

# PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Project ID:	10718
Project Name:	Restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem services at the landscape scale on productive agroforestry areas and their natural environment
Countr(ies):	Chile
Implementing Agency:	FAO

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## I. Overview

### A. Description

Project name

Restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem services at the landscape scale on productive agroforestry areas and their natural environment

Country

Chile

GEF ID

10718

Implementing Agency

FAO

Executing Entity

Ministry of Environment (MMA) and National Forestry Corporation (CONAF)

Trust Fund

GET

Project Type

FSP

PIR Submission

9/11/2025

Fiscal Year , PIR Number

FY 2025 , 2nd PIR

Objective

Restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem services at the landscape scale on productive agroforestry areas and their natural environment improving the livelihoods of local communities

### B. Ratings and Disbursements

Implementation Progress

Satisfactory

Development Objective

Moderately Satisfactory

Overall risk

Moderate Risk

Project Financing

6,213,065.00

Cumulative Disbursement

1,637,477.12

### C. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval

5/6/2022

Agency Approval

3/15/2022

Implementation Start 11/7/2022	First Disbursement 12/31/2023
Expected MTR 11/6/2025	Actual MTR
Expected Completion 11/6/2027	Actual Completion

## II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

### A. Progress: Information on progress and outcomes of project implementation activities

During the reporting period, the Annual Operating Plan and Budgets (July 2024 to December 2025) were approved by the second Project Steering Committee, held on November 20, 2024. The priorities defined at this meeting were: the development of regional ecological planning and local socio-ecological restoration plans, the implementation of restoration actions, and the formulation and execution of the knowledge management plan. The Agricultural Development Institute (INDAP) joined the Project Steering Committee, seeking to align its sustainable agriculture promotion programs with the project's outcomes. The Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG) was invited to participate in regional and local committees to establish synergies with the degraded soil restoration program. These partnerships with both institutions will allow restoration efforts to be mainstreamed into their programs, facilitating the sustainability of project's results.

Component 1: Six Regional Committees and 11 Local Restoration Committees have been established and are currently operational. These governance structures are key to strengthening and promoting restoration actions and ensuring territorial sustainability.

In the Lanalhue–Nahuelbuta landscape, a successful Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process was carried out, leading to the establishment of two Local Committees in the communes of Contulmo and Cañete. This strategy respects local traditions, ensures inclusive decision-making, and maintains cultural relevance. Technical specifications were developed and presented for the preparation of a methodological and procedural guide, as an instrument to support the country and the work of the Ministry of the Environment in the standardization and orientation of ecological planning at the national level. This is a key element for compliance with Law 21,600, along with the development of ecological planning processes in the Maule, Ñuble, and Biobío regions.

Component 2: 38 restoration demonstration actions are being implemented in 4 pilot landscapes, validated and prioritized by regional and local committees. In the remaining landscapes, one action is in the validation stage, with technical specifications under development for implementation during the second half of 2025.

Collaborative work with CONAF supported the Prepared Communities program, financing eight preventive and restorative actions in high-risk areas to reduce the occurrence and impact of forest fires across three regions with pilot landscapes. The project also initiated a contract with the EULA-Chile Environmental Sciences Center, part of the University of Concepción, to develop standards for the participatory process of socio-ecological restoration planning at the landscape level. In parallel, technical specifications are being developed for the seven pilot landscapes, to guide the design of territorially relevant socio-ecological restoration plans, aligned with the standards created by the EULA Center.

Component 3: A participatory and territorially relevant Communication Strategy was consolidated to highlight the project's progress and strengthen its engagement with local, regional, and national stakeholders.

Through graphic campaigns, media partnerships, digital publications, and workshops, the project promoted inclusive communication, fostering community ownership. The Knowledge Management Plan was strengthened with the development of a Publications Plan and the hiring of a specialist to lead its implementation, ensuring its alignment with the priorities of the National Landscape Restoration Plan. In addition, the project website was launched, and social media platforms were consolidated as key channels for sharing achievements, activities, and restoration benefits. The project also promoted the creation of a “Community of Practice”, which articulates collective learning and facilitates exchange with other key stakeholders, positioning itself as a strategic space to enrich restoration interventions in the territories.

## **B. Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities**

A key challenge is maintaining the project’s visibility and relevance in the restoration field and its contribution to public policy. To address this, the project will prioritize informative, territory-focused communication that highlights success stories demonstrating tangible impacts on livelihoods and ecosystems. It will also work to expand strategic partnerships that support scaling up and institutionalizing lessons learned.

