent authority	Private actors and productive sectors are receptive to the usefulness of economic instruments for	Project Team

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection									
activities allowed in protected areas (PA) and high value biodiversity areas		adoption or dissemination.		biodiversity fund 1 Guide for the promotion of sustainable practices in the productive sector		biodiversity conservation and these are more easily adopted thanks to the Project's efforts.										
Component 2: Capacity building and information management to strengthen conservation management																
Outcome 2.1: Institutional capacities for integrated approaches to conservation and supervision are strengthened across institutions and territories.	vii) % Increase in the capacity of the technical professionals involved, as measured by KAP survey	Knowledge at the technical level is limited concerning integrated approaches to conservation, enforcement, gender, and BD for both conservation officers and other public services and target audiences in general. KAP K: Knowledge baseline survey results A: Attitude P: Practices <table border="1" data-bbox="475 1709 662 2063"> <tr> <td>item</td> <td>Score official</td> <td>General public score</td> </tr> <tr> <td>K</td> <td>3.38 (MU)</td> <td>4.47 (DM)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>5,62 (S)</td> <td>4.92 (DM)</td> </tr> </table>	item	Score official	General public score	K	3.38 (MU)	4.47 (DM)	A	5,62 (S)	4.92 (DM)	20% increase in service personnel, at least 20% increase in other target audiences.	50% increase in service employees, at least 40% in other target audiences.	Report with the results of the mid-term and end-of-project surveys	Capacities created are not lost due to personnel changes or departures	Project Team Partner institutions that operate within the scope of component 2
item	Score official	General public score														
K	3.38 (MU)	4.47 (DM)														
A	5,62 (S)	4.92 (DM)														

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection						
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>5,04</td> <td>3.98 (MU)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(S)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>S=Satisfactory MS=Moderately Satisfactory MU=Moderately Unsatisfactory</p>	P	5,04	3.98 (MU)		(S)						
P	5,04	3.98 (MU)											
	(S)												
	viii) GEF Core Indicator # 11 Number of people benefiting from GEF-financed investments in training (disaggregated by gender and indigenous peoples).	0 - Technical capacities are strongly sectorialized among different state institutions, impeding understanding and effective management of the interdependence of BD with the landscapes and watersheds in both marine and terrestrial PAs.	800 people trained (at least 40% are women and at least 25 participants are from indigenous people of the IPP)	2,720 people trained (at least 40% are women and at least 50 participants are from indigenous people of the IPP)	<p>Training reports</p> <p>Register of persons trained by year and locality disaggregated by gender and IP</p> <p>Photographic register and attendance lists</p>	Professionals from regional and municipal institutions, community leaders, members of NGOs, universities and general public interested in training.	Project Team						
Output. 2.1.1 Multi-stakeholder training programme, with transversal gender and intercultural approaches, for managers of public and private protected areas.	ix) number of training programmes with transversal gender and intercultural approaches implemented for managers of PA, incorporating new normative	0 training programs that incorporates the new SBAP law regulations and normatives	2 – one training programme for public protected areas being implemented, one programme for private protected areas being developed	2 – one training programme for public protected areas being implemented, one programme for private protected areas being implemented	Training reports	Professionals from regional and municipal institutions, community leaders, members of NGOs, universities and general public interested in training.	Project Team						

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output. 2.1.2 National and international cooperation programme on policy coherence and an integrated and multicultural approach to marine/terrestrial ecosystems.	x) Percentage level of compliance with the actions of the national and international cooperation program.	0% - there is no national or international cooperation program. There is progress in the MMA with agreements signed with Argentina, Peru, Colombia and Mexico, where there are specific actions, and Chile's participation in RedParques, but no coordinated program. The NGO partners also have agreements with countries such as Canada, USA, and New Zealand on gender issues and IP that will be very useful for the project.	40% of the national and international cooperation program's actions are completed, with a participation of at least 40% women and 10 indigenous people of the IPP)	80% of the national and international cooperation program's actions are completed, with a participation of at least 40% women and 25 indigenous people of the IPP)	Follow-up reports Register of participants by year and location disaggregated by gender Photographic register and attendance lists	Topics of great importance for the project such as policy coherence, integrated marine-terrestrial management, indigenous communities, and gender are of interest and relevance for other countries willing to share experiences and develop joint activities.	Project Team
Outcome 2.2: Conservation management is strengthened through better interoperability of environmental information in institutions and the reduction of access	xi) Biodiversity information is centralized and more available, as measured by the development of a unified information system with socially relevant interfaces. ^[1] ⁶	Information on biodiversity and protected areas is spread across different platforms of the institutions with management mandates, with scattered information associated with marine and terrestrial areas, and few interfaces with rural and indigenous communities.	The conceptual architecture of the unified information system is in place and user profiles are defined, with social relevance.	Information system implemented with operational interfaces	Conceptual architecture report with system URL	There is interest on the part of officials, citizens, and communities to have access to more and better information related to biodiversity	Project Team Partner institutions that operate within the scope of

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
barriers for vulnerable communities						conservation.	component 2
Output. 2.2.1 Knowledge management and transfer strategy designed and implemented, with a gender and intercultural approach, as specified in the IPP and GAP plans.	xii) the percentage of compliance with the actions of the communications and knowledge management strategy with a gender and intercultural approach.	0% - The new SBAP does not have a communication or knowledge management strategy. The main needs to be communicated are associated with the importance of the country's biodiversity as a basis for adequate human development, plus the target audiences of the strategy and a survey was conducted where 13 platforms of public services were identified where their officials are trained, these platforms do not talk to each other, state funds are replicated in similar courses, and those that are not from the MMA have low information on biodiversity and conservation.	40 % of the activities of the communications and knowledge management strategy completed, with the participation of at least 40% women and at least 2 indigenous communities.	100 % of the activities of the communications and knowledge management strategy are carried out with the participation of at least 40% women and at least 4 indigenous communities.	Follow-up reports Register of participants by year and location disaggregated by gender Photographic register and attendance lists	Public services are willing to share courses and workshops on training platforms and citizens are interested in learning about the importance of DB conservation for human development.	Project Team
Output. 2.2.2 Information system with efficient data	xiii) An operational information system for the service is	The country's new biodiversity service does not yet have an information	The conceptual architecture and technological requirements	Progress is being made in the construction of at least two	Conceptual architecture and technology	There is an interest on the part of	Project Team

