



# GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT  
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

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## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: <b>Establish a Network of National Important Agricultural Heritage Sites (NIAHS)</b>			
Country(ies):	Chile	GEF Project ID:	9068
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO	GEF Agency Project ID:	635610
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Agriculture (ODEPA-INDAP)	Submission Date:	11 October 2017
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	48
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of Parent Program	NA	Agency Fee (\$)	289,403

### A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES

Focal Area Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
BD-3 / Program 7	Outcome 7.1 Increased genetic diversity of globally significant cultivated plants and domesticated animals that are sustainably used within production systems.	GEFTF	2,175,962	15,872,300
BD-4 / Program 9	Outcome 9.1 Increased area of production landscapes and seascapes that integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into management	GEFTF	870,385	6,348,921
BD-4 / Program 9	Outcome 9.2 Sector policies and regulatory frameworks incorporate biodiversity considerations.	GEFTF		
<b>Total project costs</b>			3,046,347	22,221,221

### B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

<b>Project Objective:</b> Conservation of agrobiodiversity in Chile through the establishment of Nationally Important Heritage Systems (NIAHS) in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macrozones, through the application of a Globally Important Heritage System (GIAHS) approach in a manner consistent with national and local development plans and the provision of local, national and global environmental benefits.						
Project Components/ Programs	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
1. Conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, its associated cultural and ancestral knowledge, and the goods and services it provides.	TA	<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Globally important agrobiodiversity, as well as its related ancestral knowledge and culture, and the goods and services it provides, conserved through the joint implementation of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) and Nationally important Agricultural Heritage	<b>Output 1.1.1:</b> Participatory management plans for productive systems, with sustainable use guidelines and monitoring and evaluation strategies for specific agrobiodiversity production systems and the ecosystems that support them, with a NIAHS and gender approach, in the selected Alto Andino and	GEFTF	983,389	18,998,619

		<p>Systems (NIAHS) in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macrozones.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> a) 15,778<sup>1</sup> hectares of landscapes and production systems that integrate considerations of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the management of species and traditional varieties<sup>2</sup> of global importance</p> <p>b) Number of traditional varieties prioritized by territorial actors to be described and characterized as NIAHS in each macrozone that are used sustainably in production systems, contributing to increase the genetic diversity of the same: 10 in Alto Andino and 10 in Cordillera Pehuenche.</p> <p>c) Methodology to measure the level of improvement of the diversity status of target species defined, agreed and applied in Years 1 (baseline) and 4 (to measure the change).</p> <p>d) At least 10 ancestral and cultural management practices with an agro-ecological and gender approach, which are used by the project stakeholders of to help conserve biodiversity identified, documented</p>	<p>Pehuenche Cordillera macrozones</p> <p><b>Output 1.1.2:</b> Specialized training and technical assistance program in sustainable agriculture with NIAHS and gender approach, and conservation of biodiversity in the ecosystems that support them, are developed with and delivered to farmer families, small farmers and indigenous groups for the effective implementation of management plans by both men and women</p> <p><b>Output 1.1.3:</b> Network for sites hosting important national agricultural heritage systems with key stakeholders (technical counterparts, peasant families, community producer organizations and indigenous groups) to exchange management experiences and lessons learned in the application of ancestral productive practices, the cultural knowledge associated with agrobiodiversity, and the implementation of methodologies based on GIAHS for its conservation</p> <p><b>Output 1.1.4:</b> Updated on-line information system (including GIS) on agrobiodiversity for NIAHS sites, traditional management practices, sustainable uses and associated cultural</p>			
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<sup>1</sup> Based on the surface area covered by the Indigenous Territorial Development Program of INDAP (7,212 hectares in the Alto Andino Macrozone and 8,566 hectares in the Cordillera Pehuenche Macrozone).

<sup>2</sup> A traditional variety or “landrace” is a dynamic population of cultivated or animal plants that has historical origins, own identity and has not undergone formal processes of crop improvement, as well as is often genetically diverse, adapted to local conditions and associated with traditional agricultural systems.

		and validated. e) At least 1 site applying for recognition as a GIAHS site.	heritage developed and established at the MINAGRI to be used by all relevant stakeholders.  <b>Output 1.1.5:</b> Formal and informal systems for the conservation of genetic resources / seeds of traditional varieties that have been conserved by peasant communities			
2. Development and implementation of market strategies to support the conservation of agrobiodiversity, productive cultural know-how and sustainable uses while improving local rural livelihoods.	INV	<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> The goods and services provided by agrobiodiversity in the two selected macro zones are valued in terms of their socio-economic contribution, including the benefits they provide to rural livelihoods (nutritional, medicinal, cultural and economic) in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macrozones.  <b>Target:</b> 15% increase in the value of production with identity of goods and services of the NIAHS territory within the framework of management plans (Output 1.1.1) comprising sales, self consumption, exchange and environmental services (with respect to the baseline tbd in Year 1)	<b>Output 2.1.1:</b> Methodologies for identifying, recognizing and valuing a portfolio of agrobiodiversity goods and services in the Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macrozones at producer and territory level, collected and systematized from a variety of sources including existing information and data  <b>Output 2.1.2:</b> Training program in individual and group marketing strategies (at the producers and territory level) for rural families, producers' organizations and other groups offering goods and services from the NIAHS territory  <b>Output 2.1.3:</b> Strategies for business development based on culture to position products and services in the market and showcase the heritage that comes from the resources of the agrobiodiversity  <b>Output 2.1.4:</b> A strategy for the association of producers offering products and services provided by agrobiodiversity and	GEFTF	1,459,695	2,202,832

			based on cultural identity, to improve market access and value agrobiodiversity resources, and to generate new and more income for families based on their traditional activities			
3. The conservation principles and valuation considerations of agrobiodiversity are incorporated in more detail in agricultural planning policies, programs and frameworks	TA	<p><b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Project users will have an institutional framework (planning, policies and programs) that includes the conservation and valuation of agrobiodiversity and of the agricultural and cultural heritage in the project territories</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> a) Percentage of institutions incorporating NIAHS criteria in their management (planning, policies and programs) with respect to the baseline: 100% (7 institutions: ODEPA, INDAP, INIA, FIA, SAG, CONAF, INFOR)<sup>3</sup></p> <p>b) Percentage of government institutions outside MINAGRI that coordinate with the project incorporate NIAHS criteria: 60% (6 institutions out of 10 identified)</p> <p>c) Percentage of civil society, university, and private sector institutions that incorporate NIAHS criteria into their management (planning, policies and programs): 50% (5</p>	<p><b>Output 3.1.1:</b> Capacity-building training programs and workshops developed and delivered to agencies and programs under MINAGRI at the national, regional and local levels to facilitate the incorporation and adoption of GIAHS methodologies for the conservation of agrobiodiversity in their respective operational programs</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.2:</b> National, regional and local institutions use planning and monitoring methodologies and tools incorporating principles of conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity into strategies, programs and projects</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.3:</b> Interagency coordination mechanisms established between regional and local institutions to facilitate programmatic alignment and complementarities.</p>	GEFTF	220,180	467,491

<sup>3</sup> Office for Agrarian Studies and Policies (ODEPA); Agricultural Development Institute (INDAP); Agricultural Research Institute (INIA); Agrarian Research Foundation (FIA); Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG); National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), Forestry Institute (INFOR).

		institutions out of 10 identified). d) Area of indirect coverage of traditional varieties of global importance through dissemination actions and replication of experiences and lessons learned: 24,222 hectares <sup>4</sup> .				
4. Monitoring and Evaluation based on the principles of adaptive management, and the delivery of measurable and objectively verifiable results.	TA	<p><b>Outcome 4.1 :</b> The implementation of the project is supported by a Monitoring and Evaluation strategy based on measurable and verifiable results and the principles of adaptive management</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Project outcomes achieved and demonstrating sustainability</p>	<p><b>Output 4.1.1:</b> Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy developed with relevant stakeholders, clearly defining expected results, expected timeframes for implementation, and confirmation through objectively verifiable indicators and means of verification</p> <p><b>Output 4.1.2:</b> Annual work plans and their corresponding budgets are developed based on the expected results and respective progress and the progress necessary for their measurable achievement.</p> <p><b>Output 4.1.3:</b> Mid-term review and final evaluation with the objective of constructively informing and advising the project implementation, sustainability considerations, and the application of adaptive measures when necessary.</p> <p><b>Output 4.1.4:</b> Good practices and lessons learned regarding the project systematized and disseminated to a variety of audiences and</p>	GEFTF	238,019	150,528

<sup>4</sup> Surface area covered by community lands and areas intervened by the CONAF, which are used a part of the productive systems, mainly for grazing (cattle and sheep) and harvesting of wild species (e.g *Araucaria araucaria* pinions)

			stakeholders.  <b>Output 4.1.5:</b> A project website is established, maintained and integrated with the MINAGRI institutional website to continually exchange project-specific experiences, highlight results and progress, and facilitate replication processes for the duration of the project and beyond.			
			Subtotal		2,901,283	21,819,470
Project Management Cost (PMC)				GEFTF	145,064	401,751
<b>Total project costs</b>					<b>3,046,347</b>	<b>22,221,221</b>

### C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Agricultural Development Institute (INDAP)	Grants	20,500,000
Recipient Government	Agricultural Development Institute (INDAP)	In-kind	700,000
Recipient Government	Office for Agrarian Research and Policies (ODEPA)	In-kind	270,021
Recipient Government	National Forestry Corporation (CONAF)	In-kind	500,000
NGO	Research Center of Man in the Desert (CIDHE)	In-kind	51,200
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	200,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>22,221,221</b>

### D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
FAO	GEFTF	Chile	BD	NA	3,046,347	289,403	3,333,750
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>					<b>3,046,347</b>	<b>289,403</b>	<b>3,333,750</b>

### E. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	15,778 hectares
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	hectares

3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO <sub>2e</sub> mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	metric tons
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>

**F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? NO**

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund) in Annex D.

**PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

**A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF**

*A.1. Project Description.*

A.1.1 Global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

No changes from PIF. Project design now includes more detailed assessments of the status of agrobiodiversity in the selected intervention areas. Please refer to section 1.2.1 *Threats to global environmental benefits* of the FAO Project Document for further details.

In addition, the analysis of the barriers that currently prevent the adequate conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity resources has been further developed. Three barriers have been identified and described, namely: 1) Insufficient conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, as well as the goods and services it provides, threatens local food and cultural heritage; 2) Producers face high limitations to access markets for the products and services generated by agrobiodiversity, and 3) Regional and local institutions that support producers have not mainstreamed agrobiodiversity into their policies and programs. Please see section 1.2.3 *Remaining barriers* of the FAO Project Document.

A.1.2 Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

Information on the baseline programs and projects has been updated and expanded based on the assessments undertaken during the full project preparation. Please see section 1.2.2 *Baseline initiatives* of the FAO Project Document for further details.

A.1.3 Alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project. [Incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, and [co-financing](#);

*Alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project:* No changes to the project's objectives, intentions or scope were made since the PIF stage. The project maintains its alignment with the GEF focal area strategies as stated in the PIF.

The project outcomes and outputs have been described in more detail. Slight changes have been incorporated for better organization and development of the intervention logic:

- Under Component 1 a new Output 1.1.5 *Formal and informal systems for the conservation of genetic resources / seeds of traditional varieties that have been conserved by farmer communities* has been added.
- Under Component 2, PIF Outcome 2.2 *Development assistance instruments (i.e. special credits, technical assistance, regional and local commercialization fairs, farmers label, etc.) for family farmers, community based producer organizations and indigenous groups are modified to include the incentives for the commercialization and valuation of agrobiodiversity products*, has been removed given that the modification of government instruments to include agrobiodiversity considerations and incentives will be undertaken under Component 3. The PIF outputs have been reorganized under Outcome 2.1 as follows: Output 2.1.1 remains the same, Output 2.2.2 has been renumbered as 2.1.2, and Outputs 2.2.1, 2.2.3 and 2.2.4 have been regrouped under the following Outputs: 2.1.3 *Strategies for business development based on culture to position products and services in the market and showcase the heritage that comes from the resources of the agrobiodiversity* and 2.1.4 *A strategy for the association of producers offering products and services provided by agrobiodiversity and based on cultural identity, to improve market access and value agrobiodiversity resources, and to generate new and more income for families based on their traditional activities*.
- Under Component 3, Output 3.1.2 now includes mainstreaming at national level along with the regional and local levels.

*Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, and co-financing:* Through the GEF's incremental support the project will support Chile's objective of integrating the GIAHS methodology and its principles of sustainable and cultural agriculture into public policies, including the creation of a NIAHS network through implementing the GIAHS approach for conserving the existing agrobiodiversity and its associated cultural heritage in two intervention areas (designated as macrozones) of the country. This will be undertaken through several approaches, namely: 1) promoting a dynamic conservation approach to maintain and promote the diversified agriculture of small-scale farmers in the selected intervention areas; 2) promoting a niche market approach to improve the conditions of producers so that they can better market their products and services; and 3) mainstreaming agrobiodiversity considerations into institutional planning, policies, and programs. These lines of action are not being adequately covered by the baseline activities and represent major barriers.

The GEF incremental financing for Component 1 will be used to improve the conservation and valorization of traditional varieties and practices, as well as the communities' vision of their rich culture and livelihoods; develop farmers' capacities in sustainable agriculture; local development with cultural identity; conservation and multiplication of heritage species important to the territories, heritage and ancestral knowledge. Financial support will be devoted to technical assistance to: (i) develop participatory management plans that include agricultural, forestry and animal biodiversity, with guidelines based on NIAHS, management, sustainable use and gender criteria; (ii) promote community seed banks to conserve animal and plant germplasm; and community protocols for animal diversity and procurement of basic equipment for seed banks; (iii) develop training for technicians, extension workers and producers on conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, and protection and stewardship of their agricultural heritage and associated traditional knowledge; (iv) developing a strategy for communication, coordination and exchange of experiences; (v) participatory development of an online information system on agrobiodiversity for NIAHS sites, traditional management practices, sustainable uses and and protection and stewardship of their agricultural heritage and associated traditional knowledge.

The incremental resources in Component 2 will address improving commercialization and market access for goods and

services provided by agrobiodiversity, thereby supporting family farmers to maintain and promote their productive and cultural practices at a scale that does not represent a threat to the conservation of agrobiodiversity. Funding will be directed to technical assistance for: i) systematizing methodologies for valuing goods and services with cultural importance; ii) proposing strategies for positioning products or services near roads or tourism circuits; iii) designing a logo that represents the territories and their product network; iv) designing an agrobiodiversity product catalogue; v) studying the nutritional attributes of products; vi) developing business plans; vii) supporting productive alliances and commercialization of products and services of high cultural importance; viii) promoting the participation of producers in marketing initiatives for products and services of cultural importance (local, communal, regional and national farmers' markets); ix) developing business plans for associations, organizations and cooperatives; and (x) strengthening at least one association of producers in each region.

In Component 3 the incremental resources will seek to ensure that national, regional and municipal plans and programs integrate the principles of conservation and sustainable management, productive guidelines and GIAHS approach for the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and traditional and cultural productive practices. The incremental GEF funding will be used to finance: i) developing and/or adapting instruments, protocols and methodologies for mainstreaming NIAHS criteria; ii) capacity building for mainstreaming of NIAHS criteria; iii) training courses for professionals and technicians; iv) establishing inter-institutional coordination mechanisms; and v) meetings for constructing and developing the NIAHS network.

The total amount of co-financing committed in the PIF has increased with the addition of new co-financiers. These resources will mainly be allocated to costs of staff assigned to project activities including salaries and travel costs; office premises and equipment in the intervention areas; investments under ongoing technical and financial assistance programs and research programs in support of producers; and dissemination of project results and lessons. Considering significant cash co-financing is being provided by the project's partners, the project will be able to use the GEF resources to address efforts in developing an enabling framework for conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, and protection and stewardship of the agricultural heritage and associated traditional knowledge, while at the same time delivering global environmental benefits. GEF resources will add on to investments already being made by the project partners and therefore the project can be deemed as entirely incremental.

For further details kindly refer to the FAO Project Document, Section 1.3 *The GEF Alternative* and Appendix 1 Results Framework.

#### A.1.4 Global environmental benefits (GEFTF)

Global environmental benefits have been assessed in more detail. The project will provide the following benefits: i) 15,778 hectares of landscapes managed according to the GIAHS criteria and involving 11,815 beneficiaries; ii) 10 traditional varieties and/or ecotypes identified and characterized in the Alto Andino macrozone and another 10 in the Cordillera Pehuenche macrozone; iii) Management plans for three productive systems<sup>5</sup> with a sustainable agriculture approach that includes sustainable use guidelines and ancestral and cultural management practices with a NIAHS and gender approach, including at least 10 practices that are used by territorial stakeholders and that integrate biodiversity considerations; iv) strengthened capacities of institutional stakeholders at the national, regional and local levels who will increase their knowledge of agrobiodiversity and will have tools to assess and use agricultural planning policies, programs and frameworks in the NIAHS sites thus leading to mainstreaming of the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity into policy and planning frameworks. This will enable reaching an additional 24,222 hectares of landscapes through upscaling of results and lessons. In addition, a number of benefits will be accrued at local, regional and national levels. Please refer to section 1.3.4 of the FAO Project Document for further information.

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<sup>5</sup> Two productive systems in Alto Andino: a) Production system with animal husbandry as the main source of subsistence (sheep, alpacas and llamas); b) Production system based on several crops as the main source of subsistence (commonly potato, maize, quinoa, oregano, alfalfa, carrot, garlic, fruits) cultivated on irrigated terraces. One productive system in Cordillera Pehuenche: large production system generally encompassing sheep, goats, cattle and, to a lesser extent, horses as the main productive activity, combined with the gathering of non-wood forest products and crops.

### A.1.5 Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up have been described in detail. Kindly refer to Section 4 *Sustainability of Results* of the FAO Project Document for further details on these aspects.

A.2. *Child Project?* If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

NA

A.3. *Stakeholders*. Elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement, particularly with regard to [civil society](#) and [indigenous people](#), is factored in the preparation and implementation of the project.

During the design phase, a consultation process was undertaken with the beneficiaries through field visits to obtain information, dialogue with the target groups and identify the realities of the five Regions (Arica Parinacota, Tarapacá, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, Biobío and Araucanía) that comprise the project's intervention areas. These visits were undertaken between December 2016 and April 2017 and comprised interviews with key informants (recognized leaders of the communities), visits to typical farms of the region and participatory workshops to socialize the proposal, receive inputs and for validation. Seven workshops were held in the five Regions and where possible additional workshops were carried out in the selected communities, with the participation of 335 people representing communities, associations, cooperatives and public and private institutions; 60% of which were producers, with an average participation of women of 43%<sup>6</sup>. In addition, a workshop was held in Santiago to finalize the project results framework.

