GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

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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 ID 744545
Executing Partner Ministry of Environment (MMA)	Executing Partner Type Government
GEF Focal Area (s) Biodiversity	Submission Date 4/12/2023
Project Sector (CCM Only)	
Taxonomy Biomes, Biodiversity, Focal Areas, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Fisheries, Tourism, Grasslands, Rivers, Wetlands, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Temperate Forests, Financial and Accounting, Conservation Finance, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approache, Stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Participation, Consultation, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Beneficiaries, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Training, Knowledge Exchange, Peer-to-Peer, South-South, Learning, Indicators to measure change	
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 25,681,614.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

150,000.00	14,250.00
PPG total amount: (e+f) 164,250.00	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 4,300,000.00
Project Tags CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No	

Project 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. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B "project description".(max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Chile is a country with highly endemic biodiversity and very diverse ecosystems, being the central and southern regions considered one of the 35 global biodiversity hotspots. The country has demonstrated a strong commitment to the conservation and sustainable use of its natural resources, but although the rate of loss of native vegetation has been reduced, threats associated with anthropic pressure, climate change, droughts, large-scale fires and invasive exotic species persist. Thus, between 2014 and 2018, the sclerophyllous forest of the Mediterranean zone increased its rate of loss by 185%, facing pressures derived from productive systems associated with forest and agricultural monocultures, cellulose industries, fishing and mining. The country has declared more than 19 million hectares of the continental surface and about 42% of the exclusive economic zone under some form of protection, but funding for these areas is limited and institutional management is fragmented among various institutions, with different mandates, without common standards and even inconsistencies between protected area management tools and the land use plans in which they are found, reducing the effectiveness that could be achieved with proper coordination and common planning and management frameworks.

In this context, the project seeks to strengthen the political, regulatory and strategic frameworks at the national level, improving policy coherence and applying marine-terrestrial integrated management and planning approaches in three pilot ecosystems, integrating different conservation figures under the management of various institutions, through participatory processes with local communities and indigenous peoples, which will provide replicable experiences and lessons for scaling up to national policies and institutions, and create options for a more efficient and optimized management of resources for conservation. This will increase the surface area of terrestrial, marine and coastal protected areas under improved management, while increasing the surface area outside protected areas that are now under improved practices to benefit biodiversity.

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

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

Project Components

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

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,076,000.00	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.

Indicator:

i) Number of policies, rules and regulations approved or updated.

ii) Number of governance mechanisms generated, as measured by official conformation letters.

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.

Indicator:

iii) Number of conservation instruments harmonized or created.

iv) Number of proposals sent through official letters from the MMA to the sectoral services.

Output:

1.1.1 Policies, standards and other instruments that increase policy/administrative coherence for biodiversity conservation are developed or updated.

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.

1.2.1 Biodiversity conservation instruments created and/or harmonized (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.

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

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
931,846.00	10,000,000.00

Outcome:

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

v) Increase in the capacity of the technical professionals involved, as measured by the KAP survey (baseline in the PPG stage).

vi) Number of key actors (disaggregated by gender), trained by the programme.

vi) International programme prepared with agreements signed between the institutions of the different countries.

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

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vii) Increased information, availability and data downloads on the SIMBIO platform of the MMA.

viii) Number of people (half are women), associated with indigenous and local communities participating in the strategy.

ix) Document with guidelines and methodologies on access to information, validated by the MMA

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.

2.2.2 Guidelines and methodologies developed for efficient access to environmental information by local and indigenous communities, in accordance with the Escazú Agreement.

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

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,473,973.00	9,217,962.00

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.

x) Landscape areas with better management due to the adoption of governance mechanisms and/or harmonized instruments for conservation (targets core indicator 1: 217,000 ha; core indicator 2: 149,000 ha).

xi) Number of municipalities that use territorial planning instruments that incorporate conservation.

xii) Area (ha) under sustainable management/good practices within production systems (meta core indicator 4: 150 ha).

Output:

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 approach.

3.1.2 Piloting the integration of harmonized conservation instruments (1.2.1) into regional an local territorial development plans and policies

3.1.3 Pilot projects of productive sectors applying good practices and environmental criteria in protected areas or surrounding areas.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
128,314.00	940,718.00

Outcome:

Monitoring and Evaluation

Output:

Mid-Term Review

Terminal Evaluation

Monitoring plan elaborated and implemented to follow progress on project indicators

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
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	1,076,000.00	4,300,000.00

Component 2: Capacity building and information management to strengthen conservation management	931,846.00	10,000,000.00
Component 3: Facilitation of processes and creation of mechanisms to mainstream the conservation of biodiversity in model landscapes	1,473,973.00	9,217,962.00
M&E	128,314.00	940,718.00
Subtotal	**3,610,133.00**	**24,458,680.00**
Project Management Cost	166,808.00	1,222,934.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**3,776,941.00**	**25,681,614.00**

Please provide justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly 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)*, which highlights the need for a systemic approach to biodiversity conservation in the country. Due to great anthropogenic pressures, climate change, droughts, fires and the invasion of invasive alien species, biodiversity in Chile, which is essential for the survival and quality of life of people in current and future societies, faces important threats and shows a decreasing trend that is accelerating over time. This puts the well-being of people 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. Despite the fact that 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, the most worrying case being that of the sclerophyllous forest in the Mediterranean area, where the rate of loss increased by 185 percent in the period 2014-2018 (MMA 2019). In this regard, the productive systems 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, are the most complex to deal with in these scenarios. In Chile, 65 percent (770) of the classified species are in some threat category (CR, EN, VU), with amphibians and fish being the most threatened at the national level (71 and 83 percent of species, respectively) due to the deterioration of bodies of continental water and climate change (Universidad de Chile, 2016).

In terms of protected area, more than 19 million ha at the continental level are under some form of protection, a figure that Chile has promised to increase by 1 million ha in the updated NDC presented at the 2022 COP. At the marine level, 42 percent of our Exclusive Economic Zone has some protection status. Managing these areas requires a financial commitment that has been insufficient, with Chile among the 10 countries with the least financing for the conservation of biodiversity in the world, allocating USD 1.3 per hectare/year in protected State areas (OECD, 2016). However, the underlying problem is not only financial, but also due to a deep institutional fragmentation that has prevented proper management. There are a series of barriers related to this point, which include institutional and regulatory weaknesses, such as the fragmented and sectoral national institutional framework that does not allow integrated and coordinated management between the different ministries and services in charge of conserving biodiversity in marine and terrestrial ecosystems, especially in the protected areas that are currently dispersed among five different ministries. This has led to a lack of standardization and even incoherence between the conservation instruments that have been developed for the handling and management of these areas, and in turn between these and territorial planning instruments, such as the Territorial Planning Regulatory Plans (PROT) and the Inter-Township Regulatory Plan (PRI), with the Regional Governments (GORE) lacking a strategic and coordinated vision needed to align the programs and instruments with their strategic objectives and productive development. The fragmentation is not only between ministries, but also between the services of the same ministry, as in the case of the Ministry of Agriculture,

where the conservation of protected areas co-exists with the granting of subsidies for activities that are highly detrimental to these areas. At the same time, there is an outdated regulation in force regarding public policies in the field of conservation, even though at the national level progress is being made in the development of policies that strengthen the institutional framework of conservation, its implementation is hampered by the disconnection with current instruments and policies (e.g. the Decentralization Law, the Framework Law on Climate Change, and Regional Development Strategies, among others).

Technical capacities in the different state institutions are strongly sector specific, which does not allow for an effective understanding and management of the interdependence of biodiversity with the landscapes and basins where marine and terrestrial protected areas are located, making even issues such as receiving complaints related to negative impacts and exercising effective supervision difficult. Other barriers are related to the dispersion of environmental information in the different institutions involved, with access difficulties faced by professionals working in conservation due to the lack of interoperability between the different information platforms. The important role that information on the state of biodiversity and its benefits can play is also difficult for citizens to access, especially for people and associations in rural areas, indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups, to the detriment of the enjoyment of their environmental access rights established in the Escazú Agreement. In addition, local and indigenous communities have practices and knowledge of high value for the conservation of biodiversity and the resilience of these ecosystems, meaning it is important to emphasize the need for knowledge management with a two-way approach, where it is possible to gather information from all the different actors.

A third group of barriers focuses on limited mainstreaming at the regulatory level and in practices for the conservation of biodiversity in the territories, where there is weak governance, with little participation and low levels of inclusiveness. This has led to a lack of coordination of actors in protected areas and between these areas and the buffer zones, which generates a loss of biodiversity and increasing pressures on native species and ecosystems. Added to this is the fact that the lack of territorial planning does not promote the maintenance and recovery of biodiversity in protected areas and there is limited adoption of sustainable practices in the agricultural, mining and fishing productive sectors located in priority conservation areas, where extractive activities that promote land use change and damage ecosystems are permitted.

