



## ● GEF Portal

● Hernan Gonzalez

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0. CEO Endorsement Form

Strengthening management and governance for  
the conservation and sustainable use of globally  
significant biodiversity in coastal marine  
ecosystems in Chile





- Project Identification Form
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  - GEF Review
  - CEO Endorsed

## CEO Endorsement (CEO) entry – Full Sized Project – GEF - 7



### Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

**10075**

**Project Type**

FSP

**Type of Trust Fund**

GET

**CBIT/NGI**

☐ CBIT

☐ NGI

**Project Title**

Strengthening management and governance for the conservation and sustainable use of globally significant biodiversity in coastal marine ecosystems in Chile

**Countries**

Chile

**Agency(ies)**

FAO

**Other Executing Partner(s):**

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

**Executing Partner Type**

Government

**GEF Focal Area**

Biodiversity

**Taxonomy**

Fisheries, Mainstreaming, Biodiversity, Focal Areas, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Seascapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Indigenous Peoples, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Participation, Beneficiaries, Community Based Organization, Civil Society, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Behavior change, Communications, Education, Strategic Communications, Awareness Raising, Large corporations, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Access and control over natural resources, Access to benefits and services, Participation and leadership, Innovation, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Adaptive management, Learning, Theory of change

**Rio Markers**

**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 0

**Submission Date**

10/19/2018

**Expected Implementation Start**

5/1/2020

**Expected Completion Date**

10/31/2024

**Duration**

4

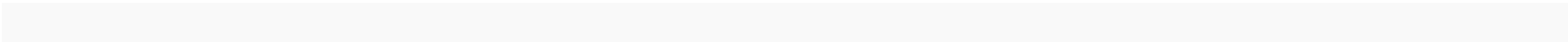
In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

332,782

**A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS**

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-1	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GET	2,049,356	4,215,734
BD-2-7	Address direct drivers to protect habitats and species and Improve financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate	GET	1,453,612	17,612,399
Total Project Cost(\$)			3,502,968	21,828,133



## B. Project description summary

### Project Objective

Develop and implement a governance system that integrates, coordinates and articulates public, private and civil society institutions for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Governance system for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems	Technical Assistance	<p><b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Stakeholders apply new governance system that integrates, coordinates and articulates public, private and civil society institutions for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> a) 1,313,732 hectares of coastal marine ecosystems in the North and South intervention areas with management</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1.1:</b> Mechanisms established to support public sector decision making based on an ecosystem approach (EA) and an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF).</p> <p><b>Output 1.1.2:</b> Local communities (tour operators, citizens, local government officials, artisanal fishermen and women) apply EAF principles in the development of</p>	GET	1,007,991	3,088,419

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<p>and governance systems strengthened for conservation and sustainable use (GEF Core Indicator 5) (North zone: 492,667 hectares; South zone: 821,065 hectares)</p> <p><b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Increase of Marine Protected Area (MPA) management effectiveness</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 15% increase in the management effectiveness score of three MPAs over the baseline, measured by the GEF Tracking Tool</p>	<p>community level management plans to conserve and sustainably use coastal marine ecosystems</p> <p><b>Output 1.1.3:</b> Capacity building programme for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems implemented</p> <p><b>Output 1.2.1:</b> MPA management implemented through regional and local agreements that promote the participation of local stakeholders.</p>			



Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<p>(METT) (GEF Core Indicator #2.2):</p> <p>a) Chañaral Island Marine Reserve: 38 to 44</p> <p>(b) Choros y Damas Islands Marine Reserve: 47 to 54</p> <p>(c) Pitipaleña-Añihué MCMPPA: 47 to 54</p>				
2. Biodiversity conservation objectives and methods mainstreamed into Chile's municipal coastal planning and artisanal fishery policy and practice	Technical Assistance	<p><b><u>Outcome 2.1:</u></b> Coastal marine ecosystem of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSA) managed under ecosystem approach to fisheries</p> <p><b><u>Targets:</u></b></p>	<p><u>Output 2.1.1:</u> Pilot coastal communities adopt BD friendly management practices and technologies for sustainable use of marine resources and ecosystems</p> <p><u>Output 2.1.2:</u> Local capacity</p>	GET	1,958,535	17,040,816

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<p>a) 3,352 people (2,143 men and 1,209 women) living in the pilot communities are direct beneficiaries of the project interventions (GEF Core Indicator #11).</p> <p>b) 10% income increase of 382 men and 13 women from the pilot coves related to the sustainable use of marine resources and ecosystems (with a 10% reduction of the gap between women and men). The income baseline will be raised in year 1, with income disaggregated by sex and calculation of the gap between</p>	<p>development programme to support the implementation of community management plans (in 1.1.2)</p> <p><u>Output 2.1.3:</u> Municipal Environmental Certification System (SCAM) and of Educational Establishments (SNCAE) strengthened by incorporating a coastal marine component into its planning and appraisal processes (to be tested on a pilot basis with communities and municipalities and educational establishments in</p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		women and men.	the pilot areas).  <u>Output 2.1.4:</u> Incentives developed to promote the participation of coastal communities in the management and governance of MPAs in order to reduce threats to the conservation of coastal marine ecosystems with biodiversity of global significance and implemented with communities of the pilot areas.			
3. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Technical Assistance	<b><u>Outcome 3.1:</u></b> The implementation of the project is supported by an M & E strategy based	<b><u>Output 3.1.1:</u></b> M & E strategy developed with relevant stakeholders,	GET	369,634	607,488

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<p>on measurable and verifiable results and adaptive management principles.</p> <p><u>Indicator:</u> 100% of project outcomes achieved and demonstrating sustainability by end of project</p>	<p>clearly defining the expected outcomes, expected implementation timeframe, and confirmation through objectively verifiable indicators and means of verification.</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.2:</b> Mid Term Review and Final Evaluation carried out</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.3:</b> Knowledge management contributes to promote upscaling and replication of project's best practices and lessons learned</p>			
Sub Total (\$)					3,336,160	20,736,723

Project Management Cost (PMC) <input type="checkbox"/>			
GET		166,808	1,091,410
Sub Total(\$)		166,808	1,091,410
Total Project Cost(\$)		3,502,968	21,828,133

### C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)	Evidence
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,997,334	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)	Grant	Investment mobilized	477,666	
Recipient Country Government	Undersecretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA)	Grant	Investment mobilized	13,500,000	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recipient Country Government	National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service (SERNAPESCA)	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,667	<input type="checkbox"/>
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	640,400	<input type="checkbox"/>
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	212,066	
Total Co-Financing(\$)				21,828,133	

#### Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The investments mobilized comprise: specific funds corresponding to: i) MMA initiatives aimed at Marine Protected Areas financed by the Environmental Protection Fund, international cooperation, the Regional Development Fund, in addition to initiatives of the Municipal Environmental Certification System; ii) SUBPESCA resources to support and advise the operation of Fisheries Management Committees, as well as research projects to assess the stock of fisheries resources in the project intervention areas; iii)

SERNAPESCA resources for the implementation of the General Management Programmes of the MPAs managed by the entity supported by the project; and iv) FAO resources that include available technical studies and reports, training workshops and decision-making processes, communication and support services, and trips related to project implementation and monitoring.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,502,968	332,782
Total Grant Resources(\$)					3,502,968	332,782



**E. Non Grant Instrument**

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments?

**No**

Includes reflow to GEF?

**No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

☐

PPG Amount (\$)

150,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

14,250

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$ )
FAO	GET	Chile	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	150,000	14,250
Total Project Costs(\$)					150,000	14,250

CEO Endorsement (CEO)

Core Indicators ☐

To calculate the core indicators, please refer to [Results Guidance](#)

**Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**

**Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**

[View](#)

**Indicator 3 Area of land restored**

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

**Indicator 5 Area of marine habit under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)**

[View](#)

**Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated**

**Indicator 7 Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management**

**Indicator 8 Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels**

**Indicator 9 Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)**

**Indicator 10 Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPS to air from point and non-point sources(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)**

**Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment**

[View](#)

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided



## Part II. Project Justification

### 1a. Project Description

#### Briefly Describe

- a. The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed;
- b. The baseline scenario and any associated baseline Programs;
- c. The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project;
- d. Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies;
- e. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;
- f. Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF);
- g. Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

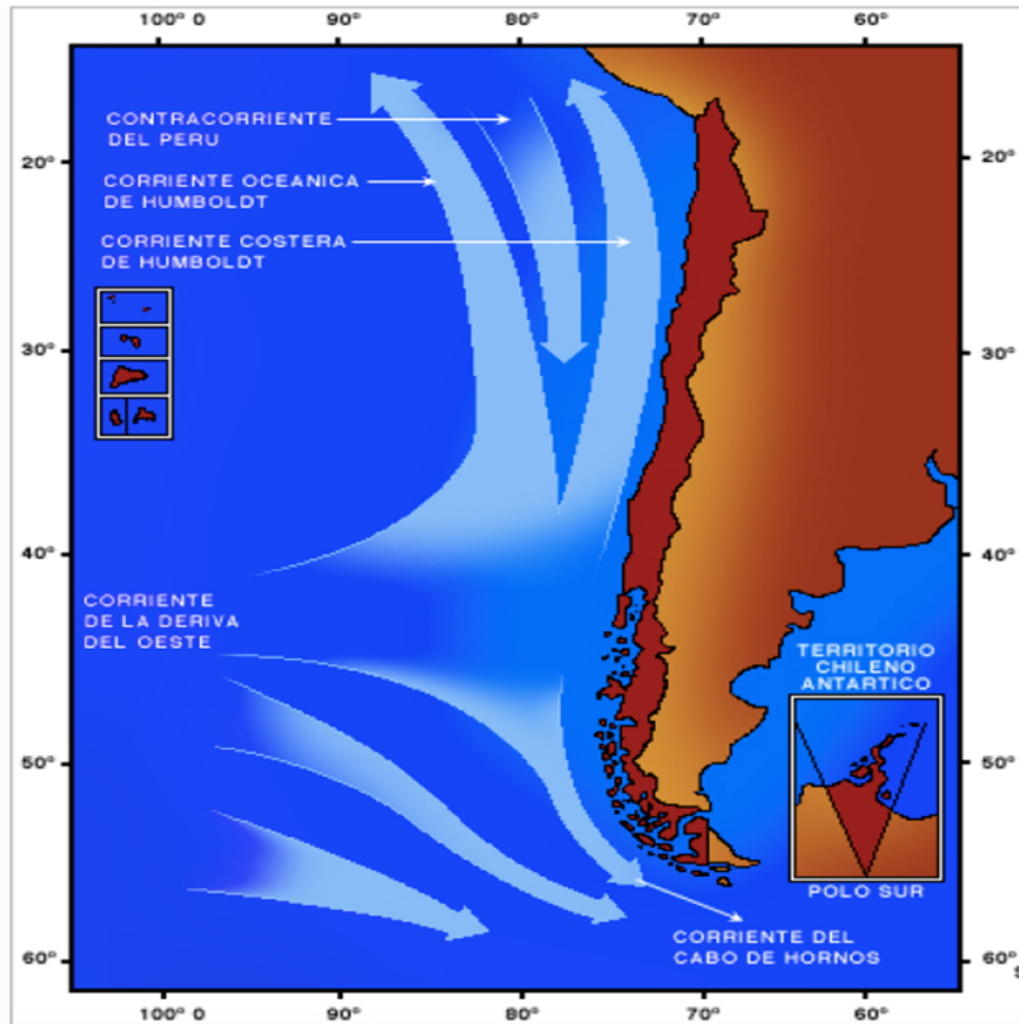
1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description).

Global environmental significance

1. Chile has more than 4,000 linear km of coastline and, considering the perimeter of all island and oceanic territories, the coastline extends over approximately 83,850 km. The total maritime area is about 3,400,000 km<sup>2</sup> (excluding the Chilean Antarctic territory), which represents one of the largest Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) in the world[1]<sup>1</sup>.
  2. The country is administratively and politically organized in 16 regions, 15 of which have jurisdiction over the Territorial Sea, i.e. up to 12 nautical miles from the coastline. Along the Chilean coastline there are 103 municipalities with a marine coastline, which host more than 400 coastal settlements, including large cities and rural and isolated localities. It is estimated that the coastal population is over 4.6 million people, representing almost 25% of the national population[2]<sup>2</sup>.
  3. Off the coast of Chile there are three major oceanographic movement patterns, the West Wind Drift (WWD), which gives rise to the Humboldt Current System (HCS) to the north and the Cape Horn Current to the south (Figure 1). Much of the coastal and marine ecosystems are strongly influenced by the Humboldt Current System, a globally-significant biodiversity area and one of the most productive ecosystems on Earth (150-300 g C m<sup>-2</sup> year<sup>-1</sup> [3]<sup>3</sup>). The general oceanography of the HCS is characterized by a prevailing northward flow of sub Antarctic waters and a strong upward flow of nutrient-rich cold waters of equatorial origin. The upwelling current appears along the north and central coast of Chile.
  4. To southern Chile, following the Cape Horn current, is the system of fjords and channels, described as one of the largest estuarine areas in the world. It is characterized by the important contributions of phosphates and nitrates from the oceanic sector and silicates from continental waters[4]<sup>4</sup>. In this zone, freshwater inflows and mesoscale changes in the direction and intensity of southern winds have an important effect on primary production[5]<sup>5</sup>, whose high seasonal variability (1-3g C m<sup>-2</sup> day<sup>-1</sup>) has been related to an efficient export of production to sediments (0.2-0.6 g C m<sup>-2</sup> día<sup>-1</sup>), suggesting an important role in carbon sequestration from the atmosphere, as a 'CO<sub>2</sub> sink' in highly productive seasons[6]<sup>6</sup> [7]<sup>7</sup>. The
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WWD area has been classified among the priority areas for conservation due to the threats it is exposed to and high degree of endemism[\[8\]](#)<sup>8</sup>.

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5. Chile's coastal marine ecosystems have a globally-significant biodiversity. In general, Chile's marine flora and fauna show a high degree of geographical isolation, with only a few similarities (especially in endemic species) with nearby equatorial marine biota (Galapagos, Ecuador and Juan Fernández). Of the total number of birds reported in Chile (with the



exception of the Chilean Antarctic territory) 168 species, equivalent to 36%, can be considered as seabirds. We can find the highest known concentrations in terms of distribution of some of these species, such as the yunco (*Pelecanoides garnotii*), the Humboldt penguin (*Spheniscus humboldti*) and the Peruvian tern (*Sterna lorata*), among many others. As for marine mammals (excluding Antarctica), there are 51 species corresponding to 36% of the world's taxonomic diversity. These animals belong to two orders: 1) Cetacean, with 8 families (the most abundant are Delphinidae with 17 species; Ziphiidae with 10 species; Balaenopteridae with 6 species) including e.g., the endangered bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*), the critically endangered sei whale (*Balaenoptera borealis*) and fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*), the endangered<sup>[9]</sup> southern right whale (*Eubalaena australis*) and the Blue Whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*), and the Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in vulnerable state<sup>[10]</sup><sup>10</sup>; and 2) Carnivorous, divided into three families (the main families are Otariidae with 5 species and Phocidae with 4 species) e.g., the South American sea lion (*Otarya flavescens*), marine otter (*Lontra felina*) and Southern elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*) both in vulnerable state<sup>[11]</sup><sup>11</sup> and the Juan Fernández fur seal (*Arctocephalus philippii*). In relation to fish, there are approximately 1.300 species of marine fishes.

6. Chile's coastal and marine ecosystems are heavily influenced by the HCS, one of the world's most productive ecosystems and designated as a priority ecoregion for conservation and included in the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Global 200 list. The overall oceanography of the HCS is characterized by a prevailing northward flow of sub Antarctic waters and a strong upward flow of nutrient-rich cold waters of equatorial origin. The upward current appears along the north and central coast of Chile and its appearance shifts from a continuous (non-seasonal) flow in the north of Chile to a more seasonal pattern in the centre-south of the country. HCS is characterized by globally-significant biodiversity. There is a rich diversity of seabirds comprising at least 14 reproductive species, 9 of which are endemic: Humboldt penguin, yunco, Peruvian tern, Peruvian booby (*Sula variegata*), Peruvian pelican (*Pelecanus thagus*), guanay cormorant (*Phalacrocorax bougainvillii*), Inca tern (*Larosterna inca*), Markham's Storm-petrel (*Oceanodroma markhami*), and ringed storm-petrel (*Oceanodroma hornbyi*). There are marine mammals mainly on the HCS' continental shelf and, excluding the endemic species, the total number reaches about 22 species, mostly cetaceans<sup>[12]</sup><sup>12</sup>.

7. Chile attaches great importance to the conservation of coastal marine biodiversity; hence, large protected areas, including oceanic areas in the insular territory have been established. Approximately 41.2% of the surface area of Chile's Exclusive Economic Zone (3.657.313 Km<sup>2</sup>) is protected[13]<sup>13</sup>. There are 10 Marine Parks (86 million hectares), five Marine Reserves (8.340 hectares) and 13 Multipurpose Coastal Marine Protected Areas (61.2 million hectares) It is in these last areas where fishing, aquaculture and special interest-based tourism activities are carried out and there is a zoning approach to reconcile the different uses and a sustainable use of biodiversity.

8. The biodiversity of the territory and related ecosystem services contribute significantly to the economic development of Chile which is highly dependent on primary sectors and natural and environmental resources, including fisheries industry and aquaculture. On the other hand, the tourism sector also depends heavily on biodiversity for recreation, provision and support services provided by biodiversity.

### **Socio-economic importance**

9. The country is among the top ten fisheries and aquaculture powers in the world. At present, Chile is the world's second largest producer of salmonids and mitylids and the third largest exporter of algae. In 2017, the fisheries and aquaculture industry landed 3.57 million tons[14]<sup>14</sup>. The total fisheries landing was 2.33 million tonnes (65%) and aquaculture production was 1.24 million tonnes (35%). In 2017, the sector as a whole represented about 2% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and including processed products this contribution could reach 3% to 3.5% of GDP. It is estimated that direct and indirect labour force related to fisheries and aquaculture activities in Chile would exceed 200,000 people and in some coastal sectors is the only source of income. This sector has become one of the main economic and exporting sectors of the country, with exports well over USD 6,411 million in 2018. This figure is 23.3% higher than the average for the five-year period 2013-2017[15]<sup>15</sup>.

10. The fisheries industry includes 141 marine species, of which 74 are fishes, 23 crustaceans, 31 molluscs and 13 seaweeds. However, the majority of landings would consist of a few species. Anchovy (*EngRaúlís ringens*), common sardine

(*Strangomera bentincki*), jack mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*) accounted for 80% of the recorded fisheries in 2017, a figure that increases up to 88% when including mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*) and mote sculpin (*Normanichthys crockeri*). Similarly, the giant squid (*Dossidicus gigas*) represented 73.2% of the mollusc catching and in the algae group, the Chilean kelp (*Lessonia Lessonia spicata* and *L. berteroana*) and ogo-nori (*Gracilaria spp.*) represented 52% and 16% of the landing respectively[16]<sup>16</sup>. The aquaculture activity in the country focuses on 20 species, seven fishes, eight molluscs and five algae. In 2017, fish accounted for 70% of the harvests (98% from salmon farming centres in the southern region of the country), followed by molluscs accounting for 28% (97% of them attributed to mussels)[17]<sup>17</sup>. The main species are Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*), Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and mussel (*Mytilus chilensis*)[18]<sup>18</sup>. (See Annex O for details of the main fisheries in the project intervention areas).

11. A landscape structuring activity along the Chilean coast is artisanal fisheries. This subsector concentrates in the so-called 'coves' of artisanal fisheries. The social, productive and cultural importance of the artisanal fisheries sector is evinced by the large number of people involved in this activity, with more than 89,000 fishers nationwide and more than 550 fisheries coves. In 2017, the Government of Chile through Law No. 21027[19]<sup>19</sup> granted legal recognition to the artisanal fisheries coves what represents the importance of these territorial units for the harmonious and comprehensive development of coastal communities. This would grant artisanal fisheries organisations ownership of these spaces and the State can also invest in infrastructure and equipment for the development of the sector. Another outstanding feature of the Chilean artisanal fisheries sector is the level of association. They are organized in three levels: national, regional and local or grassroots level. At the national level, there are more than 1.500 local or grassroots organizations, 45 regional federations and 3 national confederations. It is estimated that 70% of fishers are associated with first degree organizations.

12. In Chile, the most important co-management initiative in benthic artisanal fisheries is the Benthic Resource Management and Exploitation Areas (BRMEAs)[20]<sup>20</sup>, regime, which has been recognized as one of the largest co-

management experiments on a global scale[21]<sup>21</sup>. The BRMEAs are generally focused on high commercial value resources, including the 'loco' (*Concholepas concholepas*), the 'common limpet' (*Patella vulgata*), the 'sea urchin' (*Loxechinus albus*), the razor clam (*Mesodesma donacium*) and small-scale aquaculture activities. At present, there are 728 active BRMEAs throughout Chile, with more than 124,000 hectares affected and with territorial use rights to fisheries organisations, benefiting more than 31,000 artisanal fishers who participate in the co-management of benthic resources. In turn, these areas represent about 49,000 hectares available for the development of Small Scale Aquaculture (SSA) initiatives by artisanal fisheries organizations (OPA).

13. Tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors in Chile and has positioned itself as the country's fifth largest exporter of services. In 2017, the sector represented 3.4% of GDP, reporting more than 6 million foreign tourists who visited the country. Until July 2018, 3.6 million international tourists selected Chile as a tourist destination, of whom 78% said they were attracted by Chilean nature and many of them visited protected areas, including marine protected areas. Given their geographical features, coastal tourist destinations (seaside towns, beach resorts and coves) are the segment that attracts abundant flow of tourists, both domestic and foreign.

#### **Global environmental problem**

14. Over the last years, Chile has shown a great momentum in terms of marine conservation with the creation of new Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). The protection of 15 million hectares (4.1%) of the EEZ in 2014 increased to more than 155.2 million hectares, representing a 41.2% of the EEZ. However, due to the economic development model, the Chilean coastline has been subject to overuse from various anthropogenic activities. Chile's coastal marine ecoregions are subject to multiple factors that can produce changes or degradation of the ecosystems. The main threats can be summarized as follows: intensive fisheries along the coast, industrial plant discharges, diffuse pollution from watersheds, discharges of urban waste and untreated residues from marine product processes, metallogenic enrichment in the northern zone linked to fishery activities and port management, supply of nutrients and organic matter resulting from agricultural activity in the south-central zone and intensive aquaculture activity and benthic resources exploitation in the southern zone[22]<sup>22</sup>.

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15. Anthropogenic activities have contributed to the degradation of habitats and their biodiversity in several areas of the country, a sustained decline in major fisheries and changes in the livelihoods of coastal populations who live on these resources and benefit from ecosystems. A major pressure comes from fisheries, although other activities such as port activities, urban coastal settlements, hydrocarbon exploitation and maritime traffic have negative consequences related mainly to marine pollution. The increased of harmful blooms in southern regions is also significant, which, together with contributing to reducing the production of fish and mainly molluscs, causes mortality of fish, seabirds and marine mammals, decreases biological diversity and disturbs the ecosystem food chain.

16. After a historical growth of more than 8 million tons in 1994, the total landing of hydrobiological resources has shown a downward trend in the last decade, reaching only 3,024 million tons on average for the period 2007-2017. Capture fisheries recorded an average landing of 2.1 million tons between 2015-2017, lower than the 2.96 million tons on average from 2007 to 2017, reflecting the deterioration of the main fisheries mainly due to overfishing of several fishery resources<sup>[23]</sup><sup>23</sup> (See Annex P for historical details of landings).

17. There are 34 fisheries decreed in Chile, 27 of which have been evaluated or characterized through reference biological points by the Scientific and Technical Committees for Fisheries<sup>[24]</sup><sup>24</sup>. The 2018 report on the status of the fisheries states that only 8 fisheries are fully operational, 11 overexploited and 8 depleted or collapsed, which means that 70% of the main fishery resources have a deteriorated index in relation to their spawning biomass or virginal population<sup>[25]</sup><sup>25</sup> (See Annex Q for information on the state of fisheries). Bad fishing practices can also be observed as a decrease in benthic resources populations such as algae (northern and southern zones), natural bivalve banks and ultimately, the gastropod 'loco' (*Concholepas concholepas*), heavily exploited along the coast of Chile between 1975 and 1988 and subject to a lengthy closed season until 2022 in 15 regions of the country (excluding BRMEAs, marine reserves and ECMPO that define it as the main species in their management plan).

18. Between 2005 and 2019, the Artisanal Fisheries Register (RPA) increased in almost 60%, with more than 89,000 artisanal fishers registered. As of May 2019, 89,577 people are registered in the RPA and 23.7% are women<sup>[26]</sup><sup>26</sup>. The increase in fisheries capacity and effort brought about by the growing number of fishers contributes to the further deterioration of fishery resources. The artisanal fishery sector puts significant pressure on benthic resources along the coast, as well as on pelagic and demersal resources, the latter together with the industrial sector. Artisanal fisheries increased the overexploitation of benthic resources with the incorporation of technologies such as *hooka*<sup>[27]</sup><sup>27</sup> diving, which intensified fishery activities in a short period of time.

19. During the year 2017, the total landing of the industrial fishery fleet was 855,203 tons. The industrial fleet landing was mainly sustained by midwater fishing with purse seiner, which represents 90% of the tons caught in 2017. The main resources landed by this subsector are Anchovy (*EngRaúlis ringens*) and Jack Mackerel (*Trachurus murphyi*), which account for 82% of the industrial landing. Regarding the landing of industrial vessels from international waters, 92% of the industrial landing corresponds to Jack Mackerel. These catches represent a decrease of 50% compared to 2016<sup>[28]</sup><sup>28</sup>.

20. The high increase in Chilean aquaculture production during the last 30 years has made the country one of the top ten producers worldwide. In 2017, total aquaculture harvests reached 1,219,739 tons, 16% higher than in 2016<sup>[29]</sup><sup>29</sup>. In some areas, aquaculture represents a threat to marine ecosystems. In 2017, according to the Environmental Information (EI), 20% of aquaculture farms reported anaerobic conditions, with heavy impact on benthic habitats, mainly the large salmon farms. The use of antibiotics and antiparasitic greatly exceeds the dose level used in other leading salmon farming countries, such as Norway. The impact of salmon farms on marine mammal routes, escape of non-native fish to nature, transmission of diseases and parasites, and the effects of chemicals and antibiotics on nature have not been assessed yet.

21. The BRMEAs system has shown sensitivity to various changes related to the complexity of the social-ecological settings, such as the natural variability of target species<sup>[30]</sup><sup>30</sup>, environmental phenomena<sup>[31]</sup><sup>31</sup>, associative nature of fishers'

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organisation[32]<sup>32</sup>, illegal fishing[33]<sup>33</sup> and market fluctuation. This has evinced the need to incorporate the ecosystem approach to fisheries in the BRMEAs system, rather than continuing to concentrate efforts on target species and the control of extraction quotas.

22. Over the last 15 years, the natural populations of brown seaweeds or 'kelps' in the north of Chile have been overexploited to be exported as raw material for the production of alginates[34]<sup>34</sup>. These species perform as habitat structuring and ecosystem engineers. The international demand for brown seaweeds from the coasts of Chile produced a steady increase in landings during the last decade, reaching 342,000 tons in 2012, of which, about 70% of the annual landing corresponds to Chilean kelp (*Lessonia berteroana* and *Lessonia spicata*), a complex of two species that are endemic to South America and inhabit rocky intertidal environments along the country. In 2017, the brown seaweeds landing was 290,638 tons, 17% lower than in 2012, where the Atacama and Coquimbo regions represented 61.8% of the total landing[35]<sup>35</sup>.

23. The current deterioration of fishery in Chile has negative socio-economic effects on coastal communities. As previously mentioned, the fisheries industry provides direct employment to 200,000 people, of whom, 47.3 % were employed in artisanal fisheries, 26.2 % in the processing industry, 24.2 % in aquaculture and 2.2 % in industrial fishery. In some coastal areas this is the only source of income. It is estimated that women constitute 23.7 % of the fisheries and aquaculture labour force. The decline in artisanal fisheries landing in recent years have affected income and put pressure on the livelihoods of vulnerable communities. With regard to food security, the lower number of landings of species for direct human consumption has influenced the availability and price of daily food for the Chilean population.

24. Given the geographical features and tourist status of the country, coastal destinations are the segment attracting the greatest flow of tourists. These destinations are highly dynamic with a peak during summer season which, in many cases, exceeds the capacity of tourist destinations, which represents a serious threat to the coastal ecosystems' management and biodiversity.

25. The project will intervene in two areas, the north zone and the south zone, which are described in detail in section 1.b below. During the design phase of the project, analysis and reflection exercises were carried out in both areas, which led to the identification of the main threats in each according to the perception of the communities, and which are reflected in Table 8 of the aforementioned section.

### **Remaining barriers**

26. The evaluation of the National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS) of the year 2003 and its Action Plan for the period 2003-2010 concluded that the marine environment has not received appropriate attention within the national biodiversity management efforts. Specifically, marine biodiversity has not been duly mainstreamed into public policy instruments and the productive sectors (public and private) have little influence on resource management. The new National Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2030 aims at bridging the gaps between the stakeholders' capacities and their participation in managing marine protected areas and buffer zones, the integration of biodiversity and the lack of capacities and insufficient governance mechanisms at the national and municipal levels, to promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine ecosystems biodiversity. Below there is a description of the aforementioned obstacles the proposed project has to face and which have been grouped in three barriers.

*Barrier 1: Weaknesses of the institutional framework, including lack of inter-institutional coordination and limitations of public, private and civil society capacities to manage coastal marine ecosystems*

27. In general, the institutional framework for biodiversity conservation lacks adequate institutional coordination. This is more evident in the coastal-marine area, where there are a large number of institutions - with specific functions and their own agendas, which regulate both, the space and the existing resources in the marine environment, including the MMA, Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism (MINECON), SUBPESCA, SERNAPESCA, Ministry of Defence (MINDEF), Undersecretariat of the Armed Forces (SSFFAA), General Directorate of the Marine Territory and Merchant Marine of Chile (DIRECTEMAR), National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), and commissions and sub commissions stemming from each of these services.



28. National public institutions directly linked to marine ecosystems and coastal communities do not have a common vision of the territory and lack coordination and intersectoral articulation mechanisms. The lack of coordination mechanisms between the different levels means that decision-making processes at the public level are characterized by excessive centralization and fragmentation, resulting in a little participation of local institutions and communities. Hence, sectoral measures stemming from the central level continue to be taken. This sectoral approach prevents a holistic view of the systems and subsystems that make up coastal marine ecosystems which also interact with other systems, such as terrestrial, river and also social systems. Moreover, given the absence of social legitimacy, various conflicts and tensions are continually emerging among stakeholders due to the overlapping uses of the coastal area.

29. The growing complexity observed in coastal territories is, to a great extent, the result of the overlapping of multiple uses and actors guided by different interests that, together, put pressure on common spaces and resources, within a legal framework that grants rights of use and establishes conservation schemes with little planning and citizen participation. Therefore, the lack of comprehensive planning of the coastal marine territory within the legal and institutional framework, which guide coastal management and fishery under an ecosystem approach, has resulted in spatial and temporal conflicts between different uses and actors, lack of coordination between authorities responsible for the various sectoral activities, poor protection of ecologically and biologically relevant marine areas, insecurity in the provision of ecosystem services and poor management of coastal marine resources.

30. Although there are professionals from public institutions who have been trained in marine spatial planning and open standards for conservation, training activities are still sectoral and mostly for the same related services. No training experiences have been identified for coastal and terrestrial managers to address terrestrial, coastal and marine planning and the integrated management of coastal areas under an ecosystem approach. As long as municipal teams are not considered in these activities, they will not have knowledge on comprehensive approach to planning and management of coastal areas.

31. The classic approach on resources and not on the communities that live on those resources, has prevented to advance towards a local vision of sustainable development of artisanal fishery settlements, based on productive vocations derived from ecosystem services. This is the result of the institutional and academic approach of territorial management of coastal settlements and coves in Chile. In terms of institutional capacities, there is urgent need to refocus the territorial management

of settlements including interdisciplinary, multidimensional and participatory perspectives above the sectoral approach and address the problems of the coastal marine space from a common and ecosystemic perspective, with a view to direct the institutional efforts towards local development and the betterment of coastal communities quality of life.

32. In the northern zone, the low presence of State institutions has caused incoordination among them when visiting the localities, producing fatigue and discomfort on the part of the community due to the time they have to devote to each institution what is not coordinated with the economic activities that require long periods of work at sea and which does not coincide with the time availability of the institutions when they go to the field. Additionally, there is a perception that the institutions do not coordinate among themselves and replicate many efforts in the communities, which could be more profitable if there was a coincidence between the needs of the locality, the support provided by each institution and the mechanisms for delivering support. The southern zone is recognized as an isolated zone<sup>[36]</sup><sup>36</sup>. This condition hinders frequent and regular visits by public institutions that, with the exception of the Municipality of Cisnes (has an office in the area), come to the locality for very limited time, without previous coordination, creating an over-intervention in the community, what is disparaging and strongly reduces participation. Isolation and connectivity problems not only make it difficult for authorities to visit the zone, but also hinder the participation of the civil society representing the community in public interventions or decision-making processes within regional governance (mainly due to monetary reasons and transportation time). All of the above lessens the interest of the community, only a few people can afford the costs involved what leads to polarisation in the opinions (from those who do not participate mainly) and sometimes low representativeness.

33. Artisanal fisheries organisations concentrate their fishing efforts mainly on the BRMEAs. Although the last substantial modification (Law No. 20657) to the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture (LGPA) mainstreamed the ecosystem approach, the management plans of the BRMEAs found in the project intervention sites were analysed during the project design phase, showing that these plans do not have the ecosystem approach in their management strategies. Hence, the management of these areas is focused on the exploitation of target species, the control and projection of fishing quotas. From the same analysis, it became evident that SUBPESCA's technical instructions for the elaboration of BRMEAS management plans are not only outdated, but do not promote or mention the ecosystem approach to fishing. This allows to

maintain and reproduce management plans and strategies in BRMEAs that only consider estimates and control of the fishing quotas of the target resources.

34. The LGPA also includes the requirement for the elaboration of a management plan for the species that make up the main fisheries, which must be elaborated by the relevant Management Committee. While it is understood that the Management Committees represent the users (artisanal fisheries, industrial fisheries, and/or processing plants), providing room for participatory discussions on resource management measures, there are weaknesses in terms of equal artisanal fishers' participation in the elaboration of plans.

35. The new Law of Coves No. 21027, enacted in 2017 and in force concurrently with the project development, states that SERNAPESCA grants the use of certain coastal areas or coves, for a maximum of 30 years, to become hubs of development, where, in addition to traditional fishery activities, the artisanal organizations can promote commercial, cultural or other initiatives. To do so, they must have a management plan approved by SERNAPESCA. So far, there are no plans approved and it is necessary to strengthen the capacities of fisheries organisations to comply with this requirement and generate experiences.

36. At present, the tourist activity comes mainly from the private sector in an isolated and spontaneous way. Public efforts through promotion, studies and round-table discussions, do not have continuity or appropriate funding, mainly due to the lack of a sectoral commitment and governance that brings together and articulates public, private and social actors around a common vision on tourism at the national, regional and local levels. The special-interest tourism has gained strength in recent years, through which the community offers a variety of services that have become a new source of livelihood. However, the ecosystems are becoming affected due to the lack of guidelines for a sustainable development of tourism and, according to the communities themselves, further strengthening, tools and guidelines to reduce impacts are required, mainly a planning framework for sustainable tourism, as well as practices that ensure the sustainability of the activity.

37. Illegal fishing is a recurring activity difficult to address in the project intervention areas. The control institutions do not have the capacity to fight illegal fishing, so the fisheries organisations had to get organized to fight it. In the southern zone, it is very difficult to deal with illegal unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) due to the large size and archipelagic characteristics of the territory related to artisanal fishery and because illegal fishers come from adjacent regions, which

restricts the work of regional inspection institutions. On the other hand, the lack of continuous monitoring by relevant public services is perceived as a major difficulty by the community to face illegal fishing. While, in the northern zone the environmental management and inspection teams carry out their inspections once a month, they go four to five times a year to work on management of marine reserves. The other institutions go to the localities mainly during the summer season to support tourism activities. Artisanal fisheries organisations have been forced to set up a BRMEAs Surveillance Network to care of benthic resources, especially Loco, of great commercial value, which has been under closed season for more than 20 years and can be exploited only in BRMEAs that have the authorization in their management plan.

38. The marine areas under official protection in the project intervention areas, Chañaral and Choros y Damas Islands Marine Reserves in the northern zone and the Multipurpose Coastal Marine Protected Area Pitipalena-Añihué in the southern zone, are under the administration of SERNAPESCA and MMA respectively. In the MPAs there are public-private working groups that have contributed to the management, care and protection of those areas, and have established measures to restrict activities, strengthen the communities' identity and their relationship with nature conservation, and establish and promote stakeholder's commitment to management. However, the evaluation of management effectiveness of these marine protected areas shows a 41% compliance in the three areas. The main weaknesses relate to the lack of permanent resources for the implementation of the General Reserves Management Plans, which are outdated; the MCMPA Management Plan which is at the draft stage under review does not mainstream the fishery ecosystem approach and there are not enough personnel with the necessary experience, and infrastructure to fulfil their tasks. The inspection, monitoring and investigation, extension and communication programmes have been identified as the most critical elements for the implementation of the plans and have not been properly developed. This situation poses a latent risk on the control of threats to the conservation objects that are protected in the reserves.

*Barrier 2. Capacity constraints at the local level (municipalities, local organisations and communities) for planning, developing operational mechanisms and implementing appropriate coastal marine ecosystems management and governance based on a shared view of the territory.*

39. At the municipal level, public and private investments lack proper planning and do not approach the territory in its entirety, which is a serious threaten to the conservation of coastal ecosystems and coastal marine biodiversity in areas of biological and ecological significance. Chile has not granted official protection nor does it have effective management of the

biodiversity and marine ecosystems of its Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSA). However, there are MMA studies that identify areas of high conservation value, many of which overlap with EBSA. In addition, municipal teams do not have the capacity for integrated land management nor are they prepared to assume new and greater responsibilities. In addition, the municipalities of the project intervention areas, have no professionals to deal with coastal marine issues and, in most cases, there are no environmental, fishery, tourism and coastal managers.

40. Participatory diagnostic in the pilot sites identified a lack of local capacity to foster local governance. The lack of capacities can be summarized in three areas: i) organisational strengthening; ii) environmental education for local development; and iii) productive practices and sustainable business management. As regards organisational strengthening, communities identified capacity gaps in leadership, associativity, conflict resolution, communication tools and group management skills. Environmental education gaps were identified and the need to generate knowledge on the proper use of natural and energy resources, waste management and environmental education for adults, women and men, young people and girls and boys, building bridges with local schools. In relation to productive practices and business management, gaps were identified in community capacities regarding the administration, commercialisation, diversification and valuation of tourism-based services, products and businesses and the sustainable use of fishery resources, such as seabirds and cetacean watching, algae stocking and small-scale aquaculture in BRMEAs. In both sites, communities emphasized the need to strengthen local capabilities by teaching English to community guides and tour operators, including artisanal fishers.

41. The results of the first Fishery and Aquaculture Census[37]<sup>37</sup> showed that less than 15% of artisanal fishers have been trained. The reality is harsh when considering that 60% of fishers stated that they would have liked to have another profession. However, the interest in training exceeds 90%, mainly in areas of marketing and administration. In terms of technical assistance, 60% of the organisations stated that they had received no assistance at all. In relation to state-driven regulations, they are mostly acquainted with health regulations (54%), followed by environmental and labour regulations, while less than 40% of artisanal fishers[38]<sup>38</sup> are acquainted with fishery and aquaculture regulations; in other words, less than half of artisanal fishers are familiar with the norms that govern them.

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42. Aquaculture in BRMEAs represents an opportunity for productive diversification of the artisanal fisheries in the project pilot sites and is a technology compatible with biodiversity. However, in order to carry out its activities, the BRMEAs right-holders' fisheries organizations must have an authorization from SUBPESCA, which requires a technical analysis. In addition, fishers must be able to undertake the challenge of transforming themselves from fishers to small-scale aquaculturists. At present, the fisheries organisations in the pilot sites do not have the skills and knowledge to face this challenge, so it is necessary to strengthen and train them in seaweed, mollusc and even native fish farming. In the northern pilot site, the Los Choros T.A. is authorized to carry out experimental aquaculture activities in the BRMEAs El Apollillado for the suspended farming of Pacific Oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*). Seaweed and bivalves stocking has been implemented in the southern zone management areas, but only partially successful results can be demonstrated.

43. The brown seaweeds fishery in northern Chile is of social, economic and ecological significance, and the most important benthic fishery in the zone. It is estimated that more than 20,000 people depend directly or indirectly on the brown seaweeds harvesting and processing in northern Chile. The commercial exploitation of some seagrass beds (*L. berteriana*, *L. spicata* and *L. trabeculata*) has exceeded the natural renewal rate in different localities of northern Chile, putting at risk the sustainability of these species as a renewable resource (Vásquez et al. 2012). In addition, the degradation of the seagrass beds by overexploitation has collateral impacts on other economic resources related to these habitats, such as invertebrates and fish, many of commercial importance to artisanal fisheries communities.