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
accessibility for environmental officials, public services, citizens, local and indigenous communities in accordance with the Escazú agreement and the IPP and GAP plans.	created with socially and culturally relevant interfaces.	system relevant to its mandate that incorporates biodiversity monitoring, oversight, information on threats and ecosystems, and protected area user management, among others. There is a database that is distributed among different services (MMA, CONAF, SERNAPESCA, Superintendencia del Medio Ambiente (SMA), among others).	of the information system, with interfaces with relevance for different users, including rural and indigenous communities, have been approved by the service.	modules of the system,	requirements report approved by the competent authority Approved Module Completion and Interoperability Reports	officials, citizens, and communities to have access to more and better information related to biodiversity conservation, which provides feedback to improve the system's interfaces.	
Component 3: Facilitation of processes and creation of mechanisms to mainstream the conservation of biodiversity in pilot landscapes.							
Outcome 3.1 Institutionalization of effective mechanisms for conservation management in a transversal manner at the sub-national level, incorporating conservation instruments into territorial planning	xiv) Number of regions with functioning Public-Private Regional Committees and agreements for participation in the management of protected areas and outside protected areas.	0 - There are no committees at the regional level to ensure the functioning of all protected areas in the region, with a comprehensive vision of both marine and terrestrial, public and private areas, focusing on the efficient management of both resources and people.	1 region with regional public-private committee in operation 1 participation agreement in protected areas	3 regions with regional public-private committee in operation 3 participation agreements inside and outside protected areas	Minutes and regulations for the creation of committees Agreements signed	National, regional and local stakeholders are willing to collaborate and coordinate and are involved in the creation and operation of these mechanisms.	Project Team Partner institutions that operate within the scope of component 3
	xv) Area of landscapes with improved management	There is a dispersion in the institutional framework and therefore in the	Terrestrial protected areas under best practices for	Terrestrial protected areas under best conservation	Master management plans elaborated, updated,	The different actors involved are	Project Team

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	due to the adoption of governance mechanisms and/or harmonized instruments for conservation , as measured by GEF Core Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares) and GEF Core Indicator 2.2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	management of terrestrial and marine PA, which hinders their efficient management and tends to replicate efforts and resources.	conservation: 1,000,000 ha Marine protected areas under best practices for their conservation 50,000 ha	practices: 3,027,389 ha Marine protected areas under best conservation practices: 149,953 ha	or supported in their implementation	willing and interested in incorporating and adapting to new mechanisms that allow for greater efficiency in the management of the different areas they handle.	
	xvi) GEF Core Indicator 4.1 Number of ha. under sustainable management /good practices within	0 - Currently, the use of conservation tools applied at the local government level is low, with some examples associated with conservation	At least 131,633 ha in process of adopting sustainable management instruments outside of protected areas (ecologic	At least 131,633 ha are under sustainable management instruments outside of protected areas (ecologic al planning,	Documents associated with territorial planning instruments (PROT, Pladeco, Pladetur,	Regional and local governments have the technical and political will to mainstrea	Project Team

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	production systems due to regional and local governments mainstreaming BD conservation in validated territorial planning instruments.	landscapes and urban wetlands.	al planning, conservation landscapes, degraded areas, etc.) incorporated in territorial planning mechanisms (PROT, Pladeco, Pladetur, PRI, among others).	conservation landscapes, degraded areas, etc.) incorporated in territorial planning mechanisms (PROT, Pladeco, Pladetur, PRI, among others).	PRI, among others).	m BD conservation instruments into their territorial planning.	
Output. 3.1.1 Mechanisms to implement the harmonized instruments in territories with clusters of conservation areas, incorporating an integrated marine/terrestrial approach with a transversal gender and indigenous communities approach, continuing the development of FPIC with the associated communities.	xvii) Number of mechanisms to standardize and harmonize new SBAP instruments developed and implemented within protected areas	0 - Instruments such as the development of management plans, monitoring, and auditing, among others, were dispersed among more than 5 ministries prior to Law 21,600, using different methodologies and mechanisms for their implementation. The new law requires a harmonization of these instruments through mechanisms (master plans, protocols, guidelines, among others) that allow for their implementation in a cross-cutting manner in all protected areas, whether marine, terrestrial, public or private.	3 mechanisms to harmonize conservation instruments under development	3 mechanisms to harmonize conservation instruments under implementation	Master plans elaborated , management plan updated to new normative, monitoring and auditing protocols reports	The different actors involved are willing and interested in incorporating and adapting to new mechanisms that allow for greater efficiency in the management of the different areas they handle.	Project Team

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	xviii) % Change in METT score of selected PAs:	0% PN Desierto Florido 11 PN Nevado Tres Cruces 38 PN Llanos del Challe 54 RN Pingüino de Humboldt 53 RN El Yali 51 SN Humedal Río Maipo 52 SN San Juan de Piche N/A SN Altos de Cantillana 46 SN Horcón de Piedra 43 MN El Morado 48 BN Isla Carlos III N/A BN Rio Batchelor N/A PN Nacional Kawésqar 28 RN Isla Chañaral 49 AMCP Isla grande Atacama 46 PM Francisco Coloane 29 AMCP Francisco Coloane 37 AMCP Seno Almirantazgo 10	10% PN Desierto Florido 14 PN Nevado Tres Cruces 42 PN Llanos del Challe 56 RN Pingüino de Humboldt 56 RN El Yali 54 SN Humedal Río Maipo 55 SN San Juan de Piche tbd yr1 SN Altos de Cantillana 49 SN Horcón de Piedra 46 MN El Morado 50 BN Isla Carlos III 8 BN Rio Batchelor 8 PN Nacional Kawésqar 32 RN Isla Chañaral 52 AMCP Isla grande Atacama 51 PM Francisco Coloane 32 AMCP Francisco Coloane 40 AMCP Seno Almirantazgo 12	20% PN Desierto Florido 20 PN Nevado Tres Cruces 46 PN Llanos del Challe 60 RN Pingüino de Humboldt 60 RN El Yali 56 SN Humedal Río Maipo 58 SN San Juan de Piche tbd yr 1 SN Altos de Cantillana 51 SN Horcón de Piedra 49 MN El Morado 54 BN Isla Carlos III 12 BN Rio Batchelor 12 PN Nacional Kawésqar 36 RN Isla Chañaral 54 AMCP Isla grande Atacama 53 PM Francisco Coloane 36 AMCP Francisco Coloane 44 AMCP Seno Almirantazgo 15	METT documents	The project's interventions will increase management efficiency and capacity within the selected PAs	PA Specialist

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output. 3.1.2 Piloting the mainstreaming of harmonized conservation instruments (1.2.1) in regional and local territorial development plans and policies with a gender and intercultural approach.	xix) Number of territorial planning instruments (PROT, Pladeco, Pladetur, PRI, among others). that mainstream new SBAP instruments (ecological planning, conservation landscapes, degraded areas, etc.) for harmonized conservation outside of protected areas adopted and validated.	0 - Currently, the use of conservation tools applied at the local and regional government level is low, with some examples associated with conservation landscapes and urban wetlands.	2 territorial planning instruments in process of incorporating conservation instruments outside of protected areas (ecological planning, conservation landscapes, degraded areas, etc.).	2 territorial planning instruments incorporating conservation instruments outside of protected areas (ecological planning, conservation landscapes, degraded areas, etc.).	Documents associated with territorial planning instruments (PROT, Pladeco, Pladetur, PRI, among others).	Regional and local governments have the technical and political will to mainstream BD conservation instruments into their territorial planning.	Project Team
Output. 3.1.3 Pilot projects of productive sectors applying good practices and environmental criteria in high-value biodiversity areas incorporating the participation of local and indigenous communities	xvi) the number of demonstrative applications of best practices in productive sectors such as fishing, tourism, forestry and livestock, among others.	0 - The productive sectors in the pilot ecosystems have a low level of consideration of environmental issues and of internalizing good practices as a regular part of management.	2 demonstrative applications of best practices in pilot ecosystems	5 demonstrative applications of best practices in pilot ecosystems	Verification reports with images, agreements or documents signed by private parties	There is interest on the part of the different productive sectors to incorporate and scale up the use of good environmental practices	Project Team

