GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title
Scaling-up regenerative practices for the recovery and improvements of soils, biodiversity, and associated ecosystem services in the Chilean agricultural sector

Region	GEF Project ID
Chile	11220
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Chile	FSP
GEF Agency(ies)	GEF Agency Project ID
FAO	744546
Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type
Ministry of Agriculture, Chile Food and Agriculture Organization FAO	Government GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Multi Focal Area	2/4/2025
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)
5,966,207.00	536,959.00
PPG Amount: (c)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)
150,000.00	13,500.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
6666666	32,588,651.00
Project Sector (CCM Only)	
AFOLU	

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Chile is characterized by its renowned natural heritage, with unique ecosystems and species diversity with high levels of endemism, providing ecosystem services that are fundamental for food production, water supply and climate regulation[1][1]. This heritage faces numerous threats stemming from the conventional agricultural and livestock export production model, which is characterized by monoculture farming, extensive use of agrochemicals, high levels of mechanization, and industrialization. These practices place significant pressure on water and soil resources, degrade ecosystems and biodiversity, and contribute to elevated greenhouse gas emissions. As a result, they undermine food and nutritional security, exacerbating the challenges to sustainable development. Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming represent about 90% of the Chile's productive units, contributing significantly to food security and the country's agrifood heritage[2][2]. Smallholder farmers, deeply reliant on natural resources and biodiversity, are especially vulnerable to the environmental impacts of conventional agriculture and climate change. These challenges, compounded by limited access to technical support, technological innovation, and market opportunities, create severe socioeconomic vulnerability in rural areas[3][3]. This vulnerability drives migration, with rural women and indigenous communities being disproportionately affected. Furthermore, these mounting pressures jeopardize traditional production systems that are crucial for safeguarding biodiversity and sustaining vital ecosystem services[4][4].

The country is conducting a series of efforts - at the public and private level - to transition toward sustainable agricultural production practices (Section A). In line with the Food Systems Integrated Program (FSIP), this project aims to transform national agrifood systems through a multidimensional approach, leveraging four integrated intervention pathways: strengthening governance frameworks and public policy, driving business and market models, catalyzing incentives and financial mechanisms, and boosting consumers behavior. This comprehensive approach will improve national agrifood landscapes and value chains, delivering positive outcomes on nutrition and food security, rural livelihoods, gender equality and women empowerment, and biodiversity, ecosystems and climate resilience, and thus deliver global environmental benefits. At the same time, the project will coordinate, engage and collaborate with the specialized Hubs of the FSIP, including in Policy, legislation and governance; Private Sector Engagement and Investment; Value chains, Landscape, Farming Systems; and knowledge management, learning and M&E.

This initiative will build on these actions by addressing a series of barriers and underlying factors throughout the agri-food system, with the objective of catalyzing and scaling up the adoption of regenerative practices for the recovery and improvement of soils, biodiversity and ecosystem services, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation. To this end, and based on the means of transformation described above, the project is organized into four components, contributing to the development of an enabling environment by strengthening policy and institutional conditions (Component 1), increasing the availability of and access to financing (Component 2), generating evidence of regenerative production's benefits through pilot experiences, together with marketing strategies to strengthen value chains (Component 3), and through the generation and dissemination of knowledge and best practices to key stakeholders (Component 4). The project contributes to the following global benefits: 6,461 hectares of native forest and shrubland under biodiversity management and/or conservation actions; 19,735 hectares of grasslands and productive systems managed under a regenerative approach; 313 hectares of pastures and crops managed under a restoration actions; 1,871,247 tCO2-eq mitigated 20 years after start of the project based on actions that will reduce

deforestation and improve practices in the different systems (1,369,596 direct + 501,651 indirect); 2,170 people directly benefited, with at least 40% being women.

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[1] MMA (2017). National Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2023. Available at:. https://estrategia-aves.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/MMA_2017_Estrategia_Nacional_Biodiversidad_2017-2030.pdf.

[2] United Nations, Chile (2022). Food Systems in the face of the current climate crisis: challenges and recommendations of the United Nations System for Chile. Available at: https://www.dinta.cl/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/sistemas-alimentarios_OK.pdf

[3] Villanueva (2024). Policies, actors and governance for the promotion and development of agri-food heritage in Chile. Thesis for the Master's degree in management and public policies. Universidad de Chile. Available at:

https://repositorio.uchile.cl/bitstream/handle/2250/200476/Politicas-actores-y-gobernanza-para-la-promocion-y-fomento-del-patrimonio-agroalimentario-en-Chile.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

[4] MMA (2021). Sixth State of the Environment Report. Government of Chile 2021. Available at: https://sinia.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/REMA2021.pdf

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Catalyze the transition toward a regenerative and circular model in Chile's food systems to recover and improve soils, biodiversity, and associated ecosystem services, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation in the national agricultural sector

Project Components

1. Strengthening the enabling environment to catalyze the transition to regenerative agriculture and livestock farming

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
862,517.00	9,625,814.00

Outcome:

1.1 Strengthened national governance for the transition to regenerative agriculture and livestock farming at the national level

1.2. Strategic multi-stakeholder partnerships and sustained collective action are established along the value chain to catalyze the scaling up of policies, financing and innovation for the transition to regenerative agriculture and livestock farming.

Output:

1.1.1. Technical, operational, and institutional mechanisms have been designed and piloted to develop public-private governance models for establishing a national regenerative agriculture and livestock framework, including comprehensive guidelines and criteria.

1.1.2. Public policy instruments, including technical regulations and programs, have been updated and aligned to support the transition to regenerative agriculture and livestock farming, ensuring institutional coherence incorporating a gender and intercultural approach.

1.2.1. A multi-stakeholder collaboration hub has been designed and piloted to support the regenerative transition and strengthen fam and value chains, focusing on initiatives for financing innovation, technology transfer, capacity building, and market access, while integrating a gender and participatory approach.

1.2.2. A national information platform for regenerative systems has been designed and implemented to manage information, facilitate knowledge sharing and awareness-building, and monitor results.

2. Improved and increased funding deployed in support to regenerative agriculture and livestock farming

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
550,260.00	1,783,886.00

Outcome:

2.1. Increased availability of and access to financial services to support regenerative production, alongside the development and implementation of investment pathways through public-private collaboration, have been promoted.

Output:

2.1.1. Financial mechanisms with a public-private approach to support the transition to regenerative production have been designed and are being implemented in collaboration with the financial and insurance sectors, integrating a gender-responsive approach.

2.1.2. A scaling-up plan for financial and insurance mechanisms, including a roadmap for adaptive management and the expansion to new financial actors, has been developed and is being implemented.

3. Environmental, social and economic benefits promoted through regenerative livestock farming, and agriculture, and integrated land management.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
3,150,920.00	14,108,912.00

Outcome:

3.1. Regenerative approach is scaled up and amplified and regenerative practices are applied in the field through pilot initiatives.

3.2. Commercialization of products from regenerative systems strengthened through innovative actions, prioritizing smallholder farmers, integrating a gender and intercultural approach.

Output:

3.1.1. Pilot farms with regenerative production systems are under implementation and being monitored using environmental, social and economic indicators to generate evidence regarding climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services and landscape sustainability and restoration.

3.1.2. A scaling-up strategy for each agricultural subsector, value chain and landscape approach, informed by the results of pilot initiatives, has been developed with a gender-responsive approach, providing key inputs for updating public policy instruments (1.1.2).

3.2.1. Market barriers in the commercialization chain for key retail types and prioritized regenerative products have been identified and an action plan to address such barriers has been designed and piloted in collaboration with retailers.

3.2.2. Marketing strategy designed and being implemented to promote the consumption of prioritized regenerative products with emphasis on Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming, incorporating a gender-responsive and intercultural approach.

4. Transition to evidence-based, adaptively managed regenerative livestock farming and agriculture.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
923,160.00	4,169,427.00

Outcome:

4.1. Knowledge and lessons learned on Chilean regenerative agricultural and livestock systems is increased and effectively transferred and disseminated to key stakeholders, in coordination with the Integrated Food Systems Program (FSIP-GEF).

Output:

4.1.1. A national training program specializing in regenerative agriculture and livestock farming has been designed and implemented, featuring a continuous learning approach. The program targets farmers, technicians, and public officials and

includes the development of academic training modules for universities and/or technical training centers, all framed within a gender-responsive and intercultural approach.

4.1.2. Toolkit for disseminating and exchanging best practices and lessons learned to facilitate the replication and scaling up of project results has been developed and implemented. This includes a knowledge management plan, publications, experience-sharing platforms, all incorporating a gender-responsive and culturally relevant approach.

4.1.3. A national communication and dissemination campaign, including an advocacy strategy at the subnational level, has been designed and launched to promote project results, institutionalization and sustainability, in alignment with and supported by the FSIP.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
198,550.00	1,175,612.00

Outcome:

5.1 Monitoring, evaluation and learning implemented for adaptive management and delivery of measurable and verifiable outcomes

Output:

5.1.1. A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system for the project has been designed and implemented, clearly defining expected results, timelines, and confirmation methods through objective indicators and reliable means of verification.

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

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1. Strengthening the enabling environment to catalyze the transition to regenerative agriculture and livestock farming	862,517.00	9,625,814.00
2. Improved and increased funding deployed in support to regenerative agriculture and livestock farming	550,260.00	1,783,886.00

3. Environmental, social and economic benefits promoted through regenerative livestock farming, and agriculture, and integrated land management.	3,150,920.00	14,108,912.00
4. Transition to evidence-based, adaptively managed regenerative livestock farming and agriculture.	923,160.00	4,169,427.00
M&E	198,550.00	1,175,612.00
Subtotal	**5,685,407.00**	**30,863,651.00**
Project Management Cost	280,800.00	1,725,000.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**5,966,207.00**	**32,588,651.00**

Please provide Justification

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Global environmental significance and issues to be addressed

Global biodiversity has been progressively and significantly affected by human activity, with food production being a major driver. The conversion of natural habitats into agricultural land accounts for 80% of land-use changes and 90% of global deforestation[4]. Additionally, the intensification of agricultural practices, characterized by excessive agrochemical use, leads to soil and water contamination, land degradation, and reduced water availability[1][5]. These changes disrupt ecosystems and degrade vital natural services, such as pollination and soil fertility. As a result, the quality and quantity of habitats crucial for wildlife are severely diminished[2][6], with intensive agricultural systems contributing to an estimated 75% loss of biodiversity in affected regions[3][7].

On the other hand, agriculture and livestock contribute strongly to GHG emissions, by application of nitrogen fertilizers and the release of nitrous oxide and methane by ruminants. Considering the entire production chain, the world food system is the main contributors to global GHG emissions[4]. The problem is intensified if we consider population growth projections and the change in food consumption patterns, where it is estimated

that by 2050 the population will reach 9.8 billion[4][8]. Consequently, to achieve world food security, global food production will have to increase by 70% between 2005 and 2050[5][9].

Chile's particular biogeographic conditions have created a diversity of environments for plants and animals, making the country's biodiversity a unique natural heritage in the world, with an unusual concentration of endemic species in the central and southern part of the country, which is why this region is considered one of the 35 global biodiversity hotspots[i][i]. Biodiversity plays a fundamental role in the ecosystems and the services it provides, which, together with the soil, support various essential ecosystem services, such as food production, water supply, pest control, ecosystem security and climate regulation[6][10]. It also contributes significantly to the country's economy, through the extraction and export of natural resources, as well as to the social wellbeing of local communities.

Chile is facing a triple environmental crisis: climate change, biodiversity loss and environmental pollution. These problems threaten ecosystem stability and the quality of life of the population. Intensive agriculture is identified as one of the historical causes of ecosystems loss within the central northern and southern regions[7][11], where Mediterranean deciduous, sclerophyllous and thorny forests are the most threatened[8][12], showing an annual loss rate of native vegetation of 3.5-4.5%[9][13]. Land degradation and erosion is also attributed to the conventional agricultural model. In the area between the regions of Coquimbo and Los Lagos, moderate to very high levels of risk of land degradation predominate because of factors such as water deficit, erosion, forest fires and human pressure, affecting 79.1% of the Chilean territory[10][14] . In relation to contamination, between the regions of O'Higgins and Los Lagos, 255 sites have been identified with the presence of contaminants due to the use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, irrigation with untreated wastewater or application of sewage sludge, which is equivalent to 15% of the total number of sites identified[11][15]. In terms of GHG emissions, after the energy sector, agriculture is the sector with the highest GHG emissions in Chile, contributing 10.6% of total emissions and 6.7% of the country's GHG balance. These are generated mainly as methane, due to enteric fermentation of animals (42.16%), and nitrous oxide, due to the use of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers (39.84%), together representing 82% of the sector's emissions[12][16]. This sector is also vulnerable to climate change through decreasing water availability and extreme weather events, affecting food security and the household income of local communities. Finally, there is evidence that conventional agriculture has contributed to the loss of traditional agricultural practices and knowledge, causing genetic and cultural erosion[13][17]. Furthermore, there are impacts on the workers of agricultural companies, such as labor and economic precariousness, with a growing incorporation of women and migrants[14][18], as well as impacts on the health of workers due

to lack of adequate protection against agrochemicals. Consumers are also affected due to residues in edible agricultural products and neighboring communities of farms may receive pesticides[15][19].

Baseline

In 2023, the agricultural and forestry sector in Chile represented 3% of the country's GDP, 29% of exports[16][20], and 10% of national employment[17][21]. Smaller agricultural units dominate land tenure, with 73.3% of agricultural holdings. However, the average smallholding farm covers less than 20 hectares, accounting for just 1.38% of the country's total agricultural land. This segment includes Family Farming, which represents 93% of the nation's farmers. Within this group, 33.8% are women and 65.4% are men. On the other hand, large farms correspond to 7.3% of the agricultural productive units, while covering 96.17% of the national agricultural land[18][22]. Regarding agricultural uses, according to the results of the VIII Agricultural and Forestry Census[19][23], during the 2020-2021 agricultural year, a total area of 1,807,819 hectares was cultivated in Chile, of which 528,291 hectares (29.2%) correspond to improved pastures, 427,360 hectares (23.6%) to cereals, 374,809 hectares (20.7%) to fruit trees, 193,209 hectares (10.7%) to forage crops and 100,811 hectares (5.6%) to vines for pisco and winemaking.

Regarding agricultural production, Chile is the main producer and exporter of fruit in the southern hemisphere. Fruit production is concentrated in the central-south zone of the country[20][24], comprising 89% of fruit production, with 27,917 producers, of which 32.5% are directly or indirectly linked to the export chain[21][25]. Within this context, Chile is the leading wine exporter in South America and the fourth largest exporter of wine in the world. Wine production predominates in the central zone (92.2%), with a total of 11,697 wine producers and 394 exporting companies, 76% of which are small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)[22][26]. At the same time, Chile is the 10th main exporter of olive oil[23][27] worldwide. Olive tree production covers approximately 21,141 hectares, concentrated in the central and northern zones (68% and 17%, respectively), these correspond to small and medium-sized companies. This positioning of the sector, driven by trade liberalization policies since the 1970s and accelerated by state-supported export promotion in the 1990s, has reconfigured rural landscapes and socioeconomic dynamics. The expansion of intensive agriculture has led to significant land-use changes, resulting in ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss, and intensifying water conflicts in rural territories[24][28]. On the other hand, the sector generates substantial rural employment, providing livelihoods for approximately 800,000 workers annually through seasonal labor patterns, characterized by increasing feminization and migrant integration amid demographic aging—catalyzing economic dynamics in vulnerable rural territories[25][29].

With respect to other crops, the area cultivated with cereals covers approximately 424,500 hectares[26][30]. Of this total, 44% corresponds to wheat, 29% to oats, 13% to corn and 5% to rice, concentrated in the central-southern zone, and mainly carried out by small and medium-sized farmers. In relation to livestock, beef production in Chile ranks third in national meat production with 187,564 tons in 2023, mainly oriented to the domestic market (87,3%) with 120 thousand farmers, in relation to sheep meat production which ranks fifth with 22,319 metric tons of meat produced in 2023 with 25% of production destined for external markets. Cattle and sheep farming is concentrated mainly in the southern regions; cattle are raised for meat and milk production and sheep for meat production, with limited wool production due to current market conditions. Regarding the dairy industry, dairy companies were supplied by 2,036 farmers. Of these, 94% (1,848) are located in the southern zone and 6.14% (125) in the central zone. In terms of size, small producers account for 54.91% and contribute 8.91% of annual receipts; medium-sized producers account for 17.29% and contribute 16.15% and large producers account for 27.80% of the total, totaling 74.94% of receipts[27][31].

Within this context, Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming represents an important part of the total agricultural production, particularly in horticultural products for domestic consumption. In terms of agri-food items, the Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming control 54% of vegetable production, more than 40% of annual crops and flowers and 30% of wine vineyards. In terms of livestock, they are responsible for 94% of goat production, 76% of honey production and 54% of cattle stocks.[28][32]

Chile has made significant strides in shaping public policies for a more environmentally sustainable agricultural and livestock sector[29][33]. The country has developed various national strategies and plans that align with the 2030 Agenda, integrating key Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to sustainable agriculture, such as SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 15 (Life on Land), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). These policies aim to promote more sustainable agricultural and livestock production practices. Furthermore, Chile has committed to international agreements[30][34] and its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), setting ambitious targets for the sector, including reducing emissions by 2023 and achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. In this context, key public institutions have introduced a range of programs and instruments designed to incentivize and regulate more sustainable agricultural production. These include: Incentive system for agro-environmental sustainability of agricultural soils (Law 20.412), Promotion of private investment in irrigation and drainage works (Law 18.450), Law on Native Forest Recovery and Forestry Promotion (Law 20.283), Organic Products Certification Law (Law 20.089), Public-private Clean Production Agreements (Law 20.416), and INDAP programs that support the development of Family Farming, where principles of sustainable, agroecological and resilient production are being incorporated. The private sector has also played a key role in advancing sustainable and, in some cases, regenerative practices. Notable initiatives include the Dairy Sector Sustainability Standard, the Wine Sector Sustainability Code, and the Clean Production Agreement for olive oil producers. In export sectors, international certifications like Global GAP, TESCO, Rainforest Alliance, and LEAF set standards for sustainability, quality, and food safety. Private companies, such as Nestlé[31][35]

and Viña Emiliana[32][36], are also driving the shift to regenerative models. Additionally, Chile's trade agreements often include sustainability clauses, further promoting responsible agricultural practices[33][37].

As a result, sustainable practices are gradually being adopted by agricultural and livestock producers in Chile. Among these early adopters, 56.91% have implemented soil improvement techniques, including organic matter incorporation, crop rotation, rotational grazing, and erosion control measures such as terraces and minimal or zero tillage. In the livestock sector, 12-35% of producers practice rotational grazing, while in the fruit sector, 9-14% have adopted crop rotation.

However, these efforts remain isolated and, in some cases, voluntary, addressing only specific aspects of production systems. Additionally, evaluating their effectiveness is challenging, and they often coexist with intensive production models. This highlights the need for an integrated approach that coordinates various government initiatives, effectively combining conservation and agricultural production actions into a unified vision—from the farm to the landscape. Such an approach should translate into concrete actions that engage both private and public actors in the territory, encouraging the implementation of context-specific measures tailored to local conditions[34][38].

Regenerative agriculture and livestock practices represent an alternative with an integrative approach that aims to mimic natural processes and close nutrient cycles, returning organic matter to the biosphere, improving the soil and avoiding the use of high-cost chemicals that, as has been pointed out, can be harmful to human health and other organisms[35][39]. Practices such as crop diversification, afforestation, reduced tillage, soil cover and water conservation techniques contribute to the restoration of degraded lands and are a smart way to reduce risk in value chains, generating benefits for both agribusinesses and society[36][40]. However, despite its potential as an integrated solution to other alternatives (such as traditional conservation agriculture or sustainable intensification), its widespread adoption faces major structural obstacles, described below.

Barriers to be addressed

In order to catalyze the transition towards a regenerative model that is sustainable and scalable among the different actors in the Chilean agricultural sector, the project seeks to systematically address the main barriers that hinder the widespread adoption of regenerative practices by agricultural producers in Chile, which are at the root of the environmental impacts described above:

a) Public and private financing incentives non-conducive to regenerative approach. There is a lack of adequate incentives to encourage the transition of producers to regenerative models, including:

(i) Incentives for unsustainable Food System: The conventional model generates significant economic incentives for maintaining an intensive agricultural production paradigm, from input suppliers, value chains and markets, which compromise soil health, water resources and ecosystem services. However, there are positive signs of change, particularly in the organic products segment, whose exports are showing sustained growth.

(ii) Lack of adequate financing mechanisms and limited access to financial resources: Agricultural financing mechanisms remain tailored to conventional production models, constraining access to regenerative agriculture funding due to limited data on risk and return and lack of standardized validation protocols. These information gaps, coupled with a limited knowledge of how to de risk mitigation mechanisms, result in high transaction costs, impede the development of innovative financial instruments for regenerative agriculture.

Access to credit is particularly restricted in non-export agriculture, with public and private banking, especially for Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming. Furthermore, women and indigenous peoples face compounded barriers in accessing finance due to limited land tenure rights and structural constraints in credit systems[37]41.

(iii) Limited policy coherence across sectors: Public support instruments for agriculture are still focused on traditional production models and sectoral approaches, hindering the transition to regenerative practices. While some agricultural policies have incorporated sustainability, institutional strategies remain primarily aimed at increasing productivity through intensification, with little integration of the system's various components. Additionally, there exists significant cross-sectoral disconnection between agriculture, environment, finance, market, among others.

b) Insufficient technical definitions and data at the public policy level hinder the transition to regenerative models.

(iv) Inadequate Legal Frameworks: There is a lack of clear definitions, criteria and standards for regenerative agriculture and livestock farming in public policy at the national level based on evidence.

(v) Inadequate valuation of true cost and benefits of food systems: Lack of relevant information on regenerative practices and their environmental, social, and economic benefits, including validated metrics for environmental services, socioeconomic indicators, and financial performance outcomes. Additionally, a monitoring framework with key impact metrics is non-existent, with no systematic monitoring or follow-up system that integrates public agencies or private sector efforts thereby impeding evidence-based decision-making for sustainable transition pathways.

(vi) Inadequate governance and engagement of multiple stakeholder: The lack of a cohesive multi-stakeholder governance framework limit the representation and participation of diverse sectors and stakeholder groups - academia, private companies, civil society organizations, women, indigenous peoples, and small and medium-scale producers –hindering policy development aligned with stakeholder needs, limiting institutional coordination and cross-sectoral integration required for agricultural transformation.

c) Lack of knowledge and awareness for the adoption of regenerative production models.

(i) Focus of rural advisory services on unsustainable approaches. Technical knowledge and innovative approach in the sector remains largely concentrated in conventional intensive farming methods, there is a lack of updated technical knowledge for effectively adopting and applying regenerative practices and innovative methodologies and tools, among producers, technicians, advisors and public officials. With insufficient recognition of the interdependence between ecological processes, agricultural practices, and community livelihoods, undermining integration of alternative agricultural paradigms, indigenous and traditional knowledge, and gender-differentiated contributions in food systems.

(ii) Limited awareness among stakeholders Awareness is limited among both demand-side actors across key stakeholders, as government officials, financial institutions, value chain actors, consumers, among others about the importance and pathways for scaling regenerative practices.

d) Value chain conditions and structures fail to favor sustainable production

(i) Lack of recognition of regenerative food products attributes across the value chain Regenerative products have not yet gained significant traction in mass distribution channels or not yet translated into a robust system

of market incentives. The insufficient recognition of regenerative agriculture's benefits and production standards among consumers and value chain, revealing limited access to knowledge on innovative approaches for sustainable food systems transformation.

(ii) Limited marketing channels. In Chile, the supply of regenerative food products is limited and fragmented, with pioneering initiatives confined to niche markets. Market expansion is constrained by limited marketing channels.

(iii) Markets access barriers. Particularly affecting small-scale producers and retailers, with bigger challenges for women and indigenous entrepreneurs. These constraints are related to commercial skills, production volumes, economic support and requirements to enter the formal market, among others.

Relevant Actors

Integration and participation of key public services and private stakeholders is a distinctive attribute of the project. The project will promote cross-cutting collaboration to implement actions that catalyze the transition to regenerative production systems. Among the key actors to be involved in the project are the public institutions responsible for the development and implementation of agricultural policies. These include the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI), with the Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA), and the National Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP), and related services such as the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG), the National Irrigation Commission, the National Forestry Corporation, the Foundation for Agricultural Innovation, among others; the Ministry of the Environment, with the Natural Resources Division and the recently established Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service; and Chile's National Economic Development Corporation (CORFO), through its Sustainability and Climate Change Agency, in charge of promoting clean and sustainable agricultural and livestock production.

