



2020  
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

## **CSOs environmental support in Chile**

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## 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>

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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	Moderately Satisfactory
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 2019	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 are 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.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- 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 (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	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).  - 3 landscape-level initiatives (covering an estimated effective area of 256,400 hectares) with management plans developed in 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 validation in second 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).  - 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

	Using non-specific instruments, they are able to produce reduced GEBs			<p>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 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>	<p>but not implemented at landscape-level as was the original expectation. This pilot landscape-level initiative is related to only one community-based project funded by the 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 identified during the second half of 2019 the opportunity 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, Forestry Institute (INFOR) and FAO-GEF Project (SIMEF). However, due to the social crisis (since October 2019) and the COVID-19 pandemic (since March 2020), until nowadays this initiative has not been possible yet. During the second half of 2020, the Project will resume this action-line (through virtual and/or in-site activities, to the extent possible, with INFOR and community-based organizations), including developing a strategy for the Cantillana Sur community network to be part of the social leaders training program of the Project (currently in execution) to facilitate the exchange of experiences among the multiple stakeholders and at the landscape-level.</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> <p>Despite the above, today the original end of project target (at least 8 landscape-level initiatives) and 70% of the original target of effective covered area, has been reached.</p>
- Number of	0	<i>(not set)</i>	Communities	To date, there are 8 multi-stakeholders platforms established	To date, there are 8 multi-stakeholders platforms established

<p>multistakeholder governance mechanisms (MLMP) established and operational at the landscape and ecoregional levels (Partners Committee)</p>		<p><i>or not applicable</i></p>	<p>have a leading role in planning and management of LLIs and sit on their respective MLMPs</p>	<p>and operating at the landscape level (corresponding to the landscapes listed above, except for Cachapoal Model Forest, details below):</p> <p>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> <p>Another multi-stakeholder platform (Cachapoal Forest Model Association) requires 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</p>	<p>and operating at the landscape level (corresponding to the landscapes listed above, except for Cachapoal Model Forest, details below):</p> <p>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> <p>Another multi-stakeholder platform (Cachapoal Forest Model Association) requires 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 identified, during the second half of 2019, an opportunity to integrate the results of this landscape-level</p>
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				<p>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>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). However, due to the social crisis (since October 2019) and the COVID-19 pandemic (since March 2020), to the date this initiative has not been possible yet. During second half of 2020, the Project will resume this action-line (through of telematics and/or in-site activities, as possible, with INFOR and community-based organizations).</p> <p>The project provided technical assistance to strengthen landscape planning directly to the community-based organizations in the case of Lonquimay Norte, Mallín del Treile, Pedregoso-Lolén and Manchuria district, generating an updated stakeholders mapping and action plans at subset of landscapes. In the case of Alhué, the technical assistance for participatory land planning and training provided in the last period, facilitated the generation of preliminary business plan (funded by GEF) and implementation of works for soil and water conservation (funded by CONAF REDD Program).</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. However, since October 2019 (social crisis) and March 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic), the multistakeholder governance mechanisms at landscape-level are operating with shortcomings and its lessons learned systematization process for the sustainable and up-scaling strategies, are being slowly implemented.</p>
- A new MMA-led funding window is functioning to	FPA funds projects that are small and	<i>(not set or not applicab</i>	- An interinstitutional coordination mechanism is	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	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



<p>support landscape management activities [Following MTR recommendations, indicators revised to an MMA-led funding window is functioning to support landscape management activities]</p>	<p>produce insufficient impacts;</p> <p>105 different public instruments exist for the funding of projects seeking GEB-related objectives</p>	<p>/e)</p>	<p>in place to complement FPA+ in the coherent funding of LLI-framed community initiatives</p>	<p>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, including the identification of priority landscapes in the framework of the National Plan of Restoration at Landscape-Level, available at <a href="https://restauracionecologica.mma.gob.cl/">https://restauracionecologica.mma.gob.cl/</a>.</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>	<p>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 (as input for policy and legal initiatives for the funding of biodiversity conservation in the framework to create the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service Bill currently under parliamentary discussion), (2) Integration of landscape-level initiatives and community-based projects in the National Register of Ecological Restoration Initiatives, including the identification of priority landscapes in the framework of the National Plan of Restoration at Landscape-Level, available at <a href="https://restauracionecologica.mma.gob.cl/">https://restauracionecologica.mma.gob.cl/</a>, (3) Pilot socio-ecological restoration planning in the Putú-Huenschullamí Watersheds (developed and financing of Ministry of Environment during second half of 2019) in association with the landscape-level initiative promoted by GEF Project, (4) Identification of demonstrative community practices that can be financed by the FPA 2020 within the framework of citizen initiatives for climate action (for example, greenhouses and composting, environmental education, solar panels and rainwater harvesting).</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). To the date an institutional cooperation agreement</p>
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					<p>is approved and signed by Ministry of Environment and INDAP. The main objective of this agreement is “to promote and strengthen the incorporation of sustainable practices in Family Farming Agriculture (AFC), based on the combination of environmental principles, social equity and economic viability, through rational use of the natural resources (water, soil and biodiversity), with the purpose of protecting the environment and people, ensuring their continuity and consolidation over time, generating socio-economic benefits, added value and products differentiation”.</p> <p>The partnership of the Project with the BIOFIN Chile Program permitted the implementation of 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. The diagnosis was finished during the second half of 2019 and to the date a draft of Agreement is under revision by the small-farming committees, San Nicolás Rural Development Department and ASCC.</p>
- number of community-led projects, funded for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services and carbon sequestration monitoring	0	<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	<p>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):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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).</li> <li>- 4 landscape-level initiatives under a CSO-led participatory</li> </ul>	<p>58 community-based projects and landscape-level initiative planning are funded (38 funded by GEF; 1 funded by BIOFIN-UNDP; and 19 funded by FPA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 31 implemented projects and 3 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).</li> <li>- 4 landscape-level initiatives under a CSO-led participatory</li> </ul>

		<p>new FPA, LLI-focused window (FPA+) and GEF, have funded 38 or more community-led projects</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>- 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.</p> <p>- 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, Valparaíso, Metropolitan, Maule and Biobío regions.</p> <p><a href="http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/concurso-proyecto-sostenible.php">http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/concurso-proyecto-sostenible.php</a></p> <p>- 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 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><a href="http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/restauracion/">http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/restauracion/</a></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</p>	<p>implementation 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).</p> <p>- 1 implemented project (110 hectares, 14 direct beneficiaries – 6 women and 8 men) is funded by the BIOFIN-UNDP Programme (USD 25,000), focused on piloting a biological corridor in the agricultural landscape.</p> <p>- 6 implemented projects 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, Valparaíso, Metropolitan, Maule and Biobío regions.</p> <p><a href="http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/concurso-proyecto-sostenible.php">http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/concurso-proyecto-sostenible.php</a></p> <p>- 3 implemented projects 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, USD 80,000 per project and 5,170 indirect beneficiaries – 2,573 women and 2,597 men).</p> <p><a href="http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/restauracion/">http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/restauracion/</a></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</p>
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			<p>7,500 per project and 2,620 indirect beneficiaries – 1,564 women and 1,056 men).</p> <p><a href="http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/anexos/Proyectos_Seleccionados_FPA2019.V.2.pdf">http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/anexos/Proyectos_Seleccionados_FPA2019.V.2.pdf</a></p>	<p>7,500 per project and 2,620 indirect beneficiaries – 1,564 women and 1,056 men).</p> <p><a href="http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/anexos/Proyectos_Seleccionados_FPA2019.V.2.pdf">http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/anexos/Proyectos_Seleccionados_FPA2019.V.2.pdf</a></p> <p>- 7 approved projects will be funded by the Environmental Protection Fund (FPA) for Citizen Initiatives for Climate Action, related to greenhouses and composting, environmental education of biodiversity and natural resources, and rainwater harvesting, in Valparaíso (Puchuncaví), O'Higgins (Pumanque, Lolol y Doñihue), Ñuble (San Nicolás) y La Araucanía (Curacautín) Regions (10-12 months of implementation, USD 5,000 per project). The beginning of these projects is delay due to COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p><a href="https://fondos.mma.gob.cl/resultados-fpa-2020/">https://fondos.mma.gob.cl/resultados-fpa-2020/</a></p> <p>Due the social crisis (since October 2019) and COVID-19 pandemic (since March 2020), a total of 20 community-based projects and 3 landscape-level initiatives implementing process (68% of the all Low Value Grant Agreements formalized by UNDP to GEF funding) could lose continuity on its results and they will not have time to implement adaptive management measures with Project's support. During the first half of 2020, agreements of these projects and initiatives were extended to June 30th, but in three cases were necessary another extension to August 15th. However, in all cases the final reports are slowly developed by the community-based organizations. During second half of 2020, the Project will resume the main activities that were affected by mobility and social-meeting restrictions. These restrictions are expected to be more flexible from August 2020, but is necessary to implement a number of adaptive management measures (health prevention and protection strategies) to implement the pending activities in the field. In addition, in the context of the COVID19 pandemic, some qualitative and quantitative methodologies are being adapted with the support of information and communication technologies (ICT) for the community-led projects monitoring. These tools are already</p>
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					being used and tested with some community-led projects for remote monitoring of forest carbon, governance performance and gender approach indicators, among other topics. These technologies include applications for the collection of information through smartphones (KoboToolbox, Google Form, Whatsapp), satellite images (Landsat8 and Sentinel2) and georeferenced information layers available in official platforms of the country (for example, IDE MINAGRI, SIMEF, CR2 Explorer).
<b>The progress of the objective can be described as:</b>		<b>On track</b>			
<b>Outcome 1</b>					
<b>Sustainable management of landscapes for biodiversity conservation</b>					
<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>Midterm target level</b>	<b>End of project target level</b>	<b>Level at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>Cumulative progress since project start</b>
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	<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	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 depend 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	The cumulative progress is the same of the last PIR.  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 (108% of 2017 adjusted target) 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.  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