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
as part of the IPP.						and criteria.	
Monitoring and Evaluation M&E							
Project implementation is supported by a Monitoring and Evaluation strategy based on measurable and verifiable results and adaptive management principles.	Percentage of Progress achieved in the implementation of the project.	0%	35%	100%	Quarterly progress reports. Operational plans, baseline and monitoring system PIRs PPRs Mid-term evaluation Final evaluation	Project M&E plan and related actions implemented Project implemented	Project team and partners
Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy based on measurable and verifiable results and adaptive management principles; SEP, Indigenous Peoples Plan and Gender Action Plan.	i) Project M&E system established and implemented making sure to include gender related results and to collect gender disaggregated data	0	1	1	Project progress reports	N/A	Project executing and implementation agencies, through the M&E plan

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Mid-term review and final evaluation conducted with the objective of constructively informing and guiding project implementation, sustainability considerations, and application of adaptive measures where necessary.	ii) Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation carried out on time making sure to include gender related results and to collect gender disaggregated data	0	MTR in Year 2	TE last Year of the project	MTR and TE reports	N/A	Project executing and implementation agencies, through the M&E plan

[1] Interfaces where vulnerable communities can access the information of the System in an easy and amicable way. The conceptual architecture of these interfaces to access information will be developed in a participatory way, ensuring the incorporation of opinions from local and indigenous communities.

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Financial management/ analyst	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00
Expert 1: PPG Coordinator (full time)	38,000.00	31,200.00	17,165.00
Expert 2: Biodiversity conservation/environmental specialist, with GIS skills	17,500.00	16,000.00	290.00

Expert 3: Socio-economic specialist (including gender, indigenous peoples stakeholder, knowledge management and community engagement)	16,000.00	15,000.00	0.00
Expert 4: National expert on institutional and policy frameworks/ Legal instruments related to biodiversity conservation and protected areas	12,500.00	15,000.00	0.00
Expert 5: National journalist/communications expert, experience in environmental projects and communication plans	1,500.00	0.00	0.00
National/local travel (Incl BGD	19,600.00	13,371.00	4,674.00
National PPG Inception workshop and regional Inception workshops	3,200.00	2,146.00	0.00
Translator: Spanish-English, experience with GEF projects	9,900.00	0.00	0.00
GEF Project Design Expert (PDE)	21,000.00	14,450.00	6,920.00
PPG validation workshops	3,200.00	2,898.00	516.00
Technical workshops	3,040.00	2,305.00	0.00
Miscellaneous operational expenses	1,560.00	457.00	0.00
Total	150,000.00	115,827.00	29,565.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Copiapó	-27.32000	-69.82750	8,261,212

Location Description:

Copiapó Commune (third-order administrative division) - Piloto Norte

Activity Description:

Protected Areas (METT):

- Desierto Florido National Park Management Plan (WDPA ID: N/A)
- Nevado Tres Cruces National Park Management Plan (WDPA ID: 94115)

Outside Protected Areas:

- Ecological planning.

Threatened Ecosystems and/or Degraded Areas

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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Boiler	-27.14222	-70.68361	8,261,223
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Location Description:

Caldera Commune (third-order administrative division) - Piloto Norte

Activity Description:

Protected Areas (METT):

- Approval of the Coastal Marine Protected Area Punta Morro - Copiapó River Mouth Atacama Big Island (WDPA ID: 555543809)

Outside Protected Areas:

- Ecological planning.
- Threatened Ecosystems and/or Degraded Areas.

Sustainable practices in the tourism sector.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Huasco	-28.25833	-71.01778	8,261,131

Location Description:

Commune of Huasco (third-order administrative division) - Pilot North

Activity Description:

Protected Areas (METT):

- Llanos del Challe National Park Management Plan (WDPA ID: 94113)

Outside Protected Areas:

- Ecological planning.

Sustainable Tourism Practices.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Freirina	-28.50917	-71.08111	8,261,215

Location Description:

Freirina Commune (third-order administrative division) - North Pilot

Activity Description:

Protected Areas (METT):

- Humboldt Penguin National Reserve Management Plan (WDPA ID: 30044)
- Chañaral Island Marine Reserve Management Plan (WDPA ID 555543801)

Outside Protected Areas:

Ecological planning.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tierra Amarilla	-27.86556	-69.67194	8,261,213

Location Description:

Commune of Tierra Amarilla (third-order administrative division) - Piloto Norte

Activity Description:

Protected Areas (METT):

- Nevado Tres Cruces National Park Management Plan (WDPA ID: 94115)

Outside Protected Areas:

- Ecological planning.

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
El Quisco	-33.41611	-71.64111	8,261,225

Location Description:

Municipality of El Quisco (third-order administrative division) - Pilot Center

Activity Description:

Outside Protected Areas:

Conservation Landscape

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
El Tabo	-33.45861	-71.66194	7,798,677

Location Description:

Commune of El Tabo (third-order administrative division) - Pilot Center

Activity Description:

Outside Protected Areas:

Conservation Landscape

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Cartagena	-33.53361	-71.44222	8,261,450

Location Description:

Commune of Cartagena (third-order administrative division) - Pilot Center

Activity Description:

Outside Protected Areas:

- Conservation Landscape.

