



2018
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



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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	Green Low Emission Climate-Resilient Development Strategies
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size

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

Project Contacts	
UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser	Ms. Diana Salvemini (diana.salvemini@undp.org)

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

B. Overall Ratings

Overall DO Rating	Moderately 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 2017	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. Using non-specific instruments, they are able to produce reduced GEBs	<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	5 landscape-level initiatives (covering an effective area of 444,000 hectares) with management plans developed with the project support. The landscape-level initiatives are: 1) Alhue Landscape Conservation (Metropolitan Region), 2) Cachapoal Model Forest (Coltauco, O'Higgins Region), 3) Araucarias del Alto Malleco Model Forest (Lonquimay and Curacautin, Araucania Region), 4) Cayumanque ecosystem (Florida, Ranquil and Quillon, Biobio Region), 5) Achibueno River Basin (El Culmen, Vega de Salas, Carrizal and Pejerrey sectors, Linares, Maule Region). A sixth landscape-level initiative is currently at initial participatory planning stage in the framework of an environmental and social recovery program of Puchuncavi-Quintero (Valparaiso Region). The last PIR (2016) reported a greater area of intervention for the pilot landscapes (844,930 hectares). However, that potential area was updated this reporting period through a new baseline assessment considering	A total of 9 landscape-level initiatives (646,000 hectares): - 6 landscape-level initiatives (covering an estimated effective area of 491,000 hectares) with management plans developed and under implementation: 1) Alhue Landscape Conservation (Metropolitan Region), 2) Cachapoal Model Forest (Coltauco, O'Higgins Region), 3) Araucarias del Alto Malleco Model Forest (Lonquimay and Curacautin, Araucania Region), 4) Cayumanque ecosystem (Florida, Ranquil and Quillon, Biobio-Ñuble Region), 5) Achibueno River Basin (El Culmen, Vega de Salas, Carrizal and Pejerrey sectors, Linares, Maule Region), and 6) Puchuncavi-Quintero environmental and social recovery program (Valparaiso Region). - In addition, as announced in the last PIR, 3 new landscape-level initiatives (covering an estimated, and to be confirmed, effective area of 155,000 hectares) started-up the participatory planning this year with the project support in priorities regions: 7) Pumanque-Lolol

				<p>socio-ecological criteria and GIS analysis for delimitation of the landscapes (e.g. watersheds, ecosystem coverage, land uses, and location of beneficiaries). This resulted in a smaller area of intervention as described above for the 5 landscapes reported (444,000 ha).</p> <p>In addition, the landscape-level initiatives have some gaps related to the level of stakeholders ownership of the management plans elaborated. During the first stage of implementation (2015-2016) the project focused on the design and start-up of the community-based projects, but with less focus on a landscape approach and limited participation of stakeholders such as local communities, local and regional governments, local public agencies and private sector, at the landscape planning level.</p> <p>During this reporting period (2016-2017) the project team has been recovering the original conceptual framework and reorienting project actions toward the community-based approach to resilient landscapes supported by the UNDP-implemented COMDEKS Programme (landscape identification, participatory landscape planning, community-led projects, facilitating knowledge and learning, and up-scaling). As consequence, the project adopted key concepts of landscape-level initiatives, which comprise collective and individual efforts, coordinated under a common</p>	<p>(O'Higgins Region), 8) Putú and Huenchullamí wetlands (Constitución and Curepto, Maule Region), and 9) San Nicolás-Ninhue (Biobío-Ñuble Region). The surface cover of these new Landscape-level initiatives could be modified during the participative planning process (second half of 2018), when the communities will agree a more precise delimitation of socio-ecological productive landscapes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the selection of the new landscapes, the Project applied an evaluation methodology based on the goals for the development of resilient socio-ecological productive landscapes, considering criteria for conservation, production, human well-being and governance. - As mentioned in the last PIR, the project team recovered the community-based approach to resilient landscapes and for planning at the landscape-level, the project has defined a Methodological Guide (disseminated by project team during the first half of 2018 and applied in the 3 new landscape-level initiatives) following the recommendations of COMDEKS, EcoAgriculture Partners and the Satoyama Initiative. - Of the total hectares covered by the 9 landscape-level initiatives (646,000 ha), 45% (293,000 ha) are native forest and 15% (95,000 ha) are under agricultural land-use. The remaining 40% are under other land-uses. As described in the previous PIR, the original target -
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				<p>long-term objective for the sustainable development, natural and cultural heritage conservation, and human well-being. The landscape boundaries are based on dynamic society-nature interaction (ecological, biophysical, socio-cultural and land-use dimensions) and with their own identity and heritage value. In this framework, local communities play a main role in achieving results in biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, and resilience to climate change (community-based approach).</p> <p>Based on the conceptual framework mentioned above and on a new baseline assessment developed after the MTR, the expected target to be achieved for the 8 landscape-level initiatives by the end of project will be 650,000 hectares under comprehensive management plans at the landscape-level in Valparaíso, Metropolitan, O'Higgins, Maule, Biobío and Araucanía regions. This is an adaptive management measure to respond to the results from the MTR in which the original target – 1,200,000 hectares – was deemed unrealistic and excessively ambitious as originally designed.</p> <p>Of the total hectares to be covered by the 8 landscape-level initiatives (650,000 ha), 50% (326,000 ha) are native forest and 10% (65,000 ha) are under agricultural land-use. The remaining 40% are under other land-uses. Outcomes 1 and 3 focus on native forest</p>	1,200,000 hectares - was deemed unrealistic and excessively ambitious as originally designed.
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				<p>(biodiversity conservation proxy) and agricultural land-use, respectively.</p> <p>In the second stage of implementation (2017 onwards), the project will be focusing on: 1) strengthening of landscape-level planning and enabling conditions for the sustainability of community-based projects, and 2) increasing the number of landscape-level initiatives in the O'Higgins, Maule and Biobio regions, applying the lessons learned during the first stage of implementation.</p>	
- Number of multistakeholder governance mechanisms (MLMP) established and operational at the landscape and ecoregional levels (Partners Committee)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Communities have a leading role in planning and management of LLIs and sit on their respective MLMPs	<p>To date, there are 4 multi-stakeholders platforms in progress at the landscape level: 1) Public-Private Committee of Alhue Landscape Conservation, 2) Cachapoal Forest Model Association, 3) Araucarias del Alto Malleco Forest Model Association, 4) Sustainable Territorial Development Association of Florida, Quillon and Ranquil. However, these platforms are still weak and require improvement in participatory dynamics and a clear definition of roles and commitments of the stakeholders in the landscape management planning framework. The gaps correspond with those described for the landscape-level initiatives and a strong update process is needed to promote enabling conditions for the future sustainability of these platforms. While in all of these platforms the communities play a role in the decision-making, the level of effective participation of the communities is</p>	<p>Target on track. To date, there are 7 multi-stakeholders platforms in progress at the landscape level: 1) Public-Private Committee of Alhue Landscape Conservation, 2) Cachapoal Forest Model Association, 3) Araucarias del Alto Malleco Forest Model Association, 4) Sustainable Territorial Development Association of Florida, Quillon and Ranquil, 5) Puchuncaví-Quintero Environmental and Social Recovery Council, 6) Agrupación Defensa y Conservación Maule-Mataquito, and 7) Comité Coordinador Campesino San Nicolás.</p> <p>Two other multi-stakeholder platforms require further progress in their establishment. In the case of the Achibueno River Basin, the initiative will be supported for tourism development and conservation public-private board, which is promoted by the Ministry of Environment (MMA), the Forestry Institute</p>

