



2019
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

CSOs environmental support in Chile

Basic Data	2
Overall Ratings.....	4
Development Progress.....	5
Implementation Progress	24
Critical Risk Management	26
Adjustments	27
Ratings and Overall Assessments	28
Gender	35
Social and Environmental Standards	37
Communicating Impact	39
Partnerships	42
Annex - Ratings Definitions.....	44

A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	4577
GEF ID	4939
Title	Supporting civil society and community initiatives to generate global environmental benefits using grants and micro loans in the Mediterranean ecoregion of Chile
Country(ies)	Chile, Chile
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Integrated Strategies and SGP
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size

Project Description
<p>The Mediterranean ecoregion plays a critical role in the sustainability of Chile's development. It hosts essential social and cultural values, strategic economic assets and environmental values of global importance. Nevertheless, the pressure exerted by productive activities on the landscape places all of these values, and especially those associated with the global environment, at increasing risk. The sustainability of this region's ecosystem services, its biodiversity and its economic productivity requires an approach that provides the opportunities, the means and the motivation to community organizations to develop, acquire and/or exercise the financing, knowledge and capacities needed to develop and manage their resources for global environmental and local development benefits.</p> <p>To trigger a change process in the ecoregion that increases the sustainability of land use and ecosystem services, uses biodiversity sustainably and sequesters and stores carbon, the project proposes to directly engage around one hundred community-based organizations and local governments in carrying out projects that address local sustainable development issues and contribute to global environmental benefits. These projects will be nested in and aligned with the ecological, economic and social outcomes of landscape-level initiatives, which will be achieved through synergies among the projects leading to greater and more lasting impacts and resiliency. Landscape-level initiatives will themselves be supported by ecoregional and national level institutional mechanisms aimed at providing them with effective knowledge management, monitoring and policy incidence frameworks. These mechanisms will ensure longer term funding and greater coordination of the array of institutional development instruments, both of which will enhance sustainability of the landscape initiatives and their constituent projects.</p> <p>This project will cover eight pilot landscapes in the Mediterranean ecoregion comprising two million hectares out of a total of approximately 20 million ha of rural land in the ecoregion (10%). This demonstration will provide sufficient variety and scale to this landscape approach for credible learning and knowledge generation and the production of inputs to policy discussions. Partners in implementation of this project are the main public institutions addressing land and resource use in the ecoregion.</p>

Project Contacts	
UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser	Ms. Diana Salvemini (diana.salvemini@undp.org)
Programme Associate	Ms. Luzmila Lambrano (luzmila.lambrano@undp.org)

Project Manager	Mr. Fernando Valenzuela (fvalenzuela@mma.gob.cl)
CO Focal Point	Ms. Paloma Toranzos (paloma.toranzos@undp.org)
GEF Operational Focal Point	Mr. Miguel Stutzin (mstutzin@mma.gob.cl)
Project Implementing Partner	Ms. María Francisca Meynard (mmeynard@mma.gob.cl)
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

B. Overall Ratings

Overall DO Rating	Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Overall Risk Rating	Low

C. Development Progress

Description					
Objective					
To develop, demonstrate and mainstream the delivery of globally significant environmental benefits by community-based organizations in the management of critically endangered landscapes in the Chilean Mediterranean ecoregion.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
- Number and type of critically endangered landscapes restored, maintained, improved [Following MTR recommendations, indicator revised to: Number and type of critically endangered landscapes that have been restored, maintained, improved]	- Three landscape-level initiatives exist in the Mediterranean ecoregion, but they lack coherent policy, monitoring and knowledge-management support structures and have no specific support mechanism in the public system. Using non-specific instruments, they are able	(not set or not applicable)	- By project end, at least 8 landscape-level initiatives (1,200,000 ha) have established consensus-based management plans that are under implementation for maintaining, restoring and improving resilience of the landscape	A total of 9 landscape-level initiatives (646,000 hectares): - 6 landscape-level initiatives (covering an estimated effective area of 491,000 hectares) with management plans developed and under implementation: 1) Alhue Landscape Conservation (Metropolitan Region), 2) Cachapoal Model Forest (Coltauco, O'Higgins Region), 3) Araucarias del Alto Malleco Model Forest (Lonquimay and Curacautin, Araucania Region), 4) Cayumanque ecosystem (Florida, Ranquil and Quillon, Biobío-Ñuble Region), 5) Achibueno River Basin (El Culmen, Vega de Salas, Carrizal and Pejerrey sectors, Linares, Maule Region), and 6) Puchuncaví-Quintero environmental and social recovery program (Valparaiso Region). - In addition, as announced in the last PIR, 3 new landscape-level initiatives (covering an estimated, and to be confirmed, effective area of 155,000	A total of 9 landscape-level initiatives (840,000 hectares): - 5 landscape-level initiatives (covering an estimated effective area of 540,400 hectares) with management plans developed and under implementation: 1) Alhue Landscape Conservation (Metropolitan Region), 2) Araucarias del Alto Malleco Model Forest (Lonquimay and Curacautin, Araucania Region), 3) Cayumanque ecosystem (Florida, Ranquil and Quillon, Biobío-Ñuble Region), 4) Achibueno River Basin (El Culmen, Vega de Salas, Carrizal and Pejerrey sectors, Linares, Maule Region), and 5) Puchuncaví-Quintero environmental and social recovery program (Valparaiso Region). The original surface cover of the landscape-level initiative in Cayumanque ecosystem was modified during the community-based project's implementation, in line with the risk management plan under development for the wildfire prevention for the whole surface of the communes of Ranquil, Quillon and Florida (area increased from 33,640 ha to 126,041 ha). - 1 landscape-level initiative (Cachapoal Model Forest, Coltauco, O'Higgins Region), covering an estimated effective area of 43,200 hectares with a management plan developed but not implemented to landscape-level as was the original expectation. This pilot landscape-level initiative is related to only one community-based project funded by GEF CMS Project (Rinconada de Idahue, Coltauco) and upscaling its outcomes to the border territories (Doñihue and Las Cabras communes) is yet to take place. The Project will aim during the second half of 2019 to integrate the results of this landscape-level initiative (including its management plan) in a new community-network of Las Cabras, Coltauco and Doñihue, which has been supported by

	<p>to produce reduced GEBS</p>		<p>hectares) started-up the participatory planning this year with the project support in priorities regions: 7) Pumanque-Lolol (O'Higgins Region), 8) Putú and Huenchullamí wetlands (Constitución and Curepto, Maule Region), and 9) San Nicolás-Ninhue (Biobío-Ñuble Region). The surface cover of these new Landscape-level initiatives could be modified during the participative planning process (second half of 2018), when the communities will agree a more precise delimitation of socio-ecological productive landscapes.</p> <p>- For the selection of the new landscapes, the Project applied an evaluation methodology based on the goals for the development of resilient socio-ecological productive landscapes, considering criteria for conservation, production, human well-being and governance.</p> <p>- As mentioned in the last PIR, the project team recovered the community-based approach to resilient landscapes and for planning at the landscape-level, the project has defined a Methodological Guide (disseminated by project team during the first half of 2018 and applied in the 3 new landscape-level initiatives) following the recommendations of COMDEKS, EcoAgriculture Partners and the Satoyama Initiative.</p>	<p>Cachapoal Model Forest of CONAF, Forestry Institute (INFOR) and FAO-GEF Project (SIMEF).</p> <p>- 3 landscape-level initiatives (covering an estimated effective area of 256,400 hectares) with draft version of management plans developed in second half of 2018 and first half of 2019: 7) Pumanque-Lolol (O'Higgins Region), 8) Putú and Huenchullamí watersheds (Constitución and Curepto, Maule Region), and 9) San Nicolás-Ninhue-San Carlos (Ñuble Region). The preliminary surface cover of these new landscape-level initiatives was modified during the participatory planning process (second half of 2018 and first half of 2019), following the Methodological Guide for the Development of Landscape-Level Initiatives developed by GEF CMS Project in 2018 and available in the file library of the last PIR.</p> <p>- Of the total hectares covered by the 9 landscape-level initiatives (840,000 ha), 42% (352,700 ha) are native forest and native scrubland, 15% (128,700 ha) are under agricultural land-use, and 22% (184,800 hectares) are under exotic forest plantation. The remaining 21% are under other land-uses.</p> <p>As described in the previous PIRs, the original target of 1,200,000 hectares was deemed unrealistic and excessively ambitious as originally designed, as also recognized by the MTR and the substantive project revision.</p>
--	--------------------------------	--	--	--

				- Of the total hectares covered by the 9 landscape-level initiatives (646,000 ha), 45% (293,000 ha) are native forest and 15% (95,000 ha) are under agricultural land-use. The remaining 40% are under other land-uses. As described in the previous PIR, the original target - 1,200,000 hectares - was deemed unrealistic and excessively ambitious as originally designed.	
- Number of multistakeholder governance mechanisms (MLMP) established and operational at the landscape and ecoregional levels (Partners Committee)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Communities have a leading role in planning and management of LLIs and sit on their respective MLMPs	Target on track. To date, there are 7 multi-stakeholders platforms in progress at the landscape level: 1) Public-Private Committee of Alhue Landscape Conservation, 2) Cachapoal Forest Model Association, 3) Araucarias del Alto Malleco Forest Model Association, 4) Sustainable Territorial Development Association of Florida, Quillon and Ranquil, 5) Puchuncaví-Quintero Environmental and Social Recovery Council, 6) Agrupación Defensa y Conservación Maule-Mataquito, and 7) Comité Coordinador Campesino San Nicolás. Two other multi-stakeholder platforms require further progress in their establishment. In the case of the Achibueno River Basin, the initiative will be supported for tourism development and conservation public-private board, which is promoted by the Ministry of Environment (MMA), the Forestry Institute (INFOR), Municipality of Linares and Provincial Government of Linares. In the case of	To date, there are 8 multi-stakeholders platforms established and operating at the landscape level (corresponding to the landscapes listed above, except for Cachapoal Model Forest, details below) : 1) Public-private local committee to support the Agricultural Community of Alhué (including mid-term business plan for the agroecological management of olive trees, beekeeping, production of native plants and water and soil conservation works), 2) Sustainable Communities Network of Lonquimay and Curacautín (an updated platform from the four community-based projects – Lonquimay Norte, Mallín del Treile, Feria Rural Manchuria and Pedregoso – implemented or supported by the Araucarias del Alto Malleco Forest Model Association), 3) Sustainable Territorial Development Association of Florida, Quillon and Ranquil, 4) Sustainable Communities Network of Puchuncaví-Quintero (an updated platform from the Environmental and Social Recovery Council), 5) Sustainable Communities Network of Putú-Huenchullamí Watershed (promoted by the CSO-partner Agrupación Defensa y Conservación Maule-Mataquito), 6) Comité Coordinador Campesino San Nicolás (with the support of Rural Development Department of San Nicolás Municipality), 7) Public-Private Committee for the Nature Sanctuary of Achibueno River, promoted by the Ministry of Environment (MMA) and the Forestry Institute (INFOR) with participation of the local communities, 8) Sustainable Communities Network of Pumanque-Lolol, promoted by CSO-partner (Center of Sustainable Development of Pichilemu, CEDESUS) and involving the Municipalities and community-based organizations.