If this scenario continues, the lack of an integrated and systematized regulatory framework on protected areas and biodiversity will prevent a coordinated management approach, and therefore undermine its long-term sustainability. Thus, it is very difficult for the country to comply with the goals established at the Biodiversity COP held in 2022, including the "30X30" global goal that involves adequately conserving biodiversity in 30 percent of marine and territorial areas by 2030, while promoting participation, recognizing the rights of women and girls, and ensuring the benefits are shared with indigenous peoples and local communities.

A more positive scenario would result from the prompt approval of the Law for Nature, creating the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service, which would lead biodiversity conservation efforts in the country, integrating roles and responsibilities into a single service. However, its implementation would be gradual, with a period of several years for the development of this new service, and it would begin its functions gradually after being approved in the different legislative bodies. For this reason, even if the service is approved in the coming years, it is necessary to advance now in the creation of tools, mechanisms, and training programmes necessary for the coherent functioning of the institutional framework, and to lay the foundation for the creation of the service in the future.

Due to these scenarios, this project seeks to strengthen environmental institutions and improve their policy coherence to facilitate the mainstreaming of the coordination and governance mechanisms necessary to implement laws, regulations and/or strategies that strengthen biodiversity in all the public and private institutions involved, together with the creation of harmonized instruments with integrated marine-terrestrial approaches. In addition, results are expected to strengthen institutional and technical capacities in integrated approaches to conservation and supervision, together with the raising of awareness in different target audiences focused on recognizing the importance of biodiversity for its contributions to human and socioeconomic well-being. One last expected result seeks to institutionalize the mechanisms for conservation management in a transversal manner at the sub-national level, incorporating conservation instruments into territorial planning. The project must create the mechanisms that allow effective management in the territory and that can be replicated in the different geopolitical situations in the country. In this regard, three model ecosystems representing different macrozones (northern, central and southern) were chosen, which consider a diversity not only of threats, but also of different socioeconomic, cultural and administrative realities. These three ecosystems have biodiversity of global importance, they are part of one of the 36 world Biodiversity Hotspots, with high levels of endemism, were the north and central pilots together have a total of 3,539 species of native vascular plants, of which 50 percent are endemic, 43 amphibian species of which 67 percent are endemic, 66 percent of the 41 identified reptiles are also endemic, making integrated conservation schemes ever more relevant. In both scenarios, it is necessary to integrate biodiversity into the productive sectors that impact it, both at the level of incorporating environmental criteria into the mandates of public institutions and in the practice of private companies that operate at different scales.

In the current context, Chile has a large number of protected areas, but with deficiencies in their distribution and management, leaving ecosystems and species of high global value weakly represented, together with growing threats associated with anthropic and climatic factors. In this regard, a series of legal and regulatory initiatives are currently under different stages of design and implementation, including: the National Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2030; the National Ocean Policy; the recently signed Escazú Agreement; recent COP27 commitments; the promulgation 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 Restoration Plan of landscapes; and regional strategies and plans (see chapter C for more details), among others. The project seeks to catalyse these advances so that they have a greater impact at different levels by strengthening policy coherence as well as promoting coordinated actions and synergies between the different institutions involved in national conservation objectives, while mainstreaming instruments and harmonizing integrated marine-terrestrial approaches in these institutions so that they can better respond to the mosaic of situations at the territorial level. In all of the previously described scenarios, this support for policy coherence, and therefore for the efficiency in the use of resources destined for conservation, are necessary actions to be carried out at the country level in order to face anthropogenic and climatic threats in a coordinated and integrated manner, thus increasing the resilience of ecosystems in the long term.

Due to its focus on political, regulatory and strategic strengthening, this is a national project that – through its work on pilot sites and ecosystems – aims to provide replicable experiences and lessons learned that will allow the scaling up of the mechanisms created. The scaling up will be based on the appropriation of the results by the participating public institutions, by integrating into their normative and planning instruments, at the national level, tools and mechanisms for the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, including oversight and monitoring systems, criteria for the creation or declassification of protected areas, sustainability and conservation requirements for public tenders and productive concessions in protected areas, among others. In this regard, it is important to highlight the focus of the project on the integral management of the

territory, influencing policies and land use planning that cover not only protected areas, but the entirety of the basins where they are located, including maritime areas.

Among the key actors involved in the project in the public sector are the ministries involved in the administration of protected areas, including:

- the Ministry of Agriculture, which manages protected areas through the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF);
- the Ministry of the Economy, which manages marine parks and reserves through the Undersecretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture and the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service (Sernapesca);
- the Ministry of Cultures, which manages nature reserves through the National Monuments Council;
- the Ministry of National Assets, which administers protected national assets; and
- the Ministry of the Environment, which manages marine coastal-protected areas of multiple uses, protects the nature reserves and supervises the entire system.
- The Ministry of Public Works, building connectivity trough protected areas, and infrastructure within the protected areas.

Other relevant public institutional services are those related to productive activities that impact biodiversity outside protected areas, including services related to agriculture (the National Institute for Agricultural Development [INDAP], the Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies [ODEPA], and the Agricultural and Livestock Service [SAG]), the Ministry of Mining (MINERIA) and the Undersecretariat for Tourism (SUBTURISMO). In terms of indigenous peoples, the work with the National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI) and the Ministry of Social Development (MIDESO), through the Coordination Unit for Indigenous Affairs, will be key. At the sub-national level, key actors for the planning and development of actions in the territory are the local governments and municipalities, and at the national level the Undersecretariat for Regional Development (SUBDERE), which has the role of promoting the strengthening of sub-national governments and the country's decentralization process. In addition, local groups, indigenous communities, NGOs, academia and citizens in general are crucial in the creation of resilient communities, promoting, through their actions in the territories, the valuation, protection and strengthening of natural capital. At the national level, various NGOs and foundations will play an important role in the implementation of the project, as well as in its scaling up and use of the tools generated to ensure the protection of global environmental benefits. Among these are the Fondo Naturaleza Chile, a public foundation that mobilizes financing for the conservation of natural heritage throughout the Chilean territory, which has the MMA on its board; NGOs with vast experience in conservation and generating standards for public and private protected marine and terrestrial areas, such as WCS, WWF, TNC, Island Conservation, Así Conserva Chile, Capital Biodiversidad, and PEW, among others and government agencies from other countries such as the Department of Conservation (New Zealand).

At the level of pilot projects, the participation of local and indigenous communities will be critical. For example, in the northern ecosystem pilot project, there are communities of Changos indigenous people in the coastal zone, Coyas in the intermediate and high Andean zone, and Diaguitas in the high Andean zone, which have had different interactions with productive sectors such as mining, agriculture and tourism companies, and have a deep knowledge of their ecosystems with information in different areas that is relevant to the success of the project. In the southern pilot project, the Kawésqar, Yagan and Selkman indigenous peoples coexist in the protected areas. At PIF stage, these communities have been initially approached through partner government agencies operating in the different territories. However, at PPG stage, a formal participatory process with these

communities will be carried out based on FAO's Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Guidelines. In terms of productive sectors, the relationship with tourism companies in the different pilot projects will be a key element, since they have been generating value based on biodiversity by promoting these ecosystems as economically profitable and could therefore contribute to the development of best practices in these areas. There are also business associations that bring together different mining and agricultural companies, such as the Corporation for the development of the Atacama Region (CORPROA), which groups mining companies, and the Association of agricultural producers and exporters of the Atacama Region (APECO) in the northern macrozone, as well as salmon farming companies in the southern macrozone, and agricultural and livestock companies in the central macrozone. In addition, there are the water surveillance boards, which are a vital governance body for the management of water resources in the northern-central areas of the country.

