



# GEF-6 REQUEST FOR PROJECT ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Special Climate Change Fund

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## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

|  |   |                              |              |
|--|---|------------------------------|--------------|
| Project Title: <b>Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector of Chile</b> |   |                              |              |
| Country(ies):  | Chile   | GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup> | 6955         |
| GEF Agency(ies):   | FAO   | GEF Agency Project ID:       | 631884       |
| Other Executing Partner(s):  | Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA); Ministry of the Environment (MMA)   | Re-Submission Date:          | 29 July 2016 |
| GEF Focal Area (s):  | Climate Change  | Project Duration (Months)    | 42           |
| 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 (\$)              | 237,500      |

## A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES<sup>2</sup>

| Focal Area Objectives/Programs | Focal Area Outcomes  | Trust Fund | (in \$)               |                   |
|--------------------------------|--|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
|                                |  |            | GEF Project Financing | Co-financing      |
| CCA-1                          | Outcome 1.1 Vulnerability of physical assets and natural systems reduced   | SCCF-A     | 2,090,048             | 10,855,042        |
| CCA-1                          | Outcome 1.2 Livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations diversified  | SCCF-A     |                       |                   |
| CCA-1                          | Outcome 1.3 Climate-resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up   | SCCF-A     |                       |                   |
| CCA-2                          | Outcome 2.1 Increased awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation  | SCCF-A     | 409,952               | 4,882,751         |
| CCA-2                          | Outcome 2.2 Access to improved climate information and early warning systems enhanced at regional, national, sub-national and local levels                                   | SCCF-A     |                       |                   |
| CCA-2                          | Outcome 2.3 Institutional and technical capacities and human skills strengthened to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures | SCCF-A     |                       |                   |
| <b>Total project costs</b>     |  |            | <b>2,500,000</b>      | <b>15,737,793</b> |

## B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

| <b>Project Objective:</b> To reduce vulnerability and increase the adaptive capacity to climate change in Chile's Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector |                |   |  |            |                       |                        |
|--|----------------|---|--|------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Project Components/Programs  | Financing Type | Project Outcomes  | Project Outputs  | Trust Fund | (in \$)               |                        |
|  |                |   |  |            | GEF Project Financing | Confirmed Co-financing |
| <b>Component 1: Strengthening public and private institutional capacities for</b>  | TA             | <b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Strengthened public and private institutional capacities to implement/improve | <b>Output 1.1.1:</b> Coordinating/ advisory bodies on climate change, fisheries and aquaculture working at | SCCF-A     | 481,329               | 9,854,353              |

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number remains the same as the assigned PIF number.

<sup>2</sup> When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on *GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF*.

|   |     |  |   |        |           |           |
|---|-----|--|---|--------|-----------|-----------|
| effective climate change adaptation   |     | <p>CC adaptation actions in fisheries and aquaculture (at national and local levels).</p> <p><i>Indicator 9 (CCA-2): Number of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures. (Baseline: 0 Target: 100 government officials, 60 national experts, and 240 decision-makers from national, regional and municipal level)</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 10 (CCA-2): Capacities of regional, national and sub-national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures (Baseline: 1 Institution: SUBPESCA. Capacity score: 2<sup>3</sup> Target: 1 Institution :SUBPESCA. Capacity score: 6<sup>4</sup>)</i></p> | <p>national, regional and local level<sup>5</sup>.</p> <p><b>Output 1.1.2</b><br/>Interoperable information base system that integrates fisheries, aquaculture and climate change data, to generate information for end-users and decision-makers.</p> <p><b>Output 1.1.3:</b> Capacity development programme for public officials, national experts, and regional and local decision-makers.</p> |        |           |           |
| <b>Component 2: Improving the capacity of adaptation to climate change in local fisheries and aquaculture communities</b> | INV | <p><b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Local stakeholders have established adaptive systems and invest in innovative adaptation technologies at local level.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2 (CCA-1): Type and extent of assets strengthened and/or better managed to withstand</i></p>  | <p><b>Output 2.1.1:</b> Pilot programme to strengthen and develop adaptive capacities of fisheries and aquaculture communities and organizations in four coves<sup>6</sup>.</p> <p><b>Output 2.1.2:</b> Pilot programme to monitor climate change adaptation in 4 coves<sup>7</sup></p>   | SCCF-A | 1,525,659 | 4,825,459 |

<sup>3</sup> As per SCCF Tracking Tool.

<sup>4</sup> As per SCCF Tracking Tool.

<sup>5</sup> This will be integrated into the structure proposed by the National Adaptation Plan.

<sup>6</sup> The coves are: Riquelme, Tongoy, Coliumo and El Manzano-Hualaihue.

<sup>7</sup> This output is related to the information system created under Output 1.1.2.

|   |    |   |   |        |         |         |
|---|----|---|---|--------|---------|---------|
|   |    | <p><i>the effects of climate change<br/>(Baseline: 0 linear kilometers of coastline managed to address the effects of climate change.<br/>Target: 709,3 linear kilometers of coastline better managed to address the effects of climate change)</i></p> <p><i><u>Indicator 3 (CCA-1):</u><br/>Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options.<br/>(Baseline: 0 people<br/>Target: 4,550 people, 25% women)</i></p>  | <p><b>Output 2.1.3:</b><br/>Strengthened programmes for development and productive diversification with a climate change adaptation approach (in 4 coves)</p>                     |        |         |         |
| <p><b>Component 3:<br/>Strengthening knowledge and awareness-raising on climate change in fisheries and aquaculture communities</b></p> | TA | <p><b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Local coastal communities are aware, knowledgeable and prepared to cope with climate change effects on fisheries and aquaculture.</p> <p><i><u>Indicator 5 (CCA-1):</u><br/>Public awareness activities carried out and population reached<br/>(Baseline: no awareness-raising activity has been carried out for CCA in fisheries and aquaculture in the project areas.<br/>Target: 22,594 people benefited from communication and awareness-raising activities. 5% of the population lives in the pilot sites area. Total population of the 4 areas: 451,878 inhabitants. 50% women).</i></p> | <p><b>Output 3.1.1:</b> Project communication strategy, designed and implemented</p> <p><b>Output 3.1.2:</b> Mechanism to disseminate field adaptation measures, implemented.</p> | SCCF-A | 218,514 | 564,405 |
| <p><b>Component 4:<br/>Project Management,</b></p>  | TA | <p><b>Outcome 4.1 :</b><br/>Project implemented, lessons learned and</p>  | <p><b>Output 4.1.1:</b><br/>Project management, monitoring and</p>  | SCCF-A | 155,450 | 173,539 |

|                                 |  |  |   |        |                  |                   |
|---------------------------------|--|--|---|--------|------------------|-------------------|
| Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) |  | best practices documented and disseminated | evaluation system operating and providing systematic information on progress in reaching expected outcomes and targets<br><br><b>Output 4.1.2:</b> Mid-term and final evaluations, implementation and sustainability strategies adjusted to the recommendations<br><br><b>Output 4.1.3:</b> Publication of best practices and lessons learned |        |                  |                   |
|                                 |  |  | Subtotal  |        | 2,380,952        | 15,417,756        |
| Project Management Cost (PMC)   |  |  |   | SCCF-A | 119,048          | 320,038           |
| <b>Total project costs</b>      |  |  |   |        | <b>2,500,000</b> | <b>15,737,794</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      | Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture | Grant               | 570,464           |
| Recipient Government      | Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture | In-kind             | 14,219,548        |
| Recipient Government      | Ministry of the Environment                   | Grant               | 513,976           |
| Recipient Government      | Ministry of the Environment                   | In-kind             | 332,445           |
| GEF Agency                | FAO   | Grant               | 101,361           |
| <b>Total Co-financing</b> |   |                     | <b>15,737,794</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                          | SCCF-A     | Chile               | Climate change | NA                   | 2,500,000                 | 237,500        | 2,737,500        |
| <b>Total Grant Resources</b> |            |                     |                |                      | <b>2,500,000</b>          | <b>237,500</b> | <b>2,737,500</b> |

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

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

|                   |                       |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 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  | <i>hectares</i>                        |
| 2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)   | 120 million hectares under sustainable land management   | <i>hectares</i>                        |
| 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)                                      | <i>metric tons</i>                     |
| 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<sup>8</sup>**

**A.1. Project Description.** Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

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

No major changes from PIF. Project design now includes more detailed assessments of the state of fisheries and aquaculture resources, climate variability and climate change projections, and vulnerability of the fisheries and aquaculture sector and expected impacts of climate change. Please refer to Section 1.2.1 *Climate Change vulnerability and problems* of the FAO Project Document for further details.