Sustainable Winegrowing Practices

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
San Antonio	-33.57083	-71.60944	8,261,250

Location Description:

Commune of San Antonio (third-order administrative division) - Pilot Center

Activity Description:

Protected Areas (METT):

- Approval of the Nature Sanctuary Humedal Rio Maipo (WDPA ID: 555703896)

Outside Protected Areas:

Conservation Landscape

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Santo Domingo	-33.80917	-71.67639	8,261,251

Location Description:

Commune of Santo Domingo (third-order administrative division) - Piloto Center

Activity Description:

Protected Areas (METT):

- Approval of the Nature Sanctuary Humedal Rio Maipo (WDPA ID: 555703896)
- El Yali National Reserve Management Plan (WDPA ID: 145517)

Outside Protected Areas:

Conservation Landscape

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Melipilla	-33.74389	-71.19389	8,261,185

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
El Monte	-33.6694	-71.03222	8,261,346

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Maipo Island	-33.74833	-71.94556	8,261,364

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Talagante	-33.68222	-70.89500	8,261,332

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Paine	-33.86361	-70.75806	8,261,424

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Buin	-33.74806	-70.73917	8,261,309

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Pirque	-33.71861	-70.50639	8,261,440

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
San José de Maipo	-33.70472	-70.09694	8,261,184

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Punta Arenas	-53.64139	-72.03833	8,261,182

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Timaukel	-54.19500	-69.53222	8,261,181

Location Description:

Activity Description:

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

Geocoding - Geographic location of the project's operations

Geo Name ID <i>Required field if the location is not an exact site</i>	Location Name <i>Required field</i>	Latitude <i>Required field</i>	Longitude <i>Required field</i>	Location Description <i>Optional text field</i>	Activity Description <i>Optional text field</i>
8261212	Copiapó	-27,32000	-69,82750	Copiapó Commune (third-order administrative division) - Piloto Norte	<p><u>Protected Areas (METT):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desierto Florido National Park Management Plan (WDPA ID: N/A) Nevado Tres Cruces National Park Management Plan (WDPA ID: 94115) <p><u>Outside Protected Areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological planning. Threatened Ecosystems and/or Degraded Areas.
8261223	Boiler	-27,14222	-70,68361	Caldera Commune (third-order administrative division) - Piloto Norte	<p><u>Protected Areas (METT):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of the Coastal Marine Protected Area Punta Morro - Copiapó River Mouth Atacama Big Island (WDPA ID: 555543809) <p><u>Outside Protected Areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological planning. Threatened Ecosystems and/or Degraded Areas. <p>Sustainable practices in the tourism sector.</p>
8261131	Huasco	-28,25833	-71,01778	Commune of Huasco (third-	<p><u>Protected Areas (METT):</u></p>

Geo Name ID <i>Required field if the location is not an exact site</i>	Location Name <i>Required field</i>	Latitude <i>Required field</i>	Longitude <i>Required field</i>	Location Description <i>Optional text field</i>	Activity Description <i>Optional text field</i>
				order administrative division) - Pilot North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Llanos del Challe National Park Management Plan (WDPA ID: 94113) <p><u>Outside Protected Areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological planning. <p>Sustainable Tourism Practices.</p>
8261215	Freirina	-28,50917	-71,08111	Freirina Commune (third-order administrative division) - North Pilot	<p><u>Protected Areas (METT):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humboldt Penguin National Reserve Management Plan (WDPA ID: 30044) Chañaral Island Marine Reserve Management Plan (WDPA ID 555543801) <p><u>Outside Protected Areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological planning.
8261213	Tierra Amarilla	-27,86556	-69,67194	Commune of Tierra Amarilla (third-order administrative division) - Piloto Norte	<p><u>Protected Areas (METT):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nevado Tres Cruces National Park Management Plan (WDPA ID: 94115) <p><u>Outside Protected Areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological planning.
8261225	El Quisco	-33,41611	-71,65111	Municipality of El Quisco (third-order administrative division) - Pilot Center	<p><u>Outside Protected Areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation Landscape
7798677	El Tabo	-33,45861	-71,66194	Commune of El Tabo (third-order administrative	<p><u>Outside Protected Areas:</u></p>

Geo Name ID <i>Required field if the location is not an exact site</i>	Location Name <i>Required field</i>	Latitude <i>Required field</i>	Longitude <i>Required field</i>	Location Description <i>Optional text field</i>	Activity Description <i>Optional text field</i>
				division) - Pilot Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation Landscape
8261450	Cartagena	-33,53361	-71,44222	Commune of Cartagena (third-order administrative division) - Pilot Center	<p><u>Outside Protected Areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation Landscape. Sustainable Winegrowing Practices
8261250	San Antonio	-33,57083	-71,60944	Commune of San Antonio (third-order administrative division) - Pilot Center	<p><u>Protected Areas (METT):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of the Nature Sanctuary Humedal Rio Maipo (WDPA ID: 555703896) <p><u>Outside Protected Areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation Landscape
8261251	Santo Domingo	-33,80917	-71,67639	Commune of Santo Domingo (third-order administrative division) - Piloto Center	<p><u>Protected Areas (METT):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of the Nature Sanctuary Humedal Rio Maipo (WDPA ID: 555703896) El Yali National Reserve Management Plan (WDPA ID: 145517) <p><u>Outside Protected Areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation Landscape
8261185	Melipilla	-33,74389	-71,19389	Commune of Melipilla (third-order administrative division) - Pilot Center	<p><u>Protected Areas (METT):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homologation of Horcón de Piedra Nature Sanctuary (WDPA ID: 555558306)

Geo Name ID <i>Required field if the location is not an exact site</i>	Location Name <i>Required field</i>	Latitude <i>Required field</i>	Longitude <i>Required field</i>	Location Description <i>Optional text field</i>	Activity Description <i>Optional text field</i>
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of San Juan de Piche Nature Sanctuary (WDPA ID: 555558304) Homologation of the Altos de Cantillana Nature Sanctuary (WDPA ID: 555543793) <p><u>Outside Protected Areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation Landscape Organic bakery
8261346	El Monte	-33,66694	-71,03222	Commune of El Monte (third-order administrative division) - Pilot Center	<p><u>Outside Protected Areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation Landscape Organic bakery Sustainable Winegrowing Practices
8261364	Maipo Island	-33,74833	-71,94556	Municipality of Isla de Maipo (third-order administrative division) - Pilot Center	<p><u>Outside Protected Areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation Landscape Organic bakery Sustainable Winegrowing Practices
8261332	Talagante	-33,68222	-70,89500	Commune of Talagante (third-order administrative division) - Pilot Center	<p><u>Outside Protected Areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation Landscape Organic bakery
8261424	Paine	-33,86361	-70,75806	Commune of Paine (third-order administrative division) - Pilot Center	<p><u>Outside Protected Areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation Landscape

Geo Name ID <i>Required field if the location is not an exact site</i>	Location Name <i>Required field</i>	Latitude <i>Required field</i>	Longitude <i>Required field</i>	Location Description <i>Optional text field</i>	Activity Description <i>Optional text field</i>
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organic bakery Sustainable Winegrowing Practices
8261309	Buin	-33,74806	-70,73917	Commune of Buin (third-order administrative division) - Pilot Center	<p><u>Outside Protected Areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation Landscape Organic bakery Sustainable Winegrowing Practices
8261440	Pirque	-33,71861	-70,50639	Commune of Pirque (third-order administrative division) - Pilot Center	<p><u>Outside Protected Areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation Landscape Organic bakery Sustainable Winegrowing Practices
8261184	San José de Maipo	-33,70472	-70,09694	Commune of San José de Maipo (third-order administrative division) - Pilot Center	<p><u>Protected Areas (METT):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> El Morado Natural Monument Management Plan (WDPA ID: 9421) <p><u>Outside Protected Areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organic bakery
8261182	Punta Arenas	-53,64139	-72,03833	Municipality of Punta Arenas (third-order administrative division) - Pilot South	<p><u>Protected Areas (METT):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kawésqar National Park Management Plan (WDPA ID: 555643543) Francisco Coloane Marine Park