The project seeks to build on various investments and initiatives already active in the pilot areas and at the national level – many of them, as part of other GEF-financed projects (as well as financed by other funds) –, which will allow scaling of actions based on the existing advances. Among these initiatives, there is progress made by different NGOs and private companies in standards for protected areas, as well as regulatory proposals by NGOs, such as WCS, through the Public Policy Enabling Project for the Network of Marine Protected Areas of Chile, the School for the Management of Protected Areas supported by PEW and academic institutions, the action framework for community participation in the management of SNASPE (CONAF), the guidelines for good environmental practices in different productive sectors of the GEF Coastal Wetlands, and inputs and lessons learned from the GEF for the creation of a National System of Protected Areas (GEF SNAP), including mechanisms for generating income in protected areas, and financial management and inputs associated with capacity building. It is also important to highlight the progress of the GEF Marine Governance project (GEF ID 10075), which is under implementation stage and seeks to strengthen management and governance in marine-coastal ecosystems, as well as lessons learned from the recently completed GEF Beaver project (GEF ID 5506) in the southern macrozone regarding the importance of building alliances for the management of invasive alien species, which is an important problem in that region, but also in many other regions and critical ecosystems of the country.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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 PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

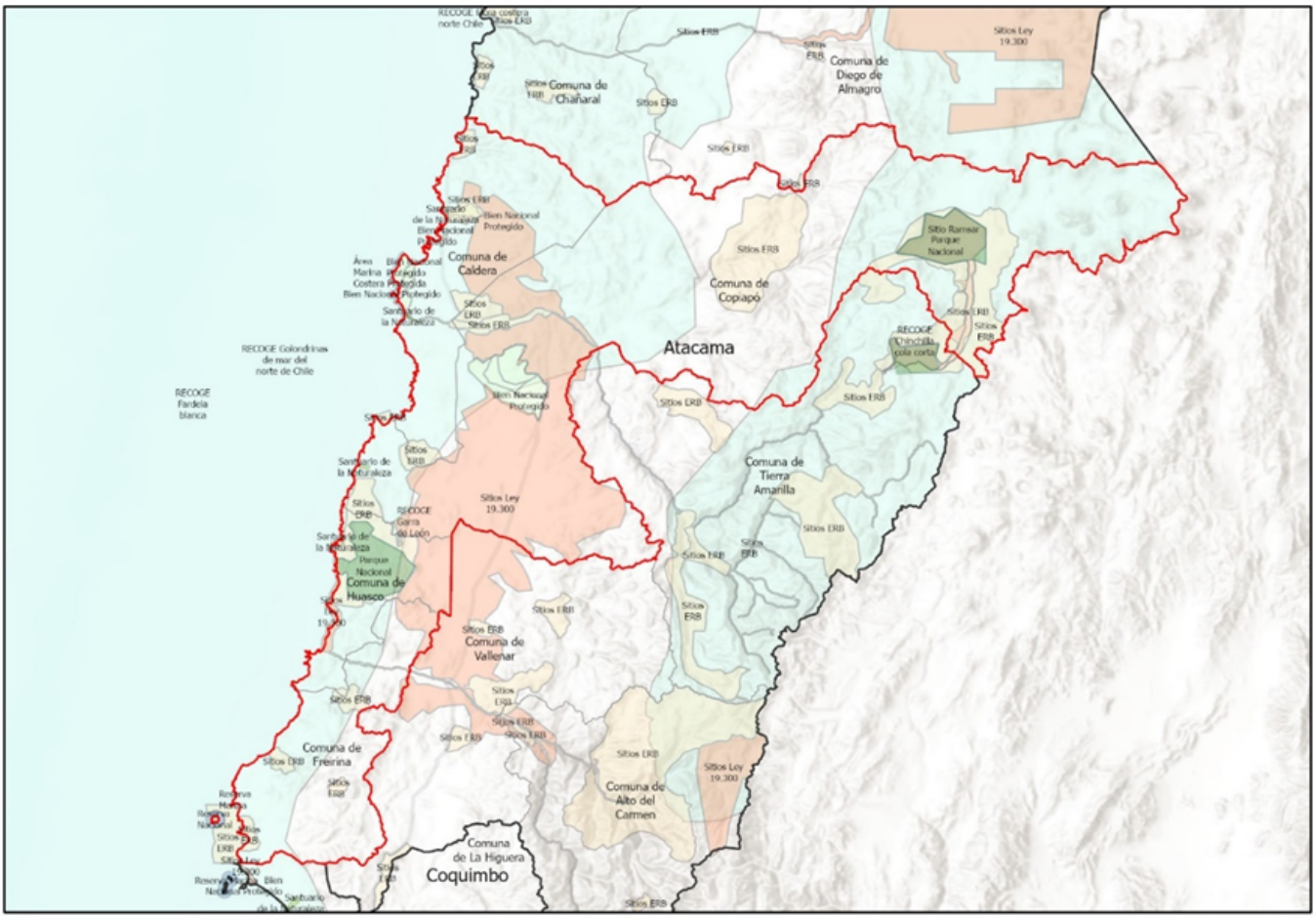
In order to achieve an efficient and safe conservation of biodiversity and the natural landscape and cultural heritage of areas of global importance in the country, together with a sustainable management of ecosystems that integrates conservation in a coherent manner, the project will focus on a series of key components related to: i) the strengthening of the regulatory frameworks and policy processes and instruments to achieve coherence in public policies and institutions associated with the conservation of biodiversity in the country; ii) the management of information to build knowledge, raise awareness and communicate the importance and contribution of biodiversity at different levels of the State (local, regional, national) and in different key actors; and iii) the facilitation of processes and the creation of mechanisms to mainstream the conservation of biodiversity in model landscapes. The outputs and outcomes associated with these components will pave the way for greater coherence in public policies and coordination between the institutions that implement them, reducing the inefficiency caused by overlapping institutional responsibilities, and helping institutions and services to integrate and implement integrated marine-terrestrial approaches through harmonized instruments

and functional governance mechanisms. These mechanisms, instruments and approaches will be effectively implemented by highly trained professionals, who will coordinate their work through the improved platforms used by all the actors, thereby creating inter-institutional synergies that strengthen biodiversity conservation. As integrated approaches and systemic thinking are incorporated into territorial planning through the pilot projects, with the promotion of good practices in the productive sectors both within and outside the protected areas thanks to the involvement of key actors in the territories, supported by a communication strategy that aims to change attitudes about the co-benefits of maintaining these healthy ecosystems, the enabling conditions will be created for the replication and generalization of these practices and mechanisms at different local and regional scales, together with more resilient communities and ecosystems. This will make it possible for the country to face, at the institutional level and in the territories, the different scenarios of political/regulatory changes, and new pressures on biodiversity including climate change and population increase, among others.

In order to promote the adoption of transformative approaches and instruments, both at the level of the institutions and in the territory, the project will develop innovative mechanisms and platforms that allow the coordination of multiple actors through dialogue and collaboration, while providing the flexibility and adaptive capacity necessary to face different scenarios over time. A particular focus will be placed on the generation of enabling conditions to ensure transformative actions that reduce gender gaps and integrate women and indigenous communities in decision-making regarding the protection and conservation of biodiversity both within and outside protected areas, through the mainstreaming of the gender approach and respect for the rights and worldview of indigenous peoples. To this end, both in the PPG stage and during its implementation, the project will comply with the FAO Gender Equality Policy 2020-2030, as well as the FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and the FAO Manual on Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

As an example, Figure 1 shows how in the pilot project of the northern macrozone of the project there are different areas and protection instruments led by services from four different ministries, including a marine reserve administered by Sernapesca, two national parks, one national reserve, one Ramsar site administered by CONAF, six protected national assets administered by the Ministry of National Assets (MBN), four nature reserves, one AMCP-MU (Marine and Coastal Protected Areas for Multiple Uses), two priority sites under Law 19,300, and four recovery, conservation and management plans (Recoge - Restore, Conserve and Manage) led by the MMA (see Annex 1 for more detail on the pilot projects and the conservation areas and instruments that comprise them).

Figure 1. Pilot ecosystem in the northern macrozone, Atacama Region.



Several of the instruments and/or conservation areas overlap in terms of territory, while there are management instruments (e.g. management plans) associated with the conservation areas that also overlap, with all the costs that this implies, and since they are in different administrative areas, both the overlapping sectors and those that influence them due to the natural interconnections of the basins do not converse with each other, thereby losing opportunities for synergies that would make management more efficient. At the governance level, this arrangement also reduces efficiency in terms of human resources linked with the committees that were created to support the management of the areas. It is also a problem for the few professionals associated with the different public services that, because they are the environmental focal points of their institutions, may be participating in a number of initiatives that end up reducing the quality of their involvement.

The innovative approach of this project includes the creation of efficiency mechanisms for conservation management that propose solutions to the problems described above. As part of its political/regulatory strengthening component, work will be done to prepare and/or update policies, standards and other instruments that increase policy/administrative coherence for the conservation of biodiversity in the priority State institutions, including normative and regulatory adjustments proposals in order to standardize and mainstream procedures and contents related to: i) Management plans for protected areas in order to institutionalize them within the priority public services with conservation mandates (Ministry of the Environment, National Forestry Corporation, Ministry of National Assets, and Sernapesca); ii) Management plans for areas with threatened ecosystems, which are outside protected areas (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Environment, Sernapesca, Ministry of Mining); iii) Declarations of priority sites for conservation, including management

committees; iv) Creation of private and public protected areas, including creation, modification and removal requirements; and, v) Granting of concessions, permits and compensations in protected areas.