44. As regards to sustainable tourism, it is necessary to promote the development of capacities for the adoption of best flora and fauna watching practices, waste management and more insight of the tourism association into the values and attributes of the natural and cultural heritage of the territory.

45. The MMA has a Municipal System for Environmental Certification (SCAM) and a National System for Environmental Certification of Educational Establishments (SNCAE). However, neither system incorporates aspects related to the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems in its manuals or processes for the development of municipal environmental strategies and environmental education, and there are weaknesses in the capacities of municipal officials and educational establishments in environmental SCAM and SNCAE certification management models.

*Barrier 3: Lack of productive development incentive and funding mechanisms related to new goods, products, services and business models for the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems and coastal marine biodiversity.*

46. There are insufficient incentives to promote the involvement of local actors in coastal marine ecosystems management in order to reduce threats to the conservation of globally-significant biodiversity in coastal marine ecosystems that could be implemented by the communities. Although productive incentives are being created for the stocking and farming of economically significant benthic species (especially seaweeds), no proposals have been made for the conservation of ecosystems, species or genes. This resource-based rather than community-based approach prevents to go ahead with a local sustainable development proposal where the community, together with the local government, defines priorities and ways to maintain welfare along with its local wisdom and traditions.

47. The productive development structure in Chile does not integrate the conservation of ecosystems and coastal marine biodiversity as an opportunity to develop new goods, products, services and business models stemming from the sustainable use of the same. This restricts the proliferation of innovative businesses from special interest-based tourism, value addition of fisheries resources or other ecosystem services provided by MPAs and coastal areas. In short, there is no sustainable blue economy vision that goes hand in hand with the enhancement of State's efforts in terms of conservation and use of MPAs ecosystem services, which restricts the emergence of new sustainable conservation ventures and businesses, both at the individual and community levels.

48. Fishery resources and the economic situation of small-scale fishers do not seem to improve substantially despite the development measures and programmes implemented in recent times. This situation relates to the overexploitation of resources and the large number of institutions involved in the process. The dispersion of development institutions operating in the sector limits the coordination of the sectoral expenditure implementation, a situation that reproduces inequalities of access, generates patronage and conspires against the higher objective of conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources.

49. In general, the structure of the institutional productive development is quite complex for local communities. In terms of institutions and funds, the structure of productive development that provides technical and economic support to artisanal fisheries organisations and local entrepreneurs, both men and women, depending on the socioeconomic and/or productive

level are the following: Solidarity and Social Investment Fund (FOSIS), Fisheries Management Fund (FAP), Fund for the Promotion of Artisanal Fisheries (FFPA), Technical Cooperation Service (SERCOTEC) and the Chilean Agency for Economic Development (CORFO). The Port Works Department (DOP) finances investment in maritime port infrastructure and Regional Governments (GORE) contribute funding for the National Fund for Regional Development (FNDR) to complement interventions and programmes through agreements with sectoral services. Although these funding lines support the development of the activity, paradoxically, most of the investments boost the fisheries capacity of the fleets, what normally affects the fisheries resources which are already facing severe signs of decline, overexploitation and depletion. On the other hand, the instruments and basis to apply for production development funds focus on innovation and competitiveness, relegating the other aspects to pure science or basic studies.

50. In general, artisanal fishers face the first sale, beach or dock market in an individual manner, without greater associativity or added value. The beach market or first sale is highly atomized, with little or no supply power for each fisher and a demand that imposes prices and limits negotiation. This situation affects the economy of artisanal fishery, expressed in low income and no capacity for direct marketing, and also generates a low appreciation of the economic and social value of the sector<sup>[39]<sup>39</sup></sup>. On the other hand, price behaviour in the beach market shows a stable and/or downward trend. This implies that in order to maintain income levels under the existing criteria, fishers require more landings of current species and/or to look new species to harvest.

51. Despite sectoral efforts for diversification, the existing structure leaves artisanal fisheries organisations with few possibilities to undertake and diversify the activity, in a business where the purchasing and buying power lies in intermediary and processing companies. There are major barriers for artisanal fisheries organisations to enter the seafood processing and selling market, such as investment in infrastructure and equipment in line with production operations, which limits the associative ventures and productive diversification of the sector, hindering the betterment of the quality of life of coastal communities. This structure is clearly seen in the brown seaweeds harvesting, where there are many fishers and fisheries organisations which collect and sell very little seaweed, without any added value, to a limited number of intermediaries who sell the product to a few processing and export plants. This market asymmetry puts pressure and creates distortions that affects the sustainability of the brown seaweeds and other artisanal fisheries, putting the conservation of biodiversity and



coastal resources at risk. Part of the artisanal fishers (mainly those dedicated to benthic resources fishery) have envisage other less traditional activities such as special interest tourism, experiential tourism, marine tourism and aquaculture in BRMEAs, where the care of their heritage becomes their main treasure and can compensate for the deterioration of the fisheries and need to be included as another instrument for fisheries development.

## **2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects.**

### **Baseline scenario and associated initiatives**

52. Various public institutions at the national, regional and local levels have responsibilities linked to the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine resources and ecosystems in Chile and implement actions accordingly.

53. At the **national level**, the **Ministry of the Environment (MMA)** is the national environmental authority responsible for the design and implementation of environmental policies, plans and programmes, as well as for the protection and conservation of biological diversity and renewable natural and water resources, promoting sustainable development, the integrity of the environmental policy and related regulations. It is responsible for the *National Policy of Protected Areas* that aims to implement a National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) that includes terrestrial and aquatic PA as well as public and private endeavours. It is in charge of the *National Biodiversity Strategy and its 2017-2030 Action Plan* that considers the strengthening of marine biodiversity management through management plans and a MPA network. It has implemented the Programme *Marine Ecosystem Classification System* and the *Environmental Protection Fund (FPA*, acronym in Spanish) to support environmental initiatives submitted by citizens and finance all or part of the projects or activities aimed at protecting the environment through a specific fund for MPA.

54. It is also the enforcing authority for the *Law on Environmental Requirements No. 19,300* that sets forth the right to live in an environment free of pollution, the protection of the environment, the preservation of nature and the conservation of the environmental heritage. Under the Law, the MMA is responsible for the supervision of the SNAP, which includes marine parks and reserves, as well as National Sanctuaries and Multipurpose Coastal Marine Protected Areas (MCMPA). There is

a *National Committee on Protected Areas* which provides technical support and consultation on SNAP management and funding and the creation of areas, and an *MPA Technical Subcommittee* specifically for the MPA subsystem.

55. The MMA also implements the *Municipal Environmental Certification System (SCAM)* and the *National System for Environmental Certification of Educational Establishments (SNCAE)*. Both are voluntary certification systems. The SCAM allows municipalities to establish themselves in the territory as a model of environmental management. The municipalities participating in the programme develop a Communal Environmental Strategy, which is an instrument of action aimed at addressing environmental conflicts or situations in the community. The SNCAE, is a comprehensive strategy to address environmental education by providing public certification to educational establishments that have successfully implemented environmental education strategies in their school communities.

56. The Chilean Government has submitted a bill to the Congress, to create the *Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service (SBAP)* and the *National System of Protected Areas*. With regard to coastal marine ecosystems, the bill states that the SBAP should articulate the use of coastal areas for sustainable activities and conservation of the country's biological diversity, through the preservation, restoration and sustainable use of species and ecosystems, with emphasis on those of high environmental significance, which are threatened or degraded and require further conservation measures.

57. The **Undersecretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA)** is the body responsible for regulating and managing fisheries and aquaculture activities, through policies, regulations and administrative measures, under a precautionary and ecosystem approach that promotes the conservation and sustainability of hydrobiological resources for the productive development of the sector. SUBPESCA has *Zonal Fisheries Divisions* distributed throughout the Chilean territory, which take on the management role of the Undersecretariat in regions. The *Scientific-Technical Committees* are advisory bodies to SUBPESCA, determine the state of the fisheries, the biological reference point and the range to set the overall fishing quota to reach the maximum sustainable yield, and pronounce on the proposals for management plans developed by the Management Committee. SUBPESCA is responsible for the *National Fisheries Policy (PNP)* and the *National Aquaculture Policy (PNA)* aiming at promoting the highest possible economic growth, in a framework of environmental sustainability and equity of access to fishery and aquaculture activities. SUBPESCA is one of the institutions that, together with SERNAPESCA and DIRECTEMAR, is in charge of enforcing the *General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture (LGPA)* No. 20.657, that sets forth the conservation and sustainable use of hydrobiological resources, through

a precautionary approach, an ecosystem approach regarding fishery regulations and safeguarding marine ecosystems where these resources can be found.

58. SUBPESCA manages: i) the *Bonus Programme for Seaweed Farming and Stocking*, aiming at increasing the availability of seaweed farms and reclaiming the coverage of natural banks in the national territory, increasing national production and exporting the resource in a sustainable manner; and ii) the *Fisheries and Aquaculture Research Fund (FIPA)*, which is currently funding various research studies dealing with the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems and biodiversity in the three regions of interventions. At present, six research studies are underway in the northern zone and one in the southern zone, which should be operational upon project implementation.

59. In the northern zone FIPA is funding the following research studies: i) 'Biomass evaluation and analysis of the exploitation state of natural of brown seagrass beds (*L. trabeculata*, *L. berteriana* and *Macrocystis spp.*) in the zones of free access of the III Region of Atacama and IV Region of Coquimbo', ii) 'Characterization and bathymetric, ecological and fishery diagnosis of the first mile and bays of the III and IV Regions', iii) 'Study of the in situ recruitment of demersal crustaceans', iv) 'Biological-fishery study and evaluation of the situation of the populations of Loco in Areas of Free Access between the Region of Arica and Parinacota and the Region of Valparaíso', v) 'Determination of the population status in Chañaral and Choros y Damas Islands Marine Reserves of the bottlenose dolphin, marine otter, Humboldt penguin and cetacean species', and vi) 'Study of the location and prospecting of sites as appropriate areas for the exercise of small-scale aquaculture and aquaculture in BRMEAs in the III Region of Atacama', and vi) 'Study of the location and prospecting of sites as appropriate areas for the exercise of small-scale aquaculture and aquaculture in BRMEAS in the III Region of Atacama'. While in the southern zone the project 'Evaluation of the interaction between the Chilean dolphin (*Cephalorhynchus eutropia*) and coastal fisheries and aquaculture activities throughout its distribution: Phase 1' is being executed, which applies to the zone where the project intervenes. These research studies should be in progress upon project implementation.

60. The **National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service (SERNAPESCA)** is mandated to monitor compliance with fisheries and aquaculture regulations, provide services to facilitate their proper implementation and carry out effective health management in order to contribute to the sustainability of the sector and the protection of hydrobiological resources and the environment. Fishery and aquaculture inspection include activities in the industrial and artisanal sectors, as well as in the

Coastal and Marine Spaces of Indigenous Peoples (ECMPO)<sup>[40]</sup><sup>40</sup>. Likewise, it is also responsible for the protection of Parks and Marine Reserves. It is the enforcing authority of the *Law of Coves No. 21,027* whose objective is to promote a comprehensive and harmonious development of the artisanal coves, with the capacity to request the allocation of goods suitable to develop small-scale fishery and aquaculture activities along the coastline to the MINDEF, and of adjacent State property to the MBBNN.

61. The **National Tourism Service (SERNATUR)** is responsible for the public tourism policy. It acts as a technical body within the framework of the environmental assessment of investment projects with the role of preserving landscape value; it produces guidelines for the implementation of other public services (for example, the manual of municipal ordinances for sustainable tourism development); and it keeps a national registry of tourism services.

62. The **Ministry of Defence (MINDEF)** is responsible for the control, inspection and surveillance of the coastline and, as such, is in charge of granting concessions and permits on the coastline whatever its destination - including concessions for the conservation of marine biodiversity. MINDEF is responsible for the *National Policy for Coastal Management (PNUBC)* which seeks to ensure the compatibility of all possible uses, promoting a balanced development to allow economic growth. The *National Commission for Coastal Management (CNUBC)* is the intersectoral body in charge of proposing actions that promote the implementation and compliance with the National Policy for Coastal Management, evaluating it and adjusting it, as well as proposing the Coastal Border Zoning. On the other hand, the *National Directorate of the Maritime Territory and Merchant Marine of Chile (DIRECTEMAR)* in accordance with the *Navigation Law (DL) No. 2222* has competence in respect to navigation in jurisdictional waters, the preservation of ecology of the sea, as well as the implementation of international treaties on marine pollution.

63. The **Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MINREL)** is in charge of the country's foreign policy, leading the negotiation of international treaties, including those relating to biodiversity and maritime and oceanic issues. MINREL had to develop the *National Ocean Policy* to consolidate the national commitment to the global governance of the oceans, based on the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans. The **Ministry of National Assets (BBNN)** manages a National Protected Assets Programme, whose protection target is 10% of the country's ecosystems which is a subsystem of Chile's Protected

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Areas System, and whose protection instrument consists of self-destination and subsequent third party concession for conservation and sustainable development projects.

64. The **Ministry of Social Development and Family (MIDESOF)** is responsible for regulating the ECMPOs and indigenous affairs in general. In addition, MIDESOF manages the National Investment System (SIN), which includes aspects such as the evaluation of the investment projects' social return. The **National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI)** promotes the development of indigenous peoples in a comprehensive manner; CONADI participates in the application of an ECMPO, in the customary use accreditation stage and in recent years has financed the implementation of ECMPOs.

65. The **Fisheries Development Institute (IFOP)** is a non-profit Private Corporation, whose public role is to support the sustainable development of the fisheries and aquaculture sector, through the preparation of valuable scientific and technical information for the administration and sustainability of fishery resources, aquaculture and ecosystems. IFOP executes the *Benthic Resources Monitoring Programme* and the *Fisheries Monitoring Programme within the framework of the BRMEAs*.

66. The **National Institute for Sustainable Development of Artisanal Fisheries and Small-scale Aquaculture (INDESPA)** was established by law in 2017 and implemented during the design phase of the project, replacing the FAP and FFPA. The purpose of INDESPA is to encourage and promote a comprehensive and harmonious development of artisanal fishery, small-scale aquaculture and its beneficiaries. The **Port Works Department (DOP)** has an *Artisanal fisheries Port Infrastructure Programme*, whose objective is to improve the conditions of productivity, operation, safety, hygiene and tourism associated with artisanal fishery.

67. The **Chilean Agency for Economic Development (CORFO)** offers a wide range of instruments to support and encourage entrepreneurship, innovation, human capital, technological capabilities and business development. The most outstanding CORFO's programmes are: *Regional Strategic Programmes*, *Public Goods for Competitiveness* and the *Management Area Support*, which support artisanal fisheries organisations to access the BRMEAs system by co-financing studies and management plans.

68. The **Technical Cooperation Service (SERCOTEC)** has instruments and services for entrepreneurs and small entrepreneurs seeking to realize their business projects, namely: the development fund 'Crece' and support services for the 'Promotion and Commercialization Channels'; business advisory fund 'Business Improvement'; 'Business Training' programme and a Training Portal with free online courses; 'Juntos' fund for associative businesses; the 'Business Opportunity Networks' service; support for the strengthening of micro and small-sized enterprise associations; support for the 'Modernization of Street Markets' and the 'Program to Strengthen Commercial Neighbourhoods'.

69. The **Solidarity and Social Investment Fund (FOSIS)** supports the most vulnerable socioeconomic segment of individuals, families and communities with the mission of helping to overcome poverty. FOSIS has 14 programmes to support vulnerable sectors in the areas of business venture, work, family action, self-consumption, habitability and territory.

70. The **National Forestry Corporation (CONAF)** manages the National System of Protected Areas, within which is the Humboldt Penguin National Reserve located in the northern intervention area and shares several of the species under conservation in the Marine Reserves. It is also in charge of the *National Programme for the Conservation of the Humboldt Penguin*, that carries out relevant actions for its conservation, mainly in terms of monitoring the populations inside the protected areas to determine the abundance of the species.

71. At the **regional level**, the project will be implemented in coastal communities of three regions, Atacama and Coquimbo, which are included in the intervention area of the northern zone, and Aysén, which is included in the intervention area of the southern zone (See section 1.b where the project intervention areas are described). The main objective of the **Regional Governments (GOREs)** is to ensure the social, cultural and economic development of the region by promoting the harmonious and equitable development of its territories. In support of this objective they have the *National Fund for Regional Development (FNDR)*, which is a public investment programme managed primarily by GOREs, intended to finance actions in social and economic infrastructure in the region, with the aim of achieving harmonious and equitable territorial development. It finances initiatives (projects, programmes and studies) submitted by public institutions and universities. They also have the *Innovation Fund for Competitiveness (FIC)* to promote the economic development of the regions, through the execution of innovation and research projects that produce knowledge applicable to the productive sectors, thus increasing growth opportunities and people's quality of life.

72. The **Regional Commissions on the Use of the Coastline (CRUBC)** are housed in the GOREs and are multisectoral bodies of public and productive sectors that have an impact on the coastline, including industrial, artisanal and aquaculture fishers, and other actors such as indigenous peoples, to implement the PNUBC in each region. To date, the *Coastal Border Zoning (CBZ)* has been formalized only in two regions of the country (Coquimbo and Aysén, two of the intervention regions of the project) and, its non-binding nature has not made it possible to order the territory according to the priorities established. There are also regional **Fisheries Management Committees** and **Zonal Fisheries Councils**. The first ones are advisory bodies consisting of different users to develop, implement, evaluate and adapt the management plan of fisheries that have closed access or are at the early development stage. The second ones aim at contributing to decentralize the administrative measures and to realise the participation of fisheries sector agents at the zonal level, in matters related to fishery and aquaculture.

73. In the northern zone the **GORE of Atacama** has several strategic and planning instruments, namely: Regional Development Strategy 2007-2017, Regional Biodiversity Strategy 2010-2017, Proposal for the coastal border-use macro and microzoning, Intercommunal Coastal Master Plan, Regional Territorial Management Plan. The GORE entered into an agreement with the DOP that extends up to 2024, for the *implementation of the maritime and terrestrial structure of the coves*. One of the coves benefited with the improvement project is the Chañaral de Aceituno pilot cove, in Freirina commune, whose design will be tendered during 2019 and executed in 2020.

74. **The GORE of Coquimbo** has a 2020 Vision, for the coastal border-use macro and microzoning in the Coquimbo Region. The GORE entered into an agreement with the DOP that extends up to 2021 for the construction of the Fisheries Infrastructure of the Apolillado Cove, La Higuera commune. There is also an agreement with the FFPA - SERNAPESCA, called *Transference for the development and promotion of the artisanal fishery, Coquimbo Region*, which purpose is to contribute to the increase of artisanal fisheries organisations income, through the productive diversification, considering the organisational strengthening and the socioeconomic stability. The GORE leads an Interinstitutional Technical Group to work on the proposal for the creation of a Biosphere Reserve in the coastal area of Ovalle commune, in the mouth of Limarí River and the Fray Jorge National Park, managed by CONAF.

75. The FAP has an agreement with FOSIS, known as the *Comprehensive and Replicable Transfer Programme for the Sustainable Development of Artisanal Fishery in the Coquimbo Region, 2018*. The aim of the programme is to provide

artisanal fishers and their families with new income sources, through value-added extraction processes, exploring new business alternatives, increase fishery, and create conditions for new ventures.

76. In these two regions there are also various coordination bodies for the management and conservation of protected areas, such as public-private working groups for Chañaral and Choros y Damas Islands Marine Reserves, and an Advisory Board to the Humboldt Penguin National Reserve. There are Zonal Fisheries Councils, Management Committees (anchovy and pilchard, Chilean seabass, demersal crustaceans, squid, jack mackerel, brown seaweeds) and Scientific Technical Fishery and Aquaculture Committees for fishery regulation and management.

77. In the southern zone, the **GORE of Aysén** has a Regional Development Strategy developed in 2009, Regional Biodiversity Strategy 2015-2030, Innovation Strategy 2014-2020, Regional Policy for isolated locations, Regional Tourism Policy with a monitoring system of the same, Regional Plan of Territorial Management, and a proposal for the coastal border-use macro and microzoning. The GORE of Aysén with the SEREMI of Environment implement the *Diagnosis for the development of secondary quality standards in fjords and channels of Aysén*. The GORE also implements the initiatives *Updating the coastal border-use macrozoning proposal and Strategic Environmental Assessment*.

78. There are coordination mechanisms in the region such as the Regional Biodiversity Operational Committee, the Regional Commission for the Use of the Coastal Border, and the Technical Committee for Marine Protected Areas. In terms of fisheries and aquaculture, the Management Committees (golden kingclip, southern hake, raya and finspot ray). Currently, the Management Committee for crabs and Chilean king crabs is being implemented.

79. At the **local level**, the interventions will focus on the following communities: Freirina (Atacama), La Higuera (Coquimbo) and Cisnes (Aysén) (See section 1.b for a detailed description of project interventions). The municipalities are responsible for the local administration of each commune, and are entitled to carry out territorial planning through Communal Master Plans and foster communal development through Communal Development Plans, among others such as those related to education, public health and environmental protection, tourism and recreation, as well as household waste management. **La Higuera Municipality** has a Communal Development Plan 2014-2017 and a Communal Master Plan. **Freirina commune** has a Communal Master Plan. **Puerto Cisnes commune** has a Communal Development Plan 2018-2028 and to the interior of Puerto Raúl Marín Balmaceda there is a coastal border microzoning approved by CRUBC. Puerto Cisnes commune will



implement the Intermediate Level Environmental Certification (Municipal Environmental Certification System) for the period 2020-2024. Freirina started the certification process in 2019.

80. On the other hand, in the selected areas of intervention there are also non-public actors involved in the use of the coastal border and the exploitation of coastal marine ecosystem resources. In the private sector, the **salmon farming companies** in the southern zone (Aqua Chile, Multiexport and others) and the **National Fisheries Association (SONAPESCA)** in the northern zone. The **Small-scale Fishery Organisations (OPA)** such as Chañaral de Aceituno Fishers and Shell fisher Divers' Independent Workers Union; Los Changos Seashore collectors Association; Punta de Choros cove Independent Sea Workers T.A.; Los Choros Fishers and Shell fishers T.A.; Punta de Choros Fisheries and Sales Cooperative; Los Choros Fisheries and Sales Cooperative; La Higuera Functional Community Organization of United Fishers; La Higuera Fishers Federation; Raúl Marín Balmaceda Small-scale Fisheries' IWU; Moraleda, Puerto Cisnes IWUnion and Puyuhuapi Divers' Union.

81. **Tourism organisations** include the Chañaral de Aceituno Tourism Association; Tourism Associations: Turismo Orca, ExploraSub, Los Delfines Tour Guides Association; Eco Futuro Gastronomic Association; ODEFOT Tourism Association; Raúl Marín B. Tourism and Trade Association; Puyuhuapi Chamber of Commerce and Tourism; Puerto Cisnes Chamber of Commerce and Tourism; Puerto Cisnes Nautical Tourism and Whale Watching Association; Aysén Patagonia Queulat Sustainable Development Corporation. The communities have **Neighbourhood Councils** in Chañaral de Aceituno, Punta de Choros, Puerto Cisnes, Raúl Marín Balmaceda, Puerto Gala (Grupo Gala) and Puerto Gaviota. The **indigenous organisations** are: the Cultural Association of Changos Descendant from the Last Barge Builder; Cultural and Social Association of the Punta de Choros Chango People and the Millarai Indigenous Association. There are also functional and economic organisations lead by women.

82. **Universities and research centres** are also present: Universidad de Valparaíso; Universidad Católica del Norte; Universidad Austral de Chile; Centre for Advance Studies in Arid Zones (CEAZA), Universidad de Atacama, Research Centre of Patagonian Ecosystems (CIEP), Universidad de Magallanes and Universidad de Aysén. In Coquimbo, CEAZA undertakes various research projects in the areas of marine biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of coastal resources, development of technological capacities for climate change adaptation and small-scale aquaculture. There is a *Programme for Science and Tourism*. The Universidad Católica del Norte headquarters is located in Coquimbo and has a *Programme*

for *Aquaculture in Management Areas* and a citizen science programme called *Garbage Scientists*. It has prepared the baselines and proposed management plans for the Choros-Damas and Chañaral Islands, along with seabirds and marine mammals census. The Universidad Austral de Chile has a basic coastal station in Puerto Raúl Marín Balmaceda and has performed several studies on the coast, mainly associated with its Fisheries Research Programme. CIEP has lines of research in terrestrial ecosystem and aquatic ecosystem and lines to link artisanal fishery, aquaculture and tourism, mainly focused on research and the need for regional studies. The Universidad de Magallanes has a headquarters in Aysén, which has executed projects related to a regional Biodiversity platform and an initiative related to cetaceans in the sector of Raúl Marín Balmaceda that will begin during 2019. NGOs and environmental groups implement initiatives aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity: Punta de Choros Foundation, Aula de Mar, Sphenisco, Island Conservation, CAP Foundation, MCMFA Foundation Pitipalena Añihué, Añihué Reserve, Aumen, Melimoyu Foundation, Oceana and WWF among others.

#### **Baseline initiatives that contribute to co-financing**

83. The MMA, SUBPESCA, SERNAPESCA and FAO will contribute to co-financing the project. The **MMA** funding comes from the Protected Areas Department including support to decision-making processes through studies, management plans, community workshops and strategies, as well as bidding funds from FPA, FNDR, and SICAM.

84. **SUBPESCA's** co-financing will come from two of its multiannual programmes: 1) Management Plans and Management Committees, which support the development of Management Plans for fisheries with closed access, for those declared to be in a recovery regime and in incipient development, in addition to benthic resources, whose proposals must be prepared by the Management Committees; and 2) Research Programme, which with FIPA resources is intended to finance studies necessary to support the adoption of management measures for fisheries and aquaculture activities.

85. **SERNAPESCA's** co-financing will be provided as part of the implementation of the current General Administration Plans for Chañaral Island and Choros y Damas Islands Marine Reserves, including control activities in both marine reserves

through the General Administration Programme, dissemination activities, and activities within the scope of the Research and Management Programme, and Working Boards of both reserves.

86. **FAO** will co-finance the project through the assistance of professionals from the regional level up to the national level and by providing services or products such as technical studies and reports, training workshops and assistance in decision making processes. This also includes infrastructure support, communication, basic services (electricity, water, etc.) and trips related to the implementation.

87. In keeping with the above, Chile has made significant efforts aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity, and has made significant progress since the establishment of marine protected areas - currently covering more than 155 million hectares - to the promotion of the sustainable use of resources with significant investments through different production development instruments and implementation of criteria and parameters for the use of marine resources, as well as policies, regulations and strategic and planning instruments.

88. Notwithstanding the progress, in the *business-as-usual* baseline scenario, these efforts are not enough to remove threats to coastal marine ecosystems due to the strong pressure on their use by different anthropogenic activities. Without the project, the weaknesses identified and described in detail in Section 1.a Project Description - Remaining Barriers will persist; namely, insufficient incorporation of the ecosystem and fisheries approach into governance mechanisms and ecosystem and resource planning and management instruments; absence of a comprehensive planning approach; predominance of working and decision-making culture at sectoral level and the subsequent development of sectoral capacities only; insufficient inter-institutional coordination; focus on resources without considering the ecosystems that sustain them; lack of local actors participation in the management of ecosystems and resources so that they could contribute to reducing threats to the conservation of coastal marine ecosystems. Baseline initiatives will then not have enough momentum to produce changes towards governance and integrated management of coastal marine ecosystems for their proper conservation and sustainable and resilient use on a scale large enough to counter anthropogenic pressures. This is the entry point for the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

**3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project and the project's Theory of Change.**

## **Project strategy**

89. The Government of Chile is requesting the support of the GEF to remove the barriers identified, helping to bridge the gaps identified by the National Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2030, and creating an enabling environment that allows progress towards the conservation and sustainable and resilient use of coastal marine ecosystems to maintain their biological integrity, diversity and ecosystem services for present and future generations. The intervention strategy rests on three fundamental and interrelated cornerstones, which are not currently covered by baseline activities, with systemic interventions at the institutional level and field interventions in the selected intervention zones (See zones description in section 1.b), and which underlie the project's Theory of Change (See Figure 2 below),

90. A first cornerstone comprises the development of a participatory model of marine governance and management at three levels - central, regional and local - based on the coordination and articulation of public, private and civil society stakeholders to conserve and make sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems. This model will promote a common vision of the territory with relevant stakeholders and tools available under a spatial planning and adaptive management approach under an ecosystem approach to improve the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems, which will be articulated by municipalities and with strong support from regional governments and the national government, integrating views and expectations of public and private services and organized coastal communities, users and managers.

91. A second cornerstone corresponds to the development of capacities at the regional, municipal and local levels, which make it possible to sustain the models of governance at different levels and empower public, private and community actors and civil society organisations that creates an environment conducive to the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems and coastal marine biodiversity. This is stemming from a collective action process that begins in coastal communities and moves towards marine ecosystems.

92. A third cornerstone encompasses field interventions in selected pilot areas with the active participation of local stakeholders and communities, including the development of management plans as well as practices and technologies that mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems and coastal marine biodiversity that aim to ensure that the ecosystem benefits provided by coastal spaces are fairly distributed. The project will work with coastal communities, with

emphasis on artisanal fisheries, which exert a strong pressure on marine ecosystems and, at the same time, are the most affected by resource degradation caused by other sectors located on the coastal border.

93. The implementation of project activities will be guided by the Ecosystem Approach (EA) and the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF). The EA[41]<sup>41</sup> is a strategy for the integrated land, water and living resources management, that promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in an equitable manner. The implementation of the ecosystem approach will help to achieve a balance between the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). It is based on the implementation of appropriate scientific methodologies that focus on levels of biological organisation covering essential processes, functions and interactions between organisms and their environment. It recognizes that human beings, with their cultural diversity, are an integral component of ecosystems. The ecosystem approach is a conceptual framework to resolve ecosystem problems. The idea is to protect and manage the environment through scientific reasoning.

94. The EAF[42]<sup>42</sup> is a fisheries management and development approach that seeks to balance various societal objectives through knowledge and uncertainties regarding the biotic, abiotic, and human components of ecosystems and their interactions, through an integrated approach to fisheries within ecologically reasonable limits. The purpose of the EAF is to plan, develop and manage fisheries to address the multiple societal needs and desires, without undermining the options for future generations to benefit from all the goods and services provided by marine ecosystems. By definition, the EAF promotes, in an integrated manner, the conservation, restoration and sustainable use practices in the marine sector; it also promotes the inclusion of all stakeholders in the decision-making process. In this way, the implementation the project within a framework of recognized policies and practices validated by those who execute them will ensure the continuation of efforts and their sustainability.

95. The hypothesis of the project, which underlies its theory of change, is that in order to eliminate the barriers and reverse the current situation, it is necessary that the local stakeholders are empowered and with a bottom-up approach, develop management and governance models in accordance with the local reality, and then reach the regional and national levels. Thus, the strategy is based on the active participation of public, private, social and civil society actors to develop an appropriate environment for the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems, generating social,

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environmental and economic benefits for local and regional stakeholders, thus ensuring the sustainability of results and the replication of experiences and lessons learned, as well as national and global benefits, while conserving the biodiversity of coastal marine ecosystems in Chile (See Section 2 and Annex I2 for details on stakeholders participation). Special recognition will be given to the different roles of women and men and how their unique and individual contributions can be maximized through their organisations in line with project's strategy and implementation (See Section 3 and Annex M for more information about gender analysis and action plan) as well as cultural relevance of the interventions (See Annex J Indigenous Peoples Plan).

96. The coastal communities are located in rural areas, with significant problems of connectivity and far from decision-making centres, with little access to basic services, many of them still vulnerable, so the project will contribute to poverty alleviation, food security, decent employment, cultural identity and preservation of local traditions and wisdom of coastal communities and indigenous peoples, and valuation of coastal marine natural heritage.

#### **Project's objective, outcomes and outputs**

97. The objective of the project is to develop and implement a governance system that integrates, coordinates and articulates public, private and civil society institutions for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems.

98. To this end, the project has been organized in three components:

1. Governance system for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems.
2. Biodiversity conservation objectives and methods mainstreamed into Chile's municipal coastal planning and artisanal fishery policy and practice.
3. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

99. The project will contribute to the development of an institutional working model that makes it possible to articulate actors at the national, regional and local levels; generate new capacities and social capital; develop actions to generate and systematize local knowledge; provide technical assistance and promote investments to strengthen sustainable production

systems and biodiversity conservation, in accordance with national development priorities. To this end, the project design recognizes that the achievement of the objective depends to a large extent on the willingness, cooperation and participation of institutions, local communities, community organisations and civil society, which are key to overcoming the identified barriers (See Figure 2 - Theory of Change). In this way, the project will provide social, environmental and economic benefits to local and regional stakeholders, thereby ensuring the project's outcomes sustainability and scale-up, providing national and global benefits, including the conservation of coastal marine ecosystems and high value goods and services and improving the inherent functioning, productivity and resilience of these ecosystems in the face of increasing climate variations and environmental changes. (See section 1.a for details on the benefits stemming from the project).





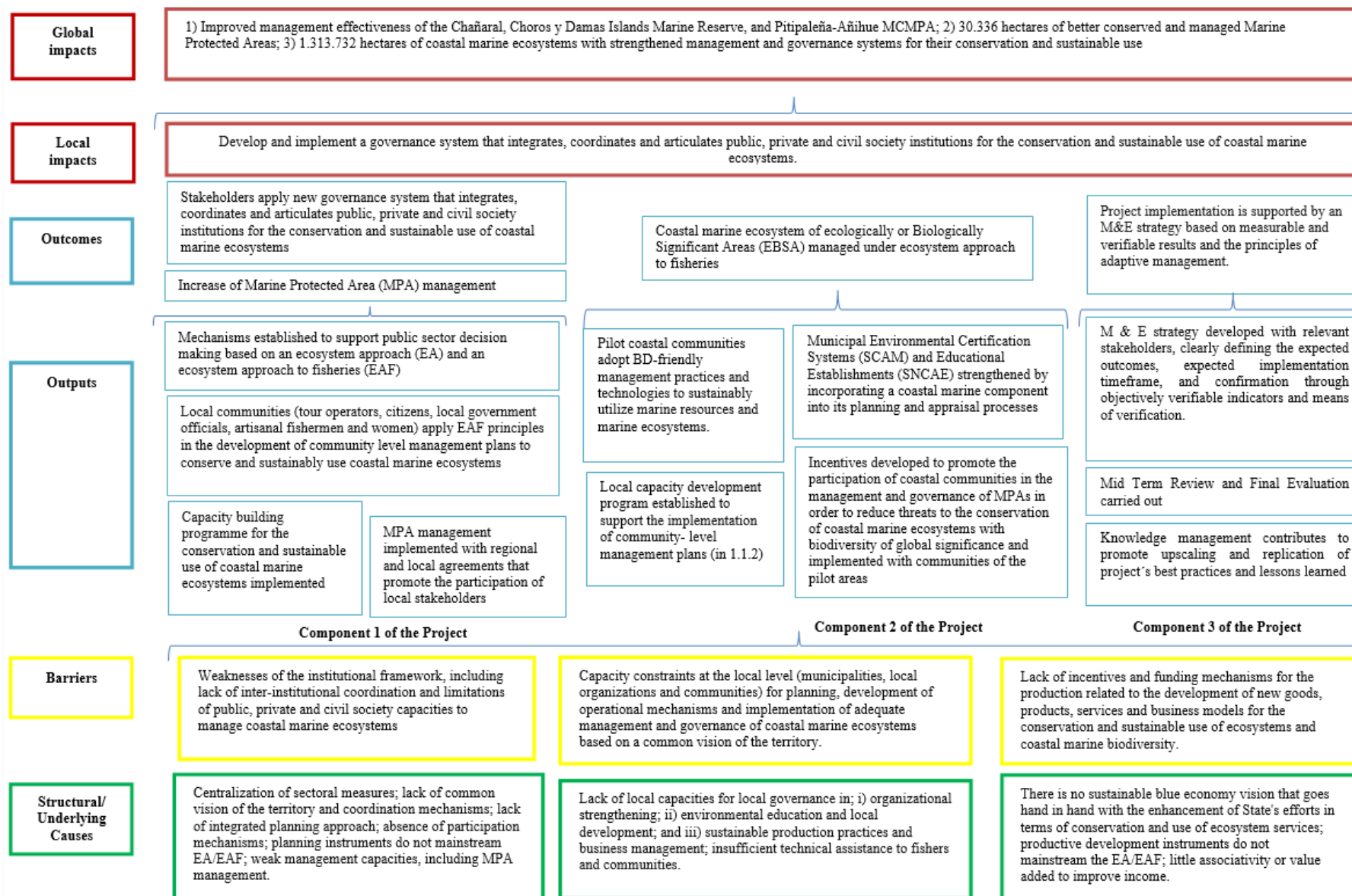


Figure 2 – Theory of Change

### **Component 1: Governance system for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems**

100. To remove Barrier 1, regional public, municipal and civil society institutions will be trained and receive specialized technical assistance to develop their capacities and implement a governance system for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems and begin a spatial planning processes, integrated and complemented with territorial, regional and municipal management instruments, under an ecosystem approach. A training programme for coastal marine ecosystems planning, management and governance will be implemented for regional, municipal and local stakeholders, in order to prepare local leaders, women and men, in coastal management and governance issues to support pilot sites interventions at the institutional level during project implementation and, once completed, ensuring sustainability, as well as the replication of lessons learned in other coastal marine ecosystems.

101. While conservation officials will maintain a larger, long-term vision, municipal technicians and community stakeholders will need to rebuild from the bottom up, levelling their capacities and generating inputs from local and traditional wisdom. This blend of stakeholders who will develop their capacities, will allow the process not to be directed from the top nor the knowledge to be nested in public institutions in a way that it does not reach the coastal territories. This training modality, where all the stakeholders of the territory converge to build a common vision and generate capacities, is the best way to break down the barrier and create a long term flow of knowledge, understandings and trust between the different decision makers and ecosystem managers. The strengthened capacities and technical assistance to regional and municipal institutions will serve as the basis of the regulatory and operational basis of the ecosystem governance, which brings together public, private and civil society institutions to sustain the management model for the conservation and sustainable use of marine ecosystems. These actions will strengthen the management capacity of regional institutions in terms of coastal border planning and the coordinating role of the municipality in local governance, in addition to integrating the ecosystem approach and marine spatial planning into the municipal territorial management instruments.

102. To this end, the GEF incremental funding of USD 1,007,991 will be earmarked for technical assistance to: i) establish mechanisms at the national, regional and local levels to support public sector decisions based on the EA and the EAF; ii) develop participatory community-based management plans based on the EAF principles; iii) implement a capacity building

programme to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate management and governance strategies for ecosystem-based conservation; and iv) develop Marine Protected Areas (MPA) management plans with the participation of local stakeholders, aimed at improving the effectiveness of MPA management.

103. Cofinancing for Component 1 includes contributions for: i) workshops and training at the local level; ii) studies, management plans, participatory workshops and other activities related to the MPAs operation and investment covered by the project; iii) participation in governance committees at the national, regional and local levels; iv) support and advice for the operation of the Management Committees in the intervention zones; v) participation of professional staff in the development of management plans. For this purpose, a co-financing of USD 3,088,487 is available, broken down as follows:

- The MMA will contribute the amount of USD 1,094,867, of which USD 95,533 in kind and USD 999,334 in grants;
- SUBPESCA will contribute the amount of USD 1,200,000 in grants;
- SERNAPESCA will contribute the amount of USD 724,000 in kind, and
- FAO will contribute the amount of USD 69,620, of which USD 34,810 in kind and USD 34,810 in grants.

**Outcome 1.1: Stakeholders apply new governance system that integrates, coordinates and articulates public, private and civil society institutions for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems.**

Indicator: Area of coastal marine ecosystems surface (in hectares) in pilot sites with strengthened management and governance systems for their conservation and sustainable use (GEF Core Indicator #5)

Baseline: 0

Target: Northern zone: 492,667; Southern zone: 821,065; Total: 1,313,732

*Output 1.1.1: Mechanisms established to support public sector decision making based on an ecosystem approach (EA) and an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF).*

104. This output will provide technical assistance to the MMA, SUBPESCA, SERNAPESCA, the Regional Governments of Coquimbo, Atacama and Aysén, and the pilot communities of Freirina, La Higuera and Cisnes in two lines of action. The first line of action will consist of developing multi-level governance mechanisms for inter-institutional coordination and support to decisions made by public services at national, regional and local levels based on selected approaches - EE, EEP - for coastal marine ecosystem management

105. At the national level, the project will support the establishment of the National Committee on Marine Biodiversity which arises from the current Sub-Committee on Marine Protected Areas that is part of the National Committee on Protected Areas. The project will give technical support to the MMA in the formalization of the same, specifying functions and responsibilities and expanding its authority to marine and coastal biodiversity. The MMA will establish the National Committee on Marine Biodiversity and its members will be, at the very least, the current members of the Subcommittee on MPA, which are the MMA, SUBPESCA, SERNAPESCA, DIRECTEMAR, SSFFAA, MBBNN. Additionally, representatives of MINREL (DIMA) and other institutions with jurisdictional and/or territorial relevance, such as CONAF, or the agency in charge of managing the State's protected areas, may also join. The Committee will be chaired by the MMA, would play an advisory role and will provide political and technical support to the decisions made by the MMA, as well as to the other partner institutions of the project. It will be the coordinating body to adopt sectoral measures required to implement the project's proposals/activities (e.g. fisheries management, MPA regulations, PNUBC update, among others).