	<p>projects, but they lack an integrated approach to sustainable land management, both within their communities and within their landscapes.</p>		<p>through non-PA local and private schemes</p> <p>[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 directly protect at least 32,000 additional ha of land through non-PA local and private schemes]</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>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>	<p>management practices at farm-level in the framework of the supported community-based projects (see the next indicator).</p> <p>Due the social crisis (since October 2019) and the COVID-19 pandemic (since March 2020), the final reporting and lessons learned about systematization at landscape-level are still in progress. The movement and social meeting restrictions in all regions of the country, has limited strongly the CSOs and project team capacities to develop the field work for the verification of the GEB indicators in the 9 landscape-level initiatives and 35 community-led projects. During second half of 2020, the Project will resume the main activities that were affected. The restrictions are expected to be more flexible from August 2020, but is necessary to implement a number of adaptive management measures (health prevention and protection strategies) to implement the pending activities in the field.</p>
<p>- number of integrated landscape management plans formulated and under</p>	<p>- Different public instruments exist for sectoral mandates, but they</p>	<p>(not set or not applicable)</p>	<p>N/A</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</p>	<p>The cumulative progress is the same of the last PIR.</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</p>

<p>implementation</p>	<p>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 inadequate support to isolated community-driven environmental initiatives</p>		<p>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 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 (<a href="http://www.nucleonativo.cl">www.nucleonativo.cl</a>) contributed with 4,000 native plants (1,000 plants per project) and training communities for the reforestation and maintenance during the first year (2019-</p>	<p>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 developed the farm-level planning, which includes native forest sustainable management.</p> <p>The progress of the Alhue's community-based project (supported by the Project and CONAF) is continuous. During 2019 CONAF funding a hydrological and forestry plan, including the implementation of soil and water conservation works based on a specific handbook elaborated by INFOR (2018).</p> <p>In the first half of 2020 the Ministry of Environment announced the start-up of the elaboration of a management plan for the Nature Sanctuary Cajón del Río Achibueno in the framework of an inter-institutional local committee. This area is included in the landscape-level initiative promoted by the GEF Project. In addition, INFOR announced the reforestation of priority sites in the watershed with 20,000 native trees (windbreak curtains, beekeeping, recovery of burned areas and replacement of exotic trees).</p>
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				2020).	
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 projects at the landscape level"]	- 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 FPA) are coordinated to support community-led projects framed in landscape initiatives"]	<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"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Technical-operational scope (methodological issues and practical applications): pilot development of the Clean Production Agreement for 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.</li> <li>- 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</li> </ul>	<p>The cumulative progress for each action lines of the 2019-2020 road map, includes the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political-strategic scope (public policy definitions and institutional decision-making): a draft (March 2020) of institutional cooperation agreement between Ministry of Environment and INDAP includes six specific objectives: (1) Strengthen sustainable development in Family Farming through the implementation of the best-practices of production, conservation and protection of biodiversity, natural resources and resilience to climate change. (2) Identify priority landscapes (or territories) for the conservation and protection of biodiversity and natural resources, focused on rural family farming sustainability. (3) Generate, systematize and share information related to experiences learned and feasible to be replicable as practices that promote sustainability in the rural family farming. (4) Identify variables that allow the construction of environmental indicators. (5) Strengthen INDAP's programs, initiatives and instruments to move towards sustainable and resilient peasant family agriculture. (6) Strengthen the capacities of technicians and beneficiaries, promoting both productivity and conservation of biodiversity and natural resources.</li> <li>- Technical-operational scope (methodological issues and practical applications): pilot development of the Clean Production Agreement for 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. The diagnosis was finished during second half of 2019 and to date a draft of Agreement is under revision by the small-farming committees, San Nicolás Rural Development Department and ASCC.</li> <li>- Financial scope (subsidies, incentives, or others that allow</li> </ul>



				<p>sustainable native forest management (types, costs, planning and training requirements, among others) to leverage resources and replicate the model in the Ñuble region.</p> <p>- 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.</p>	<p>the development of sustainable productive practices): From the community-based projects and landscape-level initiative in San Nicolás, the Project is supporting the development and application of a "Sustainable and Resilient Communities-based 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). Last year (2019) the FNDR was focused on atmospheric pollution issues (grants for the domestic heating systems reconversion in the urban communities). This year (2020) the Project will resume a joint work with the regional team to reinvigorate the programme to scaling-up of best-practices of agroecology and sustainable native forest management in the rural communities of the Ñuble region.</p> <p>- Knowledge management scope (effective engagement of the key landscape actors in the decision-making for the sustainable productive development): Since March 2020 a training program for CSO-leaders and local technicians at regional scale (regions of Valparaiso, Metropolitana, O'Higgins, Maule, Ñuble, Biobío and La Araucanía) is in progress. Based on the landscape, community-based and gender approaches, the consultant team (Technologic Development Society of the University of Santiago) is elaborating a Handbook and detailed modular-courses for 100 beneficiaries (face-to-face modality). Due the COVID-19 pandemic this programme requires adaptive management measures. During second half of 2020, the Project will reschedule this programme. The restrictions are expected to be more flexible from August 2020, but is necessary implement a number of adaptive management measures associated with health prevention and protection strategies in the places where the in-site course be will implement.</p>
<p><b>The progress of the objective can be described as:</b></p>	<p><b>On track</b></p>				

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 2019	Cumulative progress since project start
community friendly methodologies for monitoring the 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"]	Communities may practice forestry but do not monitor carbon	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	By end of project, at least five demonstration plots of 200 hectares each on which forest management is practiced and carbon is monitored and quantified	<p>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> <p>Starting from a sample (number to be defined) of plots of 500 m<sup>2</sup> 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>	<p>With support of the Forest Engineering School of the Universidad Mayor, the Project designed a participatory methodology for the monitoring of forest ecosystems in the Araucanía Region (from June 2019 to March 2020).</p> <p>Starting with a sample of 15 plots of 1000 m<sup>2</sup> each within the 45 exclusion units of 1 hectare each implemented by community-led projects in Lonquimay Norte, the work was carried out in three stages: (1) quantification of the potential of carbon sequestration for 7 forest species (coigüe, lenga, lleuque, roble, ñirre, radial and sauce chileno); (2) participatory design of a tool for local monitoring of carbon stocks, including two principles (ecosystem service related to carbon storage and ecosystem service related to maintenance of forest landscape biodiversity), criteria, indicators and methodological recommendations (step-by-step and registration model); and (3) a validation of a tool with local communities (January 2020) and pilot testing (scheduled for March 2020, but not realized due to COVID-19 pandemic).</p> <p>The results obtained are being 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 the sclerophyll scrubland and forest ecosystems located in the Rincon El Sauce sector (commune of Pumanque) as part of a community-based project supported by the GEF Project. However, due to COVID-19 pandemic the demonstration plots in Rincon El Sauce sector are not possible to implement yet.</p>