				<p>heterogeneous.</p> <p>The original indicator and target are not coherent (“Number of” vs “communities’ role in”). As an adaptive management measure, the target has been adjusted to report on the number of multi-stakeholder governance mechanisms at the landscape-level. For the purpose of the project, a multi-stakeholder mechanism is defined as a public-private, formal or non-formal, gender- and cultural-sensitive participatory governance that facilitates design, implementation, monitoring and assessment of the comprehensive landscape management plan. This mechanism responds to landscape dynamics and involves communities, local governments, regional public agencies, civil society organizations, universities, research and development centers and private sector representatives, as appropriate.</p> <p>The “Stakeholders Directing Committee” that was reported in the previous PIR, in a strict sense is the Project Steering Committee, which has been formally established and operational at the national level since 2015, but it is not yet operational at the landscape level. Its role will be precisely to promote effective coordination at the landscape level, encouraging and strengthening links between public programs, productive instruments and activities carried out by the local communities in the framework of the multi-stakeholders platforms.</p>	<p>(INFOR), Municipality of Linares and Provincial Government of Linares. In the case of the Pumanque-Lolol landscape, the CSO-partner (Center of Sustainable Development of Pichilemu, CEDESUS), must promote a multi-stakeholder platform from the first stage of the landscape-level initiative development process, involving the Municipalities and community-based organizations.</p> <p>In addition, in the case of the Alhué Conservation Landscape and the Araucarias del Alto Malleco Model Forest Association, multi-stakeholder platforms are adapting to more limited operational schemes through territorial and community management units with greater autonomy in decision-making: (1) Public-private local committee to support the Agricultural Community of Alhué; (2) Roadmap for the formalization of Traditional Fair of San Francisco (communities and public support) in Manchuria District (Curacautín); (3) Roadmap for the formalization of craftswomen association of Mallín del Treile (communities and public support); (4) Roadmap for the commercialization of non-timber forest products in Lonquimay Norte (communities and public support), and (5) Working board for the formalization of “Huerteros Pehuenche” in Pedregoso-Lolén communities (with local government and productive agencies support). The project will provide small grants in the second semester of 2018 directly to the community-based</p>
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				<p>During the second half of 2017 the project will focus its efforts on generating task-groups for each multi-stakeholders platforms to enable its functioning at the landscape-level.</p> <p>In addition, during the first half of 2017, the project began a dialogue with the National Ecological Restoration Committee (public-private instance of political-technical advisory at national level to implement the socio-ecological restoration of priority regions affected by severe forest fires) to obtain technical advice for improvement in the technical design, monitoring and scaling-up of new landscape-level initiatives and community-based projects in the O'Higgins, Maule and Biobio regions, that form the core of the Chilean Mediterranean Ecoregion.</p>	<p>organizations in the case of Lonquimay Norte, Mallín del Treile, Pedregoso-Lolén and Manchuria district, and is providing technical assistance for participatory land planning and training in the case of Alhué.</p> <p>In all cases, the participation of public institutions that are member of the Project Steering Committee at the national level, is taking place according to the priorities identified in the participatory planning processes at landscape-level and / or in the implementation of community-based projects.</p> <p>To start-up the three new landscape-level initiatives (Pumanque-Lolol, Constitución-Curepto and San Nicolás-Ninhue), the project implemented a process of selection of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) partners (CEDESUS, ADEMA and Small-Farmer Committee of San Nicolás), adapting the UNDP Capacity Assessment Tool (CAT).</p>
<p>- A new MMA-led funding window is functioning to support landscape management activities [Following MTR recommendations, indicator revised to an MMA-led funding window is functioning to support landscape management activities]</p>	<p>FPA funds projects that are small and produce insufficient impacts;</p> <p>105 different public instruments exist for the funding of projects seeking GEB-related objectives</p>	<p>(not set or not applicable)</p>	<p>- An interinstitutional coordination mechanism is in place to complement FPA+ in the coherent funding of LLI-framed community initiatives</p>	<p>The original indicator (a “new Ministry of Environment -led funding window”), is hardly feasible because of institutional uncertainty, as detected too by the MTR.</p> <p>While the project cannot achieve legal-institutional changes (because these changes depend on the Government), based on the current legal-institutional framework, it is possible for the project to promote a strategy of coordination between environmental and production instruments currently available at the landscape-level (e.g. Environmental</p>	<p>During the second half of 2017, the Ministry of Environment launched a special version of the FPA to fund socio-ecological restoration initiatives in the Chilean Mediterranean ecoregion.</p> <p>http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/restauracion/</p> <p>The FPA Department of the Division of Environmental Education and Citizen Participation is leading a working-group within the Ministry of Environment to identify feasible management arrangements to be implemented by 2019-2020 to strengthen the financing of</p>

				<p>Protection Fund of the Ministry of Environment, and agro-ecology national program and subsidies for the production of non-timber forest products of agencies of Ministry of Agriculture). In this way, the FPA+ mentioned in the project target means funding-lines of the Environmental Protection Fund (FPA) with a landscape and community-based approach, coordinated with at least two production instruments of the Ministry of Agriculture for ecological restoration and/or sustainable local development.</p> <p>A 2017 special version of the Environmental Protection Fund (FPA) was launched last year (2016) to finance sustainable projects (up to USD 45,000 and 2 years per project) tackling biodiversity and climate change issues. This is a first relevant change in the scope and scale of funding that resulted from technical advice and recommendations from the project. However gaps in terms of its focus on the landscape and community-based management approach still remains (http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/concurso-proyecto-sostenible.php). The main gaps are related to unclear criteria for the definition of the landscape boundaries, the mid-term and long-term planning at the landscape-level, and how communities are embedded in the multi-stakeholder platforms.</p> <p>During the second half of 2017 the Ministry of Environment will launch another special version of the FPA to</p>	<p>community-based initiatives at the landscape-level. This working-group is advised by the project and includes technical support from the Biodiversity Division of the Ministry of Environment. As mentioned in the last PIR, this effort is focused on strengthening the definition of the landscape boundaries, the mid-term and long-term planning at the landscape-level, and how communities are embedded in the multi-stakeholder platforms.</p> <p>In a second stage, this working-group will include the coordination with production instruments of the Ministry of Agriculture (e.g. INDAP and CONAF) and Ministry of Economy (e.g. ASCC) for agro-ecology, biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of the native forest.</p> <p>Project alliance with the BIOFIN Chile Program will permit during the second semester of 2018 the pilot application of a Productive Practices Guide for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Small-farming in the San Nicolás-Ninhue landscape, generating linkages with the Sustainability and Climate Change Agency (ASCC).</p>
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				fund socio-ecological restoration initiatives in the Chilean Mediterranean ecoregion. Moving forward, it will be key to improve the coordination with the production instruments, which are planned for 2018 onwards.	
- number of community-led projects, funded for biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services and carbon sequestration monitoring	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	By project end a new FPA, LLI-focused window (FPA+) has funded 38 or more community projects [Following MTR recommendations, target revised to "By project-end a new FPA, LLI-focused window (FPA+) and GEF, have funded 38 or more community-led projects	<p>16 community-based projects are currently being funded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 projects under implementation (704 hectares, 223 beneficiaries) are funded with GEF resources (12 to 18 months of implementation and an average of USD 50,000 per community-based project). Supported projects focused 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). - 6 projects under implementation are funded by the special version of Environmental Protection Fund (FPA) reported above, 4 under the Biodiversity line and 2 under the Climate Change line (24 months of implementation and an average of USD 45,000 per project). The projects focus on protection of biodiversity, ecological restoration, sustainable management of soil, water and forest for climate change adaptation, awareness raising and knowledge management on the value of ecosystem services provided by landscapes in the Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Metropolitan, 	<p>23 community-based projects and landscape-level initiative plans are currently being funded and 17 community-based projects will start up during the second half of 2018 (target on track):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 projects implemented and 6 projects under implementation (1.691 hectares, 223 beneficiaries) funded with GEF resources (12 to 18 months of implementation and an average of USD 50,000 per community-based project). Supported projects focus on agroecology; sustainable soil management; and protection, restoration and sustainable management and monitoring of native forest in the target socio-ecological production landscapes (see Outcomes 1, 2 and 3). - 4 landscape-level initiative plans under CSO-led elaboration (18 beneficiaries as part of CSO leaderships), funded with GEF resources (18 months of implementation and USD 25,000 to 50,000 per plan). Within the framework of these 4 landscape-level initiatives, 17 new community-based projects will be designed, selected and started-up during the second semester of 2018 (funded by GEF).