			<p>the Pumanque-Lolol landscape, the CSO-partner (Center of Sustainable Development of Pichilemu, CEDESUS), must promote a multi-stakeholder platform from the first stage of the landscape-level initiative development process, involving the Municipalities and community-based organizations.</p> <p>In addition, in the case of the Alhué Conservation Landscape and the Araucarias del Alto Malleco Model Forest Association, multi-stakeholder platforms are adapting to more limited operational schemes through territorial and community management units with greater autonomy in decision-making: (1) Public-private local committee to support the Agricultural Community of Alhué; (2) Roadmap for the formalization of Traditional Fair of San Francisco (communities and public support) in Manchuria District (Curacautín); (3) Roadmap for the formalization of craftswomen association of Mallín del Treile (communities and public support); (4) Roadmap for the commercialization of non-timber forest products in Lonquimay Norte (communities and public support), and (5) Working board for the formalization of “Huerteros Pehuenche” in Pedregoso-Lolén communities (with local government and productive agencies support). The project will provide small grants in the second semester of 2018 directly to</p>	<p>Another multi-stakeholder platform (Cachapoal Forest Model Association) requires an adaptive management for strengthening local community participation, as several institutional conflicts at local and regional level have been limiting the community-led implementation of the management plan and the upscaling of the community-based project results. As mentioned above, the Project will aim during the second half of 2019 to integrate the results of this landscape-level initiative (including its management plan) in a new community-network of Las Cabras, Coltauco and Doñihue, which has been supported by Cachapoal Model Forest of CONAF (that is an institutional instance different of the Cachapoal Forest Model Association), Forestry Institute (INFOR) and FAO-GEF Project (SIMEF).</p> <p>The project is providing technical assistance to strengthen landscape planning, as well as small grants directly to the community-based organizations in the case of Lonquimay Norte, Mallín del Treile, Pedregoso-Lolén and Manchuria district, and provided technical assistance for participatory land planning and training in the case of Alhué.</p> <p>In all cases, the participation of public institutions that are members of the Project Steering Committee at the national level, is taking place according to the priorities identified in the participatory planning processes at the landscape-level and / or in the implementation of community-based projects.</p>
--	--	--	---	---

				<p>the community-based organizations in the case of Lonquimay Norte, Mallín del Treile, Pedregoso-Lolén and Manchuria district, and is providing technical assistance for participatory land planning and training in the case of Alhué.</p> <p>In all cases, the participation of public institutions that are member of the Project Steering Committee at the national level, is taking place according to the priorities identified in the participatory planning processes at landscape-level and / or in the implementation of community-based projects.</p> <p>To start-up the three new landscape-level initiatives (Pumanque-Lolol, Constitución-Curepto and San Nicolás-Ninhue), the project implemented a process of selection of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) partners (CEDESUS, ADEMA and Small-Farmer Committee of San Nicolás), adapting the UNDP Capacity Assessment Tool (CAT).</p>	
- A new MMA-led funding window is functioning to support landscape management activities [Following MTR recommendations, indicator	FPA funds projects that are small and produce insufficient impacts; 105 different public	(<i>not set or not applicable</i>)	- An interinstitutional coordination mechanism is in place to complement FPA+ in the coherent funding of LLI-framed	<p>During the second half of 2017, the Ministry of Environment launched a special version of the FPA to fund socio-ecological restoration initiatives in the Chilean Mediterranean ecoregion.</p> <p>http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/restauracion/</p>	The FPA Department of the Division of Environmental Education and Citizen Participation and the Biodiversity Division, are leading – with Project support – a working-group within the Ministry of Environment to identify feasible management arrangements to be implemented by 2019-2020 to strengthen the financing of community-based initiatives at the landscape-level. Some actions implemented to date include: (1) Short-consultancy to analyze eventual legal modifications to facilitate biodiversity conservation financing schemes in protected areas through community-based and landscape-level initiatives, and (2) Integration of landscape-level initiatives and community-based projects in the National Register of Ecological Restoration Initiatives,

<p>revised to an MMA-led funding window is functioning to support landscape management activities]</p>	<p>instruments exist for the funding of projects seeking GEB-related objectives</p>		<p>community initiatives</p>	<p>The FPA Department of the Division of Environmental Education and Citizen Participation is leading a working-group within the Ministry of Environment to identify feasible management arrangements to be implemented by 2019-2020 to strengthen the financing of community-based initiatives at the landscape-level. This working-group is advised by the project and includes technical support from the Biodiversity Division of the Ministry of Environment. As mentioned in the last PIR, this effort is focused on strengthening the definition of the landscape boundaries, the mid-term and long-term planning at the landscape-level, and how communities are embedded in the multi-stakeholder platforms.</p> <p>In a second stage, this working-group will include the coordination with production instruments of the Ministry of Agriculture (e.g. INDAP and CONAF) and Ministry of Economy (e.g. ASCC) for agro-ecology, biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of the native forest.</p> <p>Project alliance with the BIOFIN Chile Program will permit during the second semester of 2018 the pilot application of a Productive Practices Guide for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Small-farming in the San Nicolás-Ninhue landscape, generating linkages with</p>	<p>including the identification of priority landscapes in the framework of the National Plan of Restoration at Landscape-Level https://restauracionecologica.mma.gob.cl/</p> <p>Within the framework of a formal request from the Undersecretary for the Environment to the National Director of the Agricultural Development Institute (INDAP), the Project is supporting the conformation of a technical task-group to define strategies and joint actions to strengthen ecosystem management with a landscape approach, prioritizing the community-based organizations' needs and visions, and promoting the gradual incorporation of best sustainable productive practices (e.g. agroecological practices and native forest management at small-farmers level) improving the focus of instruments, as the Degraded Soils Reclamation System (SIRSD-S).</p> <p>The partnership of the Project with the BIOFIN Chile Program permitted the start-up pilot application of a Productive Practices Guide for the Conservation of Biodiversity through the community-based project of La Unión de Lajuelas small-farming committee within the San Nicolás landscape-level initiative, including linkages with the Sustainability and Climate Change Agency (ASCC) for the Clean Production Agreement for the Climate Change Adaptation (in progress).</p>
--	---	--	------------------------------	--	--

				the Sustainability and Climate Change Agency (ASCC).	
- number of community-led projects, funded for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services and carbon sequestration monitoring	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	By project end a new FPA, LLI-focused window (FPA+) has funded 38 or more community projects [Following MTR recommendations, target revised to "By project-end a new FPA, LLI-focused window (FPA+) and GEF, has funded 38 or more community-led projects	23 community-based projects and landscape-level initiative plans are currently being funded and 17 community-based projects will start up during the second half of 2018 (target on track): - 4 projects implemented and 6 projects under implementation (1.691 hectares, 223 beneficiaries) funded with GEF resources (12 to 18 months of implementation and an average of USD 50,000 per community-based project). Supported projects focus on agroecology; sustainable soil management; and protection, restoration and sustainable management and monitoring of native forest in the target socio-ecological production landscapes (see Outcomes 1, 2 and 3). - 4 landscape-level initiative plans under CSO-led elaboration (18 beneficiaries as part of CSO leaderships), funded with GEF resources (18 months of implementation and USD 25,000 to 50,000 per plan). Within the framework of these 4 landscape-level initiatives, 17 new community-based projects will be designed, selected and started-up during the second semester of 2018 (funded by GEF).	51 community-based projects and landscape-level initiative planning are currently being funded (38 funded by GEF; 1 funded by BIOFIN-UNDP; and 12 funded by FPA): - 8 projects implemented and 26 projects under implementation (4,411 hectares, 660 direct beneficiaries – 352 women and 308 men) funded with GEF resources (12 to 18 months of implementation and an average of USD 35,000 per community-based project). Supported projects focus on agroecology; sustainable soil management; and protection, restoration and sustainable management and monitoring of native forest in the target socio-ecological production landscapes (see Outcomes 1, 2 and 3). - 4 landscape-level initiatives under a CSO-led participatory planning process (18 direct beneficiaries as part of CSO leaderships – 12 women and 6 men), funded with GEF resources (18 months of implementation and USD 25,000 to 50,000 per plan). - 1 project under implementation (110 hectares, 14 direct beneficiaries – 6 women and 8 men) funded by the BIOFIN-UNDP Programme (USD 25,000), focused on piloting a biological corridor in the agricultural landscape. - 6 projects implemented or under implementation are funded by the special version of the Environmental Protection Fund (FPA) for Sustainable Projects (2017), 4 with a focus on Biodiversity and 2 focusing on Climate Change (24 months of implementation, an average of USD 45,000 per project and 3,874 indirect beneficiaries – 1,908 women and 1,966 men). The projects focus on protection of biodiversity, ecological restoration, sustainable management of soil, water and forest for climate change adaptation, awareness raising and knowledge management on the value of ecosystem services provided by landscapes in the Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Metropolitan, Maule and Biobio regions. http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/concurso-proyecto-sostenible.php - 3 projects implemented or under implementation are funded by the special version of Environmental Protection Fund (FPA) for the Socio-ecological Restoration, related to soil, native forest and biodiversity affected by the fire