Geo Name ID <i>Required field if the location is not an exact site</i>	Location Name <i>Required field</i>	Latitude <i>Required field</i>	Longitude <i>Required field</i>	Location Description <i>Optional text field</i>	Activity Description <i>Optional text field</i>
					<p>Management Plan (WDPA ID: 317329)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carlos III Island National Protected Area Approval (WDPA ID: NA) • Homologation of the Bachelor River National Protected Area (WDPA ID: NA). • Francisco Coloane Coastal Marine Protected Area Approval (WDPA ID: 317329) <p><u>Outside Protected Areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Practices Artisanal Fishing
8261181	Timaukel	-54,19500	-69,53222	Commune of Timaukel (third-order administrative division) - Pilot South	<p><u>Protected Areas (METT):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of the Seno Almirantazgo Coastal Marine Protected Area (WDPA ID: 555637958) <p><u>Outside Protected Areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Practices Artisanal Fisheries. • Indigenous Peoples Conservation Area (National Protected Property Lot 7 Paralelo River).

Source: Own elaboration.

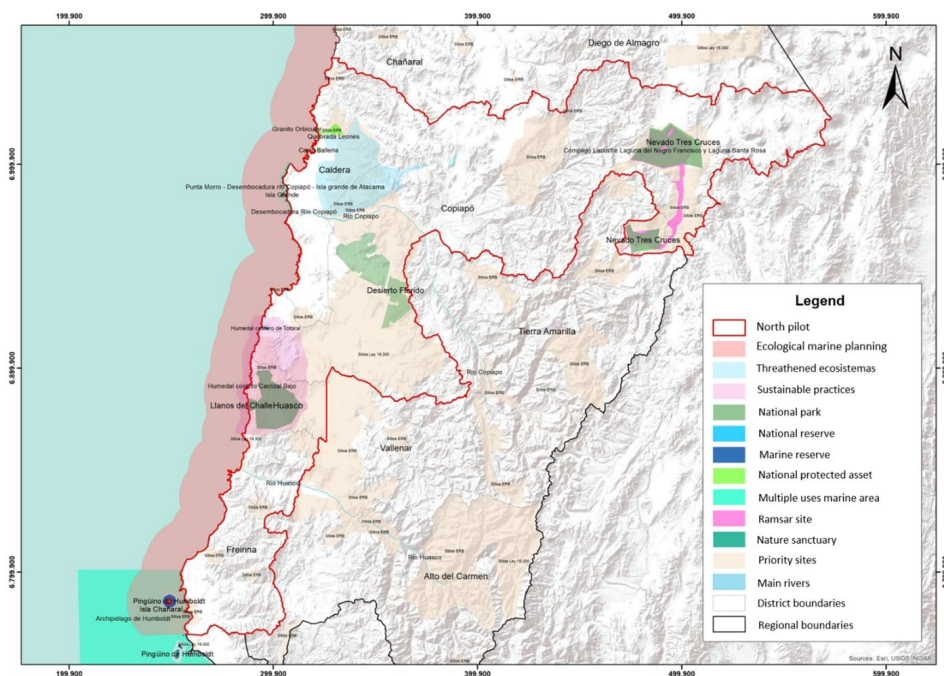
Maps

a) Maps of pilot ecosystems and their protected areas

- North Pilot

The North Pilot is delimited by the administrative limits of the communes of Copiapó, Caldera, Huasco, Freirina and the fraction of the commune of Tierra Amarilla that includes the Nevado Tres Cruces National Park, as well as a buffer zone that extends along the first 12 miles of the entire coast of the Atacama Region. It includes 17 areas with official protection. The cluster formed by the Humboldt Archipelago Coastal Marine Protected Area, the Humboldt Penguin National Reserve and the Chañaral Island Marine Reserve stands out. The pilot also includes the new Desierto Florido National Park, known for its unique floristic manifestation in the driest desert in the world. In addition, the pilot area is home to high Andean ecosystems with great natural and cultural value linked to the Nevado Tres Cruces National Park and the Laguna del Negro Francisco-Santa Rosa Ramsar Site.

Figure 5. North Pilot.



Source: Own elaboration.

Integration of conservation instruments North Pilot

Work on conservation tools outside protected areas in the North Pilot will focus on establishing a zone of Threatened Ecosystems and/or Degraded Areas.

The work area integrally incorporates relevant ecosystems of the region that coexist geographically in the communes of Caldera and Copiapó that present important problems and threats to their conservation. These ecosystems are the Dune Sea of the Atacama Desert, the germplasm area of the Desert Florido registered by CONAF during the 2021-2022 season, and the remnants of the chañar forest located in the Valle Fértil and San Camilo areas along the Copiapó River.

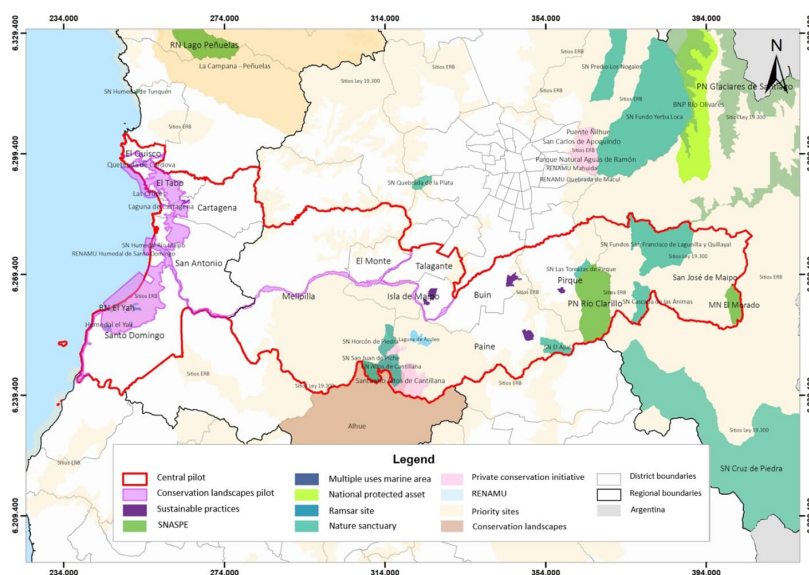
Sustainable production practices in the North Pilot.

In the North Pilot, work will be carried out jointly with the tourism sector. Specifically, it was agreed to focus efforts on tourism activities in the terrestrial and marine ecosystems present in the area that includes the Llanos del Challe National Park, as well as the nature sanctuaries Humedal Costero Carrizal Bajo and Humedal Costero de Totoral in the municipalities of Huasco and Copiapó. The delimitation of the area where good tourism practices will be implemented considered the territorial extension that includes the Llanos del Challe Conservation Priority Site, the marine-coastal section that considers the extension of the Llanos del Challe National Park and includes the Canto del Agua and Totoral communities in the polygon.