<sup>8</sup> For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF, no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

In addition, the analysis of the barriers that currently prevent a more resilient fisheries and aquaculture sector capable of adapting to the expected impacts of climate change, has been further developed. Three barriers have been identified and described, namely: i) weaknesses of the institutional framework, including lack of interagency coordination and limited public, private and civil society capacities to understand and cope with climate variability and climate change on the fisheries and aquaculture sector; ii) limited experience and availability of technologies and application of best practices in the fisheries and aquaculture sector for climate change adaptation, which increases vulnerability of coastal communities; and iii) limited information and knowledge at community level to address the expected impacts of climate change and manage fisheries and aquaculture resources in an efficient manner. Please see Section 1.2.3 *Remaining barriers to address CC vulnerabilities* 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 and taking into account the following thematic areas associated with the project: i) capacity building for adaptation to climate change; ii) research, information and monitoring for planning and decision making; iii) conservation and sustainable use of fisheries and aquaculture resources; and iv) communication and dissemination of information on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture and climate change. Please see Section 1.2.2 *Baseline initiatives* of the FAO-GEF 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, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;**

The project seeks to strengthen the capacity of the fisheries and aquaculture sector of Chile to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change through two main action lines: i) strengthening public and private capacities for adaptation to climate change at national, regional and local levels; and ii) strengthening the adaptive capacity of small-scale fisherfolk and aquaculturists at the local level through pilot projects for adaptation to climate change. This includes innovative technologies and systems as well as productive and livelihoods diversification. The Project is therefore consistent with the criteria of the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and in this sense, maintains its alignment with the objectives of the SCCF Adaptation Program (SCCF-A), as stated in the PIF, namely: CCA-1 *Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change*, and CCA-2 *Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change Adaptation*.

With SCCF additional funding, the Project will promote a shift in the current context of fisheries declining, high vulnerability to climate change and variability, limited institutional coordination, lack of experience in the application of best practices, and lack of available adaptive technologies at field level. The Project objective remains unchanged, and it is to reduce vulnerability and increase the adaptive capacity to climate change in Chile's Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector.

The Project will address barriers identified in Section 1.2.3 (see FAO GEF Project Document), by creating an enabling environment and strengthening institutional and fisheries/aquaculture community-based capacities to cope with climate change effects in Chile. These action lines are not currently being covered by the baseline activities and represent major obstacles for adaptation. Kindly see more details in Section 1.2.2 (FAO-GEF Project Documents). The Project Strategy, including the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF), the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, and the Ecosystem approach to aquaculture (EAA) are carefully detailed in Section 1.3.1 of the Project Document.

The additional SCCF funding of USD 481,329 for **Component 1** will be used to increase the current knowledge about risks associated with climate change and the capacity of public and private institutions to understand and mainstream the adaptation measures that should be applied at national and local levels, and provide greater technical, operational and regulatory support for artisanal fishermen and small-scale aquaculture farmers to implement climate change adaptation measures and reduce vulnerability. Financial support will be devoted to technical assistance to: i) strengthen the processes of inter-institutional coordination, through working groups with the participation of key stakeholders to promote coordination on climate change; ii) develop an information system to improve availability and access to climate change information, and sectorial climate change indicators to improve monitoring of climate change effects; iii) train public officials and national experts to improve their skills and raise awareness among regional authorities and decision-makers about the effects of climate change on the sector.

Co-financing of Component 1 will be provided by SUBPESCA (USD 9,620,682: USD 71,023 cash and USD 9,549,659

in-kind); the MMA (USD 132,310: USD 29,876 in cash and USD 102,434 in-kind); and FAO will contribute USD 101,361 (cash). Co-financing will support capacity development for ecosystem-based fisheries and aquaculture management; studies on climate change scenarios, including current vulnerability and adaptation projections; technical staff related to climate change issues; and support to field activities to strengthening fisheries governance and management.

The additional SCCF funding of USD 1,525,659 in **Component 2** will support the implementation of adaptation measures in coastal communities with small-scale fisherfolk and aquaculturists in four pilot sites that have been selected according to a quick vulnerability assessment conducted by FAO. These sites have also been selected with a representativeness and replicability criteria (environmental and sectoral): they represent diverse coastal areas in the long geography of Chile. The Project will support the incorporation of adaptive and innovative technologies (see Section 4.5 and 4.6 of the Project Document), enhanced operational processes and management, and capacity development actions. Appendix 8 of the Project Document provides a list of Climate-Resilient Best Practices And Technologies. SCCF funding will be invested in: i) the design and implementation of productive diversification activities that increase resilience to climate change; ii) training of fisherfolk and aquaculturists in the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) and aquaculture (EAA), risk mapping, and climate-resilient production practices; iii) capacity development to conducting environmental monitoring at local level; and iv) implementation of climate-resilient best practices and technologies.

Co-financing of Component 2 will be provided by SUBPESCA (USD 4,825,459: USD 155,570 in cash and USD 4,669,888 in-kind) through territorial planning programmes, support to Management and Exploitation Areas for Benthic Resources (MEABRs), vulnerability analysis of coastal communities, and support to productive diversification of the artisanal fisheries and small-scale aquaculture sub-sector.

In **Component 3**, the additional SCCF funding of USD 218,514 will promote awareness-raising among local coastal communities of the four pilot coves and with other communities in four intervention regions. The objective of Component 3 is to disseminate and scale-up learning on best fisheries and aquaculture practices with climate change adaptation approach. SCCF resources will finance: i) awareness-raising workshops with local stakeholders on the adverse effects of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture; and ii) experience-exchange and knowledge-sharing visits among fisherfolks and aquaculturists from the four pilot coves, and visits of fishermen from other coastal communities to the pilot coves as a way to disseminate the adaptation mechanisms implemented by the project.

Co-financing for Component 3 will be provided by SUBPESCA (USD 69,659 in cash) and the MMA (USD 494,746: USD 419,536 in cash and USD 75,210 in-kind) through knowledge-sharing public programmes for the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, information materials design and development (e.g. newsletters, radio capsules), and technical staff time to be dedicated to climate change topics.

Last, the objective of **Component 4** is to perform monitoring and evaluation of the project progress, compliance with indicators, monitor risk mitigation measures and identify new measures to deal with unforeseen risks, and draw lessons learned (including successes and failures) resulting from the implementation of the project, which will be disseminated at the regional level and the rest of the world, and will serve for projects to be implemented in similar regions. The additional SCCF funding of USD 155,450 will be allocated to M&E activities, including project progress monitoring, compliance with indicators, midterm and final external evaluations, project systematization and preparation of dissemination tools.

Co-financing for Component 4 will be provided by SUBPESCA (USD 34,830 in cash) and the MMA (USD 138,709: USD 43,402 in cash and USD 95,667 in-kind), by supporting the dissemination of project information and achievements at national level, building national capacities and promoting the replication of successful adaptation measures. This will include technical staff time dedicated to the climate change topics.

The project outcomes and outputs have been further specified and developed, and are summarized in Table B above. For further details on Project components and additional reasoning kindly see Section 1.3 *The CCA Alternative (SCCF)* of the FAO Project Document. The Project components, outcomes and outputs are further detailed in Appendix 1 *Results Framework* of the Project Document.

#### **A.1.4 Adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)**

Project direct beneficiaries will be the small-scale fisherfolk and aquaculturalists, including indigenous peoples, their families, and the local value chain links of the 4 project targeted coves. Project indirect beneficiaries will include local communities, neighboring communities, public institutions and research centres staff, and civil society stakeholders (i.e. fishermen associations, aquaculture unions) that will be positively reached by project activities. Adaptation benefits are

identified for the short-, medium- and long-term.

In the short- and medium-term: i) Reduced vulnerability of fisherfolks' livelihoods as a result of capacity development and strengthening (e.g. production diversification and risk management training, best practices and management areas); ii) Increased sustainability of fisheries and stability of income of small-scale fisherfolks and aquaculturists as a result of new resources and/or technologies for fishing and aquaculture activities, complementary activities and value added, and improved management and administration operations under an ecosystem-based approach; iii) Increased sustainability of aquaculture and its options as a production system more resilient to climate change; iv) Improved production conditions for small-scale fisherfolks and aquaculturists through information and local monitoring; v) Increased availability of information on the adverse effects of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture for decision-making and adoption of a climate change adaptation approach in the sector; vi) More effective coordination between public and private institutions, and small-scale fisherfolks and aquaculturists and stakeholder participation in climate change adaptation activities; vii) Increased number of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures (100 government officials, 60 national experts, and 240 decision-makers from national, regional and municipal level); viii) Increased capacities of regional, national and sub-national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures (i.e. SUBPESCA reaches a score equivalent to 6, as per the SCCF tracking tools); ix) 709,3 linear kilometers of coastline better managed to address the effects of climate change; x) 4.550 people (25% women) benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options; xi) 22,594 people benefited from communication and awareness-raising activities for CCA in fisheries and aquaculture in the project areas (5% of the population lives in the pilot sites area. Total population of the 4 areas: 451,878 inhabitants. 50% women).