106. At the regional level, the project will support the establishment of Regional Committees, which will play a strategic-political role in the development of coastal-marine ecosystems, as well as a relevant coordination role between the local committees (see description below) and the National Committee. Likewise, these committees will provide room for discussion and analysis of problems related to the incorporation of the EA, EAF, and MSP to field productive activities, with the participation of all the stakeholders and users. As it is coordinated with local governance, the gaps, development

opportunities and requirements may be funnelled down into studies or processes to make them compatible with production practices.

107. A joint work will be put forth in the Northern Zone in Coquimbo and Atacama regions, to establish a Bi-regional Marine Ecosystem Committee. The Bi-regional Committee will be led by the SEREMI of Environment and will be composed of the GOREs of Coquimbo and Atacama, the SEREMI of National Assets, the Zonal Fishery Directorate, SERNAPESCA, CONAF, DIRECTEMAR and the municipalities of La Higuera and Freirina. SERNATUR, the Undersecretariat of Regional and Administrative Development (SUBDERE), Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Public Works, SEREMI of Economy, Universidad Católica del Norte, Universidad de Valparaíso and CEAZA have also been identified as institutions that can provide technical and scientific assistance to the committee. In the Southern Zone, a Regional Committee for Aysén will be established, for which the possibility of strengthening the Regional Technical Committee of the AMCP of Aysén and expand it to the whole territory will be analysed. This Regional Committee will be led by the SEREMI of Environment and will be composed of public institutions such as the GORE, SERNAPESCA, Zonal Fishery Directorate, SEREMI of National Assets, SEREMI of Health, DIRECTEMAR, SSFFAA, CONAF, Municipality of Cisnes and SERNATUR. Institutions such as SUBDERE, Universidad Austral, CIEP, Universidad de Aysén, Universidad de Concepcion may also participate to provide technical-scientific assistance to the committee.

108. At the local level, assistance will be provided for the establishment of two Public-Private Local Marine Ecosystem Committees, one in the Northern Zone and another in the Southern Zone. A Local Committee will be established in the northern zone which will include the coastal communities of La Higuera and Freirina. Given that the Local Committee will include two communities, it may be divided into two subcommittees, one for La Higuera and another for Freirina. Although there are public-private committees in the northern zone, they are advisory in nature and are specifically focused on the protected areas management of the zone. For this reason, the Local Committee will be a new agency including new actors and expanding the management area beyond the marine reserves managed by SERNAPESCA. In the Southern Zone, a Local Committee will be established including the coastal communities of Cisnes. The Local Committees may be subdivided according to the localities so that decisions are taken with the active participation of local communities and grassroots organizations. The Local Committees will be led by the respective municipalities and composed of public services' representatives in the field, civil society organizations of coastal localities of the area, in special, artisanal fisheries organizations, neighbourhood associations and environmental organizations, as well as other community organizations,

which will be elected by the same organizations in workshops and local assemblies (see Mapping of Actors, Table 10 of Section 2 of stakeholders participation for a detailed list of institutions and organizations identified during the PPG). Special attention will be paid to the integration of women's and indigenous peoples' organizations. These committees will be formalized through Decrees of the respective Mayors' office.

109. The project will support the establishment of the National Committee, Regional Committees and Local Committees, including assistance in convening the actors identified during the PPG - as well as others that may be identified once the project has begun - to establish committees; conduct participatory workshops to define and agree on the committees' organizational structures, vision, functions, operating regulations, work plans and operating budgets, as well as internal mechanisms to ensure stakeholders' participation, including criteria for the participation of women and indigenous peoples.

110. The committees will coordinate and advise on coastal management and governance at national, regional and local levels in the areas of intervention. The committees will connect with each other, creating a network of institutions to strengthen partnerships between national, regional and local public and private institutions for proper management and governance of the coastline border. These committees will promote the coordination of public and private baseline programmes on coastal marine ecosystems and flagship species, contributing to the redesign and strengthening of such programmes at the national, regional and local levels, as well as the promotion of good management practices, improving coordinated inter-agency outreach on relevant marine ecosystems (including ecosystem services, species and their vulnerability at the national, regional and local levels) and management tools. By putting forward intersectoral coordination, it will be possible to propose consensual actions that reduce the risk of impact on the territory, thus contributing to resolving fragmentation in decision-making and achieving sectoral territorial development planning, reducing the constant threat to ecosystem degradation due to lack of coordinated actions. Women's participation in decision-making processes will be increased by ensuring a minimum percentage of representation of women on the committees, estimated in 20%, so that their knowledge and views are included into the conservation of globally significant biodiversity in coastal marine ecosystems.

111. The financial sustainability of the committees once the project is ended, will be ensured at the three levels of intervention. The National Committee will be formalized by Ministerial Resolution, including their regulations and members, and its annual operational budget will be incorporated into the MMA annual budget, prior discussion with the Directorate-

General for Budget and the Parliament, in charge of approving this financing instrument. The Regional Committees with their respective regulations, members and their annual operational budget will be formalized through a Multi-Annual Programming Agreement between MMA and the GORE, which allows the GORE to transfer funds to the SEREMI of Environment. The Local Public-Private Committees, like the previous ones, will be formalized by Municipal Resolution, including their regulations and annual operating budget to continue with their post-project operations. The funds for the operation of the local committees will be provided by the Multi-Annual Programming Agreement through the MMA. The project will support institutional efforts to establish these mechanisms during the duration of the project.

112. The second line of action of the project, once the Committees have been established and are operational, will be to support the development of instruments for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems including the EA and EAF, in particular, management plans for coastal marine ecosystems in areas of intervention, a MPA regulation and the updating of the National Policy for Coastal Management.

113. *Management Plans for coastal marine ecosystems in the northern and southern zones:* Based on marine spatial planning (MSP) and pursuant to Article 42 of the LBGMA, marine and coastal ecosystem management plans for each of the areas of intervention will be developed in a participatory manner and under the coordination of local committees. The project will technically support the design of plans based on marine spatial planning, conflicts and benefits analyses, open standards for the conservation and ecosystem approach, along with participatory processes of consultation and validation. As regards the southern zone, progress and results of the consultancy tendered by the Undersecretariat of the Environment of Aysén Region called 'Support for the management of the MCMPPA network in the Aysén Region' will be considered as the main input for the preparation of the plan. This consultancy will be implemented in 2019 and 2020 being the main objective to perform a diagnosis of priority actions, gaps and proposals for the improvement of the Management Plan of the Pitipalena-Añihué MCMPPA and support the process to establish the MCMPPA Local Management Council. The implementation of the plans will be the responsibility of the different committees at the national, regional and local levels based on the management arrangements agreed on in the plans. The committees will be responsible for identifying the necessary resources for the implementation of the plans so they can be budgeted by the institutions responsible for the implementation of the same.

114. *MPA regulation with the Ministry of the Environment:* The project will support the MMA - as the governing body of the National System for Protected Areas - in the elaboration of MPA regulations. The project will work with the MMA and public services related to MPA management (e.g. SUBPESCA, SERNAPESCA, DIRECTEMAR) regarding the MPA Sub-committee and then, with the National Committee for Marine Biodiversity once established under this same output. The project assistance will include the revision of the 2005 marine parks and reserves regulations, which is in force but outdated, as well as the regulations currently being developed for the specific MCMPA<sup>[43]</sup> category, putting forward the development of a single regulation that establishes the procedure for the creation and management of all MPA categories, consultation and validation workshops with potentially affected sectors (artisanal and industrial fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, indigenous peoples, among others).

115. *National Coastal Management Policy with the Ministry of National Defence (PNUBC):* The project will support the MDN in the updating of the PNUBC. The technical assistance will include policy review and, together with the National Biodiversity Committee, will identify and propose the elements to be considered by the PNUBC, such as the implementation of the ecosystem approach in the decision-making process, and recognition of conservation uses in the maritime concessions granting process. Also, the realization of consultation and validation workshops with potentially affected sectors (artisanal and industrial fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, indigenous peoples, among others).

*Output 1.1.2: Local communities (tour operators, citizens, local government officials, artisanal fishermen and women) apply EAF principles in the development of community level management plans to conserve and sustainably use coastal marine ecosystems.*

116. The project will support the development of plans for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems including EAF principles, namely: EAF-based BRMEAs pilot management plans, cove management pilot plans, sustainable tourism plans in both intervention zones and priority species management plans for the southern zone. The implementation of this output will be closely coordinated with Output 2.1.2 below, to through which training will be provided to artisanal fisheries organizations to build the EAF into their plans

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117. *Updated and/or elaborated EAF-based BRMEAs Management Pilot Plans*: The project will provide technical assistance to artisanal fisheries organizations in the north and south to modify the BRMEAs management plans, with the view to mainstreaming the ecosystem approach into management strategies, fostering adaptive management that integrates the ecological, social and economic aspects of fisheries, as well as those related to the traditional wisdom of artisanal fisheries communities. The project will support a pilot update of four management plans. The pilot BRMEAs will be selected at the local committee level in consultation with the Small-Scale Fishery Organizations (OPA, acronym in Spanish) the BRMEAs are assigned to, based on the following criteria: i) OPA interest, ii) potential for productive or development potential activities of APE/stocking, iii) proximity to the town, iv) no pending commitments and have valid assignment permits granted by SERNAPESCA. In both intervention zones, the management plans may include management actions such as restock, seed collection and small-scale aquaculture, depending on the geographical area and the productive vocations of the territories, which will be defined by the organizations themselves in participatory workshops.

118. The implementation of the pilot management plans will be the responsibility of BRMEA's fisheries organizations, with technical support from the project to ensure proper implementation of the EAF. To support the implementation of the management plans, the project will dialogue and coordinate with SUBPESCA, so that the institution improves and updates the technical instructions for the development of BRMEAs management plans, including the EAF, considering the experience gained in more than 20 years, and based on the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries and the fundamental concepts of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries of FAO.

119. *Pilot coves management plans*<sup>[44]</sup><sup>44</sup>: The project will support the development of coves management plans as pilot plans for compliance with new legal provisions requiring fisheries organizations to develop such plans to take ownership of the coves. To this end, the local committees should identify and prioritize the coves to be supported by the project in the development of management plans (one in the north and one in the south). Two coves meeting the technical requirements to elaborate these management plans shall be selected, namely: i) coves assigned to SERNAPESCA by the MDN; ii) coves been assigned to operational OPAs and registered to the RPA (acronym in Spanish) where the declared based cove is the one to be intervened, and iii) fishers who show interest in developing the pilot plan (written document). The plans should be developed together with artisanal fisheries organizations through the EAF, including other local organizations such as

women's organizations, tour operators and indigenous peoples, if appropriate. The design aims to complement and reconcile multiple uses to diversify and dynamize coastal and artisanal fisheries economies, and ensure equal access for the community.

120. *Plans for sustainable tourism development:* The project will support the development of two sustainable tourism development plans, one for each intervention zone. Diagnostic and evaluation surveys should be carried out with the Local Committees to determine the state of tourism in both zones, including accommodation and food services, special interest tourism (boat trips, recreational diving, seabirds and marine mammals' sightings, experiential tourism, sport fishing and hiking) and the sale of local products. The analysis should provide a definition of an action plan that identifies and prioritizes the gaps and needs of the area, including strengths and opportunities for improvement. Some requirements were already identified during the preparation of the project which will be implemented against the framework of the project under Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.4 (for example, tour guides training, good recreational diving practices, seals and certifications for tourism service providers). In the southern zone, the sustainable tourism development plan will be built from the products and progress in the tourist development processes of Los Cisnes commune carried out against the framework of the Palena-Queulat Tourist Interest Zoning exercise. Likewise, the benchmark will be the tourist capacity of the coastal ecosystem, complementary to a fauna sighting plan (specially penguin colonies, bird nesting sites and areas where sea lions haul out on the rocks, including protocols for the sighting and proximity to cetaceans and seabirds) and its dissemination. SERNATUR will be the institution in charge of supporting the implementation of sustainable tourism plans together with the tourist offices of the municipalities. In addition, SERNATUR, through the funds allocated to tourism development programmes, will finance activities beyond those included in the project. On the other hand, the project will support the development of proposals applying for funds.

121. *Management Plan of the Aysén crabs and Chilean king crabs Management Committee* (southern zone): This Management Committee should be set up during 2019 by SUBPESCA, with a view to assisting fisheries of the Aysén region in the development of a crabs and Chilean king crab's management plan. The importance of this committee is its regional nature (it includes coastal communities of Aysén), meaning resources exploited exclusively by the artisanal fleet, and it is intended to provide basic biological knowledge of the species and the risk of overfishing by legal and illegal fishers. The project should assist the Management Committee, in the elaboration of the crabs and Chilean king crabs management plan, working in close coordination with the Zonal Fisheries Division, the Scientific Committee for Demersal Crustaceans,

artisanal fishers who make up the committee, the Fisheries Development Institute and invited scientists or academics (e.g. Universidad Austral and Universidad de Concepcion) to advise on specific matters. In line with the existing knowledge gaps, methodological improvements in the regular resources monitoring and management measures will be analysed as part of the plan, considering the implementation of the EAF. SUBPESCA will be in charge of the management plans implementation and to provide financing to the committees, as set forth in the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture.

122. *Management plan and sustainable strategy for whitebait (Galaxias maculatus) in the Pitipalena Añihué MCMPA (southern zone).* The whitebait is a gourmet fish of high commercial value and a specially vulnerable species given that catching is mainly juveniles (*whitebait*)[45]<sup>45</sup>. This is a commercially significant resource in Raúl Marín Balmaceda commune and a traditional fishing activity in the area. However, some vessels have registered the resource and landing in SERNAPESCA's fishery statistics, though the whitebait is not included in the list of fisheries and related species for the region. The MCMPA draft management plan includes a sustainable productive activities programme that identifies the need for a management and/or conservation plan for the whitebait populations in the protected area. In keeping with the same, the Project will work with the SEREMI of Environment, the MCMPA Foundation, SUBPESCA and SERNAPESCA to carry out baseline studies which will provide the basis for a management, recovery and conservation plan for the whitebait in order to reduce its vulnerability. In a second stage, the project will support local fisheries to prepare proposals for funding through development instruments (under Output 2.1.4 below) or others, to promote the recovery of habitats of the species and make headway in an innovative proposal for whitebait culture.

123. The gender analysis carried out during the preparation of the project revealed gaps in the participation of women in fisheries organizations (see Section 3 and Annex M). Therefore, the project will foster dialogue with fisheries organizations - mostly made up of men - to sensitize and train members, as well as to provide incentives to include and promote the participation of women in the organizations and in the development of BRMEAs plans and, in particular, coves management plans. Likewise, the training plan for local communities under Output 2.1.2 includes a module on gender.

124. Finally the spatial information from previously drawn up management plans will be unified and integrated into the Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) platform of the MBBNN, MMA, SUBPESCA and relevant GOREs, which concentrates the

spatial information of the various public institutions and offers maps to review all the information published by each institution. This will allow the spatial information of the ecosystem management plans and other plans developed in the project to be integrated into partner institutions' GIS servers and be publicly known.

*Output 1.1.3: Capacity building programme for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems implemented.*

125. This output aims to build capacities at the regional, municipal and local levels to strengthen territories and empower public institutional actors and community leaders, women and men, in planning, management and marine governance to support the activities to be carried out in the pilot sites, which will provide continuity to these actions and guarantee long-term sustainability. The project will bring together coastal and terrestrial managers of regional and municipal public institutions, community leaders of artisanal fisheries and local tourism, managers and NGOs, to agree on a common vision of the coastal territory and develop joint capacities. This will be done through a training programme aimed at providing tools and building capacities for planning, management and integrated governance of marine ecosystems at the regional and municipal levels. A cross-cutting aspect of the trainings, whether courses and/or workshops, is that they will be carried out through ecosystem, interdisciplinary, participatory, gender and inclusive (cultural relevance) approaches, in order to facilitate the integration of a myriad of disciplines, practices and knowledge to address the problems posing a threat to the territories and ecosystems in a more effective manner and on the basis of building consensus among different stakeholders.

126. The purpose of the training programme is to enable institutional and community actors to drive marine spatial governance and planning processes and manage the conservation of ecosystems, biodiversity and coastal resources. The training programme will follow the 'train the trainers' approach, by strengthening the capacities and knowledge of key public and social actors, and empower male and female local leaders. They will be in charge of supporting project interventions at the institutional and local level, and expand the capacities of their peers and other local actors to replicate and multiply lessons learned in other territories and coastal marine ecosystems.

127. The core methodological aspects of the training programme were identified during the project preparation phase, identifying gaps through interviews with key actors and in participatory workshops. The programme focuses on a set of five

courses - workshops - to be carried out in one, two or three phases. The methodological and technical contents of the programme are specified in Table 1.

**Table 1** Training Programme on Planning, Management and Governance of Coastal Marine Ecosystems

Courses/Workshops	Main technical contents	Expected learning
Territorial planning and management	1) Communal Development Plans (PLADECO), with a coastal planning approach; 2) Regional Plan for Territorial Management (PROT); 3) Coastal zoning	1) Know, understand and use PLADECO as a participatory planning tool; 2) Know, understand and use PROT to sustainably manage coastal ecosystems; 3) Understand and use coastal zoning processes and tools.
Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)	1) Coastal system; 2) Public policy; 3) Coastal areas integrated management; 4) Strategic management; 5) Public participation; 6) Governance and sustainability; 7) Regulations and institutions.	1) Know, analyse and understand the coastal area systems, problems and conflicts; 2) Understand and apply ICZM rationale and conceptual basis; 3) Understand and apply ICZM key elements and functional basis; 4) Know and understand ICZM operational support.
Marine Spatial Planning (MSP), basic, advanced and specialist levels	1) Marine Spatial Planning; 2) Marine Governance; 3) Development of Spatial Management Plans.	1) Understand the MSP principles, elements, benefits and challenges; 2) Understand and apply principles of marine governance under a MSP approach; 3) Manage stakeholders and multi-jurisdictional areas; 4) Develop, implement, monitor and evaluate spatial management plans.
Marine Protected Areas Management	1) Open standards for conservation; 2) Effectiveness of MPA management; 3) MPA funding; 4) Communication for conservation	1) Know, understand and apply coastal biodiversity conservation planning strategies and approach; 2) Understand and apply effective MPA management tools.

Courses/Workshops	Main technical contents	Expected learning
Socio-environmental management conflicts	1) Coastal territorial complexity; 2) Socio-environmental conflict; 3) Collaborative negotiation; 4) Collaborative processes design and management; 5) Group processes facilitation tools.	1) Understand the complexity of coastal systems; 2) Understand, manage and reduce conflicts that threaten BD conservation; 3) Effective integration of multiple disciplines, tools and knowledge to address problems on the basis of stakeholders' consensus.

128. This programme aims at: i) professionals from the SEREMI of Environment and SEREMI of National Assets, Zonal Fisheries Division, Regional Offices of SERNAPESA, DOP, CONAF and the GOREs' Regional Planning and Development Division (DIPLADE); ii) planning, environment and/or works management municipal technicians and/or professionals, depending on the municipalities staff; and iii) leaders of community organizations identified in the participatory diagnostic surveys in the northern and southern pilot sites. It is expected that 60 coastal planning specialists from the three regions will be trained, with an overall participation of 40% women (Table 2). In all, the programme will train 20 local leaders, who will be elected by the assemblies in the participatory start-up workshops, considering gender equity and the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples.

**Table 2** Estimated number of people to be trained in marine ecosystems planning, management and governance.

Pilot site	Region	No of people	% Women	% Men
North	Atacama	16	40	60
	Coquimbo	20	40	60
South	Aysén	24	40	60

129. The detailed design of the training plan will include the definition of a standard of minimum capacities to be developed in the courses, a revision and/or adaptation of the methodological and technical training contents, including the definition of the modality and duration of the courses and/or workshops and the selection of didactic materials and experiences according to the reality of each pilot site. To this end, strategic alliances and synergies will be articulated with UNESCO[46]<sup>46</sup>'s Marine Spatial Planning Global 2030 initiative, the REDPARQUES Coastal Marine Group, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), international and national universities and NGOs (Forum for the Conservation of the Patagonian Sea and Areas of Influence, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Wide Fund (WWF) and OCEANA, both to design the courses and/or workshops and to share their experiences and lessons learned in the various planning and marine governance processes around the world. In addition, lessons learned from the GEF Climate Change Adaptation Project implemented in four coves in Chile (Riquelme Cove in the Tarapaca Region; Tongoy in the Coquimbo Region; Coliumo in the Biobío Region) will be considered; and El Manzano in the Lakes Region), as well as the GEF Humboldt Project 'Towards an Ecosystem Management Approach of the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem (HCLME)', executed between Chile and Peru between 2011 and 2016.

130. At the methodological level, a set of theoretical-practical training strategies will be implemented, with a view to facilitate the approach to various specific contents through collaborative, interdisciplinary and intersectoral work. The training will be supported by facilitators, lecturers, case study analysis, field visits and group and individual exercises. Various dynamics will be used to develop spatial planning and local governance models, address problems and threats to the ecosystems and marine biodiversity and contextualize the knowledge learned, which will be used to sustain governance systems and apply the principles of the ecosystem approach to MPAs, BRMEAs and coves management plans. The courses and/or workshops will be held in the three regions where the project is being implemented, what will enable to share experiences and lessons learned between the different participants of the pilot sites, promoting a 'twinning' between the two pilot areas.

### **Outcome 1.2: Increase of Marine Protected Area (MPA) management effectiveness**

Indicator: Rate of increase in the management effectiveness score of three MPAs over the baseline as measured by the GEF Tracking Tool (METT) (GEF Core Indicator #2.2)

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Baseline:

- a) Chañaral Island Marine Reserve (2,696 ha): 38
- b) Choros y Damas Islands Marine Reserve (3,778 ha): 47
- c) Pitipaleña-Añihué MCMPPA (23,862 ha): 47

Target: 15%

- a) Chañaral Island Marine Reserve (2,696 ha): 44
- b) Choros y Damas Islands Marine Reserve (3,778 ha): 54
- c) Pitipaleña-Añihué MCMPPA (23,862 ha): 54

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*Output 1.2.1: MPA management implemented with regional and local agreements that promote the participation of local actors*

131. The technical assistance of the project under this output should be aimed at: i) strengthening selected MPAs management: Chañaral Island and Choros y Damas Islands Marine Reserves in the northern zone, and the Pitipaleña-Añihué MCMPPA in the southern zone; and ii) strengthening inspection and surveillance of the broader ecosystem areas where the selected MPAs are located.

132. *Strengthening MPA management:* In the northern zone, the General Management Plans (GMP) of the selected reserves will be updated and implemented. Both reserves have plans in place; however, these plans were drawn up without the participation of public actors and civil society. The public-private working groups of each reserve have evinced the need



to revise and update the EMPs based on participatory methodologies that consider planning standards for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The project will provide support to SERNAPESCA in updating the plans through participatory processes with the communities. The joint work between the two marine reserves will be guided by the active participation of the members of the working groups, with other actors which are not currently participating and with an effective integration of women and indigenous communities. The work will take into account that both marine reserves are directly related to the Humboldt Penguin National Reserve, which includes the terrestrial sites of Chañaral and Choros y Damas islands in order to ensure coordination with the national reserve planning and management. This is because many of the conservation objects are shared by these protected areas and the same actors are present in the territory, thus promoting cost-effective work for the conservation of the ecosystem.

133. The project will support the implementation of inspection and surveillance and monitoring and investigation programmes of updated EMPs. For inspection and surveillance, the programme considers the installation of CCTV cameras at Chañaral and Choros y Damas islands and the development of a joint work plan between SERNAPESCA, CONAF, the Navy and the community for the implementation of a remote surveillance network, which will also include a protocol for action, denunciation and follow-up, and training for the installation and handling of equipment, in order to make effective use of the surveillance system. The project will support monitoring and investigation by providing technical assistance for the elaboration of proposals according to the priority lines defined for the MPAs, together with universities, to apply for national research funds (e.g. CONICYT, FAP, FNDR, FPA, FIC).

134. In the southern zone, support will be provided to strengthen and implement the MCMPA Management Plan. The Management Plan prepared by the community and the SEREMI of Environment is currently in its last stage of revision by the MMA and would be approved during 2020 (as indicated by the MMA). This document defines its operations based on the identified threats to conservation objects (e.g., bad tourism practices, artisanal fisheries and aquaculture); however, the incorporation of EA, EAF and MSP is not explicitly defined. The project will provide technical assistance to the MMA and the MCMPA Foundation – the two institutions that make up the MCMPA Management Core - to work on concepts and actions stemming from the same and including them into the critical threats management plans and sustainable productive activities, into the annual operational plans.

135. As part of the Management Plan, the project will support the implementation of various programmes. One of them is inspection and surveillance, which will review the surveillance system, denunciations protocol, as well as inspection procedures (critical gaps and bottleneck for inspection, coordination of public-private actions to perfect the registration of vessels operating in the area and register the offenders); installation of autonomous surveillance cameras (with battery, hard disk backup and cabinet since there is no internet signal or electricity in the sector) in Las Hermanas and Ensenada islands; and artisanal fishers from the Independent Workers' Union of Raúl Marín Balmaceda will be trained to download and review the recorded information. Technical assistance will be provided together with universities, to elaborate research proposals defined as priorities in the plan, and apply for national research funds (e.g. CONICYT, FAP, FNDP, FPA, FIC). In addition, the project will support the development of a communication strategy aimed at increasing local awareness of the importance of the MCMPPA. The design of the plan will consider incremental awareness and capacity building on specific issues in order to engage as many people as possible, recognizing and valuing the position of each of them in the community, with their own history, experiences, knowledge and activity.

136. *Strengthening inspection and surveillance in the northern and southern zones:* According to the second line of action, the project will support the development of two Ecosystem Surveillance and Inspection Programmes (one for the northern zone and another for the southern zone), in coordination with inspection institutions for the marine territory and fishery resources to strengthen and coordinate surveillance and inspection efforts in the northern and southern intervention areas, to reduce illegal extraction of benthic resources from the MPAs and BRMEAs. These programmes will be developed together with SERNAPESCA, DIRECTEMAR, CONAF, MMA and the GORE, with the collective and active participation of artisanal fisheries organizations, tour operators and local actors. Additionally, as part of the Surveillance and Inspection Programme for the northern zone, the project will strengthen and articulate the BRMEA Surveillance Network, which was set up by artisanal fisheries organizations for the care of benthic resources, especially loco and razor clam, through joint actions of the agencies responsible for the inspection and in close coordination with artisanal fishers who have the tuition of the BRMEA and their own management organizations.

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**Component 2: Biodiversity conservation objectives and methods mainstreamed into Chile's municipal coastal planning and artisanal fishery policy and practice.**

137. This component will contribute to remove barriers 2 and 3. To remove barrier 2, the project will put forth a forward-looking proposal based on the conservation and sustainable use of marine ecosystems and coastal biodiversity with a bottom up approach, i.e., from the communities and empowered local actors, capable to drive the ecosystem and adaptive management process into ecologically and biologically relevant marine areas. The intervention is broken down into four interactive lines of work: i) ecological - which implies the need to conserve and ensure the use of resources through practices and technologies compatible with biodiversity and the sustainable use of coastal marine resources and ecosystems; ii) community - under the concepts of associativity, cultural identity and participation, which implies developing and strengthening local capacities in a balanced manner, where the objective of the community superimposes the sum of all individual elements; iii) socioeconomic - aiming for a common mid/long term vision of the territory, based on productive vocations for local development, enhancing the social welfare and economic income of the entire community, through sustainable benefits and an adequate distribution of the same, and keeping the systems within the local and market economies; iv) institutional - which seeks to maintain a coordinated multi-level governance system, with active and representative participation of stakeholders in the decision-making process, with strong institutions and capable to manage the conservation of ecosystems, biodiversity and coastal marine resources. These lines of work form the basis for sustainable results.

138. To remove barrier 3, the project will promote the coordination of production development institutions with a view to incorporating the development of new goods, products, services and business models for the conservation of ecosystems and the sustainable use of biodiversity and fishery resources into financing mechanisms and strategies. At the same time, the project will boost the capacities of local communities, organizations and entrepreneurs, in particular, artisanal fisheries and tourism, promoting a productive diversification of coastal economies through market strategies such as certification, value addition and direct marketing of artisanal fishery products, small-scale aquaculture and special interest tourism. Removing this barrier will reduce market distortions that negatively impact biodiversity and the economy of coastal communities.

139. To this end, the GEF incremental funding of USD 1,958,535 for Component 2 will be earmarked for technical assistance, namely: i) promote the adoption of BD-friendly management practices and technologies for the sustainable use of marine resources and ecosystems by coastal communities; ii) implement a local capacity building programme to support the implementation of community management plans; iii) strengthen SCAM and SNCAE by including the coastal marine

component and test the certification scheme with municipalities and educational establishments in the pilot communities; and iv) develop incentives to promote the participation of coastal communities in MPA management and governance and the productive development of new products, services and business models on the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems, biodiversity and coastal marine resources.

140. Co-financing for Component 2, for a total of USD 17,040,754 includes contributions to: i) Management Committees operation in the intervention zones; ii) assessment of fishery resources stock of interest to the project; iii) workshops and training in the intervention zones; iv) participation of professional staff in the development of good practices and biodiversity-friendly technologies, as well as business initiatives based on coastal marine biodiversity; v) municipal and educational establishments environmental certification. To this end, the following co-financing contributions are available:

- The MMA will contribute the amount of USD 2,804,467 including USD 95,533 in kind and USD 2,708,934 in grants;
- SUBPESCA will contribute the amount of USD 12,300,000 in grants;
- SERNAPESCA will contribute the amount of USD 1,866,667 in grants; and
- FAO will contribute the amount of USD 69,620 in kind.

**Outcome 2.1: Coastal marine ecosystem of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSA) managed under ecosystem approach to fisheries**

Indicator: Number of direct beneficiaries of the project in pilot communities (men and women) making sustainable use of marine resources and ecosystems under the EAF

(GEF Core Indicator #11)

Baseline:

Target: 3,352 (2,143 men and 1,209 women)

Indicator: Income increase rate for direct project beneficiaries associated with the sustainable use of marine resources and ecosystems.

Baseline: Income baseline established in year 1, with income disaggregated by sex and calculation of the gap between women and men

Target: 10% (with a 10% reduction in women and men gap)

Output 2.1.1: *Pilot coastal communities adopt BD friendly management practices and technologies to sustainably utilize marine resources and marine ecosystems*

141. The project will conduct two representative socio-economic surveys of the project beneficiary population, the first survey at the start of the project to identify the baseline situation and the second survey at the end of the project to compare with the exit situation when the project ends and its impact can be assessed. The study will consider socio-demographic, economic, socio-cultural and socio-political variables of the population, with special attention to the environmental variable associated with the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (related practices, productive diversification experiences, use of natural resources or the biodiversity in the area, among others), and the perception regarding the ecosystem governance of the territory. The information gathered will also serve to feedback the activities proposed in the project, making them more relevant, thus contributing to the decision-making process of the governance system. This study will be focused on gender, considering information disaggregated by sex, as well as including women's specific variables that are relevant to the project (for example, training needs, participation and perception about their influence in public affairs). In addition, the specificity of each site and the cultural identities found therein (Huilliche and Chango peoples, in particular) will be considered.

142. The project will provide technical assistance to the communities and pilot coves (Chañaral de Aceituno, Punta de Choros and Los Choros coves in the northern zone and Raúl Marín Balmaceda port and Raúl Marín Balmaceda coves in the southern zone) in the implementation of management practices and technologies aimed at the sustainable use of marine

resources and the ecosystems described below, and which are expected to benefit a total of 395 people (382 men and 13 women) in the pilot communities.

143. Northern Zone: The project will support the implementation of three management practices and technologies, namely: i) brown seaweeds stocking; ii) good recreational diving practices; iii) good artisanal fisheries practices to reduce by-catch. The selection of practices is related to threats to ecosystems and land use conflicts identified during the PPG.

- Brown seaweeds stocking programme: One of the main recognised threats in the area is the overexploitation of seagrass bed (*Lessonia berteroana*, *L. trabeculata* and *Macrocystis pyrifera*). These species have a structuring effect on the ecosystem, creating habitats with high levels of diversity and productivity. Their degradation has a direct impact on populations of significant species for the conservation and the economic livelihood of coastal populations.

The northern pilot site will be restocked with two Chilean kelps (*L. berteroana* and *L. trabeculata*) as a strategy to ensure the sustainability of this fishery and the conservation of intertidal biodiversity. Direct spore sowing is a low-cost technique that would be effective in repopulating large coastal areas for the purpose of recovering overexploited seagrass beds<sup>[47]</sup><sup>47</sup>. This method is seen as a simple technique that could be transferred to resource users and its cost is minimal compared to other proposed techniques<sup>[48]</sup><sup>48</sup>.

A pilot programme will be designed and implemented to restock seagrass beds in open-access areas with the most degraded populations. Technical assistance will be provided for the development of a participatory community-based programme, applying scientifically proven cost-effective methods. Hence, there will be a technical knowledge transfer from the local level practice to facilitate their replicability in the medium and long term. The implementation will include the monitoring of the programme success. Since the overexploitation of these species satisfies most of the economic needs of the population, this output will coordinate more closely with Output 2.1.4 below, which assesses the financing mechanisms that give sustainability to the programme and provide job opportunities to the recipients of the resources.

- Good Recreational Diving Practices Programme: As part of the plan to develop sustainable tourism (Output 1.1.2), the design and implementation of the good recreational diving practices programme will be technically supported. This will focus on the identification of areas for diving in agreement with tour operators who provide boat trip services, to spatially manage these activities and thus reduce the likelihood of accidents. In keeping with the same, the anchorage points of the diving support vessels will be demarcated with ecological buoys. Additionally, guides to identify marine fauna and flora species will be developed, including recommendations for responsible diving respectful towards biodiversity.

- Good artisanal fisheries practices in a programme to reduce bycatch: Fisheries practices are developed in the ecosystem that directly affect mammal and bird populations, mainly in the summer season, coincidental with their reproduction or migration periods. Technical support will be provided for the design and implementation of a programme to reduce bycatch and discarding in artisanal fisheries in the area.

The use of gillnetter, longline and seine fishing is mainly identified in the area. This programme will perform a joint assessment with artisanal fishers, of the impact of non-target species fishery, for defining best practices to reduce the impact on birds and mammals, such the use of scarecrow lines, line ballasting, night setting, blue dyeing of bait, noise emission and devices for the release of fauna. Practices prioritized by fishers will be tested and monitored for effectiveness in order to define cost-effective alternatives for their implementation.

144. Southern Zone: The project will support the implementation of six management practices and technologies: i) modification of crab traps; ii) stocking of mitylids and seaweeds in BRMEA; iii) small-scale aquaculture in concessions and BRMEA; iv) pre and post-landing management of fishery resources; v) good birds and mammals watching practices; and vi) design of monitoring plans to evaluate the state of resources and support decision-making processes (ecosystem, economic and social levels). The aforementioned practices included activities of interest to the localities and which are technically feasible and appropriate for users.

- Improvement in the design of crab traps* (use of escape windows in crap traps that are disassembled after a long time at sea): One of the major barriers to the development of SSA of filter-feeding species in the productive diversification of Aysén is the frequent occurrence of red tide, a paralyzing venom causing diarrhoeal and amnesic episodes. This poses restriction to the consumption of shellfish and drives the implementation of activities including species that are free from toxification,

namely crustaceans. At the national level, Aysén ranks second regarding stone crab (*Cancer edwardsii*), after Los Lagos Region, being a purely artisanal activity. Crabs are caught in traps covered with mesh and a single escape window. A great deal of the catch are small specimens which are returned to the sea but do not always survive, what makes fishery inefficient.

Preliminary results from a study funded by CORFO and carried out by CIEP suggest that the escape windows (vents of 8 cm in diameter approx.) allows smaller specimens to get out of the trap, which is more efficient (weight) and juveniles-friendly. On the other hand, the traps are frequently lost by storms and dragged by floating brown seaweeds; it is estimated that at the seabed they continue to trap specimens, which is called ghost fishing. There are traps that after some time in the water fall apart and, hence, prevent this mortality. Both measures are consistent with the EAF.

The project will support the design of better traps to be tested in artisanal fisheries. The results would be disseminated and entered into a document that will include these prototypes in the financing instruments for artisanal fisheries equipment, in support of fishers applying to the Fisheries Management Fund, Fund for the Promotion of Artisanal fisheries, or others.

•*Stocking of molluscs and/or seaweeds and small-scale aquaculture (SSA) in BRMEA*: The pilot site at the southern zone has special features: the zone is one of the areas free of red tide what makes filter-feeding molluscs culture possible; there are 3-4 concessions of SSA decreed, 5 BRMEA decreed and artisanal fishers have received permanent assistance from the Universidad Austral, including culture techniques. However, fishers have not taken ownership of these elements nor advantage of the BRMEA, and the banks of mussels are deteriorated. It is now possible to develop SSA in the BRMEA and there is a bonus programme for seaweeds culture and stocking the OPA may apply for (SUBPESCA grant). Considering the species in the area, support will be given to fisheries organizations and local communities for the design and implementation of a stocking strategy and culture of macroalgae such as ogo-nori (*Gracilaria chilensis*), red leister (*Gigartina skottsbergii*) and/or black leister (*Sarcothalia crispata*), to restore overexploited seagrass beds, through simple techniques that can easily be implemented by artisanal fishers based on previous experience. Leisters have shown good response and growth through vegetative propagation like the ogo-nori, although for the latter, it is suggested to implement spores' culture (by proven aging process). In parallel, organizations and communities will receive specialized training to level their knowledge and develop skills in stocking techniques (in 2.1.2.).



•*Pre and post-landing management of fishery resources*: Bearing in mind that the quality and commercial value of the catch is directly related to the previous preparation (fishing gear and inputs) and the care of fishing for subsequent selling, the analysis of all the components of the value chain and the fishing process will be supported, providing recommendations and actions that contribute to higher profits, reducing losses and improving return.

•*Good practices on special interest tourism*: In recent years, the tourist activity has shown significant growth in Patagonia. The special interest tourism promoted in the Aysén Region focuses on valuing natural environments, including adventure tourism, teaching the visitors about ecosystems, species and natural environment, and experiential tourism sharing with fishers during longline fishery. The project will develop protocols for good practices on special interest tourism in Cisnes commune, such as boat rides, observation and sighting of marine flora and fauna, potential diving circuits and fisher for a day. There will be training workshops and a good practices manual for tour guides, tour operators, artisanal fishers, the community and municipality, to prevent the negative impact of tourism on natural ecosystems.

•*Design of monitoring plans to evaluate the state of resources and support decision making processes* (ecosystem, economic and social levels): Given that coastal communities depend heavily on the state of their natural resources, the project will support the development of a resource monitoring plan to monitor the state of fishing populations, the socioeconomic level of fishers and the integrity of ecosystems, through indicators that can provide a proxy of their condition. At first, sources and type of information available will be analysed. For example, in the benthic sector the BRMEA will be used as *hotspots*, considering the information obtained through monitoring activities and Baseline Situation Studies that describe the biota, substrate and quota. As for crustaceans, echinoderms and fishes, landings and information produced by IFOP monitoring studies will be considered. Then, a monitoring plan will be designed, including the definition of monitoring points or stations, indicators of the state of the resources and requirements of information or initiatives to be financed. The monitoring implementation will provide valuable information for decision makers and users in terms of protection needs, management measures, and others, supporting management plans and local governance of the sector.

Output 2.1.2: *Local capacity development program established to support the implementation of community- level management plans (in 1.1.2)*

145. This output will be addressed through the implementation of two training workshops: (i) one for local communities; and (ii) one for local actors under an ecosystem approach for a comprehensive management of the coastal marine territory. The programme will contribute to the empowerment of community and local actors with capacities and knowledge in line with the ecosystem and adaptive management process.

146. The project will design and implement the training and capacity-building plan to strengthen local communities at the pilot sites. This plan seeks to develop and strengthen the capacities of coastal communities according to the needs identified and prioritized by local actors in the participatory workshops held at the pilot sites. The plan focuses on strengthening organizations, providing environmental education, developing sustainable production practices and market strategies for products and services stemming from the good use of ecosystems, biodiversity and coastal marine resources. It also includes setting up alliances to teach an English course for tour guides and tour operators, what was defined as a priority by the local communities during the workshops at the two pilot sites. The preliminary methodological and technical contents are detailed in Table 3.