Central Pilot

The Central Pilot stands out for its bi-regional character and its extension along the Maipo River basin. It is delimited by the administrative boundaries of the municipalities of El Quisco, El Tabo, Cartagena, San Antonio, and Santo Domingo in the Valparaíso Region, continuing on to Melipilla, El Monte, Isla de Maipo, Talagante, Paine, Buin, Pirque, and part of San José de Maipo in the Metropolitan Region, and includes 18 areas with some degree of official protection, which conserve ecosystems that are characteristic and unique to central Chile. The Horcón de Piedra, San Juan de Piche, and Altos de Cantillana nature sanctuaries and the Altos de Cantillana Sanctuary private conservation initiative in the Metropolitan Region stand out. The Maipo River wetlands, the Humedal El Yali Ramsar Site, the Laguna de Cartagena National Protected Site, the Laguna El Peral Nature Sanctuary, the banks of the Maipo River, and the Aculeo Lagoon are also relevant ecosystems in the Central Pilot.

Figure 6. Central Pilot.



Source: Own elaboration.

Integration of conservation instruments in the Central Pilot

The work on instruments for conservation outside protected areas in the Center Pilot includes the creation a birregional Conservation Landscapes. In the case of the Valparaíso Region, the Conservation Landscape will focused on the ecosystems of dunes, wetlands, hydrophilic forests, coastal rock scrub and ravines of the coast and coastal plain of the municipalities of El Quisco, El Tabo, Cartagena, San Antonio and Santo Domingo, and up the wathershed trough the frontier with the Metropolitan region. The projected landscape incorporates in its design the protected areas El Yali National Reserve, the El Yali Wetland Ramsar Site, the Maipo River Wetland, the nature sanctuaries Laguna El Peral and Quebrada Córdova, the Laguna de Cartagena Protected National Asset, and the Las Cruces Protected Coastal Marine Area.

In the Metropolitan Region the Conservation Landscape will focused on protecting the ecosystems associated with the Maipo River basin, completely covering the riverbank in the communes of Talagante, Isla de Maipo, El Monte and Melipilla, and partially in the communes of Buin and Paine. The projected Conservation Landscape for the Metropolitan Region includes the entire surface area of the declared urban wetlands of the Mapocho River, El Monte-Talagante and Maipo River in Isla de Maipo, as well as the Maipo River Urban Wetland in Melipilla, which, as of the date of this report, is in the process of analyzing the background for its official declaration.

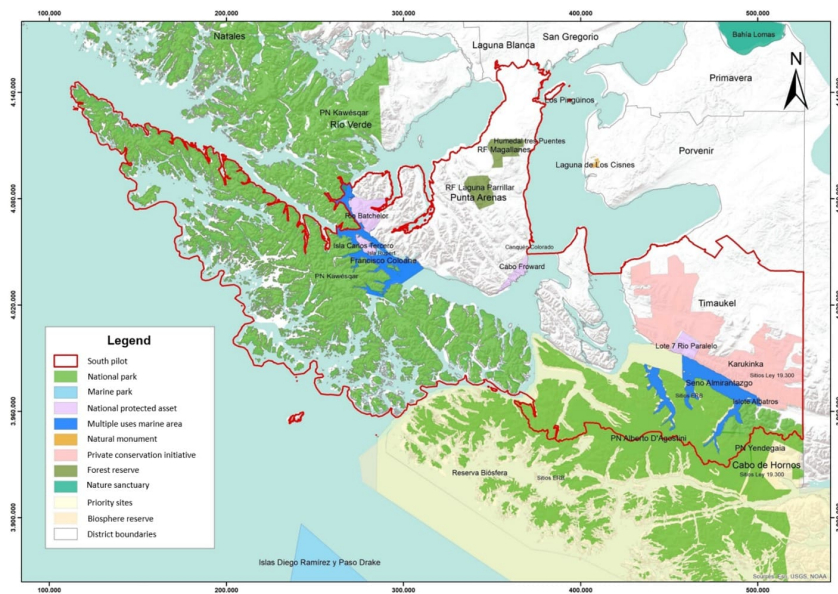
Sustainable productive practices in the Central Pilot.

In the Center Pilot, work on good production practices will be carried out jointly with stakeholders in the wine sector in both regions. Priority was given to working with vineyards that have an interest and/or previous work in the implementation of good practices for conservation and that are located in environments of importance for biodiversity.

- South Pilot

The South Pilot is delimited by the administrative boundaries of the communes of Punta Arenas and Timaukel. It encompasses 20 officially protected areas that play a crucial role in the conservation of ecosystems characterized by their latitudinal extension, oceanographic and geomorphological heterogeneity. The cluster of marine-terrestrial areas made up of the Kawésqar National Park, the Francisco Coloane Marine Park, the Francisco Coloane Coastal Marine Protected Area and the national protected areas Río Batchelor, Carlos Tercero Island and Rupert Island in the commune of Punta Arenas and the cluster made up of the Yendegaia and Alberto D'Agostini National Parks stand out, the Seno Almirantazgo Coastal Marine Protected Area, the national protected properties Lote 7 Río Paralelo and Islote Albatros, the Karukinka Private Conservation Initiative and the Cabo de Hornos Biosphere Reserve in the commune of Timaukel.

Figure 7. South Pilot.



Source: Own elaboration.

Integration of conservation instruments in the South Pilot

In the South Pilot, we will work on a master plan to develop a proposal for the integrated management of a cluster of protected areas, making the use of resources more efficient and promoting co-management with local and indigenous communities associated with the territories, incorporating coherence into the different plans and instruments, including management plans and invasive exotic species control plans, among others.

Sustainable productive practices in the South Pilot.

The implementation of good production practices in the South Pilot will be carried out with the artisanal fishing sector, specifically in collaboration with the two artisanal fishermen's unions dedicated to crab and spider crab fishing. At the time of writing this report, it was not possible to limit the implementation of best practices to a specific area. It is expected that a specific area will be defined based on the decisions on the best practices to be implemented, which will be agreed jointly with the artisanal fishermen's unions involved and SUBPESCA.