Another significant challenge, which has led to implementation delays, is the transition from the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) to the new National Forest Service and the implementation of the Protected Areas Biodiversity Service, which is responsible for landscape-scale restoration. Another challenge has been the development of business models, since this requires a more in-depth diagnosis of pilot landscapes and local planning designed to contextualize their development.

Progress is still needed on indicators related to hectares restored and beneficiaries reached, due to the absence of a standardized methodology for recording and measuring them. A methodological proposal has been developed for the next period, pending technical feedback from stakeholders.

## **C. Stakeholder Engagement**

Profile	Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress, results & Challenges on Stakeholder's Engagement
Government Institutions	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)	Co-executive partner of the project. Co-financier. Leads the Project Steering Committee	<p>At the national level, the project has supported the MMA in its leadership role in the National Technical Committee of the National Landscape Restoration Plan. Specifically, it has presented technical documents for planning the Plan's objectives, drafted the committee's internal regulations, and issued calls to continue the committee's work. The main challenge is connecting the National Technical Committee with the Regional Technical Committees to establish common guidelines and objectives in line with the National Plan.</p> <p>At the regional level, joint work is being carried out through meetings with regional technical counterparts. Support is provided for inter-institutional coordination and formalization of project actions in the region. The challenge is to strengthen the gender and landscape restoration approach, as well as the sustainability of restoration governance. Plan and implement restoration actions. Coordinate and collaborate with other institutions.</p> <p>At the local level, restoration actions have been planned and implemented, although the current challenge is to ensure the sustainability of local governance and implement more demonstration actions in collaboration with other institutions. Including a gender approach in a sustainable manner is another relevant challenge for this partnership.</p> <p>In Ñuble in particular, there has been a lack of improved engagement due to changes in counterparts. Strengthening this alliance is a significant challenge for the next period.</p>
Government Institutions	National Forestry Corporation (CONAF)	Co-executive partner of the project. Co-financier	<p>Restoration Plan. Specifically, it has presented technical documents for planning the Plan's objectives, drafted the committee's internal regulations, and issued calls to continue the committee's work. The main challenge for the next period is to connect the national technical committee with the regional technical committees to establish common guidelines and objectives in line with the National Plan.</p> <p>At the regional level, joint work is being carried out through meetings with regional technical counterparts. Support is provided for inter-institutional coordination and formalization of project actions in the region. The challenge is to strengthen the gender and landscape restoration approach, as well as the sustainability of restoration governance. Plan and execute restoration actions. Coordinate and collaborate with other institutions.</p> <p>In Coquimbo, this also includes collaborating with the Biosphere Reserve Management Committee.</p> <p>In Valparaíso, coordinated efforts have been achieved for actions in the territory.</p> <p>In O'Higgins, there has been good collaboration that should continue to be strengthened in restoration actions.</p> <p>In Maule, there is joint work that is reflected in the planning of activities with agreements and activities to be carried out in the following period.</p> <p>In Ñuble, activities and a joint work program have been finalized that will develop fire prevention and community restoration projects.</p> <p>In Biobío, there is coordinated work, the planning of which will be finalized in the following period, with restoration actions in the territory. In Valparaíso, coordinated work has been achieved for actions in the territory.</p>
IGOs	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) United Nations	Implementing agency, GEF Agency, Co-financier	<p>As the implementing agency, has provided technical and strategic support to the project's partner institutions, facilitating multi-stakeholder and multisectoral coordination through governance committees. This work has made it possible to align project actions with relevant public policies and regulatory frameworks, strengthening institutional ownership and consistency with national restoration objectives. Among the challenges is the involvement of actors due to institutional changes and the redistribution of public functions, which requires maintaining methodological flexibility and strengthening inter-institutional coordination to ensure the achievement and sustainability of project results.</p>
Government Institutions	Agricultural Development Institute	Participates in Regional Technical Committees. Participates as a co-financier in demonstration projects on restoration, best production practices, and business models.	<p>At the national level, INDAP has been incorporated as a member of the project Steering Committee. Its participation has been ongoing since the project's design.</p> <p>At the regional level, INDAP has been incorporated into the regional project team as a technical counterpart. Programs of interest have been reviewed. It has participated in the Regional Committees, successfully holding joint meetings in several regions, but the challenge is to ensure its participation in all regions. This stakeholder has been identified as key by the residents of the pilot landscapes.</p> <p>In Coquimbo, the challenge is strengthening Prodemu's role in gender and restoration issues and integrating Prodosal into the coordination process.</p> <p>In Valparaíso, the challenge is to involve regional management in the formation of the Regional Committee, in addition to the actions already carried out in the territories.</p> <p>In O'Higgins and Maule, their participation still needs to be strengthened for demonstration actions.</p> <p>In Ñuble, one good practice project has been achieved per commune to be replicated in the landscape for the following period.</p> <p>In Biobío, collaborative work has been achieved within the Regional Committee, successfully coordinating demonstration actions and workshops for the technical teams.</p>