			<p>- 6 projects under implementation are funded by the special version of the Environmental Protection Fund (FPA) for Sustainable Projects (2017), 4 with a focus on Biodiversity and 2 focusing on Climate Change (24 months of implementation and an average of USD 45,000 per project). The projects focus on protection of biodiversity, ecological restoration, sustainable management of soil, water and forest for climate change adaptation, awareness raising and knowledge management on the value of ecosystem services provided by landscapes in the Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Metropolitan, Maule and Biobio regions.</p> <p>http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/concurso-proyecto-sostenible.php</p> <p>- 3 projects under implementation are funded by the special version of Environmental Protection Fund (FPA) for the Socio-ecological Restoration, related to soil, native forest and biodiversity affected by the fire forest in O'Higgins, Maule and Biobío Regions (12-24 months of implementation and USD 80,000 per project).</p> <p>http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/restauracion/</p>	<p>forest in O'Higgins, Maule and Biobío Regions (12-24 months of implementation, USD 80,000 per project and 5,170 indirect beneficiaries – 2,573 women and 2,597 men).</p> <p>http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/restauracion/</p> <p>- 3 projects under implementation are funded by the Environmental Protection Fund (FPA) for Local Environmental Management and Biodiversity, related to agroecological practices and natural heritage conservation in O'Higgins, Maule and Ñuble Regions (12 months of implementation, USD 7,500 per project and 2,620 indirect beneficiaries – 1,564 women and 1,056 men).</p> <p>http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/anexos/Proyectos_Seleccionados_FPA2019.V.2.pdf</p>
<p>The progress of the objective can be described as:</p>	<p>On track</p>			

Outcome 1					
Sustainable management of landscapes for biodiversity conservation					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
Hectares of land under sustainable land use management for biodiversity conservation	- Vulnerable communities address livelihood problems through production projects, and their environmental problems through environmental projects, but they lack an integrated approach to sustainable land management, both within their communities and within their landscapes.	(<i>not set or not applicable</i>)	By project end, 38 or more vulnerable communities: - certify production from at least 700,000 ha of land - directly protect at least 32,000 additional ha of land through non-PA local and private schemes [Following MTR recommendations, target revised to "By project-end at least 700,000 ha of land are under mid- and long-term landscape management plans for conservation and/or certificated production, and	The cumulative progress is on track (293,000 ha) considering the adaptive measures applied by the project related to this indicator (see the expected target at the project-end mentioned in the last PIR: 326,000 ha under mid-term and long term landscape management plans for the biodiversity conservation focused on ecosystem services of the native forest): - At the landscape-level, management plans supported by the project cover ca. 244,000 hectares of native forest as an expected area for the scaling-up of community-led sustainable management of native forest over the long-term. - 49,000 hectares (to be confirmed by participatory planning process taking place during second half of 2018) are estimated for the other 3 landscape-level initiatives: 1) Pumanque-Lolol (O'Higgins Region), 2) Putú and Huenchullamí Wetlands (Maule Region), and 3) San Nicolás-Ninhue. - In addition, for the community-based projects, 27 vulnerable communities are implementing 10 community-led	The cumulative progress is on track considering the target adjusted based on the MTR (2017). At the landscape-level, management plans supported by the project cover ca. 352,700 hectares of native forest and native scrubland as an expected potential area for the scaling-up of community-led sustainable management of native forest over the long-term through strengthened decision-making of the multi-stakeholder platforms with public institutional support to small-farmers. As mentioned in the 2017 PIR, and confirmed by the MTR in 2017, the original targets (700,000 ha of "certified land" and 32,000 additional ha of "protected" land) were unrealistic. In addition, land certification and land protection depends on decision-making of the landowners in the framework of institutional processes independent of the GEF Project. While it was not possible at Mid-Term to proceed with a material reduction of the expected GEB results in hectares, based on a new baseline assessment developed after the MTR (2017) as an adaptive management measure to respond to the weakness of the project design, the expected target to be achievable at the project-end was indicated to guide project implementation during the second half of the project. The expected target, indicated in the 2017 PIR is 326,000 hectares of native forest under mid-term and long-term landscape management plans (5 to 10 years) for biodiversity conservation focused on ecosystem services of the native forest, through incentives to small-farmers for the native reforestation and forest management plans (in the framework of the INDAP and CONAF instruments portfolio). In addition, 32 vulnerable communities participated in implementation or are currently implementing 35 community-led projects (34 funded by GEF and 1 funded by BIOFIN-UNDP) in 9 landscapes. Cumulative progress to date is 1,899 hectares under planning and application of native forest management practices at farm-level in the framework of the supported community-based projects (see the next indicator).

			<p>directly protect at least 32,000 additional ha of land through non-PA local and private schemes]</p>	<p>projects in 5 landscape-level initiatives. Cumulative progress to date is 845 hectares under planning and application of native forest management practices at farm-level in the framework of the supported community-based projects.</p> <p>- During the first half of 2018 the project identified opportunities related to forest management plans (leading by the National Forestry Agency, CONAF) with focus on non-timber forest products and native trees reproduction, as part of the objectives and activities of community-based projects reported above (see the next indicator).</p>	
<p>- number of integrated landscape management plans formulated and under implementation</p>	<p>- Different public instruments exist for sectoral mandates, but they duplicate or cancel each other's results for lack of coordination and coherence at the landscape level</p> <p>- Only the FPA provides partial and</p>	<p>(not set or not applicable)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>At landscape-level the cumulative progress to date is 6 landscape-level management plans: 1) Alhue Landscape Conservation (Metropolitan Region), 2) Cachapoal Model Forest (Coltauco, O'Higgins Region), 3) Araucarias del Alto Malleco Model Forest (Lonquimay and Curacautin, Araucania Region), 4) Cayumanque ecosystem (Florida, Ranquil and Quillon, Biobio Region), 5) Achibueno River Basin (El Culmen, Vega de Salas, Carrizal and Pejerrey sectors, Linares, Maule Region), and 6) Environmental and Social Recovery Programme (Puchuncaví-Quintero).</p> <p>In addition, 3 new landscape-level management plans are in CSO-led elaboration process (Pumanque-Lolol,</p>	<p>At landscape-level the cumulative progress to date is 9 landscape-level management plans: 1) Alhue Landscape Conservation (Metropolitan Region), 2) Cachapoal Model Forest (Coltauco, O'Higgins Region), 3) Araucarias del Alto Malleco Model Forest (Lonquimay and Curacautin, Araucania Region), 4) Cayumanque ecosystem (Florida, Ranquil and Quillon, Biobio-Ñuble Regions), 5) Achibueno River Basin (El Culmen, Vega de Salas, Carrizal and Pejerrey sectors, Linares, Maule Region), 6) Environmental and Social Recovery Programme (Puchuncaví-Quintero), 7) Pumanque-Lolol (O'Higgins Region), 8) Putú-Huenchullamí Watersheds (Maule Region), and 9) San Nicolás-Ninhue-San Carlos (Ñuble Region).</p> <p>As reported above, 32 vulnerable communities participated in implementation or are currently implementing 35 community-led projects (34 funded by GEF and 1 funded by BIOFIN-UNDP) in 9 landscape-level initiatives. These communities are developing the farm-level planning, which includes native forest sustainable management.</p> <p>In the framework of the community-based project of Alhué, a forest-nursery (supported by the Project and CONAF) produced a total of 7,000 native plants in the first year. In addition, the Forest Management Plan for 42</p>

	inadequate support to isolated community-driven environmental initiatives			<p>Putú and Huenchullamí Wetlands, and San Nicolás-Ninhue).</p> <p>As reported above, 27 vulnerable communities are implementing 10 community-led projects in 5 landscape-level initiatives. These communities are developing the farm-level planning, which will include the native forest sustainable management.</p> <p>In the framework of the community-based projects of Alhué, Lonquimay Norte and Mallín del Treile, a total of 7 Native Forest Management Plans (65 hectares) and 1 Preservation Management Plan (4 hectares) were authorized by the National Forestry Agency (CONAF).</p>	<p>hectares of native forest is operative and the community is receiving annual payments for three years (2018, 2019 and 2020) associated to management practices of the native forest included in the approved plan. In 2018 the community received USD 10,000 for native forest pruning to the foliage and flower production as a source of nectar for honey bees (apiculture) in an area of 13.9 hectares. In 2019 and 2020, the community will receive similar payments for 15.3 hectares each year. It should be noted that this bonus (or payment) is only paid once for the same forest area and for the same forestry activity. The Chilean Law of Recuperation of Native Forest and Forestry Promotion (Law 20283) provides incentives for small forest owners to grow native trees, it aims to give protection, encourage recovery and improve native forests to ensure forest sustainability.</p> <p>In the framework of 4 community-based projects of Putú-Huenchullamí Watersheds, the Núcleo Nativo Foundation (www.nucleonativo.cl) contributed with 4,000 native plants (1,000 plants per project) and training communities for the reforestation and maintenance during the first year (2019-2020).</p>
Type of public instruments modified to support community-led projects at the landscape level [Following MTR recommendations, indicator revised to "Type of public instruments coordinated to support community-led	- Different public instruments exist for sectoral mandates, but they duplicate or cancel each other's results for lack of coordination and coherence at the landscape level	(<i>not set or not applicable</i>)	At least 4 public instruments (including the FPA) have been modified by project end to support community-led projects framed in landscape initiatives [Following MTR recommendations, target revised to "By project-end at least 4 public instruments (including the	<p>The cumulative progress is on track considering the adaptive measures applied by the project related to a strategy of coordination at landscape-level among environmental (FPA) and production instruments currently available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the second half of 2017 the Ministry of Environment launched a special version of the FPA to fund socio-ecological restoration initiatives in the Chilean Mediterranean ecoregion. - The project team is working with the National Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP), Sustainability and Climate Change Agency (ASCC) 	<p>A workshop on "Methodology approach for the planning, community participation and sustainable productive development at landscape-level in Chile" was held in August 2018. Based on this event, a "Road map 2019-2020" was developed for more effective coordination of instruments, which was discussed and approved by the Project Steering Committee in January 2019 and March 2019, respectively. The road map 2019-2020 includes the following 4 action lines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political-strategic scope (public policy definitions and institutional decision-making): incorporate the landscape approach in the targeting and articulation of the portfolio of environmental management instruments (FPA) and productive development instruments (Degraded Soils Reclamation System of INDAP, and Forest Management Plans of CONAF) through the definition of common criteria for biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation and sustainable production practices of small farmers in priority landscapes. - Technical-operational scope (methodological issues and practical applications): pilot development of the Clean Production Agreement for

projects at the landscape level"]			FPA) are coordinated to support community-led projects framed in landscape initiatives"]	and the National Forestry Agency (CONAF) in the framework of the agro-ecology national program, watershed management, clean-production agreements and subsidy for the production of non-timber forest products, to improve the coordination of the environmental management instruments with the productive instruments. - A workshop is scheduled for August 2018 on "Methodology approach for the planning, community participation and sustainable productive development at landscape-level in Chile". At this event, supported by the Project Steering Committee, a "route-map 2018-2020" will be developed for more effective instruments coordination.	Adaptation to Climate Change (APL-A) and the management of biodiversity at the landscape-level in San Nicolás (Ñuble Region) through an alliance with Peasant Committees, Rural Development Department of Municipality of San Nicolás, ASCC, INDAP, ODEPA, UNDP BIOFIN Programme and GEF CMS Project. - Financial scope (subsidies, incentives, or others that allow the development of sustainable productive practices): support for the development and application of a "Sustainable and Resilient Communities Programme", in the framework of the Regional Development National Fund (FNDR) in the Ñuble Region (as part of Biodiversity Regional Strategy of the Ministry of Environment). Based on the community-based projects and landscape-level initiatives, these actions imply the systematization of best-practices of agroecology and sustainable native forest management (types, costs, planning and training requirements, among others) to leverage resources and replicate the model in the Ñuble region. - Knowledge management scope (effective engagement of the key landscape actors in the decision-making for the sustainable productive development): 2019-2020 training program for CSO-leaders and local technicians at regional scale (regions of Valparaiso, Metropolitana, O'Higgins, Maule, Ñuble, Biobío and La Araucanía), based on the landscape, community-based and gender approaches.
The progress of the objective can be described as:	On track				
Outcome 2					
Demonstration /promotion of conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through land use, land use change, and forestry, and local carbon monitoring systems.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
community friendly methodologies for monitoring the	Communities may practice forestry but do not	<i>(not set or not</i>	By end of project, at least five demonstration plots of 200	The cumulative progress towards this target is off track. The community farmland of Alhué (1,050 hectares) has been selected as a pilot unit.	With support of the Forest Engineering School of the Universidad Mayor, the Project is designing a participatory methodology for the monitoring of forest ecosystems in the Araucanía Region (June to December 2019).