In the long-term: i) Increased resilience to climate change impacts, to maintain or improve livelihoods, productive means and other income sources; ii) Better use of the information for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management; iii) Increased knowledge and understanding the type of exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity of fishing and aquaculture communities and investments to address climate change; iv) Reduced exposure to natural disasters and associated losses; v) Sustainability of livelihoods and socioeconomic benefits of fisherfolk and aquaculturists, through investments in climate change adaptation (e.g. innovations in fishing methods, fishing gear, aquaculture designs, product diversification and alternative livelihoods); vi) Appropriate integration of climate change in the institutional framework, sectoral and cross-sectoral policies for fisheries and aquaculture at the national and regional levels through capacity development and institutional strengthening of fisheries agencies, associations of fisherfolk and aquaculture farmers, and knowledge networks; and vii) Strengthened national and regional institutions through capacity building in risk management, adaptation measures, practice and technologies in the aquaculture and fisheries sector. Please refer to section 1.3.4 of the FAO Project Document for further information.

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

The innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up have been further assessed and developed.

Innovative aspects: The project is indeed innovative in mainstreaming climate change adaptation in the fisheries and aquaculture sector and developing adaptation mechanisms that currently do not exist so that small-scale fisherfolk and aquaculturists will be able to cope with the expected impacts of climate change, strengthening their resilience and ensuring the sustainability of their activities while improving their livelihoods. Another innovative aspect will be undertaking vulnerability assessments at local level for the first time, thus helping to establish the foundations for using this tool in other areas of the country to help prioritize areas where adaptation measures are most needed.

Sustainability: The social, environmental, financial and economic dimensions of sustainability, as well as capacity development and appropriate technology have been considered in project design. Social and environmental sustainability will be ensured through alignment with several approaches that are inherent to the project strategy: the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the EAF and EAA, and the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the context of Food Security and Poverty Reduction, as well as the specific adaptation measures identified. These measures will contribute to improve the incomes of the communities and their livelihoods. Capacity development is one of the fundamental pillars to ensure sustainability of results, and it has been conceived as cross-cutting to the three project components. It will address two dimensions of capacity development as per the FAO approach to sustainability: i) capacity development of individuals, in this case small-scale fisherfolk and aquaculturists, their families and their communities, and ii) institutional capacity building (public, private, national, regional and local institutions). The interaction between members of the communities and national, regional and local institutions, as well as between institutions, has also been considered. In terms of appropriate technology, the project will rely on proven best practices,



as well as training and technical assistance methodologies currently in use by FAO. Universities and research centers present in the intervention areas will participate in project activities. Furthermore, the local knowledge of fisherfolk and aquaculturists will be incorporated in project activities. Cost/effectiveness has also been taken into account in project design through a robust baseline comprising existing policies, capacities and infrastructure at national, regional and local levels, as well as specific strategies and methodologies to remove the identified barriers.

Potential for scaling up: Additionally, the selected pilot sites are representative of the fishing coves along the Chilean coastline and given the project's wide complementarity with national policies plans and programs the potential for upscaling is high. The project design foresees specific activities to promote dissemination of the adaptation measures and lessons, thereby promoting upscaling.

Please refer to Section 4 *Sustainability of Project Outcomes* 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.**

N/A

**A.3. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders and elaborate on how the key stakeholders engagement is incorporated in the preparation and implementation of the project. Do they include civil society organizations (yes  /no )? and indigenous peoples (yes  /no )?<sup>9</sup>**

The project's strategy is in line with several instruments that promote stakeholder engagement, namely the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the EAF and EAA, and the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. The project will adopt an inclusive and participatory approach, with broad participation of men, women and young people, incorporating local knowledge, public-private partnerships and flexibility in line with adaptation. The project will promote the participation of stakeholders through several mechanisms such as: a) contacts with leaders or authorities of the towns and pilot coves, b) information-sharing on the project objectives and planned activities, c) community meetings, d) participatory diagnoses, e) consultation and validation workshops, f) training, and g) participatory evaluation. The objective is to involve small-scale fisherfolk and aquaculturists and their organizations in activities such as: a) participation in inter-institutional working groups on climate change in fisheries and aquaculture; b) design of best fishing and aquaculture practices with a resilience approach; c) local environmental monitoring of climate variability and climate change; d) incorporation of local knowledge; e) implementation of best practices for adaptation; and f) experience-exchange and with fishermen and aquaculturists of coves located nearby the pilot coves. The project will put an emphasis on the participation of women empowering them to increase their participation in planning and decision-making processes and to leverage their productivity, income and livelihoods through value chain links. The participation of women and young people will be promoted through workshops, and consultation and validation processes. Capacity development at the coves will be carried out taking into account the fishing seasons, so men, women and young people can participate without disturbing their daily activities.

Regarding indigenous peoples, the fishermen's organisations in El Manzano pilot site (Los Lagos Region in the South) have some individual members that belong to indigenous communities. In addition, there are some areas outside the project intervention sites in which indigenous people live. According to the FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines, IPs will be duly consulted before starting project field activities in Project Year 1 (PY1). The Environmental and Social Screening Checklist is included in Appendix 10 of the FAO Project Document. During project implementation, the indigenous members of the fishermen's organizations may transfer the knowledge acquired through the project to their communities. Thus, indigenous communities would be indirect beneficiaries of the adaptive measures envisaged under Component 2.

<sup>9</sup> As per the GEF-6 Corporate Results Framework in the GEF Programming Directions and GEF-6 Gender Core Indicators in the Gender Equality Action Plan, provide information on these specific indicators on stakeholders (including civil society, organization and indigenous peoples) and gender.

A detailed stakeholder mapping was undertaken during the project preparation, including government institutions, private sector, civil society, and academia. Section 1.3.3 *Stakeholder engagement* of the FAO Project Document includes detailed information on the stakeholders that have committed their participation in project implementation, including their roles and participation, as well as project implementation partners that have been identified as well as other potential partners, and their respective roles during implementation.

**A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.** Elaborate on how gender equality and women's empowerment issues are mainstreamed into the project implementation and monitoring, taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men. In addition, 1) did the project conduct a gender analysis during project preparation (yes  /no )?; 2) did the project incorporate a gender responsive project results framework, including sex-disaggregated indicators (yes  /no )?; and 3) what is the share of women and men direct beneficiaries (women 30%, men 70% (on average)?<sup>10</sup>

During the development of the full project preparation, the field assessments undertaken in each pilot site included meetings with community members, including women. As part of the information gathering process, women have been interviewed to identify their current level of participation in fisheries and aquaculture activities (e.g. participation in activities alongside with men, activities exclusively carried out by women) as well as potential activities of their interest that could be incorporated into the project strategy as part of the adaptation measures.

As a result, project design promotes women empowerment by expanding their participation in planning and decision-making, supporting value chain links managed by women (i.e. post-harvest), and improving their productivity, incomes and livelihoods. Participation will be fostered through workshops, and consultation and validation processes that the project will conduct as part of its intervention strategy. Training activities will take into account the most appropriate times when women may participate so as not to significantly affect their daily activities. At institutional level (Component 1) an average of 26% of women (percentages vary between 20% and 30% depending on type of stakeholder) will participate in capacity development activities (e.g. self-learning course, workshops for national experts and authorities). At community level (Component 2) at least 30% of women will be incorporated in trainings (e.g. monitoring, ecosystem approach, risk maps, environmental and climatic information). The design of adaptation measures in each pilot site will take into account the activities currently undertaken by women and prioritized by them (e.g. value adding to fish and aquaculture products, recreational fishing, tourism, gastronomy). The range of current women's participation in activities in pilot sites is greatly variable (between 2% and 40% depending on each cove). The project will seek to promote maximum participation at each site. Awareness-raising activities (Component 3) will be focused on population from pilot sites and regions. In this way, Component 3 is expected to disseminate CC-related information among a significant number of women. Experience-exchange will be done by incorporating beneficiary women, so that they can participate in the implementation of adaptation measures at pilot site level. Project M&E activities (Component 4) will collect gender-disaggregated data. The Results Framework in Appendix 1 of the FAO Project Document includes levels of expected participation of 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 risks identified 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, Appendix 4 *Risk Matrix* and Appendix 9 *Environmental and Social Screening (ESS) Checklist* of the FAO Project Document for the further information.

| Risk  | Probability of Occurrence | Mitigation Measures   |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Institutional risk:</b> Changes in institutional and organizational administrations could affect the prioritization of commitments or development objectives and affect the continuity of the adaptation measures implementation | Medium-Low                | The project will increase awareness and knowledge of key stakeholders and other groups regarding the importance and relevance of climate change and its effects on fisheries and aquaculture. The incorporation of climate change indicators to the information systems and monitoring processes will be supported, and decision makers will have access to specific information on climate change, that will be useful to improve regulatory, operational, administrative and budgetary processes. |

<sup>10</sup> Same as footnote 8 above.