Stakeholder participation will be a key aspect of project implementation. The project will promote participation in formal and informal spaces through: (i) access to information on the implementation of the project in a timely manner; (ii) project messages tailored to different audiences (e.g the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, valuation and recognition of cultural heritage, the potential contribution of markets to conservation and sustainable use); (iii) inter-institutional coordination and participation mechanisms; iv) time planning for meetings and trainings according to the working hours of women and men; (v) capacity-building activities to promote empowerment and ownership of the project by beneficiaries and stakeholders, and consequently the sustainability of project results. This will include training, participatory workshops involving the community, producers, artisans, tourism operators, technicians who work daily in the territory; motivational talks incorporating the community as relevant actors and using their own experience and transferring it to their peers, and visits to other experiences and exchanges to motivate the valorization of their own cultures, stimulate interest in their traditional crops and varieties, and search for solutions that allow the communities to solve their problems themselves without relying on external solutions.

As regards the indigenous population in the proposed intervention areas (around 50% of the population belongs to indigenous groups) the project will take into account the ethno-cultural characteristics of the indigenous groups with which it will work (namely Aymara, Quechuas and Atacameños in Alto Andino and Pehuenches in Cordillera Pehuenche) in the design of the interventions. To do this, the project will work with the organizational structures of the communities. The FAO standards 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 at the local level will be invited to participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation stages of the project. Participatory dialogue and coordination will be established with the communities to report, motivate, raise awareness and receive systematic feedback on the project. INDAP's extension programs contain relevant structures for participation and decision-making by communities and leaders, where analysis, follow-up and joint decision-making exercises have been carried out for several years now to assess the progress of the institution's programs in each territory. These spaces will be used during the implementation of the project. Likewise, the Local Coordination Committees that will be established through the project are conceived as the main space of governance and dialogue

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<sup>6</sup> Detailed information on the workshops, including lists of participants and results is contained in the report "Workshops in the project territories", available in the project file at the FAO Representation in Chile.

with the project users and specifically with the representatives of indigenous communities and groups of farmers in the project’s intervention areas. In this way, there will be sufficient spaces for coordination and dialogue to ensure high participation and governance with indigenous peoples.

A detailed stakeholder mapping was undertaken during the project preparation, including government institutions, private sector, civil society, and academia. Section 1.3.3 of the FAO Project Document includes detailed information on the stakeholders, including their roles and participation.

**A.4. Gender Considerations.** Elaborate on how gender considerations were mainstreamed into the project preparation, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of men and women.

During the development of the Full Size Project, the field assessments undertaken in each intervention site included meetings with community members where women participated. As part of the information gathering process, women were interviewed to identify their current level of participation in agrobiodiversity related activities (e.g. participation in activities alongside with men, activities exclusively carried out by women), current gender gaps, as well as potential activities of their interest that could be incorporated into the project strategy.

As a result, project design incorporates promoting the empowerment of women to improve their participation in planning and decision-making and to improve their productivity, incomes and livelihoods. The project will emphasize the participation of women based on the premise that ensuring their participation (and of their organizations) in the spaces generated by the project, will be contributing to their effective empowerment as social actors. The participation strategies mentioned in A.3 above will include women. The implementation of activities such as training will take into account the compatibility between training times and activities with household chores (such as child care, garden and animal maintenance, food preparation for the family and other chores). The activities promoting the exchange of experiences will incorporate beneficiary women so that they will have the opportunity of observing the successful experiences in production and marketing of agrobiodiversity products, by-products and services.

Project M&E activities will collect gender-disaggregated data, which may include, for example, the number of women benefiting from training and their degree of satisfaction in the methodology and quality of the training; number of women involved in project planning, consultation and validation of field interventions; number of women involved in the implementation of management plans and adopting sustainable management practices that participate in exchange of experiences; women-led initiatives benefiting from marketing improvement actions and market access for agrobiodiversity products and services; level of improvement of women's income and livelihood; women's organizations strengthened for associative marketing; level of acceptance of proposals and results of the project by women. Kindly refer to sub-section 1.2.2 *Areas of Intervention* for details on the findings regarding the role of women in the family economy of Alto Andino and Cordillera Pehuenche macrozones and sub-section 4.1 *Social Sustainability* for further information on gender mainstreaming and participation. The Results Framework in Appendix 1 of the FAO Project Document includes levels of expected participation in the project outcomes and outputs.

**A.5 Risk.** 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):

The project has been assessed as being of “Moderate Risk” in accordance with the FAO Social and Environmental Management Guidelines. The risks and mitigation measures identified in the PIF have been further assessed and described and are included in the table below. Please refer to Section 2 *Feasibility*, Appendix 4 *Risk Matrix* and Appendix 7 *Environmental and Social Screening Checklist* of the FAO Project Document for further information.

Risk	Probability of Occurrence	Mitigation Measures
<b>Institutional risk:</b> Insufficient or inadequate inter-institutional coordination at both the national and regional / local levels	Low	The project design includes coordination mechanisms (National Coordination Group, Regional and Local Committees) to strengthen coordination among the institutions in the intervention areas. These coordination mechanisms will bring together the key stakeholders at

<p>among the public agencies involved in project implementation.</p>		<p>different levels. The members of these mechanisms will be the object of awareness-raising and training activities, which will contribute to promote their willingness to collaborate and cooperate. They will also elaborate work plans where they will define among others, the roles and functions of the different stakeholders, formalize agreements and alliances for joint work and goals. The work plans may include information sharing as an activity to contribute to the construction of the proposed NIAHS network. Cooperation agreements with different ministries and their bodies will be promoted to explore synergies, take advantage of existing experiences and optimize the use of resources. The training activities will serve to promote the competencies, capacities and skills of the beneficiary producers (men and women) and to empower them. The project will also promote spaces for the participation of these beneficiaries in the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes of the project to promote ownership. Empowered social actors can put pressure and insist with the institutions to improve coordination in case this risk materializes.</p>
<p><b>Institutional risk:</b> Changes in institutional and organizational administration could affect the prioritization of development commitments or objectives and affect the appropriate continuity of project implementation</p>	<p>Medium-Low</p>	<p>The commitment of the current government is shared and recognized by all sectors, regardless of political affiliation. The project will sensitize and increase the knowledge of the key stakeholders involved and other groups, regarding the importance and relevance of the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity. Work will be undertaken with the MINAGRI institutions and other public institutions outside MINAGRI to mainstream agrobiodiversity considerations into their policies, plans and programs, and adapt programs that operate at the local level, thereby accepting and adopting these considerations, principles and objectives of conservation. Regional and local cooperation mechanisms will be strengthened, which will serve to support the continuity of the processes initiated in cases of institutional changes. Training of producers will help to ensure that, insofar as they are more knowledgeable and aware of the heritage of the agrobiodiversity and associated culture, they will support the continuity of the actions initiated with the main stakeholders in incorporating conservation and sustainable use. To the extent that the project is implemented successfully, it will help generate the interest of the new generations in continuing with their parents' activities, which will also contribute to sustainability.</p>
<p><b>Institutional risk:</b> Lack of interest of public officials of MINAGRI and other institutions to participate in activities for feeling that the project implies a greater work load</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>During the design phase, an assessment of the capacities of professionals, technicians and extensionists in the intervention areas was undertaken, including the collection of information on their needs and interests, which constitutes a step to generate interest in participating. The preliminary design of the trainings is based on the results of this analysis. The process of detailed design of the training during the implementation will take into account this risk and propose solutions for it. It will be important to raise awareness of the institutional authorities on the importance of training for the achievement of project results.</p>
<p><b>Social risk:</b> Little commitment shown by producers: • Preference for commercial varieties. Not interested in continuing traditional practices • Producers and organizations are not interested in promoting the commercialization of agrobiodiversity products and services</p>	<p>Medium-Low</p>	<p>Communities have been consulted during the preparation of the project and have demonstrated their interest and willingness to participate in the activities. The project provides for participation in all phases, through formal and informal ways. Training and communication strategies include actions (awareness raising, training, consultation and validation, communication materials) aimed at promoting participation and generating the interest of the beneficiaries. The exchange of experiences and lessons (field visits, exchanges of practices and knowledge, participation in fairs and other activities) will allow producers to increase their knowledge about successful experiences in agrobiodiversity that can contribute to generating and maintaining their</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Producers are overworked for the proposed products and activities</li> <li>• Small producers with lower levels of development are outside the proposed products</li> <li>• Insufficient capacity transfer to achieve sustainable results</li> <li>• Low ability to effectively manage a NIAHS</li> <li>• Vulnerability in relation to the market (lack of agribusiness capacities)</li> </ul>		<p>interest and involvement. The capacity assessment undertaken during design included the collection of information on the needs and interests of producers, which is a step to generate interest in participating. The detailed design will take into account aspects such as improving knowledge about agrobiodiversity, disseminating the advantages of business formalization, associative work, the implementation of strategies, product positioning and productive alliances, productive technical strengthening, among others to generate capacities in the producers.</p> <p>The project proposals will ensure gender mainstreaming, the incorporation of small producers with lower levels of development, as well as the incorporation of youths and the elderly to ensure participation, interest and empowerment. Local Coordination Committees will ensure the participation of local actors, as well as a bottom-up approach where the local demands and needs are communicated to the regional and national levels, which will contribute to their involvement and interest.</p>
<p><b>Social Risk:</b> Conflicts in working with indigenous communities</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Communities have been consulted during the preparation of the project and have demonstrated their interest and willingness to participate in the activities. The project provides for participation in all phases, through formal and informal ways. The project will work with the organizational structures of the communities, using the existing spaces for dialogue and joint work with the government. The FAO standard of 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 at the territorial level will be invited to participate in the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation stages of the project. Participatory dialogue and coordination will be established with the communities to report, motivate, raise awareness and receive systematic feedback on the project. The Local Coordination Committees will serve as a mechanism for dialogue with indigenous peoples. The project will take into account the ethno-cultural characteristics of the indigenous communities with which it will work (Aymara, Quechuas, Atacameños and Pehuenches) in the design of the interventions. The rescue of traditional and cultural knowledge and its application is a fundamental aspect of the project.</p>
<p><b>Social Risk:</b> Proposals to promote and develop products and services provided by agrobiodiversity generate mass tourism that dilutes the cultural and traditional richness of communities</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Proposals for activities under Component 2 take into account that the objective is not to gain access to the mass market, but rather a niche market that values products and services for their territorial and cultural origin. This will be taken into account during the detailed design of the interventions, including aspects such as: development of mechanisms for social control of tourism and its impacts on the territory and local communities, and raising awareness of visitors on environmental, cultural and social aspects. Trainings will help strengthen beneficiaries in sustainable community tourism. Component 3 will support the municipalities to mainstream considerations on agrobiodiversity and culture and tradition in their Tourism Development Plans taking into account the afore-mentioned and other issues that may be necessary to that effect.</p>
<p><b>Climatic risks:</b> Possibility of occurrence of extreme events (El Niño) and natural disasters (earthquakes, climate variability and others) throughout the development of the project, involving significant changes in the natural baseline conditions of the project</p>	<p>Medium-Low</p>	<p>The Third National Communication on Climate Change (2016) identifies the agricultural, livestock and forestry sector of Chile as one of the most vulnerable to the expected impacts of climate change. Chile is already suffering from an important national level drought since 2010. The expected rising temperatures and decreasing rainfall, as well as the alteration in the frequency of extreme hydrometeorological events as a result of climate change would result in increasing aridization and would impact over most of the agricultural</p>