Government Institutions	Agricultural Service (SAG)	Participates in Regional Technical Committees. It co-finances demonstration projects on restoration, best production practices, and business models.	<p>At the national level, although its participation has been present since the project's design, there has been little involvement from this institution in the project. However, fruitful efforts have been made to improve this involvement, which will materialize in the next period.</p> <p>As a regional challenge, the incorporation of SAG as a technical counterpart to the regional project team is being sought.</p> <p>It is expected that the service will provide support for activities during the period, for example, through the nursery network, coordination with other relevant stakeholders, and as a partner in restoration actions.</p>
Government Institutions	National Institute of Agricultural Research (INIA)	Strategic partner of the PIIRP and the project	<p>It is a strategic partner with relevant contacts for the project, which has achieved successful engagement at the regional level. In Valparaíso, it has played an important role in forming the Regional Committee and coordinating key stakeholders in the region. In O'Higgins, the implementation of a nursery and a community group in Lihueche for coastal plants are being coordinated. O'Higgins: The hope is to implement the co-managed nursery and INIA, its provincial representative, as a supporter of the initiative.</p> <p>The challenge is to promote coordination with the rest of the pilot landscapes.</p>
Government Institutions	Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change (ASCC)	Participate in Regional Technical Committees	<p>It is a strategic institution for the project, with active participation in the Regional and Local Committees of some pilot areas, such as Coquimbo and Valparaíso. In the latter, the involvement of the regional manager and coordination with key stakeholders through Clean Production Agreements (APL) are notable. However, coordination challenges persist at the national level given its integration into CORFO, and there are gaps in engagement in regions such as Maule and Ñuble, where it is recommended to evaluate collaboration opportunities linked to communal climate change plans and local water strategies.</p>
Government Institutions	Development Corporation (CORFO)	Support for restoration-based business models and restoration-based investment plans	<p>At the regional and local levels, CORFO has a diverse involvement with the project. In Coquimbo, it participates in the regional and local committees, although it identifies a need to reactivate the regional committee and strengthen coordination with other institutions involved in local economic development.</p> <p>In Valparaíso, the relationship has been established indirectly through the ASCC, with the challenge of advancing its participation in financing programs geared toward business models for restoration. In O'Higgins, while there is no direct participation, links are being explored through a CORFO-supported nursery. In Maule, a link has not yet been finalized, so the proposal is to establish contact through a regional counterpart. Finally, in Ñuble, CORFO was successfully integrated into the Regional Restoration Committee, opening up a significant opportunity to advance toward a restoration-based economy.</p>
Government Institutions	Regional Governments of Coquimbo, Valparaíso, O'Higgins, Maule, Ñuble and Biobío	Participates in the Regional Technical Committees and in coordination with the Local Committees of the pilot landscapes, for integration with the Regional Development Strategies (RDS) and Territorial Planning Plans.	<p>At the regional and local levels, the relationship with regional governments is heterogeneous and linked to the project.</p> <p>The Coquimbo Regional Government is a strategic player in the formalization and implementation of restoration actions. A committee meeting will be convened next month, with emphasis on representation from the Limari province. It has supported the allocation of regional funds for project initiatives.</p> <p>The Valparaíso Regional Government actively participates in the Regional Technical Committees and in coordination with the Local Committees, with the participation of DIPLADE and the regional cabinet. It is linked to the management of the La Campana-Peñuelas Biosphere Reserve. It seeks to consolidate its participation in the Regional Committee.</p> <p>There have been no contacts with the O'Higgins Regional Government to date. It is hoped to involve it in the implementation of the first stage of the restoration nursery network.</p> <p>The Maule Regional Government participates in the Regional and local Technical Committees, integrating into regional planning instruments.</p> <p>In the Ñuble Regional Government, coordination has been incipient and has not yet been integrated into the Regional Restoration Committee. There are common interests around sports tourism with a focus on conservation and the regional agroecological strategy. The decision is to move forward through concrete actions.</p> <p>With the Biobío Regional Government, coordination meetings and participation in the Regional Committee have not been scheduled. It is proposed to resume contact, especially with the Indigenous Peoples Unit and the Gender Equity Unit of the Regional Government (GORE).</p>
Government Institutions	Institutional coordination for gender mainstreaming (PRODEMU, SERNAMEG, SERNAGEP)	Promote the achievement of gender parity, linking it to sustainable practices and business models developed by women.	<p>In Coquimbo, one of the main challenges is to reactivate the Regional Restoration Committee and promote institutional collaboration around a gender perspective and the development of local economies led by women.</p> <p>In Valparaíso, collaboration with CONAF and a regional professional with a gender perspective has been strengthened, maintaining active collaboration in official events related to women. The challenge now is to move toward the implementation of restoration actions and business models led by women.</p> <p>In O'Higgins, coordination has been established with the Regional Ministry of Women and Gender Equality and participation in the Rural Women's Roundtable has been established, creating the conditions for future coordinated actions with the project.</p> <p>In Maule, coordination includes SERNAMEG, PRODEMU, the Regional Ministry of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Rural Women's Roundtables of Talca, with workshops already held with the participation of more than 50 women. Training and restoration activities aimed at strengthening business models led by women in the pilot communities are planned for 2025 and 2026.</p> <p>In Ñuble, the main challenge is to integrate the Regional Secretary for Women and Gender Equality into the Regional Restoration Committee. This opportunity is seen within the framework of the CORECC (Regional Council of Indigenous Women), where the project will seek to activate their participation through demonstration activities with a gender perspective.</p> <p>In Biobío, specifically in Lanalhue, we have worked with PRODEMU Cañete and the Women's Office of the Municipality of Cañete, developing workshops on agroecology, health, and women's leadership. More than 40 women participated, strengthening their role in restoration processes with a territorial and gender perspective.</p>
Government Institutions	Presidential Delegation of the	Strategic actor as a central government	