|   |            |  |
|---|------------|--|
|   |            | Cooperation mechanisms will be strengthened through public-private Inter-Institutional Working Groups that will support the continuity of the processes in the event of institutional changes. At the local level, adaptation measures will be implemented with the participation of more than one artisanal organization in each pilot site, in order to ensure the permanence of leaders and fishers who participated in the project generation in each site. To the extent that fishers and aquaculture farmers have more knowledge and awareness about climate change, they will support the continuity of actions undertaken and will be highly interested in incorporating adaptation measures.  |
| <b>Institutional risk:</b> Change of priorities among public and private institutions, to share and /or provide access to information available on climate change.                        | Medium-Low | Public-Private Interinstitutional Working Groups will bring together key players in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, including those institutions generating information. Members of the groups will benefit from awareness campaigns and training, which will contribute to their willingness to share information. Likewise, each group will develop its own Annual Work Plan which may include information sharing as an activity that will serve to build the project information system.   |
| <b>Institutional risk:</b> Insufficient interinstitutional coordination, both at national and local levels, and poor cooperation mechanisms with the private sector and artisanal fishers | Medium-Low | The project will strengthen the channels and mechanisms for interinstitutional coordination and cooperation with the private sector and artisanal fishers to adequately address the issue of climate change in the fisheries and aquaculture through the Working Groups, to address adaptation to climate change, on three levels: national; regional; and local. The groups will help to improve the current levels of participation.   |
| <b>Political-institutional Risk:</b> Financial sustainability, to scaling CC adaptation measures (developed in the pilot project areas)   | Medium-Low | It is expected that awareness and training of authorities and decision makers in financial matters will be reflected in the integration of climate change to decisions made in the sector (fisheries and aquaculture management, operational and budget regulations, among others), ensuring the continuity of funding towards those relevant aspects related to the adaptation of the sector to climate change, including the scaling of adaptation measures for the various fishing and aquaculture areas.   |
| <b>Social Risk:</b> Lack of interest or scepticism of artisanal fishers and small-scale aquaculture farmers in pilot coves  | Medium-Low | Communities have been consulted during the preparation of the project and have demonstrated their interest and willingness to participate in activities. The Inter-Institutional Working Groups, as local coordinators, ensure the involvement of local actors. Training strategies and communication activities (awareness, training, consultation and validation, exchange mechanisms, communication materials) promote the participation and interest of the beneficiaries.   |
| <b>Social risk:</b> Indigenous peoples participating in fisherfolk organizations and living outside direct project intervention areas refuse project activities.                          | Low        | IP will be duly consulted in PY1 before starting operations in El-Manzano- Hualaihue site and nearby areas. According to FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples <sup>11</sup> and the Environmental and Social Management Guidelines <sup>12</sup> , a Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process should be conducted, and a Grievance Mechanism will be made available.   |
| <b>Economic Risk:</b> Presence of (national and/or international) economic crisis, could reduce institutional budgetary allocations and the participation of various stakeholders.        | Low        | International economic crises have an effect on domestic economies, which could mean reductions in the budgets of the various institutions (public and private), and thus a reduced ability of participation of various stakeholders. In this regard, most of the initiatives supported by the public sector in the project have been rated as of high priority for the relevant institutions, and climate change is a topic which has also been relayed by the private sector. In this context, the effects of any economic crises would be minimized by the level of commitment of public and private sector. The activities included in this project are aligned with current Adaptation Plans (national and sectoral), which reaffirm and reinforce the country's commitment in terms of change. |

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1857e/i1857e00.htm>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4413e.pdf>

|   |                   |   |
|---|-------------------|---|
| <p><b>Climatic Risk:</b> Possibility of extreme events (El Niño) and natural disasters (tidal waves, storms, earthquakes, tsunamis, climate variability and others) throughout the development of the project, implying significant changes in the conditions of natural baseline of the project.</p> | <p>Medium-Low</p> | <p>The project will incorporate measures to build risk maps in pilot sites and develop local monitoring systems. In this way, a priority for the project will be to strengthen simple early warning systems that could be applied nationally and locally. Best fisheries and aquaculture practices will contribute to resilience against climate variability.</p> |
|---|-------------------|---|

**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 Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA), the Ministry of Environment of Chile (MMA), the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service (SERNAPESCA) and the Fisheries Development Institute (IFOP). SUBPESCA and MMA are the project executing partners and will be responsible for ensuring coordination of the project components, as well as coordination and collaboration with other partners, local communities and other entities.

The project will be managed through a Project Steering Committee (PSC) and a National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU). The **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will be comprised by the Fisheries and Aquaculture Undersecretariat (FAU), the Ministry of Environment (MMA) and the FAO Representation in Chile. Its main responsibilities include: (i) guidance and orientation to the NPCU, as may be needed, on specific actions for project implementation, (ii) facilitate that co-financing is provided in a timely and effective manner by each project partner, as well as from other financing sources coinciding with the project objectives; (iii) review and agree the project strategy and methodology proposed by the NPCU, as well as any changes or modifications that may arise as a result from project implementation; (iv) convene and organize meetings with the different national, regional and local stakeholders; (v) promote the establishment of agreements and other forms of collaboration with national and international organizations. The PSC will approve Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B) and Project Progress Reports (PPRs) prepared by the NPCU and backstopped by FAO. All PSC decisions will be taken on the basis of consensus. The PSC will meet periodically every three months, and more often if deemed necessary by its members. One of these meetings will be held in December of each year to review and approve the AWP/B for the following year.

SUBPESCA and MMA will designate a National Project Director (NPD), who will have the responsibility of supervising and providing orientation regarding policies and priorities with which the project should be aligned. The NPD will also be responsible for coordinating activities with the institutions related to each project component as well as with the participating institutions; requesting the timely disbursement of funds in strict conformity with the approved AWP/B.

The **National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU)** will be in charge of ensuring project coordination and execution through effective implementation of the AWP/B. It will comprise a Project Team made up of a full-time National Project Coordinator (NPC), four Regional Technicians (one in each pilot site), an Administrative Assistant, and part-time Communication Specialist and M&E Specialist. The NCP will be in charge of day-to-day management and technical supervision of the project, including: 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 (AWP/B); vii) preparing the Project Progress Reports (PPRs) in line with the AWP/B; viii) supporting the preparation of Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), and ix) supporting the organization of mid-term and final evaluations.

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

FAO and the executing partners will work with executing agencies of other GEF-financed projects in order to identify opportunities and mechanisms to facilitate synergies. In addition, this coordination will be ensured with projects supported

by other donors. 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) GEF/UNDP Project #2772 "*Building a Comprehensive National Protected Areas System: A Financial and Operational Framework*", which has the objective of establishing a comprehensive model for institutional and financial management of public and private Protected Areas. It will do so through the following components: i) legal and institutional framework to manage the system; ii) economic and financial services to ensure the sustainability of the system, its institutional framework and individual Protected Areas; and iii) capacity development of public and private institutions for administration, planning and management of protected areas. Although this Project does not focus on climate change, the experiences developed in institutional strengthening and upscaling may provide valuable lessons to the adaptation Project.
- 2) GEF/UNDP Regional Project #3749 "*Towards Ecosystem Management of the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem*". This Project seeks to advance toward ecosystem-based management (EBM) in the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem (HCLME)" through a coordinated framework that provides for improved governance and the sustainable use of living marine resources and services. This will be achieved through: i) planning and policy instruments for ecosystem based management; ii) capacity development of institutions to implement a strategic plan and upscale results of pilot interventions; iii) enabling framework to scale up pilot projects and implement national level interventions for HCLME management; and iv) implement pilot management areas for ecosystem conservation and elasticity. The adaptation Project may Exchange experiences and lessons with this Project to strengthen capacity development in ecosystem approach, as well as upscaling of measures under the ecosystem approach, sustainable development and resilience criteria.

Please refer to Section 3 *Implementation and Management Arrangements* of the FAO Project Document for more detailed information.

#### **Additional Information not 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) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?**

The project direct beneficiaries will be small-scale fisherfolk and aquaculturists and family members, including indigenous peoples, who are vulnerable to climate change impacts in some specific marine-coastal areas of Chile that are represented by the four targeted coves. The project will generate socio-economic and adaptation benefits as follows: i) increased resilience to CC impacts; ii) improved livelihoods, food security and family incomes through increased fisheries and aquaculture production, diversified source of incomes, and greater value of fishery-derived products; iii) increased awareness on CC risks and impacts on marine ecosystems (currently unknown by many fisherfolk in the project areas) that are the basis for vulnerable people's livelihoods; iv) improved adaptive capacity at local level, facilitated by having access to timely and context-specific information on CC effects.

The Project will provide beneficiaries with technical assistance and training. Local knowledge applied in artisanal fisheries and small-scale aquaculture will be considered and aggregated to improved management methodologies and procedures, adoption of alternative technologies, diversified production activities and improved production management models. The Project will follow EAF and EAA approaches which are based on local stakeholders' and vulnerable people's participation in support of sustainable development.