<p>tCO<sub>2</sub>e sequestered [Following MTR recommendations, indicator revised to "tCO<sub>2</sub>e sequestered or avoided as emissions"]</p>	<p>Available carbon accounting methodologies are not accessible by community organizations</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>29,200 tCO<sub>2</sub>e [Following MTR recommendations, target revised to "29,200 tCO<sub>2</sub>e over the project lifetime (5 years)"]</p>	<p>From the Alhué pilot-unit results, a baseline of carbon stock (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) 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: <a href="http://mascn.forestaluchile.cl/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/Proyecto-Carla-Barriga.pdf">http://mascn.forestaluchile.cl/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/Proyecto-Carla-Barriga.pdf</a></p> <p>The carbon stock baseline (2015) for the area of the community farmland of Alhue under land-planning was estimated in 1,193 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (864 tCO<sub>2</sub>e for the sclerophyll forest and 329 tCO<sub>2</sub>e for the scrubland). Considering the sequestration potential of the different types of sclerophyll forest (2.53 CO<sub>2</sub>e/ha/yr) and scrubland (0.23 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ha/yr) reported by Barriga (2012), for 2020 an additional increase of 1,404 tCO<sub>2</sub>e could be expected, reaching a total of 2,597 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. 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>In 2016, CONAF reported that all the forests of the Araucanía Region (964,152.9 hectares), through forest inventories and satellite extrapolation, contain a total of 470,559,060 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq (<a href="https://simef.minagri.gob.cl/herramientas/informacion-de-bosques-de-chile/ver/09">https://simef.minagri.gob.cl/herramientas/informacion-de-bosques-de-chile/ver/09</a>). This allows us to estimate that, on average, the forests of the Araucanía Region contained, in 2016, approximately 488 t/ha CO<sub>2</sub>eq. Using this reference value, it can be estimated that the 45 fenced plots (of 1 hectare each) in the framework of the community-based project carried out with funding from the GEF Project in 2016-2017 in the Lonquimay Norte sector, could have contained the order of 21,960 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq (value assumed as baseline).</p> <p>In a study carried out by the team of the Universidad Mayor in 2019, in the Lonquimay Norte sector, aerial forest carbon was measured in a sample of 15 plots of approximately 1000 m<sup>2</sup> each, which gave a total amount of 897.9 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq for all of them and an average of 59.8 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq per plot. These values allow projecting an average of 598 t/ha CO<sub>2</sub>eq. At the level of the total plots fenced in 2017 for forest regeneration and slope protection (45 plots of 1 hectare each), by 2019 it is estimated that they contain an average of 26,910 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq.</p> <p>Based on the reference values indicated for a total of 45 hectares of native forest directly intervened by the GEF Project (21,960 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq for the 2016 baseline and 26,910 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq for 2019), it is possible to point out that the forests of Lonquimay Norte increased their capture of carbon in 110 t/ha CO<sub>2</sub>eq, which implies an annual average of 36.6 t/ha CO<sub>2</sub>eq. The estimated increase during the execution of the Project between 2016 (baseline) and 2019 for the 45 hectares, was 4,950 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq. By 2020, the expected increase is 6,588 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq, reaching a total of 28,548 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq.</p> <p>If these results are added to those obtained for the demonstration site in Alhué (sclerophyllous forest), the following results are obtained:</p> <p>Total increase during the Project (estimated to 2020): 7,992 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq (1,404 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq in Alhué plus 6,588 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq in</p>
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					<p>Lonquimay Norte).</p> <p>Total estimated carbon stock by 2020: 31,145 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq (2,597 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in Alhué plus 28,548 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq in Lonquimay Norte).</p> <p>It is important to have in mind the enormous difference between the carbon capture potential for the Alhué case (with an effective area of 1,050 hectares) compared to the Lonquimay Norte case (with an effective area of 45 hectares). This allows us to point out that in the case of a landscape-scale estimate in Lonquimay Norte (where the area under planning contains approximately 27,633 hectares of native forest) the capture potential is much greater.</p> <p>Given that most of the LLI are found in ecosystems where sclerophyllous forest predominates, it is important to try to develop the demonstration pilot in Rincón El Sauce, which can only be carried out if sanitary conditions allow it during second half of 2020.</p>
<b>The progress of the objective can be described as:</b>		<b>On track</b>			
<b>Outcome 3</b>					
<b>Maintenance and improvement of flow of forest and agro-ecosystem services to sustaining the livelihoods of local communities</b>					
<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>Midterm target level</b>	<b>End of project target level</b>	<b>Level at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>Cumulative progress since project start</b>
- ha of productive landscape area under Sustainable Land Management	Vulnerable communities address livelihood problems through production	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	By the end of 2017, at least 20 vulnerable communities have taken a leading role in planning the	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	<p>The cumulative progress is the same of the last PIR.</p> <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</p>

practices	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 .		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>platforms with public institutional support to small-farmers (e.g. INDAP and ASCC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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 (Valparaiso Region).</li> <li>- 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).</li> </ul> <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>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>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"> <li>- 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 (Valparaiso Region).</li> <li>- 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).</li> </ul> <p>As mentioned in the last PIR, 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, in the medium and long-term (5 to 10 years after the project-end). 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). In addition, in the COVID pandemic context the upscaling actions have been strongly limited. During second half of 2020 improved conditions are expected.</p> <p>Due the social crisis (since October 2019) and the COVID-19 pandemic (since March 2020), the final reporting and lessons learned systematization at landscape-level are still in progress.</p>
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					The movement and social meeting restrictions in all regions of the country, has limited strongly the CSOs and project team capacities to develop of the field work for the verification of the GEB indicators in the 9 landscape-level initiatives. During second half of 2020, the Project will resume the main activities that were affected. The restrictions are expected to be more flexible from August 2020, but is necessary to implement a number of adaptive management measures (prevention and protection health strategies) to implement the pending activities in the field.
- ha of degraded land rehabilitated through soil conservation and farmer managed natural regeneration [Following MTR recommendations, indicator revised to "- ha of degraded land under planning and management at farm-level for rehabilitation through soil conservation and farmer managed	- 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>	- By the end of project, at least of 10,000 ha of degraded agricultural land rehabilitated [Following MTR recommendations, 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"]	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.  In addition, 16 soil management plans developed by the communities of Lonquimay Norte, Mallín del Treile and FERIA Rural Manchuria (La Araucanía 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.	The cumulative progress is the same of the last PIR.  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.  In addition, 16 soil management plans developed by the communities of Lonquimay Norte, Mallín del Treile and FERIA Rural Manchuria (La Araucanía Region) with support of the Project have been implemented in the second half of 2019 by the INDAP's Degraded Soils Reclamation System (with a total area of 20 hectares).  Due the social crisis (since October 2019) and the COVID-19 pandemic (since March 2020), the final reporting and lessons learned systematization at landscape-level are still in progress. The movement and social meeting restrictions in all regions of the country, has limited strongly the CSOs and project team capacities to develop of the field work for the verification of the GEB indicators in the 35 community-led projects. During second half of 2020, the Project will resume the main activities

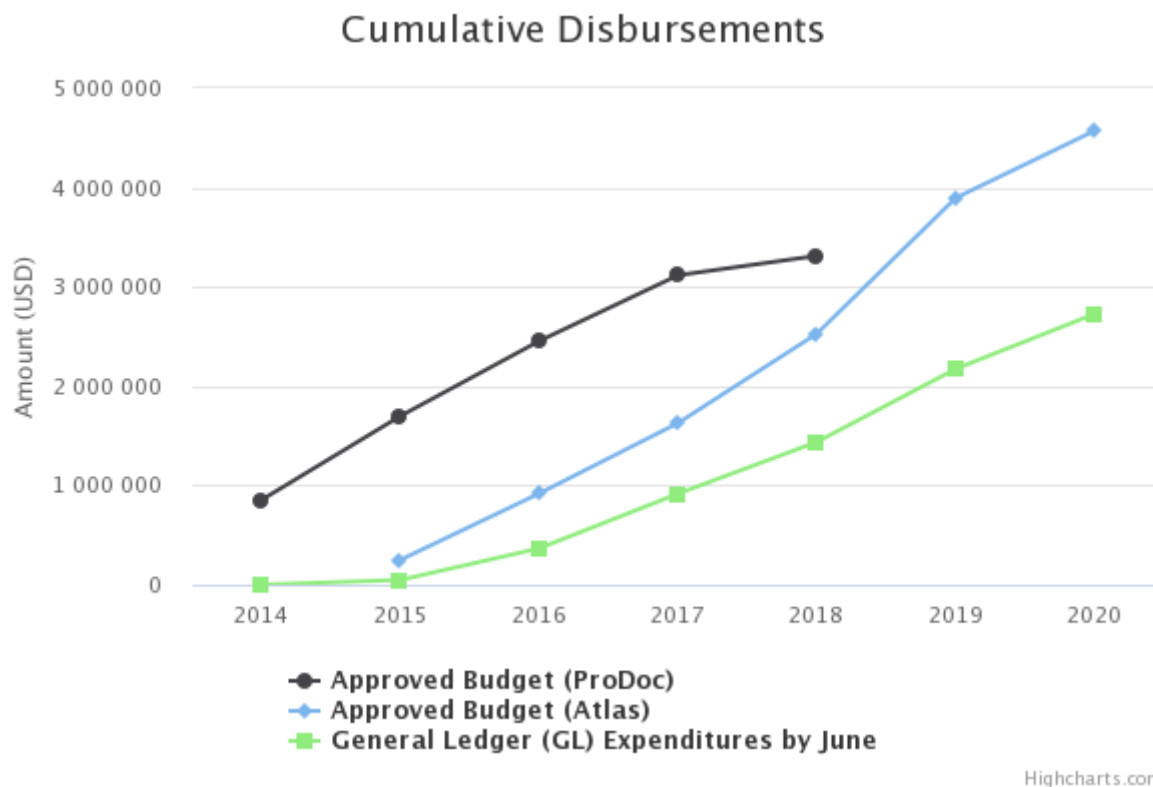
natural regeneration"]					that were affected. The restrictions are expected to be more flexible from August 2020, but is necessary to implement a number of adaptive management measures (prevention and protection health strategies) to implement the pending activities in the field.
<b>The progress of the objective can be described as:</b>	<b>On track</b>				
<b>Outcome 4</b>					
<b>Community capacity development and knowledge management</b>					
<b>Description of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline Level</b>	<b>Midterm target level</b>	<b>End of project target level</b>	<b>Level at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>Cumulative progress since project start</b>
- number of participant CBOs receiving training for strategic planning activities at the landscape level [Following MTR recommendations, indicator revised to  "- number of individual participants	CBOs lack experience managing grants (>USD 10,000), which limits the scope and impact of their projects. Different public instruments exist for sectoral mandates,	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	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	The cumulative progress is on track considering the revised indicator and target:  - 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).  - 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-	The cumulative progress is on track considering the revised indicator and target:  - 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).  - 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-