See the PIR for additional details.

#### **D. Gender Equality**

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period.
a. Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	<p>During this period, various initiatives focused on promoting access to and control of natural resources through demonstration actions by landscape have been developed:</p> <p>In the Valparaíso landscape, Water and Soil Conservation Projects (OCAS) were carried out on a beneficiary's property and three restoration actions were carried out on women's properties to strengthen beekeeping and tourism. This included collaborative work with the PRODEMU Foundation (Foundation for the Promotion and Development of Women) on post-fire restoration through reforestation with native species in the urban-rural interface.</p> <p>In the coastal dryland landscape of the O'Higgins region, a series of workshops were held in coordination with the Rural Women's Roundtable, training 114 women in "farm water management" and "soil resource management" through intra-farm practices for family farming with a gender perspective.</p> <p>In the Cayumanque landscape, restoration actions were carried out on seven beneficiary properties.</p>
b. Improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	<p>The following activities were carried out during the period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integration of the gender approach and considerations to address gaps in the project guidelines and the Landscape Restoration Plan, specifically: Governance Formation, Workshops for regional and local committees, Terms of Reference for consultation on local restoration plans and ecological planning.</li> <li>- Multilevel governance with a gender perspective: We have promoted parity in the formation of the committees, a strategy that has been achieved in some, and in other landscapes has been a challenge, and remains to be achieved in the next period. This criterion has been integrated into the minutes of the formation of governance, achieving the following results:</li> <li>- At the project level, the average participation of the six Regional Committees is 45% female members (out of a total of 108 participants).</li> <li>- The Local Committees at the general level of the project have an average of 61% female members (out of a total of 208 participants) and an average of 26% representation from Indigenous peoples (53 participants).</li> </ul>
c. generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	<p>During this period, a project awareness workshop was held, addressing the project's objectives, scope, purpose, activities, Gender Action Plan, and participatory data collection with the Rural Women's Roundtable in the Maule region.</p> <p>As part of the methodology applied to identify services and recognize socioeconomic benefits, the workshop provided a space for sharing experiences and knowledge, where each participant presented their work and the activities they carry out on their properties.</p> <p>This helped identify productive sectors and niches for both the participants and those being developed among women in the community, as well as opportunities and gaps for implementing business models based on restoration practices.</p> <p>Fifteen women participated in the activity.</p> <p>The workshop methodologically addressed the following five guiding questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.- What category is your productive activity classified under?</li> <li>2. What actions in your productive work do you consider beneficial for ecosystems and the environment?</li> <li>3. Have you participated in projects and/or programs aimed at improved agricultural practices, conservation, and/or restoration of natural systems?</li> <li>4. Have you participated in or are you aware of any restoration initiatives? (Native forest planting; soil improvement; land clearing).</li> <li>5. What environmentally beneficial actions would you like to incorporate into your productive work or in partnership with your community?</li> </ol>