At the territorial level, key actors for planning and development are the Regional Secretariats of MINAGRI and the regional offices of MINAGRI services, such as INDAP and SAG. The private sector, through banking and insurance entities, trade associations, agricultural companies, producers and the peasant and indigenous family farming, distributors and marketers, play a key role in the project to execute the different activities and achieve the expected results. Strategic private sector partners include companies and trade associations such as Nestlé, Rabobank, Wines of Chile, Chile Oliva, to name a few, which have a key role for pilot activities, including replicability and scaling up, as well as co-financing. The academic sector, through research and technology transfer institutions, and relevant NGOs participate in the management of information and knowledge to strengthen the application of regenerative approaches and the capacities of local producers and indigenous communities, civil society organizations, women's networks, workers and technical advisors, together with consumers related to the value chain of regenerative products, have a role in highlighting traditional and local knowledge and catalyzing the transition through the exchange of experiences.

This project is integrated into a landscape of enabling initiatives and investments, taking advantage of lessons learned and aligning with national and international priorities. On the public policy arena, it is important to highlight the 2020-2030 Strategy for Agrifood Sustainability[38][42]; INDAP's 2023-2030 National Strategy (including its agroecology transition guidelines), the National Strategy of Sovereignty for Food Security, the National Landscape Restoration Plan (2021-2030), the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Forestry and Livestock Sector (2024-2028), and the National Climate Change Mitigation Plan for the Agriculture Sector. Among the legal frameworks, key developments are the future enactment of the Law that establishes a system of Incentives for the Sustainable Management of Agricultural Soils (SIGESS) and specific regulations of Law 21.600, regarding Economic Instruments for the conservation of relevant biodiversity and

Instruments for the Conservation of Relevant Ecosystems, as well as on private sector initiatives related to the implementation of Sustainability Standards and Clean Production Agreements, among others. Leveraging on this existing framework, the project will catalyze the achievement of global environmental benefits and accelerate progress toward regenerative agriculture by strengthening regulatory frameworks, coordinating implementation of strategic plans, and fostering inter-institutional synergies.

At the project level, it will build on existing initiatives from GEF and other funding sources, leveraging previous efforts and collaborations to scale up actions and strengthen the foundations already established. The project will leverage on the GEF guidelines for good environmental practices in different productive sectors, as well as on previous and ongoing GEF projects, such as: GEF Project on Ecological Mountain Corridors (GEF ID 5135), GEF Project on Economic Instruments (GEF ID 10213), GEF Project on Biodiversity Mainstreaming (GEF ID 11208), and GEF Project on Landscape Restoration (GEF ID 10718). The project will build on results and insights from these initiatives and/or articulate to create synergies and amplify local and policy results. The project will also be articulated with FAO's SDG Fund project (SDG 00140736) on digital rural connectivity, as channel to integrate technological solutions and digital tools in agricultural and livestock production systems.

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B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

Theory of change and detailed description of project

The Theory of Change for this project is grounded in addressing the key barriers identified in Section A, which hinder the transition of Chile's agrifood systems toward a long-term regenerative model. This model aims to reverse environmental degradation and deliver global environmental benefits. The Theory of Change posits that, through strategic and coordinated interventions, strengthening the conceptual and technical framework of public policy on regenerative production systems, establishing financing opportunities and incentives along the agrifood value chain in an inclusive and equitable manner, generating and disseminating evidence on the effectiveness of regenerative models, and building capacity and raising awareness among key stakeholders, the widespread adoption of regenerative practices can be catalyzed. This will, in turn, contribute to the recovery and enhancement of soils, biodiversity, and ecosystem services along with generating socio-economic co-benefits, such sustainable rural livelihoods and value chains, equitable resource allocation, catalyzing women's economic empowerment, and strengthening national food security capabilities across agricultural and livestock landscapes. Based on a thorough barrier analysis, four causal pathways and their key assumptions are identified to underpin the project's Theory of Change.

i) Barrier: Public and private financing incentives non-conductive to regenerative approach. The development of public and private incentives to promote the implementation of regenerative practices, along with improved mechanisms for accessing private and public finance and creating enabling conditions for new investment pathways, will provide stronger incentives for transitioning to regenerative practices for producers and value chain actors. By collaborating with key global organizations, such as IFAD and FAO, and integrating the outcomes of the FSIP implementation will pave the way for innovative financial models and enhancing accessibility other sources of blended financing including global funding streams and investment frameworks. This will also enhance access to both private financing instruments and improved public programs, incorporating generally marginalized groups such as Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming and women participating of the value chain in in a preferential manner, by specific mechanism to address women´s gaps on access to credit or insurance. As a result, investment in regenerative systems will increase, helping to gradually reduce pressure on natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, while strengthening rural livelihoods resilience and enhancing economic opportunities for women-led enterprises and production systems

ii) Barrier: Insufficient technical definitions and data at the public policy level hinder the transition to regenerative models. The establishment of clear definitions for regenerative agriculture and livestock farming, developed through public-private governance framework with cross-stakeholder participation, will provide a foundation for shaping and updating public policies with institutional coherence, sectoral commitment and cross-sectoral relevance. This will enable the design of policy and programs grounded in scientific evidence and designed through stakeholder collaboration, to promote the widespread adoption of regenerative practices. As a result, soil health will be restored, pollution levels will be reduced, biodiversity and ecosystem services will be enhanced and safeguarded, and greenhouse gas emissions from the sector will decrease. This will lead to resilience of production systems, ensuring sustained food supply in changing climatic scenarios, protecting and encouraging rural livelihoods and local development contexts.

iii) Barrier: Lack of knowledge and awareness for the adoption of regenerative production models. Capacity building and training of key target groups including women, family farmers and vulnerable groups, combined with collaborative partnerships with universities and technical training centers, will accelerate the national-scale adoption of regenerative practices across production systems and agrifood landscapes, with social inclusion and gender equality by engaging and raising awareness among government actors, these practices will be integrated into national, regional and local policy instruments and development programs. Concurrently, informed consumers accessing regenerative production metrics will catalyze market demand throughout value chains, thereby stimulating responsive reconfiguration of production systems. As a result, these efforts will contribute to the restoration of soils and water resources, reduced emissions, increased carbon sequestration, and improved management of biodiversity and ecosystem services at landscape level. Along with fostering sustainable rural livelihoods, valuing traditional and ancestral knowledge and promoting gender equality and empowerment of women.

iv) Barrier: Value chain conditions and structures fail to favor sustainable production.

Addressing marketing gaps on the consumer side of the value chain will be crucial for transforming agri-food systems and boosting consumer recognition and valuation of regenerative products. This will stimulate sustained demand for regenerative foods, accelerating the transition to regenerative production systems. Addressing market access constraints and supporting marketing channels with special emphasis on business model for Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming and women entrepreneurs, will encourage agricultural producers and value chain actors to adopt regenerative practices, develop standards that respond to market needs, and expand the supply of regenerative products in line with evolving consumer preferences. In turn, this transformation will yield significant benefits, including enhanced ecosystem services, improved biodiversity conservation, better soil health, and increased carbon sequestration across agricultural landscapes. Along with enhancing sustainable rural livelihoods and value chains, facilitating equitable resource allocation, catalyzing women's economic empowerment, and strengthening national food security capabilities.

To catalyze this transformation, the project will focus on four key components, each designed to create the necessary changes for scaling regenerative production models nationwide. The outputs and outcomes from these components will support the transition to and expansion of regenerative systems at the national level. Component 1 will focus on updating public policies to ensure sectoral alignment and strengthening governance structures for regenerative production models. Component 2 will develop financial mechanisms and enabling conditions tailored to unlock investment for the regenerative transition. Component 3 will generate evidence on the benefits of regenerative practices and promote the commercialization of regenerative products to stimulate national demand. Finally, Component 4 will enhance information management systems to support knowledge sharing, raise awareness, and facilitate the dissemination of best practices across local, regional, and national levels. Gender considerations and the inclusion of indigenous communities will be integrated across all components, with further details provided in the annexes of the gender and indigenous community plan (See Annex K and Annex F-2 of the Agency Project Document, respectively).

The main drivers of this process are as follows: Firstly, there is a robust institutional capacity and strong commitment from key government agencies involved, including the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI), and its offices services: INDAP, ODEPA, SAG, CONAF and FIA, the Ministry of Environmental and its Biodiversity and Protected Wildlife Areas Service and the Ministry of Economy, with CORFO and its agencies ASCC and Agroseguros. Additionally, technical assistance from FAO through the LTO team and the Country Office, as well as expert support from HQ and the FSIP, will be critical for success. Secondly, capacity-building initiatives and the systematic generation of evidence on key components, in collaboration with specialized agencies and international partners, will support the adoption and ownership of the project's approach and objectives. Finally, multi-stakeholder collaboration—engaging public institutions, the private sector, and

technical agencies—will be essential for the mainstreaming, implementation, and long-term sustainability of the project.

The success of this process relies on several key assumptions. It is expected that regenerative practices will be effectively mainstreamed across government agencies, supported by sustained public sector capacity and commitment. Evidence-based governance mechanisms will guide decision-making, while private sector adoption will be driven by validated results demonstrating the effectiveness of regenerative approaches. Continuous capacity building and knowledge management will ensure ongoing expertise, with sustained knowledge exchange with international partners bringing global best practices to local implementation. The consolidation of financial mechanisms will provide long-term support, and growing market demand for regenerative products will drive wider adoption, supported by increasing consumer awareness and favorable policies.

To scale-up regenerative practices effectively and sustainably, the approach will be tailored to different producer types and land sizes. For medium and large producers, who manage 98.62% of agricultural areas, the focus will be on expanding the areas under regenerative practices of their farms, which is expected to have greater potential for spatial transformation and significant impact on soils, biodiversity and water. Family Farming—representing 90% of agricultural units and 61% of rural employment—the scaling process will focus on broadening access to improved instruments developed by the project for producers and value chain actors, also attending to gender gaps on access to finance, improving livelihoods and incomes, and market access This will involve progressively expanding the number of producers nationwide who can benefit from these instruments to implement regenerative practices. These farmers are key to scaling up actions that protect the environment and supply affordable fresh food to local markets, benefiting vulnerable populations.

The strategy to scale up the Project´s outcome will consider different elements-, the establishment of robust governance frameworks and enhanced public policy at the country level with cross-sectoral coherence and participation, will be crucial for the institutionalization of regenerative approaches at both sectoral and national levels, facilitating horizontal integration across diverse agricultural subsectors and relevant ministries.

The generation and dissemination of empirical evidence of the benefits of regenerative practices generated through landscape-level pilot initiatives across diverse sectors and territories will be the basis to influence decision making along the entire value chain, raising the awareness of new key stakeholders. Along, with the continuous strengthening of stakeholder capacities of multifunctional stakeholders across agricultural systems—including producers, laborers, technical specialists, advisors, extension agents, and government officials—, the development of demonstration activities in the different sectors and territories and the development of available technical material will boost the scale of expansion of regenerative practices from the private sector , integrating regenerative practices into new production models, market incentives and business models, creating demand-pull mechanisms that accelerate adoption. The financing mechanisms developed, tested and promoted by the public and private sector will generate evidence, capacity building and awareness raising actions to other actors and sectors, by developing new financing models (e.g. based on ecosystem services and carbon markets). This will strategically influence the agrifood producing landscape and value chain, integrating new public and private actors that will drive the transition to the evidence-based regenerative approach in a virtuous way.

The project will generate global environmental benefits, along with mitigation and adaptation benefits, from the territorial interventions reflected in section B.2 of the Core Indicators. These interventions will support regulatory improvements, adoption and recognition of regenerative practices in the private sector, along with strengthening knowledge and awareness throughout the value chain. The application of regenerative practices adapted to the various pilot ecosystems will recover soil functionality by increasing soil microorganisms, organic matter content and nutrient availability; improve water availability and quality; recover local biodiversity and habitats within productive zones and will promote the conservation

of natural habitats at the landscape scale; reduce pollution by recovering local ecosystems and GHG emissions. Transforming productive systems into sustainable and climate-resilient productive systems, directly linked to ecosystem services. The pilot productive ecosystems, distributed between Coquimbo and Aysén, will address the Mediterranean, temperate rainforest and Patagonian ecoregions, presenting a biogeographic gradient from a semi-arid zone in the north, a temperate zone in the center-south and a steppe and humid zone in the south. It is an area with high endemism and a high degree of threat where one of the five world biodiversity hotspots is located. Therefore, the transformation promoted by the project will be especially important by reconciling food production with the restoration of critical ecosystem functions in threatened biodiversity hotspots, offering replicable models to similar biogeographic zones worldwide, with scalable solutions to the global challenges of agricultural intensification, habitat fragmentation, and ecosystem service decline.

The project will also focus on empowering women, who face limited access to resources and decision-making, increasing their vulnerability to environmental degradation and food insecurity. Women in Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming play a critical role in preserving traditional knowledge, conserving biodiversity, and ensuring food security. Additionally, the project will address the challenges of an aging and low educational level in Family Farming, which hinder innovation and technology adoption. Indigenous communities, who are disproportionately affected by biodiversity loss and environmental degradation, play a crucial role in preserving traditional species and sustainable practices, contributing significantly to climate action and local development[1][43].

The objective of the project is to catalyze the transition toward a regenerative and circular model in Chile's agriculture and livestock production to recover and improve soils, biodiversity, and associated ecosystem services, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation in the national agricultural sector. To this end, and based on the means of transformation described above, the project is organized into four components with their respective results and products, contributing to the development of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ODEPA (Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies) Agrifood Sustainability Strategy 2020-2030.

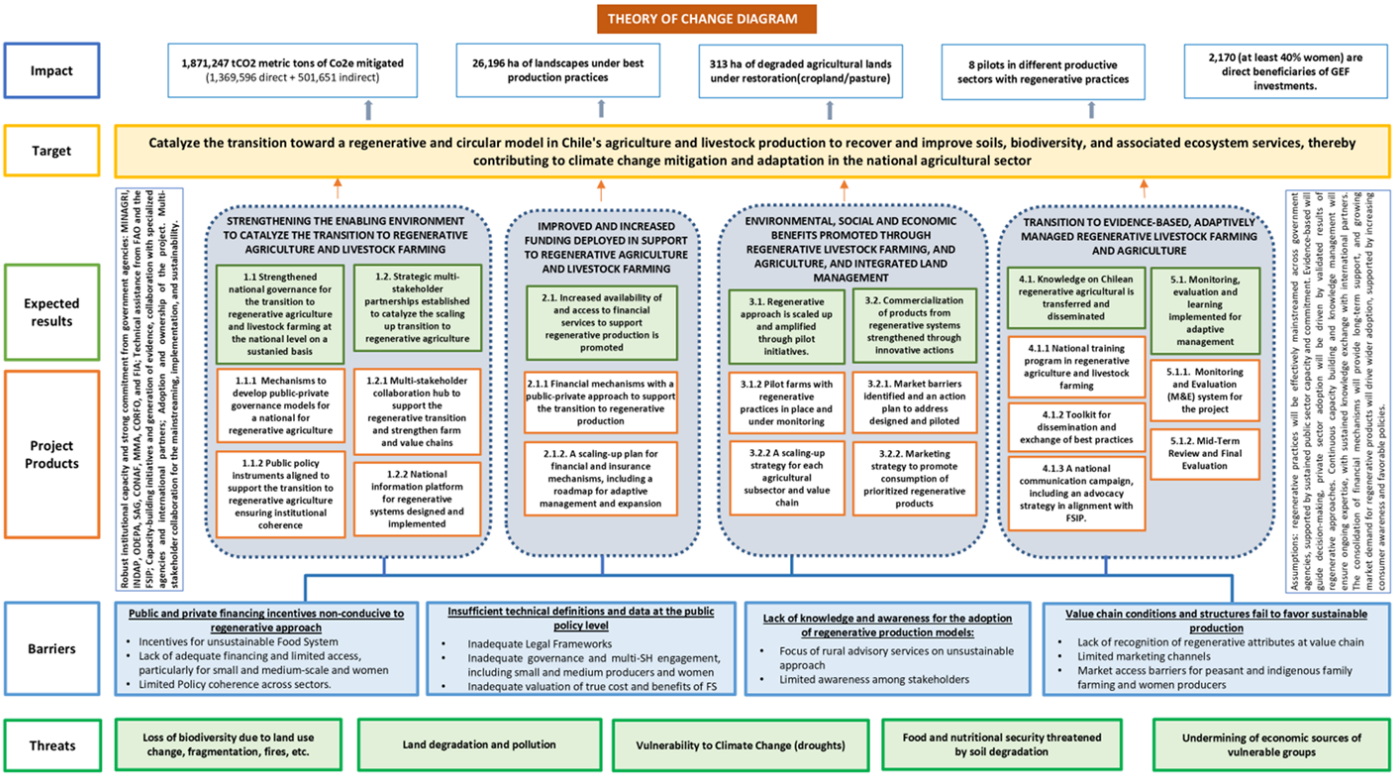


Figure 1. Theory of Change

Project Outcomes and Outputs

<u>Component 1:</u> Strengthening the enabling environment to catalyze the transition to regenerative agriculture and livestock farming on a sustained basis

Under Outcome 1.1, the project will strengthen the public policy framework and governance mechanisms to drive the transition towards livestock and regenerative agriculture in the country, ensuring institutional coherence and sectoral integration. It will also support the updating of evidence-based policies, instruments, and programs to promote sustainable agricultural systems adapted to local conditions and integrating a gender and intercultural approach. The institutions involved in this component will include public services[2][44], academia and research centers, financial institutions, representatives of agricultural companies and Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming, indigenous peoples, women organizations and Civil Society, among others. To achieve this result, the project considers the following outputs:

- **<u>Output 1.1.1.</u> Technical, operational, and institutional mechanisms have been designed and piloted to develop public-private governance models for establishing a national regenerative agriculture and livestock framework including comprehensive guidelines and criteria.**

This output involves developing and piloting a technical-operational framework for sustained multisectoral governance models that bring together key stakeholders from the public, private, academic, civil society and non-governmental organizations, among others, ensuring the participation of representatives of

women and indigenous peoples. The aim is to collaboratively define regenerative agriculture and livestock farming at the national and sectoral level, establish comprehensive guidelines and technical criteria, and integrate gender and intercultural perspectives. In addition, the framework will include mechanisms for the monitoring and evaluation of public policy instruments (Output 1.1.2).

- **Output 1.1.2. Public policy instruments, including technical regulations and programs, have been updated and aligned to support the transition to regenerative agriculture and livestock farming ensuring institutional coherence incorporating a gender and intercultural approach.**

  This output focuses on updating and aligning public instruments and programs to incorporate a regenerative approach, both in technical and operational terms. The proposed updates and adjustments will be informed by evidence from pilot projects and the guidelines established through the multisectoral governance models (Output 1.1.1). Key instruments to be addressed include those that operationalize legal frameworks such as the Law on the Incentive System for the Recovery of Degraded Soils (SIRSD-S), the draft Law on the Incentive System for the Sustainable Management of Agricultural Soils (SIGESS), the Law on Native Forest Recovery and Forestry Promotion, the Law on Organic Products Certification, the Law on Biodiversity and Protected Areas, and the Law on the Promotion of Irrigation and Drainage, to name a few. At the same time, voluntary public-private cleaner production agreements or sustainability standards will be considered. Additionally, programs targeting family farming, women and indigenous groups—such as those from INDAP and other relevant entities—will also be reviewed, enhanced, and updated to integrate the regenerative approach.

As part of Outcome 1.2, the project aims to foster strategic multi-stakeholder alliances and sustained collective action to catalyze progress in key areas such as financing, innovation, education, and marketing across the value chains. The project will deliver the following outputs to support these efforts:

- **Output 1.2.1. A multi-stakeholder collaboration hub has been designed and piloted to support the regenerative transition and strengthen farm and value chains, focusing on initiatives for financing innovation, technology transfer, capacity building, and market access, while integrating a gender-responsive and participatory approach.**

  This output introduces a strategic model for collaborative, multi-stakeholder governance with a gender-responsive approach to drive the transformation of agricultural and livestock agrifood systems and value chain. The model aims to address critical sectoral gaps by fostering the integration of specialized financial instruments, innovation and technology transfer programs, and targeted marketing platforms for producers and value chains. Key components of the initiative include mapping relevant stakeholders, guarantee the participation of representatives of women and small and medium-sized organizations and producers associated with the areas of action, identifying existing tools and programs, designing effective coordination mechanisms, and developing outreach and networking activities to strengthen sectoral linkages and territorial outreach. This approach is designed to create a more inclusive, sustainable, and resilient agrifood system with amplified and transformational beyond agricultural sectors that actively involves all stakeholders, with a particular focus on empowering women and marginalized groups.

- **Output 1.2.2. A national information platform for regenerative systems has been designed and implemented to manage information, facilitate knowledge sharing and awareness-building, and monitor results.**

  This output involves the design and implementation of the conceptual architecture for a national information platform, developed in close coordination with the executing entities. The platform will systematically organize and present evidence from pilot projects, documenting the outcomes of regenerative model implementations, highlighting the environmental, social, economic and productive

technical benefits of the pilots and food producing landscapes, and success stories of women entrepreneurship. It will serve as both a technical repository for project data and a registry of promotional tools and instruments. Additionally, the platform will facilitate the monitoring of results, the dissemination of experiences and technical information to key stakeholders, and the development of targeted actions to address access barriers.

Component 2. Improved and increased funding deployed in support to regenerative agriculture and livestock farming

In Outcome 2.1, the project will develop innovative financial mechanisms and enabling conditions for investment pathways to accelerate the transition to regenerative systems in a viable and sustainable manner. This will be achieved through strategic collaboration between key public and private stakeholders, with a particular focus on the financial and insurance sectors, to design tailored financial and insurance instruments that meet the unique needs of the agriculture sector and the regenerative transition requirements.

- **Output 2.1.1. Financial mechanisms with a public-private approach to support the transition to regenerative production have been designed and are being implemented in collaboration with the financial and insurance sectors, integrating a gender-responsive approach.**

  This output will focus on developing innovative financial mechanisms for regenerative agriculture, including financing solutions and risk insurance instruments, among others from the public and private sector. A public-private working group, comprising representatives from government agencies, producers, and banks/insurance companies, will be formed to design, test, and implement each mechanism. The development process will incorporate insights from pilot projects, considering factors such as risks, productivity and economic parameters, as well as performance indicators, innovative business models and verification methods. The evidence generated on the development of innovative financial mechanisms for regenerative agriculture will be considered to access to new mechanisms (as Blended finance) and other sources of financing. Special attention will be given to ensuring the accessibility and inclusiveness of these mechanisms for Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming, women and vulnerable groups, for which preferential conditions will be promoted as part of the mechanisms. Additionally, enabling tools such as risk assessment systems and verification frameworks for processes and results will be created to support effective implementation (For detailed information See Annex P).

- **Output 2.1.2. A scaling-up plan for financial and insurance mechanisms, including a roadmap for adaptive management and the expansion to new financial actor, has been developed and is being implemented.**

  This output involves the development of a Scaling-up Plan to broaden access to and increase the reach of the financial mechanisms created in 2.1.1., while also encouraging the involvement of new financial stakeholders. The plan will include targeted training and outreach activities for both producers and financial institutions, with the implementation of specific activities for Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming and value chain actors using a gender-responsive approach; along with efforts to disseminate evidence-based results that demonstrate the benefits, feasibility, and effectiveness of the proposed mechanisms. Additionally, a comprehensive Road Map will be created to guide the ongoing refinement of these mechanisms and facilitate their adoption by new financial sector actors in the post-project phase. This scaling-up strategy will be formulated through collaborative engagement with specialized sustainable finance entities at national, regional and global levels (including experiences from FSIP implementation and IFAD collaboration), strengthening local institutional capacity while adapting financial mechanisms with ongoing national initiatives, including multilateral development projects (GCF, GEF, among others).

Concurrently develop and implement innovative financial instruments that leverage global capital markets and international climate finance opportunities.

<u>Component 3:</u> Environmental, social and economic benefits promoted through regenerative livestock farming, and agriculture, and integrated land management.

In Outcome 3.1, the project will implement 8 pilot initiatives in strategically selected regions, product categories, and production segments, including Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming producers, to generate evidence and extract key lessons on the field application of regenerative practices, along with their environmental, social, and economic benefits at farm and landscape level. These pilots will serve as proof-of-concept models, demonstrating scalable and replicable solutions for broader implementation. To facilitate the widespread adoption of regenerative models, a participatory scaling-up strategy will be developed, tailored to the unique needs of each sector, value chain, and local context. This approach will ensure that the models are both practical and contextually relevant, driving long-term sustainability and creating lasting impact.