<p>enhancement of carbon stocks demonstrated and adopted By local communities [Following MTR recommendations, indicator revised to Community friendly methodologies for local monitoring the enhancement of carbon stocks demonstrated and adopted by local communities"]</p>	<p>monitor carbon</p>	<p><i>applicable</i>)</p>	<p>hectares each on which forest management is practiced and carbon is monitored and quantified</p>	<p>However, the effective area in which the carbon stock is estimated is 42 hectares.</p> <p>The project updated the partnership with the CONAF and UN-REDD pilot project ("Sustainable forest management program in a semi-arid micro-basin as a measure of adaptation to Climate Change and contribution to Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought") in the Alhue commune (Metropolitan region). The main objective of this project is to elaborate and apply a technology transfer program to the local community for the monitoring of native forest carbon. The GEF project is supporting this initiative in the framework of the landscape-level initiative and community-based project in progress (Alhue Landscape Conservation).</p> <p>As part of the aforementioned alliance, three members of the Agricultural Community of Alhué were trained by CONAF to carry out 9 sampling plots of 500 m2 each, where the diameters and heights of the main branches of all the trees with DBH (diameter at breast height) greater than 5 cm were measured. In addition, regeneration was also counted in sub-plots of 1 m2 within each plot. This participatory work made it possible to define the management requirement for an initial area of 42 hectares of native forest entered as Forest Management Plan,</p>	<p>Starting from a sample (number to be defined) of plots of 500 m2 each within the 15 hectares of forests with perimeter fences implemented by community-led projects in Lonquimay Norte, the work is carried out in two stages: (1) quantification of the potential of carbon sequestration for species such as coigüe, lenga, ñirre, araucaria and lleuque; and (2) participatory design and validation of a tool for the local monitoring of carbon stocks, including principles, criteria, indicators and methodological proposal to replicate in other forest ecosystems.</p> <p>The results obtained will be complemented with the results of the pilot developed in Alhué (mentioned in the last PIR) and will be useful to adapt the tool for its application in diverse ecosystems (e.g. high mountain forests and sclerophyll scrubland and forests).</p> <p>In addition, the tool will be applied in the sclerophyll scrubland and forest ecosystems located in the Rincon El Sauce sector (commune of Pumanque) as part of a community-based project underway.</p>
---	-----------------------	---------------------------	---	---	---

				and indirectly estimate the carbon stock contained in the aerial biomass of the forest as a baseline.	
tCO ₂ e sequestered [Following MTR recommendations, indicator revised to "tCO ₂ e sequestered or avoided as emissions"]	Available carbon accounting methodologies are not accessible by community organizations	(<i>not set or not applicable</i>)	29,200 tCO ₂ e [Following MTR recommendations, target revised to "29,200 tCO ₂ e over the project lifetime (5 years)"]	<p>The cumulative progress is off track because the baseline estimation is not yet available for the landscape-level.</p> <p>The community farmland of Alhué (1,050 hectares) has been selected as a pilot unit. Within that unit 42 hectares of sclerophyllous forest (the most representative native forest of the Chilean Mediterranean ecoregion) are under management plan.</p> <p>Chile has used several methodologies for carbon measurement and reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). All the methodologies use as a basis the land uses and vegetation cadaster (georeferenced database of National Forestry Service, CONAF), which is updated - in the best of cases and in some regions - until 2013 (but it remains the official source of land use in Chile).</p> <p>For the determination of the carbon baseline in the landscapes where Project works, the following considerations and / or assumptions were taken: (1) in the absence of an updated vegetation and land use cadaster, the 2013 information was used; (2) 2015 (year that the Project began) was considered as the base year for the determination of CO₂e;</p>	<p>From the Alhué pilot-unit results, a baseline of carbon stock (tCO₂e) was estimated at landscape-level (1,050 hectares), considering the type and land-use cover of sclerophyll scrubland (139 hectares) and forest (105 hectares), and the allometric functions obtained for espino (<i>Acacia caven</i>), litre (<i>Lithrea caustica</i>), quillay (<i>Quillaja saponaria</i>) y peumo (<i>Cryptocarya alba</i>) in a reference ecosystem: Roblería de Cobre de Loncha National Reserve (Barriga, 2012). About reference study, see: http://mascn.forestaluchile.cl/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/Proyecto-Carla-Barriga.pdf</p> <p>The carbon stock baseline (2015) for the area of the community farmland of Alhue under land-planning was estimated in 1,193 tCO₂e (864 tCO₂e for the sclerophyll forest and 329 tCO₂e for the scrubland). Considering the sequestration potential of the different types of sclerophyll forest (2.53 CO₂e/ha/yr) and scrubland (0.23 tCO₂e/ha/yr) reported by Barriga (2012), for 2020 an additional increase of 1,404 tCO₂e could be expected, reaching a total of 2,597 tCO₂e. This estimation will be complemented with results of the Lonquimay Norte and Rincón El Sauce pilot-units (December 2019). With this data the project team will estimate the baseline (2015) and the expected increase (2020) at landscape-level (sclerophyll scrubland and forest in Rincón El Sauce, and high mountain forest in Lonquimay).</p> <p>Since the Alhue pilot unit corresponds to a degraded forest with water stress, the carbon absorption capacity is low, considering that a mega drought (the bigger of the last 60 years) is affecting severely to the Mediterranean ecoregion in Chile, restricting the vegetation growth (mainly in the sclerophyllous forest) and generating an extended period of high wildfire risk. In the other pilot units in Lonquimay (mature forest) and Rincón El Sauce (forest with higher density), a greater capacity for carbon absorption is expected, so a much better results are feasible for this indicator to the end of project, although some caution is needed as regards to the target achievement.</p>

			<p>and (3) CO₂e was estimated in the aerial biomass of "Native Forest" land-use type.</p> <p>For the native forest under management plan in Alhué, a remote perception methodology was used (Landsat 8 OLI images), applicable for the Valparaíso, Metropolitana and O'Higgins regions. This method consists of an algorithm that estimates carbon based on the spectral band of the vegetation, validated with the field data obtained by the small-farmers in the sample plots.</p> <p>The carbon stock baseline (2015) for the 42 hectares under the management plan was estimated in 261 tCO₂e. The literature indicates that in theory a managed forest would allow to capture ca. 2.2 tCO₂e / hectare / year. Thus, for 2020 an additional increase of 462 tCO₂e could be expected, reaching a total of 723 tCO₂e.</p> <p>From the Alhué pilot-unit results, a baseline of carbon stock (tCO₂e) is being estimated at landscape-level, considering similar landscapes in terms of type of native forest. This estimation is in progress (the final estimation is expected by second half of 2018).</p>	
<p>The progress of the objective can be described as:</p>	<p>Off track</p>			