Participatory processes will be conducted by the NPCU and public institutions at national and local level. Government agencies will support adaptation processes and will articulate sectoral or general development plans, both during and after project implementation phase/

Component 1 will benefit over 100 government officials, 60 national experts, and 240 decision-makers from national, regional and municipal level, who will develop their capacities and knowledge about CC effects on fisheries and aquaculture. By project year 4, these officials will have improved skills to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate strategies and adaptation measures at the institutional level. The project will make use of available data and will

generate new information, especially at local level, that will be disseminated in practical and localized manner to illustrate how climate change may affect local communities and country regions in Chile. Information availability is a pre-condition for vulnerability reduction and increased resilience. For preparing information materials, the NPCU will assess information needs of decision-makers to help them and communities to better respond and adapt to CC in fisheries and aquaculture sectors. The project will, in this manner, seek an attitude change in decision-makers towards climate change and prepare them to make better informed and solid decisions about adaptation.

Component 2 will develop capacities of 80 fishers and aquaculture farmers (at least 30% women) to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and assess adaptation measures and strategies at community level. By year 4, fishers and aquaculture farmers' leaders of the pilot coves will be able to develop risk maps and manage environmental and climate information, and will be better informed to address impacts of climate change in their daily activities. Also, 910 fishers and aquaculture farmers (at least 10% women) will adopt technologies/ adaptation practices to climate change that aim at the incorporation of technology and innovation, operational processes, management and training/education based on the EAF. The result expected is a better performance and efficiency of the production activities of artisanal fishers and small-scale aquaculture farmers, which will result in the reduction of their vulnerability and the increase of the quality of life. In total, 4,550 people – including fishermen and their family members - will benefit from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options.

Component 3 will promote awareness among local coastal communities, with 22,594 beneficiaries (5% of the total population from the areas of the pilot sites – total population of the 4 towns/cities: 451,878 inhabitants - 50% women). The transfer of information, knowledge and lessons learned in the field of fisheries and aquaculture resources management will strengthen the communities, encourage them to take actions and be aware of the risks of not integrating climate change as a relevant topic and of immediate concern in their towns. Local decisions will consider the climate change variable. Beneficiaries will be aware of the potential effects of climate change and will be supporting the implementation of adaptation measures.

The indirect beneficiaries of the project will be the inhabitants of the towns/cities where the pilot coves are located and the citizens of the four regions of intervention, who will benefit from information-sharing on vulnerability to climate change and adaptation efforts in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors. The project will prepare and socialize informative and training material aimed at different audiences through printed, radio and online media, which will reach men, women, youth and children. Awareness-raising will be undertaken through a communication strategy that will take advantage of a number of existing communication media that currently provide information on fisheries and aquaculture (e.g. specialized magazines, internet portals, radio and television programs) but which in general do not include the subject of climate change. In this manner, CC will be introduced in communication media at a broader scale helping to strengthen the efforts towards adaptation.

**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 activities will be undertaken in this sense:

a) The project will develop a communication strategy to raise awareness of the coastal communities on the adverse effects of climate change on the fisheries and aquaculture sector. The strategy will include the development of news bulletins, publication of a basic guide on climate change and a climate change book for school students, radio campaigns, posters, project web page and fan page.

b) A dissemination mechanism to upscale adaptation measures will be implemented through field visits for exchange of information and experiences. Two types of field visits will be undertaken: i) in pilot sites for exchanges between the beneficiaries of each site; and ii) between pilot sites and nearby fishing coves so that other fisherfolk and aquaculturists may learn on project adaptation measures. Training and information materials will be prepared to support this activity.

c) Best practices and lessons learned will be discussed in workshops on a yearly basis (beginning in PY2) along with pilot sites representatives, scientific and academic experts, public agencies, FAO and other relevant stakeholders. Project 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.

d) Additionally, the project will maintain working relations with the government programs and ongoing GEF-financed projects to exchange information through meetings. This will include participation of the NPCU in planning workshops and trainings. The SCCF project will provide these government programs with locally-generated information on vulnerabilities of coastal communities, and lessons from adaptation pilots to be replicated at national level through such programs. The ongoing GEF-financed projects, including those implemented by FAO, will provide valuable lessons on capacity building and upscaling of experiences.

## **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 policies regarding sustainable development of the fisheries and aquaculture sector and climate change adaptation. The project is in line with the General Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture and will contribute to its implementation by adopting the EAF and EAA, as part of its intervention strategy to increase the resilience of aquatic resources ecosystems, fisheries and aquaculture production systems and communities that depend on aquatic resources.

The project is aligned with the principles of the National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (NAPCC), in particular: 1) Prioritization of adaptation measures that consider most vulnerable people, places and infrastructure; 2) Use of available scientific knowledge and increase knowledge of climate change effects; 3) Create alliances among all sectors and territorial administrative levels; 4) Promote citizens' participation in climate change adaptation and dissemination of information to the society; and 5) Simplicity and cost effectiveness in the design and implementation of adaptation measures.

The project is also aligned with the Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Fisheries and Aquaculture, and in particular with its specific objectives: i) Implement the precautionary approach, EAF and EAA to improve the resilience of marine ecosystems and coastal communities, which make use of living aquatic resources and the sector in general; ii) Conduct research to improve knowledge of climate change impact on the conditions and ecosystem services that support fishing and aquaculture activities; iii) Disseminate and provide information about the impacts of climate change to educate and train end-users and stakeholders of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors; iv) Improve the regulatory, political and administrative framework to effectively and efficiently address climate change challenges and opportunities; and v) Develop direct adaptation measures aimed at reducing vulnerability and the impact of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture activities

The project is in line with basic principles of the National Aquaculture Policy: 1) Public-private participation, partnership and co-responsibility in the strategic planning of the sector; 2) Improving access to the activity under conditions that favour equal opportunities for all stakeholders, including those related to gender equality; 3) Strengthening and/or creation of formal participation spaces; 4) Cooperation in scientific research and technological innovation among public institutions, private sector and research and teaching institutions.

The Project is aligned to the Second National Communication submitted by Chile to UNFCCC in 2011. The Third National Communication is being drafted. Chile is a country vulnerable to climate change. Currently, there is sufficient information to consider fisheries and aquaculture as vulnerable to climate change adverse effects, given that fisheries and aquaculture are important sources of livelihoods and protein.

The project is aligned with the objective of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) 2008-2012, updated and revalidated for the period 2016-2021, which aims to minimize the adverse impacts of climate change through integrated actions that determine country's vulnerability and adaptation measures that should be adopted to adequately address them. The NAPCC includes the fisheries and aquaculture sectors and actions as: i) adaptation to the impacts of climate change ; and ii) capacity building and extension.

**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 Table. 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 Representation in Chile (FAOCHI) (with support of LTO, and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit)   | Within two months of project start up                        | USD 2.500   |
| Project Inception Report  | NPC, M&E Specialist and FAOCHI, approved by FAO Lead Technical Officer (LTO), Budget Holder (BH) and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit                                 | Immediately after the workshop                               | -   |
| Monitoring of project achievement of outcomes and outputs (annual project review workshops) | NPC, Project partners, local organizations   | Continuously   | USD 16.681 (4% of Project Coordinator's time, 6% of Administrative Assistant's time, technical workshops to identify indicators, M&E workshops)             |
| Supervision visits and rating of progress in PPRs and PIRs                                  | NPC; FAO (FAO-CHI, LTO). FAO-GEF Coordination Unit may participate if necessary  | Annual or as required  | FAO visits will be financed through GEF agency fee. Visits of the Project Coordinator and staff will be financed by the project's travel budget (USD 5.000) |
| Project Progress Reports (PPR)  | NPC, with contributions of Project partners and other participating institutions   | Six-monthly  | USD 4.604 (1% of Project's Coordinator time, 2% of Administrative Assistant's time)   |
| Project Implementation Review (PIR)   | Drafted by the NPC under LTO and BH supervision. Approved and submitted to GEF/SCCF by FAO-GEF Coordinating Unit.  | Annual   | FAO staff time financed through GEF agency fee. Project Coordinator time covered by Project budget.   |
| Co-financing Reports  | NPC with inputs from other cofinanciers  | Annual   | USD 1.316 (0.3% of Project Coordinator's time, 0.4% of Administrative Assistant's time.   |
| Technical reports   | NPC and FAO (LTO, FAO-CHI)   | As appropriate   | -   |
| Mid-term Evaluation   | FAO-CHI, External Consultant, FAO Office for Evaluation in consultation with the project team including the FAO/GEF Coordination Unit and other partners       | At mid-point of project implementation                       | USD 40.000 for external consultant.   |
| Final evaluation  | FAO-CHI, External Consultant, FAO Office for Evaluation (OED) in consultation with the project team including the FAO/GEF Coordination Unit and other partners | At the end of project implementation                         | USD 40.000 or external consultant. 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 GCP Agreement | USD 6.550   |
| <b>Total Budget</b>   |  |  | <b>USD 116.651</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>13</sup> and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO endorsement under GEF-6.