Regarding policies and regulations for biodiversity conservation priority areas (according the Environmental Framework Law 19,300) that are outside protected areas, the project will prepare the indications for a regulation to establish sanctions and a public registry under the Environmental Damage Reparation Plan of the Superintendence of the Environment and the National Network for Environmental Control (RENFA), which was created in order to strengthen environmental oversight through the efficient, effective and coordinated monitoring capacities of agencies with environmental responsibilities at the national level, avoiding duplication of actions.

On the other hand, by working with different services of the Ministry of Agriculture (ODEPA, SAG, CONAF and INDAP, among others), the project will elaborate and integrate a manual for the use of agrochemicals and good practices in agriculture, framed in the Ministry's Policy for the Incorporation of Sustainable Practices. Similarly, work will be done with the Ministry of Public Works to update and add indications to policies for the incorporation of sustainability criteria in the creation of infrastructure, with special focus on the infrastructure connecting protected areas and benefiting high-biodiversity zones outside protected areas. At the same time, by working with the Ministry of Public Works' General Directorate of Waters (DGA), biodiversity considerations will be integrated into the design and implementation of the first pilots of the Basin Strategic Plans for Water Resources. In terms of tourism, the project will support the Undersecretary of Tourism to integrate conservation considerations in the regulations and procedures for granting tourism concessions in public protected areas, together with incorporating biodiversity conservation criteria in the National Strategy of Tourism 2030. Finally, the project will work with the Ministry of Mining to promote the articulation of biodiversity conservation criteria with the National Lithium Policy, which influences the salt flats present in the pilot ecosystems of the project.

Hence, the alternative scenario proposed by the project will allow that the different institutions with a mandate in protected areas acquire better planning and management policies and tools and work in a coordinated manner for conservation purposes. At the same time, outside the protected areas, biodiversity considerations will be integrated into productive development instruments of key institutions, private use concessions will be regulated, and inspection and registration mechanisms will be strengthened to reduce and prevent environmental damage.

All of the above will be tested and put into practice in three pilot ecosystems. In these territories, both public and private protected areas management plans will be updated, resulting in proven and replicable models of standardized instruments that will be available for implementation in other priority ecosystems across the country. At the same time, there is a dispersion of different committees for marine or terrestrial protected areas, regional biodiversity committees, basins management committees, regional climate change committees (under creation), regional wetland committees, among others. Hence, taking into account that a good governance framework is a key element for policy coherence, work will be done in order to establish a governance model that groups these different committees, moving towards more efficient and articulated coordination and decision-making mechanisms.

More specifically, in the northern ecosystem pilot, in the Atacama region, along with standardizing management plans, the project will work with the tourism, livestock, and mining sectors - the main productive sectors both inside and outside the region – and will promote the connectivity between protected areas in coastal zone to the upper part of the basin. In the central ecosystem pilot, the project will focus on the creation of coordination mechanisms for the cluster management of different areas in a continuum between two administrative regions with more than 15 communes. In this area, one of the first pilots of Basin Strategic Plans for Water Resources will be develop, there is a Conservation Landscape Plan, and is part of the basins with secondary water quality standards of the MMA, which makes it a priority area for testing coordination mechanisms. At the same time, due to the productive nature of this territory and the high concentration of population, the project will also work in the implementation of good productive practices for biodiversity conservation in the forestry, agriculture, and tourism sectors. Finally, the southern ecosystem pilot will focus on private protected areas, defining criteria and indications for the regulations associated with this type of areas for its implementation nationwide. This pilot will also allow to test the incorporation of good practices in concessions inside protected areas as well as biodiversity mainstreaming in territorial planning by working together with local and regional governments and other relevant public services..

To ensure that this policy/strategies phase for biodiversity conservation are scaled-up and mainstreamed in all ministries and key private sector actors, work will be done on the creation of governance mechanisms at different technical and political levels that facilitate its operation and adoption. In addition, the different existing conservation instruments will be harmonized, including monitoring systems and management plans, to be used in a coordinated manner in the different categories of protected areas, with the objective of increasing efficiency and reducing the cost of resources used by multiple instruments in the same territory, as well as generating coherence in public policies associated with the biodiversity conservation. A sign of progress on this point is the request by the Comptroller General of Chile for the institutions with responsibilities in protected areas to each submit an action plan that meets general criteria and standards, in order to evaluate the regulatory, institutional and operational conditions for these areas to achieve their conservation objectives.

Closely related to the previous component, Component 2 will focus on the management of information to increase knowledge, through different training programmes and a communication strategy. Training will be implemented both for managers of protected areas and communities and local actors in areas of influence or of high biodiversity value, which incorporate issues of environmental education, supervision, sustainable management practices and integrated marine/coastal management through a watershed approach, together with the creation of mechanisms for the efficient use of continuously updated information on conservation initiatives. The expected result is the strengthening of institutional and technical capacities through integral approaches to conservation and effective monitoring. The training programme will also include key project stakeholders, such as NGOs, local and indigenous communities, the private sector, and professionals from other institutions with jurisdiction in the territories. The training programmes will be institutionalized through different training platforms offered by the State in environmental matters, such as the Adriana Hoffman platform, which offers courses on a recurring basis for professionals and/or citizens, and the Municipal and Regional Training Academy of the Undersecretariat for Regional and Administrative Development (Subdere), aimed at strengthening the country's municipalities and regional governments, through the design and implementation of human capital training programmes. Schools for managers of protected areas will also be used, supported by foundations such as PEW. In the PPG stage, the appropriate mechanisms for capacity building within the communities, and how these can be institutionalized both in the services and the community, will be jointly defined with the indigenous communities. The considerations for the design of the project's communication strategy of the project will be based on the document "Communication and Education Strategies for Sustainable Development", published by the Regional Office of Education for Latin America and the Caribbean of UNESCO, and will be designed in detail during the PPG phase. The communications strategy will be focused on different target audiences (public service professionals, decision makers, citizens, among others), and the

main guidelines will be to inform, raise awareness and improve motivation and decision-making regarding the management, protection and biodiversity conservation; train and sensitize decision makers and national and regional professionals in issues related to biodiversity conservation and promote political advocacy to strategically position the project and its results as a mechanism to promote sustainability and institutionalization.

The resources for this component will also be used with the aim of improving conservation management through better interoperability of environmental information in the institutions, since the information platforms of these institution are not currently linked to the others, which means a wealth of information is lost due to the fragmentation that is generated. In this regard, interconnecting these platforms would be of high value to improve management in the different protected areas. In addition, work will be done to reduce access barriers for vulnerable communities and citizens to this information. Work will also be done to highlight the existing knowledge of local and indigenous communities, as well as the private sector, in terms of conservation, generating multi-stakeholder dialogues with a gender approach to establish priorities that facilitate behavioural transformations and collaborative management at multiple scales. An important point to achieve this dialogue is to make use of the existing platforms in the different territories, which will be evaluated in terms of their efficiency by the project to propose and incorporate improvements. Knowledge management in the project will also have an international component, particularly in terms of South-South Cooperation, as it seeks to develop a cooperation strategy that incorporates lessons learned from other countries, which are known to have faced similar challenges, along with facilitating the scaling up of approaches and mechanisms that allow for greater policy coherence and efficiency in the case of 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 the project's knowledge management strategy, the main processes and lessons learned will be systematized, which will be organized according to the needs of the end users, using the platforms of the Ministry of the Environment (SIMBIO), or other information services that are easy to search and access in a centralized manner.

The third component of the project will seek to facilitate processes and create mechanisms to mainstream conservation and implement harmonized instruments and good practices in protected areas, as well as in other areas that present a high level of interaction and biodiversity of global importance that must be maintained. More specifically, work will be done on a management model that incorporates all the protected areas of the different public and private services of the pilot ecosystems, where the management plans of each one are updated to a standard format validated by the different actors that allows information to be shared more efficiently, centralizing it through interoperability between the platforms of the different services so that it is available in a friendly and standardized way in the MMA SIMBIO platform. In turn, this management model will strengthen governance, incorporating concrete actions to link the different protected areas and the key actors that are within and between them, that allows a flow of relevant information regarding threats, extreme events and complaints for an early response and more effective monitoring, for example, of natural or anthropic events with a negative impact on the areas above the basin in order to respond effectively in protected areas that are in the valley, coast or marine areas, making more efficient use of both human and financial resources. This management model will also include the diagnostics for connectivity and infrastructure needs necessary for its operation, that allows and facilitates coherence in the linkage of the management model with territorial planning and development plans, which will allow managing both national and regional funds to improve conservation, demonstrating coherence and efficiency that facilitate funding applications. The agreement in the PIF phase with the Ministry of Public Works to build this infrastructure incorporating good practices and environmental criteria, will aloud this improvement in both connectivity and internal infrastructure within the protected areas.