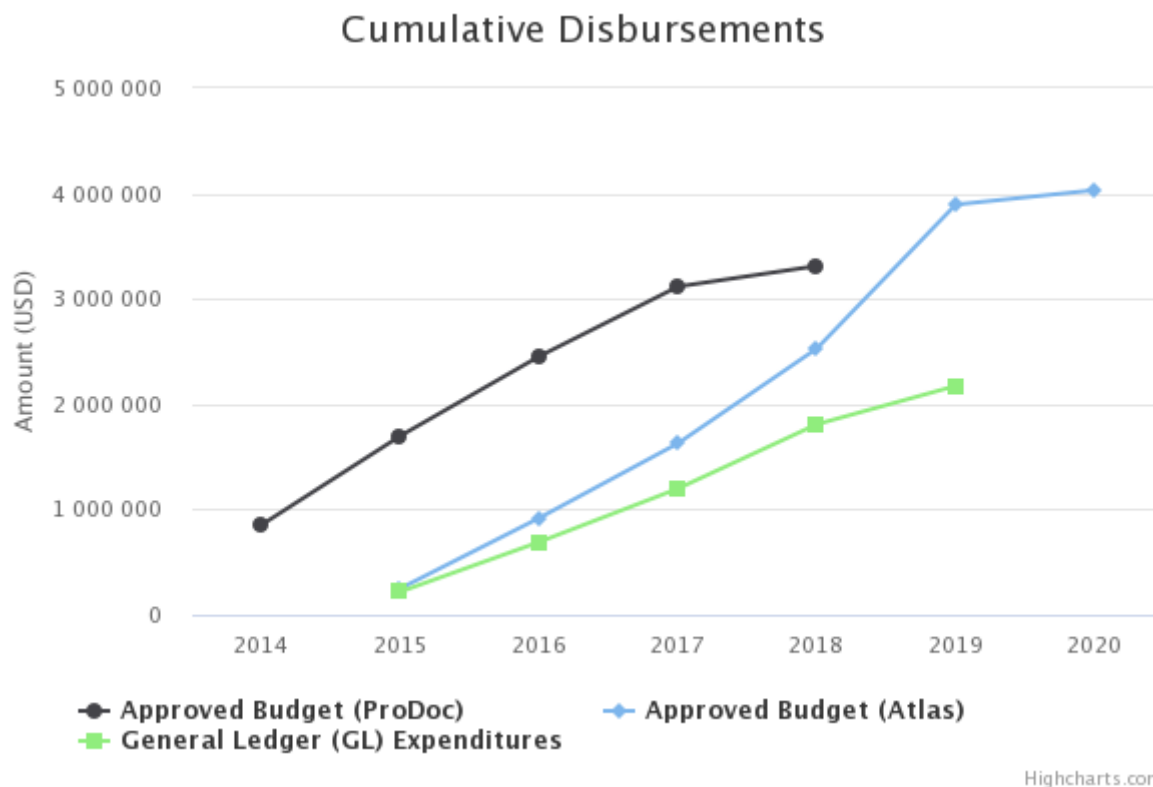
Outcome 3					
Maintenance and improvement of flow of forest and agro-ecosystem services to sustaining the livelihoods of local communities					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
- ha of productive landscape area under Sustainable Land Management practices	Vulnerable communities address livelihood problems through production projects, and their environmental problems through environmental projects, but they lack an integrated approach to sustainable land management, both within their communities and within their landscapes.	(not set or not applicable)	By the end of 2017, at least 20 vulnerable communities have taken a leading role in planning the sustainable management of 140,000 ha of additional productive land [Following MTR recommendations, target revised to "By project-end, 140,000 ha of agricultural land are under landscape plans of the mid- and long-term for the land sustainable management"]	<p>The cumulative progress is on track (94,800 ha) considering the adaptive measures applied by the project related to this indicator (see the expected target at the project-end mentioned in the last PIR: 65,000 hectares of agricultural land in the mid-term and long-term landscape management plans):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50,900 hectares of agricultural land included in the 6 landscape-level management plans: 1) Alhue Landscape Conservation (Metropolitan Region), 2) Cachapoal Model Forest (Coltauco, O'Higgins Region), 3) Araucarias del Alto Malleco Model Forest (Lonquimay and Curacautin, Araucania Region), 4) Cayumanque ecosystem (Florida, Ranquil and Quillon, Biobio Region), 5) Achibueno River Basin (El Culmen, Vega de Salas, Carrizal and Pejerrey sectors, Linares, Maule Region), and 6) Puchuncaví-Quintero Environmental and Social Recovery Programme (Valparaíso Region). - 43,900 hectares (to be confirmed by the participatory planning process scheduled during the second half of 	<p>The cumulative progress is on track considering the expected target based on the MTR (2017). At the landscape-level 128,700 hectares of agricultural land are covered under the 9 landscape-level management plans, as an expected potential area for the scaling-up of community-led sustainable land management practices over the long-term through strengthened decision-making of the multi-stakeholders platforms with public institutional support to small-farmers (e.g. INDAP and ASCC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 66,670 hectares of agricultural land covered under 6 landscape-level managements plans: 1) Alhue Landscape Conservation (Metropolitan Region), 2) Cachapoal Model Forest (Coltauco, O'Higgins Region), 3) Araucarias del Alto Malleco Model Forest (Lonquimay and Curacautin, Araucania Region), 4) Cayumanque ecosystem (Florida, Ranquil and Quillon, Biobio-Ñuble Regions), 5) Achibueno River Basin (El Culmen, Vega de Salas, Carrizal and Pejerrey sector, Linares, Maule Region), and 6) Puchuncaví-Quintero Environmental and Social Recovery Programme (Valparaíso Region). - 62,030 hectares of agricultural land covered under 3 new landscape-level management plans: 1) Pumanque-Lolol (O'Higgins Region), 2) Putú and Huenchullamí Watersheds (Maule Region), and 3) San Nicolás-Ninhue-San Carlos (Ñuble Region). <p>On these 128,700 hectares, based on practices implemented in community-led projects, at landscape-level is expected increase of hectares dedicated to agroecological production of vegetables and fruit orchards, water collection and efficient use systems, soil and water conservation (infiltration ditches, grassland improvement) and live fences. However, it should be taken into account that the upscaling will be done in small rural properties (average land area of the participants of the community-led projects is 6 to 7 hectares, with the majority covering only 1 hectare or less).</p>

				<p>2018) are estimated for the other 3 landscape-level initiatives: 1) Pumanque-Lolol (O'Higgins Region), 2) Putú and Huenchullamí Wetlands (Maule Region), and 3) San Nicolás-Ninhue.</p> <p>- As mentioned for the outcome 1 (native forest management), this is an expected area for the scaling-up of community-led sustainable management of agricultural land in the medium and long-term.</p>	<p>As mentioned in last PIR, this figure is an expected area for the scaling-up of community-led sustainable management of agricultural land in the medium and long-term (5 to 10 years after the project-end).</p>
<p>- ha of degraded land rehabilitated through soil conservation and farmer managed natural regeneration [Following MTR recommendation s, indicator revised to "- ha of degraded land under planning and management at farm-level for rehabilitation through soil conservation and farmer managed natural regeneration"]</p>	<p>- Different public instruments exist for sectoral mandates, but they duplicate or cancel each other's results for lack of coordination and coherence at the landscape level</p>	<p>(not set or not applicable)</p>	<p>- By the end of project, at least of 10,000 ha of degraded agricultural land rehabilitated [Following MTR recommendation s, target revised to "By end of project, at least of 10,000 ha of degraded agricultural land are under planning and management at farm-level for the agro-ecological production"]</p>	<p>The cumulative progress is off track because the original target was unrealistic (as mentioned in the last PIR, and the MTR). Cumulative progress to date is 169 hectares under planning and application of agro-ecologic practices at farm-level in the framework of 10 community-led projects, supported by 27 vulnerable communities and related to soil conservation and farmer-managed natural regeneration through 5 landscape-level initiatives.</p> <p>The Project participates in a working group with INDAP, ASCC, ODEPA, UNDP and BIOFIN to articulate the Sustainable Agriculture and Family-Farming Program (AFC) at the landscape-level. INDAP, with funding from FIA, has identified the AFC gaps in accessing the Clean Production Agreements (APL) managed by the ASCC.</p>	<p>As mentioned in the last PIR and MTR, the cumulative progress is off track because the original target was unrealistic. Cumulative progress to date is 678 hectares under planning and application of agro-ecologic practices at farm-level in the framework of 35 community-led projects (34 funded by GEF and 1 funded BIOFIN-UNDP), supported by 32 vulnerable communities and related to soil conservation and farmer-managed natural regeneration through 9 landscape-level initiatives.</p> <p>In addition, 16 soil management plans developed by the communities of Lonquimay Norte, Mallín del Treile and Feria Rural Manchuria (La Araucania Region) with support of the Project have been approved in the first half of 2019 by the Degraded Soils Reclamation System of INDAP. These plans will be implemented by small-farmers in a total area of 20 hectares.</p>

The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 4					
Community capacity development and knowledge management					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
<p>- number of participant CBOs receiving training for strategic planning activities at the landscape level [Following MTR recommendations, indicator revised to</p> <p>"- number of individual participants receiving training for strategic planning activities at the landscape level</p> <p>- % of women in the leadership of the community-based organizations</p>	<p>CBOs lack experience managing grants (>USD 10,000), which limits the scope and impact of their projects. Different public instruments exist for sectoral mandates, but they duplicate or cancel each other's results for lack of coordination and coherence at the landscape level. Only</p>	<p>(not set or not applicable)</p>	<p>At least 103 (78+5+20) CBOs have received support and training and successfully implemented projects with grants worth >10,000 USD [Following MTR recommendations, target revised to" - At least 103 individuals participant have received support and successfully training through the community-led projects implemented with grants worth >10,000 USD</p>	<p>The cumulative progress is on track considering the revised indicator and target:</p> <p>- 241 beneficiaries (223 smallholder farmers and 18 CSO leaders) participate in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of 10 community-based projects (Alhue, Coltauco, Vega de Salas-El Culmen, Pejerrey-Carrizal, Florida-Ranquil-Quillon, Barrio Manchuria, Mallin del Treile, Lonquimay Norte and Pedregoso) and 4 landscape-level planning processes of USD 50,000 each.</p> <p>- 31 (27 community-based organizations and 4 CSO partners) are receiving support and training in 10 pilot community-based projects and 4 landscape-level planning processes. 35% (11/31) of these community-based organizations and CSO partners are led by women as part of the directives and/or local support</p>	<p>The cumulative progress is on track considering the revised indicator and target:</p> <p>- 678 direct beneficiaries (smallholder farmers, 358 women and 316 men) participate in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the community-based projects funded by GEF and BIOFIN-UNDP (Santa Julia, Valle Alegre, Alhue, Coltauco, Pumanque, Nilahue Cornejo, Ranquihue, Rincon El Sauce, La Cabaña, Narquihue, Vega de Salas-El Culmen, Pejerrey-Carrizal, Tabunco, Coipué Alto, Los Mayos, Putú, Florida-Ranquil-Quillon, Coipín, La Maravilla, Peña Santa Rosa, Lonquén, Los Montes, Puyaral, Puyamávida, Vidico, La Unión de Lajuelas, Feria Rural Manchuria, Mallin del Treile, Lonquimay Norte and Pedregoso).</p> <p>- 18 direct beneficiaries (CSO leaders, 12 women and 6 men) participate in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of landscape-level planning processes funded by GEF (Puchuncaví-Quintero, Pumanque-Lolol, Putú-Huenchullamí y San Nicolás).</p> <p>- 11,664 people (6,045 women and 5,619 men) indirectly benefit from the implementation and results of the projects funded by FPA (Chalinga-Salamanca, San Felipe, Petorca, Peñalolén, Talca, Talcahuano, Santa Cruz, Pumanque, Santa Olga, San Nicolás, Lolol and Constitución).</p> <p>- 48 (38 community-based organizations, 4 CSO partners and 6 NGOs) are receiving support and training through 51 community-based projects and landscape-level planning processes (funded by GEF, BIOFIN-UNDP and FPA). 56% (27/48) of CBOs, CSO partners and NGOs are led by women.</p>