<p>regions of the country from North to South. The current agro-climatic zones would shift towards the South, especially in regards to fruticulture and forestry with less water available for irrigation. Irrigation agriculture would be affected by rising temperatures while rainfed agriculture by both rising temperatures and decreasing rainfall, especially in the North and Center of the country.</p> <p>The project will promote the sustainable management of productive systems through management plans and guidelines for sustainable use. The process of identification, characterization and validation of management practices to be included in the plans will take into account the effects of climate change (those observed nowadays and those expected). The adoption of practices that favor the adequate management of soils and waters in productive systems and sustainable forest management will serve to minimize the impacts of extreme climatic events. The training will take into account the issue of vulnerability and the expected effects of climate change on the selected macrozones. The conservation of the genetic resources associated with cultivated varieties and wild varieties related to the cultivated plants will contribute to their resilience, reliability and adaptability, thus ensuring food security and adaptation to climate change, natural disasters and environmental changes.</p>
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*A.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.

#### A.6.1 Project implementation and management arrangements

The project will be executed under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile (MINAGRI), through the Office of Agrarian Research and Policies (ODEPA) and the Agricultural Development Institute (INDAP). MINAGRI is the executing partner of the project and will be responsible for ensuring overall coordination of project implementation, as well as coordination and collaboration with the participating institutions of the project, local community organizations and other entities participating in the project. The project will be managed through the following structures:

##### *National Level*

The **National Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will be comprised by the National Directors of ODEPA and INDAP, the FAO Representative in Chile and the GEF Operational Focal Point. Its main responsibilities include: (i) To provide strategic definitions for project implementation; ii) Resolve conflicts related to the project and its proper execution; iii) Propose to the Minister of Agriculture a candidate for Project National Director; iii) Supervise and support the Project Coordination Team for the correct implementation of the Project's components; iv) Coordinate and manage the co-financing contributions agreed by each project co-financier, as well as other sources of financing that coincide with the objectives of the Project; v) Review and agree on the project's strategy and methodology proposed by the Project Coordination Team, as well as the changes and adjustments that may be necessary during implementation; vi) Convene and organize meetings with the different national, regional and local stakeholders; (vii) Encourage the establishment of agreements and other forms of collaboration with national and international organizations; (viii) Endorse work plans, annual budgets and progress reports prepared by FAO with the assistance of the Project Coordination Team. All PSC decisions will be adopted through consensus. The PSC will meet in regular sessions at least once a year; however, if its members consider it necessary, it may convene extraordinary meetings.

The **Project National Director (PND)** will be an ODEPA official designated by the Minister of Agriculture. The PND will have the following responsibilities: i) To represent the Government in the instances related to the Project; ii) Relationship with FAO as GEF Implementing Agency; iii) Convening and coordinating the PSC and the Project Management Committee; iv) To ensure the correct implementation of the strategies and objectives defined by the PSC; v) To ensure the correct technical and administrative implementation of the project, through monitoring and evaluation

of its work plans, in close coordination with the Project National Coordinator; vi) Communicating the decisions and agreements adopted by both the PSC and the Project Management Committee to the Regional Agriculture Secretariats; and vii) Requesting the timely disbursement of GEF resources.

The **Project Management Committee (PMC)** will be comprised by the PND, representatives of ODEPA, INDAP and FAO, and the Project National Coordinator. ODEPA will head this committee through the NPD and will be represented by its GIAHS technical supervisor. INDAP will participate in its role as the project's National Operations and Implementation Coordinator at the national and regional levels. FAO acts as the Implementing Agency for the project. The main functions of the PMC are: i) To manage the technical and administrative execution of the project; ii) Undertake the monitoring and evaluation of the Project's work plan at the national, regional and local levels; iii) Evaluate and adjust the work plan and its implementation when appropriate; iv) Coordinate, at national level, the participation of project-related public and private institutions; v) To guide, support and supervise the coordination of operations of INDAP; vi) Support the implementation and proper functioning of the institutional organization at regional and local levels; viii) Exceptionally, the PMC shall guide, support and supervise actions related to the development of the project that are not within the scope of INDAP's institutional activities.

INDAP will undertake the role of **National Operational and Project Implementation Coordination** with the following responsibilities: i) Operational coordination of the project's work plan and of the agreements reached by the PSC and the PMC that have an operational implication; ii) Coordination and operationalization of the Project's work plan in the regions and territories, in coordination with MINAGRI's Regional Secretariat of Agriculture (SEREMI) and the Project Team; iii) Coordination and support to the implementation of initiatives by other MINAGRI institutions or institutions outside MINAGRI in the regions and territories involved; iv) Collaboration to develop an adequate working environment between different participating institutions in the implementation of activities in the territories. To better undertake its role, INDAP will designate a National NIAHS Responsible.

A **Project Coordination Team (PCT)** funded by the GEF will be established. The main role of the PCT, following the guidance of the PSC and the PMC is to ensure coordination and implementation of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans. It will comprise a National Coordinator, two Macrozonal Coordinators, a Capacity Development Officer, a Technical-Administrative Assistant and a part-time M&E Expert. The PCT reports to the PMC through the PND. The PCT will be established within INDAP. The National Project Coordinator will be in charge of day-to-day management and technical supervision of the project, including, among others: i) coordinating and closely supervising the implementation of project activities; ii) day-to-day project management; iii) coordinating with related initiatives; iv) ensuring collaboration between the participating national, state and local institutions and organizations; v) follow-up on project progress and ensure the timely delivery of inputs and outputs; vi) implementing and managing the project M&E plan; vi) organizing annual project workshops and meetings to monitor project progress and preparing the annual work plans and budgets; vii) preparing the Project Progress Reports; viii) supporting the preparation of Project Implementation Reports; and ix) supporting the organization of mid-term and final evaluations.

### *Regional Level*

**Regional Committees (RCs)** will be established in each of the five regions involved in the implementation of the Project. They will comprise the SEREMI, the Regional Director of INDAP, other MINAGRI institutions, other public and private institutions linked to the project and present in the territories. Its main responsibilities are to: i) Manage the technical execution and administration of the regional component of the project; ii) Undertake the monitoring and evaluation of the project work plan in the Region; iii) Support the coordination at the regional and local levels of public and private institutions related to the project; iv) Develop a regional work agenda to coordinate public and private initiatives on the development of the project in the territories; v) To guide, support and supervise the activities of the Macrozonal Coordinators and INDAP; vi) Exceptionally, guide, support and monitor actions relevant to the development of the project that are not within the scope of INDAP's institutional activities; vii) Support the implementation and proper functioning of public-private coordination bodies at the local level; viii) Report project progress to the Project National Director through the SEREMI.

The **Regional Secretariats of Agriculture (SEREMI)** in each region will have the following roles: i) To establish, convene and coordinate the Regional Committee; ii) Develop a regional implementation agenda of the GEF Project, jointly with the Regional Committee; iii) Conduct the development of the global guidelines, strategies and actions for

the project in each region; iv) Ensure proper implementation of the project at the regional and local levels, based on both the guidelines defined in the project and the decisions and agreements of the PSC and the PMC; v) Support and supervise the operational and implementing coordination actions carried out by INDAP and the Project's Macrozonal Coordinator; vi) Support the implementation of the institutional organization and coordination bodies at the local level; vii) Report project progress in the different communities to the Project National Director.