- **<u>Output 3.1.1.</u> Pilot farms with regenerative production systems are under implementation and being monitored using environmental, social and economic indicators to generate evidence regarding climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services and landscape sustainability and restoration.**

This output involves the implementation of eight regenerative pilots across, agricultural and livestock production systems, involving the subsectors of viticulture, olive, fruit orchards, dairy, beef, sheep, cereals and horticulture. The pilots will cover at least 40 pilot farms and 26,509 hectares[3][45], located in different territorial contexts of the country with different types of producers, including Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming producers. With the aim of generating robust empirical evidence—both qualitative and quantitative—on the feasibility, effectiveness, and multidimensional impacts of regenerative production systems quantifying global environmental benefits at farm and landscape scales. This evidence-based approach will yield actionable data to inform decision-making processes among a wide range of stakeholders, including producers, technical advisors, private companies, trade associations, financial institutions, public services, and consumers. Additionally, this evidence will support the improvementof public policy instruments, the development of innovative finance mechanisms and private incentives, enhance markets strategies, and leverage opportunities for the value chain.

The implementation of the regenerative pilots will commence with a preliminary phase, establishing a comprehensive evaluation framework with standardized key performance indicators to be applied consistently across all pilot farms and landscapes, with the objective to quantify the multidimensional impacts of regenerative approach and the delivery of global environmental benefits. This process will be developed in a participatory manner through workshops with key stakeholders, including women's organizations, representatives of Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming producers and indigenous communities.

Following, Regenerative Action Plans will be developed through participatory methodologies to define the specific intervention action and best practices of each pilot initiative. These comprehensive plans will encompass both technical protocols and operational frameworks, addressing five key dimensions: (1) design and implementation of targeted transitional pathways toward regenerative practices at farm and

landscape scales; (2) monitoring protocol for environmental, social, technical, productive and economic outcomes, including global environmental benefits; (3) systematic analysis of effectiveness and context specific applicability of the of regenerative approach at farm and landscape level; (4) strategic dissemination of knowledge, innovation and outcomes, including producers experiences; (5) and scaling up initiatives for the adoption of regenerative practices in local producers. The pilot sites will serve as field laboratories and demonstration platforms, generating empirical evidence to develop sector-specific, context-sensitive technical protocols and scientific dissemination materials. This approach aims to catalyze replication and scaling of regenerative practices across agricultural subsectors and toward the area of influence surrounding each pilot.

It is important to emphasize that all pilot interventions are strategically aligned with key stakeholders, as producers, value chains, trade associations, and public institutions that have existing and planned initiatives in regenerative practices for the key agricultural sectors selected and at landscape level. Additionally, implementation will occur through collaborative partnerships with recognized national research institutions and international non-governmental organizations that will provide specialized technical expertise and established relationships with networks of local producers involved in the pilot demonstrations. Annex E provides a detailed description of the Regenerative Action Plan framework and comprehensive mapping of the identified pilot initiatives

- **Output 3.1.2. A scaling-up strategy for each agricultural subsector, value chain and landscape approach, informed by the results of pilot initiatives, has been developed with a gender-responsive approach, providing key inputs for updating public policy instruments (1.1.2).**

This output will develop scaling-up strategies for each subsector pilot , focused on maximizing outreach, replicability and sustainability. These strategies will be developed through the Project's Agricultural and Livestock Regenerative Production Sectoral Committees (see Implementation Arrangements), fostering multi-stakeholder collaboration that includes the public and private sectors, research institutions, academia, and representatives from producers, women's groups, and indigenous communities. The focus will be on identifying actions that deliver the greatest impact, effectiveness, and coherence, driving the consolidation of regenerative practices across key sectors and fields. This includes developing inclusive participatory processes with key stakeholders, conducting diagnostics for each sector and its value chain, including gender studies; and design and monitoring under participatory approach. The strategies will address various scaling-up mechanisms, such as sustainable production instruments, market incentives and bonuses for regenerative products, financial mechanisms, verification and/or certification systems and strengthening of INDAP programs, among others.

Under Outcome 3.2, with the objective of supporting the development of innovative marketing strategies for regenerative products to strengthen value chains, with a gender and intercultural approach, the project will provide the following outputs through the following products:

- **Output 3.2.1. Market barriers in the commercialization chain for key retail types and prioritized regenerative products have been identified and an action plan to address such barriers has been designed and piloted in collaboration with retailers.**

This output will conduct a comprehensive analysis of prioritized regenerative products, across domestic and international markets and value chain, to identify critical barriers in commercialization pathways. The analysis will evaluate key factors such as demand trends, opportunities for value addition, quality standards, certification requirements, and regulatory frameworks, as well as challenges faced by producers, intermediaries, and marketers, with a specific analysis of Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming and

women producers and value chain retailers. Special focus will be given to identifying market access barriers within key retail segments and uncovering commercialization opportunities for regenerative products. The analysis will also assess gaps in existing market support programs and identify strategic interventions for improvement, with a particular focus on enhancing INDAP-supported programs and initiatives. Based on the findings, a strategic action plan will be developed, prioritizing cost-effective interventions with the highest potential for impact. This plan will aim to accelerate the commercialization of regenerative products in key retail markets, with pilot initiatives implemented and showcased in collaboration with retailers. The plan will focus on: (1) Enabling actions for commercialization adapted to territorial and cultural realities; (2) Design and implementation of pilot regenerative commercialization innovative models focused on Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming and women producers and value chain retailers; and (3) Strategic positioning of regenerative agriculture and livestock products.

- **Output 3.2.2. Marketing strategy designed and being implemented to promote consumption of prioritized regenerative products with emphasis on Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming, incorporating a gender-responsive and intercultural approach.**

The execution of this marketing strategy will focus on overcoming commercialization barriers, targeting key consumer segments, and highlighting the environmental, social, and health benefits of regenerative products with emphasis on Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming and women producers and value chain retailers. It will incorporate gender-responsive and intercultural approaches, emphasizing the role of women and indigenous communities in the value chain. The marketing plan will include elements such as: branding, digital and traditional campaigns, educational content, and collaborations with retailers and farmers to promote product consumption. Pilot campaigns will be launched, monitored, and adapted based on consumer feedback, with a focus on scaling up successful initiatives and fostering partnerships that strengthen the marketing effort.

Component 4.1. Transition to evidence-based, adaptively managed regenerative livestock farming and agriculture.

Under outcome 4.1, the project will work on knowledge management, through a national training program, systematization, documentation and dissemination of quantitative and qualitative information extended to key stakeholders, considering the diverse needs and asymmetries regarding knowledge and innovation specifically with Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming and gender inequalities along the value chain. In coordination with the FSIP, through the following outputs:

- **Output 4.1.1 A national training program specializing in regenerative agriculture and livestock farming has been designed and implemented, featuring a continuous learning approach. The program targets farmers, technicians, and public officials and includes the development of academic training modules for universities and/or technical training centers, all framed within a gender-responsive and intercultural approach.**

To strengthen the capacities of producers, technicians, extension agents, public officials, and advisors in regenerative production models and value chain actors, the National Training Program will be implemented using methodologies tailored to the needs of each target audience. The program will incorporate innovative knowledge transfer models[4][46], ensuring the integration of gender-responsive and intercultural approaches, and effective participation of women and vulnerable groups in the different audiences. It will also include Continuous Training initiatives to provide ongoing, accessible information and resources.

Additionally, strategic partnerships with universities and technical training centers will facilitate the development of specialized training or academic modules for professional and technical careers and programs. This comprehensive approach ensures broad, inclusive access to valuable knowledge and skills in regenerative agriculture.

- **Output 4.1.2 Toolkit for disseminating and exchanging best practices and lessons learned to facilitate the replication and scaling up of project results has been developed and implemented. This includes a knowledge management plan, publications, experience-sharing platforms, all incorporating a gender-responsive and culturally relevant approach.**

  This output involves the design and implementation of a comprehensive toolkit, including a Knowledge Management Plan and a Knowledge Exchange Strategy, articulated with the FSIP community of practice and other relevant platforms. These efforts aim to ensure the sustainability and scalability of project outcomes by effectively disseminating the knowledge generated and results achieved to a wide range of stakeholders involved in agricultural and livestock production systems. Highlighting the successful experiences and lessons learned from Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming and women's empowerment. The goal is to foster dialogue, trust, and active participation among stakeholders. All products and activities will be designed with a strong gender-responsive and intercultural approach to promote inclusivity and diverse perspectives.

  ***Knowledge Management Plan*: This involves the development of strategies and actions to disseminate the knowledge generated and lessons learned in the development of the four components, emphasizing gender-specific results, with the goal of empowering stakeholders, especially women and small and medium producers, and fostering the adoption of regenerative practices. Dissemination will occur through various channels, including scientific publications, technical documentation, and targeted technology transfer and capacity-building initiatives. These efforts will promote the exchange of results using a methodology that addresses existing information gaps and capacity disparities. All generated knowledge will be shared through the Communication Strategy and made accessible on the National Information Platform for Regenerative Systems (Output 1.2.2).**

  ***Knowledge Exchange Strategy:* This strategy promotes a horizontal, practical model for knowledge exchange and learning, emphasizing the empowerment and ownership of women and local communities. It facilitates the transfer of cultural knowledge alongside the dissemination of technical information, creating spaces for technical leadership, problem analysis, and dialogue among producers, communities, women's organizations, and institutional actors. Knowledge sharing will take place through various mechanisms, including field schools, demonstration plots, trainer training programs, technical exchanges, and thematic communities of practice.**

  ***Knowledge Exchange Strategy - FSIP CoP and Other Platforms:* As part of the project's implementation, the exchange of lessons learned will support the regional deployment of the FSIP and contribute to platforms like the Platform for Climate Action in Agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean (PLACA), the FAO's Public Policy Training Nucleus, south-south cooperation activities, along with other projects supported by GEF and other agencies. This strategy will involve collaboration with executing agencies and the project's implementing agency, ensuring broader participation and integration into key regional and global initiatives.**

  Output 4.1.3 Communication and dissemination campaign at the national level, together with a focus on the impact of the results at the regional level through the support of the FSIP. The Communication and Dissemination Campaign will focus on disseminating information, showcasing project progress, and highlighting the benefits of regenerative practices, highlighting experiences with women, indigenous communities and peasant and indigenous family farming. It will deliver both technical insights and

accessible narratives tailored to a diverse range of stakeholders, including government officials, consumers, and the broader community, ensuring a cross-cutting approach that engages all relevant audiences. It will be designed to meet the specific communication objectives of the diverse stakeholders identified in the project's Stakeholder Map, incorporating a gender-responsive and intercultural perspective. These efforts will be dynamic and ongoing throughout the project to ensure continuous engagement and visibility. This will be facilitated through the National Information Platform for Regenerative Systems (Output 1.2.2), which will serve as a central hub for sharing updates and fostering ongoing communication. In parallel, an Advocacy Strategy will be developed to ensure the sustainability and scalability of the project's results. This plan will leverage the findings from the public policy update, using a public-private governance model that builds on the evidence generated by the pilot initiatives. The goal is to replicate and gradually integrate regenerative practices into new policy instruments, regional programs, other agricultural sectors and other Ministries. Based on pilot results and scaling strategies, the plan aims to expand collaboration with new private sector actors, integrating regenerative approaches into market incentives and financial mechanisms to foster broader adoption.

Stakeholder Engagement

Project stakeholders encompass a broad range of groups, including the public sector, private sector- trade associations, financial sector, markets-, academia, local communities and other relevant actors involved in the pilot projects—such as farmers, workers, technicians, advisors, value chain participants, and decision-makers. Additionally, NGOs and the media will play pivotal roles in the project's reach and impact.

The public sector is represented by the project's executing entities, the Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP) and the Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA) within the Ministry of Agriculture. Collaborating institutions include the Ministry of the Environment and the Services of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (SBAP), the Ministry of Economy through CORFO and the Climate Change Sustainability Agency (ASCC) and the Agricultural Insurance Agency (AgroSeguros), -and other public entities linked to agrifood systems, such as the Institute of Agricultural Research (INIA)), the Foundation for Agricultural Innovation (FIA), and the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG),). The public sector contributes to the project through implementation actions, the promotion of public policy frameworks, coordination with other stakeholders, allocation of budgetary resources, and active participation in project governance. The benefits for the public sector include enhanced governance in public policy management, strengthened institutional capacities, and the positioning of leadership in regenerative agricultural and livestock practices, among other advantages.

The local communities and other relevant actors are primarily composed of peasant and indigenous family farming. This group also includes civil society organizations, women's networks, indigenous communities, suppliers, workers, agricultural extensionists, technical advisors, and consumers within the regenerative products value chain. These stakeholders contribute to the project through their practical experience, technical expertise, and traditional knowledge of production processes, value chain dynamics, and market conditions. In return, they benefit from capacity-building and access to valuable information about the regenerative practices. Additionally, some members of this group will be directly engaged through marketing and dissemination efforts, playing a crucial role in creating enabling conditions for demand-side development within the regenerative production system. Long-term benefits for this group, particularly for local communities, include positive environmental impacts such as improved soil health, reduced agrochemical use, better water quality and availability, and healthier food production and consumption. They will also experience enhanced food security, the preservation of agri-food heritage, increased community empowerment and economic resilience, leading to better health and well-being.

The private sector (addressed further in the following section) encompasses a diverse array of stakeholders, including agricultural and livestock producers involved in the project across various subsectors, such as viticulture, olive, fruit orchards, dairy, beef, sheep farming, cereals and horticulture. These producers are classified into medium and large enterprises, as well as peasant and indigenous family farming, including one indigenous producer where—through Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) protocols—interventions will be scaled to benefit the broader Senda Chacao Indigenous community. Regarding the beneficiaries of the regenerative pilots, the meat and milk pilot benefits nine INDAP peasant and indigenous family farming producers, through a structured knowledge transfer strategy for scaling up the pilot results to INDAP producers, extensionists and officials in charge of technical assistance at regional and national level. The meat pilot benefits two local producers, together with the INIA Tamel Aike experimental center. The dairy production pilot involves the INIA Remehue experimental center and three producers, with producers from the peasant and indigenous family farming. The rice production pilot includes small and medium-sized producers together with the INIA Quilamapu experimental center. Within each INIA experimental center, demonstration units and technical knowledge transfer platforms will be established to deliver specialized agricultural extension services to project beneficiaries and regional producers, as part of the regional

scaling-up of the project. The wine pilot incorporates four companies of different scales (small, medium and large), while the olive pilot includes five small and medium companies;, both in partnership with the IEB research center, which will provide technical guidance for field-level implementation protocols and coordinate knowledge transfer and dissemination of experimental outcomes within each subsector. The fruit pilot incorporates five medium agricultural companies will be implemented by WWF, delivering technical support, disseminating results to producers and financial system managers, and scaling up to new stakeholders in the agricultural finance sector. The horticulture pilot focuses on peasant and indigenous family farming focused on developing a new model of peasant extension, will be implemented at the regional level, with scalability of results at the national level within the framework of INDAP's Transition to Sustainable Agriculture program (for more information see Annex R of the Agency Project document).

The sector also includes relevant trade associations representing the pilot subsectors, private financial and insurance institutions, and retailers. The contributions of strategic partners from the private sector such as Chile Oliva, Vinos de Chile, AchiGanar, Nestlé, Rabobank y BancoEstado, among others, are primarily focused on generating empirical evidence and disseminating the benefits of regenerative practices. This includes the dissemination of best practices across each sector, collaboration in the development of public policy frameworks, productive enhancement initiatives, the creation of financial mechanisms and the support of technical assistance initiatives for producers on a broader scale., will have a fundamental role. The sector will also play a role in supporting marketing strategies and promoting value chain development. The benefits for the private sector are multifaceted and include the generation of evidence-based information and validated key performance indicators related to improved soil, water, biodiversity restoration, ecosystem services enhancement, and greater climate resilience. The sector will also benefit from carbon sequestration initiatives, optimization of production processes, and improvements in the overall well-being of farm families and workers. Furthermore, private sector participants will gain access to new market opportunities, sustainability-linked financial incentives, and impact-driven financing mechanisms.

The academic sector includes universities, research centers, individual researchers, international agencies, professional and technical training centers, as well as technical and scientific dissemination media. This sector's primary role is the generation and management of knowledge and scientific evidence related to the benefits of regenerative practices. It contributes through the production of specialized publications, participation in training and continuing education programs, engagement in formal education, and involvement in the development and update of public policy proposals emerging from the project. Academia also plays a key role for project sustainability and scaling-up, through the management of new initiatives, fostering collaborations with other stakeholders, and generating new evidence. The benefits for the academic sector are centered around the creation of innovative, transdisciplinary knowledge that addresses pressing issues such as sustainability, climate change, ecosystems and biodiversity, public health, and well-being. Additionally, academic institutions, will have the opportunity to develop training programs related to regenerative systems, policy development, financing mechanisms, and market dynamics.

The Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and media sector includes non-profit organizations and media outlets focused on promoting regenerative agriculture and livestock farming. NGOs contribute through expertise in developing financing strategies, acting as trainers, and leveraging their networks to support the project. They play a vital role in advancing sustainability, environmental conservation, and the scalability of regenerative practices. The sector's benefits lie in fostering cross-sector collaboration, enhancing access to new funding sources, and amplifying the social and economic impact of regenerative agriculture. The media, on the other hand, consists of communication companies that help raise awareness of regenerative practices among diverse audiences. By disseminating scientific evidence, highlighting key program milestones, and promoting the benefits of regenerative agriculture, media outlets increase public

understanding and support. The benefits to this sector include enhanced credibility through evidence-based reporting, greater trust among audiences regarding health and environmental benefits, and opportunities to innovate in content creation for both specialized and general audiences, thereby strengthening the media's sustainable image. Please also refer to the Stakeholder Engagement plan in Annex J of the Agency Project Document.

Private sector

The private sector plays a pivotal role in the development of the project, with numerous private actors already advancing regenerative transitions through various initiatives. The project engages leading stakeholders in the implementation of regenerative and sustainable practices across the agricultural sector. Notable private sector participants include multinational corporation Nestlé, organic wine producer Viña Emiliana, premium wine producer Viña Montes, and financial institution Rabobank. National industry associations Chile Oliva (olive growers), Consorcio I+D de Vinos de Chile (wine research consortium), and Consorcio Lechero (dairy consortium) will drive transformational production model changes among their respective members. Research expertise will be provided by the Agricultural Research Institute (INIA) and the Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity (IEB), complemented by NGOs with demonstrated experience in sustainable production models.

These include the early-stage implementation of sustainable and regenerative practices in agricultural and livestock production systems, integrating sustainable or natural products into markets, driving research and innovation, and promoting sustainable financing models. As key contributors, private sector stakeholders provide valuable knowledge, expertise, lessons learned, methodologies, tools, and technical support essential for the successful transition and scaling up to regenerative practices. They are central to the project's success, playing a cross-cutting role in all components and engaging in multilevel governance to develop standards, catalyze innovation and financing mechanisms, coordinate cross-sector initiatives, delivering technical advice, extension activities and disseminating progress within their sectors, along with contributing to the definition of sectoral scaling-up approaches, ensuring that the outcomes are both relevant and applicable to real-world market dynamics. During the design phase, a comprehensive stakeholder mapping exercise, complemented by strategic interviews and field assessments, helped identify and engage key private sector stakeholders for the project (see Appendix P for further details).

At the pilot level, at least 40 production units across diverse sectors—such as fruit, wine, olive, meat, dairy, horticulture and cereals, and from small to large size, including agroexport procedures —will be at the heart of the project. These producers will play a critical role in generating evidence that supports the updating of public policy frameworks, enhances financing mechanisms and investment pathways, and contributes to knowledge creation and the dissemination of lessons learned. They are key actors in scaling up regenerative practices across small and medium-sized farmers and businesses. These entities will be direct beneficiaries of the project, receiving targeted support and guidance throughout the implementation process.

Strategic Implementing Partners of the project include INIA Remehue, INIA TamelAike, INIA Quilamapu, IEB, WWF, Rabobank and Nestlé with additional sector engagement planned during project implementation. They will be responsible for driving the adoption of regenerative practices at the farm level. They will provide continuous technical assistance and extension activities to producers and technical advisors in the implementation of regenerative approach, monitor progress and analyze results regarding the effectiveness, feasibility and applicability of the practices, development of practical tools for field implementation and monitoring and facilitate the generation and dissemination of knowledge and best practices, to scale the knowledge generated at the local, sectoral and national levels. This will be achieved

through technical and scientific documentation, the development of technological showcases, and hosting meetings, workshops and seminaries with sector stakeholders to share insights and lessons learned. These partners will be instrumental in ensuring the effectiveness and scalability of the regenerative approach across diverse agricultural subsectors (for more information see Annex R of the Agency Project Document).

In the agricultural sector, key partners include leading wine companies, such as Viña Emiliana, Viña Montes, and Viña Garcés Silva, along with olive producers, like Siracusa and Deleyda. These partners will be instrumental in driving the adoption of regenerative production models within their respective sub-sectors and regions. In the livestock sector, the dairy industry in Chile's center-south region presents a significant opportunity for scaling regenerative practices. Nestlé, a leading processor and pioneer in sustainable and regenerative agriculture, is a key strategic partner. Its extensive supplier network positions it to drive transformation within its operations and across the broader dairy industry. In the meat sector, the processing industry plays a crucial role as an intermediary between producers and both domestic and international markets, making it a pivotal actor in advancing regenerative practices. Through targeted partnerships with processors, the project will promote the adoption of regenerative business models across the entire value chain, including among smallholder farmers.

As noted above, trade associations representing producers and companies in the agricultural sector will play a crucial role in designing pilot initiatives and developing strategies for scaling up regenerative practices within their respective sectors. They will contribute by providing the perspective of their members, offering technical expertise, and facilitating the exchange of knowledge and capacity-building opportunities. These associations will also support the dissemination of the benefits of regenerative practices and project outcomes, ensuring broad awareness across the sector. Their involvement will be key to the sectoral adoption of regenerative production methods, particularly through the integration of regenerative criteria and practices into existing frameworks, such as Sustainability Standards, Clean Production Agreements, and other relevant instruments. By leveraging their extensive networks and influence, these trade associations will help ensure the viability, sustainability, and replicability of regenerative practices at the sector level. As strategic partners, they are essential to the successful implementation and scaling of the project. Strategic industry partnerships have been established with key trade associations: Chile Oliva, Chilean Wine R&D Consortium, Dairy Consortium, and Chilean Association of Regenerative Livestock, with additional sector engagement planned during project implementation.

The financial sector, encompassing both private and public banking institutions, insurance companies, and state subsidiary agencies will play a crucial role in the design and implementation of innovative financial tools to support regenerative production systems. These actors will leverage their expertise in green and sustainable finance to develop scalable, impact-driven financial mechanisms, ensuring alignment with technical, regulatory, and market requirements. As strategic implementing partners, they will actively contribute to the creation of financial solutions that promote the transition to regenerative agriculture, enhancing their accessibility and sustainability. By participating in a dedicated working group, these financial institutions will ensure the development and long-term viability of financial instruments that drive the adoption and scaling of regenerative practices across sectors. Financial institutions partnering with the project include Rabobank, Banco Estado, BCI, and the state-owned Agroseguros.

Furthermore, private stakeholders throughout the commercialization value chain will play a critical role in developing strategies to enhance market access for regenerative products. This will involve forming partnerships with producers, associations, and agri-food companies, negotiating preferential marketing conditions, and co-developing innovative marketing models tailored to the regenerative sector. These stakeholders will also drive awareness-raising initiatives focused on promoting the environmental and social benefits of regenerative agriculture, with particular emphasis on supporting indigenous and women

from the peasant and indigenous family farming. By leading targeted information campaigns and consumer engagement efforts, they will stimulate demand for regenerative products. As strategic collaborating partners, these private sector actors will be essential in scaling regenerative practices and facilitating the integration of regenerative products into both established and emerging market channels.

Innovation & Transformative Change, Knowledge management, Policy coherence and Capacity

The project aims to address key barriers to the transition towards regenerative agricultural production models, tackling critical issues such as deforestation, the degradation of native ecosystems, and the loss of biodiversity, as well as land and natural resource degradation. These efforts will contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions, enhance the sector's resilience to climate change, and promote improved food security across the country.

Innovation and Transformational Change

The project's innovative approach is reflected in several key aspects. Firstly, it focuses on strengthening multilevel and multi-stakeholder governance, playing a pivotal role in the national definition of regenerative agriculture and livestock, technical criteria and comprehensive guidelines for practices integrating gender and intercultural perspectives. This includes effectively coordinating and monitoring the application of both strategic and operational instruments at the territorial level, through a monitoring platform that compiles the field metrics. The governance model will promote the mobilization of public-private financing, facilitating the implementation and scaling up of regenerative agricultural production systems. In this context, based on the outcomes of regenerative production systems related to ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, and natural resource recovery, performance-based innovative financing mechanisms will be developed that incentivize positive environmental externalities, considering innovative funding pathways and verification and certification protocols that operate on the basis of evidenced results. Additionally, innovative commercialization and marketing strategies will be crafted through public-private partnerships, reinforcing technical assistance networks, supporting technological advancements and enhancing the perceived value of regenerative products among consumers to support the socioeconomic recovery of rural areas. This will increase both monetary and non-monetary benefits for agricultural producers through the valuation of regenerative products and consumer awareness.