**Table 3** Training Programme for Local Communities.

Modules	Main technical contents	Expected learning
Organizational strengthening, with a gender approach	1) Leadership; 2) Partnership; 3) Communication tools; 4) Conflict management and resolution; 5) Group process management; 6) Negotiation techniques; 7) Gender.	1) Strengthen social and community principles and values; 2) Develop communication skills for group processes management and conflict resolution; 3) Develop habits and attitudes that favour individual and collective empowerment.
Environmental education for local development	1) Environmental education; 2) Local environmental management; 3) Efficient and sustainable use of natural resources; 4) marine conservation; 5) Adaptation to climate change; 6) Identity, culture and heritage; 6) Cultural management; 7) Digital and energy literacy.	1) Develop behaviours, habits and attitudes that favour the protection of the environment, biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources; 2) Conserve, value and promote natural and cultural heritage and knowledge of the territory; 3) Standardize knowledge in environmental, digital and energy efficiency issues.

Modules	Main technical contents	Expected learning
Sustainable production practices of artisanal fisheries	1) Environmental, fisheries and aquaculture regulations; 2) Sustainable coastal resource extraction practices; 3) Fisheries technologies compatible with biodiversity; 4) Seaweeds and molluscs stocking and culture techniques; 5) Small-scale aquaculture in BRMERas; 6) Ecosystem approach; 7) Coves management.	1) Know applicable regulations; 2) Know and applying sustainable fishing and resource extraction practice and techniques; 3) Know, understand and apply seaweeds and molluscs stocking techniques; 4) Develop seaweeds and mollusc SSA skills and techniques; 5) Include the ecosystem approach into management plans; 6) Understand and apply the coves law to management plans.
Sustainable, special-interest tourism with cultural identity	1) First aid; 2) Protocol and customer service; 3) Identification of seabirds and marine mammals; 4) High quality tourism for whale and seabirds watching; 5) Community, cultural and heritage tourism; 6) Tourism report; 7) Tour guides and tourism enterprises certification.	1) Know and apply first aid techniques; 2) Develop customer service skills; 3) Develop skills for the identification of coastal flora and fauna, with emphasis on seabirds and marine mammals; 4) Promote a culture of special interest tourism with cultural identity; 5) Apply the knowledge to obtain tourism certificates.
Sustainable business design and management	1) Individual, associative and cooperative entrepreneurship; 2) Formalization of undertakings; 3) Business administration; 4) Accounting and costs; 5) Applicable tax, health and fisheries regulations; 5) Funds and instruments promoting investments; 6) Projects formulation; 7) Design of sustainable business plans.	1) Learn how to undertake, formalize and manage businesses; 2) Develop business management skills; 3) Know how to use funds and financial instruments for development projects; 4) Develop projects and understanding elements of the business plans design for products and services stemming from the conservation and proper use of biodiversity.
Market, commercialization and marketing strategies	1) Development of products and services arising from the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; 2) Individual, associative and cooperative marketing; 3) Adding value to products and services; 4) Value chains and access to markets; 5) Marketing strategies; 6) Market strategies for products and services.	1) Know, understand and choose marketing strategies suitable for products and services developed in the territory around the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; 2) Define a strategy to undertake individually, associatively and/or cooperatively.

Modules	Main technical contents	Expected learning
English for community tour guides and tour operators	1) Basic English; 2) Basic English applied to tourism and marine biodiversity; 3) Basic English applied to customer service.	1) Know, learn and apply the basic concepts and elements of English; 2) Learn and apply basic language concepts related to customer service, tourism, cultural identity and ecosystems biodiversity.

147. This programme aims at civil society organizations, artisanal fisheries organizations, tour operators, all individuals in the local community who are interested in participating and strengthening their capacities, women and indigenous peoples. Teachers from educational institutions located in the pilot sites territory are also invited to participate (in support of Output 2.1.3). Community stakeholders from other localities in the region are also invited to participate in training activities, learn about the experiences and disseminate them to other coastal territories and coves. It should be noted that when a workshop is hold in the southern pilot site, two people from the northern site should be invited, and vice versa, so that they can exchange experiences and build brotherly ties between the pilot sites. At the end of the program, 295 people are expected to be trained, with an overall participation of 40% women, as detailed in Table 4.

**Table 4** Number of people expected to be trained by the local community programme.

Pilot site	Region	Commune	No of people	% Women	% Men
North	Atacama	Freirina	75	40	60
	Coquimbo	La Higuera	100	40	60
South	Aysén	Cisnes	120	40	60

148. The design of the plan will be participatory in nature, with a diagnostic evaluation of the capacities and knowledge on the priority technical contents, including: i) definition of a minimum capacities standard to be developed in the courses and a

local diagnostic survey on the trainees knowledge; ii) revision and/or adaptation of the technical contents, including the definition of the modality and duration of the courses and/or workshops; iii) design and selection of the materials and didactic experiences based on the reality of each pilot site, with a gender focus and cultural relevance.

149. The training will be rendered in a theoretical-practical format, with experienced facilitators and speakers working with coastal and vulnerable communities. The courses and workshops will use graphic, dynamic and participatory methodological resources, in a simple and friendly format, with practical exercises adapted to local experiences, field visits to activities of interest and under a 'learning by doing' modality. Consideration should be given to using examples of experiences mainstreaming the gender approach, as well as the identity of indigenous peoples and the dissemination of local experiences, practices and wisdom. Women are encouraged to participate in the courses and/or workshops, considering the needs and demands of women from institutions and community leaders. Alliances and agreements will be made with regional universities, educational centres and/or technical training agencies so that they can design and provide training courses and/or workshops, conducive to certifications or diplomas accrediting the quality and fulfilment of the training course. This will be coordinated with different public institutions, so that they can absorb and complement the demand for training contents prioritized by communities in participatory workshops, to get quality seals, certificates and diplomas. At the same time, alliances and/or agreements will be entered into with national and international academic and research institutions to design and develop training programmes for local actors, with an ecosystem approach and evaluating the feasibility to get a diploma degree.

150. In order to apply the principles of the ecosystem approach to the elaboration and implementation of pilot site management plans (in 1.1.2.), the project will develop capacities of local actors through a training plan with ecosystem approach for the integrated management of the coastal marine territory. The objective is to build capacities in the community actors and public officials to promote and support the development and implementation of management plans for MPAs, BRMEAs and pilot sites coves through an ecosystem approach. The idea is to create a holistic view so the participants can integrate multiple disciplines, tools and knowledge to manage the conservation of coastal marine ecosystems and resources. The programme consists of a battery of three learning modules. The methodological and technical contents are provided in Table 5.

**Table 5** Training Programme on Ecosystem Approach to the Comprehensive Management of the Coastal Marine Territory

Modules	Main technical contents	Expected learning
Ecosystem approach to coastal planning and management	1) Ecosystem approach principles and stages; 2) Ecosystem governance; 3) Collective action; 4) EA coastal planning and management; 5) EA management plans design.	1) Understand the elements of socio-ecological systems and ecosystem governance; 2) Understand and apply EA principles to terrestrial and coastal planning; 3) Understand and apply stakeholders' participation and management mechanisms; 4) Apply EA principles to management plans development.
Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)	1) Socio-ecological systems; 2) Fisheries governance; 3) Ecosystem management; 4) Fishery and adaptive co-management; 5) EA fisheries management plans design.	1) Understand the concepts of socio-ecological systems, fisheries governance, adaptive management and co-management; 2) Understand and apply the fundamental concepts of ecosystem management and the stages of the EAF process; 3) Design management plans integrating multiple disciplines and knowledge; 4) Understand the key aspects to monitor, evaluate and adapt management plans.
Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture (EAA)	1) EAA principles; 2) EAA stages; 3) Aquaculture spatial planning and management; 4) Zoning, site selection and aquaculture management areas under the EAA.	1) Know, understand and apply the EAA elements; 2) Understand the EAA process and stages; 3) Understand the zoning process, site selection and management of aquaculture areas; 4) Understand the key aspects to monitor and evaluate a management plan.

151. The programme aims at leaders of coastal communities and local organisations, GORE professionals, regional and municipal services, managers and NGOs. Members of Fisheries Management Committee from project intervention areas and key actors from other coastal areas of the country will also be invited to participate in order to strengthen their capacities and replicate experiences and knowledge in other territories, ecosystems and fisheries. 190 people are expected to be trained on ecosystem approach in the three regions where the project will be implemented, as well as in other regions that are developing similar processes, with a global participation of 40% women, as detailed in Table 6.

**Table 6** Number of people expected to be trained on ecosystem approach.

Pilot site	Region	No of people	% Women	% Men
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North	Atacama	40	40	60
	Coquimbo	50	40	60
South	Aysén	60	40	60
	Other regions	40	40	60

152. Experiences and lessons learned should be shared among the local actors of pilot sites through workshops in the three regions and field visits to the localities involved in the project. The training will be rendered in a theoretical-practical format, with experienced facilitators, experts' presentations, analysis of case studies (which will be the same pilot sites and their areas of influence) and group and individual exercises. The training will include a gender mainstreaming approach, fostering women's participation in all the courses and/or workshops, taking into account the needs and demands of women from institutions and community leaders.

153. An international technology tour will be made for community actors of the pilot sites to a REDPARQUES<sup>[49]</sup> MCMPA, which will be defined together with local actors and organized with the support of the RED Coastal Marine Group (The Technical Secretariat of REDPARQUES is housed in the FAO Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean). The aim of the tour is to strengthen community leaders' capacities and knowledge through the exchange of successful experiences and lessons learned carried out by community peers in other ecosystems and MPAs in Latin America and the Caribbean, so that they can be replicated in the pilot sites. The tour will benefit 8 local leaders, four from each pilot site, who will be elected by the assemblies in the participatory workshops, with an equal participation of women (50%).

*Output 2.1.3: Municipal Environmental Certification System (SCAM) and of Educational Establishments (SNCAE) strengthened by incorporating a coastal marine component into its planning and appraisal processes (to be tested on a pilot basis with communities and municipalities and educational establishments in the pilot areas).*

154. The project will operate on three lines of action. The first will include technical assistance to the MMA to incorporate a coastal-marine vision or component into the SCAM manuals. A workshop will be held with the staff of the MMA and Municipalities to define criteria and indicators for coastal marine conservation, which would be included in the environmental certification methodological guidelines.

155. The second line of action will focus on supporting at least two municipalities in the pilot sites to get municipal environmental certification based on the incorporation of the coastal marine component. The municipal environmental certification process considers criteria and requirements to give certification in the following levels: Basic, Intermediate, Advanced/Excellence, Outstanding Excellence, Communal Environmental Vocation<sup>[50]</sup><sup>50</sup>. All municipalities should go through these levels in the order listed. The Basic level is crucial since it is here where the environmental strategy is developed with the Communal Environmental Committee and the Municipal Environmental Committee and makes up the basis for certification and move on to succeeding levels. The project will support municipalities that have agreed to mainstream the marine and coastal component in the strategy defined at the Basic Level. If any of the municipalities was already above the first level, a re-assessment of the environmental diagnosis and joint work with the committees already established will be carried out, in order to encourage municipal efforts towards coastal border planning and management.

156. The third line of action focuses on working with the Sustainable Schools Programme of the MMA<sup>[51]</sup><sup>51</sup>, aiming at the Environmental Certification of Educational Establishments and seeks to be a comprehensive strategy to address sustainable environmental education in the educational establishments. It is a voluntary system that provides public certification to educational establishments that successfully implement environmental education strategies in the schools of their communities. The project will work with the MMA to include elements of coastal marine ecosystems conservation considered in the certification process, into the SCAE manual, in the curriculum and in the relations with the environment. On the other hand, the project will support the schools that are located in the pilot communities to prepare their application files, in addition to including the teachers in the capacity building process so that elements of marine and coastal biodiversity conservation are introduced in the environmental education strategies and in the certification processes of at least four educational establishments.

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157. *Output 2.1.4: Incentives developed to promote the participation of coastal communities in the management and governance of MPAs in order to reduce threats to the conservation of coastal marine ecosystems with biodiversity of global significance and implemented with communities of the pilot areas.*

158. The project will implement two lines of action, in particular: i) development and implementation of incentive schemes to be tested in the areas of intervention and linked to the practices and technologies of Output 2.1.1 above; and ii) support for production development instruments for artisanal fisheries and tourism to include funds for the development of new goods, products, services and business models for the conservation of ecosystems and the sustainable use of biodiversity and coastal resources.

159. In line with the first line of action, the project will provide technical assistance to develop and implement the following incentive schemes at the fisheries community and organizations level in the pilot sites:

- *Seal of sustainable fisheries practices and technologies:* The project will work with SUBPESCA and SERNAPESCA to design a seal of fisheries practices and technologies to accompany the introduction and adoption of fishing gear and by artisanal fishers in both areas of intervention. The experiences gained in the GEF #6955 Project ‘Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector’, to become a hallmark of the communities participating in the Project<sup>[52]</sup>, will be harnessed. The seal will be tested in the pilot communities among fisheries organizations that wish to have it, together with information about the same, to raise awareness and stimulate interest in the market for the fishery products of these communities, with the expectation that the income of fishers will increase (the baseline and final income situation will be measured through socioeconomic surveys).

- *Seal of sustainable tourism:* The project will work with SERNATUR and the communities to define the criteria that the activities developed by tour operators in the Project’s intervention zones should have. The project will analyse how tourism activities are being carried out in the pilot communities and, based on the criteria and findings, to propose the seal. The seal will be tested in the pilot communities and the information about it will be disseminated with the intention of stimulating interest in the tourism market, thus hoping to contribute to raising the income of community actors (the baseline and final

income situation will be measured through socioeconomic surveys), in addition to analysing the degree of tourist satisfaction through existing SERNATUR applications and reports.

•*Certification of local tour guides and operators:* In line with the seal of sustainable tourism, the project will work with SERNATUR to define a protocol for tour guides and tour operator's certification in both zones. Tour Guides and operators will be trained with specialists from SERNATUR and the Ecotourism School of the Universidad Andres Bello. The level of success in the implementation of the certification will be measured through the mechanisms used by SERNATUR to measure tourist satisfaction, such as surveys and interviews, to determine whether there is an improvement in areas where there are certified tour guides and tour operators. In addition, it will be analysed if there is an increase in the demand for services certified by SERNATUR.

160. The second line of action is to work with institutions that promote the development of artisanal fisheries and tourism so that they may include into their objectives, funding mechanisms and strategies to develop new goods, products, services and business models for the conservation of ecosystems and the sustainable use of biodiversity and coastal resources. In keeping with the same, the project will promote the incorporation of the EA/EAF and the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity into the instruments and programmes for the productive development of artisanal fisheries and tourism: INDESPA (FAP, FFPA), FNDR, FIC, Public Goods for Competitiveness (BPC, acronym in Spanish) and Support to Management Areas, as well as to incorporate the ecosystem approach in sectoral interventions. Likewise, it is suggested to incorporate a component for technical assistance as an incentive to facilitate the application for funds, in a way that those organizations with less capacity can access to technical support to elaborate their proposals. To this end, the project will provide technical assistance to development institutions, including workshops and other opportunities for dialogue to reach agreements and facilitate adjustments to their instruments and programmes. It is intended that at least five development instruments would mainstream the BD conservation and the EA/EAF.

161. The project will support local entrepreneurs and artisanal fisheries organizations with technical assistance to undertake projects, ventures and businesses derived from the sustainable use of ecosystems, biodiversity and coastal marine resources, which had been agreed on and defined by local actors in the training programme for communities (in 2.1.2.). Individual, associative and cooperative projects and businesses will be supported. Projects and business plans will be designed taking into account territories and ecosystems where productive activities need to be strengthened. The design will

include actions to add value to the fisheries resources, especially seaweeds, associative and direct selling, sustainable productive activities, high quality tourism for flora and fauna sightings, trading consultancy, labelling, certifications, permits management and dissemination, among others. The project will encourage the participation of women entrepreneurs and young people, seeking to ensure an equitable participation of men and women in projects and business plans. This activity will strengthen, diversify and dynamize coastal economies and reduce market distortions that negatively impact biodiversity and the economy of artisanal fisheries.

162. At least 18 initiatives will be developed during the project, of which 50% will be funded by the project on a pilot basis (four initiatives will be funded by the GEF and five initiatives will be co-funded and, of this total, three initiatives will be led by women, two in the north and one in the south). Additionally, the project will support the other initiatives in the search for and access to financing through development instruments, and with other institutions such as GOREs (FIC-R), CORFO (BPC-R), INDESPA and SERCOTEC to leverage additional resources to support innovative initiatives and projects around the conservation and sustainable use of marine ecosystems and coastal biodiversity, to develop new projects that provide goods, products, services and sustainable businesses to the entire community.

### **Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)**

163. The objective of Component 3 is to monitor and assess the progress of the project, compliance with indicators, monitor risk mitigation measures and identify new actions to address unanticipated risks and draw lessons learned (including successes and failures) resulting from project implementation at the regional and global levels and that will be disseminated to other regions.

164. The incremental GEF funding of USD 369,634 will be used in M&E activities including monitoring of project progress and compliance with indicators, external mid-term and final evaluations, project systematization, preparation and dissemination of knowledge. In particular, those actions aimed at mainstreaming a gender approach into the project.

165. Co-financing for Component 3 includes support for M&E, dissemination of partial and final results, and project outputs, to build capacities and promote replication of successful measures implemented through the project. It is estimated a co-financing of USD 607,486, which will be contributed as follows:

- The MMA will contribute the amount of USD 144,533 in grants;
- SERNAPESCA will contribute the amount of USD 393,333 in grants; and
- FAO will contribute the amount of USD 69,620, itemised as follow: USD 34,810 in kind and USD 34,810 in grants.

**Outcome 3.1: The implementation of the project is supported by an M & E strategy based on measurable and verifiable results and adaptive management principles.**

Indicator: Project results achieved and demonstrating sustainability

Baseline: 0

Target: 100% achievement of results

**Output 3.1.1:** *M & E strategy developed with relevant stakeholders, clearly defining the expected outcomes, expected implementation timeframe, and confirmation through objectively verifiable indicators and means of verification.*

166. The Project Management Unit (PMU) (see section 6 and Annex K on implementation arrangements) shall be responsible for implementing the M&E plan including the start-up workshop; annual workshops for the review of the progress and preparation of the annual work plan and budget; monitoring of project activities; outputs and outcomes and indicators; risk monitoring and mitigation measures; filling out the GEF Indicator form at the middle and at the end of the project; monitoring of the gender action plan, the indigenous peoples' plan, and the stakeholders participation plan.

167. The National Project Coordinator will prepare the Project Progress Report (PPR) every six months. The PPR includes the project outcomes framework with outcome and output indicators, baseline and half-yearly targets, monitoring of the risk matrix and will identify potential risks and mitigation measures to reduce unanticipated risks. At the end of each year, the Coordinator will provide the materials to the Lead Technical Officer (LTO) with which the LTO-FAO will prepare the Annual Project Implementation Review Report (APIRR). The APIRR includes the project outcomes framework with the relevant outcome and output indicators, baseline and annual targets, risk matrix monitoring, and will identify potential risks and mitigation measures to reduce unanticipated risks.

168. The M&E System will record sex-disaggregated data, which may include, for example, the number of women benefited from training and their degree of satisfaction with the methodology and quality of the training; number of women participating in the project planning, consultation and validation of field interventions processes; number of women participating in the implementation of management plans and adopting sustainable management practices, participating in activities for the exchange of experiences; undertakings led by women beneficiaries; increase of women's income and livelihoods; level of women acceptance of project proposals and results, as well as level of compliance with activities and budget earmarked for the incorporation of women.

169. *Output 3.1.2: Mid Term Review and Final Evaluation carried out*

170. After 24 months of project implementation, a mid-term review will be carried out by an external consultant, who will work with the project team including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, the LTO and other partners. Three months before the end of project implementation (month 51) a final evaluation of the project will be carried out by external consultants (international and national), and under the oversight of FAO's Independent Evaluation Office, in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, the LTO and other partners.

171. *Output 3.1.3: Knowledge management contributes to promote upscaling and replication of project's best practices and lessons learned*

172. The project will develop and implement a communication and information strategy aimed at the implementing partners and institutional and community stakeholders at the national, regional and local levels who participate in and benefit from the

project. The objectives of the strategy include: raising awareness among project actors; reporting on the progress and results of the project; capturing and systematizing experiences and lessons learned to develop knowledge products for dissemination, thus supporting scaling up and replication to other coastal areas of the intervention regions and Chile.

173. The communication strategy will include media management to support project activities, identification of key messages, and development of knowledge products on conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems. Media management will include: i) preparation of press releases; ii) management of interviews with relevant stakeholders who share their interest and concerns about the project's themes, with views from the academia, NGOs, fisheries organizations and institutions participating in the project; iii) compilation of studies and materials on conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems; iv) support project partners in the preparation of interviews with relevant data from the sector; v) drafting opinion columns around key project messages; vi) management with specialized media and regional newspapers to address the project theme; vii) dissemination of press releases to press databases, in coordination with press teams from FAO, MMA and SUBPESCA; viii) coordination for the publication of official releases on FAO, MMA and SUBPESCA websites.

174. Knowledge products will include: i) technical documents of systematized good practices and lessons; ii) documentaries on activities and results, including successful cases and users' testimonies; iii) documentaries on good practices and care of the marine environment including productive actions and testimonies. The knowledge products will be elaborated in appropriate formats and in a language adapted to the different audiences of the project, such as authorities, technicians, academia, and communities. The project will have a Website linked to the web platforms of FAO, MMA, SUBPESCA and other partner organizations to provide permanent and updated information on the progress of the project to the various stakeholders and partners, as well as to the general public. This Website will be updated regularly to share experiences, disseminate information, develop and integrate policies, highlight outcomes and progress and facilitate the replication of processes throughout the project. The gender approach will be an important part of the knowledge products generated by the project, including, for example, experiences in gender mainstreaming; successful cases of women's implementation of biodiversity-friendly practices and technologies; tools used for gender mainstreaming throughout the project cycle, and others identified during implementation, as well as experience and lessons learned in the incorporation of indigenous people and organizations and strategies for cultural relevance.

#### 4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies;

175. The project will create an enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystems, generating social, environmental and economic benefits for local and regional actors by: i) implementing a governance system for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal-marine ecosystems that integrates, coordinates and articulates public, private and civil society institutions for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems, and ii) integrating biodiversity conservation objectives and methods into coastal municipal planning and artisanal fishery policy and practice. Therefore, it is consistent with the GEF criteria and is aligned with the following objectives of the Biodiversity Focal Area.

176. In particular, Component 1 *Governance system for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal-marine ecosystems* and its Outcome 1.1 *Stakeholders implement a new governance system that integrates, coordinates and articulates public, private and civil society institutions for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems* and 1.2 *Improved management effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas (MPA)* is aligned with the following GEF7 objectives:

- BD 1-1: *Mainstreaming biodiversity into sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through the integration of biodiversity into priority sectors*
- BD 2-7 *Address direct causes to protect habitats and species and improve the financial sustainability, effective management and global coverage of protected global heritage*

177. Component 2: *Integration of biodiversity conservation objectives and methods into coastal municipal planning and artisanal fisheries policy and practice* and its Outcome 2.1 *Coastal Marine Ecosystems of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) managed under the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries*, is aligned with the following GEF7 objective:

- BD 1-1: *Mainstreaming biodiversity into sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through the integration of biodiversity into priority sectors*

**5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;**

178. Through incremental funding from the GEF, the project will support the removal of the barriers identified in Chile, helping to close the gaps identified in the National Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2030 and, thereby, creating an enabling environment that allows progress towards the conservation and sustainable and resilient use of coastal marine ecosystems to maintain their biological integrity, diversity and ecosystem services for present and future generations. This will be done through a variety of approaches: 1) development of a participatory model of marine governance and management at the central, regional and local levels, based on the coordination and articulation of public, private and civil society actors to conserve and make sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems; 2) capacity building at regional, municipal and local levels, to sustain governance models and empower public, private and community actors and civil society organizations; and 3) encouraging active participation of local actors and communities in the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems and biodiversity, and equitable distribution of ecosystem benefits from coastal areas. These lines of action are not being adequately addressed through baseline initiatives and represent significant barriers.

179. As far as Component 1, incremental funding from the GEF will be allocated to technical assistance to: i) establish mechanisms at the national, regional and local levels to support public sector decisions based on the EA and the EAF; ii) develop management plans at community level based on the EAF principles; iii) implement a capacity building programme to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate management and governance strategies for ecosystem-based conservation; and iv) develop MPA management plans with the participation of local stakeholders, aimed at improving the effectiveness of MPA management.

180. As far as Component 2, incremental funding from the GEF will be allocated to technical assistance to: i) promote the adoption of DB-friendly management practices and technologies by coastal communities for a sustainable use of marine resources and ecosystems; ii) implement a local capacity building programme to support the implementation of community management plans; iii) strengthen SCAM and SNCAE with the incorporation of the coastal marine component and test the certification scheme with municipalities and educational establishments in the pilot communities; and iv) develop incentives to promote the participation of coastal communities in MPA management and governance and the productive development



of new products, services and business models on the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems, biodiversity and coastal marine resources.

181. As far as Component 3, incremental funding will be allocated to M&E activities such as monitoring project progress and compliance with indicators, external mid-term and final evaluations, project systematization, preparation and dissemination of knowledge products.

182. Co-financing resources totalling USD 21,828,133 comprise both grants and in-kind contributions. The MMA will contribute in grants for: i) contracting MPAs decision support services, such as studies, management plans, community workshops, strategies; ii) specific funds for the implementation of projects in the intervention zones that contribute to the GEF project, financed through the Environmental Protection Fund, the Regional Development Fund and the Municipal Environmental Certification System. In-kind contributions from the MMA include costs of MMA professionals' wages who are dedicated to the project at the national, regional and local levels, as well as office infrastructure, utilities and office supplies. SUBPESCA will contribute in grants to: i) support and advice the Management Committees involved in the governance of the fisheries system in specific intervention areas; and ii) studies to assess the stocks of fishery resources of interest to the project. SERNAPESCA will contribute in grants and in kind. Grants include the implementation of the General Management Programmes for the Choros y Damas and Chañaral Islands Marine Reserves, while in-kind contribution includes staff wages at the national, regional and local levels, along with contributions to workshops in the regions. FAO will contribute in grants to cover services or products such as technical studies and reports, training workshops, decision-making processes, communication support, basic services and trips related to project implementation. FAO's in-kind contributions include dedicated managers, professionals and administrative staff from the regional to the national levels, as well as infrastructure, meaning office rental, and supplies necessary for the operation of the office during the entire project implementation period.

183. Considering the significant contributions of the project's co-financing partners, the GEF resources totalling USD 3,502,968 will be used, as planned, to develop the enabling environment to move towards the conservation and sustainable and resilient use of coastal marine ecosystems, thereby generating significant global environmental benefits. The funds from the GEF will be added to the investments currently underway by the project partners, and therefore, the project is considered to be fully incremental.

## **6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF);**

184. The project will bring benefits for the global environment, consistent with national and long-term sustainable development priorities, given the local and regional benefits it will provide in terms of better livelihoods, cultural reassertion and environmental sustainability. These multiple benefits at various levels will be achieved through participatory mechanisms and processes for coastal marine ecosystems governance, coastal marine ecosystems and resources management plans and MPAs including EA and EAF, the implementation of technologies and practices friendly with coastal marine biodiversity, rescuing traditional wisdom and cultural heritage of artisanal fishers and indigenous communities living in the areas of intervention.

185. In particular, the main expected benefits for the global environment are:

- Conservation and sustainable use of globally-significant biodiversity in Chile's main coastal marine ecosystems in 492,667 hectares of the northern intervention area and 821,065 hectares of the southern intervention area, totalling 1,313,732 hectares (GEF Indicator #5) through the project's direct interventions.
- Integration of conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity considerations included in the EA and EAF (such as coastal marine ecosystem management plans, MPA regulations, National Coastal Border Policy, BREMA management plans, MPA management plans, coves and species management plans, sustainable tourism plans, priority species management plans), through relevant instruments.
- Enhanced capacities of 382 men and 13 women engaged in fishing activities in pilot communities for the implementation of BD-friendly practices and technologies, whose income from the sustainable use of marine resources and ecosystems has increased by 10% (with a 10% reduction in the gap between women and men) above baseline (to be established in year 1).
- 3,352 beneficiaries (2,143 men and 1,209 women) from the project's actions aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems, in the pilot communities of the two areas of intervention (GEF Indicator #11).

• Increase in management effectiveness of three MPAs (GEF Indicator #2.2) - Chañaral Island Marine Reserve (2,696 ha), Choros y Damas Islands Marine Reserve (3,778 ha) and Pitipaleña-Añihué MCOMP (23,862 ha), totalling 30,336 hectares, which increase the score of the GEF tracking tool (METT) by 15% with respect to the baseline:

a) Chañaral Island Marine Reserve: from 38 to 44

b) Choros y Damas Islands Marine Reserve: from 47 to 54

c) Pitipaleña-Añihué MCOMP: from 47 to 54

186. These benefits will translate into direct benefits for marine species, many of which are globally significant, namely, molluscs such as mussels (*Mytilus chilensis*), choro mussel (*Choromytilus chorus*), ogo-nori (*Gracillaria spp*), giant kelp (*Macrocystis pyrifera*), Chilean kelp (*Lessonia trabeculata*) and Chilean kelp (*L. berteriana*); seabirds and marine mammals such as Humboldt penguins (*Spheniscus humboldti*), Peruvian-Diving petrel (*Pelecanoides garnotii*), bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*), dusky dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus obscurus*), blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*), fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*), sei whale (*Balaenoptera borealis*), humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), killer whale (*Orcinus orca*), pilot whale (*Globicephala melas*), marine otter (*Lontra felina*). Similarly, capacity building, strengthened MPA management, good environmental and socio-economic practices and other project actions will provide additional benefits in terms of adaptation to climate change at the coastal marine ecosystems level, contributing to globally-significant biodiversity conservation.

187. The project will create benefits for the global environment, contributing to the following Aichi Targets:

**Table 7** Project contribution to the Aichi Targets

Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Project Outputs	Selected SMART Indicators
Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the value of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	1.1.1	• Number and type of multi-level governance mechanisms for coastal marine ecosystem management based on the EA/EAF (including percentage of women's participation).
	1.1.3	• Number of people trained through train-the-trainer methodologies to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and assess ecosystem-based management and governance strategies for conservation.
	2.1.2	• Number of people trained in: a) aspects related to the conservation of the coastal marine BD (including

Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Project Outputs	Selected SMART Indicators
		percentage of women); b) EAF for a comprehensive management of the coastal marine territory (including percentage of women); and c) sharing experiences and lessons learned among pilot sites and globally (including percentage of women).
Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems	1.1.1 1.1.2 1.2.1 2.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and type of instruments for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems mainstreaming EA/EAF (including percentage of women's participation in preparation and implementation processes).</li> <li>Number and type of management plans for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems, mainstreaming EAF principles and implemented with the participation of women and men.</li> <li>Number and type of MPA management instruments developed and implemented with local actors (including percentage of women).</li> <li>SCAM and SNCAE mainstream a coastal marine component into their planning and assessment processes.</li> <li>Number of Municipalities and certified educational establishments that mainstream a 'Coastal marine' component in their Environmental Strategy and Environmental Education Plan, respectively.</li> </ul>
Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.	2.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and type of incentives developed to promote the participation of coastal communities in MPAs management and governance.</li> <li>Number of business initiatives that add value to products or services stemming from the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity and receive funding for their implementation.</li> </ul>
Target 6: By 2020, all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological	1.1.2 1.1.3 2.1.1 2.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and type of management plans for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems, that mainstream EAF principles, and implemented with the participation of women and men.</li> <li>Number and type of MPA management instruments developed and implemented, with local actors (including percentage of women).</li> <li>Number and type of BD-friendly management practices and technologies implemented under the management plans.</li> </ul>

Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Project Outputs	Selected SMART Indicators
limits.	2.1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of business initiatives that add value to products or services stemming from the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity and receive funding for their implementation.</li> <li>Number of people trained through train-the-trainer methodologies to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and assess ecosystem-based management and governance strategies for conservation.</li> <li>Number of people trained in: a) aspects related to the conservation of coastal marine BD (including percentage of women); b) EAF for the comprehensive management of the coastal marine territory (including percentage of women); and c) sharing of experiences and lessons learned among pilot sites and globally (including percentage of women).</li> </ul>
Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	1.1.1 1.1.2 1.1.3 1.2.1 2.1.1 2.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and type of instruments for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems that form the EA/EAF developed and implemented (including percentage of women's participation in preparation and implementation processes).</li> <li>Number and type of management plans for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems, mainstreaming EAF principles, and implemented with the participation of women and men.</li> <li>Number of people trained through train-the-trainer methodologies to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and assess ecosystem-based management and governance strategies for conservation.</li> <li>Number and type of MPA management instruments developed and implemented, with local actors (including percentage of women)</li> <li>Number and type of BD-friendly management practices and technologies implemented under management plans</li> <li>Number of people trained in: a) aspects related to the conservation of the coastal marine BD (including percentage of women); b) EAF for the comprehensive management of the coastal marine territory (including percentage of women); and c) sharing of experiences and lessons learned among pilot sites and globally (including percentage of women).</li> </ul>

188. Additionally, the project will contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Goal 14: *Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development*, and its targets:

- Target 14.2: *By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans;*
- Target 14.5: *By 2020, conserve at least 10 % of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information;* and
- Target 14.b: *Provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.*

## **7) Innovativeness, sustainability, potential for scaling up and capacity development**<sup>[53]</sup> .

189. The project has been designed to remove identified barriers by enabling local, empowered actors under a bottom-up approach, to develop management and governance models according to local reality, to subsequently reach the regional and national level, thus creating the enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems. This will bring social, environmental and economic benefits to local and regional actors, thus ensuring the sustainability of the results and the replication of experiences and lessons learned, while conserving the globally-significant biodiversity in coastal marine ecosystems in Chile. It is expected that from year 4 of the project, the institutions, communities and actors involved will be in a position to give continuity to the activities undertaken by the project. The factors that will favour sustainability in its social, environmental, economic and capacity building dimensions are detailed below.

### **7.1 Social Sustainability**

190. The social sustainability of the project outcomes will be achieved through the implementation of ecosystem approaches to fisheries and marine spatial planning, the benefits of which will lay down the foundation for social sustainability through sustainable and resilient management of the territory. The implementation of the project will include the definition of factors to ensure social sustainability.

- **Capacity Development** (see 7.4 below)

- **Gender mainstreaming and cultural relevance at institutional and community level.** During the project preparation phase, a gender analysis was performed to identify the extent of women's participation and roles in the communities and pilot coves, as well as gender gaps and barriers to participation. This diagnosis served as the basis for the preparation of a Gender Action Plan, which contains specific strategies to remove the identified barriers and will be the instrument to mainstream gender in all project components (see details in Section 3 and Annex M).

The project will emphasize women's participation by fostering women's empowerment to increase their participation in governance and decision-making process, and to increase their productivity, income and living conditions. In general, this will be done through: i) promoting the inclusion of women and men in the project execution team; ii) promoting the inclusion of women in the committees and working groups for the different components of the project and throughout its implementation; iii) inclusive and gender and local culture sensitive training courses in terms of participation, instructional design and language; iv) project activities culturally sensitive and considering the needs of disabled people, if appropriate; v) communication materials, culturally inclusive project documents and publications, relevant and gender-sensitive language. The process of documenting lessons learned will pay special attention to recording and reporting the contribution and role of women in the activities carried out; vi) participatory meetings and processes will promote and facilitate the participation of women and men, mutual respect and collective decisions; viii) according to the characteristics of each of the prioritized sites, the participation of women in the activities developed by the project will be encouraged, both in the agencies and mechanisms of the governance system, as well as in sustainable productive activities and conservation initiatives.

Component 1 will foster women's participation in governance mechanisms (national, regional and local committees), estimated at 40% for this activity; in the development of management plans for coastal marine ecosystems and resources estimated at 10% to 40% depending on the type of plan; and in capacity building, estimated at 40% for this activity. Component 2 will include 40% women's participation in training and capacity development activities and it is expected that at least 30% of business initiatives to be funded by the project will be women-led initiatives. The Outcomes framework in Annex A.1 includes disaggregated participation percentages for different project outputs and outcomes.

The areas of intervention involve indigenous communities, particularly the Chango peoples (northern zone) and Huilliche peoples (southern zone). In the project preparation phase, an Indigenous Peoples' Plan was prepared (see Annex J), which, together with the Gender Action Plan, will be the instrument that will guide the project's work in this regard. The

design of the project will respect the cultural characteristics of the aforementioned peoples and, to this end, the project will work with community organizations (see the stakeholder matrix in Table 10, Section 2 that identifies these organizations), and use the existing space for dialogue. The FAO standard for joint work with indigenous peoples will be applied, including free, prior and informed consent. To ensure the empowerment of indigenous peoples, their organizations and representatives will be invited to participate in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages of the project. Steps will be taken to engage dialogue with the communities to report, motivate, raise awareness and receive systematic feedback on the project.

Gender and cultural relevance considerations were reviewed in the project's Environmental and Social Analysis

- **Food security**, whereas actions favouring the conservation and sustainable use of the proposed coastal marine ecosystems biodiversity will improve the supply of fisheries and aquaculture products, through actions such as management plans; the recovery of fish such as whitebait, in addition to seaweeds, molluscs and crabs; pre and post-landing management of fisheries resources; good artisanal fisheries practices; and the development of new goods, products, services and business models about the conservation of ecosystems and the sustainable use of biodiversity and coastal resources; this will contribute to local and national food security, given that the population will improve the conditions of physical, social and economic access to safe and nutritious food and the availability of fishery and aquaculture products to meet their nutritional requirements and food preferences.
- **Ownership of the project processes by local institutions, producer associations and communities as a whole.** (see 7.4 below).

## **7.2 Environmental sustainability**

191. Environmental sustainability (including adaptation and resilience to the effects of climate change) will be ensured through the implementation of the ecosystem approach and the ecosystem approach to fisheries, which are the core elements in the project's intervention strategy.

192. Capacity building in ecosystem approach; territorial planning and management; integrated coastal area management; marine spatial planning; MPA management and socio-environmental conflicts management will contribute to empowering



public stakeholders and community leaders in marine planning, management and governance to support the activities at the pilot sites, thus providing continuity to such actions and ensuring long-term sustainability. Furthermore, capacity building in ecosystem approach, environmental education for local development, sustainable production practices and market strategies for products and services stemming from the good use of ecosystems, biodiversity and coastal marine resources, will contribute to environmental sustainability, through: i) empowering communities and local actors with capacities and knowledge for ecosystem and adaptive management; and ii) improving production, security and prevention of artisanal fishers.

193. The incorporation of biodiversity-friendly practices and technologies, business initiatives based on ecosystems conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity and coastal resources, fisheries management under an ecosystem approach, territorial sustainability and resilience, will result in increased sustainability of biodiversity resources and income stability for artisanal fishers.

194. The communication strategy will serve to raise awareness on the importance of conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems and the livelihoods that depend on them. This will contribute to environmental sustainability, maintenance or improvement of livelihoods, productive means and other sources of income.

### **7.3 Financial and economic sustainability**

195. The financial and economic sustainability of the project activities will be achieved as long as they are financially viable for the parties involved, including artisanal fishers and their families, organizations and communities. The capacity building of artisanal fishers together with the investments promoted by the project in management plans, good practices and technologies; seals of sustainable fisheries practices and technologies and sustainable tourism; and new business initiatives will result in increased fishery sustainability and income stability for artisanal fishers and families, thereby ensuring the sustainability of livelihoods and socio-economic benefits for the beneficiaries.

196. The public sector has various productive development instruments to strengthen the project capacities and mainstream the ecosystem approach and the ecosystem approach to fisheries, in particular, FAP, FFPA, FNDR, FIC, PGC and Support to Management Areas - and make financing lines available to the beneficiaries for the development of new goods, products,

services and business models for the conservation of ecosystems and the sustainable use of biodiversity and coastal resources. The project will also provide support to beneficiaries in their search for and access to financing with other instruments and institutions, such as GOREs (FIC-R), CORFO (PGC-R), INDESPA and SERCOTEC. This will ensure the continuity of funding and allocation to relevant aspects related to coastal marine ecosystems management.

197. The financial sustainability of the coastal marine ecosystem governance committees upon project completion will be secured at the three levels of intervention (national, regional and local). The National Committee will be formalized through a Ministerial Resolution and the operational annual budget will be incorporated into the MMA's annual budget. The Regional Committees and their annual operating budget will be formalized through a Multi-annual Programming Agreement between the MMA and the GORE. The GORE will transfer funds to the SEREMI of Environment in charge of these committees. The funds for the local committees will also be contributed by means of a Multi-annual Programming Agreement through the MMA.

#### **7.4 Sustainability of developed capacities**

198. Capacity building represents one of the essential pillars to ensure sustainability of the project at the intervention areas and the institutional environment. It was conceived as a cross-cutting element of the two components of the Project, as it is embedded into their results.