It is worth to mention that both Component 1 and Component 2 are of national scale, which implies that all the results and products are expected to influence policy and decision making at the country level. Component 3 will allow to test and adjust the mechanisms, regulations and tools developed under components 1 and 2 by implementing them at the territorial level, generating feedback between the three components in order to come up with demonstrative and replicable models at the national level. Therefore, for the project to be successful in the long-term, it is necessary to institutionalize effective mechanisms for conservation management in a transversal manner at the sub-national level, both in local governments and the regional offices of the different ministries involved, which in turn implies a work in terms of capacity building that allows this link, with a focus on the integrity of the landscape in which protected areas are located, and knowledge about the different conservation instruments that are operating in the territory, the associated regulations, the territorial planning instruments in force, and the governance, gender and inclusion approaches necessary for the success of its operation.

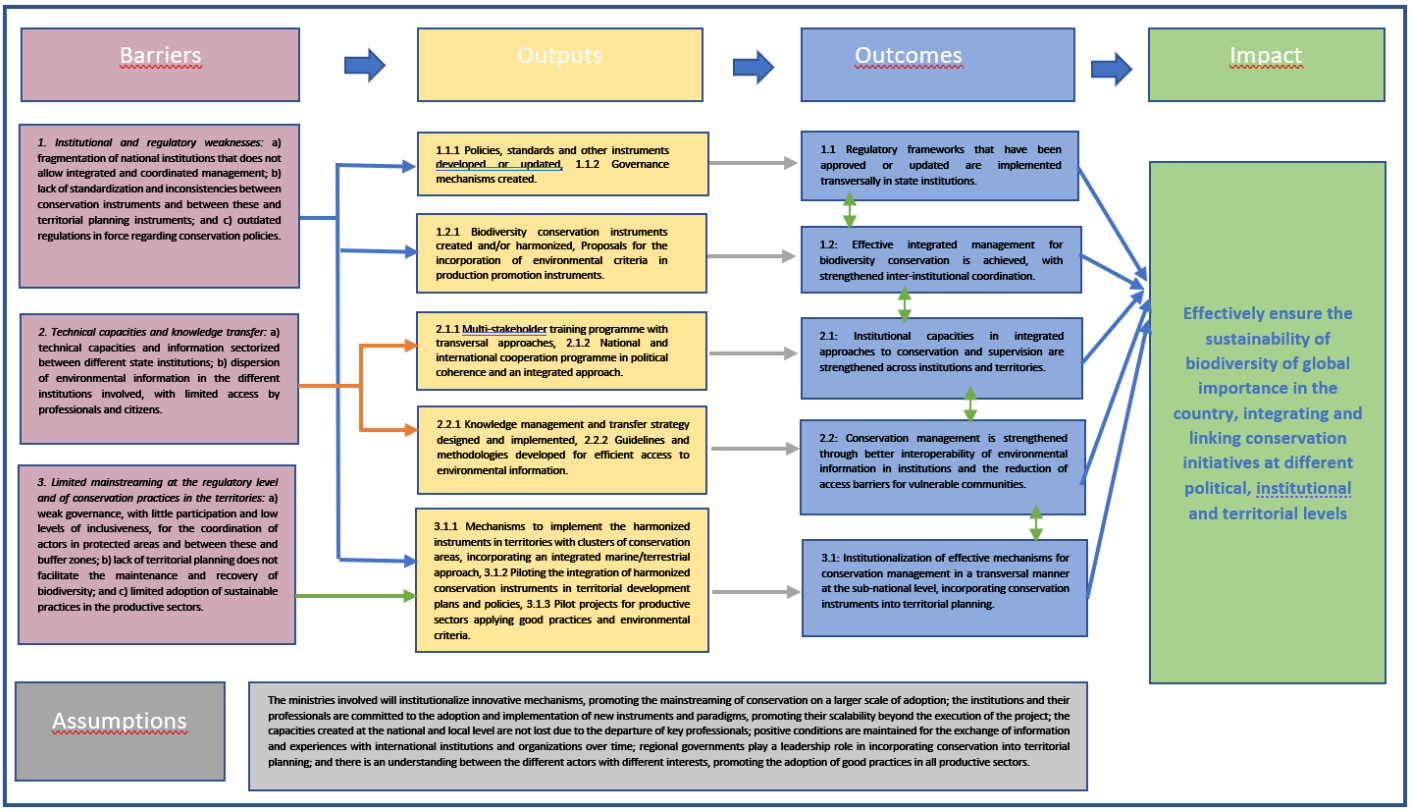
Since the process of decentralization and training of regional human resources is supported by the Undersecretariat for Regional and Administrative Development (Subdere), through its different programmes (see chapter C), it is key for the project to achieve the incorporation of protected or prioritized areas for biodiversity conservation in territorial planning. Other key public services for the implementation of the project are those that are related to the different categories of protected areas (Ministry of the Environment, Sernapesca, CONAF, Ministry of National Assets), which will be a key part of the training programmes to de-sectorize knowledge and achieve a common language and framework associated with the different conservation instruments and types of protected areas. This cooperation is crucial to be able to develop the harmonized instruments and governance mechanisms generated by the project. Outside of protected areas, the work with private actors and public services that have competencies associated with these sectors in the territories (the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Mining) aims to achieve the incorporation of good practices and greater sustainability in their actions, through pilot projects that comply with the good practices and environmental criteria systematized by the project, considering if appropriate the traditional practices and knowledge of indigenous peoples, with actions generated in a participatory manner through a gender approach. There has been progress in this regard, with the development of good practice manuals added to the sustainability strategies and policies in the different services (see chapter C), and the project would strengthen these synergies and promote their implementation in the management of the territories. For the governance mechanisms to be developed in this component, the work of the project is based on the roadmaps generated by CONAF in its "Action framework for community participation in the management of SNASPE". These promote public access to protected areas, recognizing the rights of all citizens to participate in various ways in decision-making and in the implementation of actions during the management of protected areas. They also promote the strengthening of joint management mechanisms for protected areas between the institutions that manage 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 this regard, CONADI will play an important role in the pilot project in the northern macrozone, where the relationship with indigenous peoples will be very important and where an intercultural approach is needed for the adoption of actions in the territory.

Other key actors that have been identified for the success of the project are New Zealand's Department of Conservation, which is in the process of reaching an agreement with the Ministry of the Environment, and which has extensive experience in integrating private and state services in conservation management. Given the similar climatic and geographical characteristics of both countries, the Department of Conservation's lessons learned are invaluable to the project. In addition, in 2021 the Chile Nature Fund was created thanks to a public-private effort, which aims to mobilize and manage resources for the conservation of nature in Chile on a large scale. This foundation seeks to channel and activate new sources of financing that complement the financial efforts of

the State to support the achievement of national and international conservation and climate action goals. In this regard, it seeks to replicate in Chile a successful conservation financing and investment model that has already been widely validated internationally, where one of the fund's most urgent tasks is to ensure the long-term financial sustainability of conservation in the country.

The global environmental and adaptation benefits that the project will generate are at the national level, due to the expected institutional and regulatory improvements, together with the change in attitudes of relevant actors thanks to improved knowledge management and greater awareness. However, the applications and results of these changes in the short-term will be demonstrated in the model ecosystems, where the pilot ecosystems of the northern and central macrozones are part of the biodiversity hotspot "Chilean winter rainfall-Valdivian forests". According to Conama (National Committee on Environment) (2008), the great diversity of species, higher taxa and high levels of endemism in the Chilean hotspot is due to its interstitial position between two main floristic and faunal regions: the Neotropical and ancient Gondwana provinces, added to its insular character due to its strong geographic isolation from the rest of the South American continent due to the Andes Mountain range and the Atacama Desert in the north of the country. In the same publication, Conama points out that central Chile and the Norte Chico together have 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). Some 67 percent (29 species) of the 43 amphibian species that inhabit the hotspot are endemic. These endemic species are found mainly in central Chile. Furthermore, five of the 12 genera present are endemic. Also, this is one of the few hotspots globally with a family of endemic amphibians: *Rhinodermatidae*. Among reptiles, 27 species (66 percent) of the 41 identified in this hotspot are endemic. *Liolaemus* lizards 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 them (20 percent) 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 long-nosed shrew opossum (*Rhyncholestes raphanurus*) and the colocolo opossum (*Dromiciops gliroides*). There are about 226 bird species in the hotspot, of which only 12 are endemic. The number of fish species in the hotspot is relatively 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). In addition, the Cape Horn biosphere reserve, located in the southern pilot ecosystem, is the southernmost biosphere reserve in the world and the only marine-terrestrial reserve in Chile, which constitutes a refuge for various threatened species, such as the huillín (*Lontra provocax*) and the black woodpecker (*Campephilus magellanicus*), among others. Also, its native flora that has been little studied and is almost not considered in biodiversity and conservation inventories at a national and global level, such as non-vascular plants.