INDAP will have the role of **Regional Operational and Project Implementation Coordination** with the following functions: i) Operational coordination and implementation at regional and local levels for the proper development of the GEF Project and its work plan in the areas of intervention; ii) Coordination and support to the implementation of initiatives by other MINAGRI institutions or institutions outside MINAGRI in the regions and territories involved; iii) Support the establishment and operation of the Local Coordination Committees, jointly with the Municipality and in coordination with the SEREMI of Agriculture. To undertake these tasks INDAP will establish a Regional NIAHS Coordination within INDAP and NIAHS Coordinators for the communities involved.

#### *Local Level*

**Local Coordination Committees** will be established in the communities involved in the implementation of the Project. They will comprise the key local stakeholders that have a direct relationship with the execution of the project in the territory. The committee will act as the guiding and validating body for implementation of activities in the territory.. The committee will ideally be made up by a maximum of 10-12 individuals to facilitate its operation and ensure decisions are taken quickly and effectively. This committee will be coordinated by the local INDAP jointly with the Municipality. The Municipality will convene the identified stakeholders for establishment of the committee. Main responsibilities include: i) Analyzing and validating proposed activities within in its community / territory; ii) Elaborating an activity plan for the territory within the framework of the Project's annual work plans; iii) Establishing a portfolio of priority projects and initiatives to be undertaken by the Committee for the development of the NIAHS beyond the scope of the project; iv) Receiving, analyzing and resolving reports regarding social control undertaken by producers or by the INDAP's Territorial Coordination Roundtables; v) Ensuring the timely and correct implementation of the project at the local level according to the local priorities and needs and within the framework of the Project's work plans.

Kindly refer to Section 3 "Implementation and Management Arrangements" of the FAO Project Document for detailed information on the project's implementation and management arrangements.

#### A.6.2 Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives

FAO and the executing partners will work with executing agencies of other programmes and projects in order to identify opportunities and mechanisms to facilitate synergies with other relevant projects supported by the GEF, as well as projects supported by other donors. This collaboration will be undertaken through: (i) informal communications between GEF agencies and executing partners of other programmes and projects; (ii) exchange of information and materials of other projects.

The project will develop collaboration mechanisms with the following GEF initiatives:

1) "**Integrated National Monitoring and Evaluation System for Forest Ecosystems to support SFM policies, regulations and practices, incorporating REDD+ and biodiversity conservation into forest ecosystems**" GEF / FAO #4968: This ongoing project aims to develop and implement an Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System for carbon stocks and biodiversity in forest ecosystems, supporting the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory and the design of SFM policies, regulations and practices incorporating REDD+ and conservation of biodiversity in forest ecosystems. Both projects will be coordinated in areas where forest products can be obtained. SIMEF will be able to provide valuable information on forestry, non-timber products and other issues, which can help to plan interventions.

2) "**Sustainable Land Management**" GEF / World Bank #4104: This ongoing project aims to promote incentives to contribute to sustainable land management practices and to address land degradation, conserve biodiversity, and protect and increase carbon stocks. Both projects will coordinate interventions in those degraded areas selected by this project

that coincide with the areas of intervention of the proposed NIAHS project. In the Arica and Parinacota Region an SLM Project Committee has been set up, therefore the possibility that this committee also act as Regional Committee of the NIAHS Network will be verified. If this is not possible, both committees will undertake a constant coordination to ensure complementarity of interventions.

3) **“Supporting Civil Society and Community Initiatives to Generate Global Environmental Benefits Using Grants and Microloans in the Mediterranean Ecoregion of Chile”** GEF / UNDP #4939 aims to install a participatory process that promotes the sustainable use of land and services of the ecosystem by the communities in the Mediterranean Ecoregion involving community organizations and other relevant stakeholders at the territorial level in the implementation of projects that will address local development problems. One of the territories where this project is implemented is the community of Lonquimay in the Cordillera Pehuenche macrozone, therefore constant coordination will be undertaken to ensure complementarity of actions in interventions related to sustainable management of natural resources, forest management and rehabilitation of degraded soils.

4) At the global level, the project will coordinate with the various GIAHS initiatives managed by FAO, some of which will be proposed to the GEF for funding, including projects in Peru and the Philippines.

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

*A.7 Benefits.* Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund)?

The direct beneficiaries of the project are 3,938 rural families, or 11,815 people comprising small farmers (women and men, and taking into account youths and the elderly), and indigenous communities that produce and / or market products, by-products, processed foods and services from agrobiodiversity (including agricultural production, livestock, gastronomy, tourism and handicrafts that are generated in the intervention areas). Through the implementation of the GIAHS approach the project will deliver local and regional benefits in terms of improved livelihoods, cultural reaffirmation and environmental sustainability.

Project support will enable the beneficiaries to: implement sustainable agricultural practices; preserve their productive practices, traditional knowledge and cultural heritage; implement dynamic conservation of traditional varieties and animal breeds through participatory processes; promote and improve their productive systems; and maintain critical functions of the ecosystem in the productive landscape. Furthermore, through project support the beneficiaries will improve their commercialization and market access for agrobiodiversity products and services. This will increase the value of production with identity of goods and services, thus contributing to diversification, creating new sources of income and better livelihoods and social benefits. Communities will be empowered through the recognition of cultural and traditional knowledge associated with agrobiodiversity and cultural and environmental heritage, thereby contributing to the preservation of both agricultural products and non-agricultural products (i.e. crafts) that are also a reflection of the local cultural heritage and identity of the beneficiary communities. In addition, the proposed measures will help maintain and improve food security through diversification and supply of products and increase in incomes, as the population will improve their conditions for physical, social and economic access to safe and nutritious food based on the availability of products originating from agrobiodiversity to meet their nutritional requirements and food preferences. All this will help strengthen the rights of farmers and indigenous communities.

*A.8 Knowledge Management.* Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

Knowledge management is an integral part of project design seeking to enable institutional memory, promote learning and continuous improvement, generate documents for upscaling of lessons and experiences and visibility strategies for capacity development and advocacy. Several strategies in this sense have been incorporated in project design:

- 1) The management plans to be developed for productive systems will systematize traditional practices and knowledge, therefore serving as means for conserving and disseminating such practices and knowledge among farmers.
- 2) The project will support the establishment of a NIAHS stakeholder network with relevant stakeholder groups, including technical counterparts, farmers, community-based producer organizations and indigenous groups to exchange management experiences and lesson learned in the implementation of traditional productive practices, cultural knowledge associated to agrobiodiversity and the implementation of GIAHS-based approaches for their conservation. The network will serve the key objective of disseminating and helping to upscale experiences, lessons and knowledge among the different users.
- 3) An online information system on national agrobiodiversity, traditional management practices, sustainable uses and associated cultural heritage will be established within MINAGRI and updated on a regular basis and will be available for public access.
- 4) The training methodology will include a “learning by doing” approach based on farmer field schools and extension methods developed and widely tested and validated by FAO. A key strategy will be to incorporate farmer leaders as part of the training teams to help deliver their experience and knowledge to their peers as a way to encourage them to be drivers of their own change, to maintain their culture, cosmovision and ways of seeing agriculture.
- 5) A project website will be established linked with MINAGRI’s institutional website to continually share project-specific experiences, highlight results and progress and facilitate replication processes during the lifetime of the project and beyond.
- 6) Best practices and lessons learned will be discussed in workshops on a yearly basis (beginning in project year 2) with the participation of representatives of the project’s macrozones, the scientific and academic sector, public services, FAO and other relevant stakeholders. The best practices and lessons learned, including success stories and failures will be published, uploaded to project-related Internet sites, and distributed to government representatives and local partners.
- 7) The experiences and lessons generated by the project will be disseminated within the framework of the FAO Global GIAHS Initiative, so that they may eventually be replicated in other regions where GIAHS sites exist.

In addition, the project will maintain working relations with the government baseline programs and ongoing GEF projects to exchange information and lessons through meetings, participation in planning workshops and trainings, among others.

## **B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:**

*B.1 Consistency with National Priorities.* Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.:

The project is consistent with the current policy framework of the Republic of Chile and the policies currently under development related to the sustainable development of the agricultural sector. The project is aligned with the Government's **Agricultural Policy** which prioritizes: (i) Reducing inequality: strengthening and expanding the development instruments for family agriculture, taking into account different cultures, ethnicities and traditions, and public-private participation to reduce inequality; ii) Promoting the quality and the productive differentiation as central axis for developing competitiveness and delivering added value; and (iii) Emphasizing the access of producers to a variety of instruments and incentives for their production while promoting environmentally, socially and economically sustainable agriculture.

The project is aligned with INDAP's **2014-2018 Strategic Guidelines**, which mission is to contribute to sustainable economic development and to the enhancement of Family Agriculture and its organizations, through promoting the

strengthening of human, social, productive, natural and cultural development of men, women, youths and indigenous peoples in the territories. Its specific objectives seek to facilitate access to: i) a system of extension and support to innovation to improve their skills and abilities to develop agricultural and rural enterprises, considering the opportunities and restrictions highlighted by markets, territories and the environment; ii) financing programs to promote the diversity of economic, individual and associative enterprises; (iii) local, regional, national and international markets, promoting traditional and differentiated products of high quality and seeking to connect producers and final consumers; iv) strengthening of organizational development to contribute to the development of productive activities and integration into markets, and v) development and strengthening of social capital.