199. The project will focus on two dimensions of capacity building according to FAO' approach to sustainability: i) individuals (artisanal fishers, members of their families and communities, women and indigenous peoples); and ii) institutions (public and private, national, regional and local). Interaction between community members and national, regional and local government institutions will also be addressed.

200. The project will strengthen institutional capacities to create an enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems. This will be achieved by raising awareness on the importance of sustainable

management of coastal marine ecosystems; mainstreaming the ecosystem approach and ecosystem approach to fisheries into governance mechanisms and instruments for ecosystem, fisheries and MPA planning and management; and developing capacities to plan, lead, manage and sustain coastal marine ecosystem management initiatives that ensure that specialized technical knowledge is incorporated into local mechanisms and processes in a sustainable manner.

201. National, regional and local committees make up of public and private actors (government agencies, private sector organisations, universities, research centres, local organisations) will contribute to improving participation, coordination and collaboration among actors at the national, regional and local levels, and to the ownership of the actions undertaken by the project at all levels. The financial sustainability of the committees will be secured with the aforementioned mechanisms.

202. The project will develop technical capacities for sustainable fisheries based on the project approach, improved knowledge basis, strategies for conservation and sustainable use of resources, and livelihoods. At the local level, the project will strengthen the practical and theoretical knowledge of fishers and their organizations through workshops, training programmes and participation in the design and implementation of project activities

203. Trainings will be rendered in a theoretical-practical format, using graphics, dynamic and participatory methodological resources, in a simple and friendly format, with practical exercises adapted to local experiences and field visits to activities of interest and under a 'learning by doing' modality. Consideration should be given to using examples of experiences mainstreaming the gender approach, as well as the identity of indigenous peoples and the dissemination of local experiences, practices and wisdom. In this way, the beneficiaries will not only learn something new, but will also incorporate what they have learned into their daily activities. Training activities will be scheduled to ensure the participation of beneficiaries, especially women. Fishing seasons will also be taken into account to ensure the greatest possible participation of fishers. Alliances with the private sector (e.g. universities and research centres) will contribute to the design and delivery of training courses and/or workshops leading to certifications.

204. The project's communication strategy will support capacity building across the project by raising awareness and disseminating key messages related to coastal marine ecosystems. The systematization of lessons learned will also contribute to the sustainability of the capacities to be installed.

### **7.5 Appropriate and cost-effective technology**

205. The project will promote proven and cost-effective production practices. They include sustainable production such as stocking of seaweeds and benthic resources, good artisanal fishery practices, pre and post-landing management of fisheries resources, seals of implementation and enforcement of sustainable fishery practices and tourism, and value-added actions to fishery resources, especially seaweeds, associative and direct marketing, high quality scenic tours of flora and fauna, marketing, labelling, certification, permits management and dissemination. During the project preparation phase several initiatives were identified, especially in the Aysén region whose experiences have been channelled into the design of this project as definition of practices and technologies (these initiatives are explained in Section 8.3 on lessons learned).

206. FAO's training and technical assistance methodologies known and accepted by technicians and producers will be implemented, taking into account the incorporation and dissemination of the local wisdom of the fisheries and indigenous communities living in the pilot sites. The technical feasibility is directly dependent on the presence of agencies with sufficient technical capacity for the transfer of technologies and innovations, in the regions and communities involved, including SUBPESCA, SERNAPESCA, universities and research centres (CEAZA Centre, Universidad de Valparaíso, Universidad Católica del Norte, Universidad Austral de Chile, CIEP, Universidad de Aysén).

#### **Cost-effectiveness**

207. The project design is cost-effective as it comes from grassroots initiatives, national and local competencies and infrastructure, and national policies. During the preparation of the project, a number of complementary and synergistic strategies and methodologies have been identified as a cost-effective manner of removing barriers and addressing threats to global environmental benefits. These strategies and methodologies are detailed below:

- i) Strengthening multi-stakeholder coordination and collaboration at the national, regional and local levels, through the Coastal Marine Ecosystem Governance Committees, which will improve synergies, avoid duplication of efforts and reduce implementation costs.
- ii) The participation of key stakeholders will ensure that decisions and project implementation will be aligned with regional and local development priorities.

- iii) Artisanal fishers training and sensitization, and the implementation of the ecosystem approach and ecosystem approach to fisheries, will contribute to the sustainable use of suitable technologies and increase fisheries sustainability and stability of their incomes.
- iv) The training and sensitization of technical and management staff, and national, regional and local authorities will contribute to integrate management of coastal marine ecosystems into decision-making processes, ensuring the continuity of direct assistance to beneficiaries, as well as financing and guidance of those aspects relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems, securing long-term financial sustainability;
- v) The learn-by-doing methodology that will be employed in community and local actors training will contribute to the appropriation of good practices and biodiversity-friendly technologies as well as to the project outcomes on the ground;
- vi) The exchange and dissemination of experiences among pilot sites will spread good management practices of coastal marine ecosystems, ensuring scale up cost-effectiveness.
- vii) The systematization of experiences and lessons learned available to project partners and different actors will also contribute to a cost-effective replication of project outcomes throughout the country.

## **7.6 Innovation and replication**

208. This is an innovative project in terms of including the ecosystem and fisheries approaches, in addition to the marine spatial planning approach for Chile's coastal marine ecosystems. While the Chilean legal framework promotes the sustainability of fisheries through ecosystem and preventive approaches, experience in previous initiatives has demonstrated the need to mainstream the ecosystem approach to fisheries, which is embedded in the design of this project, at the institutional level and, particularly, at the artisanal fishers and local governments levels, who are the ones who ultimately form the community, offering support for their productive activities in a more direct manner.

209. The potential for replicability of the project is high, given its complementarity with national policies, plans and programmes, as described in Section 1.a Project Description - Baseline Scenario). The areas for interventions are representative of threats to coastal marine ecosystems, as are the communities and pilot coves with respect to the situation in coastal communities along the Chilean coast. In the southern intervention zone of the project is Tortel cove, in whose

waters the MMA is promoting the management of marine and coastal ecosystems. In this sense, this cove has been prioritized by the MMA to replicate of experiences and lessons learned from the project.

210. The actions of the project in terms of capacity building, coordination mechanisms and articulation of actors, good practices and appropriate technologies will contribute to reducing threats to the conservation of coastal marine ecosystems and to the sustainability of fisheries. There are more than 550 coves throughout the country, where these actions can be replicated.

211. Multi-level governance committees for inter-institutional participation and coordination could be replicated in other fisheries communities and regions, which could form their own regional and local groups.

212. The planning tools promoted by the project at different scales (coastal marine ecosystem management plans, BREMA management plans, cove management plans and MPA management plans) are innovative in mainstreaming ecosystem and fisheries approaches, as well as the active participation of local actors in their elaboration and implementation, innovations that can be replicated in other coastal marine ecosystems, BREMA and MPA to promote the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine biodiversity. The cove management plans, in particular, may be a pilot to support the implementation of the new cove law so that the experience may be replicated in all coves in the country.

213. The joint work with institutions and production development instruments for the integration of an ecosystem approach and an ecosystem approach to fisheries, and the development of funding lines for businesses based on coastal marine biodiversity, will contribute to the availability of such funds for coastal marine ecosystems at the national level. Experiences in developing incentives for community participation in the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity (seal of sustainable fisheries practices, seal of sustainable tourism, and tour guides certification) will be replicated in other coastal communities.

214. The incorporation of the coastal marine component to the SCAM and SNCAE manuals would allow the municipalities and educational institutions to be certified in all coastal areas of the country. The project support to the integration of the coastal marine component to the environmental strategies of these actor and their subsequent

certification, will serve as an example for other municipalities and educational establishments interested in being certified.

215. The project will promote the dissemination of experiences through experience sharing tours to facilitate the introduction and replicability of cost-effective approaches, practices and technologies for the management of coastal marine ecosystems. The systematization of experiences and lessons learned will serve to promote the replication of project outputs domestically and globally.

216. The FAO Representation in Chile will disseminate information on the outcomes and lessons learned from other FAO projects in the country, and through the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, with other countries in the region with similar characteristics and problems.

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[39] González, E., Cerda, R., Quezada, J., Martínez, G., López, E., Thomas, F., Merino, J. (2013). *Propuesta de Política Pública de Desarrollo Productivo para la Pesca Artesanal. Informe Final*. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso. 67pp.

[40] They are delimited marine spaces, whose administration is given to indigenous communities or associations that have exercised the customary use of this space verified by CONADI.

[41] <https://www.cbd.int/ecosystem/>

[42] FAO. 2003. Fisheries management. 2. The ecosystem approach to fisheries. 2.2. The human dimensions of the ecosystem approach to fisheries. FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries. No. 4, Suppl. 2, Add. 2. Rome, FAO. 88 pp.

[43] The 2005 regulation has become outdated after the Law on Environmental Requirements No. 20417, 2010, that set up the MMA and vests authority in MMA regarding the protected areas' management. The Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic conducted an audit of the competent institutions regarding MPAs management (MMA, SERNAPESCA, DIRECTEMAR), and, in keeping with the same, the MMA has committed to establishing a regulation for the MCMPA management (CGR Report No. 825/2018, dated July 5, 2019. Pp 103).

[44] The cove is the productive, economic, social and cultural unit located in a specific geographical area, where artisanal fisheries and other activities directly or indirectly related to it are carried out. All of the activities related to the extractive and processing fisheries activities, recreational fisheries and small-scale aquaculture, other productive, commercial, cultural or support activities, directly or indirectly related to the same, such as tourism, stalls for selling hydrobiological resources and local handicrafts, gastronomy and parking, or similar spaces necessary for the development of the aforementioned activities, which must be reflected in the Management Plan, shall be carried out in the assigned coves in accordance with the current legislation. The artisanal fisheries organizations shall adhere to an Administration Plan, whose format and content shall be approved by a SERNAPESCA resolution. Without prejudice to the provisions of the foregoing paragraphs, the Management Plan could not set limitations, restrictions or prohibitions that prevent any person from passing through and/or accessing the common areas of the cove defined in the Plan, nor prevent free navigation within the cove, and must ensure free access to the beach when appropriate. Similarly, the Plan must guarantee equal access for users and set non-discriminatory public rates, which must be published in visible and free access areas.

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[49] <http://redparques.com/grupo-marino-costero/>

[50] <https://educacion.mma.gob.cl/gestion-local/sistema-de-certificacion-ambiental-municipal/>

[51] The objectives of the programme are: i) Contribute to an education for the transformation and development of a global environmental citizenship; ii) Promote environmental education for sustainability in all educational activities; iii) Contribute to the creation of a school environmental culture; and iv) Transform the educational community and the facilities of the establishment into an environmental reference for the strengthening of local management.. <https://sncae.mma.gob.cl/portal>

[52] The project is implementing a seal of recognition of the communities' efforts to adapt to climate change. It is a hallmark that allows to make the coves that face the phenomenon visible and, at the same time, shows the way of how to have sustainable coves against the uncertainties of the fisheries sector and amplified by the challenge represented by CC.

[53] System-wide capacity development (CD) is essential to achieve more sustainable, country-driven and transformational results at scale as deepening country ownership, commitment and mutually accountability. Incorporating system-wide CD means empowering people, strengthening organizations and institutions as well as enhancing the enabling policy environment interdependently and based on inclusive assessment of country needs and priorities.

– Country ownership, commitment and mutual accountability: Explain how the policy environment and the capacities of organizations, institutions and individuals involved will contribute to an enabling environment to achieve sustainable change

- Based on a participatory capacity assessment across people, organizations, institutions and the enabling policy environment, describe what system-wide capacities are likely to exist (within project, project partners and project context) to implement the project and contribute to effective management for results and mitigation of risks.
- Describe the project's exit / sustainability strategy and related handover mechanism as appropriate.

## 1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

1. The project will implement actions in two areas of intervention, the northern zone and the southern zone, which were carefully selected according to the following criteria:
  - Be located within the Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSA), and hosting local communities, Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), and/or Benthic Resources Management and Exploitation Areas (BRMEAs) and artisanal fishing coves, along with multiple uses.
  - Having performed local or regional territorial management and/or planning processes and/or exercises, such as microzoning of the coastal border, regional territorial management plan, among others); and
  - Be located in municipalities committed to territorial planning processes and committed and identified local organizations.
2. The northern area ranges from the Humboldt Penguin National Reserve on the coast and extends up to 12 miles, which is the Chilean territorial sea; it covers the regions of Atacama and Coquimbo, the municipalities of Freirina and La Higuera and a coastal territory (see Maps in Annex E). It is associated with the Humboldt Current and considered an area of high marine biodiversity conservation significance. The upwelling system provides high levels of productivity, which are reflected in the presence of significant marine and coastal species for conservation, since the system represents breeding and feeding areas for populations of marine mammals (whales and dolphins, sea lions and sea otters) and seabirds with conservation problems such as the Peruvian-Diving petrel and the Humboldt Penguin. This area hosts 80% of the latter's breeding population. The sector has an archipelago of islands, namely, Isla Chañaral Marine Reserve (MR), Islas Choros y

Damas Marine Reserve (MR) and Humboldt Penguins National Reserve (NR). In addition, two Priority Sites (PS) for the Conservation of Native Flora have been identified in the coastal zone, namely, Carrizalillo PS in Freirina and the Coastal Sector north of La Serena PS in La Higuera. Due to the characteristics of the site, the sector has been designated as *Hope Spot*<sup>[1]</sup> (Humboldt Archipelago Hope Spot ID 93).

3. This area combines traditional productive practices, such as fishing, seaweed and shellfish harvesting and extraction, with modern activities such as special interest tourism. Artisanal fishery and tourism are the main productive activities that provide economic support to the communities. As for small-scale fisheries, fisheries organizations are mainly dedicated to the extraction of resources from BRMEAs, midwater fishing, the extraction and collection of brown seaweed and tourist tours for seabirds and marine mammals sighting in the interior of the MR. The tourism sector is intrinsically related to the coastal ecosystem and is driven by the seabirds and marine mammals sighting. There are different tour operators and tourist undertakings that are the main pillar for receiving a high number of tourists in the summer period, such as cabins, diving centres, restaurants, camping sites, agencies and commerce.

4. Coastal communities have been part of a complex socio-historical process since the establishment of NR and MR, which limited the traditional use of and access to the spaces by the communities. The lands where the coastal settlements are located are private and the communities do not have ownership of those spaces. In addition, the intensification of tourism activity over the last 20 years has modified the social structure and livelihoods of the communities, affecting social values such as identity and community life. There is a complex social fabric in those settlements resulting from histories, traditions, tensions and conflicts, added to external forces that put pressure on common spaces and communities such as private companies, public institutions and NGOs, which have reconfigured the local scenario and affected understanding and trust.

5. **Southern Zone Intervention Area:** The southern area is comprised within the shelf sea surface, including bays, channels and fjords corresponding to the marine front of Cisnes commune in the Aysén region (see Maps in Annex E). The Aysén region is under the influence of the WWD and is characterized by an irregular geography with a large number of islands and channels that block direct communication between oceanic water bodies and freshwater discharges at the heads of continental fjords. These inflows of fresh water and allochthonous material originate from various sources (glaciers melt, rivers, groundwater aquifers, surface runoff and rainfall), resulting in significant anomalies in the salinity, temperature

and density of water bodies, characteristics that indicate that the system performs as a large estuarine ecosystem[2] [3] [4] [5].

6. The marine ecoregion of Chiloe in the southern zone has been identified by several conservation organizations as one of the most important areas that deserves a high level of protection due to the great variety of organisms, ecological processes, unique diversity and biological abundance and productivity[6]. It houses a third of the cetacean species found in the world, including one of the most important areas for the breeding and feeding of blue whales and reproduction of seabirds[7]. It has also been considered one of the most pristine and least studied ecoregion on the planet. The ecoregion's unique beauty and exceptional species richness is recognized worldwide for its wild forests, glaciers, fjords, archipelagos and channels. In addition, many species of ecologically and commercially important demersal marine fish can also be found in the Plateau area of Patagonia, such as southern blue whiting (*Micromesistius australis australis*), southern hake (*Merluccius australis*), hoki (*Macruronus magellanicus*) and Chilean seabass (*Dissostichus eleginoides*).

7. The Pitipalena-Añihué MCMPPA is located in the southern zone. In the territory, artisanal fishery and tourism in season are the main productive activities that provide economic support to the community. There are salmon culture activities in the area. There is great potential for the development of different productive activities, such as: gastronomy, special interest tourism, aquaculture in BRMEAs, products' processing, incorporation of value added and selling. As a result of the climatic conditions in the geographical area, there is an excessive seasonality of tourist activity resulting in a dramatic increase of the demand during the summer season. In the out-of-season period, economic activities are scarce, causing a decline in commercial ventures, leading to the displacement of people who are looking for work.

8. In both areas the common denominator is that there are MPAs and empowered communities who protect their territories and have started local scale planning processes for the coastal border. Likewise, these territories are seriously threatened by the development of unsustainable productive activities and affected by illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Table 8 below summarizes the main threats identified in each of the two areas of intervention.

10. **Communities and pilot coves in each intervention area:** The project will concentrate some field activities on pilot communities that have been selected accordingly. In the northern zone, Freirina has one community and two coves, while La Higuera commune has four communities and seven coves in total. Chañaral de Aceituno community in Freirina and Punta de Choros community in La Higuera,

both located on the adjacent coastline of the administrative boundary of Atacama and Coquimbo regions, were selected. In the southern zone, Cisnes commune has six communities with their respective coves. The project interventions will focus on the pilot locality of Puerto Raúl Marín Balmaceda. Table 9 below summarizes the main characteristics of the communities and pilot coves.

**Table 8** – Characterization of identified threats in the areas of project intervention

Intervention area	Threats	Effects	Consequences of non-removal
	<p><u>Industrial bottom trawling:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bottom trawling.</li> <li>• Drilling of the industrial trawling fleet within five miles of exclusive use of artisanal fisheries*</li> </ul> <p><u>Actors involved:</u> Industrial fisheries companies and fleet</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction and/or disruption of the seabed</li> <li>• Incidental catch of seabirds, fishes of commercial significance and ecologically significant species.</li> <li>• Discard of a large diversity of species.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction and degradation of seabed.</li> <li>• Reduction and/or loss of species that depend on the seabed for spawning, breeding, protection, food and shelter.</li> </ul>
	<p><u>Brown seaweeds harvesting (<i>Lessonia</i> spp and <i>Macrocystis</i> spp):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal fishing</li> <li>• Poor extractive practices</li> </ul> <p><u>Actors involved:</u> Artisanal fishers, illegal fishers and fisheries inspection institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overexploitation due to illegal fishing, poor extractive practices and poor inspection.</li> <li>• Exploitation has exceeded the annual rate of natural renewal in some localities</li> <li>• Loss of intertidal habitat and spawning grounds, larval settlement, recruitment, feeding and shelter of invertebrates and fishes of commercial value and ecological significance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease in the abundance of species of commercial value and ecological importance</li> <li>• Increase of top predators.</li> <li>• Local extinction of species due to non-regeneration of seagrass beds.</li> <li>• Disruption of the food chain.</li> <li>• Decrease in related economic activity and loss of jobs</li> <li>• Loss or reduction of coastal communities' livelihoods</li> </ul>



Intervention area	Threats	Effects	Consequences of non-removal
Northern Zone	<p><u>Industrial activity with high environmental impact</u></p> <p>Installation of port, mining, desalination and energy (thermoelectric) projects.</p> <p><u>Actors involved:</u> Mining and energy companies and affected coastal communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large vessel traffic could cause whale collisions</li> <li>• Interference of navigation routes and feeding of cetaceans and seabirds.</li> <li>• High level of noise pollution that would negatively affect marine mammals, fishes and other species.</li> <li>• Intervention of underground aquifers.</li> <li>• Sea water intake for desalination and cooling boilers, and return water with large amounts of salts and/or high temperatures.</li> <li>• Death of larvae, plankton and a series of marine organisms critical to ecosystem functioning.</li> <li>• Discharge of fuels and generation of waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disruption, degradation and deterioration of the ecosystem.</li> <li>• Decrease in the richness and abundance of cetaceans, seabirds, fishes and other species.</li> <li>• Increase in carbon dioxide levels and consequent increase in sea acidification, affecting the capacity of invertebrates to generate calcareous structures.</li> </ul>
	<p><u>Poor tourism practices:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass tourism</li> <li>• Unsustainable tourism</li> </ul> <p><u>Actors involved:</u> artisanal fishers, tour operators, tourism companies and tourists.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contamination with garbage and waste.</li> <li>• Disturbance and damage to charismatic species (marine mammals and seabirds).</li> <li>• Exceeding the load capacity.</li> <li>• Informality and insecurity in the provision of tourist services.</li> </ul>	<p>Damage to species by direct contact and interference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disruption of behavioural patterns of species of ecological and tourism importance.</li> <li>• Decrease in species in the area of interest.</li> <li>• Decrease in the quality of the tourist product and subsequent decrease in tourism interest.</li> <li>• Decrease in tourist services with impact on the local economy and employment.</li> </ul>
	<p><u>Climate change and other climate-environmental phenomena</u> (i.e. El Niño or ENSO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change: changes in salinity and oxygen concentration; increase in temperature and acidification of the sea, modification of rainfall patterns, increase in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change: Changes in the distribution and abundance of species, which affects the reproduction, recruitment and growth of species such as birds, fishes, invertebrates and brown seaweeds. Increased ocean</li> </ul>

Intervention area	Threats	Effects	Consequences of non-removal
		<p>coastal desertification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>El Niño: Increasing surface temperature and decreasing nutrients generate changes in the distribution and abundance of species and high mortalities of coastal populations of brown seaweeds (Giant kelp).</li> <li>Overlapping climate change and El Niño could have dramatic ecological, social and economic consequences.</li> </ul>	<p>acidification, affecting the ability of invertebrates to generate exoskeletal calcareous structures and disrupting the physicochemical functions of the oceans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>El Niño: Massive extinctions of brown seaweeds, especially <i>Macrocystis</i>; increase in top predators; decrease in species richness and abundance.</li> </ul>
	<p><u>Poor artisanal and industrial extractive practices:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor extractive activity or fishing practices</li> <li>Unsustainable artisanal extraction of marine resources*.</li> <li>Use of inappropriate fishing gear</li> <li>Industrial overfishing</li> </ul> <p><u>Actors involved:</u> Artisanal and industrial fishers</p>	<p><u>Overexploitation and illegal fishing:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Informal, illegal or overfishing, not respecting reproductive/biological seasonal closures or minimum sizes.</li> <li>Poor mytilidae or seaweeds harvesting practices, inappropriate fishing gear or devices.</li> <li>Industrial fishing vessels in artisanal fishing sector (northern zone, anchovy boats, albacore boats, etc).</li> <li>Seine, gillnetter and trawling fishing in the artisanal sector.</li> </ul>	<p>Decrease in species abundance, economic activity and difficulty in implementing effective management measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease in species abundance.</li> <li>Critical deterioration of species</li> <li>Increase in mortality due to the effect of fishing (target and also incidental resources)</li> <li>Disruption of the food chain</li> <li>Interference with fisheries management activities</li> <li>Reduced economic capacity of the community</li> </ul>
	<p><u>Poor aquaculture practices</u></p> <p><u>Actors involved:</u> Aquaculturists in general, Mytilidae farmers and salmon farmers in the southern zone.</p>	<p><u>Exceeding ecosystem carrying capacity and poor health, waste and escapee control management.</u></p> <p>In particular, salmon farming and mitylids culture, mainly focused on waste management and antibiotics, garbage, loading capacity, nutrients and escapees.</p>	<p>Deterioration of the surrounding ecosystem, reduced productive performance, potential indirect effects on the food chain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deterioration of water quality and seabed.</li> <li>Reduced performance in activity centres</li> <li>Not-quantified effects on other uncultivated</li> </ul>

Intervention area	Threats	Effects	Consequences of non-removal
Southern Zone			<p>organisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decreased visual impact (tourism)</li> <li>Increased antibiotic resistance in living organisms in the surrounding environment</li> <li>Increase in organic matter in the area of influence/risk of anaerobiosis</li> <li>Competition and preying upon native species</li> <li>Changes in the phytoplanktonic food chain as a result of changes in nutrient ratios</li> </ul>
	<p><u>Interference to vessels activity/Vessels traffic</u></p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Actors involved:</u></p> <p>Passenger and cabotage transport companies, artisanal fishers, aquaculture company (movement)</p>	<p><u>Negative interference with marine fauna, dispersion of FANs and pollution.</u></p> <p>Possible collisions with marine mammals, interference with feeding activities, transfer of HAB cysts, ballast water, acoustic pollution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease in the abundance of seabirds and marine mammals in the sector and spread of HAB</li> <li>Damage to marine mammals</li> <li>Damage to seabirds</li> <li>Propagation of HAB</li> </ul>
	<p>Light pollution</p> <p><u>Actors involved:</u> Not defined, Urban Zone</p>	<p>Affects coastal seabird (e.g., Peruvian-Diving petrel)</p>	<p>Damage to seabirds</p>
	<p>Marine pollution</p> <p><u>Actors involved:</u> all those who use the coastal territory and aquatic sector, including mining.</p>	<p>Discharge of waste and garbage, fuel spillage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deterioration of water quality</li> <li>Damage to marine organisms (adults, early stages and juveniles)</li> <li>Decrease in species abundance at the affected site</li> </ul>

Intervention area	Threats	Effects	Consequences of non-removal
	<u>Poor tourism practices</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass tourism</li> <li>• Unstainable tourism</li> </ul> <u>Actors involved:</u> tour operators, tourism companies, tourists	Pollution, disruption and damage, carrying capacity, lack of regulation, informality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage to species by direct contact and interference.</li> <li>• Decrease in species in the area of interest.</li> <li>• Decrease in the quality/interest of the tourist potential.</li> </ul>
	Harmful algal bloom events  <u>Actors involved:</u> events of natural origin, possibly mediated by natural anthropogenic or forcing effects such as global change.	Resources pollution, fish or other species mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intoxication of species of commercial interest</li> <li>• Mass mortality of fish or other species (cases have been reported in bivalves)</li> <li>• Disruption of the food chain</li> </ul>
	Disruption of sea environmental conditions	Changes in temperature, pH, salinity, oxygen and other variables that affect productivity and other oceanographic conditions.	Changes in the species distribution (some of them invasive), effects on reproduction and growth of species such as Chilean kelp and corals.
	Climate change	Changes in salinity, temperature, oxygen concentration, circulation patterns due to changes in rainfall, increase in harmful algal blooms.	

**Table 9** Characterization of Communities and Pilot Coves in the Areas of Intervention

## Area of Intervention – Northern Zone

## Area of Intervention – Southern Zone

Region(s):	Atacama	Coquimbo	Aysén																												
Communities:	Freirina	La Higuera	Cisnes																												
Communities/coves:	<table><tr><th>Communities</th><th>Coves</th></tr><tr><td>Chañaral de Aceituno</td><td>Chañaral de Aceituno</td></tr></table>	Communities	Coves	Chañaral de Aceituno	Chañaral de Aceituno	<table><tr><th>Communities</th><th>Coves</th></tr><tr><td>Punta de Choros</td><td>El Apollado; Corrales; San Agustín; Los Choros</td></tr><tr><td>Chungungo</td><td>Chungungo</td></tr><tr><td>Totalillo Norte</td><td>Totalillo</td></tr><tr><td>Los Hornos</td><td>Los Hornos</td></tr></table>	Communities	Coves	Punta de Choros	El Apollado; Corrales; San Agustín; Los Choros	Chungungo	Chungungo	Totalillo Norte	Totalillo	Los Hornos	Los Hornos	<table><tr><th>Communities</th><th>Coves</th></tr><tr><td>Puerto Raúl Marín Balmaceda</td><td>Raúl Marín Balmaceda</td></tr><tr><td>Puerto Cisnes</td><td>Puerto Cisnes</td></tr><tr><td>Melimollo</td><td>Melimollo</td></tr><tr><td>Puyuhuapi</td><td>Puyuhuapi</td></tr><tr><td>Puerto Gala</td><td>Puerto Gala</td></tr><tr><td>Puerto Gaviota</td><td>Puerto Gaviota</td></tr></table>	Communities	Coves	Puerto Raúl Marín Balmaceda	Raúl Marín Balmaceda	Puerto Cisnes	Puerto Cisnes	Melimollo	Melimollo	Puyuhuapi	Puyuhuapi	Puerto Gala	Puerto Gala	Puerto Gaviota	Puerto Gaviota
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Communities/pilot coves:	Chañaral de Aceituno	Punta de Choros / Los Choros	Puerto Raúl Marín Balmaceda / Raúl Marín Balmaceda Cove																												
Population	197 people (126 men, 71 women) /49 persons belonging to an indigenous people	Punta de Choros: 311 people (187 men and 124 women) / 43 persons of the Chango people  Los Choros: 231 inhabitants (126 men and 105 women) / 35 persons belonging to an indigenous people	According to 2017 census: 239 people (132 men, 107 women) / 59 persons belonging to an indigenous people																												

Area of Intervention – Northern Zone			Area of Intervention – Southern Zone
Protected Marine Areas (selected)	Chañaral Island Marine Reserve	Choros y Damas Islands Marine Reserve	Pitipalena-Añihué MCMPA
Benthic Resources Management and Exploitation Areas (in force)	Sernapesca Registry: El Bronce Sector C; La Peña Cove; Los Burros Sur; Chañaral de Aceituno Sector A, B and C	Sernapesca Registry: Apollillado; Isla Choros; Punta de Choros; Los Choros; Chorreadera; La Peña; Chungungo Sector A, B, C, D y E; Temblador; Totoralillo; Northern Sector A, B and C; Hornos Sector A, B and C	Ruled: Brazos del Pillán, Marín Balmaceda Sector A, Marín Balmaceda Sector C, Marín Balmaceda Sector D, Añihue Sector A. Others in pending status.
General characterization of the locality	Coastal settlement. It stands out for its gastronomy, which combines the flavours of the countryside and the sea. The place is portrayed by the identity and culture of artisan fishers and shellfish divers. Chañaral de Aceituno Cove is the main human settlement. Main activities are fishing and special interest tourism. Its origin goes back to the settlements of pre-Hispanic coastal communities, known as Changos, who used Sea lions leather bags to move along the coast.	Punta de Choros: coastal settlement and/or rural locality. Large number of organized fishers who depend, mainly, on the extraction of locos, key-hole limpets and razor clams from the BRMEAs. Also midwater fishing, seaweeds extraction and tourist tours. Tourism during the summer season and, to a lesser extent, throughout the year (seabirds and marine mammals sighting in the MR). Los Choros is located 20 km from Punta de Choros. They are dedicated to fishing, tourism, agriculture and livestock.	Rural cove. Access by land, river and sea. It has port facilities that provide connectivity and facilitate the movement of inhabitants for tourist activities or artisanal fishing. Historically, economic activity has been related to artisanal fishery and the extraction of benthic resources. Its economy is based on tourism, supplemented by benthic resources extraction, local trade and aquaculture.
Poverty level	13.8%	22.2%	6.9%
Fishery Activity.  Type of fishery.	Yes. Artisanal fishery          BRMEAs: Chilean kelp, black Chilean kelp,	Yes. Artisanal fishery          Artisanal fishery: Benthic resources: loco, key-	Yes. Artisanal fishery: There is no industrial fishery in the area          Mainly benthic resources (ogo-nori, clam, cholga mussel, Chilean mussel, key-hole

Area of Intervention – Northern Zone			Area of Intervention – Southern Zone
Main resources	key-hole limpet and loco	hole limpets, black Chilean kelp, Chilean kelp, sea urchins and clams. Midwater fishing: corvina, king clip, pomfret, South Pacific bream.	limpet, top sheel, edible seaweed, sea lettuce). Fish and crustaceans: sea bass, red king clip, rockfish, stone crab and paddle crab. Very low landing volumes in general. Demersal fisheries in another sector of Cisnes commune, but few artisanal fishers of the Raúl Marín Balmaceda cove does it. Informal whitebait fishing.
	Seashore collector: black Chilean kelp and Chilean kelp.  Artisanal fishery: Chilean kelp.  Industrial fishery (Atacama Region): anchovy, mackerel and jack mackerel.	Industrial fishery: jack mackerel, pilchard, anchovy, yellow squat lobster, squat lobster, deep water shrimp	
Number of fishers	28 women registered and 13 working  180 men registered and 105 respectively  There are no women in the organization.	Los Choros: 0 women registered, 2 working; 9 men registered and 7 working; 10 women members  Punta de Choros: 4 women registered and none working, 178 men registered and 54 working; 1 woman member	There is an Independent Workers' Union, made up of 19 men and 4 women. According to the Artisanal Registry, there are 91 fishermen registered in the cove (24 women and 67 men), of which only 27 are working (5 women and 22 men).
Aquiculture activity	Non declared AAA. Microzoning proposal requests de-earmarked AAA. There is an application for the granting of red sea squirt culture	Yes, incipient, small scale in BRMEAs at experimental level (Pacific oyster culture in El Apolillado BRMEAs). There are AAA	Small-scale and industrial aquaculture.
Main/potential resources	Potentials: Red sea squirt, Chilean oyster, Pacific oyster, scallop, seaweeds, pomfret, corvina, king clip, South Pacific bream	Red sea squirt, Chilean oyster, Pacific oyster, scallop, seaweeds, corvina, king clip, South Pacific bream	Small Scale Aquaculture: Chilean mussel, cholga mussel, scallop, Chilean oyster, Pacific oyster, ogo-nori.  Industrial aquaculture: Cherry salmon, Atlantic salmon, chum

## Area of Intervention – Northern Zone

Area of Intervention –  
Southern Zone

Number of aquaculturists	0	0	salmon, Coho salmon, king salmon, pink salmon, rainbow trout, brown trout, brook trout, mountain trout  4 persons owning 4 concessions of molluscs and seaweeds. None working regularly in recent years. There are 8 aquaculture concessions for salmonidae farming (AQUA CHILE S.A. and Salmones Multiexport S.A.).
Tourist activities	It is estimated a potential of 9.000 visitors a year. 32 boats are registered and authorized to offer tourism activities such as flora and marine fauna sighting.	Yes, 104 boats are registered and authorized to carry out tourism activities of flora and marine fauna sighting.	Limited offer but covers the range of activities to develop, trekking, hiking, river and sea boat rides, rafting, recreational fishing, wildlife watching. There are no tourism products linked to the MCMFA. There are 17 enterprises in lodging, food and transportation companies, tour agencies and tour operators.
Artisanal fisheries organizations	Unions: 1) Los Bronces Cove Seaweed Collectors STI, 2) Chañaral Shell fishers Divers and Fishers STI	1) Punta de Choros Cove Independent Sea Workers Trade Association; 2) Los Choros Fishers and Shell fishers Trade Association; 3) Punta de Choros Fisheries Cooperative and Trading Company; 4) Los Choros Fisheries Cooperative and Trading Company; 5) La Higuera United Fishers' Functional Community Organization; 6) La Higuera Fishers Federation.	Artisanal fisheries STI in Raúl Marín Balmaceda



Area of Intervention – Northern Zone			Area of Intervention – Southern Zone
Community organizations (territorial/functional)	1) Neighbourhood Councils; 2) Tourism Association; 3) Tourism Associations: Turismo Orca, ExploraSub, Los Delfines Tour guides Association; 4) Parent Centre of Penguin of Humboldt Nursery School; 5) Fishers Union; 6) Los Changos Seashore Collector Association; 7) Indigenous community descendants of the last Changos.	1) MODEMA (Environmental Defence Movement); 2) Neighbourhood Council No 8; 3) Drinking Water Committee (APR); 4) Social and Cultural Association of Chango People; 5) Eco Futuro Gastronomic Association; 6) ODEFOT Tourism Association.	1) Independent Fisheries Union; 2) Pto. Raúl Marín B. Tourism and Trade Association; 3) Drinking Water and Electricity Committee; 4) Raúl Marín Housing Committee; 5) Raúl Marín Balmaceda Neighbourhood Council; 6) Pitipalena-Añihué Marine Area Foundation; 7) Los Pioneros RMB Senior Adult Organization; 8) Amanda Labarca School Parents and Guardians Centre; 9) Raúl Marín B., Cuncunita Nursery School Parents and Guardians Center; 10) RMB Local Sports Committee; 11) Las Dunas Cultural, Social and Sports Committee; 12) La Leona Development Council; 13) San Sebastián Social, Cultural and Sports Advisory Board; 14) Millarai Indigenous Association; 15) Bajo Palena Entrepreneurial Community Cultural Organization; 16) Raúl Marín Balmaceda Emergency Clinic, Social, Sports and Cultural Advisory Board.
Other relevant actors in the community	Universidad de Valparaíso; CEAZA; Universidad Católica del Norte	CEAZA; Universidad Católica del Norte; OCEANA; NGO (Alianza Humboldt)	Regional Secretariat of the Ministry of the Environment.  Public services with competence on the coastal border: Regional Government of Aysén (Planning and

## Area of Intervention – Northern Zone

Area of Intervention –  
Southern Zone

			<p>Development Division), Maritime Government of Aysén, Cisne Port Captaincy, SERNAPESCA, Regional Directorates of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA), Municipality of Puerto Cisnes (Departments of Productive Development and Artisanal Fisheries).</p> <p>CONAF, SAG.</p> <p>Regional Technical Committee of Marine Protected Areas (as an articulating body), AQUACHILE S.A., Multiexport S.A., Universidad Austral de Chile, Añihué Reserve, MERI Foundation, Melimoyu Foundation, WWF, CIEP, Universidad de Aysén, Aysén looks to the sea.</p>
<b>Weaknesses</b>	<p>1) Lack of local management and governance capacities; 2) Inequalities in knowledge and capacities for conservation; 3) Lack of access to training and capacity building; 4) Problems of access to space and goods for public use; 5) Low or no participation of women in artisanal fisheries organizations; 6) Problem of generational replacement; 7) Low level of technification and diversification of artisanal fisheries activities; 8) High economic dependence on fisheries resources extraction; 9) Low level of identity and cultural roots; 10) Incidence of drugs in vulnerable local population (Punta de Choros); 11) Low community participation in dissemination, transfer and training activities (Punta de Choros).</p>		<p>1) Public transportation and unrestricted connectivity; 2) Tourist destination not promoted as required; 3) Lack of specialized tourist operators; 4) Service offer not fully adapted to tourist demand; 5) Lack of diversification of activities around the MCMPA and adjacent areas; 6) Benthic resources in a deteriorated state; 7) Illegal fishing in the area; 8) Inorganic effect of public institutions in the area;</p>

## Area of Intervention – Northern Zone

Area of Intervention –  
Southern Zone

		<p>9) Unbalanced leadership capacities and community empowerment; 10) Lack of articulation and definition of roles within the community; 11) Climate; 12) Lack of economic resources; 13) Lack of motivation in part of the community, stress of overdiagnosis; 14) Lack of leaders representation (or support of the community); 15) MCMPA management plan has not yet been approved.</p>
<b>Strengths</b>	<p>1) Broad experience in benthic resources co-management; 2) Leaders with experience, trained and prepared for process management; 3) Interest and willingness of leaders to collaborate on the project; 4) Strong and cohesive social movement against threats; 5) Incipient experience in small-scale aquaculture and stocking in BRMEAs; 6) Fishers have processing plant and seaweeds mincer (Punta de Choros and Los Choros, respectively); 7) There are two Fisheries Cooperatives associated with the two Fishers Trade Associations.</p>	<p>1) Local actors committed to establishing MCMPA and the MCMPA Foundation to co-manage the area; 2) Experience in experimental cultures of molluscs and seaweeds and restoration (stocking); 3) Strengthened tourism sector; 4) Institutional volunteers (CORFO, CONAF, SERCOTEC, WWF, etc); 5) MCMPA as an opportunity to boost tourism, protection and conservation activities; 6) Territory with unique natural and cultural resources of scientific interest; 7) Municipal presence; 8) Clear leaderships of men and women; 9) Organizational capacity in various community organizations; 10) Motivation for new initiatives in parts of</p>

Area of Intervention – Northern Zone		Area of Intervention – Southern Zone
		the community.
Risks	Low participation of community actors in non-remunerated activities or without material incentives. Installation of port projects in the vicinity of the locality. Installation of mining projects in the vicinity of the locality. Impact of climate change on the environment and fisheries. No escape from natural risks (earthquake, tsunami and floods).	Low participation of local actors due to uncoordinated overlap of institutions intervention, non-remunerated activities since there is a lot of subsidy in the area, slow processes and lack of economic drivers. The MCMPA Management Plan has not yet been approved, which is a necessary condition for implementing activities.

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[1] Unique ecological areas of the ocean designated for protection under a global conservation campaign overseen by the non-governmental organization Mission Blue. [www.mission-blue.org](http://www.mission-blue.org)

[2] Sievers, H., N. Silva. 2006. Masas de agua y circulación en los canales y fiordos australes. Avances en el conocimiento oceanográfico de las aguas interiores chilenas, Puerto Montt a cabo de Hornos. N. Silva & S. Palma (eds.). Comité Oceanográfico Nacional - Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Valparaíso, pp. 53-58

[3] Silva, N. & D. Guzmán. 2006. Condiciones oceanográficas y químicas, entre boca del Guafo y fiordo Aysén (crucero Cimar 7 fiordos). Cienc. Tecnol. Mar. 29(1): 25-44.