<p>receiving training for strategic planning activities at the landscape level</p> <p>- % of women in the leadership of the community-based organizations</p> <p>- % of indigenous people in the leadership of the indigenous community-led projects"]</p>	<p>but they duplicate or cancel each other's results for lack of coordination and coherence at the landscape level. Only the FPA provides partial and inadequate support to isolated community-driven environmental initiatives</p>		<p>participant have received support and successfully training through the community-led projects implemented with grants worth &gt;10,000 USD</p> <p>- At least 30% of the community-based organizations are led by women</p> <p>- At least 50% of the indigenous community-led projects, are led by indigenous people"]</p>	<p>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. 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> <p>- 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.</p> <p>- 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.</p> <p>- 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).</p> <p>- Workshop of gender analysis (21 March 2019) with 18 assistants (UNDP, Project Team, FOSIS, INDAP, SERNATUR, INFOR and Ministry of Environment).</p> <p>- Project Team made presentations on the project results in:</p>	<p>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. 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> <p>- 100 beneficiaries and local technical assistants participated in a 1-day workshop in Pumanque-Lolol landscape-level initiative about knowledge interchange among community-led projects (January 2020).</p> <p>- Project Team made presentations on the project results in: Seminar "Sustainable productive practices and contribution to National Landscape Restoration Strategy" (Rancagua, December 11, 2019), Seminar "Water Shortage: How do we adapt to drought?" (Navidad, December 12, 2019).</p> <p>- Since March 2020 a training program for CSO-leaders and local technicians at regional scale (regions of Valparaiso, Metropolitana, O'Higgins, Maule, Ñuble, Biobío and La Araucanía) is in progress. Based on the landscape, community-based and gender approaches, the consultant team (Technologic Development Society of the University of Santiago) is elaborating a Handbook and detailed modular-courses for 100 beneficiaries (face-to-face modality). Due the COVID-19 pandemic this programme requires adaptive management measures (prevention and protection health</p>
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			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).	strategies in places where will implement the in-site courses).
<b>The progress of the objective can be described as:</b>	<b>On track</b>			

## D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	82.34%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	82.34%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	2,726,629

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

<b>Key Project Dates</b>	
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	Nov 30, 2020
Original Planned Closing Date	Nov 30, 2019
Revised Planned Closing Date	Feb 28, 2021

<b>Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2019 to 1 July 2020)</b>
2020-01-28
2020-05-05

## E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Social and Environmental	<p>A Steering Committee (SC) was held in May 2020 to discuss COVID-19 adverse impacts to the project and the need to identify and implement actions that effectively respond and adapt to the current sanitary crisis. The project management unit also included in the presentation of the results, activities and budget revision 2019-2020 the impacts of the social crisis in Chile, which began in October 2019 and also did not permit the project unit to continue many activities. The SC approved the decision to request an extension of the final deadline of the project and the formal extension process was led by UNDP (CO/RTA) and approved by the UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator in July 2020. This process involved the development of a detailed work plan and budget adjustments in order to ensure that outputs and outcomes are reached successfully.</p>

## F. Adjustments

### Risk Management

The Country Office is responsible for completing the Risk Management section of the PIR in consultation with the RTA. Before updating the PIR, the Country Office must update project-level risks in the Atlas Risk Register line with UNDP's enterprise risk management policy and have a detailed discussion with the RTA on risk management. Next, the Country Office must select below the 'high' risks identified in the Atlas Risk Register as well as any other 'substantial' risks from the Atlas Risk Register identified by the RTA as needing to be addressed in the PIR. Moderate and Low risks do not need to be entered in the PIR Risk Management section. After selecting the risk, a text field will appear where the Country Office should describe the risk and explain actions undertaken this reporting period to address the risk selected.

**Select the risk(s) from the options that match the 'high' risks in the project's UNDP Risk Register as well as any 'significant' risks from the register, as agreed with the RTA. Please describe the risk identified and explain the management approach agreed between the RTA and Country Office on managing/mitigating the risk.**

Social and Environmental

### Comments on delays in key project milestones

**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.**

Due to the social crisis (since October 2019) and the COVID-19 pandemic (since March 2020), the Undersecretary of Environment, Steering Committee of the Project and the Project Team requested in May 2020 a new extension of the project. UNDP approved (July 2020) a 6-months extension (until February 2021), which will allow resumption of the main activities that were affected by mobility and social-meeting restrictions during the first half of 2020. These restrictions are expected to be more flexible from August 2020, but it is necessary to implement a number of adaptive management measures to implement the pending activities in the field. Despite this, the Terminal Evaluation (TE) is already underway (its results are expected for September 2020).

**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.**

Delays of outputs/ activities caused by COVID-19 and a social crisis in Chile in 2019 forced the Project Management Unit, Ministry of Environment and UNDP (CO/RTA) to extend the hiring of the consultants for the elaboration of the Terminal Evaluation, which will be due by September 2020. Additionally, as mentioned above, the project also secured a 6-month extension during the reporting period.

**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.**

During this reporting period, the project experienced delays with regards to project closure as a result from the Chilean social crisis that began in October 2019 followed by the impacts of COVID-19 since March 2020. This resulted in the request for a second project extension until February 2020 which

was recommended by the project team, the executing agency and the UNDP CO and RTA, and eventually approved by the UNDP Executive Coordinator.

Both crises have had an impact on the implementation of activities and results of the project, especially in those related to the community initiatives funded by this project due to travel restrictions and the suspension of many on-site activities during these crises. The current complex situation that many of these communities are confronting due to the pandemic include travel restrictions and quarantines in the communities and their landscapes.

The extension will provide sufficient time for the beneficiaries to smoothly complete their initiatives and for the Project unit and Ministry of Environment to finalize the project exit strategy with key institutional partners, systematize and disseminate best practices and lessons learned and ensure that vulnerable communities are trained and possess knowledge management for the development of sustainable socio-ecological landscapes. The extension will allow the complete establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms in the landscapes where this project is currently located.(not set or not applicable)

Because of the slow start of the project this year due to the impacts of COVID-19, the Terminal Evaluation (TE) begun in July 2020, and it is expected to be finalized by November 2020.

## G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2020 Development Objective Progress Rating	2020 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Satisfactory	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<p>This PIR is the last one of the project implementation strategy, post mid-term revision (2017-2020). An extension of the project was approved until February 2021 due to difficulties in the implementation of the scheduled activities during the second half of 2019 (due to the social crisis) and first half of 2020 (due to the COVID-19 pandemic). Therefore, the year of end-project (focused on the systematization of lessons learned, the scaling-up of the outcomes at the public policies level and the strategies of continuity in each of the Landscape-Level Initiatives) has been affected by external factors, slowing down the closing process. However, considering the cumulative progress reported in the last PIR and the adaptive management measures agreed by the Steering Committee of the Project and UNDP for the second half of 2020, the progress of the project can be rated as Satisfactory (S). This rating is the same as the previous PIR, for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Despite the negative impacts generated by the social crisis and the COVID pandemic on the pace of project implementation, the management adaptation of the Project can be considered as a good practice because the progress towards the objective and outcomes of the Project has been maintained and even increased during this reporting period.</li> <li>2) The total hectares covered by the 9 landscape-level initiatives that are under strategic planning for maintaining, restoring and improving resilience of the landscapes (840,000 ha) reaches 70% of the original end of project target. While the original target of 1,200,000 ha was deemed unrealistic and excessively ambitious as originally designed, as also recognized by the MTR, the cumulative progress is reasonably acceptable. The evolution of this indicator since start of project (of 3 LLI and 372,000 ha in 2016, to 9 LLI and 840,000 ha in 2020), implies that the total coverage increased 126%. In addition, the project strengthened the methodological framework for planning at landscape-level, encouraging and facilitating alliances with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and strengthening of the governance capacities of social leaders and local technicians through multi-stakeholder schemes for the planning and monitoring of the landscapes (process currently underway).</li> <li>3) In the framework of the identification of feasible institutional arrangements that allow a FPA+, the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and the Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP) of the Ministry of Agriculture, approved and signed a Cooperation Agreement (March 2020). The general objective of this agreement is: "Promoting and strengthening the incorporation of sustainable practices in the family farming agriculture, based on the combination of environmental principles, social equity and economic viability, making rational use of natural resources (water, soil and biodiversity), in order to protect the environment and people, in order to ensure their projection and permanence over time, generating economic benefits, adding value and product differentiation". Among the specific objectives that this agreement includes, the following stand out: (i) Strengthen sustainable development in peasant family agriculture through the implementation of productive practices compatible with the conservation and protection of biodiversity, natural resources and resilience to climate change; (ii) Identify priority territories (or landscapes) for the conservation and protection of biodiversity and natural resources, focusing on</li> </ol>	