				<p>Maule and Biobio regions.</p> <p>http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/concurso-proyecto-sostenible.php</p> <p>The expected target by project-end is at least 39 community-based projects funded by GEF (27) and FPA+ (12), with at least 1,900 hectares of native forest and agricultural land with planning and implementation of best practices of agroecology and sustainable forest management, involving 600 beneficiaries (smallholder farmers) and at least 50 community-based organizations.</p>	<p>- 6 projects under implementation are funded by the special version of the Environmental Protection Fund (FPA) for Sustainable Projects (2017), 4 with a focus on Biodiversity and 2 focusing on Climate Change (24 months of implementation and an average of USD 45,000 per project). The projects focus on protection of biodiversity, ecological restoration, sustainable management of soil, water and forest for climate change adaptation, awareness raising and knowledge management on the value of ecosystem services provided by landscapes in the Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Metropolitan, Maule and Biobio regions.</p> <p>http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/concurso-proyecto-sostenible.php</p> <p>- 3 projects under implementation are funded by the special version of Environmental Protection Fund (FPA) for the Socio-ecological Restoration, related to soil, native forest and biodiversity affected by the fire forest in O'Higgins, Maule and Biobío Regions (12-24 months of implementation and USD 80,000 per project).</p> <p>http://www.fpa.mma.gob.cl/restauracion/</p>
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 1					
Sustainable management of landscapes for biodiversity conservation					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target	End of project	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project

		level	target level		start
Hectares of land under sustainable land use management for biodiversity conservation	- Vulnerable communities address livelihood problems through production projects, and their environmental problems through environmental projects, but they lack an integrated approach to sustainable land management, both within their communities and within their landscapes.	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>By project end, 38 or more vulnerable communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - certify production from at least 700,000 ha of land - directly protect at least 32,000 additional ha of land through non-PA local and private schemes <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>At the landscape-level, management plans supported by the project cover ca. 222,000 hectares of native forest as an expected area for the scaling-up of community-led sustainable management of native forest over the long-term. Based on a new baseline assessment developed after the MTR, the expected target at the project-end is 326,000 hectares of native forest (ca. 50% of the 650,000 hectares as total expected area at the landscape-level) under mid-term and long-term landscape management plans (5 to 10 years) for the biodiversity conservation focused on ecosystem services of the native forest.</p> <p>In addition, for the community-based projects, 20 vulnerable communities are implementing 10 community-led projects in the 5 landscape-level initiatives. Cumulative progress to date is 352 hectares under planning and application of native forest management practices at farm-level in the framework of the supported community-based projects. This figure is smaller than the figure reported last year (1,670) because the new baseline assessment detected gaps in information about farm-level planning in the local projects. Based on the available data, the expected target at the project-end is 950 hectares under planning management and sustainable land use for the non-timber forest production, as a biodiversity conservation proxy based on ecosystem</p>	<p>The cumulative progress is on track (293,000 ha) considering the adaptive measures applied by the project related to this indicator (see the expected target at the project-end mentioned in the last PIR: 326,000 ha under mid-term and long term landscape management plans for the biodiversity conservation focused on ecosystem services of the native forest):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the landscape-level, management plans supported by the project cover ca. 244,000 hectares of native forest as an expected area for the scaling-up of community-led sustainable management of native forest over the long-term. - 49,000 hectares (to be confirmed by participatory planning process taking place during second half of 2018) are estimated for the other 3 landscape-level initiatives: 1) Pumanque-Lolol (O'Higgins Region), 2) Putú and Huenchullamí Wetlands (Maule Region), and 3) San Nicolás-Ninhue. - In addition, for the community-based projects, 27 vulnerable communities are implementing 10 community-led projects in 5 landscape-level initiatives. Cumulative progress to date is 845 hectares under planning and application of native forest management practices at farm-level in the framework of the supported community-based projects. - During the first half of 2018 the project identified opportunities related to forest

				<p>services protection.</p> <p>The project identified potential joint-work opportunities in the framework of the National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources 2017-2025 (ENCCRV) of the National Forestry Agency (CONAF). The main opportunities identified are related to forest management plans with focus on non-timber forest products and native trees reproduction, as part of the objectives and activities of community-based projects reported above.</p> <p>http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/</p> <p>As suggested by the MTR, the original targets (700,000 ha of “certified land” and 32,000 additional ha of “protected” land) were unrealistic in the original project design. In addition, the land certification and the land protection depend on decision-making of the owners of the land in the framework of institutional processes that are not depending of the GEF Project.</p>	<p>management plans (leading by the National Forestry Agency, CONAF) with focus on non-timber forest products and native trees reproduction, as part of the objectives and activities of community-based projects reported above (see the next indicator).</p>
- number of integrated landscape management plans formulated and under implementation	<p>- Different public instruments exist for sectoral mandates, but they duplicate or cancel each other's results for lack of coordination and coherence at the landscape level</p> <p>- Only the FPA provides partial and</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	N/A	<p>At landscape-level the cumulative progress to date is 5 landscape-level management plans: 1) Alhue Landscape Conservation (Metropolitan Region), 2) Cachapoal Model Forest (Coltauco, O'Higgins Region), 3) Araucarias del Alto Malleco Model Forest (Lonquimay and Curacautin, Araucania Region), 4) Cayumanque ecosystem (Florida, Ranquil and Quillon, Biobio Region), and 5) Achibueno River Basin (El Culmen,</p>	<p>At landscape-level the cumulative progress to date is 6 landscape-level management plans: 1) Alhue Landscape Conservation (Metropolitan Region), 2) Cachapoal Model Forest (Coltauco, O'Higgins Region), 3) Araucarias del Alto Malleco Model Forest (Lonquimay and Curacautin, Araucania Region), 4) Cayumanque ecosystem (Florida, Ranquil and Quillon, Biobio Region), 5) Achibueno River Basin (El Culmen, Vega de Salas,</p>

	inadequate support to isolated community-driven environmental initiatives			<p>Vega de Salas, Carrizal and Pejerrey sectors, Linares, Maule Region).</p> <p>As reported above, 20 vulnerable communities are implementing 10 community-led projects in the 5 landscape-level initiatives. These communities are developing the farm-level planning, which will include the native forest sustainable management.</p>	<p>Carrizal and Pejerrey sectors, Linares, Maule Region), and 6) Environmental and Social Recovery Programme (Puchuncaví-Quintero).</p> <p>In addition, 3 new landscape-level management plans are in CSO-led elaboration process (Pumanque-Lolol, Putú and Huenchullamí Wetlands, and San Nicolás-Ninhue).</p> <p>As reported above, 27 vulnerable communities are implementing 10 community-led projects in 5 landscape-level initiatives. These communities are developing the farm-level planning, which will include the native forest sustainable management.</p> <p>In the framework of the community-based projects of Alhué, Lonquimay Norte and Mallín del Treile, a total of 7 Native Forest Management Plans (65 hectares) and 1 Preservation Management Plan (4 hectares) were authorized by the National Forestry Agency (CONAF).</p>
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	<p>As mentioned in the section above under the third indicator at the objective level, the original target ("at least 4 instruments have been modified") is hardly feasible because of institutional uncertainty, as also detected by the MTR.</p> <p>While the project cannot achieve legal-institutional changes (because these changes depend on the Government), based on the current legal-institutional framework, it is possible for the project to promote a strategy of coordination</p>	<p>The cumulative progress is on track considering the adaptive measures applied by the project related to a strategy of coordination at landscape-level among environmental (FPA) and production instruments currently available:</p> <p>- During the second half of 2017 the Ministry of Environment launched a special version of the FPA to fund socio-ecological restoration initiatives in the Chilean Mediterranean ecoregion.</p>

			<p>"By project-end at least 4 public instruments (including the FPA) are coordinated to support community-led projects framed in landscape initiatives"]</p>	<p>between environmental and production instruments currently available at the landscape-level. To this aim, the project team is working with the National Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP) and the National Forestry Agency (CONAF) in the framework of the agro-ecology national program and subsidies for the production of non-timber forest products, respectively.</p> <p>During the second half of 2017 the Ministry of Environment will launch a special version of the FPA to fund socio-ecological restoration initiatives in the Chilean Mediterranean ecoregion. Moving forward, it will be key to improve the coordination with the production instruments mentioned, which are planned for 2018 onwards.</p>	<p>- The project team is working with the National Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP), Sustainability and Climate Change Agency (ASCC) and the National Forestry Agency (CONAF) in the framework of the agro-ecology national program, watershed management, clean-production agreements and subsidy for the production of non-timber forest products, to improve the coordination of the environmental management instruments with the productive instruments.</p> <p>- A workshop is scheduled for August 2018 on "Methodology approach for the planning, community participation and sustainable productive development at landscape-level in Chile". At this event, supported by the Project Steering Committee, a "route-map 2018-2020" will be developed for more effective instruments coordination.</p>
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The progress of the objective can be described as: **On track**

Outcome 2

Demonstration /promotion of conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through land use, land use change, and forestry, and local carbon monitoring systems.