It is important to highlight that scalability is a cross-cutting element across all project components to ensure its replicability and sustainability. With respect to financial mechanisms, actions will be undertaken to encourage other financial entities to adopt the mechanisms developed. Each pilot area will develop scaling-up actions at both the territorial level and along the value chain, incorporating incentive models and improving promotional tools based on evidence generated in the field. Capacity-building efforts will focus on continuous and academic training to expand knowledge across various stakeholders. A participatory scaling-up strategy will ensure that lessons learned, and results achieved can be replicated nationwide, driving transformational change in the agricultural sector.

The project will address the drivers of land, natural resource, and ecosystem degradation through three main processes: (1) enhancing the restoration and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in productive development instruments, particularly those linked to peasant and indigenous family farming, as well as industrial agriculture and livestock activities; (2) generating demonstrative results and actions in regenerative production systems across eight pilot areas, selected for their potential for national scaling up. The selection of pilot farms prioritizes collaboration with strategic partners who have already made progress in implementing regenerative practices, leveraging their experience to facilitate learning and knowledge exchange, and (3) strengthening the technical capacities of the actors involved in field advisory

services through integrated capacity building frameworks, supporting effective transition processes. In this framework, the project will work with farmers who are beneficiaries of INDAP and INIA (Tamel Aike and Remehue) to implement holistic grazing planning and regenerative farm management for livestock, along with the net zero approach, the use of methodologies for the estimation of farm carbon and the development of differentiation strategies of added value. It will also promote climate-smart rice practices in collaboration with INIA Quilamapu with the development of new rice varieties adapted to territorial connections and new climate change scenarios; the use of native vegetation covers, sheep grazing, and green manures in vineyards and olive groves with the Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity (IEB), evaluating adoption factors and creating practices protocols . Additionally, in partnership with Rabobank and WWF, a financing model based on key performance indicators (KPIs) for biodiversity and carbon in fruit tree systems will be tested. With INDAP, a pilot will also be developed to improve the rural technical assistance model for the Transition to Sustainable Agriculture Program (TAS, Spanish acronym).

All initiatives will consider projected climate scenarios for Chile and will be developed along five key lines of action: developing transition plans with baselines and indicators, monitoring implementation, analyzing effectiveness along with constraints and enablers, disseminating knowledge to encourage adoption, and scaling up through participatory strategies informed by lessons learned from each pilot.

Leveraging the results-driven paradigm of regenerative systems, the project will engineer cost-effective performance monitoring frameworks integrating diverse methodological approaches calibrated to territorial and sectoral contexts. These innovative monitoring systems will synthesize multiple data streams—including geospatial intelligence, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle surveillance, and field measurements—to generate actionable metrics supporting diverse regenerative implementation domains (financial instruments, market mechanisms, and policy frameworks).

Knowledge Management

The project will generate, systematize, and disseminate valuable new knowledge for its beneficiaries and future initiatives with emphasis on peasant and indigenous family farming and women producers and entrepreneurs throughout value chain. This knowledge management framework will address existing information gaps to enhance resource utilization efficiency and develop revenue-generating opportunities, particularly for women stakeholders, accelerating transition pathways toward regenerative production models.

The selection of pilot sites prioritizes collaboration with strategic partners experienced in regenerative practices, facilitating the exchange of knowledge and fostering learning opportunities. The results will enable the integration of regenerative criteria into national public policy instruments. The insights, experiences and methodologies developed in pilot landscapes, along with the tools developed, will be transferred to key stakeholders across local, sectoral, and national levels through comprehensive knowledge dissemination activities, including technical documentation, with audience-specific approaches, and open-access information repositories This knowledge infrastructure will inform the development of tailored scaling strategies for each intervention area, encompassing public policy instruments, private sector incentive mechanisms, innovative financial products, brand development frameworks, ecosystem service valuation systems, and complementary approaches.

Additionally, a National Training Program on Regenerative Agriculture and Livestock will be launched, targeting key stakeholders in the agricultural sector, including actions for continuing learning and the development of modules in formal education at the technical and professional levels. This program will ensure knowledge transfer and promote the adoption of best practices through collaborative networks and learning communities. To complement the training efforts, digital tools and a National Information Platform

for Regenerative Systems will be developed, which will make available all the knowledge generated throughout the four components of the project, further supporting the sustainability and scalability of regenerative practices.

Part of the knowledge management activities are focused on disseminating information in an expanded manner to key players in the regenerative sector, derived from the results obtained in the various components, with emphasis on disseminating results and lessons learned in women's empowerment. For which various information dissemination activities have been structured, from technical publications, scientific articles, exchange activities such as workshops and seminars at local, national and international level, in addition to the development of communities of practice at national, regional and FSIP levels. The country project will also systematically engage with the Food Systems Integrated Program (FSIP) Global Coordination Platform through structured collaboration mechanisms. This engagement will include: (1) Strategic coordination to mobilize resources and facilitate knowledge exchange; (2) Thematic linkages across financing, governance, policy, value chains, and innovation; (3) Active participation in transnational collaboration networks; (4) Strengthened monitoring frameworks (5) Engagement in communities of practice; (6) Enhanced implementation capacity; (7) Generation of evidence to advance global food systems sustainability. Regarding the overall programmatic approach of the FSIP, in this section is presented the Global Alliance on Environmental Assessment and Livestock Ecological Performance (LEAP), PLACA, south-south cooperation, and activities with other projects supported by GEF.

At the regional level, the country project participates in the FSIP Community of Practice for Latin America and the Caribbean, as a knowledge management mechanism that facilitates experience exchange, documents lessons learned and shares good practices among member countries. Supporting the development of training activities, innovative approaches, and strategic partnerships that collectively enhance food system transformation efforts throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.

Knowledge management will also focus on raising awareness and enhancing the visibility of regenerative production to drive the inclusion of regenerative products in markets. This will help differentiate them in marketing channels and strengthen demand by educating consumers about the environmental, economic, and social benefits of these products. Please also refer to Section E.1 below.

Policy Coherence

The government of Chile has established the environmental protection and fight against climate change as a fundamental priority, which has been materialized through policies and instruments across the different Ministries. The project will contribute to align and integrate key national policies, strategies and plans, such as ODEPA's Agrifood Sustainability Strategy (2020-2030), the INDAP Strategy (2023-2030), consolidating them as foundational policy framework that promote regenerative production systems. Furthermore, the project will be linked to policies related to sustainable production systems, promoting the integration of regenerative practices within its scopes, such as the National Adaptation Plan for the Forestry and Livestock Sector (2024-2028), Sectoral Plan for Climate Change Mitigation in the Agriculture Sector, National Landscape Scale Restoration Plan (2021-2030), and the National Biodiversity Strategy (2017-2030).

The project will establish close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment to integrate regenerative practices into Law 21.600 instruments on Biodiversity Services and Protected Areas, expanding protection frameworks for biodiversity and ecosystems using a landscape-level approach. Additionally, the project has established strategic linkages with the Ministry of Economy through CORFO and the Climate Change Sustainability Agency for Clean Production Agreements to promote transformations in agricultural production systems and development of sustainable transition risk insurance with Agroseguros. These partnerships provide a foundation for expanding collaboration to additional productive sectors and value

chains. Throughout implementation, the project is expected to extend its institutional partnerships to other ministries, including Finance, integrating regenerative practices into sustainable initiatives that facilitate access to new investment and in the framework of taxation; and Science, in order to direct efforts to advance in regenerative matters in other sectors. The aim is to promote the development of sustainable and regenerative food systems as a national policy, as part of the national priorities for the agricultural sector through different services.

Within this context, the project will be incorporated into ongoing processes, leveraging incremental GEF funding to create enabling and catalytic conditions. This approach will ensure greater coherence between productive development instruments, technical regulations, and national strategies, fostering an environment conducive to the adoption of regenerative practices.

Capacity Building

The successful implementation of the project will be grounded in strengthening human, institutional, and technical capacities at all levels. To achieve this, a National Training Program specialized in regenerative agriculture and livestock farming will be designed and implemented for farmers, technical advisors, extension agents, and officials from both the public and private sectors. The program's primary objective will be to promote effective planning, management, and monitoring of regenerative systems, ensuring participants are equipped with the necessary tools to implement and scale these practices sustainably. This program will integrate specific actions to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, integrating and highlighting traditional and cultural knowledge, as well as addressing issues of decent and quality employment.

To ensure the long-term sustainability of the program, a continuous training module will be incorporated into the National Information Platform for Regenerative Systems. Most courses will be available in self-paced, e-learning format, facilitating easy access for beneficiaries. Furthermore, the platform will host technical information generated from the project pilots, including freely accessible manuals and guides.

As part of the scaling-up and capacity-building efforts, training modules will be developed for inclusion in various technical and professional training centers. The creation of communities of practice focused on regenerative production systems will also be encouraged, specifically targeting technical advisors, extension agents, public officials, and other key stakeholders. These communities will foster collaborative learning and peer-to-peer exchange of experiences.

Finally, as part of the project's exit strategy, learning platforms have been identified to ensure the continued availability of the courses. Notably, the "Chile Agrícola", an online Learning Platform, led by MINAGRI, that provides open-access agricultural training with emphasis on peasant and indigenous family farming, ensuring sustainable hosting and distribution of these educational resources, will be able to host and maintain these educational contents indefinitely. The FAO Campus Platform will also be used to integrate training modules available on a permanent basis, updated according to technical and scientific advances, integrating knowledge generated from other FAO initiatives.

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[1] Biskupovic, C.; Sepúlveda, M. & Carmona, R. (2020). Ley Marco de Cambio Climático y Pueblos Indígenas en Chile. Elementos para su incorporación. Available at: http://www.ciir.cl/ciir.cl/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/policy-paper-UPP-n%C2%BA-7-2020.pdf

[2] Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA), Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP), Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG), National Irrigation Commission (CNR), National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), Production Development Corporation (CORFO), Sustainability and Climate Change Agency (ASCC), and Foundation for Agricultural Innovation (FIA), Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (SBAP), ProChile, among others.

[3] 20,048 hectares corresponding to practices in agricultural and livestock systems in the regions of Coquimbo, Valparaíso, O`Higgins, Maule, Ñuble, Araucanía, Los Ríos, Los Lagos and Aysén; and 6,461 hectares of native forest and scrubland.

[4] The extension model prioritizes participatory capacity building through Farmer Field Schools (FFS), peer-to-peer learning networks, farmer innovation clusters, technical exchanges, demonstration plots, and digital platforms—catalyzing knowledge co-creation and integration between technical expertise and local agricultural practices

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

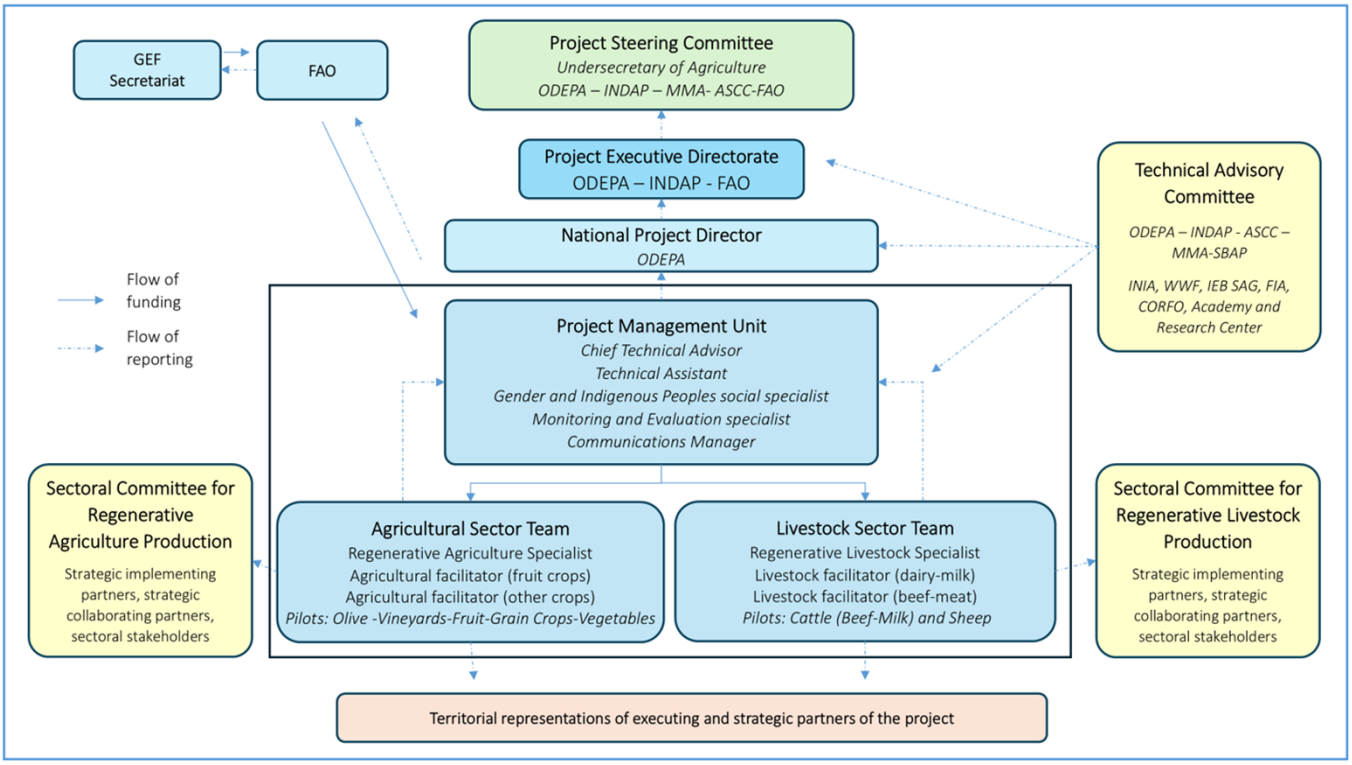
Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The Project Executing Entity is the Ministry of Agriculture, with FAO providing oversight in its capacity as the GEF Implementing Agency. The Ministry of Agriculture will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project activities, achievement of project outputs and outcomes, as well as coordination and collaboration with participating institutions, strategic partners, public services, private entities, academia, civil society organizations, local communities and other relevant entities for the achievement of project objectives. To this end, the Ministry of Agriculture has defined ODEPA and INDAP as the agencies in charge of the project execution, with specific and complementary roles and responsibilities through the structure and mechanisms defined in the project implementation arrangements.

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

The project's governance structure follows a multilevel approach designed to ensure effective implementation and sustainability. At the central level, the Project Steering Committee (PSC) oversees the project, supported by the Project Executive Directorate (DEP) and the National Project Director (NPD), with operational management provided by the Project Management Unit (PMU). Additionally, a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) will offer specialized guidance. At the sectoral level, governance is organized around two Sectoral Regenerative Production Committees—one focused on Agricultural Regenerative Production (CSPR-Agricultural) and the other on Livestock Regenerative Production (CSPR-Livestock)—which will oversee the development and execution of pilot activities in their respective sectors. To enhance the cost-effectiveness and sustainability of the project, the implementation framework emphasizes strengthening the institutional structures outlined in Component 1. This will ensure coherence and the mainstreaming of regenerative production practices across various sectors. The approach incorporates multi-actor and multi-level participatory strategies, alongside gender and intercultural perspectives, to ensure broad ownership and lasting impact during and beyond the project's duration. The strategic alignment of these governance structures, including the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and Sectoral Advisory Committees (CSPR), will ensure a coordinated approach to achieving the project's goals. The organizational structure of the Project is as follows:

Figure 1. Organizational structure of the Project



FAO will be the GEF agency responsible for oversight and provision of technical advice, in coordination with MINAGRI, through ODEPA and INDAP, to the entire project cycle and support services as set out in the GEF Policy. In its role as Implementing Agency, FAO will manage the GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project (see Annex J for details): The Budget Holder, under the FAO Country Office in Chile, who will provide oversight of the day-to-day execution of the project; The Lead Technical Officer (LTO), under the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, who will provide oversight of the technical work in coordination with the Project Executive Management and according to the strategic guidelines of the Project Steering Committee; The Funding Liaison Officer and the GEF Technical Officer (GTO) within FAO Headquarters who will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is carried out in accordance with FAO and GEF minimum fiduciary and technical standards. FAO's responsibilities as a GEF agency will include: Administer GEF funds in accordance with FAO rules and procedures; Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers and strategic implementing partners and other FAO rules and procedures; Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities; Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and make Financial Reports to the GEF Trustee.

National Level

A **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will be established to provide strategic oversight and decision-making for the project. It will be composed of the Undersecretary of Agriculture, the National Director of ODEPA, the National Director of INDAP, the Undersecretary of the Environment, the Executive Director of the Sustainability and Climate Change Agency, the FAO Representative in Chile, and the GEF Operational Focal Point in Chile. As needed, the FAO Lead Technical Officer (LTO) and the GEF Technical Focal Point (GTO) may also participate in the committee.

The PSC's main responsibilities are: i) Provide the strategic definitions for Project execution; ii) Resolve disputes related to the project and its proper execution; iii) Supervise and support the correct

implementation of the Project components; iv) Coordinate and oversee, through institutional channels, the timely disbursement of co-financing commitments from each participating institution, as well as the identification and mobilization of additional funding sources that align with the project's objectives; v) Review and approve the project's strategic direction and approach, including any adjustments or modifications arising from field implementation and real-time learnings; vi) Convene and organize meetings with the Project's different national, regional and local stakeholders; vii) Promote agreements and other forms of collaboration with national and international organizations; viii) Approve work plans, annual budgets and progress reports; and ix) Ensure project sustainability, including scaling up and replicability of project outputs and results

All decisions of the PSC will be made by consensus. The PSC will convene at least biannually, with the flexibility for additional extraordinary meetings as deemed necessary by its members. One of the regular sessions will take place in December each year, during which the committee will review and approve the work plan and budget for the upcoming year.

To ensure coordinated operational decision-making between the two executing agencies of MINAGRI (ODEPA and INDAP), a **Project Executive Directorate (DEP)** will be established. The DEP will be tasked with translating the strategies and objectives defined by the Project Steering Committee (PSC) into actionable plans and ensuring their effective implementation. It will provide operational leadership and direction to the National Project Director and the PMU, supporting the seamless execution of activities at both national and regional levels. The DEP will consist of the National Deputy Director of ODEPA, the Head of INDAP's Development Division, and the Chief Technical Advisor.

The DEP will convene monthly and will be responsible for the following functions: i) Make strategic decisions regarding the development and implementation of project components and propose operational adjustments to ensure the achievement of project objectives; ii) Support and facilitate project management, fostering synergies across the central and regional levels, while aligning with the mandates of the participating institutions; iii) Strengthen existing partnerships with public and private sector entities, and initiate new collaborations to advance the project's goals, within the institutional frameworks; iv) Oversee and monitor the proper implementation of project components, ensuring the progress and effectiveness of pilot initiatives; v) Contribute to the design, coordination, and execution of the project's communication strategy, in alignment with institutional roles and objectives; and vi) Communicate the decisions and agreements made by the Project Executive Directorate (DEP) to the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and request technical reports on specific matters as outlined in the project's planning.

Each institution will have clearly defined roles based on its mandate and expertise. ODEPA will provide the strategic leadership for the project, focusing on shaping national public policy for the agricultural and livestock sectors. As the leading institution for generating technical information, facilitating trade linkages, and supporting foreign trade policies, ODEPA will be responsible for the design, evaluation, and implementation of policies, projects, and technical studies relevant to Chile's agricultural sector. Furthermore, ODEPA will play a key role in coordinating activities with various services within MINAGRI and other relevant public and private sector stakeholders.

On the other hand, INDAP, with its deep experience in the territorial implementation of productive development policies, will be at the forefront of project execution at the local level. Capitalizing on its national presence and ability to integrate policies and tools at the grassroots level, INDAP will lead the project's efforts in supporting and engaging Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming. This will involve building and strengthening relationships with civil society organizations, women's groups, and other key actors in the Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming sector, ensuring that the project's actions are closely aligned with local needs, priorities, and realities.

For the purpose of guiding the political and technical direction of the project at the national level, a **National Project Director (NPD)** will be appointed by ODEPA's National Director. The NPD will be responsible for overseeing and guiding the day-to-day implementation of the project by the PMU, through the monitoring and review of the Annual Operational Plans and Procurement Plans. He/she will also be responsible for supervising and guiding the Chief Technical Advisor on government policies and priorities, based on PSC and DEP definitions, ensuring the political impact of project results on continuity and sustainability strategies.

To ensure the effective and relevant scaling of the project's results through the entities and institutions that participate in the different areas of the project, the **Project's Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)** will be established. It will be led by the National Project Directorate (NPD), integrating the Sustainability Department of ODEPA, a representative of the Development Division of INDAP, representative of the ASCC and the Natural Resources and Biodiversity Division of the Ministry of the Environment, and the Chief Technical Advisor representing the Project Management Unit (PMU). It will also be composed of the project's strategic partners, and other entities as needed in the framework of project implementation (e.g. SAG, FIA, CORFO, Ministry of Finance, Banking Entities, Academia and Research Centers, among others). If necessary, FAO's LTO may also participate in this instance. The TAC is the technical guidance body for the National Project Directorate (NPD), the Project Executive Directorate (DEP) and the Project Steering Committee, which will provide information to support decision making. The main functions of the TAC are: i) to guide the technical execution of the project in a cross-cutting manner in the four project components; ii) to support the monitoring of pilots and promote a fluid two-way exchange of information and technical knowledge between the project's strategic implementing partners, executing institutions and FAO; and iii) to facilitate knowledge management and information dissemination through coordinated action with project activities; among others.

The Strategic Partners will correspond to those partners that will be directly linked to the development of the four components of the project, which according to their relationship with the project will correspond to i) **Strategic Implementing Partners (SIP)**, as entities in charge of the execution of activities that will account for the results of the project, corresponding to those who will implement the Pilots and support their Scaling-up Strategies; in charge of the design and scaling-up of financial mechanisms; and those who will execute the National Training Plan, among others; and ii) **Strategic Collaborating Partners (SCP),** represent key sector stakeholders who provide strategic leadership, facilitate scaling of initiatives, ensure replicability, and drive sector-wide dissemination of outcomes (e.g., trade associations of the participating sectors).

A **Project Management Unit (PMU)** financed by the GEF will be established, whose main function is to follow the guidelines of the NPD, DEP and PSC, ensuring the coordination and execution of the Project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans. It will be made up of: the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), in charge of coordinating the work of the other members of the PMU for the implementation of the Project actions at component and pilot level, and the daily management and technical supervision of the project; a full-time Technical Assistant, as technical and management support to the CTA, managing and supervising the technical and administrative implementation of all project components; a part-time administrative support, a full-time Gender and Indigenous Peoples social specialist, a full-time Monitoring and Evaluation specialist, a full-time Communications Manager, a full-time regenerative Agriculture Specialist, a full-time Regenerative Livestock Specialist, two agricultural sector facilitators and two livestock sector facilitators (see terms of reference for the PMU team in Annex L).

Sector Level

Regenerative Production Sector Committees (CSPR-Agriculture and CSPR-Livestock): Two committees will be established: an agricultural regenerative sector committee for olives, vines, fruit trees, cereals and

vegetables; and a livestock farming regenerative sector committee for sheep meat and beef and dairy products. These committees will be responsible for supporting the scaling up of project results for the sustainability and replicability of the initiatives. Composed of the strategic implementing partners and strategic collaborating partners, representatives of ODEPA and INDAP, and the CTA, sectoral specialists and facilitators, and other relevant stakeholders. Led by the representatives of ODEPA and INDAP

The objective of these Committees will be: i) To guide and support the operational coordination of the pilots; ii) Monitor the results of each pilot of the Project and facilitate the exchange of information and knowledge between pilots in the sector; iii) Disseminate and communicate the results of the project to the different areas and relevant stakeholders; iv) Support knowledge management actions for each pilot by expanding the scope of capacity building activities; and v) Support the articulation at the regional and local level of public and private institutions, as well as resources in matters of promotion, research and commercialization, around the development of the Pilots and Project.

In order to be actively involved in the territories where the pilots are being developed, the Sector Coordinators will establish periodic extended instances of information delivery and coordination of local activities, led by the Agricultural Regional Ministerial Secretariats of each region, with the participation of various actors involved in the pilots, such as regional representatives of services such as INDAP, SAG, CORFO, CNR, CONAF, Regional Government, representatives of civil society, academia and the private sector (Trade associations, companies, producers and representatives of local markets), with at least 40% of the members being women.

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

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

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

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

The project will coordinate with other GEF-funded projects to identify opportunities and facilitate mechanisms for synergies. For example, at the regional level with GEF projects included in the GEF Integrated Food Systems Program. This collaboration will be carried out through i) activities to exchange experiences and lessons learned; ii) coordination meetings focused on synergies and impact enhancement; and iii) specific meetings on technical matters, especially with projects where there are territorial or thematic overlaps.