efforts that guarantee sustainability in the family farming agriculture; (iii) Generate, systematize and share information related to experiences learned and feasible to be replicable as practices that promote sustainability in the family farming agriculture; (iv) Identify variables that allow the construction of environmental indicators; (v) Strengthen INDAP's programs, initiatives, and instruments that allow the transition to a sustainable and resilient family farming agriculture; and (vi) Strengthen the competencies of officials (or technicians) and beneficiaries, both in promoting productivity and in the conservation and protection of biodiversity, natural resources and resilience to climate change. To carry out this agreement, the MMA and INDAP agreed to create a working group where progress can be made for the coordination of environmental management instruments (FPA) and productive development instruments (for example, incentives for agro-ecological practices and management of native forest at small landfarm-level, and strengthening of the ecological performance of the Degraded Soil Recovery System, SIRSD-S). In addition, the Native Forest Management Plan (CONAF) in the Alhué landscape-level initiative, the Clean Production Agreement for Adaptation to Climate Change (APL-A) and the agricultural best practices for the biodiversity conservation in San Nicolás landscape-level initiative (in progress), demonstrate that the intersectoral coordination strategy to align the productive instruments (agricultural and forestry portfolio) with biodiversity and climate change adaptation 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).

4) The number of community-based projects and landscape-level initiatives led by CSO-partners was 58 (55% 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), 19 funded by FPA (12 implemented and 7 approved) and 1 funded by BIOFIN (UNDP). In this period report, the Project benefitted from technical support in the framework of an agreement with the Forest Engineering School of the Universidad Mayor that permitted to obtain the additional carbon monitoring during second half of 2019 and first half of 2020. It is still necessary to speed up progress in community-led project of Rincón El Sauce to implement actions related to local carbon monitoring in a sclerophyll forest during second half of 2020 (under context of movement and social meetings restriction due the COVID-19 pandemic).

The progress of the project outcomes can be summarized as follows:

Outcome 1 (sustainable management of landscapes for biodiversity conservation): the progress can be described as on-track, considering that 352,700 hectares 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). 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 can be described as on-track, because to date 2 pilot-units are monitoring and quantifying carbon stocks (Alhue and North Lonquimay Sector) at landscape-level. The carbon stock baseline (2015-2016) was estimated at 23,153 tCO<sub>2</sub>e and is expected to total 31,145 tCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2020. This figure is 107 % of the end-project target (29,200 tCO<sub>2</sub>e sequestered or avoided as emissions). In addition, a local carbon monitoring tool was designed



considering principles, criteria, indicators and methodological proposal for replication in other forest ecosystems. Its validation and testing is expected to implement in a third pilot-unit (sclerophyll forest in Rincón El Sauce, in the Pumanque-Lolol landscape-level initiative) during second half of 2020.

Outcome 3 (maintenance and improvement of agro-ecosystem services): the progress can be described as on-track, considering that 128,700 hectares 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). 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 planning processes at landscape-level). 100 beneficiaries and local technical assistants participated in a 1-day workshop in Pumanque-Lolol landscape-level initiative about knowledge interchange among community-led projects (January 2020). Project Team made presentations on the project results in: Seminar “Sustainable productive practices and contribution to National Landscape Restoration Strategy” (Rancagua, December 11, 2019), Seminar “Water Shortage: How do we adapt to drought?” (Navidad, December 12, 2019). Since March 2020 a training program for CSO-leaders and local technicians at regional scale (regions of Valparaíso, Metropolitana, O'Higgins, Maule, Ñuble, Biobío and La Araucanía) is in progress. Based on the landscape, community-based and gender approaches, the consultant team (Technologic Development Society of the University of Santiago) is elaborating a Handbook and detailed modular-courses for 100 beneficiaries (face-to-face modality, with adaptive management measures due COVID-19 pandemic) expected to second half of 2020.

Regarding the gender approach, due social crisis and COVID-19 pandemic, the project rescheduled (to second half of 2020) the pilot monitoring in the Pumanque-Lolol LLI of the criteria and recommendations that were proposed by the Gender Analysis reported in the last PIR, to address them in the framework of the development of resilient socio-ecological landscapes. This situation will permit additional lessons learned regarding the adaptive management in pandemic situations, allowing a monitoring of the impact on how communities approached this new scenario, identifying gender factors and the link with climate change (for example, water governance). In addition, an online publication on findings of gender analysis, was developed by UNDP in the first half of 2020.

In the context of the COVID19 pandemic, some qualitative and quantitative methodologies are being adapted with the support of information and communication technologies (ICT) for the community-led projects monitoring. These tools are already being used and tested with some community-led projects for remote monitoring of forest carbon, governance performance and gender approach indicators, among other topics. These technologies include

	<p>applications for the collection of information through smartphones (KoboToolbox, Google Form, Whatsapp), satellite images (Landsat8 and Sentinel2) and georeferenced information layers available in official platforms of the country (for example, IDE MINAGRI, SIMEF, CR2 Explorer).</p> <p>Finally, the remaining months of project implementation (July 2020 to February 2021), the project will continue to carry out the activities foreseen in the Multi-Year Plan 2017-2020, which are focused on: 1) Terminal Evaluation (in progress); 2) capacity building on landscape resilient development (conservation, sustainable production, human wellbeing and local governance) to community and CSO leaders and technical assistants (in progress); 3) monitoring and systematization in-site of landscape-level initiatives and community-led projects; 4) road-maps (or sustainability strategies) consolidation and creation of enabling conditions for continuity of landscape-level plans and multi-stakeholder governance (in progress through telematics tools and adaptive management measures required to second half of 2020); 5) 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 (in progress through telematics tools and adaptive management measures required to second half of 2020); and 6) publications and disseminations of policy briefs on main outcomes of the project (in progress). These activities will be undertaken remotely and/or adapted (with strict sanitary protocols in the field) depending of the COVID restrictions level at landscape-level and community-led projects level as necessary.</p>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2020 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2020 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>UNDP Country Office Programme Officer</b>	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>The project is rated satisfactory.</p> <p>During the second semester of 2019, the project continued to strengthen alliances with public institutions that participate in the project's Steering Committee and are strategic partners in designing and implementing local public policies, which aims to include the territorial approach designed by the project. The project has focused on strengthening technical capacities of local communities in the implementation of actions that promote small scale agricultural sustainable practices and environmental actions related to the conservation of biodiversity, land degradation and deforestation and adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>The project has continued to encourage communities to design and implement small scale projects. With the support of the CO the project has increased the number of grants which aim to support these communities (the project could achieve up to 48 local initiatives by its ending period) at a territorial level and address environmental actions that promote sustainable development.</p> <p>The project has also designed a systematization methodology for best practices and lessons learnt, which are key in ensuring the sustainability of these results. This methodology will be used to prepare guidelines and reports during the last semester of project implementation.</p> <p>The project is currently elaborating a Training Program for social and technical leaders to support forestry-agricultural practices for ecological landscapes. The</p>	

	<p>University of Santiago is leading the design of this course and it will be uploaded to the Environmental Training Academy (Adriana Hoffman) of the Ministry of Environment. This course is crucial for promoting local empowerment and a territorial approach to tackle environmental negative impacts as described in the project's objectives.</p> <p>A Steering Committee was held in May 2020 to discuss the COVID-19 adverse impacts to the project and the need to identify and implement actions that effectively respond and adapt to the current sanitary crisis. This discussion also considered the impacts of the social unrest in Chile which began in October 2019 and also has impacts on programmed activities, especially those which involved on site training and capacity building. The SC approved the decision to request an extension of the final deadline of the project and the formal process to extend was led by UNDP (CO/RTA) and approved by the executive coordinator of UNDP/GEF in July 2020. This process involved a detailed work plan and budget adjustments in order to ensure that outputs and outcomes are reached successfully.</p> <p>The project team has made important efforts to adapt to the contexts of both crisis, in particular by executing a detailed overall planning and budget adjustments. The project has managed to continue most of the activities and scope of results expected in this reporting period.</p>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2020 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2020 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>GEF Operational Focal point</b>	Satisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	The implementation and management of the project has been adequate considering the external complexities due the COVID pandemic to implement it, especially at the field and with the communities. The extension of the project will allow to achieve the targets and close the project appropriately.	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2020 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2020 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>Project Implementing Partner</b>	Satisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>The Project is in its final stage that contemplates actions related to lessons learned systematization, knowledge managing and the results sustainability of the Landscape-level Initiatives (LLI), activities that have been somewhat slowed down due to the sanitary contingency that affects Chile and the world because of COVID-19. This situation has affected the established planning in the 2017-2020 multi-year plan that was already agreed, so we had to ask for an additional extension to UNDP to reschedule the implementation of different pending actions, among them, those linked to the implementation in the field of 23 Microcapital Agreements, subscribed for community-led organizations with the UNDP still valid and that they have had to extend their deadlines to carry out the closing and expense reporting processes appropriately.</p> <p>Despite these difficulties, completely unrelated to the Project, the level of progress of the project's objectives to June 2020, considering the indicators and goals adjusted since the Substantive Review, in general terms is Satisfactory (S), it is still pending to finish some punctual actions yet, that are in execution process (as above mentioned) and will allow a good compliance to each once of the four main project's component: Biodiversity's territorial management;</p>	