[4] Sievers, H., N. Silva. 2008. Water masses and circulation in austral Chilean channels and fjords. In: N. Silva & S. Palma (eds.). Progress in the oceanographic knowledge of Chilean inner waters, from Puerto Montt to Cape Horn. Comité Oceanográfico Nacional-Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Valparaíso, pp. 58-53.

[5] Pantoja, S., Iriarte, J.L., Daneri, G. 2011. Oceanography of the Chilean Patagonia. Continental Shelf Research (31), 3–4:149-153

[6] Huckle-Gaete, R., Viddi, F.A. y Bello, M.E. 2006. Marine Conservation in Southern Chile: the importance of the Chiloe-Corcovado area for blue whales, biological diversity and sustainable development. Imprenta America, Valdivia.

[7] Galvez, M., A. Fariás, Y. Montecinos y R. Huckle-Gaete. (2010). Planificación sistemática y Áreas de Alto Valor de Conservación (AAVC) en la Ecorregión Chiloense. World Wildlife Fund. WWF Chile, Santiago.

## 1c. Child Project?

**If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.**

No

## 2. Stakeholders

**Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:**

**Civil Society Organizations** Yes

**Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities** Yes

**Private Sector Entities** Yes

**If none of the above, please explain why:**

**Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.**

## **2.1 Stakeholders participation during the design phase of the project**

1. During this phase there were opportunities for actors' participation, namely: initial mapping of actors, interviews, work meetings, regional workshops, national workshops and validation.
2. The initial mapping of key stakeholders included their identification among the public, community, academic and private domains. The project's design team made contact with the stakeholders, interviewed them, talked about the project and gathered information about the sites where to work, the diagnosis of needs and risks related to the project, the state of capacities and requirements for training and education, gender and indigenous peoples' considerations, as well as some initial proposals so, in general, baseline information. The people interviewed belonged to public institutions at the national, regional and municipal levels, artisanal fisheries organizations, tourism and other civil society organizations. More specific meetings were also held with project partners and potential partners to check the expected results and project outputs in detail, as well as implementation and co-financing arrangements.
3. Four local workshops and one national workshop were held to introduce the project. The workshops in the project intervention areas served to introduce the purpose of the project, get insight from local communities and stakeholders, and provide diagnostic information and input on the project design. The national workshop was carried out with public and private institutions, to whom the project was introduced, information was collected for the baseline and to know the initial proposals for the design of the project, as well as potential partners and co-financing.
4. A national workshop was also held to present the outcomes framework and work plan in order to receive comments and make adjustments according to the views and knowledge of the participants. Institutional and academic actors at the national and regional levels were invited to this workshop, along with representatives of organizations from the project intervention sites, ensuring a balanced participation of women and men, as well as representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations.
5. Finally, there were validation workshops, one at the national level, two in Chañaral de Aceituno, one with representatives of the Chango people and another with civil society, private and public stakeholders. A meeting was held at Punta de Choros with stakeholders who had participated in the initial workshop for the baseline survey. In the southern

zone, a workshop was held in Puerto Cisnes and another in Raúl Marín Balmaceda to proceed with the validation. The workshop with the representatives of the Chango People was held separately considering that the FAO methodology was followed for prior and informed consultations. After the presentations and dialogue, the participants agreed on the project. During the workshop carried out with public and private stakeholders of the municipal level, Regional Governments and National Services of Chañaral de Aceituno commune, a summary of the project, the outcomes framework and the activities to be carried out in each output was presented. After discussions with the attendees and clarifying the doubts, the document was validated by those present in the workshop.

6. These participatory processes served as the basis for defining the stakeholder's engagement mechanisms described below. Annex I2 includes FAO matrices with details of participation during the design phase.

## **2.2 Participation during project's implementation phase**

7. The project will promote stakeholder engagement with the objective of achieving effective public participation of stakeholders in the project intervention area to design and implement a system for coastal-marine governance in ecosystems of high biodiversity value. The stakeholder matrix included in Table 10 below identifies the main national, regional and local stakeholders, from the public and private sectors, universities and research centres, fishers' unions, community organisations, including women and indigenous organisations, and NGOs, as well as the roles proposed for project implementation.

8. Stakeholders participation in the implementation of the project will be ensured through various agencies and proposed mechanisms to ensure full and effective participation of stakeholders and avoid negative impacts on human rights, as summarized below:

9. ***Project governance mechanisms:*** At the global level, stakeholder engagement and representation will be driven by the governance structures for project management, specifically the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC), the Project Management Committee (PMC) and the Project Management Unit (PMU). The NPSC and the PMC will promote inter-institutional coordination and articulation and stakeholder engagement at the political and technical levels, while the PMU will be responsible for implementing project activities under a participatory approach. The Local Project Technicians will be

in charge of leading and guiding the processes of stakeholders involvement and participation under the oversight of the National Project Coordination and the Regional Coordinators. Governance mechanisms will be established for the coastal marine ecosystem, which at the regional and local levels, will support the governance of the project (see section 6.a Institutional Arrangements for Project Implementation).

10. ***Mechanisms for coastal marine ecosystem governance:*** The Project will establish participatory mechanisms for coastal-marine ecosystem governance. These committees will serve as bodies engaged in dialogue, discussion and analysis of issues related to the incorporation of the EA, EAF, and MSP into productive activities carried out in the territory, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders and users. The committees will be made up of representatives from the public and private sectors, fisher organizations, community organizations, universities, research centres and NGOs, ensuring a broad participation of stakeholders representing coastal marine ecosystems.

11. At the national level, an advisory National Marine Biodiversity Committee will be established to provide political and technical support to the decisions made by the MMA. At the regional level, a Bi-regional Committee will be established ranging from Coquimbo to Atacama regions in the north and a Regional Committee for the Aysén region in the south. The committees will play a strategic role regarding marine and coastal ecosystems management and in articulating the relations between the local and national committees and governance bodies. At the local level, two public-private Local Committees will be established, one in the northern zone encompassing the coastal communities of La Higuera and Freirina communities, and one in the southern zone encompassing the coastal communities of Cisnes (see detailed description under Output 1.1.1, section 1.a Project Description - 3.2 Project Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs - and Table 10 below for a detailed list of stakeholders identified during the design phase).

12. ***Project communication and information strategy:*** A communication strategy will be prepared at the beginning of project implementation, with specific elements for stakeholders, and for the areas of intervention. The strategy will be implemented together with the communication teams of the project partners. The design of the strategy will include guidelines for group activities and inclusive behaviour and language. The project team will develop criteria and actions for multi-level participation and dialogue, as well as cultural sensitivity, social inclusion and gender perspective (see Section 8 Knowledge Management for details).



13. ***Workshops and trainings:*** Participatory workshops (national and regional start-up workshops, annual planning and evaluation workshops, consultation and validation workshops, among others) and training workshops will be another mechanism for stakeholder's engagement. A participatory and gender mainstreaming approach will shape the design of the project, which integrates the perspectives of all stakeholders on a bottom-up approach, and including different views of the institutions, authorities and decision-makers. The artisanal fishers' organizations will be an active component in project implementation and in the elaboration of ecosystem, BRMEAs and artisanal coves management plans, which will be implemented in the northern and southern intervention areas. The ecosystem management plans consider the participation of public and private sectors and civil society of the pilot sites. The BRMEAs management plans will be elaborated together with artisanal fishers' organizations. Cove management plans will be developed together with artisanal fisheries organizations and local organizations, tour operators and indigenous peoples who use the coves.

14. The project consists of two training programmes. One project for professionals from regional and municipal public institutions, together with local tourism and artisanal fisheries leaders, managers and NGOs, to strengthen capacities and knowledge with a view to establishing a common view of the territory and prepare them for coastal marine ecosystems planning, management and governance. The second project aims at developing and strengthening coastal communities' capacities in line with the needs identified and prioritized by local stakeholders. The programme aims for civil society organizations, artisanal fishers' organizations, tour operators and local communities interested in strengthening their capacities in the field of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use (see the description of these programmes in Outputs 1.1.3 and 2.1.2, Section 1.a Project Description - 3.2 Project Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs).

15. ***Gender Action Plan and Indigenous Peoples Plan:*** The project has a Gender Action Plan (see Annex M) and an Indigenous Peoples Plan (see Annex J) to ensure the participation of women and indigenous communities (Chango peoples in the north and Huilliche peoples in the south) living in the areas of intervention. These plans include the definition of criteria and conditions of participation in different agencies and activities, taking into account the specific conditions of women and indigenous people in the areas of intervention, as well as their knowledge, needs and roles, so that they may be recognized and addressed during the intervention.

16. **M&E system:** The M&E system includes consultation with stakeholders, as well as gathering testimonies regarding the Project and their participation and contribution to it in order to disseminate the outcomes and establish a sharing knowledge strategy to replicate and scale up lessons learned (see section 9 Monitoring and Evaluation).

17. **Grievance Redress Mechanism:** Finally, the project will have a grievance redress mechanism which will be disseminated among key stakeholders so they may be aware about its mode of operation. The National Project Coordinator will be responsible for documenting all complaints and ensuring that they are dealt with in a timely manner (see Annex I2).

18. Annex I2 includes FAO matrices with details of planned participation during the implementation phase.

## **2.3 Mapping of stakeholders and their roles in the implementation**

**Table 10** - Matrix of stakeholders and their roles in project implementation

Stakeholders	Role in project implementation
Ministry of the Environment (MMA) – Undersecretariat of the Environment	Executing partner of the project. Co-financier. Member of the Project Steering Committee. Coordinating entity of public and private institutions and civil society actors who participate in the project. Responsible for setting up and coordinating the national committee and member of the regional and local committees (Component 1). In the southern zone they coordinate actions related to the updating and implementation of MCMFA management plan (Component 2).
Undersecretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA)	Co-executing partner of the project. Co-financier. Member of the Project Steering Committee. Member of the national, regional and local committees (Component 1).
National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service (SERNAPESCA)	Co-executing partner of the project. Co-financier. Member of the Project Steering Committee. Member of the national, regional and local committees (Component 1). In the northern zone, they coordinate actions related to the updating and implementation of the GMP in the two marine reserves (Component 2).
Ministry of National Defence (SSFFAA) (DIRECTEMAR) (CNUBC)	Co-executing partner of the project. Member of the national, regional and local committees (Component 1).
Ministry of National Assets	Member of the national, regional and local committees (Componente 1).

Stakeholders	Role in project implementation
IFOP	Institute in charge of research and promotion of fishery activity. Member of the national committee (Component 1). Participation in the development of incentives (Component 2).
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DIMA)	As representative of the State of Chile in the international arena, the Ministry is responsible for signing the agreement by means of which Chile approves the GEF project. It is member of the national committee (Component 1). It is also in the process of improving the National Ocean Policy, which should include a proposal for ocean governance to address the excessive institutional fragmentation.
Regional Governments (Planning and Development Division -DIPLADE)	Responsible for setting up and coordinate the regional and bi-regional committee. Member of the local committees (Component 1)... It is also in charge of coordinating the relationship between project activities and initiatives within the framework of regional development plans, ensuring the financial sustainability of the regional committees.
Municipalities	Responsible for setting up and coordinate the local committee. Member of the regional committees (Component 1). It is also in charge of coordinating the relationship between project activities and initiatives within the framework of community development plans, including SCAM and facilitate the SNCAE certification of municipal educational establishments in the community.
National Forestry Corporation (CONAF)	Member of regional and local committees (Component 1).
National Tourism Service (SERNATUR)	Member of regional and local committees (Component 1). Participates in the development and implementation of sustainable tourism plans, sustainable tourism seal and tour guides certifications (Component 2)
Ministry of Social Development and Family	Member of regional committees (Component 1)
Ministry of Public Works (Port Works Department)	Through the Port Works Department, it is the body responsible for executing and developing port projects, including coves. Member of regional committees (Component 1)
SEREMI Economy	Member of regional and local committees (southern zone). Components 1 and 2
CORFO	Component 2, in particular, products related to business initiative incentives that add value to products or services stemming from the conservation and sustainable use of the marine BD.
Private Sector:	Members of local committees (Component 1)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Salmon farming companies in the southern zone (Aqua Chile, Multiexport and others)</li> </ul>	

Stakeholders	Role in project implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industrial Fishery in the northern zone (SONAPESCA)</li> </ul>	
<p>Fishers Unions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chañaral de Aceituno Shell fishers Divers and Fishers Independent Workers Union .</li> <li>Los Changos Seashore collectors Association</li> <li>Punta de Choros Cove Independent Sea Workers Trade Association</li> <li>Los Choros Fishers and Shell fishers Trade Association</li> <li>Punta de Choros Fisheries Cooperative and Trading Company</li> <li>Los Choros Fisheries Cooperative and Trading Company</li> <li>La Higuera United Fishers' Functional Community Organization</li> <li>La Higuera Fishers Federation.</li> <li>Raúl Marín Balmaceda Artisanal Fisheries S.T.I.</li> <li>Puerto Cisnes Moraleda S.T.I.</li> <li>Puyuhuapi Divers Union.</li> </ul>	<p>Members of local committees. They participate in the development of coastal marine ecosystem management plans (Component 1). They participate in the development of management plans (BRMEA, coves, management of priority species, implementation of good biodiversity-friendly practices. They will be trained. (Component 2).</p>
<p>Tourism organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chañaral de Aceituno Tourism Association.</li> <li>Tourism Associations: Turismo Orca, ExploraSub.</li> <li>Los Delfines Tour guides Association.</li> </ul>	<p>Members of local committee. They participate in the development of coastal marine ecosystem management plans (Component 1), development of management plans and sustainable tourism (Component 1) and sustainable tourism seal and certifications for tour guides and tour operators; beneficiaries of training (Component 2).</p>

Stakeholders	Role in project implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eco Futuro Gastronomic Association.</li> <li>ODEFOT Tourism Association.</li> <li>Raúl Marín B Tourism and Trade Association.</li> <li>Puyuhuapi Commerce and Tourism Chamber.</li> <li>Puerto Cisnes Commerce and Tourism Chamber.</li> <li>Pto. Cisnes Nautical and Whale watching Tourism Association.</li> <li>Corporación de desarrollo sustentable Aysén Patagonia Queulat (ZOIT).</li> </ul>	
<p>Neighbourhood Councils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chañaral de Aceituno (No. 12).</li> <li>Punta de Choros (No. 8).</li> <li>Puerto Cisnes Neighbourhood Council No7.</li> <li>Raúl Marín Balmaceda Neighbourhood Council</li> <li>Puerto Gala (Grupo Gala) Neighbourhood Council.</li> <li>Pto. Gaviota Neighbourhood Council</li> </ul>	<p>Members of local committees. They participate in the development of coastal marine ecosystem management plans (Component 1). Beneficiaries of trainings (Component 2).</p>
<p>Indigenous Communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultural Association of Changos Descendant from the Last Barge Builder;</li> <li>Cultural and Social Association of the Punta de Choros Chango People</li> </ul>	<p>Members of local committees. They participate in the development of coastal marine ecosystem management plans (Component 1). They participate in the development of management plans (BRMEAs, coves, management of priority species, implementation of good biodiversity-friendly practices) and will be beneficiaries of training (Component 2).</p>

Stakeholders	Role in project implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Millarai Indigenous Association</li> </ul>	
<p>Other grassroots organization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental Defence Movement (MODEMA).</li> <li>Rural Drinking Water Committee (APR).</li> </ul>	Members of local committees (Component 1).
<p>Educational Establishments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chañaral de Aceituno Humboldt Penguin Nursery School.</li> <li>Raúl Marín Balmaceda Amanda Labarca Primary School</li> <li>Raúl Marín Balmaceda Cuncunita Nursery School</li> </ul>	Members of local committees (Component 1). También participan en facilidades para que los establecimientos educacionales se certifiquen en SNCAE (Componente 2)
<p>NGOs and environmentalists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Punta de Choros Foundations.</li> <li>NGO Aula de Mar.</li> <li>NGO Sphenisco.</li> <li>NGO Island Conservation.</li> <li>CAP Foundation.</li> <li>Pitipalena Añihué MCOMPA Foundation</li> <li>Añihué Reserve</li> <li>Aumen</li> <li>Melimoyu Foundation</li> </ul>	Members of local committees (Component 1). They participate in the elaboration of plans (Components 1 and 2), good practices, (Component 2) provide information and knowledge on EA, EAF and BD.

Stakeholders	Role in project implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Océana</li> <li>WWF</li> </ul>	
<p>Universities and Research Centres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Centre for Advanced Studies in Arid Zones (CEAZA).</li> <li>Universidad de Valparaíso.</li> <li>Universidad Católica del Norte.</li> <li>Universidad Austral de Chile</li> <li>CIEP</li> <li>Universidad de Aysén</li> </ul>	<p>Members of local committees (Component 1). They also participate in activities of component 2, namely: training, technical assistance and monitoring; sharing knowledge on EAF and BD.</p>

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

19. The stakeholders matrix (Table 10 above) identifies civil society actors and their role in project implementation, in particular neighbourhood councils, grassroots organisations, indigenous organisations, NGOs and environmental groups.

20. In Component 1 of the project, the stakeholders will be represented on the Local Committees for Marine Ecosystem (Output 1.1.1). Ecosystem management plans (Output 1.1.1) engage civil society participation at the pilot sites. The cove management plans (Output 1.1.2) will involve local organizations and indigenous peoples who use the cove, spatially and temporally. Local leaders, women and men, representatives of civil society organizations will benefit from capacity development in planning, management and governance of coastal marine ecosystems (Output 1.1.3).

21. In Component 2, representatives of civil society organizations, men and women, will participate in training programmes to strengthen local communities and implement the ecosystem approach to a comprehensive management of the coastal marine territory (Output 2.1.2); as well as in the development of business initiatives based on the sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity (Output 2.1.4).

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

**Select what role civil society will play in the project:**

**Consulted only;**

**Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;**

**Co-financier;**

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

**Executor or co-executor;**



**Other (Please explain)** Yes

1. The stakeholders matrix (Table 10 above) identifies civil society actors and their role in project implementation, in particular neighborhood councils, grassroots organisations, indigenous organisations, NGOs and environmental groups.
2. In Component 1 of the project, the stakeholders will be represented on the Local Committees for Marine Ecosystem (Output 1.1.1). Ecosystem management plans (Output 1.1.1) engage civil society participation at the pilot sites. The cove management plans (Output 1.1.2) will involve local organizations and indigenous peoples who use the cove, spatially and temporally. Local leaders, women and men, representatives of civil society organizations will benefit from capacity development in planning, management and governance of coastal marine ecosystems (Output 1.1.3).
3. In Component 2, representatives of civil society organizations, men and women, will participate in training programmes to strengthen local communities and implement the ecosystem approach to a comprehensive management of the coastal marine territory (Output 2.1.2); as well as in the development of business initiatives based on the sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity (Output 2.1.4).

### **3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

**Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.**

1. A gender analysis was carried out during the project design phase (see Annex M for detailed analysis). The female population in the pilot community averages 56 per cent of the total population (1.209 women out of a total population of 3.352 inhabitants), ranging from 49 per cent in the south to 65 to 76 per cent in the north. The analysis identified that women are involved in various initiatives, especially those related to the provision of services in the coastal zone, in particular, tourist services (hotels, gastronomy and handicrafts). It is also appreciated that community and cultural identity

organizations are led by women or are active participants in them. Women's participation in marine/coastal resources management has increased, mainly in harvesting and artisanal fishery. They are also in charge of domestic and community work.

2. However, in general, in the areas of intervention and, specially, in the pilot communities, there are still some barriers to women's participation, namely:

- Women lead and participate in community organizations, trade associations and cultural identity groups. However, these organizations seem to have less relative weight than artisanal fisheries organizations in terms of territorial decisions and their impact on public institutions, because artisanal fisheries organizations have no or little women's participation. That is to say, women lead and participate in organizations that have less influence in productive decisions and planning.
- As regards extractive or harvesting activities, women's participation concentrates on the seashore collection of giant kelp, mainly due to the existing cultural barriers in the sector regarding the role of women in fishery and also to the sexual division of domestic and care work, whose main responsibility is assigned to women;
- Although there is a growing recognition of the role of women in the sector, this has not been fully accepted, because of a gender perspective (focused on men's role) and a perspective of the sector itself (focused on the extractive activity);
- Women are mainly linked to activities related and complementary to extraction. However, it is not possible to measure their participation, since there is no systematic and updated record of these activities in official records, which becomes a barrier when considering a chain approach, including value addition and productive diversification, and food security and safety measures;
- The involvement of women in activities such as seaweeds harvesting was a step forward in women's inclusion and visibility in the fishery sector, but at the same time, it restricted their role in that field, which can also be a barrier to women's participation in other related activities; and
- Domestic and care responsibilities are an important part of women's workload, and can be a barrier if the initiatives to be implemented do not include this factor.

3. On the basis of the barriers previously identified, the project has developed a Gender Action Plan (see Annex M) which includes various strategies for gender mainstreaming in its design, namely:

- Establish mechanisms to ensure women's participation in the governance system defined for the project and relevant instruments. This does not mean establishing a quota mechanism or considering women's participation as an obligation. This means to create genuine strategies for women's participation and consideration of women's voice and vision (quantitative and qualitative participation), as well as the organizations they belong to in the project intervention sites;
- Identify experiences carried out by women or in which they have a significant participation, and promote the exchange of experiences with territories where women have had a role in terms of governance and conservation of the coastal boarder or areas especially significant for their biodiversity;
- Document the lessons learned from the project in its different products and activities, including testimonies from women and men participating in the project;
- To carry out activities to make the project known and encourage the participation of women, in particular;
- Provide organizational strengthening and leadership training in the prioritized sites, with a special focus on women;
- Build women's capacities to strengthen their participation and influence, through trainings focused on projects development, public funding instruments, and productive diversification (for income generation), at local and higher levels;
- Positively acknowledge women's participation in different stages of the project;
- Provide training to partners (e.g., regional governments, public entities) and project teams on gender issues and cultural sensitivity;
- Prepare a guide for the organization of inclusive and gender-sensitive events, taking into account what already exists in FAO and GEF;
- Monitor the operational conditions in the implementation of project activities for women's participation (children's care and time, among others);

- Invite professionals with expertise in strengthening community capital and women's inclusion, to provide advice within the framework of the project, if appropriate;
- Value and make women's participation visible in the governance system of the project through testimonies and lessons learned;
- Collect updated information at the beginning of the project in the prioritized sites with respect to: (i) women's situation in fishery and related activities; (ii) social and productive organizations in which women participate; and (iii) need for training and/or technical assistance to women;
- Identify activities carried out by women, or where they have a significant participation in the fields of action of the project, for example, experiences and initiatives in governance, management and sustainable use of biodiversity, and productive diversification.

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

Yes

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

**Improving women's participation and decision making** Yes

**Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women** Yes

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

Yes

## **4. Private sector engagement**

**Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.**

1. The project will involve different stakeholders from the private sector. Under Chilean law, artisanal fishers are considered a private one-person business. Similarly, tour operators and artisanal fisheries organizations are considered small or medium-size enterprises. Finally, salmon farming companies fall into the category of large companies. All these private actors are links in the blue economy chain and benefit directly from the services provided by the coastal marine ecosystems that are part of the project.
2. In Component 1 of the project, these different private actors will be represented in the Local Committees for Marine Ecosystem (Output 1.1.1) and will participate in the development of coastal marine ecosystem management plans (Output 1.1.1) and MPA management plans (Output 1.2.1). Artisanal fisheries organizations will be directly involved in the development of BRMEA management plans, artisanal coves management plans, and priority species management plans (Output 1.1.2). Tour operators will be involved in coves management plans and in the development of sustainable tourism plans (Output 1.1.2). Local leaders representing fisheries and tourism organizations will benefit from capacity building in coastal marine ecosystems' planning, management and governance of (Output 1.1.3).
3. In Component 2, fisheries and tourism organizations will participate in the development of biodiversity-friendly practices and technologies (Output 2.1.1), training and capacity building programmes to strengthen local communities and implementation of the ecosystem approach to the comprehensive management of the coastal marine territory (Output 2.1.2); as well as in the development of seals for sustainable fishing practices, sustainable tourism and certification of tour guides, as well as business initiatives based on the sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity (Output 2.1.4).
4. The stakeholder's matrix (Table 10 above) identifies more specifically the private actors present in the project intervention areas as well as their participation in the project.

## **5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives**

**Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):**

**Section A: Risks to the project**

1. The risks to the project have been identified and analysed during the project preparation phase and mitigation measures have been incorporated into the project design (see Table 11 below). With the support and oversight of FAO, the Project's National Steering Committee (NSC) will be responsible for managing these risks as well as the effective implementation of mitigation measures. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system will serve to monitor outcome and output indicators, risks to the project and mitigation measures. The National Project Steering Committee will also be responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of mitigation measures and adjusting mitigation strategies accordingly, as well as identifying and managing any new risks that have not been identified during Project preparation, in collaboration with Project partners.
2. The six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPR) are the main tool for risk monitoring and management. The PPRs include a section covering the systematic monitoring of risks and mitigation actions that were identified in the previous PPRs. The PPRs also include a section for the identification of possible new risks or risks that still need to be addressed, risk rating and mitigation actions, as well as those responsible for monitoring such actions and estimated timeframes. FAO will closely monitor project risk management and will support the adjustment and implementation of mitigation strategies. The preparation of risk monitoring reports and their rating will also be part of the Annual Project Implementation Review Report (PIR) prepared by FAO and submitted to the GEF Secretariat.

**Table 11** Risks and mitigation measures

**Section B: Environmental and Social risks from the project – ESM Plan**

Table 12 Environmental and Social Risks

Risk description	Impact	Probability	Mitigation measure	Responsible Unit
<p><u>Institutional:</u></p> <p>Changes in institutional management and organizations, priorities and/or working approach of strategic partners and collaborators of public agencies and other actors, may affect decision making process, project continuity, as well as experiences and lessons scale-out.</p>	Medium high	Medium high	<p>The project will raise awareness and increase the knowledge of key stakeholders and other groups, regarding the importance of coastal marine ecosystems, their conservation and sustainable use.</p> <p>Governance mechanisms for multi-level inter-agency coordination and cooperation (national, regional and local) will be strengthened through the National Committee and the Regional and Local Marine Ecosystem Committees, which will serve to support the continuity of the ongoing processes of institutional changes.</p> <p>At the local level, the interventions will count on the participation of diverse organizations in each pilot site, in order to ensure the presence of leaders, fishers and other relevant local actors in each site.</p> <p>To the extent that regional and local actors have greater knowledge, awareness and are duly trained in coastal marine ecosystems, they will support the continuity of the actions, being the key stakeholders in the conservation and sustainable use of the same.</p>	NPSC
<p><u>Institutional:</u></p> <p>Insufficient or inadequate inter-agency coordination among public agencies at the national, regional and local levels and deficiencies in cooperation mechanisms with the private sector and local institutions that lead to delays in the implementation of project activities.</p>	Medium high	Medium high	<p>The project design includes coordination mechanisms (National, Regional and Local Committees) to strengthen coordination between public institutions and stakeholders in the intervention zones. These coordination mechanisms will bring together the key stakeholders of coastal marine ecosystems from the three levels. The member agencies will merit awareness and training to develop their willingness to collaborate and cooperate. Likewise, the committees will be given the definition of roles and functions of the different stakeholders, work plans, will enter into agreements and will form joint work and goals alliances.</p> <p>Instruments such as coastal marine ecosystem management plans and MPA management plans will provide the opportunity to establish and materialize agreements between institutions for the coordinated implementation of actions, capture synergies, take advantage of existing experiences and optimize the use of resources.</p> <p>The training activities will serve to promote competencies, capacities and abilities of beneficiaries (men and women) and empower them. The project will also provide the beneficiaries with opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes of the project to foster ownership of the same. The stakeholders who are empowered and suitable may</p>	NPSC

Risk description	Impact	Probability	Mitigation measure	Responsible Unit
			put pressure on the institutions to improve coordination if they deem appropriate.	
<u>Social</u>  The lack of interest and commitment of local communities and their organizations, and of municipalities in the pilot communities to participate in the project translates into low levels of participation that jeopardize the implementation, achievement and sustainability of project outcomes and goals.	Medium high	Medium low	<p>The communities have been consulted during the preparation of the project and have demonstrated their interest and willingness to participate in the activities.</p> <p>The methodological and strategic approach of the project will be highly participatory. The Local Committees as coordination bodies will ensure the participation of local stakeholders. The training and communication strategies anticipate actions (awareness-raising, training, consultation and validation, exchange mechanisms, communication materials) aimed at encouraging participation and stimulating the interest of the beneficiaries.</p> <p>Activities will be carried out in areas that have the approval, continued support and explicit active participation of the main stakeholders of the local community.</p> <p>Agreements will be signed with local organizations and work will be carried out with various local organizations in each pilot community, promoting knowledge and developing the capacities of different entities and leaders, so that the members of the organizations support the continuity of activities, as they are the main stakeholders in ensuring the project results that will contribute to the sustainability of their livelihoods and food security.</p> <p>The project has a Stakeholders Participation Plan that puts forth the various mechanisms to promote stakeholder's participation at all levels (see section 2 and Annex I2). In addition, an Indigenous Peoples Plan (see Annex J) includes specific measures for the involvement of members of the Chango and Huilliche peoples living in the areas of intervention</p>	NPSC
<u>Environmental</u>  Risks due to climatic contingencies and climate change. Possibility of extreme events (El Niño) and natural disasters (storm surges, storms, tsunamis, others) during the development of the project that implies significant changes to project implementation.	Medium low	Medium low	<p>Coordination with the GEF 6955 Project 'Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Chilean Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector' will facilitate the transference of experience and lessons learned on adaptation to climate change, especially in training and good practices with a resilience approach.</p> <p>Fostering approaches (EA, EAF and MSP) in the development of planning instruments, as well as good practices for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems will contribute to adaptation and resilience to the effects of climate variability.</p>	NPSC



Identified Risk	Risk Rating	Mitigation Measures	Indicator / Verification Means	Progress on mitigation actions
<b>Presence of indigenous peoples in project intervention areas (Question 9.2 of the Reference Guide).</b>	Moderate	<p>During the PPG, in the northern intervention zone, two meetings were held with representatives of the Chango People to introduce the project. Then, representatives of the Chango People participated in the workshop to develop the Outcomes Framework during the national day meeting. Finally, a workshop was held to validate the project proposals with representatives of the Chango People, in the town of Chañaral de Aceituno. Likewise, an interview was held with the president of the Millarai Association (Huilliches) in the southern intervention zone, to introduce the project, and then a workshop to validate the project proposals with the members of the association. The representative of the Millarai cultural association validated the project during the workshop held in Puerto Raúl Marín Balmaceda on November 25, 2019.</p> <p>The project design includes a Stakeholders Participation Plan that provides various mechanisms to promote stakeholder participation at all levels (see section 2 and Annex I2). Likewise, an Indigenous Peoples Plan (see Annex J) that includes specific measures for the participation of members of Associations of the Chango and Huilliche peoples living in the areas of intervention. This plan also includes FAO guidelines for consultation with indigenous communities, consensus and prior agreements (<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4413e.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4413e.pdf</a>). A Grievance Redress Mechanism has also been elaborated.</p> <p>During the implementation phase, the project will respect</p>	The Indigenous Peoples Plan contains a detailed action plan including actions to be carried out for each output with their respective indicators, deadlines and responsible persons. The Project Management Unit will monitor progress and report on compliance with the action plan indicators.	At the time of submission of the project document for GEF endorsement, the president of the 'Cultural Association of Changos Descendant from the Last Barge Builder', has signed a FPIC stating that the Association will participate in the project. Letter from Millarai Association?

		<p>the cultural characteristics of these peoples in the design of its interventions. To this end, the project will work with community organizations (see the Stakeholders Matrix in Table 10, Section 2 with the identification of each organization), and will take advantage of existing spaces for dialogue. The FAO standard of joint work with indigenous peoples, including free, prior and informed consent, will be applied. To ensure the empowerment of indigenous peoples, their organizations and representatives will be invited to participate in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages of the project. Participatory dialogue and coordination will be established with communities to report, motivate, raise awareness and receive systematic feedback on the project.</p>		
<p><b>The project is located in an area with cultural resources (Question 9.4 of the Reference Guide).</b></p>	Moderate	<p>The main activities of the project will focus on the marine environment. The Undersecretariat of Cultural Heritage is working with the Chango People to rescue their culture and, in this context, conversations were held with officials of the Undersecretariat of Cultural Heritage during the validation meeting with the Chango People (13/10/19) in Chañaral de Aceituno. Officials of the Undersecretariat will carry out the survey of heritage sites in the area.</p> <p>The project will set up Local Committees for Coastal Marine Ecosystems Management, with representatives of the indigenous peoples. This will be a space for management and dialogue providing the opportunity to identify and propose actions for conservation of cultural resources in the intervention areas of the project, for example, development and implementation of sustainable tourism plans and coastal marine</p>	<p>The Indigenous Peoples Plan contains a detailed action plan including the actions to be carried out for each output with their respective indicators, deadlines and responsible persons. The Project Management Unit will monitor progress and report on compliance with the action plan indicators.</p>	

	ecosystems management plans.		
	As previously mentioned, the project has an Indigenous Peoples Plan and its action plan where this point will be taken into account in the activities identified. This item will be included as part of the free, prior and informed consent processes that the project will carry out during implementation.		

## 6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

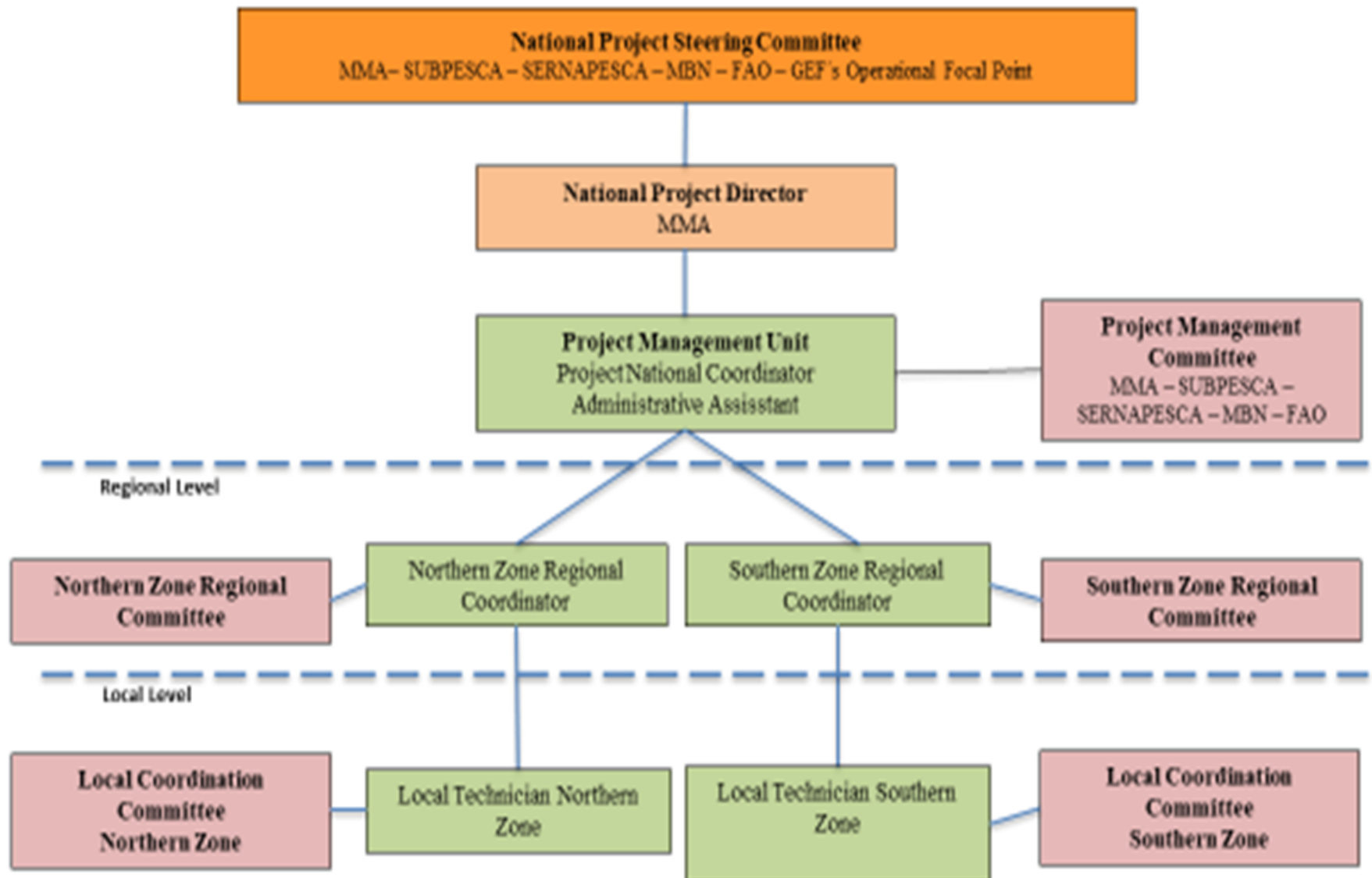
**Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.**

### 6.a Institutional arrangements for project implementation.

The executing partner of the project is the Ministry of the Environment, which is the Project Director, and technically responsible for executing the project. FAO, as GEF Agency, as described below, will be the implementing agency of the project.

The Ministry of the Environment will be the executing agency and responsible for the day-to-day management of project results, the overall coordination of project execution, including the selection of consultants and planning of resources to achieve the project results, as well as coordination and collaboration with project participating institutions, local community organizations and other entities participating in the project, through the structure and mechanisms defined by the project.

The organizational structure of the Project is as follows:



FAO will be the GEF agency responsible for the oversight and provision of technical advice during project implementation. Technical advice will be provided in coordination with the Ministry of the Environment, the Undersecretariat of Fisheries, the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service and the Ministry of National Assets (please refer to Annex K for further details on FAO's role in project implementation).

For the strategic decisions of the project, a **National Project Steering Committee (NPSC)** will be set up, made up of the Ministry of the Environment, the Undersecretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture, the National Director of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of National Assets, the FAO Representative in Chile and the GEF Operational Focal Point in Chile. The NPSC is a collegiate advisory board and its main functions are: i) provide the strategic definitions for the execution of the project; ii) resolve conflicts related to the project and its adequate execution; iii) supervise and support the correct implementation of project components; ii) coordinate and manage by institutional means the timely contribution of the co-financing agreed by each institution participating in the Project, as well as other sources of financing that coincide with the objectives of the Project; iii) review and agree on the strategy and methodology of the Project, as well as changes and modifications stemming from field implementation; iv) convene and organize meetings with the different national, regional and local stakeholders; v) encourage agreements and other forms of collaboration with national and international organizations; vi) approve work plans, annual budgets and progress reports; vii) sustainability of the main project outputs, including scale-up and replication. All NPSC decisions should be adopted by consensus. The NPSC will meet in ordinary sessions at least once a year; however, if its members deem it necessary, the NPSC may convene extraordinary meetings. The NPSC meeting will be held in

The **Project Management Committee (PMC)** will be made up of the National Project Director, technical representatives from the Ministry of the Environment, Undersecretariat of Fisheries, National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service, Ministry of National Assets, FAO, and the National Project Coordinator. The Ministry of the Environment exercises authority through the NPD. FAO acts as the implementing agency for the project. The main functions of the PMC are: i) manage the technical and administrative execution of the project; ii) monitor and evaluate the work plan and budget of the project at the national, regional and local levels; iii) evaluate and adjust the work programme and its implementation when appropriate; iv) articulate, at the national level, the participation of public and private institutions relevant to the project; v) support the implementation and proper functioning of the institutional organization at the regional and local levels.

The Minister of the Environment will appoint an official from the Ministry as the **National Project Director (NDP)**. The NDP will be based at the Ministry of the Environment. The NDP will be responsible for representing the Government in activities related to the Project; liaising with FAO in its capacity as Implementing Agency; convening and coordinating the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) and the Project Management Committee (PMC); ensuring the correct implementation of the strategies and objectives defined by the NPSC; ensure the correct technical and administrative execution of the project, through the monitoring and evaluation of the project's work programmes, in close coordination with the National Project Coordinator; communicate to the SEREMI of Environment, decisions and agreements adopted by the NPSC and PMC. It will be responsible for requesting the timely disbursement of GEF resources, which will enable the execution of project activities, in strict accordance with the budget and the Annual Work Plan and Budgets (AWPB) approved for the current year of the project. It will also be responsible for supervising and guiding the National Project Coordinator (see below) on government policies and priorities.

A **Project Management Unit (PMU)** funded by GEF will be established. In line with the NPSC and PMC guidelines, the main function of the PMU is to ensure coordination and execution of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans. It is made up of the National Coordinator, two Regional Coordinators, two Local Technicians, and one full-time Technical-Administrative Assistant. The PT reports to the PMC, through the NDP, regarding the fulfilment of its tasks. It is physically based at the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry in charge of the Operational Coordination and Implementation of the project, that will facilitate access and coordination of project actions in the territories, according to established work plans.