At the national level, opportunities for coordination with the *GEF/FAO* project *#10718* 'Restoration of biodiversity and its ecosystem services at the landscape scale in forestry and agricultural areas' have been identified, coinciding in some regions in relation to their pilots, which would allow for technical cooperation at the territorial level around the focal areas of biodiversity and land degradation.

The project will establish close coordination with the *GEF/UNDP* project *#10213 Economic instruments and tools for biodiversity conservation, payment for ecosystem services and sustainable development*, for the articulation of economic instruments, productive development and environmental management, collaboration with this project is related to the lessons learned in the pilots regarding the application of tools and instruments in different territorial contexts, inputs that will contribute to the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services aspects in the updating of regenerative public policy instruments.

Work will be coordinated with project *GEF/FAO #11208 'Strengthening interinstitutional coordination for mainstreaming biodiversity in national, regional and local public policies',* with the objective of incorporating good practices associated with agriculture in the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (SBAP), looking at possible instruments that will allow the institutionalization of the project's products.

Within the framework of the project '*Ensuring coverage, access and use of digital connectivity in lagging rural territories, for the improvement of the quality of life of the most vulnerable*', also called *Connected Communities*, financed by the Joint SDG Fund (SDG Fund), jointly implemented by FAO, ECLAC, PAHO, UN Women and ITU and the Government of Chile, which aims to reduce *the digital divide of the most vulnerable rural communities through improved connectivity, capacity building and access to digital tools for economic development*, PAHO, UN Women and ITU and the Government of Chile, which aims to reduce the digital divide of the most vulnerable rural communities by improving connectivity, capacity building and access to digital tools for economic development, social protection and health services. Synergies and opportunities are identified, linked to the integration of technological solutions and digital tools in agricultural and livestock production systems, mixed extension actions (face-to-face/digital), development of training and scaling strategies that promote both the adoption of digital technologies and the transition to regenerative production systems.

With all these projects, synergies will be seen in governance, communication, capacity building and lessons learned associated with gender and indigenous community plans. It should be noted that within the framework of the FSIP Communities of Practice, the community of practice in Latin America and the Caribbean will be a key mechanism for the implementation of the FSIP in the region, which will facilitate the exchange of information between various projects that share similar themes, regardless of their affiliation to the GEF-8, including GEF 7-AFOLU projects.

In turn, the measures committed to in the update of the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change in the Forestry and Livestock Sector can be reinforced in their implementation by this project, since it promotes low-carbon practices that increase the resilience and adaptive capacity of production systems.

Finally, there are also several completed and ongoing initiatives promoted by FAO at the regional level to contribute to increasing the resilience and sustainability of agrifood systems and their associated value chains, the project will benefit from the technical knowledge and technical strengthening generated, taking into consideration the results of technical evidence related to agricultural ecosystems, marketing aspects, and management of agrifood products in sustainable environments, together with lessons learned:

Donor	Project	EOD/NTE
FAO	Support to regional cooperation for climate management of agricultural ecosystems with emphasis on water and soil.	01-12-2020 30-11-2023
FAO	Public-private strategies for the modernization of traditional channel actors responsible for food marketing and distribution.	01-03-2021 31-05-2023
FAO	Forming a Network of Intermediary Cities for the transformation of agri-food systems	16-05-2022

		15-05-2023
FAO	Capacity building to increase the sustainability, competitiveness and resilience of the livestock sector in LAC countries	01-01-2022 31-03-2023
FAO	Innovative solutions for sustainable agri-food systems and healthy diets in the context of rising prices	01-12-2022 30-11-2024

Finally, the project will establish linkages with various Hubs led by the FSIP, which will enhance the development of the project's four components. With the Policy and Governance Hub, through the strengthening of the development of governance models and sustainable public policies in both directions; with the Private Sector, Value Chains and Investment Hub, it will channel support and coordination with key actors in designing innovative financial mechanisms suitable for small and medium-scale producers and adapted to diverse financing requirements, as well as supporting value chain strengthening. Within the Innovation and Learning Hub framework, the project will participate in communities of practice, enabling access to knowledge, innovation and learnings from global food systems while simultaneously disseminating project advances and outcomes under an adaptive and collaborative approach. Finally, it will connect with the Adaptive Management Hub, which will provide support in measuring results, lessons learned and the benefits generated by the program.

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

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

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	313	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Rangeland and pasture		313.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

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

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

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

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

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

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)
26509	26196	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)
5,058.00	6,461.00		

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

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

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
21,451.00	19,735.00		

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 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	1085168	1369596	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	0	501651	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	1,085,168	1,369,596		
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)		501,651		
Anticipated start year of accounting	2024	2025		
Duration of accounting	20	20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

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	868	868		
Male	1,302	1,302		
Total	**2,170**	**2,170**	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 3. The project will establish a monitoring of restoration of degraded pasture and crop lands in pilot farms in the regions of Coquimbo, Valparaíso, O'Higgins, Maule, Ñuble, La Araucanía, Los Ríos, Los Lagos, and Aysén, covering a total of 313 hectares (Core Indicator 3.1). These degraded areas will be managed with improved sustainable practices (excluding protected areas) with a focus on reducing the causes of decline and improve basic functions on which sustainable food production depends. The specific location of the areas of crops and pasture to be restored will be defined in implementation stage.

Core Indicator 4. The project will establish and monitor regenerative agricultural and livestock farming systems across eight pilot locations in the regions of Coquimbo, Valparaíso, O'Higgins, Maule, Ñuble, La Araucanía, Los Ríos, Los Lagos, and Aysén, covering a total of 26,196 hectares. These areas will be managed with improved agricultural practices (excluding protected zones). Of this total, 6,461 hectares, comprising native forest areas within the pilot sites, will be preserved through the development and implementation of regenerative action plans (Core Indicator 4.1). In addition, 19,735 hectares—including 6,080 hectares of pastures and grasslands, and 13,655 hectares of olive groves, vineyards, fruit orchards, cereals, and vegetables—will be managed under sustainable and regenerative practices (Core Indicator 4.3).

Core Indicator 6. A preliminary estimate using FAO's Nationally Determined Contribution Expert Tool (NEXT) suggests a potential GHG emission mitigation of 1,871,247 tCO2e (1.369.596 direct + 501.651 indirect) over a 20-year accounting period (5 years of implementation plus 15 years of capitalization, according to IPCC methodology). A highly conservative approach was taken to estimate carbon stock changes and GHG emissions resulting from the project, based on the following assumptions: A reduction in the deforestation rate of 6,461 hectares of native forest within the pilot properties, with a deforestation rate of 0.827% per year without the project, reducing to 0.288% per year during project implementation, and further decreasing to 0.1% after project completion. This will result in a direct mitigation of 610,168 tCO2e; The implementation of improved practices in perennial crops previously subject to traditional tillage and excessive fertilizer use, including native vegetation covers, green manures, and silvopastoral systems on 13,902 hectares, contributing to the direct mitigation of 69,451 tCO2e; The application of regenerative practices in grasslands and pastures previously under intensive production and high grazing pressure, including holistic grazing planning on 16,272 hectares. This area is divided into 6,146 hectares directly managed through regenerative action plans on pilot farms and 10,126 hectares associated with dairy farmers, incentivized through an updated fresh milk payment scheme used by Nestlé. This will result in a direct mitigation of 689,977 tCO2e. Additionally, through the Scaling-up Strategy (Output 3.1.2) and the National Training Program on regenerative agriculture and livestock (Output 4.1.1), the project plans to integrate regenerative production into 55,000 hectares associated with livestock use, vineyards, olive groves, rice, and producer participating in INDAP's Transition to Sustainable Agriculture Program (TAS). This will result in an indirect mitigation of 501,651 tCO2e.

Core Indicator 11. The project will directly benefit 2,170 people (868 women and 1,302 men) as a co-benefit of the GEF investment. Of these, 665 people (266 women and 399 men) will benefit from governance schemes that promote regenerative practices (Output 1.1.2) and financing mechanisms for the transition to regenerative systems (Outputs 1.2.1 and 2.1.1); 400 people (160 women and 240 men) will directly benefit from the implementation of the eight pilots of regenerative production systems (Output 3.2.1) and the development and updating of technical regulations and/or programmes that incorporate regenerative criteria (Output 1.1.1); and 1,105 people (442 women and 663 men) will participate in training programmes for farmers, technicians and extension workers, with 1,065 participants at the regional level and 40 at the national level (Output 3.1.1).

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	Chile's climate varies from tropical in the north, Mediterranean in the center and Antarctic (anti-boreal oceanic) in the extreme south. The pilots covered by the project are located in the central zone of Chile, characterized by a warm

		temperate climate and seasonal winter rainfall that increases towards the south. Projections for 2050 indicate: - Temperature: An average annual temperature increases of 1.5°C is expected under the high emissions scenario (RCP 8.5), with greater intensity in the north and mountainous areas of the Andes. Summer days (maximum temperatures above 25°C) could increase by 2 to 27 days by 2050. - Precipitation: A decrease of between 5% and 15% in annual precipitation is projected for the central zone (Atacama to Los Lagos regions). These reductions will be higher in the south, particularly between the Biobío River basin and the southern border of the Los Lagos region (under RCP 8.5 scenario). - Extreme Events: An increase in the frequency, duration and intensity of heat waves is predicted, with an 8% increase by the 2040s and 20% by 2090 (under RCP 8.5 scenario). Key potential hazards: - Droughts: Reduced water availability can affect crop and livestock production and increase the risk of forest fires. - Extreme rainfall and flooding: Can cause soil erosion, crop failure, damage to infrastructure and displacement of communities. - Heat waves: Can cause heat stress in livestock, reduce crop yields and increase evaporation rates. Mitigation measures: The project will adopt a comprehensive approach to address the challenges of climate change in the agricultural sector, integrating the following key actions: Training and capacity building: Development of a National Training Program focused on regenerative practices for key stakeholders, including farmers, extension agents, and technicians. The program will emphasize the adoption of regenerative practices, incorporating strategic use of climate and agrometeorological information, integrated landscape management, and specific adaptation measures tailored to livestock and agricultural systems. Nature-based solutions and sustainable soil management: Implementation of solutions designed to increase organic matter content and native vegetation cover in soils, enhancing water retention, reducing wind and water erosion, mitigating fire risk, and improving resilience to extreme weather events. Innovative financial mechanisms: Development and application of innovative financial instruments, such as climate insurance schemes, alongside other mechanisms like payments for ecosystem services and carbon credits. These tools will support and strengthen efforts for the sustainable management and restoration of grasslands and native crops, thereby enhancing the adaptive capacity of agricultural systems to climate change. Interinstitutional coordination: Continuous coordination with the Sustainability and Climate Change Divisions of MINAGRI and MMA, leveraging the Climate Change Framework Law as a strategic framework. This law mandates the participation of all national and local services, resulting in the designation of focal points in sectoral ministries and local governments to coordinate adaptation and mitigation actions. Additionally, the climate change adaptation and mitigation plans for the agricultural sector, approved in 2024, include specific actions that align with the project's objectives and contribute to the agricultural sector's climate resilience, in line with GEF objectives. These measures aim to not only mitigate the identified climate risks but also foster the development of more

		sustainable, resilient, and adaptive agricultural systems in the face of climate change.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	In relation to the project components, no significant adverse risks have been identified. The risks associated with the implementation of activities within the project's scope are categorized as moderate or low. Specifically, Components 1, 2, and 4 are considered low risk, as they primarily focus on the development of public policy updates, strengthening governance, establishing financial mechanisms, enhancing knowledge management, capacity building, and disseminating information, among other activities. The territories selected for the intervention pilots show no significant social conflicts, and given the project's approach and objectives, no substantial socio-environmental impacts are anticipated. However, based on the FAO's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS 1 - ESS 9), the following standards are activated: ESS 3 (Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture), ESS 7 (Decent Work), ESS 8 (Gender Equity), and ESS 9 (Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage), requiring the implementation of specific safeguards. Plant Genetic Resources (ESS 3): Low risks have been identified related to the introduction of previously uncultivated crops and varieties, as well as the provision of seeds or planting material for these crops. To mitigate these risks, the project will conduct agroecological assessments to evaluate the suitability of the introduced varieties, prioritize those that are resilient and well-adapted to the local climate, and continuously monitor environmental, productive, and social indicators related to farms introducing new crop varieties. It is important to note that these varieties will be in accordance with the Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG) guidelines and will not include unknown varieties within the country or the region of implementation. Decent Work and Gender Equity (ESS 7 and ESS 8): The project acknowledges the potential for gender inequalities, particularly in rural areas where land tenure is predominantly male, and women have limited access to and control over resources. Challenges such as gender gaps in employment, occupational health and safety risks in agriculture, and the presence of migrant workers are also recognized. To address these challenges, the project will prevent the reproduction or exacerbation of gender gaps and ensure equitable distribution of benefits. A Gender Action Plan (Annex K) will be implemented, encompassing cross-cutting activities and specific actions for each component. Additionally, a Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Protocol (PSEA) will be prepared and socialized with project teams and counterparts, along with training on legislation and protocols for the prevention of workplace harassment. Occupational safety standards will also be implemented and monitored to ensure compliance with good labor practices in project activities. Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage (ESS 9): This standard is activated due to the involvement of an owner from the Senda Chacao Indigenous Community, located in Ancud, Los Lagos region. A Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process was carried out during the design phase of the PRODOC, informing the community of the project, obtaining consent for their participation, and identifying potential impacts, mitigation measures, and

		community benefits. An Indigenous Peoples Plan (Annex F2) was also developed to monitor the implementation of FPIC and agreements. During the implementation phase, the project will respect and strengthen the decision-making processes and governance structures within local communities, ensuring that FPIC agreements are adhered to, and that gender equity is mainstreamed. The project will also value indigenous and traditional knowledge, fostering dialogue between scientific and ancestral indigenous and local agricultural knowledge regarding regenerative practices. The project's Gender and Indigenous Peoples Social Specialist will supervise the implementation of technical guidelines for working with indigenous and local communities. To ensure effective environmental and social management, the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be executed and monitored throughout the project's life cycle, as outlined in Annex F. The plan will be updated at the start of the project. Additionally, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed (Annex J), which will be updated as the project progresses. A project-level Grievance and Redress Mechanism has also been established and will be shared with all stakeholders. These measures are designed to ensure transparency, accountability, facilitate dialogue and consultation, and promote participatory decision-making processes throughout the project.
Political and Governance	Low	A potential risk associated with the upcoming 2025 presidential elections in Chile is the possibility of changes in government, which may influence the prioritization and direction of project actions, as well as delays in their implementation. To mitigate this risk, the project will ensure continuous and active communication with technical professionals who, due to the operational nature of their roles, remain in place across governments within public services and strategic implementing partners. Additionally, the project coordination team, with the support of FAO, will conduct awareness-raising processes aimed at new authorities in MINAGRI, MMA, and other relevant services and ministries, emphasizing the strategic benefits of the project and its alignment with national and international commitments related to climate change and biodiversity. Coordination mechanisms will also be established with various stakeholders and sectors (both public and private) and strategic alliances to ensure the sustainability of the project's actions beyond its duration. This will be accompanied by strengthening participation and follow-up actions, as well as monitoring project results with the new participating authorities. Furthermore, risks have been identified regarding the establishment and operation of the new public-private governance model (Output 1.1.1), which is responsible for defining the national framework for regenerative agriculture and livestock farming, including technical guidelines and criteria for its implementation. These risks include potential delays in setting up the governance structure, limited participation from key stakeholders, and difficulties in interinstitutional coordination, given the innovative nature of this governance model within national public policy. To mitigate these risks, the governance structure will be implemented early, ensuring the inclusive participation of all key stakeholders. An operational regulation will be

		developed to clearly define the governance model's objectives, roles, functions, responsibilities, coordination protocols, and decision-making mechanisms. Additionally, the participatory process will be methodologically defined by the Social Specialist in Gender and Indigenous Peoples and the executing entities within MINAGRI. Finally, the governance's performance will be monitored on a quarterly basis as part of the project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	There is a risk associated with the effective institutionalization of the project and the integration of regenerative approaches into existing policies, programs, and instruments for promotion and financing. To mitigate this risk, a public-private institutional regenerative governance structure will be established early on (Output 1.1.1), ensuring the participation of political and technical decision-makers in the evaluation and updating of key programs and instruments. These actors will be sensitized in a timely manner to ensure that efforts to update, adapt, align, and/or create new public policy instruments with a regenerative approach are effectively incorporated into the relevant public policy frameworks. Additionally, significant progress was made during the formulation of the PRODOC, involving key stakeholders in the institutionalization of regenerative approaches. Notable examples include agreements with INDAP to integrate regenerative criteria into the Transition to Sustainable Agriculture Program (TAS), and advances with Agroseguros to develop specific agricultural insurance for producers adopting regenerative practices. Another risk is the potential difficulty in reaching consensus on the updating and/or modification of public policy with a regenerative approach, due to possible resistance from key actors in the sector operating under conventional agriculture and livestock practices. These stakeholders may perceive the transition to regenerative practices as a threat to their established economic and operational interests. To mitigate this, communication and knowledge management actions will be initiated from the outset, demonstrating the long-term benefits of regenerative practices in production systems (e.g., improved profitability, provision of ecosystem services, enhanced quality of life). These benefits will be measured and disseminated during the project's development. Additionally, cross-cutting enabling conditions will be implemented as part of the project under a transition approach, positively encouraging the adoption of regenerative practices through promotion instruments, market incentives, financial mechanisms, capacity-building activities, and more. This approach will integrate all key sector actors from the outset and maintain continuous communication throughout the project's execution. Furthermore, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be updated at the start of the project to ensure that all identified stakeholders, including any new participants, are incorporated into the participation and dialogue strategies.
Technological	Low	Technological risks have been identified in the following areas: - The effectiveness of the proposed solutions at the pilot level may not meet

		expectations in terms of improving soil, water, and biodiversity conditions. - The technological tools may present technical limitations in performing the required measurements due to factors such as scale, sensitivity, and adaptability to the specific context of each territory. To mitigate these risks, an ex-ante evaluation of the technologies to be used in the pilots will be conducted during the design of the Regenerative Action Plans, ensuring their applicability to the local context. Additionally, continuous monitoring will be carried out throughout the implementation phase. If gaps in the technological tools are identified, information validation will be conducted through field data verification, the development of locally calibrated extrapolation models, and the application of advanced artificial intelligence techniques for predictive analysis and data processing. Another risk involves technological adoption barriers that agricultural and livestock producers may face, particularly given the aging rural population. Specifically, the National Information Platform for Regenerative Systems (Output 1.2.2), which will provide technical information on regenerative systems along with training modules, may face accessibility and usability challenges. To mitigate this risk, the platform's conceptual design will consider user-friendly conditions to facilitate access (e.g., specific interfaces for different users). Moreover, decentralized training sessions will be organized at INDAP's regional offices to strengthen the digital capacities of producers, extensionists, and INDAP officials. Support materials will also be developed in alternative formats to ensure broader accessibility.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	There are specific risks associated with the development and implementation of financial mechanisms, including: - These mechanisms may not be cost-effective. - They may lose focus on regenerative production systems. - They may not effectively adapt to the particular conditions of agricultural producers, given that each financial institution operates according to its internal policies. - Market failures may persist due to the limitations of existing state instruments. To mitigate these risks, the following measures will be implemented: - Early Consensus on Definition: A consensus definition of 'regenerative agriculture and livestock farming ' will be established at the national level. This will serve as a frame of reference for aligning all financial instruments with the project's goals. - Working Group Creation: A working group will be established, comprising public-private banks, insurance companies, and public subsidiaries, to identify gaps in supply, demand, and state interventions. This group will focus on addressing these gaps for the design and implementation of financial mechanisms, with Banco Estado playing a key role as a strategic partner. The working group will operate within the framework of institutional governance to ensure continuous and efficient progress aligned with the project's milestones, facilitating agile and informed decision-making. - Phased Design Approach: The financial mechanisms will be designed in close collaboration with the working group, planning actions in the Short, Medium, and Long Term. Each phase will include specific milestones aimed at closing gaps in supply and demand, resolving market failures, and generating tangible outputs to support a sustainable transition. - Pilot Testing: The financial mechanisms will be tested through modeling and real-world actions within the pilots to

		identify opportunities for improvement and fine-tune the mechanisms. Training for Financial Entities: Account executives from participating financial entities will undergo a training process to ensure accurate evaluation and granting of financial mechanisms to producers who meet the established criteria. - Specialized Financial Advisory: The project will incorporate specialized financial advisory services to supervise the design and implementation of financial mechanisms, ensuring their alignment with project goals and effective execution. The entire design and implementation process will be carried out in continuous coordination with the working group, fostering a sense of ownership and understanding among key stakeholders. This approach will position the participating institutions as strategic partners in the successful implementation of the project.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	The project executing agencies, including ODEPA and INDAP, possess the necessary technical and institutional capacities to mitigate implementation risks. - ODEPA's Role and Capacity: The Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA) plays a pivotal role in the design and management of public policies and regulations for the national agricultural sector. Its technical team is composed of multidisciplinary sectoral specialists and includes a dedicated Sustainability and Climate Change Department. This department is focused on promoting the integration of environmental, social, and economic dimensions into the agricultural sector, with a particular emphasis on climate change and good practices. The department will assume the executive and technical leadership of the project, ensuring both technical expertise and a comprehensive understanding of the sector's sustainability challenges. - INDAP's Institutional Capacity: The Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP) has over 60 years of experience implementing rural development programs. It considers a national network of regional and local offices, ensuring territorial coverage. INDAP provides specialized technical expertise in the design and implementation of programs aimed at promoting family and indigenous agriculture through its Productive Development Division. This division is supported by departments such as Sustainability, Extension, and Cross-Cutting Issues, among others. With extensive experience in sustainable agriculture programs, climate change adaptation, technical assistance, technology transfer, and market development, INDAP is well-positioned to support Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming in improving their quality of life, increasing their income, and enhancing their competitiveness in a sustainable and autonomous manner. - Project Team Composition: A team of specialists, equipped with the appropriate competencies, skills, and knowledge for their roles, has been proposed to address the thematic areas of the project. The organizational structure is designed to ensure effective territorial deployment. Additionally, external consultancies will be contracted with entities that have proven experience to ensure the achievement of project outcomes, including expected environmental benefits. - Management Mechanisms and Coordination: To ensure effective coordination, the project

		will implement specific management mechanisms, including capacity building, knowledge management, and defined coordination spaces within the implementation arrangements. These mechanisms will foster collaborative work among the participating institutions, promote information exchange, and enable timely decision-making to achieve the expected results. The monitoring and evaluation system, along with the dedicated team, will facilitate the identification of any deviations from the project plan, ensuring that they are addressed promptly without jeopardizing the project's objectives. Internal monitoring instances will be established at various levels, and feedback mechanisms will be in place for stakeholders involved in the different areas of the project. - Evaluation and Oversight: Mid-term and final evaluations are budgeted for and will be conducted by FAO, ensuring that the project's progress is properly assessed and adjustments are made as necessary.
Fiduciary	Low	There is a risk of an increase in implementation costs if the current high inflation rate continues or increases, or if the U.S. dollar depreciates against the local currency. To address this risk, the project will develop a realistic budget based on current market prices. Additionally, the budget will include built-in margins to account for fluctuations in the dollar exchange rate and inflation, with regular monitoring and adjustments every six months. These adjustments will be managed through a risk management plan and incorporated into the Annual Work Plans, budgets, and procurement plans. As an accredited and implementing agency, FAO will support the execution of the project budget, ensuring adherence to its due diligence standards and procedures. This oversight will help mitigate fiduciary risks, ensuring that the project remains financially viable despite potential economic fluctuations.
Stakeholder	Low	There is a risk of low adoption and execution of the committed activities by the owners of the pilot farms, public services, relevant actors from banks, value chains, markets, and other strategic partners involved in the project. To ensure the adoption of commitments made during the Prodoc preparation phase, several participatory forums were organized to engage key stakeholders early and extensively. These forums employed a variety of methodologies, which allowed for the integration of perspectives from producers, companies, local associations and organizations, trade associations, academia, representatives from various public services, the agri-food industry, and the financial sector. This extensive involvement helped define the project's actions, considering the ideas and requirements of all parties involved. As a result, stakeholders provided explicit support and committed to the project's success. This information creates the basis for the development of the Stakeholder Plan. As a mitigation measure, the project's Stakeholder Plan will be updated and implemented during the initial phases to ensure continued engagement and adherence to commitments.

Other		

Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	A detailed analysis of the project's planned interventions and the national context in which it operates indicates that the project is classified as moderate risk, with no significant climate, socio-environmental, political, or governance risks identified. One of the main risks identified relates to the ownership of one of the pilot plots by a member of an indigenous community. To address this, the project initiated a Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) process with the community during the formulation phase of the ProDoc. This process will continue to be a priority during the implementation phase, ensuring that the rights and interests of the indigenous community are respected, and that the identified risks are adequately mitigated.