	<p>Local monitoring of carbon reserves; Enhancement agro-ecosystems services; and Development of local communities capacities. The specific progress of each one, is detailed in each of the indicators by component of this report.</p> <p>It is important to highlight that during this time, the effort has been significant from the team on the revision and analysis of the work made in each landscape and community-led projects during this five years of Project implementation, which has allowed to systematize the lessons learned with a view to having a specific instrument that allows better knowledge management and up-scaling of the actions carried out by the project.</p> <p>It should be noted that beyond of specific and measurable achievements of each indicator, the project has made an important input related to the concrete work manners, regarding the landscape-level planning with a landscape approach and the importance of strength the community role in this process, as well as the importance of coordinate of environmental management with productive promotion instruments for the encouragement of sustainable practices, work manners hard to find in the management of the State that tendence to favor the task of public policy from a sectorialist and centralize point of view, where the territories are only receivers of multiple offers, disarticulated and decontextualized of their own dynamics and their actors.</p> <p>On the other hand, on an institutional level the Project input has allowed a progress in the coordinated work with strategic partners, both centrally and locally, which has been seen interrupted due to the different issues, both socio-political and sanitary that face the country, waiting to resume stronger in early spring when sanitary conditions improve.</p> <p>Finally, we have to highlight that the Project is in the process of implementation of an initial formation program, that contemplate the participation of 70 social leaders and 35 supporting technicians of the different Landscape-level Initiatives on which the development of the project has focused in this second phase of implementation. This course, both in its process of co-creation between the professional team of GEF CMS Project and the academic and teaching team, as well as in its implementation, has allowed and will allow to deepen further the lessons learned, as well as will favor the sharing and spread knowledge acquired by the communities that has been part of the initiatives, contributing to promote and to generate conditions for the strengthening of local networks and/or regional sustainable communities and facilitate the up-scaling of the conservation, production, human well-being and governance practices to the development of sustainable landscapes in the Mediterranean ecoregion of Chile.</p>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2020 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2020 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>Other Partners</b>	<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>	
<b>Role</b>	<b>2020 Development Objective Progress Rating</b>	<b>2020 Implementation Progress Rating</b>
<b>UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser</b>	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	This is the fifth PIR and the project is granted a rating of Satisfactory. The rating is in line with last year's rating, as significant progress was made during the reporting period in the implementation of the project and contribution to global	

environmental objectives on the ground. A number of adaptive management measures were implemented during previous reporting periods following the recommendations from the MTR and the project is considered to be on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings. The current progress shown below under each of the outcomes explains why the Regional Technical Advisor (RTA), the project manager, the Implementing Partner and the UNDP Country Office concur with the SATISFACTORY rating for Development Objective Progress. However, as indicated below, the RTA suggests a moderately satisfactory rating for Implementation Progress during the reporting period, with implementation proceeding as planned with minor deviations, as justified below.

The project was designed 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. This was expected to be accomplished by achieving four outcomes: 1) sustainable management of landscapes for biodiversity conservation; 2) demonstration/promotion of conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through land use, land use change, and forestry, and local carbon monitoring systems; 3) maintenance and improvement of the flows of forest and agro-ecosystem services to sustain the livelihoods of local communities; and 4) community capacity development and knowledge management. In terms of achievements against objectives and outcomes, as suggested above, the project is on track.

At the objective level, progress is on track with minor shortcomings in terms of hectare coverage. The project is currently covering nine (target: eight) landscape-level initiatives in the Mediterranean ecoregion in the Valparaiso, Metropolitan, O'Higgins, Maule, Biobío-Ñuble and Araucania regions, covering an effective area of 840,000 hectares (target: 1,200,000 ha) with consensus-based management plans. Five of these landscape-level initiatives have management plans developed and started implementation during the previous reporting period. Three additional landscape level initiatives with management plans developed started implementation during the reporting period. While one landscape-level initiative with a management plan developed was not able to be implemented as planned, The project has made efforts to integrate the results of this landscape-level initiative into a new community-network of Las Cabras, Coltauco and Doñihue during the second half of 2019, which has been supported by Cachapoal Model Forest of CONAF, Forestry Institute (INFOR) and FAO-GEF Project (SIMEF), however results have been limited due to the social crisis that affected the country since October 2019 as well as due to the COVID-19 pandemic since March 2020. The project team is planning to relaunch this effort, virtually or in person (if feasible) during the last quarter of 2020. The project extension requested and approved during the reporting period will allow the complete establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms in the landscapes where this project is currently located.

With regard to the target in number of hectares, the original ambitious goal of 8 target landscapes covering 1.2 million hectares was identified during the MTR as overly ambitious and unrealistic in terms of existing capacities. As described in the 2017 PIR, as an adaptive management measure to respond to the MTR recommendations, the project team conducted a new baseline assessment, which suggested that the expected/realistic target to be achieved by the end of the project would be 650,000 hectares under comprehensive management plans at the landscape-level (achieved). As indicated in the previous PIRs, such significant revision of the target at objective level (proposed reduction of the scope in hectares by 50%) is not possible at Mid-Term without seeking approval from the GEF, and it will be considered as a lesson learned in project design and the use of the logframe. Nevertheless, the proposed new expected

target was set up to provide the project with a roadmap and a realistic expectation by project end, and it was further reviewed by the Project Board and the RTA during the substantive revision which took place during the previous reporting period, together with a management strategy and a coherent action plan to achieve the new proposed target during the second half of the project. Already during the previous reporting period, the project has made important progress in this regard, surpassing the proposed expected target with activities covering 840,000 ha.

With regards to the second target at the objective level, in terms of landscape governance, the project is supporting the development of a Multi-stakeholder Landscape Management Platform (MLMPs) in each landscape-level initiative. These include representatives of local government, regional offices of national agencies, local community organizations, and others. To date, eight such governance platforms have been created and are under implementation. The last target at the objective level has been achieved, with 58 community-based projects (against a target of 38) under implementation with GEF and FPA resources as co-financing to the project (38 funded by the GEF, 1 by BIOFIN-UNDP, and 19 by FPA).

With regard to outcome 1, on sustainable management of landscapes for biodiversity conservation, the project is on track with the adaptive management plan approved through the above-mentioned substantive revision. For this reason, the outcome is considered on track. As of today, the project has covered approximately 352,700 hectares of native forest and scrubland through community-based initiatives (against a target of 326,000 ha estimated as realistic after the MTR and reflected in the substantive revision). In addition, 9 landscape-level management plans, 7 Native Forest Management Plans, and 1 Native Forest Preservation Management Plan (at community-led project level) are formulated and under implementation. 32 vulnerable communities have been participating in the implementation of 35 community-led projects funded by the GEF and BIOFIN-UNDP within the framework of the 9 landscape-level initiatives. During the first half of 2020, the Ministry of Environment announced plans to develop a management plan for the Nature Sanctuary Cajón del Río Achibueno, which is also part of the target landscapes, in the framework of an inter-institutional local committee. Additionally, INFOR announced the reforestation of priority sites in the watershed with 20,000 native trees, with initiatives promoting windbreak curtains, beekeeping, recovery of burned areas and replacement of exotic trees. Finally, based on the "Road map 2019-2020" for more effective coordination of public instruments approved by the Project Steering Committee in March 2019, a draft (March 2020) institutional cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Environment and INDAP and a pilot of the Clean Production Agreement for 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 were developed.

With regard to outcome 2, the project made progress towards targets during the reporting period. The project was expected to develop community friendly methodologies for monitoring the enhancement of carbon stocks demonstrated and adopted by local communities, with approximately 29,200 tCO<sub>2</sub>e sequestered over the project lifetime. To date two demonstration plots from the Alhué and the North Lonquimay Sector pilot units are monitoring and quantifying carbon stock. The carbon stock baseline (2015-2016) was estimated at 23,153 tCO<sub>2</sub>e and is expected to total 31,145 tCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2020. This figure is 107 % of the end-project target (29,200 tCO<sub>2</sub>e sequestered or avoided as emissions). With support from the Forest Engineering School of the Universidad Mayor, the project has designed a participatory methodology for the monitoring

of forest ecosystems in the Araucanía Region). The recommendation from the last reporting period was addressed and the project is finalized during the reporting period the methodological guideline for monitoring carbon in pilot-site demonstrations. A local carbon monitoring tool was designed considering principles, criteria, indicators and methodological proposal for replication in other forest ecosystems. Its validation and testing is expected to implement in a third pilot-unit (sclerophyll forest in Rincón El Sauce, in the Pumanque-Lolol landscape-level initiative) during the second half of 2020.