| Agency Coordinator,<br>Agency Name  | Signature   | Date<br>(MM/dd/yyyy) | Project Contact Person  | Telephone         | Email Address  |
|---|---|----------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| Gustavo Merino<br>Director,<br>Investment Centre<br>Division<br>Technical<br>Cooperation and<br>Programme<br>Management<br>FAO<br>Viale delle Terme<br>di Caracalla<br>00153, Rome, Italy |  | 29 July 2016         | Alejandro<br>Flores<br>Senior<br>Fisheries<br>Officer, FAO<br>Regional<br>Office for<br>Latin<br>America and<br>the Caribbean | +56 2<br>29232172 | <a href="mailto:alejandro.flores@fao.org">alejandro.flores@fao.org</a> |
| Jeffrey Griffin<br>Senior Coordinator,<br>FAO GEF<br>Coordination Unit.<br>Investment Centre<br>Division. FAO   |   |                      |   | +3906<br>57055680 | <a href="mailto:faogef@fao.org">faogef@fao.org</a>                     |

<sup>13</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, 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).

| Council Comments   | Responses  |
|--|--|
| <p><i>Germany</i></p> <p>Germany welcomes that the PIF aims to strengthen adaptive capacity to climate change in the Chilean fisheries and aquaculture sector. Furthermore, we appreciate that the selection of pilot sites under component 2 builds upon the “National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change on Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector” (NAP- FAS). Germany offers the following suggestions:</p> <p>The selection of pilot sites could also benefit from more detailed information on vulnerabilities at community level. Germany thus recommends conducting sector- specific vulnerability analyses in the selected communities in order to identify appropriate adaptation options for the fisheries and aquaculture sector. <input type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>Selection of the pilot sites followed several technical and practical criteria, firstly at regional level to prioritize the regions for intervention and secondly- at local level to select the pilot sites. At regional level, the assessment included a vulnerability assessment of Chilean fisheries (taking into account exposition, sensitivity and adaptive capacity), regional vulnerability to climate change and dividing the country into four macro-zones. Participation of the regions in national landings, representativity of fisheries and geographical representativity were then included in the analysis to determine the regionalized sectorial exposition. The sectorial sensitivity was then assessed on the basis of three parameters: i) regional poverty level, ii) degree of participation of women, and iii) number of fisherfolk. Finally the adaptive capacity of the sector was determined on the basis of two parameters: i) species diversity per region, and ii) number of existing management areas in each region, and discounted. This allowed identifying the most vulnerable regions in each macro-zone (Tarapaca Region in the Northern macro-zone, Coquimbo Region in the Center-North macro-zone, Bio Bio region in the Center-South macro-zone and Los Lagos in the Southern macro-zone). To select the pilot sites in each of the priority regions, experts were consulted (zone directors, and fisheries and aquaculture experts of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Undersecretariat) on several issues, including selection criteria and their perception on community level capacities in their respective regions, project feasibility, and willingness to participate in project implementation. Based on this information and taking into account: i) easy access to sites, ii) diversity of fisheries and aquaculture, iii) ongoing initiatives on sustainability of fisheries, micro and macro-zoning, and iv) upscaling potential, 10 preliminary sectors were selected. The final step for selection of the pilot sites was to assess each of the 10 preliminary sectors. This included collection of information on fisheries and aquaculture in each sector from the FAU database, quantification of fishery indicators (nearby fishing coves, existing organizations, number of fisherfolk, number of management areas, number of boats), quantification of aquaculture activities (adequate areas for aquaculture, concessions and species), existing marine protected areas, and logistical and practical criteria (community poverty level, micro and macro-zoning, easy access, ongoing initiatives, presence of local capacities e.g. universities and research centers). The process resulted in the selection of four pilot sites (Caleta Riquelme in Tarapaca Region, Caleta Tongoy in Coquimbo Region, Caleta Coliumo in Bio Bio Region and Caleta El Manzano in Los Lagos Region. Please refer to section 1.1.2 of the FAO Project Document for further information on the selection process and characterization of the pilot sites. These sites are representative of the fisheries and aquaculture sector and will provide key examples for upscaling of environmental, technical, socio-economic and institutional lessons to develop the adaptive capacity of the sector. Although community level vulnerability assessments were not undertaken in each pilot site during the PPG phase, this has been foreseen during project implementation. Rapid vulnerability assessments will be carried out in each pilot site in year 1 to establish the baseline scenario and in the last year to determine the “with-project” situation and how the adaptation measures were used and their impacts.</p> <p>The project will develop a pilot local environmental monitoring program connected to early warning (Component 2) and a project M&amp;E system (Component 4). The pilot local environmental monitoring program will be developed and implemented with the communities in each of the four pilot sites as a prevention mechanism to face climate variability and climate change, and to support the implementation of the selected adaptation measures. Development of this local</p> |
| <p>The PIF mentions that, “[a] monitoring and performance evaluation system will be designed and implemented at all seven local [pilot] communities”. As no further information is</p>   |  |

| Council Comments   | Responses  |
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| <p>provided in this respect, Germany kindly asks to provide more details on the scope of the envisaged monitoring and evaluation system. In addition, we suggest repeating vulnerability assessments (see comment 1) after the implementation of the pilot adaptation measures to generate valuable information on outcomes and effectiveness of the interventions. □</p>  | <p>monitoring program will entail: i) defining basic indicators to measure climate change variables within the area where the fisherfolk and aquaculturists carry out their activities in each pilot site, based on local information needs and incorporating local knowledge; ii) designing a monitoring protocol that will include easy to measure oceanographic and biological variables (e.g. salinity, temperature, Secchi disk), visual observations of the state of the sea and general climatic conditions, and sampling and observation of surface plankton; and iii) defining frequency of monitoring. The monitoring program will be implemented by local monitors who will be trained by the project with the support of the project's local technicians. The local monitoring program will be linked to a national level information system that will be developed to systematize and integrate data on fisheries, aquaculture and climate change. The local level indicators will be linked to national level indicators to be defined under the information system. Furthermore, the information generated at local level will feed the information system thereby serving to generate reports to cover the local needs for information and early warnings on climate variability and climate change. As suggested, vulnerability assessments at each pilot site will be undertaken during the project's last year to assess the implementation of the adaptation measures and their impacts.</p>   |
| <p>Germany notes with appreciation that it is foreseen to use the experiences from the pilot applications to inform the implementation of the NAP-FAS and to scale-up adaptation measures in the fisheries and aquaculture sector. Yet, it remains somewhat unclear how knowledge management and outreach activities will be coordinated and implemented. Germany thus suggests providing more information on how relevant learnings will be systematically gathered and disseminated at national level.</p> | <p>On the other hand, the project's M&amp;E system will serve to monitor and evaluate project progress, achievement of indicators, monitoring the risk mitigation measures and identifying new measures to confront risks not previously foreseen, as well as to extract lessons learned. See section 1.3.2 of the FAO Project Document for further details.</p> <p>Several activities will be undertaken to promote systematization and dissemination of project experiences and lessons learned to promote upscaling of best practices:</p> <p>a) The information generated by the local monitoring program at each pilot site will feed the national level information system thus making local level information accessible to the different relevant stakeholders. This information will also be useful to the Inter-institutional Task Force (to be established by the project), Management Committees and other bodies to review the knowledge generated through the current environmental and biological monitoring, to identify training needs and contents, to propose management measures at central level based on local level needs, and to coordinate response actions to confront environmental changes.</p> <p>b) The project will develop a communication strategy to raise awareness of the coastal communities on the adverse effects of climate change on the fisheries and aquaculture sector. The strategy will take advantage of a number of existing communication means that currently provide information on fisheries and aquaculture (e.g. specialized magazines, internet portals, radio and television programs) but which in general do not include the subject of climate change in relation to this important economic sector. It will include awareness raising workshops for key stakeholders in the four regions of intervention; workshops for school students in the pilot sites and preparation of specific information materials for different audiences (e.g. climate change book for school students, basic guide on climate change).</p> <p>c) A dissemination mechanism to upscale adaptation measures will be implemented through field visits for exchange of information and experiences. Two types of field visits will be undertaken: i) between pilot sites for exchanges between the beneficiaries of each site, and ii) between pilot sites and nearby fishing coops so that other fisherfolk and aquaculturists will have the opportunity of observing the adaptation measures and learning about them.</p> <p>d) Workshops to discuss best practices and lessons will be undertaken on a yearly basis (beginning in project year 2) with the participation of representatives of the pilot sites, the scientific and academic environment, public services, FAO and other relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>e) Additionally, 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.</p> |