Figure 1. Diagram of the Theory of Change (also uploaded as Annex)



Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

Yes

If so, please describe that role here. 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

At the request of the Government of Chile, FAO will administer the resources under the guidance of the MMA as Executing Entity. The MMA assumes executing responsibilities and project guidance and as such, it is the only decision-making body on the use of all resources allocated to the project. FAO will not charge any cost on the project budget to perform the administration of resources as requested by the Chile GEF OFP.

FAO has a long history of collaboration with the government of Chile in terms of mainstreaming biodiversity conservation, both inside and outside protected areas. In this regard, the implementation of two GEF projects directly related to this project was recently completed: “Mainstreaming conservation and valuation of critically endangered species and ecosystems in development-frontier production landscapes in the regions of Arica y Parinacota and Biobío” and “Strengthening and development of instruments for the management, prevention and control of the beaver (*Castor canadensis*), an invasive alien species in the Chilean Patagonia”. Based on these projects, there are good practices and lessons learned in inter-institutional coordination models, territorial management with rural and indigenous communities, good agricultural and forestry practices for the conservation of biodiversity, and the development of information systems, among others, which will allow a much more accurate and effective design and implementation of this project. In addition, FAO is currently the Implementing Agency for the GEF project "Strengthening management and governance for the conservation and sustainable use of globally-significant biodiversity in coastal marine ecosystems in Chile", which aims to develop multi-stakeholder and multi-level governance systems to mainstream and coordinate public, private and civil society institutions for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems. The developments and lessons learned from this project will

be very useful for Component 1 of this proposal, as well as for the coordination of the pilot project sites in the northern macrozone. In terms of timing, both projects will be implemented simultaneously, which will allow the generation of opportunities for the exchange of knowledge, experiences, and learning between project personnel, representatives of executing and partner public institutions, and territorial stakeholders. From the perspective of the public policy framework, it should be noted that FAO acts as an Accredited Entity and Delivery Partner of the Green Climate Fund (GCF)-Readiness Project to update the National Biodiversity Climate Change Plan, which is led by the Ministry of the Environment. The update of this plan would be developed in parallel to the PPG stage and would allow the coordination of the approaches and objectives of adaptation to climate change with the objectives, outputs and activities of the project. Finally, it should be noted that FAO has a series of initiatives of a similar nature at the regional and global level that benefit from both the lessons learned and good practices thanks to the information management mechanisms put into practice by the organization (for example, the Regional Network of FAO Project Coordinators), as well as the coordination of initiatives for the exchange of experiences with other projects or initiatives. An example is FAO's role as the Technical Secretariat of RedParques, a technical mechanism made up of public and private institutions and specialists from countries in Latin America and the Caribbean who work on issues related to protected areas, flora and fauna. The aim of this mechanism is to gradually increase technical and management capacity, based on the exchange of experiences and knowledge among members, using their own technical, human, and financial resources.

Core Indicators

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	0	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)

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	0	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 Cantillana	555543793	Habitat/Species Management Area	2,743.00						

Desierto Florido	NA	National Park	39,000.00						
El Yali	145517	Others	520.00						
Horcon de piedra	555558306	Others	1,968.00						
Humedal Rio Maipo	555703896	Others	60.00						
Isla Carlos III	NA	Others	6,500.00						
Kawesqar	555643543	National Park	2,313,875.00						
Kawesqar	NA	Others	158.00						
Laguna San Francisco	94115	National Park	59,082.00						
Llanos del Challe	94113	National Park	45,708.00						
Pinguino de Humboldt	30044	Habitat/Species Management Area	859.00						
Rio Bachelor	NA	Others	24,000.00						
Rio Clarillo	9432	Habitat/Species Management Area	10,185.00						
San Juan de Piche	555558304	Others	1,611.00						

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	0	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

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)

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	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)	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						
Francisco Coloane	317329	Habitat/Species Management Area	65,327.00						
Isla Chañaral	555543801	Habitat/Species Management Area	2,696.00						
Isla Grande Atacama	555543809	Habitat/Species Management Area	3,994.00						
Seno almirantazgo	555637958	Habitat/Species Management Area	76,400.00						

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	0	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)

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			
Male	1,350			
Total	**2,250**	**0**	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 to improve efficiency in the management of protected areas, considering three different cases depending on the macrozone in which the model ecosystems are located. In the north, an integrated marine-terrestrial management approach will be used 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. In the pilot project of the central zone, work will be done at the terrestrial level with a cluster of three nature sanctuaries managed by private companies, which together form part of the OMEC initiative "Santuarios Altos de Cantillana", which in turn are located within a "Conservation landscape" of the Santiago Metropolitan Region, and within one of the three pilot projects of the River Basin Council at the national level. In the southern pilot project, work will be done with a cluster that includes both marine and terrestrial areas, where the terrestrial areas include two protected national assets managed by the Ministry of National Assets, a national park and a nature reserve managed by CONAF (of over 2 million ha), all bordering each other and a marine park managed by Sernapesca and two Multiple Use Coastal Marine Areas managed by the MMA. The aim is to develop a single management plan for all the areas (instead of seven plans) to create synergies, improve efficiency and coordinate actions in terms of threat control (exotic species, fishing), monitoring, training, and dissemination, among others. A total area of 2,506,269 ha will benefit from improved management, due to the updating or creation of management plans and implementation of early actions in the three pilot ecosystems.

Core indicator 2: Following a marine-terrestrial integrated approach to protected areas, which is one of the paradigm shifts to be mainstreamed in terms of biodiversity conservation, the project will work in close coordination on Core indicators 1 and 2, integrating the management of protected areas in marine and terrestrial ecosystems in the pilot ecosystems, and coordinating the conservation instruments and actions carried out in these clusters of protected areas, whether they border on terrestrial areas, as

in the case of the southern pilot project, or are part of a continuum along the length of the basin. The total area of marine protected areas covered by the project is 149,000 ha, divided between marine reserves and marine parks managed by Sernapesca, and Multiple Use Coastal Marine Areas, managed by the MMA.

Core indicator 4: In the pilots the northern and central ecosystems pilots, the project will work on mechanisms for comprehensive management of biodiversity in the territory, where at least 5% of the surface outside the protected areas within these polygons will be covered by voluntary management instruments that will allow replicability. This represents a goal of 131,483 ha for the northern pilot and 10,139 ha for the center ecosystem pilot. At the same time, and with the objective of promoting the use of good environmental practices in different productive sectors, a series of pilot projects will be carried out complying with these practices associated with the productive sectors that are concentrated in the pilot areas, the most important sectors being mining, livestock and tourism in the northern zone, forestry, agriculture and mining in the central zone, and tourism and fishing in the southern zone. In the PPG stage, five pilot projects will be defined with an average of 20 ha each to be financed by the project, in order to generate experiences and lessons learned. Co-financing is expected to add at least 50 more hectares, contributing to a goal of 150 ha. Therefore, the total area of landscapes under improve practices will amount to 141,772 ha.

Core indicator 11: at least 130 people that work in the 19 protected areas where the project will be improving the management and actualizing conservation instruments, are counted as people benefitting from the conservation, sustainable use or restoration of biodiversity. On the other hand, at least 20 persons are directly benefiting from the five pilots with good practices and sustainable criteria, which will be included as people benefiting from sustainable land management and restoration investments. In terms of capacity building, at least 1,000 professionals of the different public services will receive training to increase their abilities to conserve biodiversity, and at least 1,000 key actors form the private sector and local and indigenous communities will benefit from the training programs of the project. This results in a total of 2,250 direct beneficiaries, of which at least 40% will be women.

Risks to Project Preparation and Implementation

Summarize risks that might affect the project preparation and implementation phases and what are the mitigation strategies the project preparation process will undertake to address these (e.g. what alternatives may be considered during project preparation- such as in terms of consultations, role and choice of counterparts, delivery mechanisms, locations in country, flexible design elements, etc.). Identify any of the risks listed below that would call in question the viability of the project during its implementation. Please describe any possible mitigation measures needed. (The risks associated with project design and Theory of Change should be described in the “Project description” section above). The risk rating should reflect the overall risk to project outcomes considering the country setting and ambition of the project. The rating scale is: High, Substantial, Moderate, Low.