With regard to Outcome 3, on maintenance and improvement of agro-ecosystem services, progress is on track with the adaptive management plan approved through the above-mentioned substantive revision; for this reason, the outcome is considered on track. Shortcomings in the achievement of this outcome are again related to the same project design challenges mentioned above regarding highly ambitious targets, which were reported in the second PIR, and addressed by the substantive revision that took place during the previous reporting period. The project is currently supporting 128,700 hectares of agricultural land through nine landscape-level management plans (against the original target of 140,000, and against the adapted target of 65,000 estimated in the new baseline reported in the second PIR). 678 hectares (against the 190 ha estimated in the second PIR) are under planning and application of agro-ecologic practices at farm-level through 35 community-led projects funded by GEF and BIOFIN-UNDP, supported by 32 vulnerable communities through 9 landscape-level initiatives. In addition, 16 soil management plans covering 20 ha have been developed by the communities of Lonquimay Norte, Mallín del Treile and Feria Rural Manchuria (La Araucanía Region) with support of the Project and have been approved in the first half of 2019.

With regard to outcome 4, the project is currently on track, and continuous progress was made during the reporting period in terms of capacity building. Training activities/ workshops have been carried out during the reporting period, covering to date 678 direct beneficiaries (smallholder farmers, 358 women and 316 men). 48 organizations (38 CBOs, 4 CSOs 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 resources. Another 109 local organizations participate as associated organizations in the implementation of projects. In January 2020, 100 beneficiaries and local technical assistants have participated in a 1-day workshop in Pumanque-Lolol landscape-level initiative for knowledge exchange among community-led projects. Additionally, a training program for CSO-leaders and local technicians at regional scale (regions of Valparaíso, Metropolitana, O'Higgins, Maule, Ñuble, Biobío and La Araucanía) has been under implementation since March 2020. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this programme will require adaptive management measures (prevention and protection health strategies in places where the project will implement the in-site courses). Following the MTR recommendations, the project logframe now incorporates gender and IP indicators in the logical framework. The project has facilitated and encouraged the participation of women and young people, and indigenous peoples in project activities, including training, planning, implementation and monitoring of community-based projects. The project is making good progress in gender mainstreaming, and quantitative results until to date show that 56% (27/48) of community-based organizations and CSO partners are led by women and 67% (2/3) of indigenous-based projects are led by indigenous leaders. Additionally, 52% of direct beneficiaries (358/678) at the community-led project scale are women. Data is expected to be updated during the second quarter of 2020 as a number of monitoring activities were on hold due to COVID.

With regard to knowledge management, during the reporting period the project

team participated in a number of knowledge exchange events, which included presentations on project results at the Seminar “Sustainable productive practices and contribution to National Landscape Restoration Strategy” (Rancagua, December 11, 2019), and the Seminar “Water Shortage: How do we adapt to drought?” (Navidad, December 12, 2019). Moreover, based on the landscape, community-based and gender approaches, a consultant team (Technologic Development Society of the University of Santiago) is currently elaborating a Handbook and detailed modular-courses for 100 beneficiaries (however, adaptive management measures will be necessary due to the COVID-19 pandemic). Due the social crisis (since October 2019) and the COVID-19 pandemic (since March 2020), final reporting and systematization of lessons learned at landscape-level are still in progress. The movement and social meeting restrictions in all regions of the country, has strongly limited the CSOs and project team capacities to develop the field work for the verification of the GEB indicators in the 9 landscape-level initiatives. During the second half of 2020, the Project expects to resume the main activities that were affected as restrictions are expected to be more flexible from August 2020, but it will be necessary to implement a number of adaptive management measures (prevention and protection health strategies) to implement pending activities in the field. The project team is strongly encouraged over the few months before project closure to give adequate attention to this aspect, so that lessons learned, and successful interventions can be communicated and scaled up in Chile (i.e. through FPA+) and other countries around the world.

#### IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP)

Implementation Progress is rated as MODERATELY SATISFACTORY as the project is proceeding as planned, in line with the substantive revision and action plan. In terms of implementation progress, the project team has overcome the initial challenges - a delayed start, weak project management capacities, weak inter-institutional coordination, and an overly ambitious design - reported in the previous PIRs, with very good progress in adaptive management, in close coordination with the UNDP CO and Project Board, as also reflected by the close coordination with other initiatives include the FPA and BIOFIN. However, during the reporting period, the project faced two significant risks that delayed project activities as well as project closure: the Chilean social crisis that began in October 2019, as well as the impacts of COVID-19 since March 2020. Both crises have had an impact on the implementation of activities and results of the project, especially in those related to the community initiatives funded by this project due to travel restrictions and the suspension of many on-site activities during these crises. As a result, the project requested a six month project extension to provide sufficient time for the beneficiaries to smoothly complete their initiatives and for the Project unit and Ministry of Environment to finalize the project exit strategy with key institutional partners, systematize and disseminate best practices and lessons learned and ensure that vulnerable communities are trained and possess knowledge management for the development of sustainable socio-ecological landscapes.

Cumulative financial delivery is mostly on track with minor delays, with cumulative disbursement as of June 30 at USD 2,726,629 and a cumulative delivery of 82.34% against the total approved amount and 82.34% against expected delivery by the end of this year, which is moderately satisfactory with only few months left for project implementation, based on the approved request for extension. Grant and overall project implementation has been somewhat slower than planned due to the Chilean social crisis and the impacts of COVID-19. As mentioned above a second 6-month extension (a first 9 month extension was approved in 2018 and reported in previous PIRs) was approved during this reporting period until end of February 2021 to compensate for delay in project implementation, and to allow the grantees time to complete their projects



smoothly, and for the project team to consolidate and analyze the project results, and develop an exit strategy. The extension of the Project will ensure due completion and monitoring of the results of the grant projects, as well as dissemination of the monitoring results to the stakeholders and public. Overall, the project is well managed and executed, with an engaged project team, and a functioning project board, as also suggested by the number of meetings conducted during this reporting period (2). The project is currently undertaking its terminal evaluation which is expected to be finalized by the last quarter of 2020.

Final Recommendations:

Over the next few months prior to project closure, it will be key to keep the momentum and ensure that remaining activities on the ground are effectively closed and an exit strategy is developed amid the COVID situation. Moving forward the project should continue to focus on key strategic areas in close coordination with all partners: 1) The systematic documentation and dissemination of lesson learned through case studies, publications and other knowledge products; 2) completing the ongoing project activities; 3) strengthened efforts aimed at informing, in line with Government directives related to the COVID pandemics, local, regional and national public policies; 4) finalize the Terminal Evaluation including a management response by the last quarter of 2021.

## 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.

<b>Gender Analysis and Action Plan:</b> <a href="#">Informe_Final_Análisis_Género.pdf</a>
<b>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.</b>
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
<b>Atlas Gender Marker Rating</b>
<b>GEN2:</b> gender equality as significant objective
<b>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):</b>
Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes
Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes
Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes
Not applicable: No
<b>Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.</b>
<b>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.</b>
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). 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. This scenario is changing slowly, because the percentage of community-based organization that execute the projects that are led or presided by women, have increased from 35% in 2017 to 56% in 2020. Additionally, 53% of direct beneficiaries (370/692) at the community-led project scale are women. During the second half of 2019 (due social crisis) and first half of 2020 (due COVID-19 pandemic) it was not possible to implement capacity building aimed at strengthening the role of women in farm-level planning and decision-making. In the framework of knowledge management and initial formation programme for social leaders, the activities related to this topic will be rescheduled to second half of 2020.

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

As mentioned in the last PIR, 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). This gender analysis included a proposal for mainstreaming gender issues into the landscape outcomes towards promoting resilient socio-ecological landscapes (conservation, production, human well-being and governance), that will be integrated in a Handbook for the landscape-level social-ecological leadership (in progress).