| Council Comments   | Responses   |
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| <p>Germany appreciates that the PIF draws on findings from IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report regarding climate change impacts in the South Pacific. However, it is recommended to update this information according to IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report, which has recently been published. □</p>  | <p>Project design has taken into account information from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, which establishes with a high level of confidence that climate change is a factor that adds up to the threats of over fishing and other non-climatic stressors thus complicating marine management regimes. Likewise, a number of studies specific to Chile on projected climate change and its impacts, vulnerability of fisheries and the impacts of climate change on certain fish resources. This information has been useful in the process of selecting the pilot sites and identifying the climate risks associated with each site and the adaptation measures to address such risks. Please refer to section 1.2.1 on threats to global environmental benefits, which includes information on the current status of fisheries and fish resources, climate variability and climate change projections, and vulnerability of the fisheries and aquaculture sector and projected climate change impacts.</p>   |
| <p><b>USA</b></p> <p>The United States welcomes this project concept. We recognize that strengthening the resilience of fisheries and the aquaculture sector to climate change is of crucial importance to Chilean coastal communities. As the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) prepares the final project document for CEO endorsement, we request that it provide more information on:</p> <p>The projected impacts from climate change on fisheries and the aquaculture sector in Chile, drawing from updated information in the recently released IPCC Fifth Assessment Report instead of the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report which was used in the Project Identification Form (PIF)</p> | <p>As above-mentioned in the response to Germany's comments, information from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, as well as from a number of studies specific to Chile have been consulted and taken into account. The information has been used in the process of selecting the pilot sites and identifying the climate risks associated with each site and the adaptation measures to address such risks. Please refer to section 1.2.1 on threats to global environmental benefits, which includes information on the current status of fisheries and fish resources, climate variability and climate change projections, and vulnerability of the fisheries and aquaculture sector and projected climate change impacts.</p>   |
| <p>The structure and development of the proposed <i>Task Force on Adaptation to Climate Change in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector</i> (TACC F&amp;A), including the expected membership of TACC F&amp;A beyond the coordinators of the local task forces in charge of the seven pilot projects</p>  | <p>The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan was approved in 2015; however it lacks the institutional arrangements for its management and implementation in the fisheries and aquaculture sector. The Project will, through the establishment of national, regional and local level task forces, design and put in place an institutional structure to provide for the Plan's management and implementation arrangements. The main objective of these task forces will be to create an enabling environment for inter-institutional coordination and collaboration between national, regional and local levels, and between regions and communes, in the fields of climate change, fisheries and aquaculture. They will also contribute to promote the participation of a high diversity of stakeholders in the sector. The project will establish a National Task Force, four Regional Task Forces in Tarapaca, Coquimbo, Bio Bio and Los Lagos Regions, and two Local Task Forces in the Tome and Huaitlahue communes. In the other two selected communes (Iquique and Coquimbo) the already existing municipality offices for fisheries and aquaculture affairs will act as the Local Task Forces. Detailed design of the task forces will be undertaken during project implementation. During the PPG phase, the potential members of the task forces were identified comprising public institutions and services, regional and local governments, universities, research centers, national and regional level organizations of large and small scale fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the local organizations of small-scale fisherfolk and aquaculturists in the pilot sites. Section 1.3.2 of the FAO Project Document (Output 1.1.1) includes a detailed list of the different stakeholders identified in each level (national, regional and local).</p> |
| <p>In addition, we expect that FAO in the development of its full proposal will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand on how local and indigenous knowledge will be incorporated into the project; □</li> </ul>   | <p><b>Local knowledge:</b> Communities carry out observations of their surroundings and also perceive changes (e.g. changes in water temperature, appearance and disappearance of species) that affect their activities, and as a result of their occurrence, have managed to learn as these changes or events occur. Local knowledge will therefore be important for several actions under Component 2, namely: a) design of adaptation measures, b) development of the pilot training program to strengthen communities and organizations, and c) development of the pilot local environmental monitoring program connected to</p>  |

| Council Comments  | Responses  |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide more information on how beneficiaries, including women, have been involved in the development of the project proposal and will benefit from this project; and, <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>- Expand on how the implementing agency and its partners will ensure the sustainability of climate change adaptation education for decision-makers at the national and local level. <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul> | <p>early warning. Design of the training program will take into account local knowledge, observations and perceived changes to ensure it is tailored to the needs and demands of the fisherfolks and aquaculturists. In developing the local environmental monitoring program, local knowledge and local information needs will be taken into account in the definition of basic indicators to be monitored. Since local monitors will implement the program, they will be able to make use of their already available local knowledge and the new knowledge they will receive from the project. The information generated through the local monitoring program will be useful to Component 1, which will develop a national level information to systematize and integrate data on fisheries, aquaculture and climate change. The information generated at local level will feed the information system thus making local level information accessible to the different relevant stakeholders. This information will also be useful to the Inter-institutional Task Forces and other bodies to review the knowledge generated through the current environmental and biological monitoring, to identify training needs and contents, to propose management measures at central level based on local level needs, and to coordinate response actions to confront environmental changes.</p> <p><u>Involvement of women:</u> During the development of the FSP, the field assessments undertaken in each pilot 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 fishing and aquaculture activities (e.g. participation in activities alongside with men, activities exclusively carried out by women) as well as potential activities of their interest that could be incorporated into the project strategy as part of the adaptation measures. Additionally, the inception and validation workshops included women to ensure their views and opinions were taken into account in project design. During implementation the project will promote the empowerment of women to improve their participation in planning and decision-making and to improve their productivity, incomes and livelihoods. Participation will be fostered through workshops, and consultation and validation processes that the project will conduct as part of its intervention strategy. Training activities will take into account the most appropriate times when women may participate so as not to significantly affect their daily activities. At institutional level (Component 1) at least 26% of women will participate in capacity strengthening activities (e.g. self-learning course, workshops for national experts and authorities). At community level (Component 2) at least 30% of women will be incorporated in trainings (e.g. monitoring, ecosystem approach, risk maps, environmental and climatic information). The design of adaptation measures in each pilot site will take into account the activities currently undertaken by women as well as the potential activities of their interest and prioritized by them (e.g. value adding to fish and aquaculture products, recreational fishing, tourism, gastronomy). Awareness raising activities (Component 3) will address the population of the pilot sites and regions and will therefore reach a significant number of women with information on climate change. Moreover, the exchange of experiences will incorporate beneficiary women so that they will have the opportunity of observing the adaptation measures implemented in each pilot site. Project M&amp;E activities will collect gender-disaggregated data. The Results Framework in Appendix 1 of the FAO Project Document includes levels of expected participation in the project outcomes and outputs.</p> <p><u>Sustainability of climate change education for decision makers:</u> insufficient information and knowledge on climate change issues in regards to the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Chile is a major shortcoming for proper decision-making. There is a gap between available scientific information and policy and practice; the scientific information is not available in general as easy to understand products and local level information on vulnerabilities and impacts is not available. The project will address this gap by making use of available information, generating new information especially at local level, and developing experiences and lessons on adaptation to support awareness raising to national, regional and local decision makers. The knowledge developed by the project will support awareness raising in the form of practical and localized</p> |

| Council Comments | Responses   |
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|                  | <p>information about how climate change is going to affect them, the country and their regions and communities. In preparing information materials the project will assess information needs of decision makers and will prepare specific information products to help decision makers and their communities to respond and adapt. The project will, in this manner, seek a shift in attitude of decision makers toward the subject of climate change and prepare them to make more well-informed and solid decisions about adaptation.</p> |

| STAP Comments   | Responses   |
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| <p>The outcomes need to be specified further for all three components.</p>  | <p>All the outcomes have been further specified. Kindly refer to Sub-section 1.3 of the FAO GEF Project Document for further details.</p>   |
| <p>1. The PIF appears to draw from IPCC's fourth assessment report. The IPCC's fifth assessment report (now released) has more recent information on climate change outcomes and impacts, and should be the primary source of relevant scientific / technical material. Other recent relevant references are provided below.</p>  | <p>As mentioned above in the response to both Germany's and USA's comments, information from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, as well as from a number of studies specific to Chile have been consulted and taken into account. The information has been used in the process of selecting the pilot sites and identifying the climate risks associated with each site and the adaptation measures to address such risks. Please refer to section 1.2.1 on threats to global environmental benefits, which includes information on the current status of fisheries and fish resources, climate variability and climate change projections, and vulnerability of the fisheries and aquaculture sector and projected climate change impacts.</p>  |
| <p>2. STAP welcomes the efforts in the project to link to research and training institutions. In this regard, given the extensive seminars and workshops in both components (1) and (3), STAP encourages the project developers to further develop how local and traditional knowledge could be incorporated into the design of the project and into the interventions targeted through the project, so that information flow can work in both top-down and bottom-up directions.</p> | <p>As mentioned above in the response to USA's comment, local knowledge is an essential part of the project strategy. The communities carry out observations of their surroundings and also perceive changes (e.g. changes in water temperature, appearance and disappearance of species) that affect their activities, and as a result of their occurrence, have managed to learn as these changes or events occur. Local knowledge will therefore be important for several actions under Component 2, namely: a) design of adaptation measures, b) development of the pilot training program to strengthen communities and organizations, and c) development of the pilot local environmental monitoring program connected to early warning. Design of the training program will take into account local and traditional knowledge, observations and perceived changes to ensure it is tailored to the needs and demands of the fisherfolk and aquaculturists. In developing the local environmental monitoring program (Component 1), local knowledge and local information needs will be taken into account in the definition of basic indicators to be monitored. Since local monitors will implement the program, they will be able to make use of their already available local knowledge and the new knowledge they will receive from the project. The information generated through the local monitoring program will be useful to Component 1, which will develop a national level information to systematize and integrate data on fisheries, aquaculture and climate change. The information generated at</p> |