The project is also in line with the principles of the **National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change**, in particular: 1) Prioritization of adaptation measures that consider the most vulnerable people, localities and infrastructure; 2) Use of available scientific knowledge and improved knowledge of the effects of climate change; 3) Generation of alliances among all sectors and territorial administrative levels; 4) Promoting citizen participation in adapting to climate change and disseminating information to society; and 5) Simplicity and cost effectiveness in the design and implementation of adaptation measures. Likewise, it is in line with the **Biodiversity Adaptation Plan to Climate Change**, and in particular with its specific objectives: i) Research on biodiversity and capacity building in management, information and environmental awareness, at national, regional and local level; ii) Promotion of sustainable productive practices for adaptation to climate change in biodiversity and maintenance of ecosystem services, and iii) Consideration of biodiversity objectives in territorial planning instruments as a mechanism for adaptation to climate change; and with the **National Climate Change Action Plan for the Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry Sector**, which contains five guidelines: i) Improve the competitiveness of agriculture; (ii) Promotion of research and innovation; iii) Promote economic, social and environmental sustainability; (iv) Transparency and market access; and v) Modernization of the Ministry of Agriculture and its services.

The project is consistent with the **2016-2018 Work Plan on Genetic Resources** for traditional varieties; protection and enhancement of the agro-food and cultural heritage, developed by the Agrarian Innovation Foundation through its instruments to support innovation, research and development strategies in the agri-food sector; the MINAGRI services for access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing; and ODEPA and INDAP through the GIAHS and NIAHS sites.

The project is in line with the **National Biodiversity Strategy** and its strategic lines: i) Ensure the conservation and restoration of ecosystems to reduce biodiversity loss; ii) Ensure the preservation of species and genetic heritage iii) Promote sustainable production practices, iv) Strengthen inter-institutional and intersectoral coordination for the integrated management of biodiversity; v) Establish formal and non-formal mechanisms to ensure the management of biodiversity; (vi) Strengthen environmental education, public awareness and access to biodiversity information; (vii) Strengthen and coordinate research on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and viii) Consolidate mechanisms for financing biodiversity conservation. The **Fifth National Biodiversity Report of Chile** reported on the work developed at the GIAHS site of the Chiloé Archipelago as well as on the national actions undertaken for ex situ conservation of plant genetic resources.

### C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN:

Monitoring and evaluation activities will follow FAO and GEF monitoring and evaluation policies and guidelines. The table below summarizes the project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. For further details please see the FAO Project Document, sections 3.5 and 3.6.

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budget
Inception Workshop	NPC; FAO-CHI (with support of LTO, and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit)	Within two months of project start up	USD 8,000 (national workshop and 2 workshops in macrozones)
Project Inception Report	NPC, M&E Specialist and FAO-CHI, approved by LTO, BH and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	Immediately after the workshop	-

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budget
Monitoring of project achievement of outcomes and outputs (annual project review workshops)	NPC, Project partners, local organizations	Continuously	USD 60,885 (Time of the NPC and personnel of the PCT; Expert in M&E for 6 months to develop the M&E System; participatory workshops to review progress)
Supervision visits and rating of progress in PPRs and PIRs	NPC; FAO (FAO-CHI, LTO) FAO-GEF Coordination Unit) puede may participate if necessary	Annual or as required	FAO visits will be financed through GEF agency fee. USD 1,759 (Project Coordination visits will be funded by the project travel budget).
Project Progress Reports (PPR)	NPC, with contributions of Project partners and other participating institutions	Six-monthly	USD 4,000 (Time of the CNP and UCP personnel)
Project Implementation Review report (PIR)	Drafted by the NPC under LTO and BH supervisión. Approved and submitted to GEF by FAO-GEF Coordinating Unit.	Annual	FAO staff time financed through GEF agency fee. USD 4,000 (Time of NPC and PCT staff covered by project budget)
Co-financing Reports	NPC with inputs from other cofinanciers	Annual	USD 1,500 (Time of NPC and PCT staff)
Technical reports	NPC and FAO (LTO, FAO-CHI)	As appropriate	-
Mid-term Review	FAO-CHI, External Consultant, FAO Office for Evaluation in consultation with the project team including the GEF Coordination Unit and other partners	At mid-point of project implementation	USD 40,000 (includes external consultant's fees, PCT staff time, field trips)
Final evaluation	FAO-CHI, External Consultant, FAO Office for Evaluation in consultation with the project team including the GEF Coordination Unit and other partners	At the end of project implementation	USD 40,000 (includes external consultant's fees, PCT staff time, field trips). In addition the agency fee will pay for expenditures of FAO staff time and travel
Terminal Report	NPC; FAO (FAO-CHI, LTO, FAO-GEF Coordinating Unit, TSCR report Unit)	At least two months before the end date of the Execution Agreement	USD 6,550
Publications of best practices and lessons learned	NPC; FAO-CHI, LTO, FAO-GEF Coordinating Unit	Annual	USD 41,652 (Time of the PCT staff and design, layout and publication of reports and other information materials)
<b>Total Budget</b>			<b>USD 208,346</b>

**PART III: CERTIFICATION BY GEF PARTNER AGENCY(IES)**

**A. GEF Agency(ies) certification**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies<sup>7</sup> and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

<b>Agency Coordinator, Agency Name</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date (MM/dd/yyyy)</b>	<b>Project Contact Person</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Email Address</b>
Daniel Gustafson Deputy Director- General (Programmes) and Officer-in-Charge, TCI, Investment Centre Division, FAO Rome		11 October 2017	Hivy Ortiz	+56 2 29232137	<a href="mailto:Hivy.OrtizChour@fao.org">Hivy.OrtizChour@fao.org</a>
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<sup>7</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCE, and SCCF

**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).

Please see Appendix 1 of the FAO-GEF Project Document

**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).

**Responses to Council Comments**

Council comments	FAO response
<p><b>JAPAN:</b></p> <p>9068 Establish a Network of National Important Agricultural Heritage Sites (NIHAS) This project promotes the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and Aichi Biodiversity targets (especially Target 7-sustainable Agriculture, 13-genetic biodiversity, 18-participation of indigenous and local communities).</p> <p>Moreover, under this convention (CBD, The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) has taken a global approach by seeking to conserve human-influenced natural environments, such as farmlands and secondary forests. Japan recommends to effectively use the accumulated knowledge, experience and networks from those preceding projects.</p> <p>Regarding component 2, it is very important to establish a market-based approach such as adding value for agro-biodiversity conservation to products, utilizing landscapes and networks for eco-tourism, and establishing effective branding. Considering unique and sustainable approach with active participation and engagement of local communities are needed.</p>	<p>FAO thanks Japan’s comments and suggestions. The lessons learned from the GIAHS Chiloe Program<sup>8</sup> the accumulated knowledge, experience and existing networks generated by GIAHS projects in other countries, as well as the international experiences such as those fostered by the CBD and the Satoyama Initiative will be taken into account during project implementation. The National Project Coordinator will work with the partner institutions to identify international experiences and lessons and incorporate them to the project and its activities.</p> <p>We fully agree with the need to establish a market-based approach within Component 2. In fact, one of three axes on which the project’s intervention strategy relies is promoting a market-based approach to improve the producers’ capacities and conditions to better market their products and services. This will be undertaken through creation and/or strengthening of marketing channels at a scale that generates benefits for the communities while conserving the resources and avoiding their deterioration. The project will provide the producers with tools to promote their products and services and placing them in the market, including formalization of producers and producers’ associations, marketing strategies for products and services, a territorial brand to differentiate products and services originating in the intervention areas, strategic partnerships, and training in marketing and business management. In the medium term and in the measure that the markets improve, these actions will translate into the generation of additional and diversified incomes for the families involved, coming from the greater value given to products that are representative of agrobiodiversity and the interest of new generations in participating in conserving their heritage. With the improvement of marketing and access to markets the value of their production of goods and services with identity will increase. In this manner producers will diversify and increase their incomes and this will contribute to conserve both agricultural products representative of agrobiodiversity as well as non-agricultural products that are equally a reflection of the local cultural heritage and identity of the beneficiary communities (crafts, looms and gastronomy, among others), since the markets will start to value these resources and will be willing to pay a price to acquire such products or services. Kindly refer to Sections 1.3.1 <i>Project Strategy</i> and 1.3.2 <i>Objectives, outcomes and outputs</i> – Component 2 of the FAO Project Document for further details.</p>
<p><b>UNITED STATES:</b></p> <p>17. Chile: Establish a Network of National Important Agricultural Heritage Sites</p> <p>The United States welcomes this proposed</p>	<p>FAO thanks the suggestions made by the United States. The STAP’s recommendations have been taken into account during the PPG. The responses on the actions taken are included in the table below.</p> <p><i>Measures to sustain biodiversity.</i> The project’s intervention strategy relies on three fundamental and inter-related axes which underpin the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in the project’s selected intervention areas,</p>

<sup>8</sup> National component of the Global GEF/FAO Project “Conservation and Adaptive Management of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems” #2127 implemented in 2008-2014.