## 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.

SESP: <a href="#">ESSP SES.pdf</a>
<b>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.</b>
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
<b>1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?</b>
Yes
<b>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.</b>
<p>Community health, safety and working conditions: Movement restrictions have been established progressively since the appearance of the first positive case of COVID-19 in Chile (03.03.2020) by the Sanitary Authority of the country. In relation of the incidence of COVID-19 in each one of the communes that are part of the landscape-level initiatives of the GEF CMS Project and in where community-based projects are developed, the situation is very dynamic, rapidly increasing the number of infections, which forced to take preventive measures. The Community-led Organizations have been pulled back strictly since the first half of March 2020, assuming a preventive quarantine. In some cases, these territories are close to other communes that had preventive quarantines or sanitary cordons (ex. San Nicolás in regard of Chillán), thus the preventive measures have been stricter. Other conditions that have to be in mind of rural population (and of the participants of the community-based projects of GEF CMS Project) are the follow: a) Important number of elderly people (risk population); b) Communes with a low Socioeconomic Development Index (SEDI) with vulnerability due to the insufficient sanitary facilities to attend complex cases; and c) Places with isolation conditions (especially in the cases of Pumanque, Lonquimay, Linares's foothills, Putú, Coipué Alto, Los Mayos and Alhué). The mobility and assembly restrictions established by the Sanitary Authority will be prolonged over time due to the strategy of progressive quarantines, so it is expected that territories that are currently in preventive quarantine in the coming months (July and August) may be in a situation of greater restrictions. The effective work of the GEF CMS team and the communities has been drastically shortened due to the difficulties to communicate remotely and the inability to do field visits (it is estimated that the community-led organizations and the participants of the community-based projects are operating only at 20% of its capacity), this have direct incidence on the communities capacity to make the activities in the field to finish the project, the making of technical reports and expenses surrender and any other activity that implicated meetings for decision making or the document creation and signatures (including the access to funds that are on the organization's bank accounts).</p> <p>Response: A document has been prepared by the GEF CMS Project coordination team in order to provide a status of the implementation of the project in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as recommendations to improve conditions that facilitate the achievement of the project's results in its last year of implementation, including the need to extend its operation (approved until February</p>

2021). The modality of working from home of the central and regional team of the Project it will stand until August 2020, to continue supervision and accompany of closure community-based projects process and support the informatics literacy and sanitary education to community-led organizations. Progress will be made in all activities that will not be affected by the current health scenario, prioritizing those activities for coordination and transfer of knowledge to partner institutions, as well as the preparation of terms of reference, bidding and awarding of contracts associated with products such as Sustainable Communities Platform (to be inserted on the website of the Ministry of Environment) and publications (including lessons learned at the institutional level). The extension of the operative validity of GEF CMS Project will permit to reschedule the activities that could not be executed in the May-August period, incorporating the sanitary protocols that will be required.

**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.**

N/A

**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.**

No

**If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.**

N/A

**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.**

N/A

## 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.)**

Gender and Environment: Women's leadership in adaptation to the climate change in Nerquihue, Chile

The women's leadership in the rural communities is increasingly notorious, and it shows it Lorena Droguett Muñoz, social leader in the locality of Nerquihue, Lolol in the O'Higgins Region in Chile, who, as many of other women in the landscape, reconcile her job as a socio-environmental leader with her dedication as a wife, mother and entrepreneur.

Lorena is the President and legal representative of the "Unidad Peumayén of Nerquihue Group", community-based organization that gathers locality neighbors and since 2018 actively participate in the development of a community-led project in adaptation for climate change, the recovery of degraded soils and the strengthening of local governance of natural resources, which account with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding and the support of the Ministry of Environment and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the frame of the Mediterranean Sustainable Communities Project (CMS)

The link with the community-based organization and the locality of Nerquihue arises from the family motivation to obtain greater wellness through self-management: "We came to live in Nerquihue at the end of 2016 and we decided to make a radical change in our lives, because we needed better quality of life and a family entrepreneurship project - our farm -, in which we change the quantity of material things for a more rustic way of life, coming to live in a sector with many needs", says Lorena.

Regarding how it was born the Peumayén Group, which is its objective and which is the women importance on this organization, Lorena said: "Peumayén born as a social necessity to enhance life quality of the inhabitants of Nerquihue, mainly women. Actually, it was thought to create an organization that supports our most close neighbors that always were out of aid and support from the existing Neighborhood Group. So, we start gathering more than 35 partners, minimum number that the municipal authority requested, and after that we reach 75 people. From there our journey and participation in various meetings and workshops began, from a first application to the National Forest Agency (CONAF) where we obtained many trees to beautify our sector. In our organization, mostly women participate, who make an excellent contribution since they are fighters, perseverant, responsible and very active, always wanting the best for their loved ones and their sector. The most beautiful thing is local unity and strengthening, they always want to continue growing and looking for new projects to continue improving their quality of life".

With the support of the GEF CMS Project, the Peumayén Group has enhanced its capacities and has focus its efforts in the landfarm-level planning with landscape approach and the implementation of techniques like water and soil conservation, together with agro-ecological practices for the agricultural production sustainability and adaptation for climate change. Even, they have expanded its impact to other actors inside and outside of the landscape, through the direct support to a rural school (place where arrive students from different parts of the region), or establishing strategic links with other communities and relevant actors of the winegrowing sector.

It should be noted that along with the Peumayén Group, there are five other communities in its landscape (Neighbors Group of Agua Santa del Rincón El Sauce, Elderly Club of La Fortaleza de la Cabaña, Neighbors Group of Nilahue Cornejo, Neighbors Group of Ranquihue and the General Center for Parents and Guardians of the School of Pumanque) and a Civil Society Organization (Center for Sustainable Development of Pichilemu) that work together to promote a Comprehensive Territorial Management Plan (PGTI) with the support of the GEF CMS Project, who have agreed to join forces to address specific common challenges, including water governance, biodiversity

conservation and establishing associative strategies to offer their products and services in a sustainable manner.

Just like Lorena, nowadays 367 women are working together with 325 Chilean farm men and its families in 38 landscape-level initiatives and community-led projects developed in fifteen rural communes belonging to seven regions of Chile, all of them in the frame of the GEF CMS Project. However, although women are the most active participants in the implementation of the projects, in general they have a minor incidence in the decision making about the productive practices in her lands. This scenario is changing slowly, because the percentage of community-based organization that execute the projects that are led or presided by women, have increased from 35% in 2017 to 56% in 2019.

As a way of support the work of women that led the development of sustainable socio-environmental landscape, in 2019 a gender analysis was developed, this analysis included: (1) a baseline of gender gap for a sample of 4 community-based projects funded by the GEF MSC Project (two of the Achibueno River basin foothills in the Maule Region, and two native Pehuenche community in Lonquimay, Araucanía Region); (2) a proposal to incorporate gender indicator in the territorial planning results orientated to the promotions of resilient social environment landscape; and (3) recommendations and specific tools to be applied in new projects led by the community. The results of this initiative will be published soon.

## 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://youtu.be/tPW7QQ0FieQ>

<https://www.iied.org/women-ally-nature-adapt-climate-change>

<https://www.iied.org/nature-based-solutions-climate-change-stories-chile>

<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/>

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## Project Location Data

Provide the coordinates for the project's geo-location sites. Provide the coordinates in decimal degrees (Longitude and Latitude). If you are not able to provide the coordinates in decimal degrees, you can alternatively provide them in the Degrees, Minutes, Seconds format. If you have this information stored in a GIS file, upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv). If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.

**Please attach the GIS data. Any of the following formats are acceptable: shapefile (.shp)\*,**



.kmz, .kml. If helpful, see here a quick note on how to gather geo-reference info. \*Note that a shapefile is composed of several files: a .shp file should be zipped in a folder accompanied by the file extensions: .shx, .sbn, .prj, .dbf, .cpg, .sbx, .xml.

If the project has multiple sites, please attach an Excel file with the coordinates for each site in either decimal degrees or in degrees, minutes, seconds format.

Provide geo-location in longitude, latitude, format.

If you have this information stored in a GIS file, please upload it below (e.g. shapefile, kmz/kml, or csv).

*(not set or not applicable)*

**Longitude**

*(not set or not applicable)*

Alternatively, provide geo-location in degrees, minutes, seconds format. Please also provide information on what the coordinates point to in the space provided.

*(not set or not applicable)*

**Minutes**

*(not set or not applicable)*

**Seconds**

*(not set or not applicable)*

**Coordinates description**

*(not set or not applicable)*

## 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.

<b>Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?</b>
Yes
<b>Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?</b>
Yes
<b>Does the project work with the Private Sector?</b>
No
<b>Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?</b>
No
<b>Does the project work with UN Volunteers?</b>
No
<b>Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?</b>
No
<b>CEO Endorsement Request:</b> <a href="#">RESUBMISSION_4577_CEO Endorsement - Chile Civil Society Mediterranean Ecoregion_12March14.doc</a>
<b>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.</b>
<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. As reported in the last PIR, 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. In addition, 7 new community-led projects (USD 5,000 each) were approved by FPA to implement during the second half of 2020.</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. 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,</p>

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. 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 (due the COVID-19 pandemic, the adaptive management actions are not possible to implement during the first half of 2020). The Project will try during the second half of 2020 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 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 and scaling-up of the landscape-level initiatives and community-led projects at the eco-regional scale (in the framework of the National Landscapes Restoration Plan). For example, during second half of 2019 the Ministry of Environment funded a pilot ecological restoration planning in the Putú-Huenchullamí Watershed in the framework of the landscape-level initiative supported by GEF Project.

An extensive description of the COVID impact on stakeholder engagement during the reporting period has been included under the SESP section.

## 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.