- % of indigenous people in the leadership of the indigenous community-led projects"]	the FPA provides partial and inadequate support to isolated community-driven environmental initiatives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 30% of the community-based organizations are led by women - At least 50% of the indigenous community-led projects, are led by indigenous people"] 	<p>teams. 50% (1/2) of indigenous-based projects are led by indigenous leaders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systematization of lessons learned from the first stage implementation of the project (see report annexed). This effort is following the COMDEKS approach to resilient landscapes, which applies an adaptive management cycle of 5 steps (UNDP, 2016): Landscape identification, Participatory landscape planning, Community-led projects, Facilitating knowledge and learning and Up-scaling (see Guideline annexed). - 20 CSO leaders and technical assistants participated in a 3-days workshop on landscape-level planning and design of community projects. - 20 women from the Achibueno River Basin community-based projects participated in a training workshop of PRODEMU Foundation, on associativity and marketing strategies for the family farming products. 	<p>67% (2/3) of indigenous-based projects are led by indigenous leaders. Another 109 local organizations participate as associated organizations in the implementation of projects (44 in projects funded by GEF, 1 in project funded by BIOFIN-UNDP, and 64 in projects funded by FPA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 CSO leaders and technical assistants participated in a 2-days workshop (September 2018) on design of community-based projects and a 1-day workshop (March 2019) on landscape-level planning. - Launch of community-based projects in Pumanque-Lolol (January 2019), San Nicolás (March 2019), Putú-Huenchullamí (March 2019) y Puchuncaví-Quintero (May 2019), with the participation of more than 400 participants of community-based projects (as part of direct beneficiaries mentioned above), regional and municipal authorities. - Update of "Small-farm planning and landscape-approach Guide" and training (January-February 2019) and application (March-June 2019) in 17 new community-based projects (O'Higgins, Maule y Ñuble regions). - Workshop of gender analysis (21 March 2019) with 18 assistants (UNDP, Project Team, FOSIS, INDAP, SERNATUR, INFOR and Ministry of Environment). - Project Team made presentations on the project results in: International Seminar "70 years of ECLAC: Development Planning with a Vision of the Future" (Santiago, October 23, 2018), II Chilean Colloquium of Socioecology and Ethnoecology (Concepción, 16 November 2018), IV Annual Seminar of the Chilean Network of Ecological Restoration (Concepción, November 23, 2018), and Workshop of the Governance Board of the Environmental Services Recovery Program of Lacustrine Ecosystems of the Arauco Province, PRELA (Cañete, June 17, 2019).
The progress of the objective can be described as:	On track				

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	65.61%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	65.61%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	2,172,729

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	151,182
GEF Grant Amount	3,311,614
Co-financing	15,252,262

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	May 7, 2012
CEO Endorsement Date	Mar 21, 2014
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Nov 6, 2014
Date of Inception Workshop	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Apr 26, 2017

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	Apr 26, 2016
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	May 31, 2020
Original Planned Closing Date	Nov 30, 2019
Revised Planned Closing Date	Aug 31, 2020

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)
2018-07-26
2018-12-06
2019-03-21

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
---------------------------------	--

F. Adjustments

Comments on delays in key project milestones

<p>Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.</p>
<p>Not applicable. The Project does not present delays in these areas. An extension of 9 months was approved by the Project Steering Committee on July 2017 and UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator in June 2018. The Substantive Revision was formally signed by UNDP-CO (April 2019), Ministry of Environment (April 2019) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (May 2019). The Terminal Evaluation is scheduled for the beginning of 2020 and the project closure for August 2020.</p>
<p>Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.</p>
<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>
<p>UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.</p>
<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Satisfactory	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<p>As mentioned in the last PIR the 2017-2020 project implementation strategy is in full-implementation progress. The Project is on track to achieve its development objective, considering the adaptive management measures included in the substantive revision formally signed by CO and GoC (April 2019). Thus, the project progress can be rated as Satisfactory (S). This is a better rating with respect to the last PIR, due to the following reasons:</p> <p>1) The total hectares covered by the 9 landscape-level initiatives that are under strategic planning for maintaining, restoring and improving resilience of the landscape (840,000 ha) is 30% higher than the last PIR (646,000 ha) due to the implementation of community-based projects that increased the scoping of joint-actions of the local communities and other stakeholders (e.g. wildfire prevention). While the original target of 1,200,000 ha was deemed unrealistic and excessively ambitious as originally designed, as also recognized by the MTR and the substantive project revision, the cumulative progress is reasonably acceptable (70% of the original target).</p> <p>2) The working-group led by the FPA Department for the identification of feasible management arrangements that permit a FPA+, obtained a greater political support by the Ministry of Environment (MMA). MMA and INDAP are establishing a technical task-group to define strategies and joint actions to strengthen ecosystem management with a landscape approach, prioritizing the community-based organizations' needs and visions, and promoting the gradual incorporation of best sustainable productive practices (e.g. agroecological practices and native forest management at small-farmers level) improving the focus of the Degraded Soils Reclamation System (SIRSD-S). In addition, the Native Forest Management Plan (CONAF) in the Alhué landscape-level initiative, and the Clean Production Agreement for Adaptation to Climate Change (APL-A) and the agricultural best practices for the biodiversity conservation (ASCC) in San Nicolás landscape-level initiative (in progress), demonstrate that the intersectoral coordination strategy to align the productive instruments (agricultural and forest portfolio) with biodiversity and climate change adaption criteria, is feasible and a great opportunity in the framework of the National Restoration Plan at Landscape Scale (led by Ministry of Agricultural and Ministry of Environment).</p> <p>3) The project increased the number of community-based projects and landscape-level initiatives led by CSO-partners, from 23 to 51 (122% higher). This figure is higher than the end-of-project target (38). Of the total community-led projects 38 are funded by GEF (including 4 planning processes at landscape-level), 12 funded by FPA and 1 funded by BIOFIN (UNDP). As mentioned in the last PIR, it is still necessary to speed up progress in community-led projects of Lonquimay Norte and Rincón El Sauce to implement actions related to local carbon monitoring during second half of 2019. In this line, the Project is benefiting from technical support in the framework of an agreement with the Forest Engineering School of the Universidad Mayor.</p> <p>The progress of the project outcomes can be summarized as follows:</p> <p>Outcome 1 (sustainable management of landscapes for biodiversity conservation): the progress can be described as on-track, considering that</p>	

352,700 hectares (20% higher than last PIR) of native forest and native scrubland under strategic plans as a potential area for the scaling-up of community-led sustainable management over the long-term (108% of the adapted end-of-project target, based on the updated baseline included in the Substantive Revision). In addition, as cumulative progress since project start, 9 landscape-level management plans have been developed, 42 hectares are brought under an operative native forest management plan (community is receiving annual payments from CONAF for 3 years for native forest management practices), 1,899 hectares are under farm-level planning, 7,000 native plants were produced in the forest nursery (Alhue) and 4,000 native trees were donated by Núcleo Nativo Foundation for reforestation in 4 community-led projects in Putú-Huenschullamí landscape-level initiative. The original target of 732,000 ha “certified” and “protected” was deemed unrealistic and excessively ambitious as originally designed, while the cumulative progress shows a reasonable performance for the small owners of forest land, considering that the share of community-owned land is very low in the Mediterranean ecoregion of Chile.

Outcome 2 (demonstration / promotion of conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks): the progress has been delayed and can be described as off track, because to date only 1 pilot-unit is monitoring and quantifying carbon stocks (Alhue) at landscape-level (in an area of 1,050 hectares with 105 hectares of sclerophyll forest and 139 hectares of scrubland). The carbon stock baseline (2015) was estimated at 1,193 tCO₂e and is expected to total 2,597 tCO₂e by 2020 (with a rate of 2.53 tCO₂e / ha / year for forest and 0.23 tCO₂e / ha / year for scrubland). This figure is 9 % of the end-project target. In addition, a quantification of carbon stocks is being estimated in a second pilot-unit (Lonquimay Norte, high mountain forests), including the participatory design and validation of a local carbon monitoring tool considering principles, criteria, indicators and methodological proposal for replication in other forest ecosystems (supported by a technical team of Universidad Mayor). Another pilot-unit of sclerophyll forest will be implemented in Rincón El Sauce (in the Pumanque landscape-level initiative).

Outcome 3 (maintenance and improvement of agro-ecosystem services): the progress can be described as on-track, considering that 128,700 hectares (36% higher than last PIR) of agricultural land are covered under 9 landscape-level strategic plans as potential area for the scaling-up of community-led sustainable management of soils and water over the long term (198% of the adapted end-of-project target, based on the updated baseline included in the Substantive Revision). In addition, 678 hectares are under planning and application of agro-ecologic practices at farm-level in the framework of community-based projects, and 16 soil management plans (20 hectares in total) are approved by Degraded Soils Reclamation System of INDAP for community-led projects in Lonquimay Norte, Mallín del Treile and Feria Rural Manchuria (La Araucanía Region). While the original target of 140,000 ha of agricultural land under landscape plans was deemed unrealistic and excessively ambitious as originally designed, the cumulative progress is reasonably acceptable (92% of the original target). Similarly, the original target of 10,000 ha of “degraded agricultural land rehabilitated” was deemed unrealistic as originally designed, while the cumulative progress shows a reasonable performance for the small owners of agricultural land considering that the community-owned land is very low in the Mediterranean ecoregion of Chile.

Outcome 4 (community capacity development and knowledge management): the progress can be described as on-track, considering the adapted indicator and target. 692 direct beneficiaries (370 women and 322 men) and 48 CBOs (38), CSO-partners (4) and NGOs (6) participate directly in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community-led projects (including

	<p>planning processes at landscape-level). 30 CSO leaders and technical assistants participated in two workshops on design of community-led projects (September 2018) and landscape-level planning (March 2019). In terms of knowledge management, in this period the project team presented of the landscape and community approach in 4 relevant instances: international seminary on development planning (ECLAC, October 2018), II Chilean Colloquium of Socioecology and Ethnoecology (November 2018), IV Annual Seminar of Chilean Network of Ecological Restoration (November 2018), and workshop of landscape governance organized by the Governance Board of the Environmental Services Recovery Program of Lacustrine Ecosystems of the Arauco Province, PRELA (June 2019).</p> <p>Regarding the gender approach, the project developed a deeper analysis to define specific strategies in the new community-led projects. As mentioned in the Gender section, during the third quarter of 2018, a baseline of gender gaps was systematized and criteria and recommendations were proposed to address them in the framework of the development of resilient socio-ecological landscapes. A discussion of results of the gender analysis was developed in a workshop with representatives of the Project Steering Committee (March 2019). A policy brief on findings of gender analysis is currently being developed by UNDP for online publication (second half of 2019).</p> <p>Finally, for the remaining months of project implementation, the project will continue to carry out the activities foreseen in the Multi-Year Plan 2017-2020, which are focused on: 1) monitoring and systematization of landscape-level initiatives and community-led projects (including the handbook or guide to be developed during the second half of 2019); 2) road-maps (or sustainability strategies) elaboration and creation of enabling conditions for continuity of landscape-level plans and multi-stakeholder governance; 3) compilation and transfer of the database of beneficiaries, implementing costs of community-based projects, indicators at farm-level and landscape-level, results and lessons learned to the inter-institutional task-group on coordination of environmental management instruments and productive development instruments as part of a long-term funding and up-scaling strategy for the landscape-level initiatives; 4) capacity building on landscape resilient development (conservation, sustainable production, human wellbeing and local governance) to community and CSO leaders and technical assistants; and 5) elaboration of ToR, hiring and implementation of the Project Terminal Evaluation.</p>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>The project is rated satisfactory.</p> <p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p> <p>The project is rated satisfactory. This improvement in the overall qualification of the Project, compared to last year, is due to the verifiable advances made during the reporting period under each of the Outcomes and the implementation of the recommendations that were included in the Mid-Term Evaluation which led to a substantive review of the project that was approved by GEF, UNDP and the Government of Chile .</p>	

These advances include the increase in the coverage of the intervened hectares than reported in 2018 (840,000 ha 30% higher than the last PIR, 646,000 ha), as well as an increase in number of projects and initiatives (38 regarding the 23 reported in the PIR 2018) of landscape scale promoted by organized communities, which had already exceeded the number of projects established in the results framework. This demonstrates the high and positive involvement of CSOs / NGOs supporting territorial work and the successful technical assistance provided by the project unit.