Risk Categories	Rating	Comments
Climate	Substantial	There is a risk associated with adverse climatic effects together with intentional fires that harm the conservation of biodiversity 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 issues of adaptation and vulnerability that are part of the recently approved CC Framework Law, which makes the participation

		of all national and local services mandatory, resulting in professionals hired as focal points for this issue in sectoral ministries and local governments. In turn, the project will work on the creation of capacities associated with forest fire control in its training programmes, and to make control coordination among the different actors and institutions involved more efficient.
Environment and Social	Moderate	Chile recently had a major social conflict that has resulted in changes ranging from a proposal for a new constitution to empowering social and environmental organizations to demand their rights. Since the pilot projects are located in areas where productive extractive and/or polluting activities are located, such as mining and salmon farming, with protected areas or areas of high ecological value, there is a risk of socio-environmental conflicts between the stakeholders defending their respective interests. Among the project's mitigation measures is to develop a governance framework that includes all those involved with tools for conflict resolution that are well managed by the institutions leading the project, together with a more effective coordination between the institutions that respond to environmental complaints. In addition, work will be done on different pilot tests for the incorporation of good practices in the different productive sectors, which mitigate the effect of these sectors on protected areas, together with territorial planning to protect environmentally vulnerable sectors through the restrictions permitted under these instruments.

Political and Governance	Low	The project is aligned with national conservation policies and with a self-declared ecologist government, which has approved the Escazú Agreement and the Climate Change Framework Law, which sets goals for practically all state services, including municipalities. The Biodiversity Service bill was also approved in the lower house, with approval from across the different political sectors of the country. The project's components and results support the relevant institutions in achieving their environmental goals, with these institutions also showing a high level of interest in participating in the initial consultations. However, there is a risk associated with future governments that may be less focused on environmental initiatives, so as a mitigation measure the project will include the participation of technical professionals, both in public services and municipalities, who do not change between governments, and will create mechanisms to ensure coordination and alliances between the ministries involved beyond the duration of the project.
Macro-economic	Low	
Strategies and Policies	Low	Policies and strategies at the national level have been constantly aimed at increasing recognition and care for the environment, with several laws approved in recent years, such as the Law for the Protection of Urban Wetlands, approved in 2020, the Climate Change Framework Law, approved in 2022, the signing of the Escazú Agreement in 2022, the REP Law, approved in 2021 (extended producer responsibility for recycling and waste management), the entry

		into force of the law that prohibits single-use plastics in 2022, together with the approval by the lower house in 2023 of the bill that would create the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service.
Technical design of project or program	Low	The project is strongly aligned with the strategic and political needs of the ministries involved, supporting the achievement of both their national and international goals, and creating mechanisms for more effective cooperation between the different services, making them more efficient in carrying out their conservation responsibilities.
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Low	There is a risk of loss of capacities created by the project due to changes/departures of the professionals involved in its implementation. To mitigate this risk, the project will create training programmes that remain institutionalized in the various services, leaving the materials and tools created for the continuation and adaptability of the programmes. The use of existing platforms, such as the Hoffman Academy of the MMA and the Municipal Strengthening Academy of Subdere, also ensure the sustainability of the activities and outputs linked to capacity building, such as e-learning and self-study courses that can be offered several times a year with very little maintenance cost.
Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement	Low	There is a risk associated with an increase in implementation costs in the event that the current high inflation rate is maintained or increases, or that the US dollar depreciates against the local currency. In this regard, the project will develop a realistic budget, based

		on market prices, and will 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.
Stakeholder Engagement	Low	There is a risk associated with low adoption of good practices by both private companies and local or indigenous communities. Initial consultations indicate a high level of interest on the part of these stakeholders in the pilot ecosystems in terms of adoption of good practices and participation in the project. To promote and scale up the adoption of sustainable practices, the project will carry out different initiatives and activities that demonstrate the feasibility of implementing these practices and their cost-effectiveness, which will be developed together with the different stakeholders. The project will generate and implement a comprehensive Stakeholder Involvement Plan, so that the visions and ideas of these key stakeholders are reflected in the project document. Both the regional offices of CONAF and the Ministry of the Environment, which lead the project, have been involved in constant work over a long period with the indigenous communities in the pilot ecosystems, and have extensive experience in conflict resolution 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 responsibilities related to indigenous issues will also be involved, such as

		CONADI and MIDESO, both at the national and local levels.
Other	Moderate	A resurgence or outbreak of COVID-19, or other future pandemics, could negatively impact the speed of execution of project activities. In the event this occurs, the project will adapt its management plan following the measures recommended by FAO, which would allow it to face this contingency. Other mitigation measures considered from the state of the project include working with local coordinators or facilitators, which reduces the need for travel from the central office, and generating the tools and capacities for local and indigenous communities to use the available technology.
Financial Risks for NGI projects		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	

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

Describe 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.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

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. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Alignment with GEF 8 Programming

Aligned with the GEF Biodiversity Focal Area 8, the project 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 located (BDFA Objective 1). In addition, innovative mechanisms will be created to work with clusters of protected areas managed by different public and private institutions, seeking to mainstream biodiversity conservation in these institutions and promote the sustainable use of natural resources in associated productive sectors, integrating biodiversity conservation in their activities through good practices and environmental criteria. Also, the project is aligned with Objective 3 of the strategy by strengthening the political and regulatory frameworks that improve efficiency in the management and use of financial resources, with an important focus on the "levers" of governance and political power. In this regard, the project is especially focused on promoting political coherence, through the use of innovative mechanisms that make the use of resources for conservation more efficient and with a strong commitment to multi-stakeholder dialogue. The project is also aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, especially with Goals B and D, and Targets 1, 3, 10, 14, 20 and 22.

Alignment with country and regional priorities

At the level of national priorities, the project is aligned with environmental priorities, decentralization processes and good practices in productive sectors. In terms of environmental priorities, it 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 on the National Ocean Policy; the recently signed Escazú Agreement; a series of commitments associated with COP27 on biodiversity; and the Framework Law on Climate Change, with its plans for i) adaptation to climate change in biodiversity, ii) adaptation in water resources, and iii) adaptation of the agricultural and forestry sector to climate change, and its corresponding goals. In addition, the project is aligned with: Law 21,202 that protects urban wetlands and establishes ten 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 strategy for bird conservation; the recovery, conservation and management plans (Recoge); the strategy for responsible pet ownership as a tool for the protection of biodiversity, with exotic invasive species posing the greatest threat in the southern pilot ecosystem; and the Nature Law, recently approved by the lower house, which has yet to be approved by the Senate.

Due to the project's focus on mainstreaming conservation, and considering that local governments are key in this task, it could generate important synergies with the Subdere programmes on Strengthening Municipal Associations and the Regional Decentralization Support Programme, thus creating the necessary capacities in these institutions and providing an exit strategy for the capacities created by the project in the institution's existing platforms.

In addition, through its work related to the incorporation of good practices in productive sectors both outside and inside protected areas, the project is aligned with ODEPA policies such as the "Public policy for the incorporation of sustainable practices", which resulted in the Agri-food Sustainability Strategy 2020-2030 and an agreement for the execution of a Sustainable Agriculture Plan between the ASCC (Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change, ODEPA, INDAP and CORFO (Corporation for production promotion). Also, there is an agreement between the MMA and INDAP for the creation of capacities and the adoption of sustainability criteria in small and medium-sized agricultural and forestry owners, which is currently being updated.

At the level of alignment with regional policies and strategies, the pilot projects have synergies in terms of actions and governance with the Secondary Environmental Quality Standards and PRAS (Program for Environmental and Social Restoration) in the northern macrozone, which is a multisectoral intervention strategy, developed in a participatory manner to serve as a roadmap for public/private investment in the short, medium and long-term. The purpose of this strategy is to promote the environmentally sustainable development of the selected districts, demonstrating that respectful coexistence is possible between industrial activities, environmental protection and people's health. All the regions have a Regional Climate Change Plan, a Regional Development Strategy, a Regional Biodiversity Strategy, and in the Atacama Desert ecosystem there are also pilot projects for Strategic Basin Management Plans.