The **National Project Coordinator (NPC)** will be in charge of the daily management and technical supervision of the project, namely: (i) coordination and supervision of project activities implementation, (ii) proper execution of activities relevant to project development; (iii) day-to-day management of the project, (iv) coordination with other related initiatives, (v) ensure a high level of collaboration among participating institutions and organizations at the national, regional and local levels, (vi) monitor project progress and ensure timely delivery of inputs and outputs; (vii) implement and manage the project monitoring plan and its communication programme, (viii) organize annual project workshops and meetings to monitor project progress and prepare annual work plans and budgets (AWPB), (ix) submit Project Progress Reports (PPR) together with the AWPB to the NPSC and FAO; (x) act as Secretary of the NPSC; (xi) prepare the Annual Project Review Report (APIRR); (xii) support the organization of the mid-term review and final evaluation; (xiii) ensure proper implementation of the participation plan, gender action plan and

indigenous peoples' plan; (xiv) based on FAO rules and procedures and, in accordance with the project document herein and the AWPBs, the NPC shall identify expenditures and disbursements to be requested from FAO for the timely execution of the project; (xv) inform the NPSC and FAO of any delays and difficulties in project implementation to ensure corrective actions and support in a timely manner. The NPC will supervise, provide technical support and evaluate the reports and outputs of the project's national, regional and local consultants (financed by GEF funds).

Management arrangements at the regional and local levels comprise: Regional Committees and Public-Private Local Committees.

### ***Regional Level***

**Regional Marine Ecosystem Committees:** Will be established in each of the northern and southern intervention areas of the project (see description in Output 1.1.1, Section 1.a Project Description - 3.2 Objectives, outcomes and outputs above). In the north a Bi-regional Committee led by the SEREMI of Environment and made up of the GORE of Coquimbo and Atacama, the SEREMI of National Assets, the Zonal Fisheries Divisions, SERNAPESCA, CONAF, DIRECTEMAR and municipalities of both regions, as well as other public and private institutions related to the project and with presence in the territories. In the Southern Zone, a Regional Committee for Aysén will be established, which will be led by the SEREMI of Environment and made up of public institutions such as GORE, SERNAPESCA, Zonal Fisheries Division, SEREMI of National Assets, SEREMI of Health, DIRECTEMAR, SSFFAA, CONAF, Cisnes Municipality and SERNATUR, as well as other public and private institutions linked to the project and with presence in the territories.

As governance mechanisms of the project, the main functions of the Committees will be: i) manage the technical and administrative execution of the regional component of the project; ii) monitor and evaluate the project work plan in the intervention regions; iii) support the articulation at the regional and local level of the public and private institutions related to the project; iv) develop a work agenda at the regional level to articulate public and private initiatives about the development of the project in the territories; v) guide, support and supervise the operational coordination and implementation of the project team in the intervention zone and SEREMI of Environment; vi) support the implementation and proper functioning of public-private coordination bodies at the regional level; viii) report the National Project Director on project implementation progress, through the SEREMI of Environment.

**SEREMI of Environment:** Its main functions are: i) establish, convene and coordinate the Regional Committee for the Marine Ecosystem Project; ii) prepare the regional agenda for the implementation of the GEF Project, together with the Regional Committee; iii) conduct the development of guidelines, strategies and global actions of the GEF project, Governance of Marine Ecosystems; iv) ensure the correct execution of the project at the regional and local levels, based on the guidelines defined in the project as well as the decisions and agreements of the NPSC and PMC; v) support and supervise the operational and implementation coordination carried out by the Macrozonal Coordinator of the Project; vi) support the implementation of the institutional organization and coordination bodies at regional and local levels; vii) report the NPD on the project implementation progress in different communities.

### ***Local Level***

**Public-Private Local Marine Ecosystem Committees:** Two Committees will be established in the communities involved in the implementation of the Project, one in the northern zone and one in the southern zone (see detailed description in Output 1.1.1, Section 1.a Project Description - 3.2 Objectives, outcomes and outputs above). The Local Committees will be led by the respective municipalities and will be composed of representatives of public services in the field, civil society organizations of the coastal towns, in particular artisanal fishers' organizations, neighbourhood councils and environmental organizations, as well as other community organizations. It is the guiding body that validates intervention activities in the territory. Ideally, it should be made up of a maximum of 10-12 people, so that it is easy to operate and decisions are taken quickly and effectively. As governance mechanism of the project, the Committee will have the following responsibilities: i) analyse and validate the work proposal of the project in its commune/territory; ii) elaborate the plan of activities for the territory according to the Annual Project Operational Plan; iii) establish the portfolio of projects and priority initiatives to develop Marine Ecosystems Governance, beyond the activities of the project; iv) receive, analyse and resolve reports on social control carried out by local organizations, NGOs and other agencies; v) ensure the timely and correct execution of the project at the local level according to the priorities and needs of the territory and within the framework of the project work plan.

6.b Coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.



1. The project will coordinate with other GEF-funded projects to identify opportunities and facilitate mechanisms to achieve synergies. This collaboration will be carried out through: i) informal communications between GEF agencies and implementing partners of other programmes and projects; ii) annual coordination meetings; iii) specific technical meetings; iv) meetings and activities to share experiences and lessons learned. The project will develop collaboration mechanisms with the following projects:

- GEF/UNDP Project #9592 ‘Humboldt II: Catalysing Implementation of a Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of Shared Living Marine Resources in the Humboldt Current System (HCS)’. This project seeks to facilitate ecosystem-based management and ecosystem restoration of the Humboldt Current System for sustainable and resilient provision of ecosystem goods and services.
- Project GEF/UNEP #9766 ‘Mainstreaming Conservation of Coastal Wetlands of Chile’s South Center Biodiversity Hotspot through Adaptive Management of Coastal Area Ecosystems’ with a view to improving the ecological and conservation status of Central-South Chile coastal systems of high ecological value, including wetlands and their adjacent basins to be integrated into local development through sustainable management.
- GEF/FAO Project #6955 ‘Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector’ which aims to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity to climate change in the Chilean fisheries and aquaculture sector.

Table 13 below summarizes the opportunities for synergies and collaboration identified during the project design phase:

**Table 13** – Synergies and coordination with other GEF projects

1. The project will also coordinate with UNESCO's Marine Spatial Planning Global (MSPglobal) initiative and the European Commission to develop new international guidelines on MSP. The MSPglobal initiative started in 2017 and will contribute to improving transboundary cooperation where it already exists and will promote MSP processes in areas where it has not yet been established, with the aim of tripling the marine area with an effectively implemented spatial planning by 2030. Among its lines of action is the development of training activities that benefit several South American countries, including Chile. The GEF project can benefit from the MSP training experience of this initiative.

2. The project will take advantage of experiences developed in other countries under the FAO Blue Growth Initiative for the sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture, an initiative aimed at harnessing the potential of oceans and inland waters through responsible and sustainable management, balancing the economic growth and food security, with the conservation of these ecosystems within a framework of social equity and transparent governance of food systems. Some examples are the initiatives 'International cooperation for the regular evaluation of fishery resources 'all for one and one for all'; 'Regional strategy to strengthen the fight against IUU'; 'Opportunities to increase intra-regional consumption and trade of fish and shellfish in LAC', 'Blue Nutrition' and 'Aquaculture and Fisheries in Food and Nutritional Security and Poverty Alleviation'.

Projects	Actions (indicative) that create synergies	Project contribution	Contribution of coastal marine GEF BD	Coordination activities	Resources for coordination
GEF #9592 'Humboldt II: Catalysing Implementation of a Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of Shared Living Marine Resources in the Humboldt Current System (HCS)'.	Value chain, productive diversification  Gender approach actions (fisheries world)  Marine spatial planning	Space for knowledge transfer  Methodology of the spatial-marine planning exercise in Iquique	Ecosystem approach to territorial planning  New coastal border policy  Cross-cutting training.  Comprehensive and mainstreamed gender approach	Spaces for knowledge sharing and transfer (knowledge management)  Collective work of project coordinators, inviting to key events  Seminars and workshops  National coordinators meetings	Transfers to seminars and workshops  Time availability of National / Regional Coordinators to attend coordination meetings  Participation in workshops about lessons learned  Distribution of information and communication materials

Projects	Actions (indicative) that create synergies	Project contribution	Contribution of coastal marine GEF BD	Coordination activities	Resources for coordination
GEF #9766 'Mainstreaming Conservation of Coastal Wetlands of Chile's South Center Biodiversity Hotspot through Adaptive Management of Coastal Area Ecosystems'	<p>Ecosystem governance</p> <p>Value chain, local economies</p> <p>Availability of comprehensive diagnosis of coastal biodiversity</p> <p>Communication strategy of niches</p>	<p>Decentralized governance model</p> <p>Wetlands Birds sighting Guide</p>	<p>Participatory decision-making processes from the local level</p> <p>Training in good practices, not only tourism</p> <p>Guidelines approved by the EIAS</p>	<p>Experience-sharing meetings convened by the Ministry of the Environment</p> <p>Participation in seminars and workshops</p> <p>Meeting of national project coordinators</p>	<p>E-learning (managers of coastal areas), have quotas for project beneficiaries</p> <p>Transfer of beneficiaries to workshops and seminars.</p> <p>Time availability of National / Regional Coordinators to attend coordination meetings</p> <p>Participation in workshops about lessons learned</p> <p>Distribution of information and communication materials</p>
GEF #6955 'Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Fisheries	Transfer of lessons and practices learned: artisanal fisheries and small-scale aquaculture; besides	Protocols and methodologies of Inter-agency Working Groups (multi-level)	Learning about governance according to the selection of coves.	Participation in seminars and workshops	Exchange of project beneficiaries to transfer practices and lessons learned to their peers.

Projects	Actions (indicative) that create synergies	Project contribution	Contribution of coastal marine GEF BD	Coordination activities	Resources for coordination
and Aquaculture Sector'	tourism.  Value chain, fauna and waste	<p>Manuals, as well as the results of practical experiences</p> <p>Interoperable information system (limited basis)</p> <p>Training courses on climate change for fisheries communities, public servants and authorities</p> <p>Experiences of fishers to be shared</p> <p>Experience in the implementation of the identity seal at community level</p>	<p>Coves Management Plan including variables of adaptation to Climate Change.</p> <p>Experience of governance beyond the sectorial approach</p>		<p>Time availability of National / Regional Coordinators to attend coordination meetings</p> <p>Participation in workshops about lessons learned</p> <p>Distribution of information and communication materials</p>

## 7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

### **7.1 Consistency with national development objectives and policies**

1. The project is aligned with the National Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2030, whose main objectives are: 1) conserve the country's biodiversity, 2) promote sustainable use of BD to reduce threats to it, 3) raising awareness, participation, information and knowledge, 4) develop a solid institutional framework, good governance and equitable distribution of benefits, 5) include biodiversity objectives into public and private sector instruments, and 6) protect and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services. The strategy has a thematic area of marine biodiversity and oceanic islands conservation, which includes: i) incentives to sustainable productive practices; ii) valuation and promotion of knowledge and/or sustainable practices of marine and coastal ecosystems and biodiversity, iii) integrating the interests of local communities, indigenous communities and other actors into decisions; iv) institutional strengthening and capacity building on marine conservation issues; v) implementing a MPAs network managed efficiently and effectively; vi) implementing plans for the recovery, conservation and management of endangered species, vii) implementing programmes for the restoration and recovery of populations and marine ecosystems affected by anthropogenic activities.

2. The project is in line with the provisions of the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture No. 20,657 and will contribute to its implementation by adopting the ecosystem approach to fisheries, as set forth in the law, as part of its intervention strategy to build resilience of coastal marine ecosystems, fisheries and aquaculture production systems and pilot communities. The project is consistent with the National Aquaculture Policy, whose general objective is to promote the highest possible level of economic growth of Chilean aquaculture, in a context of environmental sustainability and equitable access to the activity.

3. The project is aligned with the Law of Coves No. 21,027, which states that the assigned coves may be used for all those tasks related to the development of extractive fishing and processing activities, recreational fishery and small-scale

aquaculture, in accordance with the regulations in force, and other productive, commercial, cultural or support activities, directly or indirectly related to the aforementioned, such as tourism, stands to sell hydrobiological resources and local handicrafts, gastronomy and parking, or similar spaces necessary for the development of the aforementioned activities, which must be included in the Management Plan.

4. The project is in line with the general objective of the National Policy on Protected Areas for the effective implementation in all marine protected areas in Chile and the specific objective of including different stakeholders, as appropriate, for establishing, managing and evaluating the protected areas. The project is consistent with the National Policy for the Use of the Coastal Border and its instrument the Coastal Border Zoning, which aims to propose preferential uses considering geographic and natural factors, existing resources, development plans, adjacent populated centres and definitions of use, as established by competent bodies.

5. The proposal is in line with the specific objectives of the Climate Change Adaptation Planning for Biodiversity Conservation, related to research on biodiversity and its relation with climate change and capacity building; the promotion of sustainable production practices for biodiversity adaptation to climate change and the maintenance of ecosystem services; the integration of biodiversity objectives into planning tools; and the strengthening of the National System of Protected Areas; with the Climate Change Adaptation Planning for Fisheries and Aquaculture, in particular, with regard to implementing the precautionary and ecosystem approach in fisheries and aquaculture as a way to enhance resilience of marine ecosystems and coastal communities, which make use of hydrobiological resources and the sector in general.

6. The project is also consistent with the voluntary programmes of the Municipal Environmental Certification System (SCAM) and the MMA's National System for Environmental Certification of Educational Establishments (SNCAE). SCAM supports municipalities that wish to begin a Local Environmental Management process while SNCAE supports educational establishments that implement environmental education strategies.

7. At the regional level, the project is consistent with the planning instruments of the relevant GOREs. In Atacama, the project is consistent with the Regional Land Management Plan 2014-2024 and the Coastal Inter-communal Master Plan of the Atacama Region. The first defines preferential uses for the coast in order to improve the development conditions of the coastline, while the second aims to regulate and guide the process of physical development of urban and rural coastal areas,

including the pilot communities of the project. In Coquimbo, the Development Strategy of the Coquimbo Region 2010-2020 positions the fishery sector as one of the principal mainstays of the regional economy; and the Use of the Coastal Zone provides for areas of specific preferential use in the coastal border of the region. The Development Strategy of Aysén Region 2009-2029 promotes, among others, the development of a sustainable tourist sector of international quality, and the consolidation of a competitive and harmonious aquaculture sector with other uses of the coastal border.

8. At the municipal level, with La Higuera Communal Development Plans, which define the fishery sector as a strategically important for community development, and Puerto Cisnes, which recognizes the pilot commune of Raúl Marín Balmaceda as a locality whose main economic activity is the extraction of fishery resources (seaweed, benthic), with an incipient tourist development.

## **7.2 Consistency with FAO's Strategic Framework and Objectives**

9. This project is in line with FAO's Medium Term Plan 2018-2021, in particular with Strategic Objective 2 (SO 2): *Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable* and its Strategic Programme (SP2) which focuses on sustainable increase in production and productivity, as well as combat climate change and environmental degradation in the areas of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, through: 1) supporting producers, with an emphasis on gender equality, to become agents of change and innovators, thus enabling them to achieve higher production and productivity in a sustainable way; 2) supporting governments to create enabling environments by formulating enabling policies, investment plans, programmes and governance mechanisms for sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and fight against climate change and environmental degradation in a cross-sectoral, integrated and more participatory manner; and 3) supporting governments to strengthen policy implementation, especially through relevant international and regional instruments for sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

10. FAO attaches importance to 'blue growth'<sup>[1]</sup> and in this sense, the project is consistent with the Blue Growth Initiative which is FAO's framework for the sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture, and which central objective is '*to achieve food security and nutrition, poverty alleviation and economic growth through the sustainable use of living aquatic resources and the conservation of biological resources and marine, coastal and continental ecosystems*'. This initiative aims at harnessing the potential of oceans and continental waters through responsible and sustainable management, reconciling

economic growth with improved livelihoods and social equity, and strengthening transparent, reliable and more secure food systems.

11. The project is also consistent with FAO's Regional Initiative 3 *Sustainable use of natural resources, adaptation to climate change and disaster risk management* for Latin America and the Caribbean, which seeks, inter alia: 1) strengthened institutions to implement policies for sustainable use of natural resources, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management, focused on food security and nutrition; and 2) reduce the degradation of natural resources for food production.

Finally, the project is in line with the Country Programming Framework 2019-2022 and its pillars: 1) Pillar II: *Contribute to an Inclusive Territorial Development for Equal Opportunities and Improvement in the Quality of Life of the Rural World* in relation to *the contribution to the sustainable development of family farming and artisanal fishery, specially focused on women and youth*; and 2) Pillar III: *Productive Systems, Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services Resilient to Climate Change*, in particular, with regard to *the development of institutional frameworks, policies and programmes for the sustainable use of natural resources, the protection of biodiversity, and enhanced resilience of the forestry, agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture sectors to agro-climatic risks and natural disasters affecting food security*.

## 8. Knowledge Management

**Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.**

### 8.1 Knowledge Management

1. Knowledge management will be a cross-cutting activity throughout the project to develop institutional annual report, encourage continued learning, produce documentation to support project outcomes scale-up and visibility strategies for capacity building and political advocacy.

2. Knowledge management and communication entails the following: i) coordination and partnership with other GEF projects in the coastal-marine area; ii) sharing experience regarding management of the coastal-marine ecosystem; iii)



implementation and participation in discussion and exchange fora, such as seminars and workshops, to address governance of coastal-marine ecosystems; iv) gathering lessons learned, through testimonies and good practices resulting from the project, to be shared through different platforms and that may serve as parameters for other experiences; v) dissemination of the work carried out through workshops, seminars, discussions, platforms (websites and social media), documents and publications; vi) the project will prioritize the use of local media to disseminate its main activities and sensitize the communities regarding BD conservation and sustainable use.

3. Knowledge products will include: i) technical documents of systematized good practices and lessons; ii) documentaries on activities and results, including successful cases and users' testimonies; iii) documentaries on good practices and care of the marine environment including productive actions and testimonies. The knowledge products will be elaborated in appropriate formats and in a language adapted to the different audiences of the project, such as authorities, technicians, academia, and communities. The project will have a Website linked to the web platforms of FAO, MMA, SUBPESCA and other partner organizations to provide permanent and updated information on the progress of the project to the various stakeholders and partners, as well as to the general public. This Website will be updated regularly to share experiences, disseminate information, develop and integrate policies, highlight outcomes and progress and facilitate the replication of processes throughout the project.

4. The gender approach will be an important part of the knowledge products generated by the project, including, for example, experiences in gender mainstreaming; successful cases of women's implementation of biodiversity-friendly practices and technologies; tools used for gender mainstreaming throughout the project cycle, and others identified during implementation, as well as experience and lessons learned in the incorporation of indigenous people and organizations and strategies for cultural relevance.

## **8.2 Communication Strategy and Visibility**

5. The project will develop and implement a communication and information strategy aimed at implementing partners and institutional and community stakeholders at the national, regional and local levels who participate in and benefiting from the

project. The main objective will be to report on the progress, outcomes and impacts of the project among stakeholders and the general public involved in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, both in the areas of intervention of the project and at the national level.

6. The strategy will be thoroughly defined once the project has started, with an updated view of the conditions and context of project implementation, in order to make it more effective and relevant. It will include media management to support project activities, identification of key messages, and the produce knowledge products on conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems. On the other hand, part of the strategy will be to work with the people responsible for communication in the partner institutions, the executing agency and other stakeholders to maximize efforts and resources.

7. The main media and communication outputs of the project will be:

- Working meetings with the different committees involved in the project's governance system.
- Workshops with organizations of the project intervention sites.
- News/interviews on the progress, outcomes, impacts and activities of the project, disseminated through the media and social networks of the partners, executing agency and other stakeholders.
- Website and *fanpage* of the project to disseminate daily information and news.
- Publications of the project outcomes, highlighting testimonies of the people involved, particularly women and indigenous people, if appropriate.

Documentaries with the project outcomes, highlighting testimonies of people involved, mainly women and indigenous people, if appropriate.

**Table14** Communication plan and budget.

Media/outputs	Working meetings	Workshops	Interviews, news in partner media	Website, social media	Publications	Documentaries
<b>Actors</b>						
Actors participating in the project: public	x		x	x	x	x

Media/outputs	Working meetings	Workshops	Interviews, news in partner media	Website, social media	Publications	Documentaries
<b>Actors</b>						
institutions						
Actors participating in the project: private sector	x		x	x	x	x
Actors participating in the project: social organizations	x		x	x	x	x
Other public services	x		x	x	x	x
Fisheries organisations	x	x				
Women's organizations	x	x				
Indigenous people's organizations	x	x				
Community in general			x	x	x	x

1. Many of the project activities will address the high visibility of the project, and the communication strategy will ensure that project activities and messages are effective and contribute to such visibility. Under Component 1, the governance mechanisms to be established will be opportunities for involvement of actors from the public and private sectors, the community, academia and civil society, which will widely disseminate the project. Likewise, the development of management plans will be approached in a participatory manner and widely disseminated among coastal marine ecosystems stakeholders, so they can get acquainted with the management plans and involved in their implementation, contributing to the visibility of the project. The training based on the 'train the trainer' methodology will develop capacities in the beneficiaries so they can support project interventions at the institutional and local levels, and expand their capacities to peers and other local stakeholders, what will also contribute to the visibility of the project. The information and training materials will support the communication of key project messages in this component, including among others, the importance of conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems biodiversity, EA and EAF-based management, and governance mechanisms for the sustainable management of these ecosystems.

2. Component 2 will promote the broad participation of regional and local stakeholders in the design and validation processes of actions such as biodiversity-friendly practices for the sustainable use of marine resources and ecosystems, the development of local capacities to support the implementation of community management plans, business initiatives that place value on products or services derived from the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity, among others, which will give high visibility to the project. Training methodologies will also contribute to this purpose. Support for the certification of municipalities and educational establishments will also give much visibility to the project. The information and training materials will support the communication of the key messages of the project in this component, concerning the importance of applying biodiversity-friendly practices, the availability of new incentives and financing mechanisms that will contribute to improving income and livelihoods. The sharing of experiences between the intervention communes will give visibility to the project.

3. Component 3 will contribute to communication and visibility through the systematization of experiences and lessons learned, which will be published and disseminated. In addition, the project will ensure the mechanisms for maximum dissemination of documents produced by the project, and in particular the Final Report, the technical reports and the mid-term and final evaluation reports. The project website will serve to disseminate information to a wide audience to raise public awareness about the importance of coastal marine ecosystems, their conservation and sustainable use.

### **8.3 Lessons learned**

1. GEF Project #3749 *Towards Ecosystem Management of the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GEMCH)* is a joint initiative between Perú and Chile implemented between 2011 and 2016, with the aim of advancing towards ecosystem-based management for GEMCH through a coordinated framework that strengthens governance and sustainable use of living marine resources and ecosystem services. The project placed great emphasis on the development of planning and policy instruments with an ecosystem-based management approach to identify and prioritize actions needed to conserve and maintain MPA ecosystem goods and services and strengthen institutional capacities at the local and regional levels to implement and scale up interventions. This project brings to light the need to strengthen the capacities of the technical staff working in the institutions in charge of fisheries and MPAs management. The main lesson learned added to the proposed project design is that in addition to the need to manage fishery resources under the ecosystem approach, it is also necessary to mainstream the ecosystem approach to fisheries.

2. GEF Project #3410 *Piloting of an Ecosystem-based Approach to Uruguayan Coastal Fisheries* aimed for promoting a long-term strategy to make artisanal fisheries in Uruguay a sustainable activity. This objective was approached from an ecosystem management model for fisheries, in which each species is analysed according to its own ecosystem and the links with other species, with its environment and with humans. This is where fishers play a key role: they should be involved in the sustainable and responsible management of fishery resources. This project provides important lessons to be included in its design: ecosystem approach to fisheries and emphasis on the role of humans as a key element and the participation of users in the governance of resources; the need for effective fishery resources management as they are a key element for artisanal fisheries communities' livelihoods. Besides the biological approach to the resource, it is necessary to incorporate other social and economic elements that secure long term income and resource availability.

3. GEF Project #1236 *Conserving Globally Significant Biodiversity along the Chilean Coast* aimed to support the creation of three MCMPPAs for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity. Important lessons were drawn from this project that form part of the design of this proposal: i) the participation of local stakeholders in the MPAs management to enhance governance; ii) strengthen management tools at the local level; iii) the recognition of territorial planning in binding instruments; iv) the participation of the academia is very important to build up knowledge for better decision-making processes without ignoring the traditional or empirical knowledge; v) the arrangements made for the effective management of the territory must be recognized through some norm or legislation so that they last in time, hence the importance of taking project actions up to the community level; vi) networking is essential to replicate the good practices in other communities of the country and to go beyond the borders so that other countries can incorporate them, especially in seas and oceans, where there is a great connectivity via ocean currents.

4. Several initiatives have been implemented in the Aysén region that provide elements for the design of this project. The *Aysén Regional Strategic Fisheries Programme* (2016-2017) implemented by CORFO with funds from the GORE which objective was to plan and improve governance, performance and activities in the sector and fisheries, including prioritization of the needs for research and the definition of a development core strategy, including sustainable fishing in the fisheries communities of the southern zone, especially pre and post-harvesting management, which means reducing the losses of the harvested resource by improving management and which forms

5. The initiative *Participatory EcoRegistry for a new tourist destination in coastal areas: building social capital through productive diversification programmes* of the Patagonia Ecosystems Research Centre funded by CONICYT, aimed for the articulation of a collaborative network between the local and regional scientific community, public-private territorial stakeholders, through research strategies and participatory action to promote the development of self-managed sustainable tourism in Puerto Gaviota village. From this initiative, there is a collaboration network that articulates the scientific community and local stakeholders; a research and participatory action methodology has been developed to promote sustainable self-managed tourism in the communities of the pilot area which will be included in the activities of the project.

6. The seaweeds and Chilean mussels are of importance to coastal communities in the southern zone. Thus, the GORE has financed several initiatives, in particular *Chilean mussel resource baseline in Pitipalena fjord* (2016), *Technical Transfer of Seaweed Culture to Fishers in the Municipality of Cisnes* (2016) implemented by the University of Concepción, and the *Basis for Mussel Seeds Collection in Aysén* (2015 and 2016), implemented by the Chiquihue Foundation, whose objectives were to establish baselines and technical assistance for these resources, which have fuelled the project with proposals for solutions based on previous knowledge as well as viable proposals to improve seaweed culture and management of natural Chilean mussel banks and to improve the efficiency of seeds collection.

7. The initiative *Design of strategies to improve the productive management of benthic artisanal fisheries sector: pilot implementation in Raúl Marín Balmaceda* (2017-2018), implemented by the Universidad Austral de Chile. The objective was to develop a local-scale tool for stocking the nearby coasts with bivalves such as Chilean mussel, cholga mussel and clam, and seaweeds such as ogo-nori, taking advantage of this sector declared free of Harmful Algal Blooms. This will provide the knowledge and practices for molluscs and seaweeds stocking to be implemented under the project framework.

Media/ outputs	Working meetings	Workshops	Interviews, news in partner media	Website, social media	Publications	Documentaries

Budget in USD	10.000	40.000	3.000	2.000	20.000	30.000
	(staff time of the Management Unit)		(National Coordinator time)			

## 9. Monitoring and Evaluation

### Describe the budgeted M and E plan

1. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of progress in achieving project outcomes and objectives will be based on the targets and indicators set out in the Project Outcomes Framework (Annex A1) and the description of the same in section 1.a. Project monitoring and evaluation activities has been estimated in USD 369.634 (see table 15 below). Monitoring and evaluation activities will follow FAO and GEF monitoring and evaluation policies and guidelines. The monitoring and evaluation system will also facilitate their replication of project outcomes and lessons learned in relation to comprehensive natural resources management.

### 9.1 Oversight and monitoring responsibilities

2. The M&E functions and responsibilities, specified in the Project Monitoring Plan (see below) will be implemented through: (i) continuous day-to-day monitoring and project progress oversight missions by the PMU; (ii) technical monitoring of indicators by the PMU in coordination with partners; (iii) mid-term review and final evaluation (independent consultants and FAO Evaluation Office); and (iv) FAO's monitoring and oversight missions.

3. At the beginning of the GEF project implementation, the PMU will establish a system to monitor the progress of the project. Participatory mechanisms and methodologies will be developed to support the monitoring and evaluation of outcome and output indicators. During the project start-up workshop (see below), M&E tasks will include: (i) presentation and clarification (if necessary) of the Project Outcomes Framework to all the project stakeholders; (ii) review of monitoring and evaluation indicators and baselines; (iii) preparation of draft clauses that would be included in the consultants' contracts to ensure fulfilment of their monitoring and evaluation reporting tasks (if appropriate); and (iv) clarification of the division of monitoring and evaluation tasks among the different project stakeholders.

4. The NPC with support from the Project Team will prepare a draft M&E matrix, which will be discussed and approved by all key stakeholders during the start-up workshop. The Monitoring Matrix will work as a management tool for the NPC, Regional Coordinators and Project Partners for: i) biannual monitoring of output indicators; ii) annual monitoring of outcome indicators; iii) definition of responsibilities and means of verification; iv) selection of methodology for data processing.

5. The Monitoring Plan will be prepared by the NPC with support from the Project Team during the first quarter of Year 1 and validated by the NPSC. The Monitoring Plan will be based on the Monitoring Plan (Table 15) and the Monitoring Matrix and will include: i) the updated outcomes matrix, with clear indicators broken down by year; ii) updated baseline, if necessary, and the tools selected for data gathering; iii) description of the monitoring strategy, including roles and responsibilities for data collection and processing, report flow, monitoring matrix and brief analysis on how and when each indicator will be measured. Responsibility for project activities could coincide with that of data collection; iv) updated implementation arrangements, where necessary; v) inclusion of indicators from GEF monitoring tools, data collection and monitoring strategy for mid-term review and final evaluation; and vi) schedule of evaluation workshops, including self-assessment techniques.

6. The NPC will be responsible for the continuous monitoring of project implementation and will be guided by the preparation and implementation of an AWPB supported by a biannual PPR. The preparation of the AWPB and the biannual PPRs will represent the output of a unified planning process among the main project stakeholders. As results-based management tools, the AWPB will indicate the proposed actions for the following year and will offer the necessary details on the output and outcome targets, and the PPRs will offer information on actions implementation monitoring and the achievement of the output targets. Contributions to AWPB and PPR will be prepared through a participatory system of progress review and planning with all stakeholders, which will be coordinated and facilitated through progress review and project planning workshops. These contributions will be consolidated by the NPC into the draft AWPB and PPR.

7. An annual project progress review and planning meeting will be held with the participation of Project partners to finalize the AWPB and PPR. Once finalized, the AWPB and PPR will be sent to FAO's LTO for technical clearance and to the Steering Committee for review and approval. The AWPB will be prepared in accordance with the Outcomes Framework to ensure adequate compliance and monitoring of project outputs and outcomes.



8. Following project approval, the first year AWBP will be adjusted (reduced or extended) to be synchronized with the annual reporting schedule. In subsequent years, AWBPs will follow an annual planning schedule, in line with the reporting cycle described below.

## **9.2 Indicators and Sources of information**

9. In order to monitor project outputs and outcomes, including contributions to global environmental benefits, a set of indicators is set out in the Outcomes Framework (Appendix 1). The indicators and means of verification in the Outcomes Framework will be applied to monitor both project performance and impact. Following FAO monitoring procedures and progress reporting formats, the data collected should be sufficiently detailed to allow monitoring of specific outputs and outcomes and early detection of risks to the project. Output target indicators will be monitored every six months and outcome target indicators will be monitored every year whenever possible or at least in the mid-term and final evaluations.

10. The main sources of information to support the M&E plan include: i) participatory progress review workshops with stakeholders and beneficiaries; ii) on-site monitoring of the field interventions implementation; iii) progress reports prepared by the NPC with inputs from partners, intervention zone coordinators, project specialists and other stakeholders; iv) consultancy reports; v) training reports; vi) mid-term review and final evaluation; vii) financial reports and budget reviews; viii) Project Implementation Reports prepared by FAO's Lead Technical Officer with the support of FAO's Representation in Chile; and ix) reports on FAO's oversight missions.

## **9.3 Reporting plan**

11. The reports that will be prepared specifically within the monitoring and evaluation programme framework are: (i) the Project start-up report, (ii) the Annual Operational Plans (AOP), (iii) the Project Progress Reports (PPR), (iv) the Annual Project Implementation Review Reports (APIRR), (v) the technical reports, (vi) the Co-financing Reports, and (vii) the Final Report. In addition, the GEF[1] Indicator Form and the GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Monitoring Tool for Protected[2] Areas will be completed in connection with the Mid-Term Review and Final Project Evaluation so that progress can be compared with the baseline established during project preparation.

12. After FAO's approval of the project, a national project start-up workshop and regional start-up workshops will be held. Immediately after the workshop, the National Coordinator will prepare a project start-up report in consultation with the NPSC and the LTO of FAO's Representation in Santiago de Chile. The report will include a description of the institutional roles and responsibilities and coordination with project actors, the progress made in their establishment and start-up activities, as well as an update of any changes in external conditions that may affect project implementation. It will also include a detailed AOP for the first year and the Monitoring Matrix, a detailed monitoring plan based on the monitoring and evaluation plan presented below. The draft Start-up Report will be delivered to FAO, and to NPSC for review and comments prior to finalization of the report, no later than three months after project start-up. The report must be approved by the BH, the LTO and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit. The BH will upload the report to FPMIS.

13. The Project Coordinator shall submit a draft AOP to the NPSC by January 10 of each year. This should include the detailed activities to be executed every month for each output and outcome and the dates by which the targets and milestones of the outputs and outcomes will be achieved throughout the year. It will also include a detailed budget of the project activities to be carried out during the year, along with all necessary monitoring and oversight activities during the year. The AOP will be reviewed by the NPSC and FAO and the PCU should enter comments. The final AOP will be sent to the Steering Committee for approval and to FAO for final authorization. The BH will upload the AOP to the FPMIS.

14. PPRs are used to identify constraints, problems or bottlenecks that hinder timely implementation, and to take appropriate corrective measures. PPRs will be developed on the basis of systematic monitoring of the output and outcome indicators identified in the Project Outcomes Framework (Appendix 1), AWPB and Monitoring Plan. Each semester, the National Project Coordinator will prepare a draft PPR, and compile and consolidate comments from FAO's PTF. The NPC will submit the final PPRs to the FAO Representative in Chile every six months, prior June 10 (covering the period from January to June) and prior December 10 (ranging from July to December). The report for the July-December period should include an AWPB update for the following year for review and no objection by FAO's PTF. Once comments are entered, the LTO will give its technical approval, the BH will approve and submit the final version of the PPR to the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) for approval. The BH will upload the PPRs to the FPMIS.

15. The NPC, under the supervision of the LTO and the BH and in coordination with the national project partners, will prepare a draft APIRR for the July (previous year) and June (current year) periods no later than July 1 of each year. The LTO

will finalize the APIRR and submit it to the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for review before July 10<sup>[3]</sup>. The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, the LTO and the BH will discuss APIRR and ratings<sup>[4]</sup>. The LTO is responsible for the final APIRR review and sanction technical approval. The LTO will submit the final APIRR version to the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for final approval. The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will present the APIRR to the GEF Secretariat and the independent Evaluation Office of the GEF as part of the Annual Monitoring Review of the FAO-GEF portfolio. The APIRR will be uploaded to FPMIS by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

16. **Technical reports.** The technical reports will be prepared as part of the project outputs and will serve to document and disseminate lessons learned. All draft technical reports should be prepared and submitted by the Project Coordinator to the NPCS and the FAO Representation in Chile, which in turn, will share them with the LTO for review and approval and with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for information and comments, prior to finalization and publication. Copies of the technical reports will be distributed to the Liaison Committee and the project NPCS and other project stakeholders, as appropriate. These reports will be uploaded to FPMIS by the BH.

17. **Co-financing Reports.** The NPC will be responsible for compiling the necessary information on in kind and cash co-financing contributed by all co-financiers of the project, both those referred to in this document and those not foreseen (new). Each year, the Coordinator will submit these reports to the FAO Representation in Chile by July 10, ranging from July of the previous year to June of the year of the Report. This information will be included in the APIRRs.

18. **GEF Biodiversity Tracking Tool (tracking tools).** In compliance with GEF policies and procedures, the Biodiversity Focal Area Tracking Tools will be submitted to the GEF Secretariat in three phases: (i) along with the Project Document for approval by the GEF Executive Director; (ii) along with the mid-term review of the project; and (iii) along with the final evaluation of the project. It will be filled out by the Project Coordination.

19. **Final Report.** Within two months prior to the project completion date, the Project Coordinator shall submit a draft Final Report to the NPSC and the FAO Representation in Chile. The main purpose of the Final Report is to provide the authorities with inputs on the political decisions required to continue with the Project, and to provide the donor with information on the use of funds. Therefore, the Final Report will consist of a brief summary of the **main outputs, outcomes, conclusions and recommendations** of the Project. The report is aimed at people who are not necessarily technical specialists and who need to

understand the political implications of the findings and technical needs to ensure the sustainability of the project outcomes. The Final Report offers assessment of the activities, a summary of lessons learned and provides recommendations in terms of its applicability to promote climate-smart livestock, in the context of development priorities at national and provincial levels, as well as practical application. A project evaluation meeting should be held to discuss the draft Final Report with the NPSC and the Liaison Committee prior to its finalization by the Coordinator and approval by the BH, LTO and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

#### **9.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan**

20. Table 15 presents a summary of the main monitoring and evaluation reports, those responsible for each report and deadlines.

- **Table 15.** Summary of main monitoring and evaluation activities

M&E Activity	Responsible Units	Deadline/ Frequency	Budgeted Costs (USD)
Start-up workshop	NPC; FAO Chile (with the support of the LTO, and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit)	Two months after the project has began	USD 25,000 (1 national workshop and 3 regional workshops)
Project start-up report	NPC, FAO Chile approved by the LTO, the BH and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	Immediately after the start-up workshop	-
'On field' impact monitoring	NPC; project partners, local organizations	Continuous	USD 41,275 (NPC time and PCU staff;  USD 9,934 (participatory progress review and annual planning workshops)
Oversight visits and progress valuation in PPR and APIRR	NPC; FAO (FAO Chile, LTO) FAO-GEF Coordination Unit can participate in the visits, if	Annual, or as required	FAO visits will be funded by the GEF agency fees.

M&E Activity	Responsible Units	Deadline/ Frequency	Budgeted Costs (USD)
	necessary.		USD 4,000 (NPC time and PMU staff).
Project Progress Report (PPR)	NPC, with contributions from project partners and other institutions involved in the implementation.	Biannual	USD 2,500 (NPC time and PCU staff)
Annual Project Implementation Review Report (APIRR)	Drawn up by the NPC with the supervision of the LTO and the BH. Approval and submission to the GEF by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	Annual	FAO staff time funded by GEF agency fees.  USD 2,500 (NPC time and PCU staff)
National Steering Committee and Project Management Committee Meetings	NPC; FAO; member institutions	Annual or more	USD 10,000
Co-financing Reports	NPC with inputs from the other co-financiers.	Annual	USD 2,000 (NPC time and PCU staff)
Technical reports	NPC and FAO (LTO, FAO Chile)	As appropriate	-
Mid-term review	FAO Chile, External Consultant, FAO Independent Evaluation Unit in consultation with the project team, including the GEF Coordination Unit and other stakeholders.	Halfway through project implementation	USD 30,000 (includes fees and travel costs of the external consultant)  USD 25,537 (PMU staff time, field trips)
Independent final evaluation (IFE)	External consultant, FAO Independent Evaluation Unit in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and other	At the end of project implementation	USD 45,000 (includes fees and travel costs of the external consultant)  USD 25,538 (PMU staff time, field trips)

M&E Activity	Responsible Units	Deadline/ Frequency	Budgeted Costs (USD)
	stakeholders.		
Final Report	CNP; FAO (FAO Chile, LTO, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, TCS Reports Unit)	Two months prior project completion date	USD 6,550
Publications about best practices and lessons learned	NPC; FAO Chile, LTO, FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.	Annual	USD 20,000 (Design, layout and publication of annual reports and other information materials)  USD 71,300 (PMU staff time dedicated to knowledge management)
<b>Total budget</b>			<b>USD 321,634</b>

## 9.5 Evaluation Provisions

308. At the end of the first 24 months of the project, the BH will organize a Mid-Term Review (MTR), in consultation with the NPSC, PCU, LTO and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit. The MTR will be carried out in order to review the progress and effectiveness of project implementation, in terms of achievement of objectives, outcomes and outputs. The MTR will support the implementation of corrective actions, if necessary. The MTR will provide a systematic analysis of the information included in the Monitoring Plan (see above), with emphasis in meeting the targets of the expected outcomes and outputs versus expenditures. The MTR will make a reference to the project budget (see Annex A2) and the approved AWPB for years 1 and 2. The MTR will contribute to highlight replicable good practices and the problems faced during project execution, and will suggest mitigation measures to be discussed by the NPSC, the LTO and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

309. An independent final evaluation (FE) will be carried out three months before the final report meeting. The FE will identify project impacts, outcomes sustainability and the level of achievement of long-term outcomes. The FE will also focus on future

actions needed to expand the project in later phases, integrate and multiply the outputs and practices, and disseminate information among authorities and institutions responsible for food security, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, small-scale agricultural production and ecosystem conservation, to ensure the continuity of the processes initiated by the Project. Both the MTR and the FE will pay special attention to performance indicators and will be aligned with the GEF (Biodiversity focal area) monitoring tool.