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
community friendly methodologies for monitoring the enhancement of carbon stocks demonstrated and adopted By local communities [Following MTR	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	This outcome has a low progress level since the last PIR. The project team recovered the data of the pilot sites reported in the last PIR, but there is a relevant information gap. As an adaptive management measure, the project team	The cumulative progress towards this target is off track. The community farmland of Alhué (1,050 hectares) has been selected as a pilot unit. However, the effective area in which the carbon stock is estimated is 42 hectares.

recommendations, indicator revised to Community friendly methodologies for local monitoring the enhancement of carbon stocks demonstrated and adopted by local communities"]			is practiced and carbon is monitored and quantified	<p>identified potential joint-work opportunities in the frame of the FAO-GEF Project "Forest Ecosystem Monitoring System (SIMEF)" (http://simef.cl/) for the assessment of the requirements for the adaptation methodology, and definition of criteria for the selection of demonstration units in the framework of national standards for carbon monitoring at local-scale. In addition, the project is updating the partnership with the CONAF and UN-REDD pilot project ("Sustainable forest management program in a semi-arid micro-basin as a measure of adaptation to Climate Change and contribution to Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought") in the Alhue commune (Metropolitan region). The main objective of this project is to elaborate and apply a technology transfer program to the local community for the monitoring of native forest carbon. The GEF project will support this initiative in the framework of the landscape-level initiative and community-based project in progress (Alhue Landscape Conservation).</p> <p>Based on the institutional partner's suggestion (GEF SIMEF Project & CONAF), a feasible updated target is related to the elaboration of a methodological guideline for monitoring carbon in pilot-site demonstrations. It is important that smallholder farmer and communities learn about climate change effects on forestry production (e.g. forest fire prevention) and apply best practices</p>	<p>The project updated the partnership with the CONAF and UN-REDD pilot project ("Sustainable forest management program in a semi-arid micro-basin as a measure of adaptation to Climate Change and contribution to Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought") in the Alhue commune (Metropolitan region). The main objective of this project is to elaborate and apply a technology transfer program to the local community for the monitoring of native forest carbon. The GEF project is supporting this initiative in the framework of the landscape-level initiative and community-based project in progress (Alhue Landscape Conservation).</p> <p>As part of the aforementioned alliance, three members of the Agricultural Community of Alhué were trained by CONAF to carry out 9 sampling plots of 500 m2 each, where the diameters and heights of the main branches of all the trees with DBH (diameter at breast height) greater than 5 cm were measured. In addition, regeneration was also counted in sub-plots of 1 m2 within each plot. This participatory work made it possible to define the management requirement for an initial area of 42 hectares of native forest entered as Forest Management Plan, and indirectly estimate the carbon stock contained in the aerial biomass of the forest as a baseline.</p>
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				to native forest management and protection.	
tCO ₂ e sequestered [Following MTR recommendations, indicator revised to "tCO ₂ e sequestered or avoided as emissions"]	Available carbon accounting methodologies are not accessible by community organizations	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	29,200 tCO ₂ e [Following MTR recommendations, target revised to "29,200 tCO ₂ e over the project lifetime (5 years)"]	<p>As mentioned above, review of methods for carbon quantification in the framework of the ENCCRV (http://www.enccrv-chile.cl/) is in progress according to the forest types (e.g. sclerophyll, deciduous, araucaria) covered by the landscape-level initiatives.</p> <p>The project does not have baseline data to ensure the figure of original target (29,200 tCO₂e), because local carbon monitoring depends on the forest type and requires several years of monitoring (at least 5) and the original target is an assumption. We need to select the demonstration units and obtain the baseline data (from the ENCCRV official national carbon report 2001-2013 and the estimation for the 5 landscape-level initiatives) during the second half of 2017 for validation or modification of the expected target by project-end (as an adaptive management measure).</p>	<p>The cumulative progress is off track because the baseline estimation is not yet available for the landscape-level.</p> <p>The community farmland of Alhué (1,050 hectares) has been selected as a pilot unit. Within that unit 42 hectares of sclerophyllous forest (the most representative native forest of the Chilean Mediterranean ecoregion) are under management plan.</p> <p>Chile has used several methodologies for carbon measurement and reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). All the methodologies use as a basis the land uses and vegetation cadaster (georeferenced database of National Forestry Service, CONAF), which is updated - in the best of cases and in some regions - until 2013 (but it remains the official source of land use in Chile).</p> <p>For the determination of the carbon baseline in the landscapes where Project works, the following considerations and / or assumptions were taken: (1) in the absence of an updated vegetation and land use cadaster, the 2013 information was used; (2) 2015 (year that the Project began) was considered as the base year for the determination of CO₂e; and (3) CO₂e was estimated in the aerial biomass</p>

					<p>of "Native Forest" land-use type.</p> <p>For the native forest under management plan in Alhué, a remote perception methodology was used (Landsat 8 OLI images), applicable for the Valparaíso, Metropolitana and O'Higgins regions. This method consists of an algorithm that estimates carbon based on the spectral band of the vegetation, validated with the field data obtained by the small-farmers in the sample plots.</p> <p>The carbon stock baseline (2015) for the 42 hectares under the management plan was estimated in 261 tCO2e. The literature indicates that in theory a managed forest would allow to capture ca. 2.2 tCO2e / hectare / year. Thus, for 2020 an additional increase of 462 tCO2e could be expected, reaching a total of 723 tCO2e.</p> <p>From the Alhué pilot-unit results, a baseline of carbon stock (tCO2e) is being estimated at landscape-level, considering similar landscapes in terms of type of native forest. This estimation is in progress (the final estimation is expected by second half of 2018).</p>
The progress of the objective can be described as:		Off track			
Outcome 3					
Maintenance and improvement of flow of forest and agro-ecosystem services to sustaining the livelihoods of local communities					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start