The positioning of the Project within the Ministry of Environment has improved, specifically in the Division of Environmental Participation and Education by contributing in proposing a re design of the Environmental Protection Fund, and promoting intersectoral work between the public institutions that are elaborating a National Plan of Ecological Restoration. Some actions implemented to date include Short-consultancy to analyze of eventual legal modifications for to facilitate biodiversity conservation financing schemes in protected areas through community-based and landscape-level initiatives. On the other hand, some of the project initiatives have been included in the identification of priority landscapes in the framework of the National Landscape Level Restoration Plan <https://restauracionecologica.mma.gob.cl/>

The second semester of 2018 was highlighted by intensive activities of the organizations participating in projects of territorial planning under a landscape approach, including the formulation and implementation of these projects. As evidenced in each of the field monitoring visits of the CO, there is a high level of commitment, as well as, high expectations from local actors regarding the landscape approach included in the project design and the project management modality which is based on a participatory and horizontal governance structure that strengthens the capacities and autonomy of local organizations.

The results described above have definitely been key in addressing many issues that vulnerable communities are suffering because of the negative impacts of climate change such as water shortage, intensive industrial deforestation and the occurrence of forest fires.

During the first semester of 2019 several activities and results of local projects have been achieved. Because of this, it is already possible to demonstrate direct impacts at the community level. Particularly on the impact on the sequestered CO₂, a significant increase is projected in the pilot units of Alhué, Lonquimay Norte and the Rincon El Sauce, whose measurements will conclude in December 2019. Similarly, in global terms, the project is contributing in expanding the number of hectares managed under a landscape approach by increasing the number of afforestation of native species and incorporation of sustainable practices for ecological restoration. The Project still needs to collect data and verify carbon reduction achieved under these local projects.

The Project has made significant progress in the generation of synergies with other initiatives of a territorial nature by working more closely with the FPA (Environmental Protection Fund) program of the Ministry of the Environment. An example is the incorporation into the FPA management arrangements that will

	<p>be implemented in 2019-2020 to strengthen the financing of community initiatives at landscape level.</p> <p>A successful example of how the project has managed to work and support local communities has been evidenced in the region of Ñuble, commune of San Nicolás. In this territory they have established alliances with agricultural organizations, the municipality and the Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change by incorporating sustainable agricultural practices that protect biodiversity and that will lead to a Clean Production Agreement (Acuerdo de Producción Limpia, in Spanish), which is a highly innovating instrument that will support commercial activities of small agricultural communities of San Nicolás. These initiatives must be monitored and systematized by the Project during the remainder of 2019 and early 2020.</p> <p>Also and with the support of the CO, a gender approach guide was developed by the project that describes the work with small farmers and includes a diagnosis and concrete actions to reduce the gaps in participation and leadership of men and women in the management of agricultural resources, this guide is highly valued by the members of Steering Committee, and will be used as a tool to promote gender approach.</p> <p>As this year COP25 will be held in Chile, there is a relevant opportunity to demonstrate the achievements and results of a project that supports initiatives prioritized by the communities with concrete measures to face the effects of climate change and its effects in the territory. Therefore, the CO identifies as relevant priorities for the Project team to promptly work on the systematization and identification of lessons learned to consolidate the learnings generated by the project, including an exit strategy and verification of the capacities that have been effectively strengthened by the project in the target groups and beneficiaries.</p>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
GEF Operational Focal point	Satisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>The execution of the project in its different areas has been implemented satisfactorily, taking account the different activities and results. Being a complex project to carry out at the territories considering socio-cultural and environmental realities it has achieved to incorporate a more integral and comprehensive view with the development of public and private initiatives partnerships in certain areas. Articulation of the project with other instruments and initiatives as well as a greater integration in gender is progress and important achievements. Meetings of the Directive Committee of the project have been developed in a regular way with a high participation of its members. It remains as a challenge achieving a proper articulation and share the lessons learned with the new GEF</p>	

	project initiative in the field of restoration with landscape approach along with the development of a proper exit strategy for the project considering that it begins his last year of implementation	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner	Satisfactory	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<p>The progress of the project at the development objective level until June 2019, considering the indicators and targets adjusted from the Substantive Review, is satisfactory (S), bearing in mind that the impact of the project is scalable both in area and temporarily, beyond the area of direct work and taking into account that socio-territorial context of the intervention area is due to a reality of peasants with small land areas, accustomed to work under the logic of a clientelism and sectoral state, which the project has tried to break, with better results in some territories than in others.</p> <p>Although not fully adjusted, the planning established in the 2017-2020 multiannual plan, has been complied with. If the progress is broken down for each of the five outcomes of the project, there are differences in their level of compliance, however, all are underway according to plan and with high possibilities of reaching the outputs from here at the end of the project in August 2020, for which it has been necessary to make some adjustments to the action plan, which are being approached in an appropriate and timely manner by the project team.</p> <p>It should be noted that the efforts made in 2018, specifically with regard to greater supervision in the field, the strengthening of work methodologies based on lessons learned, and the development of partnerships with other public and private initiatives to share work approaches, have favored and oriented in a better way this second phase of the project. With this, it has been possible to have a greater territorial presence and work closely linked with the community-based organizations, which allows giving greater support to the different development processes, both of the initiatives at landscape level, and in the accompaniment to the community-led projects.</p> <p>The work with co-executing Civil Society Organizations (CSO), key local partners present in the landscapes and the application of the methodological guide for landscape-scale planning, have allowed for more efficient and effective implementation of the Territorial Management Plans and the development of community-led projects, and together with it, address the main components of the project: Territorial management of biodiversity; Local monitoring of carbon stocks; Improvement of agroecosystem services; and Capacity development of local communities.</p> <p>On the other hand, at the institutional level, progress has continued in the coordinated work with the strategic partners of the project, both centrally and locally, with the aim of achieving the articulation of environmental management and productive promotion instruments, fostering the incorporation of the landscape approach and the methodology of working with the community, in particular regarding the installation of capacities and appropriation of projects by local organizations. In this sense, during 2018 the execution of ecological and social restoration projects financed by the Environmental Protection Fund (FPA) of the Ministry of the Environment began, in the same way, in the territories of direct intervention of the GEF CMS project, the initiatives have been articulated</p>	

	<p>with instruments for the promotion of other State agencies present in the territories, whose traditional logic of intervention has been on site and with an exclusively sectoral perspective, so achieving these coordination has been a great contribution of the Project, an example of this are the Forest Management Plans (CONAF) in Alhué and Lonquimay, applications to SIRSD (INDAP) in Lonquimay and Curacautín, and the implementation of a process to achieve a Clean Production Agreement for Climate Change Adaptation (APL-A) in the commune of San Nicolás (in alliance with ASCC and BIOFIN-UNDP).</p> <p>Finally, the contribution of the project in terms of gender approach should be highlighted, through the conduct of a consultancy that delivered recommendations to bear in mind in the work with rural communities in the framework of initiatives at territorial level and community projects, contributing both with a theoretical and conceptual framework, based on the definitions of the SDGs, as a methodology of working with communities. In the same way, this consultancy contributed with a detailed characterization of the communities and women participating in a sample of groups participating in the Project, providing concrete tools to facilitate the incorporation of the gender approach in the implementation of the projects and in future initiatives that are developed in the territories.</p>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	

H. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning. The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

<p>Gender Analysis and Action Plan: C:\attachment-revision-file\index?attachmentRevisionId=1742276</p>
<p>Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.</p>
<p>Informe_Final_Análisis_Género.pdf</p>
<p>Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):</p>
<p>Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes</p>
<p>Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes</p>
<p>Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No</p>
<p>Not applicable: No</p>
<p>Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.</p>
<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.</p>
<p>Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.</p>
<p>Based on findings and recommendations of the MTR, the Project incorporated a gender indicator and target for the Outcome 4 (at least 30% of community-based organizations are led by women). The level in 2019 was at 56% (27/48), surpassing the target and being higher than leadership by men. Joined to this indicator, 53% of direct beneficiaries (370/692) at the community-led project scale are women. As described in the last PIR, women are more proactive than men in the implementation of project activities, but the decision-making on selection of productive practices and the access to economic and productive instruments is still led mainly by men. While this fact remains, during the second half of 2018 and first half of 2019 the role of women in farm-level planning and</p>

implementation of activities has been strengthened, particularly in the 24 new community-led projects currently underway.

A gender analysis was developed during the second half of 2018 including: (1) A baseline of gender gaps from sample of 4 community-led projects (Vega de Salas-El Culmen, Pejerrey-Carrizal, Pedregoso and Mallín del Treile); (2) A proposal for the mainstreaming gender issues into the landscape outcomes towards promoting resilient socio-ecological landscapes (conservation, production, human well-being and governance); and (3) Recommendations and specific tools to be applied within the new community-led projects.

Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.

Based on the gender analysis results, the Project generated practical recommendations to promote application of inclusive strategies in the community-led projects (guidelines on influential gender factors and its monitoring).

The project supports capacity building and transfer of tools to strengthen the role of rural women in decision-making and in the diversification of family income associated with sustainable production practices. For example: (1) Workshop of gender analysis (March 2019) with 18 participants (UNDP, Project Team, FOSIS, INDAP, SERNATUR, INFOR and Ministry of Environment); (2) Policy brief on findings of the gender analysis is currently being developed by UNDP for online publication (second half of 2019); and (3) Focus groups discussions and consultations with 39 direct beneficiaries (22 women and 17 men) for diagnosis and assessment of gender gaps (January 2019).