## E. Knowledge Management

<p>Knowledge management and Learning (KML): Does the project have a KML strategy?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>If YES, what is the implementation progress? In your answer, please describe how the project is fostering knowledge sharing and learning among stakeholders at national and sub-national level.</p>	<p>As agreed in the work plan and the requested reorientation (contract modification), the consulting firm CyC developed and submitted a Knowledge Management Plan (KMPP) proposal that proposes actions to systematize, disseminate, and apply the knowledge generated by the project. Ten interviews were conducted, including with regional facilitators, a gender officer, and the project's core team.</p> <p>The KMPP submitted contains a Publications Plan with a detailed list of 11 suggested publications, divided into manuals, fact sheets, case studies, reports, and infographics. To advance the development of the Knowledge Management Plan (KMPP), a specialist was hired to continue its implementation, ensuring that the topics and materials developed are aligned with the needs of the project and the National Landscape Restoration Plan (PNRP).</p> <p>During this period, the official project website was also implemented (<a href="http://www.gefrestauracion.mma.gob.cl">www.gefrestauracion.mma.gob.cl</a>), serving as an information repository and permanent channel for disseminating results, technical documents, news, and participation opportunities for key stakeholders and interested citizens. In addition, five electronic newsletters were developed and distributed to inform counterparts, partners, and the general public about the project's progress.</p>
<p>If NO, how does the project identify, collect and document good practices?</p>	
<p>Please list good practices, including key-technical and/or institutional innovations, from the project thus far.</p>	<p>To strengthen knowledge exchange and foster collective learning, the Project promoted the creation of a Community of Practice, a collaborative space that seeks to systematize and share experiences, methodologies, and lessons learned during project implementation, while inviting other stakeholders—public institutions, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector—to contribute their own restoration practices and knowledge. The "Community of Practice" is projected as a key platform to enrich landscape-level restoration strategies and advance toward more articulated, territorially relevant, and sustainable management.</p>
<p>Communication strategy: Does the project have a communication strategy?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this fiscal year.</p>	<p>The project has a territorially validated Communications Strategy, developed and implemented with a participatory approach that recognizes the sociocultural diversity of the territories where it operates. The strategy was strengthened through in-person workshops and key events that facilitated direct feedback from local, regional, and national stakeholders.</p> <p>During the execution of the communications consultancy, the strategy proved effective, achieving:</p> <p>Greater ownership of the project, expressed in media coverage that grew significantly in the second half of 2025 (a 291% increase in media coverage, from 23 articles in 2023 to 90 in 2024).</p> <p>Positioning of key messages in local and national media, and the consolidation of active social networks.</p> <p>Development of graphic campaigns and informational pieces that responded to needs identified on the ground, thus promoting closer, more inclusive, and territorially relevant communication. Specifically, a social media campaign was developed, with the development of seven educational infographics and three focused on forest fire prevention.</p>

### III: Minor Amendments

CONTEXT	
Result Framework	
Components and Cost	
Institutional And Implementation Arrangements	Integration of the Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP) into the Project Steering Committee The development of a special work plan for Hacienda El Durazno-La Chinchilla National Reserve is authorized, considering its potential for conservation and restoration of biodiversity.
Financial Management	
Implementation Schedule	
Executing Entity	The approval of the new Nacional Forest Service (SERNAFOR) implies that this agency will replace the current National Forestry Corporation (Conaf).
Executing Entity Category	
Minor Project Objective Change	
Safeguards	
Risk Analysis	
Increase of GEF Financing up to 5%	
Co-Financing	
Location of Project Activity	Pilot landscape changes in the Coquimbo Region from Hacienda El Durazno-Las Chinchillas National Reserve to the Fray Jorge Biosphere Reserve.
others	

### IV: Geographic Coordinates of Project Activities

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Peñuelas, Casablanca and Quilpué Corridor	-33.228456	-71.255129	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Coastal Drylands - Nihue	-34.323433	-71.882016	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Curepto, Putú-Huenschullamí and Maule Basins	-35.216366	-72.081981	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Interior Drylands - Highlands of Ninhue	-36.351236	-72.331706	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Cayumanqui	-36.792284	-72.617099	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Fray Jorge Biosphere Reserve	-30.691137	-71.598003	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Pilot landscape in the Coquimbo region, where a landscape restoration plan will be developed to promote ecological and productive restoration actions in the forestry and livestock sector.

## V. ANNEX

Uploaded Document

Document Category  
M and E Document

Title  
GEFID10718\_2025PIR\_FAO\_Chile