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

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

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)

- Biodiversity Focal Area: BD-1 'Integrated landscape management'.
- Focal Area Land Degradation: LD-1 'Sustainable land management'.
- Focal Area Climate Change: 'Nature-based solutions' 'Integrated Program: Integrated Food Systems Program

The project is aligned to the objective of the Food Systems Integrated Program, which is to catalyze the transformation to sustainable food systems that are nature positive, resilient, and pollution-reduced. The project will focus on livestock management as an entry point to the program, but also cover regenerative agriculture, as the country is aiming to drive a larger transformation in the whole agrifood systems at national scale.

Alignment with National Priorities

The project is mainly framed within the **Agrifood Sustainability Strategy 2020-2030**. This strategy seeks to ensure that the Chilean agrifood sector promotes sustainable economic, social and environmental development, making responsible and efficient use of natural resources and biodiversity, actively incorporating local communities for the comprehensive development of the territories, including peasant and indigenous family farming and meeting the needs of farmers and companies in order to be resilient to a changing environment, improving food security, both nationally and internationally. One of the emphases of the strategy is the articulation of the supply of public instruments to promote the progress of the private sector in the sustainability area, addressing the environmental, social and economic aspects of development.

In particular, the project will support the fulfillment of the strategic guidelines of the environmental dimension (water, soil, climate change, biodiversity and ecosystem services), in direct articulation with the social and economic dimensions of the strategy, as well as supporting the implementation of the Project's national

public-private governance model (Output 1.1.1). The following is a description of the areas, strategic objectives of the 2030 Agenda, the Nationally Determined Contribution targets, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and Neutral Land Degradation.

Scope	Strategic Objectives	Link to SDGs
Water	Contribute to water and food security that allows for the development of the country. Sustainable development of the agrifood sector and rural territories in a scenario of climate change.	SDGs 2 and 6, targets 2.4, 6.1, 6.4 and 6.b
Soil	Contribute to the development of the systems food production through sustainable management and regeneration of silvo-agricultural soils in order to improve and/or maintain their capacity to contribute to food security.	SDGs 2 and 15, targets 2.4 and 15.3
Climate Change	Promote agrifood development that is climate-adapted, resilient, and low in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This includes ensuring the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources to guarantee the production of agricultural-origin food.	SDGs 2 and 13, targets 2.4, 13.1 and 13.2
Biodiversity and ecosystem services	Recognize and value biodiversity and ecosystem services, in order to promote their protection, conservation and sustainable use to contribute to the resilience of the agrifood sector.	SDGs 2 and 15, targets 2.4, 15.9, and 15.a.

The project will help the country move towards achieving the following targets of the Kumming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework as follows: Target 7: The Project will promote the reduction of fertilizer and agrochemical use in the agricultural sector in order to recover ecosystem functions and biodiversity at the landscape and soil level, and reduce contamination of water resources; Target 8: The Project will implement actions to promote climate resilience, favoring actions to reduce GHG emissions from agriculture and enhance carbon sequestration, in soils and forests, promoting the conservation and sustainable management of native vegetation: Target 10: The project will promote regenerative production models, to recover, and improve soil health and quality, conserve and restore ecosystems and biodiversity, and improve people's quality of life, contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation and strengthening the resilience and sustainability of agricultural systems; Target 11: The project will improve the ecosystem functions and services of agricultural and natural landscapes, through the transition to regenerative production models, with positive actions on soil, water, biodiversity, waste use and improvement of the GHG emissions balance of the agricultural sector; and Target 20: Knowledge management and dissemination on practices and benefits of regenerative systems to various stakeholders at the local, national, regional and global levels, within the framework of the FSIP.

Regarding the National Action Program to Combat Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (2016-2030)[1][47], the project will support the specific objectives: Operational Objective 2 Policy Framework, Operational Objective 3: Science, Technology and Knowledge, Operational Objective 4 Capacity Building.

In addition, there are laws, policies, strategies, plans and programs to which the project will contribute and ensure consistency:

1. Law 21455 / 2022 Framework Law on Climate Change.
2. Law 20412 / 2010 that establishes a System for Agro-environmental Sustainability of Agricultural Soils.
3. Law 18450 / 1985 approving norms for the promotion of private investment in irrigation and drainage works.
4. Law 20.089/ 2006. Creates the Organic Products Certification System.
5. Law 21.600/2023. Creates the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service and the National System of Protected Areas.
6. Law 21074 / 2018 Strengthening the Regionalization of the Country.
7. Law 21396 / 2021 which amends the laws indicated in order to adequately implement the decentralization process of the country.
8. Bill that establishes a System of Incentives for the Sustainable Management of Agricultural Soils (SIGESS) (Boletín 16391-01)
9. Draft Soil Framework Law (Bill 14714-01).
10. National Rural Development Policy 2020, MINAGRI-ODEPA.
11. National Land Use Planning Policy 2021, Ministry of the Interior and Public Security.
12. National Food and Nutrition Policy (MINSAL, 2017).
13. National Sovereignty Strategy for Food Security (2023)
14. National Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2030, MMA.
15. National Organic Waste Strategy Chile 2040, MMA
16. National Health Strategy for the 2030 Health Goals (MINSAL, 2022)
17. National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources 2017-2025, MINAGRI-CONAF.
18. Long Term Climate Strategy Chile to 2050, MMA.
19. Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of Chile-Update to 2020, MMA.
20. Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Forestry and Livestock Sector, MINAGRI-ODEPA 2023-2027
21. National Landscape Scale Restoration Plan 2021-2030, MMA-MINAGRI.

22. National Action Program to Combat Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought 2016-2030, MINAGRI-CONAF.

[1] MINAGRO. 2016. Available at: https://www.chileagenda2030.gob.cl/iniciativas/32/documento/PANCD2016-2030.pdf

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

Yes

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

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

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

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Medium/Moderate		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

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

With respect to the socioeconomic benefits that the project will bring, farmers, technicians, extensionists, advisors and public officials at the national and regional levels will be benefitting from the National

Regenerative Training Program, totaling to at least 1,105 people (442 women and 663 men), who will strengthen their knowledge and capacities on the regenerative approach integrating a gender approach and cultural relevance in all training activities. Among the people trained, pilots producers including Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming , are considered beneficiaries of the training program whose exact number will be defined at the beginning of the project's implementation stage. It should be noted that the scope of the training will be expanded through continuous training and formal education actions, reaching a larger number of people who will benefit locally and nationally with improved knowledge and more information on regenerative systems.

At pilot level, it is expected that all families of the pilot farms, including those belonging to Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming will benefit directly from the improvement of their production systems through implementation of regenerative practices (with specific investments contributed by the project), technical assistence and development of practical tools to support implementation and monitoring of results which will be defined in the Regenerative Action Plan (farm intervention work plans). In this regard, the expected beneficiaries in the pilots to reach at least 400 people (160 women and 240 men), including people from the family group linked to the producers of Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming identified during the formulation stage of the Prodoc. In particular, in the pilot project developed in the property that is part of the Senda Chacao community, actions will be carried out to provide permanent information and training to interested community members, in order to improve their knowledge, as well as to highlight cultural knowledge and the role of women in the community (for more information, see Annex F2). As part of the activities of each pilot, demonstrative activities and exchange of experiences will be developed, which will benefit various local stakeholders strengthen their knowledge and skills in regenerative systems. At the company level, it is expected that workers will benefit from the training and transfer of knowledge, which will contribute to improving their labor skills and future oportunities.

The scaling-up strategy for each pilot (Component 3) is intended as a means to extend the benefits to the entire industry or sector, installing good production practices, with positive environmental impacts, such as reduction of soil and water pollution due to a reduction in the use of agrochemicals and waste management, efficient use of water resources, improvement in biodiversity conditions and in the provision of ecosystem services, increasing the adaptive capacity and climate resilience of the systems. Additionally, it is expected, to reduce occupational risks due to exposure to agrochemicals, improve food safety, strengthen food security and conservation of the agri-food heritage, promoting improved conditions for workers and local communities. This sectoral transformation will contribute to the long-term sustainability of production systems while generating tangible benefits for rural communities.

Component 3 will also strengthen the value chains of regenerative products, by improving marketing conditions and strategic positioning of regenerative products through the valorization of regenerative attributes demanded by processors and consumers. In general, it is expected that income will be increased for producers through better prices and added value, generation of qualified rural employment, improvement in the livelihoods of small and medium producers, including Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming, and woman entrepreneurs. Specifically, consumers will gain access to evidence-based information on regenerative product attributes through reliable and accessible channels. Value chain participants will benefit from streamlined verification and certification systems for regenerative products, enabling access to higher-value markets. Small producers involved in the business model pilot will receive targeted training strengthening of local business capacities and guidance to overcome market access challenges, such as formalization, permit acquisition, and marketing strategies. Additionally, partnerships with public and private sectors will facilitate commercialization strategies, including direct sales, public procurement, and digital platforms.

By updating public policy instruments (Component 1), technical assistance and investment will be strengthened through the integration of regenerative criteria with a gender and intercultural approach, which will have a positive impact on production systems and production chains. Considering the national scope of the public policy, it is expected that regenerative and sustainable agricultural producers will be benefited from the modified instruments through investment subsidies, technical assistance and capacity building. With respect to financial mechanisms (Component 2), these will expand access to financing traditionally underserved farmers, taking into account gender and intercultural conditions considering Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming. Agricultural producers and regenerative value chain actors are expected to benefit from the new portfolio of public and private financing available. With respect to the establishment of public-private linkages (Regenerative Hub), investments will be catalyzed, innovation will be promoted and workshops and trainings opportunities will be strengthened, actions that will benefits to agricultural producers and regenerative value chain actors at both the national and regional levels. These structural changes will lay the groundwork for a sustainable transformation of the sector, leading to measurable improvements in the quality of life and well-being of rural communities.

Employment and decent work in rural areas

Regarding decent rural employment[1][48], the project will contribute to improving the employment opportunities of people participating in the national training program specialized in regenerative agriculture and livestock (Output 4.1.1), aimed at producers, technicians, extensionists, advisors and public officials. In addition, all the activities developed within the framework of the toolkit for the dissemination and exchange of best practices will contribute to strengthening the capacities of different stakeholders in a cross-cutting manner in the project (Output 4.1.2).

On the other hand, the knowledge and skills in regenerative production systems, good practices, sustainable management, biodiversity, soil and water management, and waste management of the people directly related to the pilots (at least 40 farms) will be strengthened, with a scope of at least 400 people, as well as all those who participate in the demonstration activities that will be developed over the 5 years of the project (Output 3.1.1). It should be noted that part of the indicators that are expected to be monitored in the pilots are related to decent employment and gender equity; therefore, feedback will be provided to the farms and companies participating in the topic, as well as in the public policy instruments that apply (Output 1.1.2).

Actions focused on the development of marketing strategies (Output 3.2.2) will improve the income of producers and value chain actors, prioritizing Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming, and support the creation of decent employment opportunities and help reduce the income gap between men and women.

It should be noted that the activities implemented by the project integrate the application of international labor standards and will support partnerships with local, regional and national stakeholders to build human capital by improving access to vocational and business training and strengthening stakeholder capacities.

[1] In the definition applied by FAO decent rural employment refers to any activity, occupation, work, business or service performed by women and men, adults and youth, for remuneration or profit, in rural areas, that: 1) respects core labor standards as defined in ILO Conventions; 2) provides an adequate living income; 3) involves an adequate degree of job security and stability; 4) adopts basic occupational safety and health measures; 5) avoids excessive working hours and allows sufficient time for rest; 6) promotes access to technical and vocational training.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	2,684,794.00	241,631.00	2,926,425.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	894,931.00	80,544.00	975,475.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	894,931.00	80,544.00	975,475.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	894,931.00	80,544.00	975,475.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	298,310.00	26,848.00	325,158.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	Grant	298,310.00	26,848.00	325,158.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**5,966,207.00**	**536,959.00**	**6,503,166.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount ($) 150000

PPG Agency Fee ($) 13500

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	67,500.00	6,075.00	73,575.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	22,500.00	2,025.00	24,525.00

FAO	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	22,500.00	2,025.00	24,525.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	22,500.00	2,025.00	24,525.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	7,500.00	675.00	8,175.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	7,500.00	675.00	8,175.00
Total PPG Amount ($)					**150,000.00**	**13,500.00**	**163,500.00**

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	3,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Chile	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
Total GEF Resources					**5,000,000.00**

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
Food IP	GET	5,966,207.00	32588651
Total Project Cost		**5,966,207.00**	**32,588,651.00**

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture- Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	671529

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture- Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP)	Grant	Investment mobilized	19046750
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture- Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	227408
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture- Office of Agricultural Studies and Policies (ODEPA)	Grant	Investment mobilized	22070
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	390341
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment	Grant	Investment mobilized	839288
Recipient Country Government	Sustainability and climate change agency (ASCC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	373457
Recipient Country Government	Sustainability and climate change agency (ASCC)	Grant	Investment mobilized	643443
Recipient Country Government	Agroseguros	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	71377
Private Sector	Rabobank	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	840000
Private Sector	Rabobank	Grant	Investment mobilized	123000
Others	World Wildlife Fund	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	76005
Others	World Wildlife Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	37395
Private Sector	Consorcio I+D Vinos de Chile	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400000
Private Sector	Consorcio I+D Vinos de Chile	Grant	Investment mobilized	100000
Private Sector	AG Chile Oliva	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1380763
Private Sector	AG Chile Oliva	Grant	Investment mobilized	72194
Private Sector	Instituto Ecologia y Biodiversidad IEB	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	209424

Private Sector	Instituto Ecologia y Biodiversidad IEB	Grant	Investment mobilized	66598
Private Sector	Viña Emiliana	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2642418
Private Sector	Viña Emiliana	Grant	Investment mobilized	6148
Private Sector	Viña Montes	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3390785
Private Sector	Viña Montes	Grant	Investment mobilized	958258
Total Co-financing				**32,588,651.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Private sector co-financing will be mobilized through the implementation of Regenerative Action Plans at farm level, focusing specifically on investments in infrastructure, land management systems and technical equipment on their estates. These investments will allow the quantification and monitoring of the impacts of regenerative practices, while being established as demonstration units that will allow training and exchanges of knowledge and experience. Co-financing associated with projects that will be leveraged for the development of specific activities at the pilot level, related to monitoring actions, capacity building, dissemination of information and scaling strategies has also been considered. In addition, this co-financing will support the development of financial mechanisms and implementation of sustainable production instruments.

Regarding public sector co-financing, the mobilized investments will come from state financing that will be directed to the updating of public policy, that will incorporate regenerative criteria, at operational, technical and normative level in target instruments and programs, with positive effects on soil regeneration, water availability and quality, biodiversity preservation, pollution and GHG reduction, among others, once implemented. Along with financial mechanisms to be developed, with a preferential focus on peasant and indigenous family farming and woman empowerment.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	2/4/2025	Lorenzo Campos		lorenzo.camposaguirre@fao.org

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

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

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Miguel Stutzin	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of the Environment	4/6/2023

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term goal	Final goal	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for collecting
Transforming Chile's agrifood systems toward a regenerative model							
Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment to catalyze the transition to regenerative agriculture and livestock farming							
Outcome 1.1: Strengthened national governance for the transition to regenerative agriculture and livestock farming at the national level	Project Indicator #1: Increased scoring of capacity indicators at systemic, organizational and individual levels (based on GEF Capacity Monitoring Tool).	To be defined at the beginning of the project. Goals validated in the framework of the Inception Workshop.	To be defined at the beginning of the project. Goals validated in the framework of the Inception Workshop.	To be defined at the beginning of the project. Goals validated in the framework of the Inception Workshop.	Reports from executing partners (ODEPA, INDAP) Annual Project Implementation Review Report (IRAEP) Project Progress Reports (PPR) Mid-Term Review (MTR) and Final Evaluation (FE) Reports	National, public and private institutions have the political will and commitment to adopt and promote management and governance measures that promote the transition to regenerative models at the national, regional and local levels.	Project Team Executing Entities
	Project Indicator #2: **Core GEF Indicator # 11** Number of key stakeholders (disaggregated by sex), benefited from governance schemes that promote regenerative practices.	0, there are no governance schemes mechanisms to promote regenerative practices	30% of final target number of people	665 people (266 women and 399 men) participate in governance schemes to promote regenerative practices.	Activity report Governance documents: work plans, minutes of meetings, list of members, activity reports.	Men and women representing various sectors linked to regenerative production systems are invited to participate in the governance bodies, taking into account the enabling conditions to facilitate their	Project Team Executing Entities

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term goal	Final goal	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for collecting
						effective participation in the decision-making process.	
	Project Indicator #3 **Core GEF Indicator # 11** Number of people directly benefited from the development and updating of technical regulations and/or programs that incorporate regenerative criteria	0, there are no technical regulations and/or programs that incorporate regenerative criteria	30% of final target number of people	400 people (160 women and 240 men) will directly benefit from the the development and updating of technical regulations and/or programs that incorporate regenerative criteria	Register of beneficiaries (regenerative programs) disaggregated by sex, indigenous status and other relevant socioeconomic aspects.	Beneficiaries interested in participating on technical programs that incorporate regenerative criteria	Project Team, Executing Entities Beneficiaries
Output 1.1.1 Technical, operational, and institutional mechanisms have been designed and piloted to develop public-private governance models for establishing a national regenerative agriculture and livestock framework, including comprehensive guidelines and criteria. -	Project Indicator #4 Number of mechanisms developed to promote regenerative approaches incorporating gender and intercultural criteria	0, there are no mechanisms to develop public-private governance that promote the regenerative approach incorporating gender and intercultural criteria	1 mechanism to develop governance model designed and piloted (Regenerative Public Policy Observatory) at the national level and 1 at the sectoral level (Agriculture Regenerative) with key stakeholders ensuring effective participation of producers, women and indigenous people. Regenerative definition and consensus criteria	1 mechanism to develop governance model at the national level and 2 mechanisms at the sectoral level (Agriculture and Livestock Regenerative) designed and piloted ensuring effective participation of producers, women and indigenous people Regenerative definition, comprehensive guidelines and consensus criteria	Administrative document with official definition of the competent body, with definition and criteria for regenerative systems along with comprehensive guidelines. Letter of Commitment Governance model documents: work plans, minutes of meetings, list of members, reports of activities	Key actors are willing to collaborate and coordinate and are involved in the conformation and operation of governance models for participation and decision making. Willingness to include the gender perspective in all proposed areas.	Project Team Executing Entities

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term goal	Final goal	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for collecting
					Resolutions or Official Notices		
Output 1.1.2. Public policy instruments, including technical regulations and programs, have been updated and aligned to support the transition to regenerative agriculture and livestock farming, ensuring institutional coherence incorporating a gender and intercultural approach.	Project Indicator #5: Number of public policy instruments modified, updated or aligned with the regenerative approach to agriculture and livestock farming with intercultural and gender criteria.	0, there are currently no instruments in the country's institutional framework that incorporate the regenerative approach to agriculture and livestock farming with intercultural and gender criteria.	Set of proposals for policy instruments updating	At least 3 public policy instruments (programs and technical regulations) incorporate a regenerative approach with intercultural and gender criteria.	Resolutions, official documents, instructive or operative technical guides Official administrative acts Annual Project Implementation Review Report (IRAEP) Project Progress Reports (PPR)	National, regional and local institutions and have the will to advance in the development of strategic instruments that incorporate a gender perspective. They work collaboratively among themselves, with the participation of key stakeholders.	Project Team Executing Entities
Outcome 1.2: Strategic multi-stakeholder partnerships and sustained collective action are established along the value chain to catalyze the scaling up of policies, financing and innovation for the transition to regenerative	Project Indicator #6: Number of alliances between key actors in the value chain to catalyze the transformation of agrifood systems, both public and private, the financing sector, innovation and productive linkages including measures to promoting gender equality and women empowerment.	0, there are no alliances with public and private actors in the productive chain, innovation and financing sectors to promote the transition, including measures to promoting gender equality and women empowerment.	At least 1 formalized innovation partnership and 1 market or financing partnership in process, including measures to promoting gender equality and women empowerment.	At least 3 alliances in innovation, markets and financing formalized, two of them addressing gender gaps and fostering women empowerment	Documents formalized alliances by administrative act	National, regional and local public and private entities have the will and commitment to adopt and promote the articulation of diverse actors to catalyze the transition towards regenerative systems, under a transformative organizational approach. Considering as a framework	Project Team

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term goal	Final goal	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for collecting
agriculture and livestock farming.						the ODEPA Agrifood Sustainability Strategy	
Output 1.2.1 A multi-stakeholder collaboration hub has been designed and piloted to support the regenerative transition and strengthen value chains, focusing on initiatives for financing innovation, technology transfer, capacity building, and market access, while integrating a gender-responsive and participatory approach.	Project Indicator #7: Hub of public-private operational articulation to catalyze policy scaling, financing, innovation, capacity building and market access to strengthen productive chains for regenerative transition integrate participation and focus on women's empowerment actions.	0, there is no Hub focused on regenerative agriculture and livestock with public-private participation integrate participation and focus on women's empowerment actions.	Map of stakeholders, register of instruments and defined operational mechanisms that guarantee the effective participation of women in the decision-making process.	Public-private Hub with Action Plan being implemented, with participation of at least 2 women's organizations At least 2 activities or measures focused on addressing gender gaps within the annual HUB Work Plan. At least 2 women's exchange activities every six months are developed to strengthen women's leadership and empowerment.	Administrative act formalizing the Hub Hub documents: by-laws, work plans, minutes of meetings, list of participants, reports of activities Annual Hub Work Plan Reports of exchange events and activities: Program and objectives and participating materials disaggregated by sex, indigenous status and other relevant socioeconomic aspects.	National, regional and local actors are willing to collaborate and coordinate actions to catalyze the transition. With participation and decision-making processes incorporating gender perspective in all proposed areas.	Project Team
Output 1.2.2 A national information platform for regenerative systems has been designed and implemented to manage	Project Indicator #8: National information platform designed and implemented to manage information, facilitate knowledge sharing	0, there is no national information platform that can cover regenerative agriculture and animal husbandry issues	The conceptual architecture and technological requirements of the information platform are in place, with interfaces relevant to different users.	Progress is being made in the construction of at least one module of the platform.	Platform installed on the information system of key institutions Platform design and	ODEPA, INDAP and other key actors are willing and ready to integrate and maintain the national regenerative system	Project Team, Executing Entities

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term goal	Final goal	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for collecting
information, facilitate knowledge sharing and awareness-building, and monitor results.	and awareness-building, and monitor results including disaggregate by sex, gender and sociocultural dimensions				operation report. Disaggregated reporting with gender and sociocultural information <Link to access the platform>	platform operational on institutional servers, ensuring long-term monitoring. They work in a coordinated and collaborative manner to develop and implement the platform.	
Component 2: Improved and increased funding deployed in support to regenerative agriculture and livestock farming							
Outcome 2.1. Increased availability of and access to financial services to support regenerative production, alongside the development and implementation of investment pathways through public-private collaboration have been promoted.	Project Indicator #9: Number of producers associated with value chains and business models for sustainably produced food have access to financial mechanisms disaggregated by sex.	0, there are no producers associated with value chains and food business models accessing financing or investment in regenerative agriculture and livestock because the mechanisms to be implemented by the project do not exist.	Registry of producers with potential, associated value chains and business models to be beneficiaries.	At least 8 producers associated with value chains and business models have access to financing instruments, of which 2 beneficiaries are women.	Documentary support from financial entities or producers associated with value chains and business models that access these instruments.	Producers have the information and conditions to access financial mechanisms and financial entities have integrated the financial mechanisms designed within the framework of the project.	Project Team
	Project Indicator #10: **Core GEF Indicator # 11** Number of people (disaggregated by sex), that benefit from financial mechanisms that promote regenerative practices. -	0, there are no financial mechanisms to promote regenerative practices	30% of final target number of people	665 people (266 women and 399 men) participate in financial mechanisms to promote regenerative practices.	Activity report Documentary support documents of beneficiaries from regenerative financial mechanisms	Producers have the information and conditions to access financial mechanisms, and financial entities have integrated the financial mechanisms designed within the framework of the project	Project Team Executing Entities

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term goal	Final goal	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for collecting
Output 2.1.1: Financial mechanisms with a public-private approach to support the transition to regenerative production have been designed and are being implemented in collaboration with the financial and insurance sectors, integrating a gender-responsive approach.	Project Indicator #11: Number of financial mechanisms (credits, insurance, bonds, subsidies) focused on regenerative production systems operating in the national market including gender and women empowerment criteria. -	0, there are currently no operational financial mechanisms in the national market focused on regenerative systems.	At least 2 mechanisms designed to focus on regenerative systems including gender and women empowerment criteria.	At least 2 mechanisms focused on regenerative systems including gender and women empowerment criteria are being implemented and articulated for their operationalization in the national market. A preferential subvention - within the financial mechanisms specifically aimed at regenerative production systems and enterprises managed by women.	Administrative acts of the public and private institutions that formalize the mechanisms Documentary support from financial institutions Public-Private Financial Mechanisms Report	Public and private actors from national banking and insurance companies work collaboratively with the support of public institutions for the development and testing of financial mechanisms ad hoc to regenerative systems.	Project Team Strategic partners
Output 2.1.2: A scaling-up plan for financial and insurance mechanisms, including a roadmap for adaptive management and the expansion to new financial actor has been developed and is being implemented.	Project Indicator #12: Number and type of institutions participating in the scaling-up plan, incorporating financial mechanisms to support the transition to regenerative systems integrating gender and women empowerment criteria. -	0, there are currently no public or private financial institutions that incorporate financial mechanisms for regenerative agriculture and/or livestock farming integrating gender and women empowerment criteria.	At least 2 public or private financial institutions incorporate financial mechanisms for regenerative agriculture and/or livestock farming integrating gender and women empowerment criteria.	At least 4 public or private financial institutions incorporate financial mechanisms for regenerative agriculture and/or livestock farming integrating gender and women empowerment criteria.	Collaboration agreement minutes Documentary support from financial institutions	Public and private actors from the national banking and insurance sectors work collaboratively with the support of public institutions to incorporate financial mechanisms through a scaling plan regenerative systems.	Project Team Strategic partners
Component 3: Environmental, social and economic benefits promoted through regenerative livestock farming, and agriculture, and integrated land management.							