I. Social and Environmental Standards

Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)

The Project Manager and/or the project's Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?
No
If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.
No
If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
SESP: ESSP SES.pdf
Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework: <i>not available</i>
For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.
Not Applicable
If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential)?
No

If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.

(not set or not applicable)

J. Communicating Impact

Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.

(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)

The GEF CMS Project is supporting the sustainable development of 9 socio-ecological production landscapes in the Mediterranean ecoregion of Chile, with 840,000 hectares under long-term strategic planning for biodiversity conservation, recovery of degraded soils and increasing resilience of rural communities to climate change. This landscape-scale planning is being implemented by multi-stakeholder landscape management platforms, in which 48 community-based organizations (CBOs), civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) lead the implementation of a portfolio of 51 community-based projects, funded by the GEF, the Biodiversity and Finance Program (Biofin) of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Environmental Protection Fund (FPA) of the Ministry of Environment, in partnership with public institutions such as the Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP), National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), Forestry Institute (INFOR), Agency for Sustainability and Climate Change (ASCC) and Social Solidarity and Investment Fund (FOSIS), among others. 56% of these organizations are led by women and the planning process considers the landscape approach and the 4 goals of the sustainable and resilient landscapes: biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation, sustainable production (agroecological and management native forest practices), human well-being and local governance.

692 direct beneficiaries (53% are women) participate in community-based projects within the landscapes. Majority of them are small landowners of 6 to 7 hectares (on average) dedicated to peasant family farming. At the same time that the landscape-level planning is ongoing, local communities develop land-use plans at farm-level (covering a total of 4,500 hectares) and implement sustainable agricultural and forestry practices (such as soil and water conservation works, efficient water-use systems, production and reforestation of native trees, grassland fertility improvement, agroecological production of vegetables and fruit orchards, live fences, among others). Likewise, community-led organizations are making significant efforts to strengthen their capacities in decision-making and partnerships generation with other stakeholders, promoting upscaling of sustainable practices (e.g. wildfire prevention, biological corridors, and new sustainable community networks).

The sclerophyllous forest, one of the most threatened ecosystems in Chile due to land-use change, habitat fragmentation, prolonged droughts and wildfires, are found in 8 of the 9 target landscapes. The community-led initiatives promote reforestation with more than 15,000 native plants in degraded areas, generating live fences and protecting key small watersheds for water provisioning. Likewise, in the remnants of sclerophyllous forest, forest management plans are being generated that allow their recovery and improvement on overall 69 hectares.

Through community-led projects, the agro-ecological production of vegetables and fruit orchards has improved family income for vulnerable small farmers (an average increase of 20-30% per year). Although there are still access barriers to formal markets for the agroecological products (e.g. quality certification of sanitary authority), systematic progress has been made in consolidating family self-consumption and in the associativity schemes (such as cooperatives, agroecological groups and business plans). In addition, at least 20 hectares are being rehabilitated through the INDAP Degraded Soil Recovery System (SIRSD-S) in the Lonquimay-Curacautín landscape, and a Clean Production Agreement (APL) for the adaptation of agriculture to climate change is starting-up in the San Nicolás landscape in the framework of a local agroecological development strategy.

Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media

Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.

Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file library' button in the top right of the PIR.

<https://twitter.com/GefComunidades?lang=es>

<https://www.facebook.com/GEFComunidades/>

<https://educacion.mma.gob.cl/comite-directivo-de-socios-del-proyecto-gef-comunidades-mediterraneas-sostenibles-conocio-ultimos-avances/>

<https://educacion.mma.gob.cl/comunidades-campesinas-de-san-nicolas-inician-proyectos-agroecologicos-por-136-millones-de-pesos-gracias-al-fondo-del-medio-ambiente-mundial-y-al-ministerio-del-medio-ambiente/>

<https://educacion.mma.gob.cl/comienzan-proyectos-comunitarios-para-proteger-y-recuperar-el-patrimonio-natural-en-la-cordillera-de-la-costa-del-maule/>

<https://educacion.mma.gob.cl/proyecto-gef-comunidades-mediterraneas-sostenibles-presenta-nuevas-iniciativas-para-las-comunas-de-san-nicolas-y-ninhue/>

<https://mma.gob.cl/seremi-del-medio-ambiente-constato-implementacion-de-proyectos-en-el-santuario-de-la-naturaleza-cajon-del-rio-achibueno/>

<https://mma.gob.cl/comienzan-proyectos-comunitarios-para-proteger-y-recuperar-el-patrimonio-natural-en-putu-y-huenchullami/>

<https://twitter.com/mmanuble/status/1146115841899061248>

<https://twitter.com/mmabiobio/status/1146066509510217741>

<https://twitter.com/mmanuble/status/1142944539876962304>

<https://twitter.com/SeremiMA6/status/1142192314309337089>

<https://twitter.com/SeremiMA6/status/1141811008564019211>

<https://twitter.com/SeremiMA6/status/1129890093177688065>

<https://twitter.com/sagchile/status/1120443661534334982>

<https://twitter.com/SeremiMA07/status/1114268861430403074>

<https://twitter.com/mmanuble/status/1111265955433324545>

<https://twitter.com/PNUDChile/status/1108741374520815625>

<https://twitter.com/mmanuble/status/1103770010915356672>

<https://www.cooperativa.cl/noticias/pais/region-del-maule/comienzan-proyectos-comunitarios-para-proteger-el-patrimonio-natural-en/2019-03-15/152520.html>

<http://educacion.mma.gob.cl/organizaciones-de-la-sociedad-civil-se-capacitan-en-metodologias-participativas-para-el-desarrollo-sostenible-de-sus-territorios/>

<http://educacion.mma.gob.cl/proyecto-gef-comunidades-mediterraneas-sostenibles-entrega-recursos-por-70-millones-a-comunidades-de-biobio/>

<http://educacion.mma.gob.cl/proyecto-comunidades-mediterraneas-inicia-taller-de-capacitacion-para-el-desarrollo-de-proyectos-sustentables-a-lo-largo-del-pais/>

<http://www.mercuriovalpo.cl/impresas/2017/10/14/full/edicion-especial-1/8/>

<http://portal.mma.gob.cl/subsecretario-canals-entrego-recursos-por-100-mil-dolares-a-comunidades-del-santuario-del-rio-achibueno/>

<http://educacion.mma.gob.cl/habitantes-de-lonquimay-reciben-capacitacion-en-elaboracion-de-productos-no-madereros-del-bosque-nativo/>

<http://www.24horas.cl/regiones/biobio/controlan-ecologicamente-plagas-en-ranquil-quillon-y-florida-2718902#>

K. Partnerships

Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagement

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important! All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?
Yes
Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?
Yes
Does the project work with the Private Sector?
No
Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?
No
Does the project work with UN Volunteers?
No
Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?
No
CEO Endorsement Request: RESUBMISSION_4577_CEO Endorsement - Chile Civil Society Mediterranean Ecoregion_12March14.doc
Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.
<p>The primary stakeholders of the Project are first and foremost the community organizations that receive grants and micro-credits to carry out projects aimed at contributing to the landscape level outcomes agreed during the process of participatory landscape planning. To date, 48 community-led organizations (38 community-based organizations, 4 civil-society organizations and 6 non-governmental organizations) have received grants (USD 7,500 to USD 80,000 each) by GEF, BIOFIN-UNDP and FPA for 51 community-led projects and participatory landscape planning implementation.</p> <p>As part of landscape planning, the community-led organizations are represented on the multistakeholder landscape management platforms (MLMPs) in the 9 target landscapes of the Mediterranean ecoregion. To date, there are 8 multi-stakeholder platforms established and operating at the landscape level: (1) Public-private local committee to support the Agricultural Community of Alhué (including mid-term business plan for the agroecological management of olive trees, beekeeping, production of native plants and water and soil conservation works), (2) Sustainable</p>

Communities Network of Lonquimay and Curacautín (an updated platform from the four community-based projects – Lonquimay Norte, Mallín del Treile, Feria Rural Manchuria and Pedregoso – implemented or supported by the Araucarias del Alto Malleco Forest Model Association), (3) Sustainable Territorial Development Association of Florida, Quillon and Ranquil, (4) Sustainable Communities Network of Puchuncaví-Quintero (an updated platform from the Environmental and Social Recovery Council), (5) Sustainable Communities Network of Putú-Huenchullamí Watershed (promoted by the CSO-partner Agrupación Defensa y Conservación Maule-Mataquito), (6) Comité Coordinador Campesino San Nicolás (with the support of Rural Development Department of San Nicolás Municipality), (7) Public-Private Committee for the Nature Sanctuary of Achibueno River, promoted by the Ministry of Environment (MMA) and the Forestry Institute (INFOR) with participation of the local communities, (8) Sustainable Communities Network of Pumanque-Lolol, promoted by CSO-partner (Center of Sustainable Development of Pichilemu, CEDESUS) and involving the Municipalities and community-based organizations. Another multi-stakeholder platform (Cachapoal Forest Model Association) requires adaptive management of the updating and strengthening process for local community participation, because several institutional conflicts at local and regional level have been limiting the community-led implementation of the management plan and the upscaling of the community-based project results. The Project will try during the second half of 2019 to integrate the results of this landscape-level initiative (including its management plan) into a new community-network of Las Cabras, Coltauco and Doñihue, which has been supported by the Cachapoal Model Forest of CONAF (that is an institutional instance different of the Cachapoal Forest Model Association), Forestry Institute (INFOR) and FAO-GEF Project (SIMEF). In all cases, the participation of public institutions that are members of the Project Steering Committee at the national level (such as INDAP, ASCC, INFOR, CONAF and FOSIS), is taking place according to the priorities identified in the participatory planning processes at the landscape-level and / or in the implementation of community-based projects.

Supporting stakeholders include the institutions participating in the Steering Committee (CONAF, INFOR, FIA and INDAP from the Ministry of Agriculture; FOSIS from the Ministry of Social Development; CORFO, ASCC and SERNATUR from the Ministry of Economy; UNDP; and Ministry of Environment). The Steering Committee (or Partners Committee) approved the new landscapes selection in O'Higgins, Maule and Ñuble regions, and the new community-based projects funded by GEF. The public-private National Committee of Ecological Restoration (NGOs, Forestry Sector, Universities, Public Agencies), led by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, has been a technical advisor to development of the new landscape-level initiatives and community-led projects, at the eco-regional scale.

L. Annex - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.