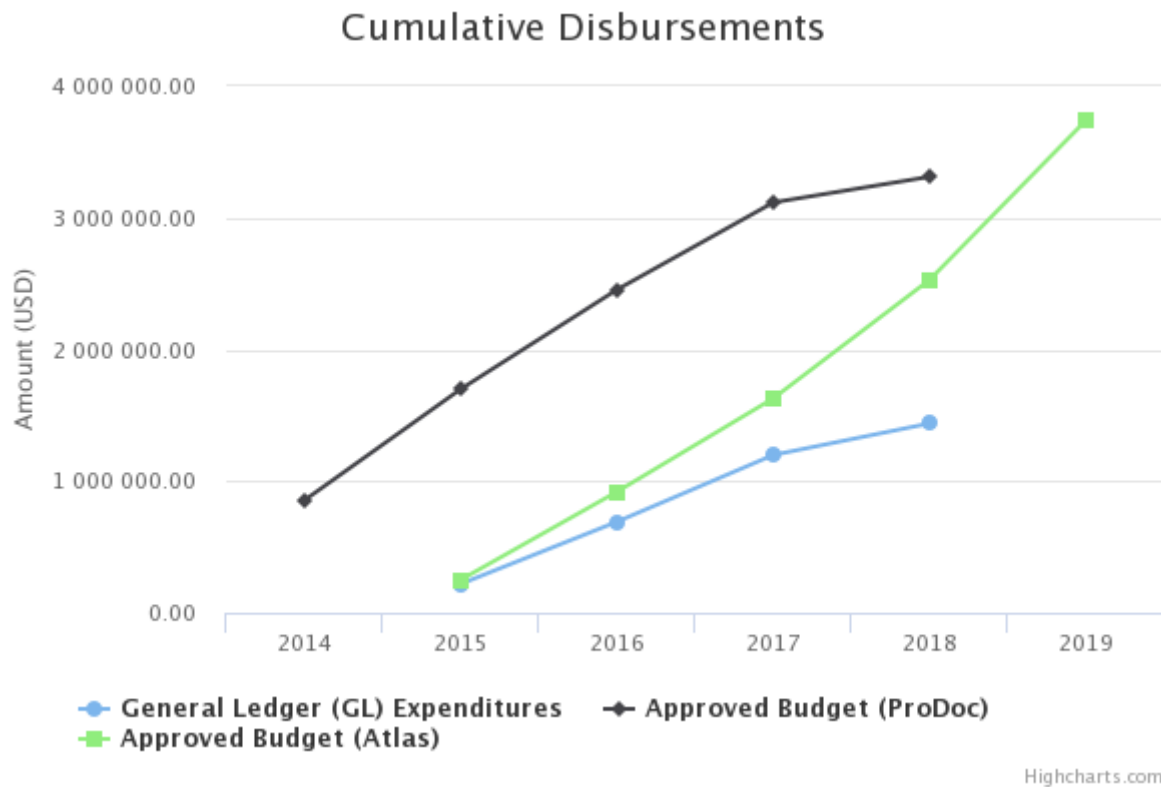
<p>- ha of productive landscape area under Sustainable Land Management practices</p>	<p>Vulnerable communities address livelihood problems through production projects, and their environmental problems through environmental projects, but they lack an integrated approach to sustainable land management, both within their communities and within their landscapes.</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>By the end of 2017, at least 20 vulnerable communities have taken a leading role in planning the sustainable management of 140,000 ha of additional productive land [Following MTR recommendations, target revised to "By project-end , 140,000 ha of agricultural land are under landscape plans of the mid- and long-term for the land sustainable management"]</p>	<p>The cumulative progress to date is 44,000 hectares of agricultural land included in the 5 landscape-level management plans: 1) Alhue Landscape Conservation (Metropolitan Region), 2) Cachapoal Model Forest (Coltauco, O'Higgins Region), 3) Araucarias del Alto Malleco Model Forest (Lonquimay and Curacautin, Araucania Region), 4) Cayumanque ecosystem (Florida, Ranquil and Quillon, Biobio Region), and 5) Achibueno River Basin (El Culmen, Vega de Salas, Carrizal and Pejerrey sectors, Linares, Maule Region). As mentioned for the outcome 1 (native forest management), this is an expected area for the scaling-up of community-led sustainable management of agricultural land in the medium and long-term.</p> <p>Based on a new baseline assessment developed after the MTR, the expected target at project-end is 65,000 hectares of agricultural land (ca. 10% of the 650,000 hectares as total expected area at the landscape-level, as mentioned under the first indicator at the objective level) in the mid-term and long-term landscape management plans (5 to 10 years). As highlighted by the MTR, the original target (140,000 ha) was unrealistic in the original project design.</p>	<p>The cumulative progress is on track (94,800 ha) considering the adaptive measures applied by the project related to this indicator (see the expected target at the project-end mentioned in the last PIR: 65,000 hectares of agricultural land in the mid-term and long-term landscape management plans):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50,900 hectares of agricultural land included in the 6 landscape-level management plans: 1) Alhue Landscape Conservation (Metropolitan Region), 2) Cachapoal Model Forest (Coltauco, O'Higgins Region), 3) Araucarias del Alto Malleco Model Forest (Lonquimay and Curacautin, Araucania Region), 4) Cayumanque ecosystem (Florida, Ranquil and Quillon, Biobio Region), 5) Achibueno River Basin (El Culmen, Vega de Salas, Carrizal and Pejerrey sectors, Linares, Maule Region), and 6) Puchuncaví-Quintero Environmental and Social Recovery Programme (Valparaíso Region). - 43,900 hectares (to be confirmed by the participatory planning process scheduled during the second half of 2018) are estimated for the other 3 landscape-level initiatives: 1) Pumanque-Lolol (O'Higgins Region), 2) Putú and Huenchullamí Wetlands (Maule Region), and 3) San Nicolás-Ninhue. - As mentioned for the outcome 1 (native forest management), this is an expected area for the scaling-up of community-led sustainable management of agricultural
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					land in the medium and long-term.
- 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 natural regeneration"]	- 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"]	<p>Currently the project is supporting 20 vulnerable communities through the implementation of 10 communities-led projects related to through soil conservation and farmer managed natural regeneration in the 5 landscape-level initiatives. Cumulative progress to date is 70 hectares under planning and application of agro-ecologic practices at farm-level in the framework of community-based projects. Figure reported in the past PIR (106.5 ha), considered both agricultural and forest land.</p> <p>In addition, the project has identified potential joint-work opportunities in the frame of Sustainable Agriculture Program and Family-Farming Program (National Institute of Agricultural Development, INDAP and ProChile). The main opportunity identified is related to focus of subsidies of INDAP to scaling-up the agro-ecologic practices in the landscapes-level initiatives, in coordination with community-based projects.</p> <p>http://www.indap.gob.cl/te-recomendamos/medio-ambiente/programa-agricultura-sustentable/programa-de-agricultura-sustentable</p> <p>http://www.indap.gob.cl/te-recomendamos/agricultura-familiar-campesina</p>	<p>The cumulative progress is off track because the original target was unrealistic (as mentioned in the last PIR, and the MTR). Cumulative progress to date is 169 hectares under planning and application of agro-ecologic practices at farm-level in the framework of 10 community-led projects, supported by 27 vulnerable communities and related to soil conservation and farmer-managed natural regeneration through 5 landscape-level initiatives.</p> <p>The Project participates in a working group with INDAP, ASCC, ODEPA, UNDP and BIOFIN to articulate the Sustainable Agriculture and Family-Farming Program (AFC) at the landscape-level. INDAP, with funding from FIA, has identified the AFC gaps in accessing the Clean Production Agreements (APL) managed by the ASCC.</p>

				Following the MTR recommendations and as an adaptive management measure, the project team has undertaken a new baseline assessment suggesting that the expected realistic target to be achieved by the end of the project is 190 hectares of agricultural land under planning management and sustainable land use for the agro-ecologic production, at the community-based project level (short-term). As highlighted by the MTR, the original target (10,000 ha) was unrealistic in the original project design.	
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			
Outcome 4					
Community capacity development and knowledge management					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
- number of participant CBOs receiving training for strategic planning activities at the landscape level [Following MTR recommendations, indicator revised to "- number of individual participants receiving training for strategic planning activities at the landscape level - % of women in the leadership of the community-based organizations	CBOs lack experience managing • grants (>USD 10,000), which limits the scope and impact of their projects. Different public instruments exist for sectoral mandates, but they duplicate or cancel each other's results for lack of coordination and coherence at the landscape level. Only the FPA provides	(not set or not applicable)	At least 103 (78+5+20) CBOs have received support and training and successfully implemented projects with grants worth >10,000 USD [Following MTR recommendations, target revised to" - At least 103 individuals participant have received support	223 beneficiaries (smallholder farmers) participate in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of 10 community-based projects (Alhue, Coltauco, Vega de Salas-El Culmen, Pejerrey-Carrizal, Florida-Ranquil-Quillon, Barrio Manchuria, Mallin del Treile, Lonquimay Norte and Pedregoso) of USD 50,000 each. The 25 training activities / workshops carried out during the reporting period 2016-2017 covered topics such as sustainable management of natural	The cumulative progress is on track considering the revised indicator and target: - 241 beneficiaries (223 smallholder farmers and 18 CSO leaders) participate in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of 10 community-based projects (Alhue, Coltauco, Vega de Salas-El Culmen, Pejerrey-Carrizal, Florida-Ranquil-Quillon, Barrio Manchuria, Mallin del Treile, Lonquimay Norte and Pedregoso) and 4 landscape-level planning processes of USD 50,000 each.

- % of indigenous people in the leadership of the indigenous community-led projects"]	partial and inadequate support to isolated community-driven environmental initiatives		<p>and successfully training through the community-led projects implemented with grants worth >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>resources, landscape-level planning, design of community projects, best practices of agroecology, soils and native forest conservation, and land-planning and decision-making at the local level.</p> <p>20 community-based organizations are receiving support and training in 10 pilot community-based projects. 35% (7/20) of these community-based organizations are led by women as part of the directives and/or local support teams. 50% (1/2) of indigenous-based projects are led by indigenous leaders.</p> <p>2 Communities of Practice (CoP) are under review (agro-ecology in San Nicolas, Biobio region, and beekeeping in Lefuco, Araucania region), which could be integrated as landscape-level initiatives or community-based projects, as appropriate, based on the criteria of the implementation strategy of the second stage of the project.</p> <p>Systematization of lessons learned from the first stage implementation of the project is in progress. This effort is following the COMDEKS approach to resilient landscapes, which applies an adaptive management cycle of 5 steps (UNDP, 2016): Landscape identification, Participatory landscape planning, Community-led projects, Facilitating knowledge and learning and Up-scaling.</p>	<p>- 31 (27 community-based organizations and 4 CSO partners) are receiving support and training in 10 pilot community-based projects and 4 landscape-level planning processes. 35% (11/31) of these community-based organizations and CSO partners are led by women as part of the directives and/or local support teams. 50% (1/2) of indigenous-based projects are led by indigenous leaders.</p> <p>- Systematization of lessons learned from the first stage implementation of the project (see report annexed). This effort is following the COMDEKS approach to resilient landscapes, which applies an adaptive management cycle of 5 steps (UNDP, 2016): Landscape identification, Participatory landscape planning, Community-led projects, Facilitating knowledge and learning and Up-scaling (see Guideline annexed).</p> <p>- 20 CSO leaders and technical assistants participated in a 3-days workshop on landscape-level planning and design of community projects.</p> <p>- 20 women from the Achibueno River Basin community-based projects participated in a training workshop of PRODEMU Foundation, on associativity and marketing strategies for the family farming products.</p>
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	43.43%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	43.43%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	1,438,187.36

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	151,182
GEF Grant Amount	3311614
Co-financing	15,252,262

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	Apr 24, 2012
CEO Endorsement Date	Mar 21, 2014
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Nov 6, 2014
Date of Inception Workshop	(not set or not applicable)
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Apr 26, 2017

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	Apr 26, 2016
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Dec 1, 2019
Original Planned Closing Date	Nov 30, 2019
Revised Planned Closing Date	Aug 31, 2020

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2017 to 1 July 2018)	
2017-07-27	
2018-01-30	
2018-03-07	

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
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F. Adjustments

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.