| STAP Comments  | Responses   |
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| <p>3. STAP appreciates the efforts to identify pilot communities in a way to support further replication. STAP suggests that vulnerability to climate change may be another factor used for the identification of pilot communities, noting that vulnerability includes aspects of exposure and adaptive capacity. In this regard, artisanal fisheries may be quite different from industrial fisheries and from commercial aquaculture consequently an appropriate differentiation between different target segments would be helpful to incorporate as part of project design.</p> | <p>local level will feed the information system thus making local level information accessible to the different relevant stakeholders. In component 3, a dissemination mechanism to upscale adaptation measures will be implemented through field visits for exchange of information and experiences. Two types of field visits will be undertaken: i) between pilot sites for exchanges between the beneficiaries of each site, and ii) between pilot sites and nearby fishing coves so that other fisherfolk and aquaculturists will have the opportunity of observing the adaptation measures and learning about them.</p> <p>As mentioned above in the response to Germany's comment, the selection of the pilot sites followed a rapid vulnerability assessment of Chilean fisheries (taking into account exposition, sensitivity and adaptive capacity), regional vulnerability to climate change and dividing the country into four macro-zones. Participation of the regions in national landings, representativity of fisheries and geographical representativity were then included in the analysis to determine the regionalized sectorial exposition. The sectorial sensitivity was then assessed on the basis of three parameters: i) regional poverty level, ii) degree of participation of women, and iii) number of fisherfolk. Finally the adaptive capacity of the sector was determined on the basis of two parameters: i) species diversity per region, and ii) number of existing management areas in each region, and discounted. This allowed identifying the most vulnerable regions in each macro-zone (Tarapaca Region in the Northern macro-zone, Coquimbo Region in the Center-North macro-zone, Bio Bio region in the Center-South macro-zone and Los Lagos in the Southern macro-zone). To select the pilot sites in each of the priority regions, experts were consulted (zone directors, and fisheries and aquaculture experts of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Undersecretariat) on several issues, including selection criteria and their perception on community level capacities in their respective regions, project feasibility, and willingness to participate in project implementation. Based on this information and taking into account: i) easy access to sites, ii) diversity of fisheries and aquaculture, iii) ongoing initiatives on sustainability of fisheries, micro and macro-zoning, and iv) upscaling potential, 10 preliminary sectors were selected. The final step for selection of the pilot sites was to assess each of the 10 preliminary sectors. This included collection of information on fisheries and aquaculture in each sector from the FAU database, quantification of fishery indicators (nearby fishing coves, existing organizations, number of fisherfolk, number of management areas, number of boats), quantification of aquaculture activities (adequate areas for aquaculture, concessions and species), existing marine protected areas, and logistical and practical criteria (community poverty level, micro and macro-zoning, easy access, ongoing initiatives, presence of local capacities e.g. universities and research centers). The process resulted in the selection of four pilot sites (Caleta Riquelme in Tarapaca Region, Caleta Tongoy in Coquimbo Region, Caleta Coliumo in Bio Bio Region and Caleta El Manzano in Los Lagos Region. Please refer to section 1.1.2 of the FAO Project Document for further information on the selection process and characterization of the pilot sites. These sites are representative of the fisheries and aquaculture sector and will provide key examples for upscaling of environmental, technical, socio-economic and institutional lessons to develop the adaptive capacity of the sector. Although community level vulnerability assessments were not undertaken in each pilot site during the PPG phase, this has been foreseen during project implementation. Rapid vulnerability assessments will be carried out in each pilot site in year 1 to establish the baseline scenario and in the last year to determine the "with-project" situation and how the adaptation measures were used and their impacts.</p> <p>Component1 focuses on strengthening knowledge at institutional level while component 3 focuses on the communities and the general public of the selected coves.</p> <p>Component 1 will benefit government officials and decision-makers from national, regional and municipal level, who will develop their capacities and knowledge about CC effects on fisheries and aquaculture. The project will, in this manner, seek a change of attitude in decision-makers towards climate change and prepare them to make better informed and solid</p> |
| <p>5. Some of component 3 appears to be similar to component 1. For example, the components both appear to address strengthening knowledge, and building capacity, about the effects of climate change through workshops targeting multiple</p>  |   |



| STAP Comments  | Responses   |
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| <p>stakeholders. Please clarify how the knowledge sub-component in component 1 and 3 will differ, and complement each other.</p>   | <p>Component 3 focuses on raising awareness at <u>coastal communities</u> level on the adverse effects of climate change on the fisheries and aquaculture sector. Also, component 3 will promote transfer of information, knowledge and lessons learned in the field of fisheries and aquaculture resources management to strengthen the communities, encourage them to take actions and be aware of the risks of not integrating climate change as a relevant topic and of immediate concern in their towns.</p> |
| <p>6. STAP suggests adding as a separate component the monitoring and performance evaluation system. This is an important aspect of the project, given its ability to generate learning and knowledge to inform (and improve) monitoring systems on climate change on fisheries/aquaculture in the proposed 7 sites.</p> | <p>The project will develop a project M&amp;E system (Component 4), which will serve to monitor and evaluate project progress, achievement of indicators, monitoring the risk mitigation measures and identifying new measures to confront risks not previously foreseen, as well as to extract lessons learned. Kindly see section 1.3.2 of the FAO Project Document for further details.</p>  |

**ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS<sup>14</sup>**

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

**Project Preparation Grant approved at PIF: US\$ 100,000**

| Oracle code | Description                                       | Budgeted amount | Amount spent  | Variance |
|-------------|---|-----------------|---------------|----------|
| <b>5011</b> | <b>Salaries Professional*</b>                     |                 |               | <b>0</b> |
|             | Financial and operations officer                  | 5,660           | 5,660         | 0        |
| <b>5543</b> | <b>National consultants</b>                       |                 |               |          |
|             | Expert 1: Aquaculture technology expert           | 4,800           | 3,398         | -1,402   |
|             | Expert 2: Climate change and risk disaster expert | 4,800           | 5,655         | 855      |
|             | Expert 3: Fisheries technologies expert           | 4,800           | 7,167         | 2,367    |
|             | Expert 4: Fisheries and Aquaculture expert        | 4,800           | 4,253         | -547     |
|             | Expert 5: National coordinator                    | 24,000          | 22,516        | -1,484   |
|             | Expert 6: Translator                              | 4,000           | 5,425         | 5,425    |
| <b>5542</b> | <b>International Consultants</b>                  |                 |               |          |
|             | GEF Project Design Specialist                     | 18,000          | 18,081        | 81       |
| <b>5684</b> | <b>Travel</b>                                     |                 |               |          |
|             | National local travel                             | 9,140           | 20,140        | -11,000  |
|             | International travel                              | 5,400           | 4,487         | 913      |
| <b>5905</b> | <b>Workshops</b>                                  |                 |               |          |
|             | Consultation workshop                             | 7,000           | 927           | 6,073    |
|             | Results framework workshop                        | 7,600           |               | 7,600    |
|             | <b>Presupuesto Total</b>                          | <b>100,000</b>  | <b>97,709</b> |          |

<sup>14</sup> If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities. Agencies should also report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

The PPG resources have been used to collect baseline information at national, regional (as per administrative regions in Chile) and local level, carry out a stakeholder analysis, capacity needs assessment for Government stakeholders, fisherfolk and their organizations in relation to fisheries and aquaculture and climate change, and an analysis of the national and local governance systems and institutional arrangements related to climate change adaptation in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

Cofinancing from the Fisheries Undersecretariat aimed to covered logistics expenses of the consultation workshop and the results framework workshop, while PPG funds allowed the participation of coves's fishermen in both events, as well as meetings with the national consultants, which took place while collecting baseline information on each cove.

The PPG phase funds have been used as detailed in the table above. In the table below, the budget lines are explained further:

| Budget item    | Description of use of funds  |
|----------------|--|
| Travel         | Travel of national consultants to the regions where the coves were selected. Also, fishermen from the coves traveled to the Valparaiso, where both inception and results framework workshops took place.   |
| Consultants    | Four national consultants were hired to collect baseline information, organizing national-level stakeholder meetings and consultations, and assisting the partners in preparing the co-financing letters.<br>An international consultant was hired as project design specialist to put together the project document based on the reports of the national consultants.   |
| Workshops      | Two consultations workshops were conducted with the key stakeholders to prepare the full Project Document. The inception workshop of the project's preparation phase was held Valparaiso on April 21 <sup>st</sup> , 2015, while the Results Framework workshop took place in Valparaiso on November 17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> , 2015. Both events were hosted by Fisheries Undersecretariat and facilitated by FAO staff and consultants from FAO Regional Office in Santiago de Chile and Headquarters. |
| Budget Officer | Administrative support and guidance was provided in the budget preparation and operational, monitoring and reporting design of the full project document   |

**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