### **9.6 Information Disclosure**

310. The project will ensure transparency in preparing, conducting, reporting and evaluating its activities. This includes full disclosure of all non-confidential information, and consultations with major groups and representatives of local communities. Disclosure of information will be ensured through publication on websites and dissemination of findings through knowledge products and events. Project reports will be disseminated widely and freely, and findings and lessons learned will be made available.

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[1] *GEF Core Indicator Worksheet*

[2] *GEF7 BD Tracking Tool – Protected Area Projects.*

[3] Prior to the preparation of the APIRR, the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will provide the updated format, taking into consideration that each year some new requirements may come from the GEF.

[4] Every year the NPC, BH, LTO and the FAO/GEF Coordination Unit must rate the PIR. The ratings may or may not match.

## **10. Benefits**

**Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?**

308. The direct beneficiaries of the whole Project are 3,352 people, of whom 1,209 are women and 3,352 are men, living in the pilot communes of La Higuera and Freirina in the northern zone and Puerto Cisnes in the southern zone.

309. The project support will develop the capacities of the beneficiaries to: 1) participate actively in establishing and operating governance and decision-making mechanisms, and be empowered in the sustainable management of the coastal marine ecosystems where they are settled and which depend on for their livelihoods; 2) use approaches that contribute to ensuring the sustainability of coastal marine ecosystems (EA, EAF, MSP); 3) participate in the development and implementation of management plans for coastal marine ecosystems and their resources based on proposed and learned approaches; 4) contribute to the improvement of MPA management; 5) apply good biodiversity-friendly practices for the sustainable use of resources and ecosystems; and 6) develop business initiatives that help diversify production.

310. Capacities built on sustainable use and development of business initiatives will contribute to productive diversification and improvement of income and livelihoods. Hence, it is expected that 382 men and 13 women engaged in fishing activities in pilot communities and coves will increase their income from the sustainable use of coastal marine biodiversity by 10% (with a 10% reduction in the income gap between women and men), as well as the financing of at least nine business initiatives that add value to products or services from the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity.

311. Project interventions and enhanced beneficiary capacities result in local and regional benefits in terms of better livelihoods, cultural reassertion and environmental sustainability that contribute to supporting long-term global environmental benefits (previously described in section 1.a Project Description - 6) Global Environmental Benefits). In particular, the benefits are:

- Conserving and maintaining ecosystem services provided by coastal marine ecosystems (artisanal and industrial fisheries);
- Maintaining cultural, aesthetic and spiritual benefits, scenic beauty, preserving places of cultural significance, territorial identity, and valuing coastal marine natural heritage;



- Benefits to the local economy through business initiatives that value products or services from the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity and that contribute to creating new sources of diversification, income, better livelihoods and social benefits stemming from partnership and empowerment of local communities and stakeholders.
- Social benefits in terms of alliances and empowerment of local communities and stakeholders (including women and indigenous peoples);
- Improving food security and quality of life and wellbeing of the population through long-term sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture resources used to feed coastal populations, marine species providing healthier and less polluted food, and possibilities of frequent consumption with adequate management.
- Promotion of Decent Rural Employment[1] through project actions that are embedded in the four pillars of decent employment, namely:

**Table 16** Project contribution to the pillars of Decent Rural Employment

Pillar	Themes under the Pillars related to project intervention	Specific project actions
<b>Pillar 1</b> <i>Job creation and enterprise development</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to small producers, women and men, to access markets and value chains</li> <li>• Job creation in rural areas, particularly for youth and women</li> <li>• Vocational and educational programmes to develop technical and entrepreneurial skills in rural people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training (Output 2.1.2)</li> <li>• Business initiatives for productive diversification and enhanced local products marketing (Output 2.1.4)</li> </ul>
<b>Pillar 2</b> <i>Social Protection</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving working conditions in rural areas, including effective maternity protection and income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training (Output 2.1.3)</li> <li>• Good practices for the sustainable use of resources (Output 2.1.1)</li> <li>• Improve beneficiary's income and reduce the income gap between men</li> </ul>

Pillar	Themes under the Pillars related to project intervention	Specific project actions
		and women (Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.14)
<b>Pillar 3</b>  <i>Work standards and rights</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Socially responsible production, specifically to reduce gender and age discrimination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MPA and biodiversity resource management plans (Outputs 1.1.2 and 1.2.1)</li> <li>Good practices for the sustainable use of resources (Output 2.1.1)</li> <li>Business initiatives for productive diversification and enhanced local products marketing (Output 2.1.4)</li> </ul>
<b>Pillar 4 Governance and social dialogue</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation of the rural poor in decision-making and governance mechanisms</li> <li>Rural women and youth empowered to participate in these processes from the outset</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory governance and decision-making mechanisms, including women and youth (Output 1.1.1)</li> <li>Ecosystem and resource management plans developed and implemented in a participatory manner (Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.1)</li> </ul>

[1] According to FAO's definition, decent rural employment refers to any activity, occupation, work, business or service performed by women and men, adults and youth, in exchange for remuneration or benefits, in rural areas, which: 1) respects core labour standards as defined in ILO Conventions; 2) provides an adequate living income; 3) entails an adequate degree of employment security and stability; 4) Adopts sector-specific minimum occupational safety and health measures; 5) avoids excessive working hours and allows sufficient time for rest; 6) promotes access to adapted technical and vocational training.

## 11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks ☐

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

## Overall Project/Program Risk Classification\*

PIF

CEO Endorsement/Approval

MTR

TE

Medium/Moderate

### Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

### Section B: Environmental and Social risks from the project – ESM Plan

Table 12 Environmental and Social Risks

Identified Risk	Risk Rating	Mitigation Measures	Indicator / Verification Means	Progress on mitigation actions
<b>Presence of indigenous peoples in project intervention areas (Question 9.2 of the Reference Guide).</b>	Moderate	During the PPG, in the northern intervention zone, two meetings were held with representatives of the Chango People to introduce the project. Then, representatives of the Chango People participated in the workshop to develop the Outcomes Framework during the national day meeting. Finally, a workshop was held to validate the project proposals with representatives of the Chango People, in the town of Chañaral de Aceituno. Likewise, an interview was held with the president of the Millarai	The Indigenous Peoples Plan contains a detailed action plan including actions to be carried out for each output with their respective indicators, deadlines and responsible persons. The Project Management Unit will monitor progress and report on compliance	At the time of submission of the project document for GEF endorsement, the president of the 'Cultural Association of Changos Descendant from the Last Barge Builder', has signed a FPIC stating that the Association will participate in the project. Letter from

	<p>Association (Huilliches) in the southern intervention zone, to introduce the project, and then a workshop to validate the project proposals with the members of the association. The representative of the Millarai cultural association validated the project during the workshop held in Puerto Raúl Marín Balmaceda on November 25, 2019.</p> <p>The project design includes a Stakeholders Participation Plan that provides various mechanisms to promote stakeholder participation at all levels (see section 2 and Annex I2). Likewise, an Indigenous Peoples Plan (see Annex J) that includes specific measures for the participation of members of Associations of the Chango and Huilliche peoples living in the areas of intervention. This plan also includes FAO guidelines for consultation with indigenous communities, consensus and prior agreements (<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4413e.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4413e.pdf</a>). A Grievance Redress Mechanism has also been elaborated.</p> <p>During the implementation phase, the project will respect the cultural characteristics of these peoples in the design of its interventions. To this end, the project will work with community organizations (see the Stakeholders Matrix in Table 10, Section 2 with the identification of each organization), and will take advantage of existing spaces for dialogue. The FAO standard of joint work with indigenous peoples, including free, prior and informed consent, will be applied. To ensure the empowerment of indigenous peoples, their organizations and representatives will be invited to participate in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages of the project. Participatory dialogue and</p>	<p>with the action plan indicators.</p>	<p>Millarai Association?</p>
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		<p>coordination will be established with communities to report, motivate, raise awareness and receive systematic feedback on the project.</p>		
<p><b>The project is located in an area with cultural resources (Question 9.4 of the Reference Guide).</b></p>	Moderate	<p>The main activities of the project will focus on the marine environment. The Undersecretariat of Cultural Heritage is working with the Chango People to rescue their culture and, in this context, conversations were held with officials of the Undersecretariat of Cultural Heritage during the validation meeting with the Chango People (13/10/19) in Chañaral de Aceituno. Officials of the Undersecretariat will carry out the survey of heritage sites in the area.</p> <p>The project will set up Local Committees for Coastal Marine Ecosystems Management, with representatives of the indigenous peoples. This will be a space for management and dialogue providing the opportunity to identify and propose actions for conservation of cultural resources in the intervention areas of the project, for example, development and implementation of sustainable tourism plans and coastal marine ecosystems management plans.</p> <p>As previously mentioned, the project has an Indigenous Peoples Plan and its action plan where this point will be taken into account in the activities identified. This item will be included as part of the free, prior and informed consent processes that the project will carry out during implementation.</p>	<p>The Indigenous Peoples Plan contains a detailed action plan including the actions to be carried out for each output with their respective indicators, deadlines and responsible persons. The Project Management Unit will monitor progress and report on compliance with the action plan indicators.</p>	

# Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
annex J IndigeonusPeople	CEO Endorsement ESS	
annex I2	CEO Endorsement ESS	

**ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK** (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Chain of Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Hypothesis
Objective: Develop and implement a governance system that integrates, coordinates and articulates public, private and civil society institutions for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems.						
Component 1: Governance system for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems						
<u>Outcome 1.1:</u>  Stakeholders apply new governance system that integrates, coordinates and articulates public, private and civil society institutions for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems	Hectares of coastal-marine ecosystems in pilot areas with strengthened management and governance systems for their conservation and sustainable use, through direct project intervention (GEF Core Indicator #5).	0		Northern zone: 492,667  Southern zone: 821,065  Total: 1,313,732	Implementing Partner Reports  Annual Project Implementation Review Report (APIRR)  Mid-Term Review and Final Evaluation Report	National institutions have the political will and commitment to adopt and promote management and governance measures that ensure the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems.  Regional, local and community actors are responsive and actively involved in the adoption of management and governance measures for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine

Chain of Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Hypothesis
						ecosystems.
<p>Output 1.1.1:</p> <p>Mechanisms established to support public sector decision making based on an ecosystem approach (EA) and an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF)</p>	<p>Number and type of multi-level governance mechanisms for coastal marine ecosystem management based on the EA/EAF, in place (including percentage of women's participation)</p>	<p>At the national level there is a Sub-committee on Marine Protected Areas (MPA) within the National Committee on Protected Areas.</p> <p>At the regional level there are sectoral working groups that operate occasionally and are not formalized.</p> <p>In the pilot sites there are MPAs public-private working groups which have not been formalized, are not binding and do not have financing.</p>	<p>5 committees at the national, regional and local levels established with organizational structure, regulations, work plans and budget:</p> <p>a) 1 National Marine Biodiversity Committee (20% of members are women)</p> <p>(b) 1 Bi-regional Marine Ecosystem Committee</p> <p>(Northern Zone - Coquimbo and Atacama Regions; and 1 Regional Committee Southern Zone - Aysén Region) - 20% of members are women.</p> <p>c) 2 Public-Private Local Committees of the Marine Ecosystem (1 in the Northern Zone</p>	<p>5 committees at the national, regional and local levels operating with working plans and budgets approved and implemented:</p> <p>a) 1 National Marine Biodiversity Committee (40 % of members are women)</p> <p>(b) 1 Bi-regional Marine Ecosystem Committee</p> <p>(Northern Zone - Coquimbo and Atacama Regions; and 1 Regional Committee Southern Zone - Aysén Region) (20% of members are women) - 30% of members are women.</p> <p>c) 2 Public-Private Local Committees of the Marine Ecosystem (1 in the Northern Zone covering coastal localities of La Higuera commune, and 1 in the Southern Zone</p>	<p>MMA Exempt Resolution that establishes the National Marine BD Committee</p> <p>GORE Resolutions that establish Regional Committees</p> <p>Municipal Decrees that establish Local Committees</p> <p>Rules of Procedure of Committees</p> <p>Committee working plans</p> <p>Minutes of meetings</p> <p>Activity Reports</p> <p>List of committee members.</p> <p>Initiative Incorporated in PMDT (Territorial Development Framework Plans)</p>	<p>National, regional and local stakeholders are willing to collaborate and coordinate and are part of and involved in governance mechanisms for ES/EAF-based decision-making.</p>



Chain of Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Hypothesis
			covering coastal localities of La Higuera and Freirina communities and 1 in the Southern Zone covering coastal localities, Cisnes commune (20% of members are women).	covering coastal localities, Cisnes commune) (20% of members are women).	to secure funding.  PPR/APIRR	
	Number and type of instruments for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems that make up the EA/EAF (including percentage of women's participation in the elaboration and implementation processes).	<p>There are no management plans for coastal-marine ecosystems.</p> <p>There is no comprehensive MPAs regulation.</p> <p>Exists a National Policy for the Use of the Coastal Border, that is in the process of being updated. It does not recognize the EA.</p>	1 Management Plan for the coastal marine ecosystem of the Northern Zone elaborated in a participatory manner (40% women's participation in the elaboration of plans).	<p>1 Coastal marine ecosystem management plan for the Northern Zone that is approved, implemented and monitored (40% women's participation in the implementation of plans).</p> <p>1 Coastal marine ecosystem management plan for the Southern Zone elaborated in a participatory manner, approved and under implementation (40% women's participation).</p> <p>1 MPA Regulation approved by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA)</p> <p>1 National Coastal</p>	<p>IPP/ IRAEP</p> <p>Management Plans for coastal marine ecosystems in the north and south.</p> <p>MPA Regulations</p> <p>National Coastal Border Policy</p> <p>Administrative documents approving management plans, MPA regulations and national coastal border policy</p> <p>PPR/APIRR</p>	National, regional and local actors are involved in the incorporation of the EA/EAF to the plans and participate in the implementation of the same.

Chain of Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Hypothesis
				<p>Border Policy approved by the Ministry of National Defence (MDN) that mainstreams the EA in coastal-marine planning.</p> <p>(40% women's participation in drafting regulations and policies)</p>		
<p>Output 1.1.2:</p> <p>Local communities (tour operators, citizens, local government officials, artisanal fishermen and women) apply EAF principles in the development of community level management plans to conserve and sustainably use coastal marine ecosystems.</p>	<p>Number and types of management plans for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems, mainstreaming the EAF principles, and implemented with the participation of women and men.</p>	<p>The BRMEAs have management plans, but do not mainstream the EAF.</p> <p>The coves management is in the process of change since the Law of Coves came into force. Fishers organizations must apply for ownership of their coves and draw up an administration plan. There are no coves in the pilot sites that have opted for the new legal</p>	<p>4 Pilot Plans of Benthic Resources Management and Exploitation Areas (BRMEAs) updated and/or elaborated under the EAF.</p> <p>2 Coves management plans (coves to be selected in year 1)</p> <p>(10-20% women's participation in the elaboration of plans)</p>	<p>4 Pilot Plans of Benthic Resources Management and Exploitation Areas (BRMEAs) approved and monitored (10 % women's participation)</p> <p>2 Coves Management Plans approved, implemented and monitored (20% women's participation in the plans)</p> <p>1 Whitebait Management Plan in Raúl Marín Balmaceda - Southern Zone elaborated and approved</p> <p>1 Management Plan of the crabs and Chilean king crabs Management</p>	<p>BRMEAs Management Plans</p> <p>Coves Management Plans</p> <p>Whitebait Management Plan</p> <p>Administrative documents approving management plans</p> <p>PPR/APIRR</p>	<p>Participatory identification of resources or actions to elaborate or update management plans.</p> <p>Artisanal fishers' organizations willing to mainstream the EAF in BRMEAs management plans and are actively engaged.</p> <p>Artisanal fishers' organizations are interested in developing coves management plans, mainstreaming the EA and are</p>

Chain of Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Hypothesis
		<p>regime of coves management.</p> <p>There is no whitebait management plan or fisheries management measures to regulate its extraction.</p>		<p>Committee - Southern Zone, elaborated, approved and implemented</p> <p>2 Sustainable Tourism Plans - northern and southern zones, elaborated, approved and implemented</p> <p>(10-20% women's participation in management plans)</p>		<p>actively engaged.</p> <p>Sectorial institutions, organizations of artisanal fishers and local community are interested in elaborating the whitebait management plan and are actively engaged.</p> <p>Local organizations actively engaged in the process.</p>
<p>Output 1.1.3:</p> <p>Capacity building programme for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal marine ecosystems implemented.</p>	<p>Number of people trained with the train-the-trainer methodology to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate ecosystem-based management and governance strategies for conservation</p>	<p>Some professionals (10) from regional institutions have been trained in marine spatial planning and open standards for conservation, with partial and sectoral knowledge.</p>	<p>At least 30 (40% are women)</p>	<p>At least 60 persons (40% are women)</p>	<p>Training Gap Assessment</p> <p>Training programme documents</p> <p>Agreements with institutions and initiatives</p> <p>Training materials, including workshop and courses programmes</p> <p>Registry of people trained per year</p>	<p>Professionals from regional and municipal institutions, community leaders, members of NGOs, universities and people in general interested in being trained.</p>

Chain of Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Hypothesis
					and locality disaggregated by sex  Photographic registration and attendance lists  PPR/APIRR	
<u>Outcome 1.2:</u>  Increase of Marine Protected Area (MPA) management effectiveness	Percentage of increase management effectiveness score of three MPAs measured by the GEF Tracking Tool (METT)  (GEF Core Indicator #2.2):  a) Chañaral Island Marine Reserve (2.696 Has)  (b) Choros y Damas Islands Marine Reserve (3.778 ha)  (c) Pitipaleña-Añihué MCMPA (23.862 Ha)	<u>Northern Zone:</u>  a) Chañaral Island Marine Reserve: 38  b) Choros y Damas Islands Marine Reserve: 47  -  <u>Southern Zone:</u>  c) Pitipaleña-Añihué MCMPA: 47	5%  <u>Northern Zone:</u>  a) Chañaral Island Marine Reserve: 40  b) Choros y Damas Islands Marine Reserve: 49  <u>Southern Zone</u>  c) Pitipaleña-Añihué MCMPA: 49	15%  <u>Northern Zone:</u>  a) Chañaral Island Marine Reserve: 44  b) Choros y Damas Islands Marine Reserve: 54  <u>Southern Zone:</u>  c) Pitipaleña-Añihué MCMPA: 54	Spreadsheets METT / GEF spreadsheets  Institutional reports from implementing partners  Mid-Term Review and Final Evaluation Reports  APIRR	National, regional and local institutions, organizations and communities engage and participate in MPAs management

Chain of Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Hypothesis
<p>Output 1.2.1:</p> <p>MPA management implemented with regional and local agreements that promote the participation of local actors</p>	<p>Number and type of MPA management instruments developed and implemented, with participation of local actors (including percentage of women participating in design and implementation)</p>	<p>The Chañaral Island and Choros y Damas Islands (Northern Zone) Marine Reserves have management plans, that have to be updated and implemented.</p> <p>The Pitipalena-Añihué MCMPA (Southern Zone) has a draft Management Plan under review.</p> <p>The inspection institutions do not have the capacity to monitor the MPAs and there are no intersectoral inspection programmes at the pilot sites.</p> <p>In the northern zone, organizations of artisanal fishers set up a</p>	<p>2 intersectoral agreements between control institutions for MPAs surveillance (one per zone)</p> <p>3 regional/local agreements to promote the participation of local stakeholders</p> <p>1 Management Plan for the Pitipalena-Añihué MCMPA under implementation</p>	<p>2 Intersectoral MPA Surveillance and Control Programmes developed, approved and implemented (one per zone)</p> <p>3 regional/local agreements to promote the participation of local stakeholders</p> <p>1 Pitipalena-Añihué MCMPA Management Plan implemented and monitored</p> <p>2 General Management Plans for the Chañaral Island and Choros y Damas Islands Reserves updated and implemented</p> <p>(30% women's participation in the elaboration and implementation of the plans)</p>	<p>Pitipalena-Añihué MCMPA Management Plan</p> <p>Chañaral de Aceituno Reserve General Management Plan</p> <p>Choros y Damas Reserve General Management Plan</p> <p>Cross-sectoral programmes and agreements for MPA control and surveillance</p> <p>Regional Agreements</p> <p>Local agreements</p> <p>PPR/APIRR</p>	<p>Participating institutions (inspection institutions, regional and local governments, salmon industry, others) and communities are interested, coordinated and participate in the elaboration and implementation of plans and agreements.</p>

Chain of Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Hypothesis
		MCMPA Surveillance Network for the care of benthic resources.				
Component 2: Biodiversity conservation objectives and methods mainstreamed into Chile's municipal coastal planning and artisanal fishery policy and practice						
<u>Outcome 2.1:</u>  Coastal marine ecosystem of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSA) managed under ecosystem approach to fisheries	Number of direct project beneficiaries in pilot sites (men and women)  (GEF Core Indicator #11)	0		<u>Northern Zone</u>  Freirina: 275 men and 181 women  La Higuera: 433 men and 332 women  <u>Southern Zone:</u>  Cisnes: 1435 men and 696 women  Total: 3,352 (2,143 men and 1,209 women)	Beneficiaries, regional/local organisations and institutions surveys  Institutional reports from implementing partners  Mid-Term Review and Final Evaluation Reports  Data disaggregated by sex  APIRR	Organizations, artisanal fishers' men and women are actively involved in the sustainable use of marine resources and ecosystems.  The Municipalities of Cisnes, Freirina and La Higuera are involved in capacity building processes for their officials on coastal planning issues and biodiversity conservation methods.
	Percentage of stakeholders' income increase in line with the sustainable use of marine resources and ecosystems through the implementation of BD-friendly practices and	382 men and 13 women engaged in fishing activities in pilot coves. Income baseline established in		10% increase (with 10% reduction in the gap between women and men)	Beneficiary surveys  Institutional reports from implementing partners  Mid-Term Review	

Chain of Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Hypothesis
	technologies.	year 1, with income disaggregated by sex and calculation of the gap between women and men.			and Final Evaluation Reports  Data disaggregated by sex  APIRR	
<p>Output 2.1.1:</p> <p>Pilot coastal communities adopt BD friendly management practices and technologies to sustainably utilize marine resources and marine ecosystems</p>	Number and types of BD-friendly management practices and technologies implemented under management plans (Output 1.1.2)	No good practice measures have been implemented, except for the marine protected areas of the Northern Zone, where practices and restrictions for the protection of conservation objects have been established together with the community.	<p>3 approved management practices and technologies in the Northern Zone: i) brown seaweed stocking; ii) good recreational diving practices; iii) good artisanal fisheries practices to reduce bycatch.</p> <p>6 management practices and technologies approved in the Southern Zone: i) modification of crab catch traps; ii) stocking of mitylids and seaweeds in BRMEA; iii) small-scale aquaculture in concessions and BRMEA; iv) pre and post catch management of fishery resources; v)</p>	<p>3 management practices and technologies implemented and monitored in the Northern Zone</p> <p>6 management practices and technologies implemented and monitored in the Southern Zone</p>	<p>Studies and Technical Reports</p> <p>Agreements to implement practices and technologies</p> <p>Resolution of projects or programmes approval</p> <p>PPR/APIRR</p>	Communities and their organizations recognize the importance of sustainable use of marine resources and ecosystems, participate in the design of actions, and adopt practices and technologies.

Chain of Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Hypothesis
			good bird and mammal sighting practices; vi) Design of monitoring plans to evaluate the state of the resources and support decision-making process (ecosystem, economic and social level).			
Output 2.1.2: Local capacity development program established to support the implementation of community-level management plans (in 1.1.2)	<p>Number of people trained in:</p> <p>a) aspects related to the conservation of the coastal-marine BD (including percentage of women);</p> <p>b) EAF for comprehensive management of the coastal marine territory (including percentage of women); and</p> <p>c) sharing experiences and lessons learned between pilot sites and internationally (including percentage of women);</p>	<p>a) 50 persons identified who have been trained in aspects related to the conservation of the coastal-marine BD</p> <p>(b) 0 persons have been trained in EAF</p> <p>c) 4 persons identified in the pilot sites who have participated in international tours</p>	<p>a) 120 (40% women)</p> <p>b) 70 (40% women)</p> <p>c) 20 people (40% women) share experiences with other pilot sites</p>	<p>a) 295 (40% women)</p> <p>b) 190 (40% women)</p> <p>c) 50 people (40% mujeres) exchange experiences with other pilot sites; and 8 people (50% women) participate in international exchange tours</p>	<p>Technical programme documents and training plans</p> <p>Agreements with institutions</p> <p>Training materials, including workshop programmes and training courses</p> <p>Registration of trainees by pilot site and year, disaggregated by sex</p> <p>Photographic registration and attendance lists</p> <p>Record of persons trained and</p>	Local communities, professionals from regional and municipal institutions, community leaders, management committee members, managers, NGO members, and people in general, are interested and actively engaged.



Chain of Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Hypothesis
					engaged in exchange disaggregated by sex  PPR/APIRR	
Output 2.1.3:  Municipal Environmental Certification System (SCAM) and Educational Establishments (SNCAE) strengthened by incorporating a coastal marine component into its planning and appraisal processes (to be tested on a pilot basis with communities and municipalities and educational establishments in the pilot areas)	The SCAM mainstreams a coastal marine component in its planning and assessment processes	The SCAM does not have a coastal marine component in its certification process.	Approved standards and procedures for the certification of a coastal marine component.	Procedures for SCAM certification of municipalities are under way.	IPP / IRAEP  Standards and certification procedures  PPR/APIRR	Institutional commitment to develop and mainstream the coastal marine component into certification procedures  Municipal Ordinance
	Number of municipalities and certified educational establishments that mainstream a 'Coastal Marine' component in their Environmental Strategy and Environmental Education Plan, respectively.	<u>Northern Zone:</u> 0 Municipalities are certified by SCAM; 0 educational establishments certified by SNCAE in the communes of Freirina and La Higuera.  <u>Southern Zone:</u> The Municipality is not certified by SCAM; 9 educational establishments	1 Municipality in the process of SCAM certification, mainstreaming the marine component in its Environmental Strategy.  2 educational establishments certified by SNCAE, which mainstream the Coastal Marine component in the Environmental Education Plan	2 Municipalities with SCAM certification mainstreaming the coastal marine component in their Environmental Strategy.  4 educational establishments certified by SNCAE and/or establishments with previous certification that upgraded their level of certification, by mainstreaming the coastal marine component in their	Documents of Certification  Administrative documents of SCAM and SNCAE certification approval  PPR/APIRR	Municipalities interested in engaging in coastal border management activities under a certification scheme  Educational establishments interested in mainstreaming the coastal marine component in their strategic lines of action.

Chain of Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Hypothesis
		certified by SNCAE in Cisnes Commune, without mainstreaming the coastal marine component.		Environmental Education Plan (2 in the northern zone and 2 in the southern zone).		
<p>Output 2.1.4:</p> <p>Incentives developed to promote the participation of coastal communities in the management and governance of MPAs in order to reduce threats to the conservation of coastal marine ecosystems with biodiversity of global significance and implemented with communities of the pilot areas</p>	Number and type of incentives developed to promote the participation of coastal communities in MPAs management and governance	In the northern pilot site there are no incentives to promote the participation of coastal communities in MPAs management and governance. In the southern pilot site, the organized community manages the MPA, however, there are no other incentives.	3 incentive schemes have been developed: i) Seal of sustainable fisheries practice and technologies; ii) Seal of sustainable tourism; iii) Certification of local tour guides and tour operators.	3 schemes implemented and monitored	<p>Incentive Design Documents</p> <p>Records of incentive recipients</p> <p>Document of the strategy and implementation support</p> <p>PPR/APIRR</p>	Local stakeholders, fishers' organizations and stakeholders' organizations are interested and involved in MPA management.
	Number of business initiatives that value products or services from the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity and receive funding for their		<p>At least 5 initiatives developed</p> <p>30% of initiatives have women's participation</p>	At least 18 initiatives developed, 50% receive funding (4 receive project funding and 5 are funded by co-financing - of this total 3 initiatives are	<p>List of initiatives</p> <p>Record of participants in initiatives disaggregated by</p>	Local actors, fishers' organizations and social organizations interested and committed to the

Chain of Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Hypothesis
	implementation		20% of initiatives are led by women	led by women, 2 in the north and 1 in the south).  (30% women's participation in the initiatives)	pilot site and sex  List of leading initiatives by women  Record of initiatives led by women financed by the project  Initiatives contract awarded financing  PPR/APIRR	project.  Women from intervention sites are interested and actively involved in the design of initiatives and subsequent implementation.
	Number and type of instruments (funds and programmes) for the productive development of artisanal fisheries and tourism that mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of the coastal marine BD under an EA/EAF.	There are at least 7 instruments to promote artisanal fisheries and tourism (FAP, FFPA, FNDR, FIC, BPC, PER and Supports Management Area), however they are not oriented to the conservation and sustainable use of the coastal marine BD and do not mainstream the EA/EAF.	At least 2 development instruments mainstream BD conservation and EA/EAF.	At least 5 development instruments mainstream BD conservation and EA/EAF.	Development instrument documents that mainstream BD conservation and EA/EAF  Agreements with development institutions and Regional Governments  PPR/APIRR	The development institutions are committed to promoting the development of new goods, products, services and business of BD conservation and sustainable use.

Chain of Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Hypothesis
Component 3. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)						
<u>Outcome 3.1:</u>  The implementation of the project is supported by a Monitoring and Evaluation strategy based on measurable and verifiable results and adaptive management principles	Project outcomes achievement and sustainability		70% outcomes achieved	100% outcomes achieved	PPR  APIRR  Mid-term and final evaluations	The project partners have the political will to move towards a sustainable use of marine resources and ecosystems, take ownership of the project and ensure its sustainability.
Output 3.1.1: M & E strategy developed with relevant stakeholders, clearly defining the expected outcomes, expected implementation timeframe, and confirmation through objectively verifiable indicators and means of verification.	Project outcomes framework with outcome and output indicators, baseline and targets  Gender perspective mainstreamed in project management and actions		8 biannual progress reports (4 PPR and 4 APIRR), including the conditions for women's participation  40% Budget allocated to gender actions properly used	16 biannual progress reports (8 PPR and 8 APIRR), including the conditions for women's participation  100% Budget allocated to gender actions properly used	PPR/APIRR	Project M&E system designed, including monitoring of activities, mechanisms for verification of compliance with outcome and output indicators, and M&E responsibilities, timelines and budgets.
Output 3.1.2:  Mid Term Review and Final Evaluation carried out	1 Mid-term review and  1 Final evaluation		1  (Mid-term review report)	1  (Final evaluation report)	Mid-term review report   Final evaluation report	The results of the Mid-Term Review and the Final Evaluation are used to review the progress of the project and define corrective

Chain of Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Hypothesis
						actions to achieve outcomes and objective.
<p><b>Output 3.1.3:</b></p> <p>Knowledge management contributes to promote upscaling and replication of project's best practices and lessons learned.</p>	<p>Number and type of knowledge products containing good practices and lessons learned published and disseminated (including chapters on gender mainstreaming)</p>		<p>1 good practice document from at least 1 pilot community</p> <p>2 documentaries (for 2 pilot communities)</p> <p>Websites of project partners disseminate experiences</p> <p>News of the project in the local, regional and national press</p> <p>At least 3 women's testimonies are included in the communication products</p>	<p>3 documents of good practices and lessons (1 for each pilot community)</p> <p>3 documentaries (1 for each pilot community)</p> <p>Websites of project partners disseminate experiences and promote replication</p> <p>Key project milestones published in local, regional and national press</p> <p>At least 6 women's testimonies are included in the communication products</p> <p>1 documentary on good practices / care of the marine environment, mainstreaming productive actions</p>	<p>Publications</p> <p>Documentaries</p> <p>Websites</p> <p>Press clippings</p> <p>PPR/APIRR</p>	<p>Project partners are open to the challenges, successes and lessons learned from the project so that they can be identified, published and disseminated.</p>

**ANNEX B: 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).**

Council comments	FAO response
<p>Comment from the USA:</p> <p>Can the agency more fully explain if and how local level inputs regarding governance (not just resource use) will meaningfully incorporated? A key barrier to the previous project was the lack of stakeholder participation in the management process. How does the current project directly address this?</p>	<p>The Project will establish participatory mechanisms for governance of the coastal-marine ecosystem. Regional Committees and Local Committees will be established in the intervention zones. These committees will serve to engage in dialogue, discussion and analysis of problems related to the incorporation of the ecosystem approach, ecosystem approach to fisheries and marine spatial planning to productive activities carried out in the territory, with the participation of all stakeholders and users. Functionally, the committees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) will coordinate and advise on coastal management and governance at the national, regional and local levels in the intervention areas;</li> <li>ii) will promote the coordination of public and private baseline programmes on coastal marine ecosystems and flagship species, contributing to the redesign and strengthening of such programmes at the national, regional and local levels;</li> <li>iii) will promote good management practices by improving coordinated inter-agency dissemination on relevant marine ecosystems (including ecosystem services, species and their vulnerability at the national, regional and local levels) and management tools;</li> <li>iv) will promote intersectoral articulation to propose agreed actions to resolve decision-making fragmentation and achieve sectoral territorial development planning.</li> </ul> <p>The committees will be linked together to form a network of public, private and civil society institutions. They will be made up of stakeholders from the public and private sectors, fisher and community organizations, universities and research centres, and NGOs ensuring broad participation of coastal marine ecosystems representatives. See the detailed description of the committee's implementation under Output 1.1.1, section 1.a Project Description - 3.2 Project objectives, outcomes and outputs - and Table 10 for a detailed list of members of the committees identified during the design phase.</p> <p>Additionally, the project has participatory mechanisms in its design to encourage participation of key actors at different levels of intervention, including the local level. See Section 2 of the Project Document.</p>

GEFSEC comments		FAO response
Question	Comment at PIF/Work Program inclusion	
Project/Program Map and Coordinates Is there a preliminary geo-reference to the project's/program's intended location?	By the time of CEO endorsement, please provide a series of clearer, more detailed and granular maps for the project intervention sites.	Detailed maps of the intervention areas can be found in Annex E of the Project Document. Likewise, Annex E of the Application for Endorsement.
Coordination  Is the institutional arrangement for project/program coordination including management, monitoring and evaluation outlined? Is there a description of possible coordination with relevant GEF-financed projects/programs and other bilateral/multilateral initiatives in the project/program area?	A number of other very relevant and critical GEF projects are identified and opportunities for coordination, technical exchanges and sharing of lessons are described. By the time of CEO endorsement, please elaborate on how this coordination will occur, what the mechanism will be for technical exchanges and lesson learning, and please also cost this out and identify the resources necessary to realize this kind of coordination and knowledge sharing.	<p>The need to coordinate and create synergies with three other GEF projects has been identified, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• #9592 'Humboldt II: Catalysing Implementation of a Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of Shared Living Marine Resources in the Humboldt Current System (HCS)'</li> <li>• #9766 'Mainstreaming Conservation of Coastal Wetlands of Chile's South Center Biodiversity Hotspot through Adaptive Management of Coastal Area Ecosystems'</li> <li>• #6955 'Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Chilean Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector'</li> </ul> <p>In general, collaboration to identify opportunities and facilitate mechanisms to create synergies will be achieved through: i) informal communications between GEF agencies and implementing partners of other programmes and projects; ii) annual coordination meetings; iii) technical meetings; iv) meetings and activities to share experiences</p>

GEFSEC comments		FAO response
		<p>and lessons learned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In addition, a more detailed level of collaboration with each of the aforementioned projects has been identified and is reflected in Table 13 of Section 6.b. The table provides detailed information on: i) indicative actions that create synergies; ii) project contribution; iii) proposed project contribution; iv) specific coordination activities; and v) resources needed for coordination (inputs and estimated amounts). The estimated amounts to implement this coordination are part of the project budget, in the items corresponding to the time of the Project Management Unit staff; trips to attend events such as workshops and seminars, and tours to share experiences.</li> </ul>
<p>Knowledge Management</p> <p>Is the proposed “knowledge management (KM) approach” in line with GEF requirements to foster learning and sharing from relevant projects/programs, initiatives and evaluations; and contribute to the project's/program's overall impact and sustainability?</p>	<p>Yes, the proposed plan is adequate.</p> <p>By the time of CEO endorsement, please amplify this plan and/or explain how it will coordinate with the other GEF initiatives to share knowledge about this thematic area as part of the coordination strategy with other GEF initiatives referenced above under "Coordination".</p>	<p>The project will develop and implement a communication strategy with the main objective of sharing project progress, outcomes and impacts with stakeholders and the general public. Knowledge management and communication entails the following: i) coordination and partnership with other GEF projects in the coastal-marine area; ii) sharing experience regarding management of the coastal-marine ecosystem; iii) implementation and participation in discussion and exchange fora, such as seminars and workshops, to address governance of coastal-marine ecosystems; iv) gathering lessons learned, through testimonies and good practices resulting from the project, to be shared through different platforms and that may serve as parameters for other experiences; v) dissemination of the work carried out through workshops, seminars, discussions, platforms (websites and social media), documents and publications; vi) the project will prioritize the use of local media to disseminate its main activities and sensitize the communities regarding BD conservation and sustainable use. Section 8 includes further details on knowledge management and the communication strategy that will be implemented by the project.</p> <p>The aforementioned GEF projects will be included among the stakeholders who are recipient of the communication strategy, and they will receive the information materials and knowledge products</p>



GEFSEC comments		FAO response
		stemming from this project. In addition, implementing agencies, executing agencies and project management units will be invited to participate in workshops to identify lessons learned. Further details on coordination with other projects are given in Table 8 of Section 6.b.
GEF ID 10075		
Project Title		Strengthening the management and governance for the conservation and sustainable use of globally significant biodiversity in coastal marine ecosystems in Chile.
Country		Chile
GEF Agency		FAO
STAP Overall Assessment Minor issues to be considered during project design		
STAP Comment		Response
<p><i>STAP recommends that during PPG phase a concerted effort is made to clarify terms of governance objectives and plans. And STAP suggests that additional consideration is given to the configuration of new governance regimes, and which might combine the following</i></p>		<p>During the PPG, the consultants based themselves on several of the proposals that are reflected in the Prodoc, using the Eleonor Ostrom documents. Because of its design, the center of action is the local level aligned with national policy guidelines. The construction of the project was a collective exercise with the participation of members of the Subnational and Local Governments, with the members of the communities as protagonists.</p> <p>Another important element was the participation of academics and researchers from the regional research centers in all meetings for the collection of baseline information and the design of the results framework. Also, see Figure 2 - Theory of Change.</p>
<p><i>1. Devolution of exclusive use rights to individual communities on a territorial basis. This, essentially, is community-based natural resource management (CBNRM);</i></p>		<p>In the PPG phase, the figures that are administered by the communities were incorporated. The Benthic Resources Management and Exploitation Areas (BREMAs) are where natural resources are exploited according to management plans. The project plans to work with the fishermen who have the exclusive rights, strengthening management plans with an ecosystem approach. The</p>

	project will train and support the community that formed a Foundation that owns the resource rights of the Multipurpose Coastal Marine Protected Area (MCMPA) Petipalena-Añihue, in the southern area, to review its management plan and implement it. See Paragraph 113, 122, 131.
2. Collective self-regulation between groups of communities (i.e. so that they have the rights and capacities to oversee each other);	The project creates a local management group where all the actors established in the territory and the municipal authority participate, in order to carry out a consensual and collective management, so that no group is favored over other members of the community.
3. Delegating zoning and oversight functions to municipalities, and zoning and enforcement through participatory multi-stakeholder forums.	The project proposes a system of local Governance that articulates municipal authorities, fishermen, tour operators and the community in general to administer Las Caletas and the marine ecosystems of the areas through the Community Development Plans and the marine land Planning.

**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:**

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: <b>150,000</b>			
<b><i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i></b>	<b><i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i></b>		
	<b><i>Budgeted Amount</i></b>	<b><i>Amount Spent To date</i></b>	<b><i>Amount Committed</i></b>
Preparation of the Project 'Strengthening management and governance for the conservation and sustainable use of globally-significant biodiversity in coastal marine ecosystems in Chile'	150,000	146,200	3,880
<b>Total</b>	150,000	146,200	3,880

**ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)**

**Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)**

N/A

**ANNEX E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates**

**Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.**



**ANNEX F: Project Budget Table**

**Please attach a project budget table.**

Please refer to uploaded excel sheet

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