Council comments	FAO response
<p>project. As the proposal is further developed, we request that FAO reflects on the recommendations made by the STAP, and strengthens the discussion of mitigation measures to sustain biodiversity as well as the methods that will be used to determine success of stakeholder engagement.</p>	<p>and will contribute to their sustainability and upscaling. The proposed measures to this effect are described in detail in Section 1.3 <i>The GEF Alternative</i> of the FAO Project Document. The first of these axes (Component 1) will promote a dynamic conservation approach to maintain and promote a diversified and biodiverse agriculture of the small farmers of the intervention areas, integrating multiple productions as a single productive and life system. The project will jointly work with farmers to define the productive systems considering the balance provided by diversity and shifting toward sustainable agriculture as a means of production, and promoting a dynamic conservation where the communities value and maintain their traditional varieties and continue selecting them year after year so they do not lose their characteristics and improving them to fulfill their needs.</p> <p>The second axis (Component 2) will foster a market-based approach to improve the producers' conditions to better market their products and services. This will be undertaken through creation and/or strengthening of marketing channels at a scale that generates benefits for the communities while conserving the resources and avoiding their deterioration. With the improvement of marketing and access to markets the value of their production of goods and services with identity will increase. In this manner producers will diversify and increase their incomes and this will contribute to conserve both agricultural and non-agricultural products (crafts, looms and gastronomy, among others), since the markets will start to value these resources and will be willing to pay a price to acquire such products or services.</p> <p>Finally, the third axis (Component 3) will target systemic interventions to improve governance and strengthening the capacities for conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity. It will raise awareness among institutional stakeholders; mainstream conservation, sustainable use and management of agrobiodiversity in planning instruments, policies and programs; and will establish inter-institutional coordination mechanisms to promote trust-building and cooperation among the concerned stakeholders and optimize the use of resources addressing agrobiodiversity, ensure the sustainability of project results and set the foundations for a National NIAHS Network, hence upscaling results, experiences and lessons to the new sites that will be added to the network in the future.</p> <p><i>Stakeholder participation.</i> Participation will be a key aspect of the intervention strategy. The project will promote participation in formal and informal spaces through: i) access to information on project implementation in a timely manner; ii) project messages adapted to the different audiences (i.e the importance of conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, the value and recognition of cultural heritage, the potential contribution of markets to conservation and sustainable use); iii) inter-institutional and coordination mechanisms; iv) planning of meetings and trainings in accordance to the work schedules of men and women; v) capacity building activities for empowerment, ownership and sustainability of the project by beneficiaries and stakeholders. This will include trainings; participatory workshops involving the community, producers, artisans, tourism operators, field technicians; motivational talks incorporating the community as relevant stakeholders using their own experiences and transferring them to their peers; field visits and exchanges to encourage the appreciation of their own cultures, interest in their traditional crops and varieties, as well as the search for solutions to solve their problems by themselves without depending on external solutions.</p> <p>Special attention will be paid to participation of women, as well as youths and the elderly. This will be encouraged through workshops and consultation and validation processes. Timing of activities such as training will take into account the time and schedule dedicated to household chores (i.e caring of children, garden and animal keeping, preparation of meals and other chores). Data will be gender-disaggregated to monitor differentiated impacts, and</p>

Council comments	FAO response
	<p>women will be involved and represented in all project activities.</p> <p>Special attention will also be given to participation of indigenous peoples (approximately 50% of the total population of the intervention areas). The project will work with the organizational structures of the communities, using the existing spaces for dialogue. The FAO standards for joint work with indigenous peoples will be applied, including free, prior and informed consent. The extension programs of INDAP contain participation and decision making structures for communities and leaders, and there is plenty of accumulated experience in undertaking joint analysis, follow-up and decision making exercises within the framework of the institution’s field programs. These spaces will be used to maintain dialogue and coordination with the communities to report, motivate, increase awareness and receive feedback on the project.</p> <p>Moreover, Local Coordination Committees will be established in the municipalities involved in the project. These committees are conceived as the main space for governance and dialogue with the project users. In this manner sufficient dialogue and coordination spaces will be secured to ensure a high stakeholder participation.</p>

### Responses to STAP Comments

STAP comments	FAO response
<p>STAP welcomes this project submitted by FAO. This is a well-designed project that aims to conserve agro- biodiversity by assisting and conserving local small scale livelihoods. The project builds on existing and past GEF funded activities in this area. It also represents strong integration of grassroots participation and scientific facilitators.</p>	
<p>The analyses of barriers to project success are well considered, although much of this analysis appears to be based on the useful but relatively dated work of Cubillos and Leon (1995). The project developers are encouraged to use additional and recent literature.</p>	<p>The problem analysis is now based primarily on the inputs received from the participants of the consultation workshops undertaken during the PPG<sup>9</sup> and has been supplemented with additional and recent literature. Kindly refer to sub-section 1.2.1 <i>Threats to global environmental benefits</i> of the FAO Project Document.</p>
<p>The project components represent a powerful strategy for approaching a challenging problem – the competitiveness of small, local farms and the agro-biodiversity species they use. STAP recommends for the outcomes to be documented even more thoroughly than proposed as it provides an important</p>	<p>The Project outcomes, with their respective outputs and activities are described in detail in sub-section 1.3.2 <i>Objectives, outcomes and outputs</i> in accordance with STAP’s suggestion.</p> <p>The intervention strategy includes several measures to promote and ensure a bottom-up approach. Throughout the project stakeholder participation (individuals and organizations) will be promoted in formal and informal spaces through: i) access to information on project implementation in a timely manner; ii) project messages</p>

<sup>9</sup> Detailed information on the consultation process, including lists of participants and results is contained in the Report “Workshops undertaken in the project’s territories”, available in the project file at the FAO Representation in Chile.

STAP comments	FAO response
<p>global example, relying on a bottom-up approach with committed individuals and organizations.</p>	<p>adapted to the different audiences (i.e. the importance of conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, the value and recognition of cultural heritage, the potential contribution of markets to conservation and sustainable use); iii) inter-institutional and coordination mechanisms; iv) planning of meetings and trainings in accordance to the work schedules of men and women; v) capacity building activities for empowerment, ownership and sustainability of the project by beneficiaries and stakeholders.</p> <p>This will include trainings; participatory workshops involving the community, producers, artisans, tourism operators, field technicians; motivational talks incorporating the community as relevant stakeholders using their own experiences and transferring them to their peers; field visits and exchanges to encourage the appreciation of their own cultures, interest in their traditional crops and varieties, as well as the search for solutions to solve their problems by themselves without depending on external solutions.</p> <p>Regarding field work with farmers, the project will coordinate with field technicians who work daily with the farmers to identify and involve farmer leaders. These farmer leaders will work with the field technicians to encourage the involvement of farmers in project activities and promote an agro-biodiverse agriculture among their fellow farmers. They will also be involved in the training teams providing training to their peers as a way of motivating the community to be the agents of their own change, preserve their culture, cosmovision and ways of seeing agriculture.</p> <p>The Local Coordination Committees to be established will undertake several responsibilities that will contribute to ensure a bottom-up approach, among them: i) to analyze and validate project proposals within their communes / territories; ii) elaborate a plan of activities for the territory within the framework of the projects annual work plan; iii) identify a portfolio of priority projects and initiatives to be developed by the committee for the development of the NIAHS beyond the scope of the project; iv) receive, assess and resolve reports regarding social control undertaken by the farmers or by INDAP's Territorial Coordination Roundtable; and v) ensure the timely and correct implementation of the project at local level in accordance with the local priorities and needs and within the framework of the project's work plan.</p> <p>The organizations that will be involved in the project will be selected by the Local Coordination Committees based on their knowledge they have of such organizations at local level to ensure their commitment with the project.</p>
<p>Additionally, the feasibility of the approaches that tip the economics towards agro-biodiversity (e.g. special credits, technical assistance, labelling, etc. â€ para 52) may need to be researched more in the project design, but perhaps Chile is at the cutting edge of developing these approaches and should simply develop them adaptively.</p>	<p>A key barrier identified is that producers face high limitations to commercialize products and services from agrobiodiversity. The assessments undertaken during the PPG allowed for an in-depth analysis of this barrier, which in turn served to identify three means necessary to achieve barrier removal. Firstly, the existence of markets for certain products of high heritage value. Secondly, the offer must comply with the expectations of the demand in terms of quality and quantity of production; and thirdly, presence of good commercialization channels so that the communities will be able to sell their products. Based on these findings Component 2 includes the following approaches, which are considered the most viable for removing the barrier: i) improving the offer of products and services in terms of quality and quantity for a niche market that is not a mass market to avoid the generating a large and invasive demand that could threaten the cultural and traditional richness of the communities; ii) valuing the goods and services provided by agrobiodiversity in terms of their socio-economic contribution, including the benefits they provide to rural livelihoods, to increase the knowledge of the</p>