The project will build on the results obtained in other GEF projects in different stages of execution, such as: the GEF Coastal Wetlands project, through its good practice guidelines in productive sectors and the incorporation of regulations with minimum sustainability criteria for wetlands; the GEF Marine-Coastal Governance project, through the creation of governance mechanisms and multi-stakeholder dialogues; the GEF Restoration project, through its focus on conservation in landscapes outside protected areas; and the GEF economic instruments, through its proposals to mobilize financial resources for conservation, along with lessons learned from the projects GEF SNAP, GEF Mountain, and GEF Mediterranean Communities, completed a few years ago, which generated analysis, pilot projects, and proposals to develop concrete tools and mechanisms to make conservation efforts more efficient.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Yes

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

Between February and March 2023, consultations and meetings were held to involve the regional offices of the Ministry of the Environment and CONAF in the design of the project, together with the central offices of the Ministry of National Assets, the Ministry of Economy through the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service (Sernapesca) and the Undersecretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture (Subpesca), the Undersecretariat for Regional and Administrative Development (Subdere), the Undersecretariat for Tourism (Subturismo) and the Ministry of Public Works (MOP). At the private sector and NGO level, these participatory meetings were held with PEW, TNC, COSMOS, WCS, and with representatives of the Coya and Diaguitas indigenous communities in the northern macrozone, and Kawésqar and Chonos peoples in the southern macrozone. In the PPG stage, a comprehensive Stakeholder Involvement Plan will be implemented, so that the visions and ideas of these key stakeholders are reflected in the project document.

Stakeholder consulted	Date	Type
Seremi MMA piloto Atacama	06-02-2023	Public institution
Seremi MMA piloto RM	14-02-2023	Public institution
Seremi MMA piloto Valparaiso	13-02-2023	Public institution
Seremi MMA piloto Magallanes	15-02-2023	Public institution
Contrapartes regionales CONAF	08-03-2023	Public institution
Sernapesca	09-03-2023	Public institution
Subpesca	09-03-2023	Public institution
Bienes Nacionales	01-03-2023	Public institution
Subdere	26-01-2023	Public institution
MOP-SEMAT	21-03-2023	Public institution
Fundación Cosmos	17-03-2023	Private

Fondo Naturaleza	02-02-2023	Private
The Pew Charitable Fund	06-03-2023	Private
Comunidad Indígena Colla Runa Urka	30-03-23	Indigenous people
Comunidad Indígena Colla Río Jorquera y sus Afluentes	30-03-23	Indigenous people
Comunidad Indígena Changos Álvarez Hidalgo y Descendencia	30-03-23	Indigenous people
Agrupación Turística Lickanantay	30-03-23	Private
Minera Kinross	30-03-23	Private
Agrupación Gremial Agrícola de Huasco	30-03-23	Local community

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative 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 ($)
FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	3,776,941.00	358,809.00	4,135,750.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**3,776,941.00**	**358,809.00**	**4,135,750.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

150000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

14250

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	150,000.00	14,250.00	164,250.00
Total PPG Amount ($)						**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	4,300,000.00
Total GEF Resources					**4,300,000.00**

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)

BD-1-1	GET	3,776,941.00	25681614
Total Project Cost		**3,776,941.00**	**25,681,614.00**

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment MMA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4045407
Recipient Country Government	National Forest Corporation CONAF	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	9206262
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of National Assets	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1063121
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Public Works	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	10366824
Private Sector	Pew Charitable Fund	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1000000
Total Co-financing				**25,681,614.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment mobilized: the financing of the Ministry of Public Works relates to the creation of sustainable infrastructure to improve protected areas internal roads, hiking trails and environmental education infrastructure, together with improving connectivity among the protected areas, with a previous study on roads ecology and sustainability.

Other sources of co-financing are coming from the leading services with mandates related to protected areas, such as the MMA, with in-kind valorization of the work to be done in protected areas such as AMCP-MU (Marine and coastal protected areas of Multiple Use), natural reserves, RECOGE (Restore, Conserve and Manage) plans, conservation of aquatic ecosystems, legal and technical expertise trough human resources, and interoperability among different platforms for integrating information through the ministry biodiversity platform (SIMBIO). CONAF main Co-financing comes from the work of the departments of governance and biodiversity conservation, together with the valorization of activities in the SNASPE (National System for Wild Protected Areas) protected areas in the pilot ecosystems, and four studies that provides needed inputs for the project, related to infrastructure needs, fire prevention, environmental education, and economic valorization of biodiversity. From the Ministry of National Assets, support comes from human resource expertise in protected areas creation, and studies to harmonized the protected areas categories and management plans of this ministry to the Ministry of Environment in the pilot ecosystems. The PEW charitable trust mobilized investment relates to the training component, through a school for managers of protected areas, and resources for the development of governance mechanisms in the pilot ecosystems.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Jeffrey Griffin		Lorenzo Campos	56947480025	lorenzo.camposaguirre@fao.org

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Miguel Stutzin	GEF Operational Focal Point Chile	Ministry of Environment	5/11/2023

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

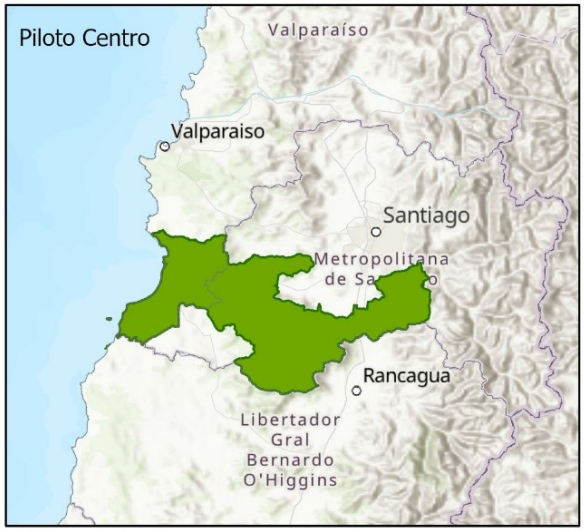
Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

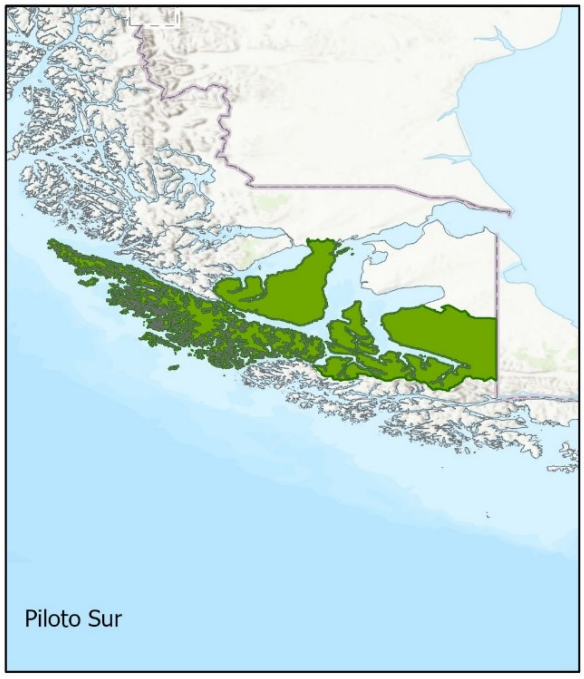
Maps have been uploaded as annex to the portal.

MAP 1. Pilot ecosystems:


BOLIVIA
Andes
Santiago
ARGENTINA
CHILE
Andes
Drake
Passage


Piloto Norte
Atacama Dese
Andes


Piloto Centro
Valparaíso
Valparaiso
Santiago
Metropolitana
de Sa
Rancagua
Libertador
Gral
Bernardo
O'Higgins


Piloto Sur

MAP 2: a) Northern pilot project: Atacama Region, districts of Copiapó, Caldera, Huasco and Freirina.

MAP 3. Shows the areas where there are indigenous communities registered with CONADI.

MAP 4 & 5: b) Central pilot project: Valparaiso and Metropolitan Regions, districts of San Antonio, Melipilla, Talagante, Alhué, and Paine.

MAP 6. c) Southern pilot projects: Magallanes Region, districts of Timaukel and Punta Arenas.

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title
PIF Chile ESS Analysis and Risk Certification UPDATED 12

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

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

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing models			
	Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	Deploy innovative financial instruments		
Stakeholders			
	Indigenous Peoples		
	Private Sector		
		Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
	Beneficiaries		
	Local Communities		
	Civil Society		
	Type of Engagement		
		Information Dissemination	
		Consultation	
		Participation	
	Communications		
		Awareness Raising	
		Public Campaigns	
		Behavior Change	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	Capacity Development		
	Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	Learning		

		Indicators to Measure Change	
		Knowledge Management	
		Capacity Development	
Gender Equality			
	Gender Mainstreaming		
		Beneficiaries	
		Sex-disaggregated indicators	
	Gender results areas		
		Participation and leadership	
		Capacity development	
		Awareness raising	
		Knowledge generation	
Focal Areas/Theme			
	Biodiversity		
		Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			Terrestrial Protected Areas
			Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
		Mainstreaming	
			Tourism
			Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			Fisheries
		Biomes	
			Wetlands
			Rivers
			Temperate Forests
			Grasslands
		Financial and Accounting	
			Conservation Finance