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term goal	Final goal	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for collecting
Outcome 3.1: Regenerative approach is scaled up and amplified and regenerative practices are applied in the field through pilot initiatives.	Project Indicator #13 **Core GEF Indicator #4.1:** Area (hectares) of landscapes under improved practices benefiting biodiversity	0 ha of native forest area currently existing in pilot sites and affected by deforestation and degradation processes, with no protection actions under regenerative approaches.	Area of native forest in the pilot properties identified with a Regenerative Action Plan for its protection.	6,461 hectares of native forest, corresponding to non-protected areas, associated with the pilot sites have a completed Regenerative Action Plan.	Monitoring platform report Strategic Implementing Partners Report	Public institutional actors, private sector, academia, farmers and local communities, technicians, extensionists and civil servants are committed, involved and participate actively in the implementation, monitoring and dissemination of results and tools to promote the transition to regenerative systems in an effective manner.	Project Team Strategic Partners
	Project Indicator #14 **Core GEF Indicator #4.3:** Surface area (hectares) under sustainable land management in productive systems	0 hectares, at least 2 pilot sites have incipient actions in regenerative practices, but there are no sites that comply with a standardized regenerative approach (as defined in Output 1.1.2).	Total surface area of the pilot intervention sites characterized	20,048 hectares of pasture and perennial crops, corresponding to livestock, fruit orchards, vineyards and olive groves included in the pilot sites with completed action plans.	Documents associated with the property baseline Regenerative Action Plan Monitoring platform report Strategic Implementing Partners Report		Project Team Strategic Partners
	Project Indicator #15 **Core GEF Indicator #3.1:** - Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration (cropland/pasture)	To be defined in implementation	Total surface area of the pilot intervention sites characterized	313 hectares of pasture and perennial crops, corresponding to livestock, fruit orchards, vineyards and olive groves included in the pilot sites with measures to address the degradation been implemented	Documents associated with the property baseline Regenerative Action Plan Monitoring platform report		Project Team Strategic Partners

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term goal	Final goal	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for collecting
					Strategic Implementing Partners Report		
	Project Indicator #16 **Core Indicator GEF #6. Mitigated GHG emissions (tons of CO2e)**	Without project scenario: emission (source) of -9,298 tCO2e as gross flows without project during the entire analysis period (20 years).	NEXT tool applied and carbon mitigation potential estimated for all pilot sites.	Total estimated mitigation (sink) of 1.871.247 tCO2-eq (1.369.596 direct + 501.651 indirect) as gross fluxes with project over the entire analysis period (20 years).	NEXT Tool Calculation Report		Project Team
	Project Indicator #17: **Core GEF Indicator # 11** Number of people directly benefited from the implementation of the eight pilots, pilot scaling up strategy and commercialization activities of regenerative production systems - -	0, people directly benefited from the eight regenerative production system pilot projects pilot scaling up strategy and commercialization activities because they are not yet established.	30% of final target number of people	400 people (160 women and 240 men) will directly benefit from the implementation of the eight pilots of regenerative production systems, pilot scaling up strategy and commercialization activities of regenerative production systems	Baseline information of each participating farm Register of beneficiaries (pilot, scaling up strategy and commercialization activities) disaggregated by sex, indigenous status and other relevant socioeconomic aspects.	Beneficiaries, including families and workers, actively participate in the implementation of regenerative practices in farm management, scaling up strategy and commercialization activities demonstrate interest in strengthening their knowledge and skills.	Project Team, Beneficiaries Strategic partners
Output 3.1.1: Pilot farms with regenerative	Project Indicator #18: Number of pilots with implemented	0, there are no action plans for agriculture and	All eight pilot areas have defined impact regenerative indicators by	The eight pilot have Regenerative Action Plans being	Regenerative indicators definition	Public and private stakeholders actively participate in	Project Team

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term goal	Final goal	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for collecting
production systems are under implementation and being monitored using environmental, social and economic indicators to generate evidence regarding climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services and landscape sustainability and restoration.	regenerative agricultural and livestock systems integrate gender and social criteria <u>Project Indicator #19:</u> Set of indicators established to assess the impact of systems monitored throughout the project, including gender criteria.	regenerative livestock farming associated with any of the pilot items. 0, There are no defined indicators to evaluate the impact of the systems.	participatory workshops including 1 workshop focused in women and 1 in indigenous people At least, 1 indicator defined to monitoring women empowerment impacts The eight pilot have a baseline and participatory diagnosis, with gender approach, focused on the elaboration of the Regenerative Action Plan.	implemented, integrate gender and social criteria. All eight pilot have been monitoring with impact evaluation indicators, including women empowerment indicator 8 practical technical guides developed for transition to regeneration associated with the piloted subsector 1 cross-cutting practical guide focused on regeneration and equity in production systems and value chain.	workshop report Document associated with Regenerative Action Plans of each pilot, including design, implementation and monitoring activities. Technical reports from implementing partners Documented Technical Guides *'Regeneration and Equity in Value Chains: A Gender and Local Knowledge Approach' prepared and disseminated.*	the elaboration of action plans for regenerative agriculture and livestock farming and collaborate in their implementation, monitoring and evaluation.	Strategic partners
<u>Output 3.1.2</u> A scaling-up strategy for each agricultural subsector, value chain and landscape	<u>Project Indicator #20:</u> Participatory scaling-up strategy developed for each agricultural subsector with a	0, there is no a participatory scaling strategy with a regenerative approach for each	Four pilot subsector have designed scaling-up initiatives in place in a participatory manner with effective	The eight pilot subsector have scaling-up initiatives under implementation and disseminate	Document of participatory diagnosis by subsector and value chain with a gender approach with emphasis on	Public and private actors committed and working in coordination to develop demonstrative actions,	Project Team Strategic partners

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term goal	Final goal	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for collecting
approach informed by the results of pilot initiatives, has been developed with a gender and participatory approach, providing key inputs for updating public policy instruments (1.1.2).	gender-responsive approach Number of stakeholders (at least 1 women org by sector) in participator design activities	agricultural subsector with a gender in value chain approach	involvement of key stakeholders and representation of women, indigenous people and peasant and indigenous family farming Participatory diagnosis of value chains with a gender and regenerative approach in pilots according to industries and sector.	the scaling strategy to key stakeholders linked to the subsectors and value chain (financial sector, academia and research, markets, NGOs, among others), with a gender and intercultural approach	Peasant and Indigenous family farming and local communities. Record of key stakeholder participation, including participation of women's representatives Document associated with the Participatory Scaling-up Strategy	disseminate best practices, indicators and results of the implementation of regenerative production systems.	
Outcome 3.2: Commercialization of products from regenerative systems strengthened through innovative actions, prioritizing smallholder farmers, integrating a gender and intercultural approach.	Project Indicator #21 No. of regenerative products elaborated by peasant and indigenous family farming and small entrepreneurs enhance their commercialization, highlight the role of women and rural communities	0, there are no regenerative products whose commercialization will be enhanced	At least 2 regenerative products have implemented strategic actions to boost their commercialization highlight the role of women and rural communities	At least 4 regenerative products are implementing strategic actions to boost their commercialization highlight the role of women and rural communities	Strategic action plan designed	Actors in the value chain of prioritized regenerative products are actively involved and participate in initiatives to promote the commercialization of regenerative products.	Project Team
Output 3.2.1 Market barriers in the commercialization chain for key retail types and	Project Indicator #22 No. of regenerative products with market analysis and action plan to address barriers, targeting actions for peasant and	0, no market barriers analysis for key regenerative products exists with targeted actions for peasant and	Market barrier analysis for 4 regenerative products developed, with targeted actions for peasant and indigenous family farming, small	Action Plan designed and validated with strategic stakeholders is being piloted to address barriers in 4	Market barrier analysis Document for 4 regenerative products, with a gender and	Public and private sector actors in the value chain of prioritized regenerative products collaborate and participate in	Project Team

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term goal	Final goal	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for collecting
prioritized regenerative products have been identified and an action plan to address such barriers has been designed and piloted in collaboration with retailers.	indigenous family farming, small entrepreneurs and women	indigenous family farming, small entrepreneurs and women	entrepreneurs and opportunities for women empowerment	regenerative products At least 1 Action focused on capacity building for Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming producers and value chain retailers and at least one action for women empowerment in commercialization and marketing techniques for regenerative products. At least 1 Pilot of on regenerative commercialization innovative models focused on Peasant and Indigenous Family producers and value chain retailers is being implemented At least 1 Pilot of regenerative commercialization innovative models	intercultural approach Analysis Document of programs and initiatives supported by INDAP Document with Gender analysis of enabling conditions and business model for women's economic empowerment in regenerative value chains designed and validated with strategic stakeholders (Action Plan) Document of actions to address the gaps, with targeted actions for peasant and indigenous family farming, small entrepreneurs and women, including the pilot on regenerative commercialization innovative models (Action Plan) Positioning strategy	the diagnosis of the regenerative products market.	

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term goal	Final goal	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for collecting
				integrate actions for women empowerment is being piloted At least 1 Positioning strategy for regenerative agricultural and livestock products is being implemented	document for regenerative agricultural and livestock products acknowledging women producers and/or those who form part of the value chain.		
Output 3.2.2 Marketing strategy designed and being implemented to promote de consumption of prioritized regenerative products with emphasis on Family Farming, incorporating a gender-responsive and intercultural approach.	Project Indicator #23 No. of strategic lines of action are designed and being implemented (branding, digital and traditional campaigns, educational content, and collaborations with retailers and farmers, etc.) with gender and social criteria	0%, there is no commercialization strategy for prioritized regenerative products (branding, digital and traditional campaigns, educational content, and collaborations with retailers and farmers, etc.)	Design and validation of 2 strategic action lines	Design and validation of 4 strategic lines of action, and at least 2 strategic lines of action under implementation. At least 1 women's organization or network by sector and 2 organizations of peasant and indigenous family farming and small entrepreneurs strengthened their capacities for negotiation, marketing and innovation	Marketing strategy document for prioritized regenerative products Register of commercialization and marketing workshops for women producers and entrepreneurs associated with prioritized regenerative products Commercial distinction of prioritized regenerative products (seals, standard certification, etc.)	Actors in the value chain of prioritized regenerative products with the support of public institutions collaborate and participate in the design and implementation of actions to improve the commercialization of regenerative products.	Project Team

<table>
<tr><th>Results chain</th><th>Indicators</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Medium-term goal</th><th>Final goal</th><th>Means of verification</th><th>Assumptions</th><th>Responsible for collecting</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">Component 4. Transition to evidence-based, adaptively managed regenerative livestock farming and agriculture.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Outcome 4.1:

Knowledge and lessons learned on Chilean regenerative agricultural and livestock systems is increased and effectively transferred and disseminated to key stakeholders, in coordination with the Integrated Food Systems Program (FSIP-GEF).</td><td>Project Indicator #24

Percentage (%) increase in the capacity of the technical professionals involved, as measured by KAP survey</td><td>Knowledge at the technical level is limited with respect to regenerative agriculture and animal husbandry approaches.

KAP baseline survey results

K: Knowledge

A: Skills

P: Practices

<table><tr><td>item</td><td>General score</td></tr><tr><td>K</td><td>2.925 (MU)</td></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>3.325 (MS)</td></tr><tr><td>P</td><td>1.775 (U)</td></tr></table>
MS=Moderately Satisfactory

MU= Moderately Unsatisfactory

U= Unsatisfactory</td><td>20% increase in technical knowledge, skills and practices of farmers, technicians and extensionists</td><td>50% increase in technical knowledge, skills and practices of farmers, technical and extensionist</td><td>Report with the results of the mid-term and end-of-project surveys

Register of participants by year and location disaggregated by sex</td><td>The capacities created based on methodologies relevant to the target audiences, including the gender approach, translate into changes in agricultural and livestock systems practices.</td><td>Project Team

Strategic partners</td></tr>
<tr><td>Project Indicator #25

Number of instances (FSIP, congresses, fairs, seminars, webinars, technical tours, field schools, demonstration plots, etc.) carried out at national and international levels, highlighting gender equality, women's empowerment and</td><td>0, there are incipient instances, but they are not disseminated at the level of all key actors.</td><td>At least one national and one international instance organized and implemented by the project. Representation of the project in regional and global instances coordinated by FSIP.</td><td>At least 3 national and 2 international instances organized and implemented by the project Representation of the project in regional and global instances coordinated by FSIP with dissemination of results on</td><td>Register of participants by year and location disaggregated by gender

Audiovisual record and attendance lists</td><td>The project partners are committed to widely disseminate the knowledge and benefits of regenerative practices, communicating their scope to local, regional and national stakeholders,</td><td>Project Team</td></tr>
</table>

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term goal	Final goal	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for collecting
	sociocultural sensitivity			gender equality, women's empowerment and sociocultural sensitivity	Attendance record at regional and global FSIP events	with the objective of promoting the adoption and installation of approaches that guarantee their long-term sustainability.	
Output 4.1.1: A national training program specializing in regenerative agriculture and livestock farming has been designed and implemented, featuring a continuous learning approach. The program targets farmers, technicians, and public officials and includes the development of academic training modules for universities and/or technical training centers, all framed within a gender-responsive and intercultural approach.	Project Indicator #26: **Core GEF Indicator # 11** Number of people (disaggregated by sex and target group), trained by the national regenerative program incorporates the technical, social and gender dimensions	0%, capacities in regenerative issues are low because they are not addressed in current training courses	30% of final target number of people (332 people, 133 women and 199 men) are participating in training programs for farmers and professionals that incorporates the technical, social and gender dimensions National Training Program designed, with an specific module for gender and intercultural integration in regenerative transformation (Gender Action Plan)	1,105 people (442 women and 663 men) are participating in training programs for farmers and professionals (1,065 at the regional level and 40 at the national level)	Design and of the National Training Program (Target group, trainers, subject matter/modules, methodologies, activities, gender and intercultural approach, etc.) Annual Activity Report of the National Training Program, including registry of participants by year and locality, disaggregated by sex and other relevant socioeconomic aspects on National Training Program Evaluation survey	There is interest in participating in the training for men and women farmers, technicians, extensionists and officials, considering the enabling conditions to facilitate their participation.	Project Team Strategic partners

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term goal	Final goal	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for collecting
					Audiovisual record, attendance lists and training program with a module related to gender equity and intercultural issues.		
Output 4.1.2: Toolkit for disseminating and exchanging best practices and lessons learned to facilitate the replication and scaling up of project results has been developed and implemented. This includes a knowledge management plan, publications, experience-sharing platforms, all incorporating a gender-responsive and culturally relevant approach.	Project Indicator #27 Number of tools set elaborated (knowledge management plan, publications, exchange of experiences, among others), integrate gender and cultural sensitive approach	0 - There are no tools such as knowledge management plan, publications, exchange of experiences to facilitate the replication and scaling up of project results	Knowledge Management Plan, with a gender and cultural sensitive approach, designed and validated with key stakeholders.	Knowledge Management Plan being implemented based on thematic modules under methodologies adapted to target audiences, with a gender-sensitive and intercultural approach.	Knowledge Management Plan Document design and reports Records of participants, materials, with disaggregated by sex data, others. Technical and scientific Publications (journals and newsletters) as well as to the general public (websites, social networks) Annual Project Implementation Review Report (IRAEP) Project Progress Reports (PPR)	Project partners maintain commitment to systematic documentation and sharing of implementation experiences, enabling effective knowledge capture and dissemination of lessons learned	Project Team

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term goal	Final goal	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for collecting
			4 documents and publications systematizing experiences and lessons learned disseminated (incorporating the gender and cultural relevance approach) Experience Sharing Plan designed and validated with key stakeholders	At least 8 documents and publications systematizing experiences and lessons learned (incorporating the gender approach and cultural relevance) disseminated, of which 2 of them integrates regenerative local practices with peasant and indigenous family farming women's leadership and leadership in trade associations of prioritized sectors. 2 activities for the exchange of experiences carried out with the participation of key stakeholders (public-private) of at least 40% of women with	Documentaries on experiences and lessons learned (on topics such as financing, marketing, innovation and productive practices, among others) Reports of exchange events and activities: Program and objectives and participating materials disaggregated by sex		

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term goal	Final goal	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for collecting
				at least 1 specific workshop for women on gender equity and woman empowerment At least 4 capsules designed on good practices on gender, inclusion and intercultural issues and good practices of regenerative enterprises and peasant and indigenous family farming (on topics such as women's leadership, access to financial resources, regenerative local and farmer knowledge, etc.).			
Output 4.1.3: A national communication and dissemination campaign, including an advocacy strategy at the subnational level, has been designed and launched to promote project results, institutionalization and sustainability, in alignment	Project Indicator #28 - Communication Strategy and advocacy plans are designed and implemented with gender and intercultural approach and specific action to foster women empowerment.	0.There is no communication strategy and advocacy plan neither communication and dissemination campaign in the country focused on regenerative systems, elaborated to disseminate and raise awareness on regenerative agriculture and livestock issues with	Communication Strategy of the project and Advocacy Plan with a gender and intercultural approach, are designed and validated with key stakeholders	Communication Strategy of the project are being implemented highlighting women empowerment and Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming	Communications Strategy Document Annual communications reports, including events, products and materials developed, Communication materials along with	Key stakeholders demonstrate sustained interest in learning about the multiple benefits and importance of regenerative systems as an effective approach to sustainable practices across productive sectors	Project Team

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term goal	Final goal	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for collecting
with and supported by the FSIP.	-	gender and intercultural approach and specific action to foster women empowerment.	Advocacy Plan for the sustainability and scalability of project results and lessons learned, designed and agreed upon with the executing partners (ODEPA and INDAP) and key stakeholders.	Advocacy Plan for the sustainability and scalability of results and lessons learned from the project being	online and social media campaigns (capsules, bulletins, among others.) and exchange activities focused on local regenerative practices led by Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming women and leadership businesswomen in the prioritized sectors Press (National and local) Advocacy Plan for the sustainability and scalability Document Annual Project Implementation Review Report (IRAEP)		

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term goal	Final goal	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for collecting
	% progress achieved in the implementation of the communications and dissemination campaign and an advocacy plan,		Communications and dissemination campaign designed and at least 30% of the campaign has been carried out	implemented. Communications campaign 100% completed	Project Progress Reports (PPR)		
5.1 M&E Monitoring, evaluation and learning implemented for adaptive management and delivery of measurable and verifiable outcomes	Project Indicator #29 - % of progress achieved in the execution of the project	Not applicable	35%	100%	Quarterly reports, Operational plan, Tracking system, PIRS, PPR, Intermediate evaluation, Final evaluation	The project partners are willing to support the monitoring, evaluation and adaptive management of the project in order to meet the proposed results and objectives of the FSIP program.	Project Team M&E Specialist

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Medium-term goal	Final goal	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for collecting
5.1.1 A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system for the project has been designed and implemented, clearly defining expected results, timelines, and confirmation methods through objective indicators and reliable means of verification.	Project Indicator #30: Project results framework with outcome and output indicators, baseline and targets, with disaggregated data by sex and specific indicators of the gender approach (GAP indicators) incorporated in the management and actions of the project.	Not applicable	Eight progress reports (5 IPP and 3 IRAEP), including gender and cultural relevance considerations. 40% of the budget earmarked for gender actions correctly utilized	Fifteen progress reports (10 IPP and 5 IRAEP), including gender and cultural relevance considerations. 100% Budget allocated to gender actions correctly used	IPP / IRAEP Report on progress include sex disaggregated data, GAP indicators and measures Report on lessons learned and challenges regarding gender mainstreaming	Project M&E system in place, including activity tracking, mechanisms for verifying compliance with outcome and output indicators, and M&E responsibilities, timelines and budgets.	Project Team M&E Specialist
5.1.2 Mid-term review and final evaluation conducted with the objective of constructively informing improvements and guiding project implementation, sustainability considerations, and the application of adaptive measures where needed.	Project Indicator #31: 1 mid-term review and 1 final evaluation including Gender Action Plan	Not applicable	1 Mid-term review report	1 Final evaluation report	Mid-term review report, including progress on Gender Action Plan Final evaluation report, including evaluation on Gender Action Plan	The results of the Mid-Term Review and Final Evaluation are used to review the progress of the project and define corrective actions to achieve the results and objective.	Project Team M&E Specialist

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

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

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
National coordinator and technical specialist	39,600.00	38,520.66	3,637.40
Social and Gender Specialist	21,600.00	19,864.72	
Consultant Project Specialist		3,633.71	
Environmental and GIS Specialist	22,500.00	21,318.80	
Regenerative agriculture and livestock Specialist		12,520.63	
Rural Development and Sustainable Agriculture Support Specialist	12,600.00	15,000.00	
Financial and procurement Consultant	2,500.00	9,500.00	
Planning and monitoring consultant		8,000.00	
Communications specialist	1,000.00	5,000.00	
Translation	7,000.00		
International GEF design expert	22,500.00	3,802.20	
GHG specialist	3,500.00		
Field Visits (Information gathering, meetings and FPIC)	11,200.00	2,729.63	
Community of Practice preliminary discussions		2,636.77	
Car rental			1,995.73
Workshops and technical meetings (executing agencies and stakeholders)	5,000.00	839.75	1,000.00
Printing and copying services	1,000.00		
Total	**6,000.00**	**839.75**	**2,995.73**

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Carlos Letelier farm	-35,76433	-71,43285	

Location Description:

Colbún (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

Meat and dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Alberto Fehlandt farm	-39,71887	-72,88078	

Location Description:

Máfil (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Meat and dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Alejandro Monjes farm	-40,50848	-72,77702	

Location Description:

Río Bueno (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Meat and dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Elvis Ross Farm	-42,01006	-73,90591	

Location Description:

Ancud (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Meat and dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Juan Huentelican farm	-42,01009	-73,90796	

Location Description:

Ancud (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Meat and dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID

Nancy Acuña farm	-45,35291	-71,99518	

Location Description:

Coihayque (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Meat and dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Horacio Aguilar farm	-45,21682	-71,72689	

Location Description:

Coihayque (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Meat and dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Raul Yañez farm	-34,28158	-71,75651	

Location Description:

Marchigue (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Meat and dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nelson Prado farm	-34,06931	-71,70546	

Location Description:

Litueche (third-order administrative division) -

Activity Description:

Meat and dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tamel Aike INIA farm	-45,76047	-72,05457	

Location Description:

Coihayque (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Meat pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Las Golondrinas farm	-45,64004	-72,13672	

Location Description:

Coihayque (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Meat pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Lago Frio (Marc Till Schafer) farm	-45,70078	-71,96181	

Location Description:

Coihayque (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Meat pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Crucero Viejo farm (Alejandro Schilling)	-40,89111	-73,35286	

Location Description:

Purranque (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ricardo Nannig farm	-40,72950	-72,86419	

Location Description:

Osorno (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

Dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Soc. El Naranjo farm (Jorge Mancilla)	-40,87444	-73,00269	

Location Description:

Purranque (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Max Stabb farm	-40,68444	-72,56833	

Location Description:

Puyehue (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Elizabeth Silva farm	-40,56916	-72,75861	

Location Description:

Rio Bueno (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Hector Hernandez farm	-40,65905	-72,62055	

Location Description:

Rio Bueno (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Sandra Ríos farm	-40,40002	-72,73413	

Location Description:

Rio Bueno (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Puduhue farm	-42,02733	-73,86602	

Location Description:

Ancud (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Marcelo Droppelmann farm	-40,98858	-73,15580	

Location Description:

Frutillar (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gregorio Apablaza farm	-41,34169	-73,58013	

Location Description:

Los Muermos (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
INIA Remehue farm (Regional Center)	-40,52027	-73,0684	

Location Description:

Osorno (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Melanie Siegel farm	-41,8825	-73,73146	

Location Description:

Ancud (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Garcés Silva Vineyard farm	-33,68311	-71,50285	