STAP comments	FAO response
	<p>importance of conserving the agrobiodiversity as well the cultures; iii) strengthening the capacities for individual and organizational commercialization of products and services; iv) developing businesses that contribute to position products and services in the market and value the heritage that comes from the agrobiodiversity resources; v) improving the work of organizations and the capacities for business management of producers' organizations to improve market access and granting value to the agrobiodiversity resources.</p> <p>The INDAP currently implements a number of development instruments, including among others, technical assistance for production and commercialization, and credits and has ample experience in these subjects. The project will support the INDAP in improving such instruments through mainstreaming agrobiodiversity considerations, which are currently only partially incorporated, thus improving the technical and financial support provided to farmers.</p> <p>Moreover, the project design incorporates lessons from the pilot project GIAHS Chiloe Program<sup>10</sup>, among them the GIAHS Chiloe Certification Brand, which is currently in use and serves to differentiate products and services coming from farmer systems and includes diverse sectors (agriculture, livestock, forestry, harvesting, crafts, gastronomy, tourism). Since its application the brand has strengthened the local economy, revitalizing cultural identity, and with a positive impact on tourism and gastronomy. For instance, potatoes with the GIAHS Chiloe brand are commercialized by one of the main supermarket chains in Chile's capital city.</p>
<p>While the introduction outlines the numerous nutritional, medicinal, cultural, and social benefits which accrue from agro-biodiversity, the issue of managing and preserving the unique traditional knowledge associated with this does not appear to be addressed directly. The project description notes both the importance of traditional knowledge in successfully managing these resources and erosion of this knowledge base due to the gradual shift away from traditional crops to more commercial varieties. In addition, it underscores the valuation, transfer, and sharing of traditional knowledge as important components of the project to ensure more effective use of traditional crop varieties and help preserve agro-biodiversity more broadly.</p> <p>What appears to be missing in this discussion, however, is any association between traditional knowledge and the rights of the indigenous groups and local communities that typically are the custodians of this knowledge as well as ensuring the accrual of</p>	<p>The project will be implemented respecting the GIAHS principles and criteria (kindly refer to Appendix 9 of the FAO Project Document for details), therefore a fundamental aspect will be to support and strengthen the rights of indigenous peoples and farmers' rights through recovery and conservation of agrobiodiversity based on the ancestral knowledge and practices of these communities, and respecting and valuing the local culture.</p> <p>The intervention strategy foresees several measures in this sense. The project will work with productive systems for which management plans with GIAHS approach will be developed. The plans will cover the agricultural, livestock and forestry sectors and will be based on sustainable agriculture principles, and incorporating the farmers' traditional practices and knowledge. Furthermore, they will incorporate the use of a high biodiversity in the agricultural, forestry and livestock productive systems; sustainable harvesting; self-sufficiency of seeds whenever possible; maintaining breeders to locally improve animal breeds; sustainable use of non-wood forest products and in certain cases medicinal herbs to avoid over-harvesting; beekeeping and other pollinators to ensure proper pollination of wild and domesticated plants.</p> <p>Farmers will be technically assisted to maintain and conserve their traditional varieties to ensure their long term viability, including selection of germplasm through dynamic conservation of varieties, improving them in a participatory manner and satisfying their own needs. Exchanges of experiences will be undertaken between farmers, as well as between seed keepers.</p> <p>A key aspect of training will be that farmer leaders will be included in the training teams to help disseminate their knowledge among their peers to encourage them to be the owners of their change, to maintain their culture, cosmovision and ways of seeing agriculture.</p>

<sup>10</sup> National component of the Global GEF/FAO Project "Conservation and Adaptive Management of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems" #2127 implemented in 2008-2014.

STAP comments	FAO response
<p>benefits over time from this knowledge. STAP urges the project proponents to explore how this initiative would support and strengthen the rights of these groups in this regard, and in particular how benefits accruing from the use of this knowledge within the project can both be preserved and support the development goals of local and indigenous communities. Additionally, STAP recommends explaining the importance of the wild varieties, traditional plants and animals in non- technical language. An important GEB may be the approach being used to promote small-scale farming and agro-biodiversity, which GEF might use as a global example.</p>	<p>The project will support the INDAP in mainstreaming conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity, and protection and stewardship of the agricultural heritage and associated traditional knowledge, thus ensuring that proper technical assistance based on these considerations is provided to the beneficiaries. In this manner, the benefits resulting from traditional knowledge will be uptaken by farmer and indigenous families participating in the project with a high potential for upscaling to other regions of the country.</p> <p>All this will generate benefits in the sense of officially valuing and recognizing the traditional knowledge and practices. This in turn will contribute to preserve them, as well as their identity. The official recognition of these groups, their sites, practices, knowledge and culture will grant them visibility at national level. This recognition and visibility are strengthening mechanisms <i>per se</i>. Moreover, the training programs on market access, formalization, negotiation, identification of niche markets for their products linked to a territorial brand will contribute to a greater value and recognition and will allow these groups to obtain fair prices. Fair prices will act as incentives for maintaining traditional practices. The recognition of at least one of the intervention sites as a GIAHS site will be a global benefit for these farmer and indigenous communities.</p>
<p>The other major issue STAP wishes to highlight is that climate risk is only weakly factored into project design. This is unusual, given the agricultural focus of this initiative and the fact that the agricultural sector in Chile is highly vulnerable to the likely future effects of climate change. It is insufficient to suggest, without analysis, that improvements to the management of agro-biodiversity will inherently represent an effective adaptation strategy. Given that improving the resilience of local and indigenous communities and the agro- ecological systems they manage is also a core focus of this undertaking, and in light of the changes to temperature and hydrological regimes Chile will experience over the near to medium term, STAP urges the project proponents to consult the recent report "Designing projects in a rapidly changing world: Guidelines for embedding resilience, adaptation, and transformation into sustainable development initiatives" (STAP, 2016).</p>	<p>The Third National Communication on Climate Change (2016) identifies the agricultural, livestock and forestry sector of Chile as one of the most vulnerable to the expected impacts of climate change. Chile is already suffering from an important national level drought since 2010. The expected rising temperatures and decreasing rainfall, as well as the alteration in the frequency of extreme hydrometeorological events as a result of climate change would result in increasing aridization and would impact over most of the agricultural regions of the country from North to South. The current agro-climatic zones would shift towards the South, especially in regards to fruticulture and forestry with less water available for irrigation. Irrigation agriculture would be affected by rising temperatures while rainfed agriculture by both rising temperatures and decreasing rainfall, especially in the North and Center of the country.</p> <p>The Project will promote the sustainable management of productive systems through management plans and sustainable use principles. The process of identification, characterization and validation of traditional varieties and management practices to be included in the plans will take into account their potential for adaptation and resilience to climate change. This will be done in a participatory manner, through consultation to small farmers, farmer families and indigenous communities. The adoption of practices that favor the proper management of soils and water in the productive systems and sustainable forest management will serve to minimize the impacts of extreme events. Training will incorporate vulnerability and expected impacts of climate change in the project's intervention areas. Conservation of genetic resources of cultivated varieties and wild varieties related to cultivated ones will contribute to their resilience, reliability and adaptability, thus ensuring food security and adaptation of climate change, natural disasters and environmental alterations.</p> <p>The project will make use of the report "Designing projects in a rapidly changing world: Guidelines for embedding resilience, adaptation, and transformation into sustainable development initiatives" during implementation to ensure mainstreaming the subject in planning of activities.</p>
<p>The project description underscores the lack of</p>	<p>Project Component 1 includes developing an online information systems on agrobiodiversity for NIAHS sites,</p>

STAP comments	FAO response
<p>systematic data regarding agro biodiversity including levels of genetic erosion are limited, and notes this as barrier to successful project implementation. However, there is no evidence in the document of a specific strategy to address this issue. STAP recommends that a data management policy be included as part of the overall knowledge strategy of the project.</p>	<p>traditional practices, sustainable uses and associated cultural heritage. This information system will build on the existing systems within MINAGRI, such as the IDE-MINAGRI (Spatial Data Infrastructure)<sup>11</sup>, the Integrated National Monitoring and Assessment System on Forest Ecosystems (SIMEF)<sup>12</sup> and the Germplasm Bank Network to integrate the relevant information and describe the agricultural heritage and related traditional practices, sustainable uses and cultural heritage.</p> <p>The information system will group information and systematize it by geographical areas, and will present it in an online portal with links to relevant information at international level. It will include the following types of information: i) agrobiodiversity, definitions and concepts; ii) national and international news on the subject; iii) links to other sites of interest; iv) calendar of events such as exchanges of knowledge and practices at national level; v) information pages describing each NIAHS intervention area: identification of the territory, news and activities, communities and their activities and ongoing initiatives, offer of agricultural products and services (tourism, gastronomy, crafts, accomodations, work teams, and contact information; vi) maps with georeferenced information on products, practices and key stakeholders in each NIAHS site.</p> <p>Kindly refer to Section 1.3.2 <i>Objectives, outcomes and outputs</i> – Output 1.1.4 of the FAO Project Document.</p>
<p>Finally, a map of proposed project sites would be very useful.</p>	<p>Maps of the intervention áreas are included in Appendix 8 of the FAO Project Document.</p>

<sup>11</sup> IDE-MINAGRI provides maps that enable visualizing all the information published by MINAGRI (e.g. maps of irrigation canals, forest fires, cereals, fruits, vineyards)

<sup>12</sup> FMAM/FAO #4968 seeks to unify and generate information related to forest cover and its changes, forest quality, biodiversity, forest uses and users, and forest use change.

**ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS**

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

<b>PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 150,000</b>			
<b><i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i></b>	<b><i>GEF/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>
Activity 1: Consultas a los socios	37,567	47,500	0
Activity 2: Elaboración componente 1	30,967	25,000	0
Activity 3: Elaboración componente 2	15,567	15,000	0
Activity 4. Elaboración componente 3	15,567	16,770	0
Activity 5. Elaboración componente 4	13,167	9,500	0
Activity 6. Preparación documento de proyecto	37,167	32,500	3,877
<b>Total</b>	150,000	146,122	3,877

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

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

NA