The Project does not present delays in these areas. An extension of 9 months was requested. The proposal for project extension was presented to the Project Steering Committee on July 2017 and approved by the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator in June 2018. The project team elaborated a substantive revision of the project in order to implement the Mid-Term Review recommendations through a detailed management response, adjustments of the outputs and adaptive measures for the achievement of outcomes, indicators and targets.

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.

It has been necessary to extend the project for 9 months (until August 2020) according to a multi-year plan that defines corresponding products, activities and budget. The extension includes 6 months for the systematization of lessons learned and 3 months for the final evaluation and closure of the project. The reasons for the extension are the following:

- A slow and complex implementation of the process to create the enabling conditions required for pilot initiatives at landscape level, since the area of the project was very large (originally 8 regions), and the project team was small and centralized.
- The lack of definition of the institutional role of public partner institutions to support the activities of the project, because the strategy of implementation of the project (products, agenda, steps, methods, stakeholders, model of scaling the pilots) was not clearly established.
- Weak process of monitoring of the pilot initiatives at the landscape level to obtain systematized lessons learned (recently elaborated and in review) for the expansion of initiatives to be supported during the implementation of the second stage of the project.
- Finally, in March of 2018 there was change of Government which demands time to introduce and socialize the project with the new authorities at national and regional level, and also with partners and stakeholders.

During the present reporting period, the Country Office has detected that in the design and the implementation of the first years of the project, there were deficiencies due to the excessive expectations in the designed targets. The Project Extension Request has been an opportunity to review and adjust the indicators and targets to the reality of the territory. This decision has been taken jointly with the Country Office.

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.

A nine-month project extension was requested and approved by the UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator to compensate for the delayed start-up of the Project, and some significant implementation challenges, as reported in the previous PIRs and reflected in the MTR primarily owing to weak project management capacities, weak inter-institutional coordination, and an overly ambitious design.

Given the delays experienced during project implementation, it was necessary to extend the project

for nine months (until August 2020) according to a multi-year plan, reviewed and approved by the UNDP CO, the RTA and the Project Board, that defines corresponding products, activities and budget. The extension of the Project will ensure due completion and monitoring of the results of the community grant projects, as well as dissemination of results to the stakeholders and the public.

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Moderately Satisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>The 2017-2020 project implementation strategy announced in the last PIR is in full-implementation progress. The performance of indicators at Objective and Outcome levels is on track to achieve the end-of-project (EoP) targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only, considering the adaptive management measures included in the substantive revision presented at the Project Steering Committee during the second half of 2017. Thus, the project progress can be rated as Moderately Satisfactory (MS).</p> <p>During this period (July 2017 to June 2018), the project implemented the following main activities: 1) the funding and start-up (since December 2017) of 2 community-led projects in the Cayumanque Ecosystem landscape; 2) the elaboration and pilot application of toolkit for socioecological productive landscapes, including criteria for the assessment and selection of 3 new landscapes, capacity assessment tool for the selection of OSC-partners, and methodological guide for the landscape-level initiatives development (based on recommendations and guidelines of COMDEKS, Satoyama and EcoAgriculture Partners initiatives); 3) the funding and start-up (since March 2018) of 1 landscape-level initiative in Puchuncaví-Quintero landscape, that will include the design of 2 new community-led projects; 4) the funding and start-up (since May 2018) of 3 landscape-level initiatives led by OSC partners in Pumanque-Lolol (O'Higgins region), Putú and Huenchullamí Wetlands (Maule region) and San Nicolás-Ninhue (Biobío-Ñuble region), that will include the design of 15 new community-led projects; 5) the follow-up of community-led projects implementation (4 closed projects and 6 projects in execution) and lessons learned systematization.</p> <p>At the objective level, some facts can be mentioned: 1) the project has achieved the target number of landscape-level initiatives (8) although strong capacity building for the future sustainability will be needed (perhaps 2 pilot landscape-level initiatives still have significant weaknesses in terms of effective community participation and ownership, but they are generating relevant lessons learned for the new initiatives); 2) the project is supporting the development of a multi-stakeholder governance mechanism in each landscape-level initiative, not as a predetermined requirement for its start-up, but as an ad-hoc outcome of the process to strengthen participation by communities and civil society; 3) the project is supporting a working-group led by the FPA Department for the identification of feasible management arrangements that permit a FPA+, which applies a landscape and community approach for projects funding, including in the mid-term the coordination with productive subsidies instruments of the Ministry of Agriculture (e.g. INDAP and CONAF) and Ministry of Economy (e.g. ASCC) for agro-ecology, biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of the native forest in Mediterranean landscapes; and 4) the project is making progress in achieving the number of projects funded by GEF and FPA, but it is necessary to move faster in the community-led projects related to local carbon monitoring. As described in DO Progress section, cumulative results under each outcome can be summarized as follows:</p> <p>Outcome 1 (sustainable management of landscapes for biodiversity conservation): the progress can be described as on-track, considering that 293,000 hectares of native forest are expected for the scaling-up of community-</p>	

led sustainable management over the long-term (90% of the adapted EoP target, based on the updated baseline reported last year and included in the Substantive Revision). In addition, 6 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.

Outcome 2 (demonstration / promotion of conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks): the progress is delayed and can be described as off-track, because to date only 1 demonstration plot is monitoring and quantifying carbon stock (in an effective area of 42 hectares of sclerophyllus forest). The carbon stock baseline (2015) for the 42 hectares was estimated at 261 tCO₂e and is expected to total 723 tCO₂e by 2020 (with a rate of 2,2 tCO₂e / ha / year). From this data, a baseline of carbon stock is being estimated at the landscape-level and during the second half of 2018, the project will have an estimation of total tCO₂e.

Outcome 3 (maintenance and improvement of agro-ecosystem services): the progress can be described as on-track, considering that 94,800 hectares of agricultural land are covered under 9 landscape-level initiatives as expected area for the scaling-up of community-led sustainable management over the long term (146% of the adapted EoP target, based on the updated baseline reported last year and included in the Substantive Revision). In addition, 169 hectares (89% of the adapted target by the project-end) are under planning and application of agro-ecologic practices at farm-level in the framework of community-based projects.

Outcome 4 (community capacity development and knowledge management): the progress can be describes as on-track, considering the adapted indicator and target. 241 beneficiaries (40%) and 31 community-based organizations (62%) participate in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community-led projects. During the second half of 2018 these figures will increase in the framework of the new 17 community-led projects.

As mentioned in the last PIR, sustainability and scaling-up of the project outcomes require the strengthening of the Environmental Protection Fund (FPA) and its strategic mid- and long-term coordination with at least two instruments for the promotion of non-timber forest products and agro-ecological practices, creating incentive schemes to support both community-based projects and landscape-level initiatives. This year, a working-group of the Ministry of Environment started up a comprehensive revision of the FPA to identify feasible management arrangements to be implemented by 2019-2020 to strengthen the landscape and community approaches in the funding allocation. In a second stage (August 2018 onwards), this working-group will include the coordination with production instruments of the Ministry of Agriculture (e.g. INDAP and CONAF) and the Ministry of Economy (e.g. ASCC) for agro-ecology, biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of the native forest.

In terms of knowledge management, this period has been important for the systematization of lessons learned from community-led projects in pilot landscapes, and the preparation of a first draft of a Guide for the landscape-level initiatives development. This document (attached in the File library section) addresses methodological recommendations for the key stages of the process (landscape identification, participatory planning and community-led projects) and has been tested in a first workshop with civil society organizations that are leading of new landscape-level initiatives in priority regions (O'Higgins, Maule and Biobío-Ñuble).