Location Description:

San Antonio (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Vineyards pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Viña Montes farm (Fundo El Arcangel)	-34,34233	-71,660194	

Location Description:

Marchigue (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Vineyards pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Viña Montes farm (La Finca de Apalta)	-34,61115	-71,26851	

Location Description:

Santa Cruz (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Vineyards pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Viña Rebellin farm	-39,73029	-73,20006	

Location Description:

Valdivia (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Vineyards pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Emiliana Vineyard farm	-35,59076	-71,84941	

Location Description:

San Javier (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Vineyards pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Río Negro farm	-30,68957	-71,39771	

Location Description:

Ovalle (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Olive groves pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Olivos de Casuto farm	-31,86069	-71,43965	

Location Description:

Los Vilos (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Olive groves pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Izaro Agricultural farm	-33,22771	-71,35854	

Location Description:

Casablanca (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Olive pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Deleyda farm	-34,52193	-71,67467	

Location Description:

Pumanque (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Olive groves pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Siracusa Agroindustrial farm	-35,14594	-71,63481	

Location Description:

Villa Pratt (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Olive groves pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Agropacal farm (Fundo La Patagua)	-35,32104	-71,76203	

Location Description:

Pencahue (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Fruit orchards pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Agropacal farm (Fundo El Arenal)	-35,88479	-72,10804	

Location Description:

Cauquenes (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Fruit orchards pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Agropacal farm (San Juan Estate)	-35,80241	-72,02877	

Location Description:

Cauquenes (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Fruit orchards pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Agropacal farm (Fundo San Luis)	-36,08746	-72,30529	

Location Description:

Cauquenes (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Fruit orchards pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID

Agropacal farm (Fundo El Aromo)	-35,48809	-71,50610	

Location Description:

San Clemente (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Fruit orchards pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Agropacal farm (San Carlos Estate)	-35,50943	-71,48010	

Location Description:

San Clemente (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Fruit orchards pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Agropacal farm (El Llano Estate)	-35,48809	-71,50610	

Location Description:

San Clemente (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Fruit orchards pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Hacienda Quillayes farm	-35,09111	-71,47901	

Location Description:

Sagrada Familia (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Fruit orchards pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Concha y Toro Vineyard farm	-35,62072	-71,8472	

Location Description:

San Javier (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Fruit orchards pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Bouchon Estate - Family Wines farm	-35,57937	-71,97982	

Location Description:

San Javier (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Fruit orchards pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
CHR Agricultural Society farm	-35,51173	-71,85705	

Location Description:

San Javier (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Fruit orchards pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
INIA Quilamapau Farm (Experimental Rice Field)	-36,40798	-72,00734	

Location Description:

San Carlos (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Rice pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jorge Hormazabal Lupallante farm	-35,83287	-71,70512	

Location Description:

Linares (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Rice pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Patricio Toledo Contreras farm	-36,32181	-71,99815	

Location Description:

San Carlos (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Rice pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Eliana Schmidt farm	-41,08716	-73.09563	8,261,382

Location Description:

Frutillar (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Alex Wulf farm	-41.39804	-73.58258	8,261,420

Location Description:

Los Muermos (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Dairy pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Vegetable farms (TAS Program)	-37,76905	-72,79543	8,261,199

Location Description:

Angol (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Vegetable pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Vegetable farms (TAS Program)	-37,98315	-72,79682	8,261,359

Location Description:

Los Sauces (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Vegetable pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Vegetable farms (TAS Program)	-38,01213	-73,05044	8,261,392

Location Description:

Purén (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Vegetable pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Vegetable farms (TAS Program)	-37,71779	-72,5757	8,261,388

Location Description:

Renaico (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Vegetable pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Vegetable farms (TAS Program)	-38,54317	-72,28936	8,261,368

Location Description:

Lautaro (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Vegetable pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Vegetable farms (TAS Program)	-38,42834	-72,43653	8,261,307

Location Description:

Perquenco (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Vegetable pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Vegetable farms (TAS Program)	-38,7047	-72,1136	8,261,385

Location Description:

Vilcún (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Vegetable pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Vegetable farms (TAS Program)	-38,94959	-72,57581	8,261,381

Location Description:

Freire (third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Vegetable pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Vegetable farms (TAS Program)	-39,17173	-72,66922	8,261,403

Location Description:

Gorbea third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Vegetable pilot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Vegetable farms (TAS Program)	-39,10496	-72,90194	8,261,373

Location Description:

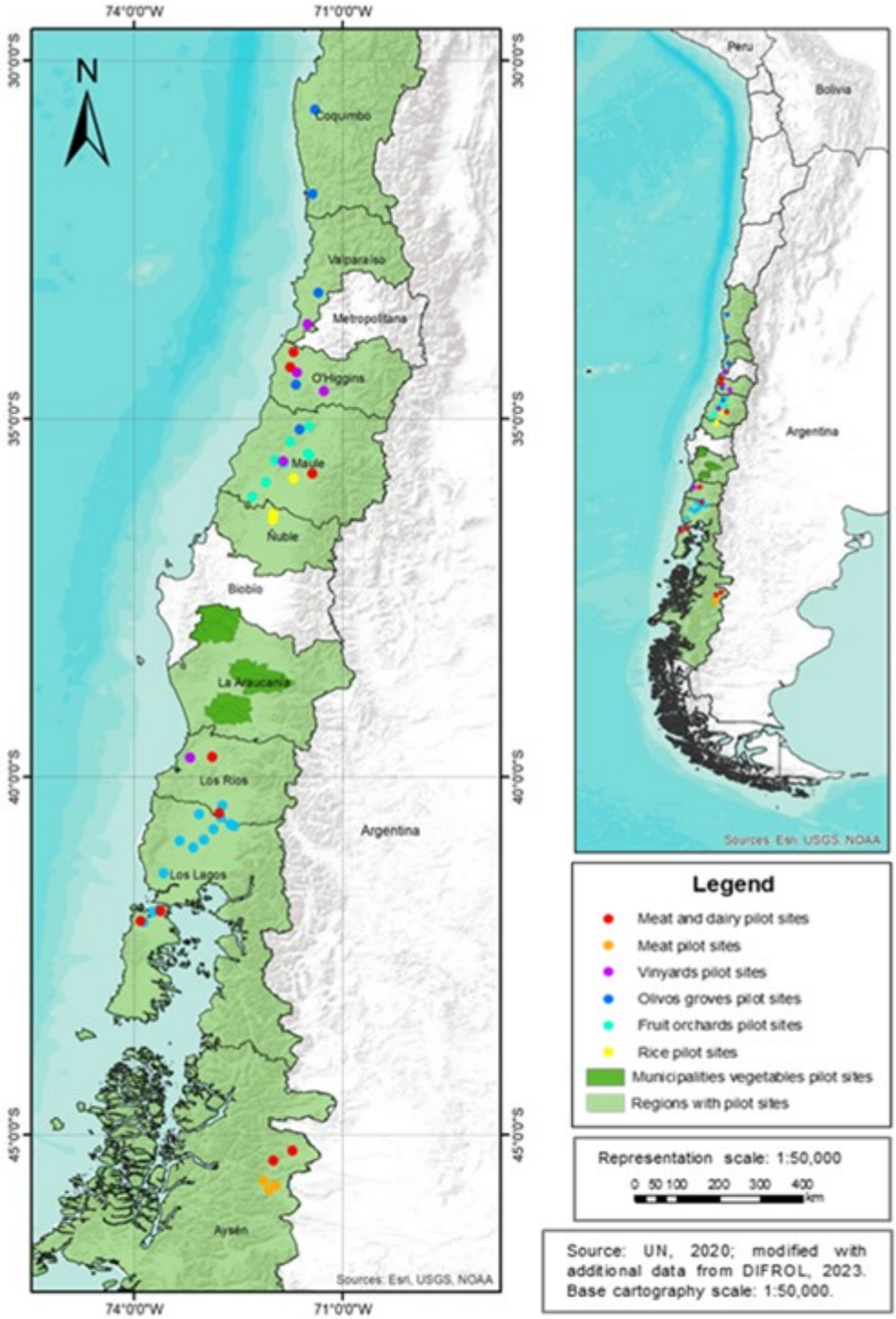
Pitrufquén third-order administrative division)

Activity Description:

- Vegetable pilot

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

The project will implement and monitor regenerative farming systems across eight pilot areas, encompassing at least 40 agricultural and livestock farms distributed between the regions of Coquimbo and Aysén (Figure 1).



In the Meat and Dairy Pilot, regenerative grazing planning will be implemented on nine farms belonging to small-scale cattle and sheep producers participating in INDAP programs across the regions of O'Higgins,

Maule, Los Ríos, Los Lagos, and Aysén. The Meat Pilot, to be carried out on three farms associated with INIA Tamel Aike in Aysén, will focus on implementing innovative and demonstrative practices for the sustainable management of cattle and sheep, aiming to generate measurable outcomes in soil health, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity. Meanwhile, the Dairy Pilot will integrate grazing planning and revise the fresh milk payment scheme employed by Nestlé, incorporating incentives for producers adopting regenerative practices. This initiative is designed to benefit cattle producers of all scales—small, medium, and large—in the Los Ríos and Los Lagos regions.

The Vineyards and Olive Pilots will integrate the use of native vegetation covers, sheep grazing in crops, and green manure applications. The Vineyard Pilot will encompass five farms located in the regions of Valparaíso, O'Higgins, Maule, and Los Ríos, while the Olive Pilot will be implemented in five olive oil enterprises in the regions of Coquimbo, Valparaíso, O'Higgins, and Maule. The Fruit Pilot will test a financing model based on performance indicators derived from the adoption of a suite of regenerative practices. These practices include the use of cover crops, flower strips, mulch, organic amendments, soil-beneficial microorganisms, incorporation of native species, and biodiversity protection. The pilot will involve 11 farms in the Maule Region, generating evidence to support the model.

The Rice Pilot, in collaboration with INIA Quilamapu, will promote the adoption of Rice Intensification Systems (RIS) to replace traditional flooding methods on three farms in the Ñuble and Maule regions.
Finally, the Vegetable Pilot will focus on defining regenerative criteria for integration into INDAP's Transition to Sustainable Agriculture Program (TAS). It will also aim to enhance market access and marketing channels by implementing and monitoring regenerative practices on demonstration farms within TAS Operational Units in the Araucanía Region. These farms, located in the municipalities of Angol, Los Sauces, Purén, Renaico, Lautaro, Perquenco, Vilcún, Freire, Gorbea, and Pitrufquén, will be identified during the GEF project's implementation phase.

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

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

Title
11220 Chile FSIP Annex F-2 Indigenous People Plan 04Feb25
11220 FSIP Chile Annex F
11220 Chile FSIP Full ES Risk Screening checklist 04Feb25
11220 Chile FSIP Annex F Environmental and Social Safeguards 04Feb25

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

	Component 1		Component 2	Component 3		Component 4				
FAO Cost Category	**1.1**	**1.2**	**2.1**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**4.1**	**M&E**	**PMC**	**Total GEF**	**Responsible Entity**
Chief technical advisor	20,000	20,000	10,800	19,400	19,000	20,000		130,800	240,000	ODEPA
Technnical Assistant	12,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000		50,000	120,000	ODEPA
Social Specialist in Gender and Indigenous Peoples	12,000	12,000	12,000	36,000	24,000	24,000			120,000	ODEPA
Regenerative Agriculture Specialist	17,400	17,400	34,800	52,200	34,800	17,400			174,000	ODEPA
Regenerative Livestock Specialist	17,400	17,400	34,800	52,200	34,800	17,400			174,000	ODEPA
Agriculture facilitator (fruit crops)	10,800	10,800	10,800	43,200	21,600	10,800			108,000	ODEPA
Agricultural facilitator (other crops)	10,800	10,800	10,800	43,200	21,600	10,800			108,000	ODEPA
Livestock facilitator (dairy)	10,800	10,800	10,800	43,200	21,600	10,800			108,000	ODEPA
Livestock facilitator (beef)	10,800	10,800	10,800	43,200	21,600	10,800			108,000	ODEPA
Administrative support	0	0	0	0	0	0		60,000	60,000	ODEPA
Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,000		60,000	ODEPA
Communications Manager	29,000	14,500	29,000	29,000	29,000	14,500			145,000	ODEPA
Output 1.1.1 Design and implementation of a Public-Private Governance Model	30,000	0	0	0	0	0			30,000	ODEPA
Output 1.1.1 y 3.1.1 Design process of public policy indicators and pilots	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0			60,000	ODEPA
Output 2.1.1.y 2.1.2 Articulation and management of escalation with financial institutions	0	0	110,000	0	0	0			110,000	ODEPA
Output 2.1.2 Studies and development of financial mechanisms and scaling plan	0	0	80,000	0	0	0			80,000	ODEPA
Output 4.1.1 Design of training program and articulation with academic institutions	0	0	0	0	0	50,000			50,000	ODEPA
Output 4.1.1 Design and implementation of measurement tools (DSC, CAP surveys)	20,000	0	0	10,000	0	10,000			40,000	ODEPA
Sub-total national Consultants	231,000	134,500	366,600	413,600	240,000	208,500	60,000	240,800	1,895,000	
5013 Sub-total consultants	231,000	134,500	366,600	413,600	240,000	208,500	60,000	240,800	1,895,000	
5650 Contracts										
Output 1.1.2. Support for SBAP instruments (economic and technical) incorporating a regenerative approach - Certification	61,857	0	0	0	0	0			61,857	ODEPA
Output 1.2.2 Conceptual architecture platform	0	50,000	0	0	0	0			50,000	ODEPA

Output 1.2.2 Platform modules implementation	0	150,000	0	0	0	0			150,000	ODEPA
Output 3.1.1 NEXT tool application measurement mitigation	0	0	0	48,000	0	0			48,000	ODEPA
Output 3.1.1 Olive pilot implementation (IEB- *Instituto de Ecología & Biodiversidad*)	0	0	0	270,000	0	0			270,000	ODEPA
Output 3.1.1 Vineyard pilot implementation (IEB)	0	0	0	270,000	0	0			270,000	ODEPA
Output 3.1.1 Fruit trees pilot implementation (WWF)	0	0	0	200,000	0	0			200,000	ODEPA
Output 3.1.1 Milk/Beef pilot implmentation (INDAP)	0	0	0	300,000	0	0			300,000	ODEPA
Output 3.1.1 Milk pilot implementation (INIA)	0	0	0	250,000	0	0			250,000	ODEPA
Output 3.1.1 Beef pilot implementation (INIA)	0	0	0	250,000	0	0			250,000	ODEPA
Output 3.1.1 Cereals pilot implementation (INIA)	0	0	0	150,000	0	0			150,000	ODEPA
Output 3.1.1 Vegetable pilot implementation (INIA)	0	0	0	100,000	0	0			100,000	ODEPA
Output 3.2.1 In-depth analysis of the enabling conditions of the regenerative products market	0	0	0	0	50,000	0			50,000	ODEPA
Output 3.2.2 Implementation of enabling actions to catalyze the commercialization of regenerative products and pilot commercialization models	0	0	0	0	200,000	0			200,000	ODEPA
Output 3.2.1 Strategic positioning of regenerative agriculture and livestock products	0	0	0	0	150,000	0			150,000	ODEPA
Output 4.1.2 Communications strategy and knowledge management **update**, linked to the FSIP	0	0	0	0	0	30,000			30,000	ODEPA
Output 4.1.1 y 4.1.2 Implementation of training program (e-learning courses, face-to-face courses) linked to the FSIP	0	0	0	0	0	250,000			250,000	ODEPA
Mid-term Review, translation costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000		50,000	FAO
Terminal Evaluation, translation costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,000		60,000	FAO
Terminal report	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,550		6,550	FAO
5650 Sub-total Contracts	61,857	200,000	0	1,838,000	400,000	280,000	116,550	0	2,896,407	
5021 Travel										
International travel- Participation in FSIP's community of practice and Global Coordination Practice Activities (Hubs collaboration)	26,500	26,500	26,500			125,500			205,000	ODEPA
National travel	30,540	30,540	46,080	46,080	46,080	46,080			245,400	ODEPA
Travel for training/workshops and meetings	35,540	35,540	51,080	51,080	41,080	46,080			260,400	ODEPA
5021 Sub-total travel	97,580	97,580	128,660	102,160	92,160	222,660	0	0	740,800	

5023 Training										
Output 4.1.2 Knowledge transfer activities, including FSIP activities and Hubs collaboration	0	0	0	0	0	80,000			80,000	ODEPA
Inception Workshop	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000		7,000	ODEPA
Final Workshop	0	0	0	0	0	7,000			7,000	ODEPA
PSC Annual coordination workshops	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000		15,000	ODEPA
5023 Sub-total training	0	0	0	0	0	87,000	22,000	0	109,000	
5024 Expendable procurement										
Preparation of communication strategy materials (Activity 4.1.1.2)	0	0	0	0	0	130,000			130,000	ODEPA
5024 Sub-total expendable procurement	0	0	0	0	0	130,000	0	0	130,000	
6100 Non-expendable procurement										
Technology equipment for project team (Computers, cameras, etc)	40,000	0	60,000	0	0	0			100,000	ODEPA
Technological equipment for monitoring instruments (8 pilots)					75,000	0			75,000	ODEPA
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement	40,000	0	60,000	0	75,000	0	0	0	175,000	
5028 GOE budget										
Miscellaneous (printing, publications, FSIP material, office supplies)	0	10,000	0	0	0	0		40,000	50,000	ODEPA
6300 Sub-total GOE budget	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	50,000	
TOTAL	430,437	442,080	555,260	2,353,760	807,160	928,160	198,550	280,800	5,966,207	

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

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

STAP Comment	Agency Response

To strengthen the design of **country projects in a manner they collectively contribute to the effectiveness of the IP and GCP, STAP recommends addressing the issues below**. Note, however, that some issues below are specific to the GCP. - Carefully assess whether the project's objective will be transformative, and if so, for what sector(s) or in what ways (e.g. aligning several countries to address perverse incentives, or tackle policy misalignments). If the project team confirms a transformative ambition (e.g., is the goal to trigger a significant step change in GEBs by scaling a value chain through a novel financial instrument), the project's theory of change (or perhaps more likely the theory of change for a larger grouping like a community of practice, or value chain) will need to reflect it and metrics for transformation will need to be identified. To help assess whether the project has a transformative potential, STAP's logic tree on transformation could be useful (See Figure 1: https://stapgef.org/sites/default/files/2022-11/STAP_Achieving%20Transformation_web.pdf Also, refer to STAP's blended finance information note to design for transformative scaling that can achieve outcomes for pathways 2 and 3 on blended finance and value chains, respectively. https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2024-01/EN_GEF.STAP_.C.66.Inf_.02_Blended_Finance.pdf).	This suggestion was considered during the design of the project, having in this case an innovative approach in terms of business models for regenerative agriculture and livestock, considering as a catalytic action the design of financial mechanisms with the involvement of the private sector of banking and insurance companies, and public banking and subsidy entities. The goal is to have a scaling up through pilot projects that impact the value chain, causing changes that promote biodiversity conservation in agri-food production sectors. This will be done through environmental techniques in the field, together with incentives within the value chain associated with lower-rate credit to production systems with lower environmental impact and specific insurance to address the risks associated with the transition stage.
- Develop a robust theory of change for each major pathway to transformation in the GCP (as well as for individual country projects by those projects), which: o identifies the assumptions associated with the key outcomes. During the design and implementation, revisit the assumptions, and where necessary, adapt. This step is essential to the triple learning loop mentioned briefly in component 4. More importantly, learning is essential to achieve the scaling and transformative ambition of the IP. Clause 97, for example, - progress against these assumptions needs to be tied to monitoring and	This suggestion was considered during the design of the project, and a robust theory of change was developed, based on an analysis of the barriers, threats and

learning. Also, it seems implausible that these two assumptions are the only or even the most important assumptions for pathway 1. Indeed, the issue of coalitions may be something to design for and seek to influence rather than an assumption. Comparatively, there could be issues like power dynamics and vested interest being too strong as to overwhelm change that may be more important assumptions here. A critical look at assumptions in all pathways would be helpful (noting that Component 4 has no assumptions listed at all). STAP's theory of change primer will be helpful in developing the project logics:https://stapgef.org/resources/advisory-documents/theory-change-primer o describes each targeted socioecological system, including the social structures (e.g., gender, values, norms, ethics) associated with each system. Understanding the social context of the targeted key stakeholders is an important part of characterizing the system, and its needs for scaling and transforming. These needs will certainly include building, or strengthening, stakeholders' capacities to become agents of change. Additionally, for the demand-side activities of the IP to have a positive effect on sustainability, the activities will need to be designed based on consumers' social traits - e.g., what they value. Therefore, designing activities with a thorough recognition of stakeholders' values will be important. o describes drivers of change, including the climate and non-climate drivers and risks, relying on current information (qualitative and quantitative) to support the development of activities. For climate, STAP strongly encourages the project teams to undertake a climate risk screening to inform the project design. The World Bank's climate risk screening tool is one option that countries can use: https://climatescreeningtools.worldbank.org/ Describe simple narratives of plausible futures by assessing the interactions between the key drivers, and how these interactions will affect the components in positive and negative ways. The simple future narratives will need to take place during stakeholder engagement and co-designing processes. (Note: the climate entry in the Risk table, p.67, does not make it bluntly clear that all projects WILL be operating under conditions of a changed (and changing climate) so that they must plan for this, as well as other drivers of change that may be less certain.) STAP's guidance on future narratives will be useful in helping guide the development of the narratives: https://stapgef.org/resources/advisory-documents/simple-future-narratives-brief-and-primer - In addition to the resources mentioned previously, the country project teams are highly encouraged to use the following resources developed by STAP and the GEF secretariat to help design robust projects: 'How to build a strong project rationale and description for your PIF': https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-04/03_GEF8_PIF_Briefing_Six_Aspects.pdf 'Frequently asked questions' about designing robust PIFs: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-04/04_GEF8_PIF_Briefing_FAQ.pdf	assumptions that were diagnosed in depth in this planning stage, supported by the preparation of stakeholder maps that made it possible to address the different interests and influence of the stakeholders associated with the productive sectors where the project will work. Public-private articulations will be carried out with them around the project components, with a focus on gender and participation. In addition, a robust results monitoring and evaluation system was established to support the follow-up of project actions, allowing for adaptive management when necessary. An exhaustive socioeconomic and environmental description was carried out in the regions where the pilots associated with the productive sectors are located, which are summarized in Annex F, as well as at the level of the agricultural and livestock sectors, which made it possible to identify the social, cultural and organizational aspects,

- To support component 1 and 4 in the IP, countries are encouraged to analyze the policy context that will affect the project to identify perverse incentives that need to be addressed. The GCP is also highly encouraged to coordinate groups of countries to redirect perverse incentives toward positive GEB outcomes. This process will require understanding how the partnerships, coalitions, or communities of practice are learning, innovating, and responding to a range of changes associated with drivers of food systems. In this regard, STAP recommends identifying measures to assess how the platforms/coalitions/communities of practice are addressing change. This process will generate necessary learning, including learning that helps validate the assumptions associated with this component on how platforms/coalitions/communities of practice catalyze transformation. STAP's advice on metrics for transformation is a good start for the GCP to focus on, as well as STAP's policy coherence advice. STAP's policy coherence and transformation resources can be found here: https://stapgef.org/sites/default/files/2023-06/Policy%20Coherence%20in%20the%20GEF_advisory_June%202023_0.pdf https://stapgef.org/index.php/resources/advisory-documents/achieving-transformation-through-gef-investments Additionally, literature on social networks can also valuably inform countries', and the GCP's, efforts on policy alignment and KM&L platforms/coaltions/communities of practice, such as: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016723002577	among others, information that will contribute to the design of the scaling-up strategies for each sector and the sustainability of the overall project. In addition, KAP surveys were conducted with key stakeholders to prepare the project's training program (Annex H) with concrete inputs, recognizing the practices and values of the different stakeholders, with an emphasis on information gathering in the areas to be addressed by the project. The climate risk analysis was also considered in the design of the initiatives, especially those that will be developed at the pilot level. We are grateful for the systematization of the guidelines necessary for good planning, all of which were useful in the preparation of this ProDoc.
To support component 4, the **country teams are highly encouraged to complement core indicators with outcome measures**. These measures will facilitate assessing change, and learning. As previously stated, STAP's advice on metrics for transformation provides a good start for identifying ways to monitor change, especially for those projects, or groupings of projects, whose ambition is sufficiently transformative. STAP encourages the GCP steering committee to identify partners, and experts, whose	The results framework table (Annex C) contains the results indicators that meet the SMART requirements, thus complementing the

knowledge on outcome measures on food systems can be leveraged for the IP and country projects.	Core Indicator targets with targets derived from measurable indicators. At the same time, expert consultancies are being considered for the planning stage to identify indicators to measure the impact of the regenerative systems, based on evidence from the pilots and therefore involving the FSIP at the global level.