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

11208 Climate risk screening - FAO Risks Team

Annex I : Environmental and Social Safeguards

744545 SBAP Chile Risk Certification

Full ES Risk Screening checklist for project entity 744545

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

FAO Cost Categories	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	Component 1 Total	Component 2 Total	Component 3 Total	M&E	PMC	Responsible Entity	Total GEF
5013 Consultants										
Chief Technical Advisor	month	60	4,200	132,746	58,000	25,000	6,400	29,854	Ministry of Environment	252,000
Technical Assistant (environmental specialist)	month	60	2,500	46,358	47,266	56,376			Ministry of Environment	150,000
Social-Gender-Indigenous People Specialist	month	58	1,300	48,235	0	27,165			Ministry of Environment	75,400
Local Coordinator Northern Pilot	month	58	2,300	19,800	44,200	69,400			Ministry of Environment	133,400
Local Coordinator Central Pilot	month	58	2,300	19,800	44,200	69,400			Ministry of Environment	133,400
Local Coordinator South Pilot	month	58	2,500	31,400	44,200	69,400			Ministry of Environment	145,000
Protected areas specialist North Pilot	month	54	1,800	0	22,200	75,000			Ministry of Environment	97,200
Protected areas specialist Central Pilot	month	54	1,800	0	22,200	75,000			Ministry of Environment	97,200
Protected areas specialists South Pilot	month	54	2,000	0	33,000	75,000			Ministry of Environment	108,000
Output 1.1.1 Professional for implementation and systematization of indigenous consultation, Protected areas regulation	month	10	2,000.00	20,000.00	0	0			Ministry of Environment	20,000
Output 1.1.1 Legal specialist for elaboration of standards, consistency on SBAP regulations, and protocols for institutional adoption	month	32	3,000.00	96000	0	0			Ministry of Environment	96,000
Output 1.1.2 Governance specialist for preparation of protocols for SBAP committee operations, role of regional governments, participation agreement models,	month	19	2,000.00	38000	0	0			Ministry of Environment	38,000

<i>and models for the assignment of audit functions with other public services.</i>											
<i>Output 1.2.1 Environmental specialist for the elaboration of a monitoring protocol with marine-terrestrial integrity.</i>	global	1	30,000.00	30,000.00	0	0				Ministry of Environment	30,000
<i>Output 1.2.2 Environmental specialist for proposals to incorporate environmental criteria in productive development and public investment instruments.</i>	month	16	2,500.00	40000	0	0				Ministry of Environment	40,000
<i>Output 2.2.1 Communications professional for design and implementation of the knowledge management and transfer and international cooperation strategy</i>	month	56	2,000.00	0	112,000	0				Ministry of Environment	112,000
<i>M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist</i>	month	60	800.00	0.00	0	0	48,000			Ministry of Environment	48,000
<i>Administrative support</i>	month	60	2,000	0	0	0		120,000		Ministry of Environment	120,000
Sub-total national Consultants				522,339	427,266	541,741	54,400	149,854			1,695,600
5013 Sub-total consultants				522,339	427,266	541,741	54,400	149,854		0	1,695,600
5650 Contracts											
<i>Output 1.1.1 SNAP strategic plan and national Protected Areas National Policy</i>	global	1	130,000	130,000	0	0				Ministry of Environment	130,000
<i>Output 1.1.1 Preparation of guides associated with environmental permits</i>	Report	3	10,000	30,000	0	0				Ministry of Environment	30,000
<i>Output 1.1.2 Elaboration of guidelines associated with standards and audits</i>	Report	2	20,000	40,000	0	0				Ministry of Environment	40,000
<i>Output 1.2.1 Development of guidelines for the standardized application of protected areas approval protocols and conservation instruments outside protected areas.</i>	Report	6	20,000	120,000	0	0				Ministry of Environment	120,000
<i>Output 1.2.2 System and process associated with the Service's instruments</i>	global	1	50,000	50,000	0	0				Ministry of Environment	50,000

Output 1.2.2 System and process associated with the National Biodiversity Fund, together with the guidelines for its use	global	1	50,000	50,000	0	0			Ministry of Environment	50,000
Output 2.1.1 Development of e-learning courses on the law, regulations and SBAP instruments	course	5	15,000	0	75,000	0			Ministry of Environment	75,000
Output 2.2.2 Design (conceptual architecture) and implementation of an integrated information system with interfaces relevant to the different stakeholders and interoperable	global	1	120,000	0	120,000	0			Ministry of Environment	120,000
Output 3.1.1 Implementation of harmonized instruments Magallanes	pilot landscape	1	100,000	0	0	100,000			Ministry of Environment	100,000
Output 3.1.1 Plan for threatened ecosystems/degraded areas Atacama	pilot landscape	1	50,000	0	0	50,000			Ministry of Environment	50,000
Output 3.1.2 Landscape management plan for the central pilot conservation area	pilot landscape	2	50,000	0	0	100,000			Ministry of Environment	100,000
Output 3.1.2 Marine-terrestrial ecological planning in Atacama and RM	region	2	70,000	0	0	140,000			Ministry of Environment	140,000
Output 3.1.3 Incorporation of best practices in pilot production lines	pilot landscape	4	35,000	0	0	140,000			Ministry of Environment	140,000
M&E Mid-term Review, translation costs	global	1	40,000	0	0	0	40,000		FAO	40,000
M&E Terminal Evaluation, translation costs	global	1	40,000	0	0	0	40,000		FAO	40,000
M&E Terminal report	global	1	6,550	0	0	0	6,550		FAO	6,550
5650 Sub-total Contracts				420,000	195,000	530,000	86,550	0		1,231,550
5021 Travel										
(Lump sum) International travel	annual	5	12000	0	60,000	0			Ministry of Environment	60,000
(Lump sum) National travel	month	66	1700	20,000	12,000	80,000			Ministry of Environment	112,000
(Lump sum) Travel for training/workshops and meetings	month	66	1700	20,000	12,000	80,000			Ministry of Environment	112,000
5021 Sub-total travel				40,000	84,000	160,000	0	0		284,000
5023 Training										
PMU yearly coordination workshop (5)	meeting	5	5000	5,000	0	20000			Ministry of Environment	25,000

International seminars (5)	event	5	2000	0	10000	0			Ministry of Environment	10,000
National and local technical committee workshops (1 per region per year)	meeting	25	1000	5,000	0	16000	4,000		Ministry of Environment	25,000
Training of public services, Indigenous communities and private actors	workshops	20	1250	0	25000	0			Ministry of Environment	25,000
15 Workshops for the exchange of experiences	workshops	15	3600	0	20000	34000			Ministry of Environment	54,000
Inception workshop	event	1	4860	0	0	0	4,860		Ministry of Environment	4,860
Final workshop	event	1	5000	0	5000	0			Ministry of Environment	5,000
5023 Sub-total training				10,000	60,000	70,000	8,860	0		148,860
5024 Expendable procurement										
Output 1.1.2 Indigenous communities and gender relationship materials	pilot landscapes	3	10,000	10,000	0	20,000			Ministry of Environment	30,000
Output 2.2.1 Materials to support the communication and knowledge management strategy	Annual	5	20,000	0	80,000	20,000			Ministry of Environment	100,000
5024 Sub-total expendable procurement				10,000	80,000	40,000	0	0		130,000
6100 Non-expendable procurement										
Technological equipment for staff (computers, cameras, etc.)	staff	9	5500	21,000	11,000	17,500			Ministry of Environment	49,500
Technological equipment for conservation instruments	pilot landscapes	3	6000	0	0	18,000			Ministry of Environment	18,000
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement				21,000	11,000	35,500	0	0		67,500
5028 GOE budget										
Recurrent mobility expenses (car rental for field activities)	month	60	3,157	24,927	56,000	98,504	10,000		Ministry of Environment	189,431
miscellaneous (printing, publications, office supplies)	annual	5	6,000	0	0	0		30,000	Ministry of Environment	30,000
6300 Sub-total GOE budget				24,927	56,000	98,504	10,000	30,000		219,431
TOTAL				1,048,266	913,266	1,475,745	159,810	179,854	0	3,776,941