Regarding the gender approach, the project still requires a deeper analysis to

	<p>define specific strategies in the new community-led projects to be implemented in 2018 and 2019. As mentioned in the Gender section, during the third quarter of 2018, a baseline of gender gaps will be systematized and criteria and recommendations will be proposed to address them in the framework of the development of resilient socio-ecological landscapes.</p> <p>Finally, the project will continue to carry out the activities foreseen in the Multi-Year Plan 2017-2020, which are focused on: 1) development and implementation of new landscape-level initiatives and community-led projects; 2) road-maps (or sustainability strategies) elaboration and systematization from the community-led projects outcomes, creating conditions for its continuity through public-private co-funding schemes; and 3) inter-institutional agreements and knowledge management to facilitate the 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.</p>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>The project is rated as Moderately Satisfactory.</p> <p>This upgrade in the project rating is mainly because of the implementation of the recommendations that were identified during the midterm evaluation of the project, which were incorporated by the project team in their multi-annual plan.</p> <p>As previously reported by the Country Office, the project required a substantial and fast forward intervention strategy to scale up impacts and results in an integrated way, specially at a regional and municipal level, and not only focusing in local communities through a landscape approach.</p> <p>During this year the project team designed and started the implementation of a community-based approach methodology in resilient landscapes, which considers criteria for conservation of biodiversity, sustainable production, human well-being and governance. This methodology contributes in strengthening participation of the communities in selecting the landscape that needs intervention, allows correct monitoring and evaluation of the results and it is highly replicable in other landscapes.</p> <p>The Project also decided to modify the management arrangements of the microgrants, by involving local civil society organizations that have a vast experience of working in specific landscape and engaging with the communities to give technical assessment to potential beneficiaries, who will implement the local interventions proposed by them (TSI – Territorial Scale Initiatives)..</p> <p>We observed during our field visits that the communities are empowering themselves because of the central role they have in decision making and the technical assessment provided by NGOs, which provides them capacity building in sustainable production practices.</p> <p>Even though the project is focusing on empowering local communities, we believe that this effort also requires a better alliance with local and regional authorities, which will allow the institutionalization of this methodology and, most importantly, identify financial instruments and resource mobilization to promote sustainable territories, once the project has finalized.</p> <p>The project needs to establish better synergies or partnerships with other initiatives that can contribute in reaching the expected results, they have approached the UN REDD Programme and the BIOFIN Programme, however</p>	

	<p>there are no concrete actions during the reporting period that evidence these collaborations.</p> <p>The project is implemented under the supervision of the Environmental Education and Participation Division of the Ministry of Environment; however, the MTR and the CO's recommendations are to strengthen actions with the Natural Resources and Biodiversity Division, in order to have a greater political impact and boost the achievement of biodiversity goals.</p> <p>Regarding the budget execution, it is still low, however the Project has committed the implementation of 17 local initiatives for the following period, so we expect a higher financial delivery during this second semester. The CO also recommends the project team to update co-financing and include other potential partners.</p> <p>The project has not designed or established a communicational strategy that provides information and dissemination of the impacts in local livelihoods and beneficiaries. Also, they have not systematized the methodology, good practices, lessons learnt, etc. and need to document and publish their achievements before we reach the final stage of the project and help in ensuring an exit strategy of the project. The importance of systematizing and documenting is critical considering that this project needs to replicate the community-based model in reaching sustainable development on a local level and reach the political decision makers in order to do so.</p>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
GEF Operational Focal point	Moderately Satisfactory	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<p>The Project has achieved significant and important advances in several aspects of management, field implementation and methodological development, which has allowed an adequate compliance with the proposed work plan.</p> <p>The process of adopting criteria for the development of sustainable landscapes made it possible to choose priority territories in each of the prioritized regions to work on in this second stage of the project.</p> <p>It has continued with a very good collaboration and exchange of experiences with other GEF projects and with public and private organizations and public agencies. The Steering Committee of the project has met regularly in order to support the execution of the project.</p> <p>The management, the coordination and the project team have continued to carry out their tasks efficiently and adequately comply with the administrative and technical management of the project.</p>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner	Moderately Satisfactory	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	The Project is in a consolidation stage, progressing simultaneously in the different project outcomes. The second stage (2018-2020) has been	

	<p>implemented according to the recommendations of the Mid-Term Review carried out in 2017 as well as the systematization of lessons learned.</p> <p>With the incorporation of professionals (since August 2017) in three prioritized regions, it has been possible to have a greater territorial presence and closely work with the community-based organizations, which makes it possible to provide greater support to landscape-level initiatives and community-led projects, enhancing monitoring and evaluation tasks. In addition, the strengthened local capacity also allowed the improvement of relationships among the organizations and institutions allied within the landscapes, and new alliances have even been achieved (e.g. PRODEMU, Foundation for the promotion and development of women in the Maule region).</p> <p>For the selection of new landscapes, the project team worked hard in the adaptation of methodologies for the development of socio-ecological landscapes, based on criteria of conservation, governance, sustainable production and human wellbeing. In the same way, a methodological guide has been designed for landscape-scale planning applied by the civil society organizations that are project partners (selected based on a rigorous process ensuring partnership with local community-based organizations strongly committed to the objectives and goals of the project as well as with the landscape priorities where they are inserted).</p> <p>In this framework, progress has been made in the promotion of multi-stakeholder platforms in the landscape-level initiatives, in the participatory elaboration of Comprehensive Landscape Management Plans (CLMP) and in the design of community-led projects, addressing the four project outcomes: landscape management of biodiversity; local monitoring of carbon stocks; improvement of agroecosystem services; and development of local communities.</p> <p>On the other hand, at the institutional level different workspaces have been established, both internal and external, with the aim of achieving agreements and schemes of joint work which allow to incorporate the landscape and community approaches in sectoral instruments (both productive and environmental) promoting the capacity building and institutional appropriation.</p> <p>Finally, owing the strong efforts made this year based on the landscape and community approach, a significant improvement of the sustainability, achievement and scaling-up of the project outcomes is expected by the project-end.</p>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>This is the third PIR and the project is granted a rating of Moderately Satisfactory. It is important to highlight that the rating has been upgraded compared to last year's rating of Moderately Unsatisfactory, 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</p>	

number of adaptive management measures were implemented during the reporting period following the recommendations from the MTR and the last PIR 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 GEF Operational Focal Point, the Implementing Partner and the UNDP Country Office concur with the MODERATELY SATISFACTORY rating for both Development Objective Progress as well as Implementation Progress.

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 not on track.

At the objective level, progress is on track with some shortcomings in terms of hectare coverage. The project is currently covering nine (target: eight) landscape-level initiatives in the Mediterranean ecoregion in the Valparaíso, Metropolitan, O'Higgins, Maule, Biobío-Ñuble and Araucanía regions, covering an effective area of 646,000 hectares with consensus-based management plans. Three of these landscape-level initiatives were supported during this reporting period. For the coming reporting period, it is recommended that the project focuses on analyzing and generating relevant lessons learned for the new initiatives at the landscape level, strengthening capacity building efforts where relevant to ensure sustainability of project interventions. 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 will be 650,000 hectares under comprehensive management plans at the landscape-level. The proposed new target set up to provide the project with a realistic expectation by project end was further reviewed by the Project Board during the substantive revision which took place during this reporting period. It was further approved by the RTA, together with a management strategy and a coherent action plan to achieve the new proposed target during the second half of the project. While it is important to note that such significant revision of the target at objective level (proposed reduction of the scope in hectares by 50%) is not possible without seeking approval from the GEF, this will be considered as a lesson learned in project design and the use of the logframe.

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, seven such governance platforms have been created and are under implementation, and an additional two are in the process of being established. During the reporting period, the project has incorporated lessons of the UNDP-implemented

COMDEKS Programme with respect to landscape governance of socio-ecological production landscapes, defining and applying a Methodological Guide in the 3 new landscape-level initiatives. This Guide follows the recommendations of COMDEKS, EcoAgriculture Partners and the Satoyama Initiative on applying step-by-step guidance in the target landscapes on how to integrate governance into the planning and execution of strategic landscape processes, including examples of measures to support local communities in their efforts to improve the governance of their socio-ecological production landscapes.