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

There was an important development in Chile between PIF submission and the PPG process: On Wednesday, September 6, 2023, the Official Gazette published Law 21.600, marking the official creation of the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (SBAP), as the last pillar of the institutional framework on the environment established in Law 20.417 of 2010. The SBAP foresees the creation of an integrated national system of protected areas, which will encompass both officially protected marine and terrestrial areas as well as private protected areas. It will also create economic instruments and financial incentives to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (sustainable practices, certification of biodiversity and ecosystem services, Clean Production Agreements, among others). It will monitor the state of biodiversity in protected areas and in areas of high conservation value; provide management instruments for biodiversity conservation (priority sites, ecological restoration strategies and wetlands protection); strengthen the role of park rangers, with a larger budget and supervisory powers within the areas; and create the National Biodiversity Fund to finance conservation projects, mainly outside the State's protected areas. As such, the project will benefit from a more robust legal framework to guide interventions, and its contributions will be further aligned with both national and international commitments.

Comment	Response	Where in ProDoc
STAP:		
1. The narrative description of the components is quite dense and difficult to unpack and would benefit from further structure to make it easier to link the components and interventions to specific barriers.	Thank you for the recommendation. The document has been restructured to show a more clear path from barriers to components, both in the Theory of Change as well as in the project description.	Section B provides a project description and Theory of Change and Annex B and Annex E have a more detailed description of the components.
2. The diagram for the theory of change (Fig. 1) would be more informative if it included the three components, in addition to the subcomponents, and if it included assumptions under each of the components.	Agreed, the Theory of Change has been updated to show the flow from threats and barriers to interventions via the three components, including Outcomes and Outputs, Drivers and Assumptions, and expected benefits.	Section B provides the Theory of Change
3. Specific areas of innovation need to be more clearly defined and to ensure that the project is designed to ensure proper testing of innovative ideas and for rapid learning. None of these are currently dealt with in any detail so it is not possible to determine the extent of innovation nor how the level of ambition for innovation will be achieved.	The project is innovative in its support in establishing the new Service for biodiversity and Protected Areas (SBAP). It will support the development of a harmonized regulatory framework, including the mainstreaming of innovative conservation instruments in regional and local territorial plans. Furthermore, it will pilot different instruments for conservation in productive sectors in 3 pilot regions covering diverse ecosystems and threats so as to demonstrate effective management practices that will be replicable across the country.	Annex E has a detailed description of the components and pilot interventions.
4. During the PPG phase, it will be essential to ensure that all stakeholders are engaged and committed to the overall achievement of environmental objectives.	A full diagnostic of relevant stakeholders at the local, regional and national levels was developed during the PPG phase to ensure stakeholders are engaged and committed to the overall achievement of the project's environmental objectives. The results have	Section B and Annex I

	been incorporated in the description of the components as well as the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.	
5. Pilot interventions under component 3 should be treated in the same way as innovative approaches and should be designed for effective testing and rapid learning.	The pilot interventions under Component 3 have been designed to be innovative in their integrated approach to conservation management in a gender and multicultural manner in diverse ecosystems and socioeconomic contexts. A full diagnostic of the baseline context in each of the pilot areas was done during the PPG and is included in Annex I. This created the basis upon which the pilot interventions have been designed to ensure effective testing and rapid learning in each target audience and productive sector.	Annex E and Annex I
GEF Council:		
Germany: In Jan. 2023, the legislative project “Law for the Environment” passed the Chilean House of Representatives and transmitted to the Senate for further debate. Since the law, if and once approved, would create the Service for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (SBAP), institutionally unifying current procedures and mandates for biodiversity conservation, Germany suggests strengthening the explanation within the proposal on how the project would support the creation of such an institution and how it would ensure that the design of procedures, coordination mechanisms, management instruments and policies supported by the project will take into account the potential later establishment of said service, thereby assuring best possible adaptability and uptake of outputs by the new institution if it should be established.	Chile welcomes this comment and is proud to announce the passage of the “Law for the Environment” and the groundwork for establishing the Service for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (SBAP). The timing of this PPG phase has ensured that the project design will support the establishment of the SBAP as well as the design of its procedures, coordination mechanisms, management instruments and policies. Components 1 and 2 are of national scale, implying that results will influence policy and decision-making at the country level. Component 3 will allow the testing and adjusting of the mechanisms, regulations and tools of Components 1 and 2 under different scenarios at the regional and local territorial levels.	Section B, Annex E and Annex I
GEF Secretariat		
N/A		

Summary of Changes from PIF

Component		Justification
PIF	ProDoc	
1.2.2 Proposals for the incorporation of environmental criteria in economic instruments and regulations of productive activities allowed in protected areas.	1.2.2 Proposals for the incorporation of environmental criteria in economic instruments and regulations of productive activities allowed in protected areas (PA) and high value biodiversity areas.	This was changed to reflect the opportunity for the project to work both in and outside of PA to align with the new SBAP, which includes instruments to address conservation outside of PA.
2.2.2 Guidelines and methodologies developed for efficient access to environmental information by local and indigenous communities, in accordance with the Escazú Agreement.	2.2.2 Information system with efficient data accessibility for environmental officials, public services, citizens, local and indigenous communities in accordance with the Escazú agreement	This was changed to reflect what is stipulated in the new SBAP and advances made since the PIF to move beyond just guidelines and ensure the development of a comprehensive information system.

<p>3.1.1 Mechanisms to implement the harmonized instruments in territories with clusters of conservation areas, incorporating an integrated marine/terrestrial approach with a transversal gender approach.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Mechanisms to implement the harmonized instruments in territories with clusters of conservation areas, incorporating an integrated marine/terrestrial approach with a transversal gender and indigenous communities approach.</p>	<p>The PIF did not include indigenous communities, but given their presence in the pilot regions, it is of utmost importance to ensure their inclusion.</p>
<p>3.1.3 Pilot projects of productive sectors applying good practices and environmental criteria in protected areas.</p>	<p>3.1.3 Pilot projects of productive sectors applying good practices and environmental criteria in PA and high value biodiversity areas.</p>	<p>As mentioned above in 1.2.2, this was changed to reflect the project's opportunity to work both in and outside of PA to align with the new SBAP, including instruments to address conservation outside of PA.</p>
	<p>Monitoring & Evaluation</p>	<p>This component was not included in the PIF but added to the ProDoc to ensure compliance with FAO and GEF M&E requirements, thus capturing results and facilitating adaptive management during project implementation.</p>