With regard to the third target at the objective level, internal steps were taken in the previous reporting period with the Environment Ministry (MMA) to strengthen the Environmental Protection Fund (FPA in Chile) as a micro financing mechanism incorporating a local and community participation approach in initiatives for environmental sustainability. Continuous progress has been made this reporting period by supporting a working-group/task force led by the FPA Department for the identification of feasible management arrangements that permit a FPA+, which applies a landscape and community approach for project funding, including the coordination with productive subsidies instruments of the Ministry of Agriculture (e.g. INDAP and CONAF) and the Ministry of Economy (e.g. ASCC) for agro-ecology, biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of the native forest in Mediterranean landscapes. The last target at the objective level is currently on track, with 23 community-based projects (against a target of 38) under implementation with GEF and FPA resources as co-financing to the project, and an additional 17 community-based projects in the pipeline, expected to start implementation during the second half of 2018.

With regard to outcome 1, on sustainable management of landscapes for biodiversity conservation, while the ambitious scope of the project in terms of the original target in ha (target of 700,000 hectares of certified land), together with the lack of a realistic baseline assessment undertaken during project design, represent one of its greatest obstacles, 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 compared to the previous PIR. As of today, the project has covered approximately 293,000 hectares of native forest through community-based initiatives (against a target of 326,000 ha of native forest estimated as realistic after the MTR and reflected in the substantive revision). In addition, 6 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.

With regard to outcome 2 (which remains off track), the project is expected to develop community friendly methodologies for monitoring the enhancement of carbon stocks demonstrated and adopted by local communities, with approximately 29,200 tCO₂e sequestered over the project lifetime. Only minor progress has been made by the project during the reporting period, and to date only one demonstration plot is monitoring and quantifying carbon stock (in an effective area of 42 hectares of sclerophyllus forest, versus a target of 5 demonstration plots over a total of 1,000 ha), and a carbon stock baseline (2015) for the 42 hectares was estimated at landscape level. The recommendation from the last reporting period still stands and continuous efforts will have to be placed by the project team to conduct a baseline assessment and estimate for the landscape-level initiatives currently being supported, together with the elaboration of a methodological guideline for monitoring carbon in pilot-site demonstrations.

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 as compared to the previous PIR. 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 last year, and addressed by the substantive revision that took place during the reporting period. The project is currently supporting 94,800 hectares of agricultural land through five 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 last year's PIR), with 169 hectares under planning and application of agro-ecological practices at farm-level (against the 190 ha estimated in last year's PIR).

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. 31 training activities/ workshops were carried out during the reporting period (2016-2017) covering 241 beneficiaries (smallholder farmers) and 31 community-based organizations are receiving support and training. Following the MTR recommendations, which were adapted in the substantive revision that took place during the reporting period, 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. Quantitative results now show that 35% (11/31) of community-based organizations and CSO partners are led by women and 50% (1/2) of indigenous-based projects are led by indigenous leaders.

With regard to knowledge management, there is still little evidence of progress, with the exception of a systematization of lessons learned from the first stage implementation of the project. The project team is strongly encouraged to give adequate attention to this aspect, and prepare an action plan to be reviewed by the Project Board and the RTA so that lessons learned can inform project implementation, and successful interventions can be communicated and scaled up in Chile (i.e. through FPA+) and other countries around the world.

Implementation Progress is rated as MODERATELY SATISFACTORY as the project is proceeding as planned with some minor deviations. In terms of implementation progress, the project has faced some significant challenges from the beginning (which were reported in the previous PIR and reflected during the reporting period in the approved request for extension). These include a delayed start, weak project management capacities, weak inter-institutional coordination, and an overly ambitious design, among others. A number of adaptive management measures related to the ambitious project design were recommended in the MTR that took place in the previous reporting period, as well as the last PIR; and corrective measures were implemented accordingly during the current reporting period. In particular, the project team reflected the Mid-Term recommendations through a detailed management response and a substantive project revision (including a proposal for a nine-month project extension), which were reviewed and discussed by the Project Steering Committee, the UNDP CO and the RTA, and eventually approved during the current reporting period.

Cumulative financial delivery is mostly on track with some delays, with cumulative disbursement as of June 30 at USD 1,438,187 and a cumulative delivery of 43.43% against the total approved amount and 43.43% against expected delivery by the end of this year, which remains low at this stage of the project despite improvements from the last reporting period (27.6%), and it is reflected in the approved request for project extension. Despite the low delivery

rate, the RTA concurs with the ratings of the UNDP CO of Moderately Satisfactory for Implementation Progress, as this year the project invested in efforts to address some of the challenges mentioned above. Continuous progress has been made during the reporting period. All grant activities have been committed and it is expected that next year's PIR will show significant improvements in terms of delivery rate. As mentioned above, a nine-month extension was approved during this reporting period. 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 (which was replaced at the end of the last reporting period), and a functioning project board that has taken a more proactive role, as also suggested by the number of meetings conducted during this reporting period.

Notwithstanding some concrete progress made this year on the ground, moving forward the project has some strategic areas to be addressed in close coordination with all partners: 1) The systematic documentation and dissemination of lesson learned; 2) completing the ongoing project activities; 3) strengthened efforts aimed at informing local, regional and national public policies.

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.

Gender Analysis and Action Plan: <i>not available</i>
Please review the project's Gender Analysis. If the Gender Analysis 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.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.
Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.
<p>Based on findings and recommendations of the MTR (see abstract in file library section), the Project incorporated a gender indicator and target for the Outcome 4: "at least 30% of community-based organizations are led by women". The levels in 2017 and 2018 were at 35% (7/20 and 11/31 respectively), surpassing the target. However, it is necessary to carry out a more thorough analysis at the community-led project scale, where 47% of beneficiaries (113/241) are women. In general, 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.</p> <p>Therefore, it is necessary to systematize a gender analysis during the third quarter of 2018 including: (1) developing a baseline of gender gaps from the executed and in execution community-led projects; (2) mainstreaming gender issues into the 4 landscape outcomes towards promoting resilient socio-ecological landscapes (conservation, production, human well-being and governance); and (3) proposing criteria, recommendations and specific indicators to be applied in the 17 new community-based projects that will be implemented in 2018-2019.</p>
Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?
Yes
Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.
<p>The Project has promoted the equal participation of women and men in the implementation of landscape-level initiatives and community-led projects. However, there are still inequities in decision-making in some rural families that can affect the continuity and sustainability of the best productive practices led by women once GEF support ends, because a rigid and traditional schemes of subsidies still exists in the rural sector. Based on the experience of the pilot community-led projects and considering the international experience available (e.g. FAO repository of knowledge on rural</p>

women), the Project will generate practical guidelines and recommendations to promote application of inclusive strategies in the instruments of productive and environmental subsidies, focused on agroecology and native forest management.

The project supports capacity building and transfer of tools to strengthen the role of rural women in decision-making and in the diversification of family income associated with sustainable production practices. For example:

(1) With the support of the Foundation for the Promotion and Development of Women (PRODEMU), a training workshop was held for 20 women from the Achibueno river basin (Linares). This training focused on strategies for establishing farmer associations and the commercialization of family farming products directly related to the agroecological practices and sustainable management of native forest implemented by community-led projects.

(2) Start-up of a working-board for the 23 rural families of the Pedregoso-Lolén landscape (Lonquimay) with local government and productive development agencies who provide subsidies for the development of family farming. This board seeks to identify how to adapt the prioritization of technical assistance and subsidies ensuring that the demands of women (mostly oriented to the establishment of agroecological gardens) have the same opportunity to be evaluated and prioritized as the demands of men, when they apply for financing. This implies improvement of procedures for access to productive instruments at farm-level, generating an inclusive tool to assess the demands of the women and men (of the same family) who apply for funds and technical assistance.

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. For reference, the project's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), which was prepared during project design, is available below. If the project began before the SESP was required, then the space below will be empty.

SESP: [ESSP SES.pdf](#)

1) Please provide a brief update on the project's social and environmental risks listed in the SESP. If the project has not prepared an SESP (i.e. if the project began before the SESP was required), then please indicate when that screening will be done (recommended before the Midterm Review and/or Terminal Evaluation, or after a significant change to the project context). If the project has updated its SESP during implementation, then please upload that file to this PIR. If any relevant grievances have arisen during the reporting period please describe them in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.

The SESP attached was prepared at the beginning of the project. During this implementation period, the context of the project has not changed significantly. However, the work with indigenous communities is confirmed and a comprehensive gender approach is currently being analyzed and incorporated. Of course, some risks go hand in hand with the modification of the traditionally assigned roles and may generate reticence in historically favored sectors. Thus, workshops are proposed to raise awareness of the benefits of including women and indigenous people in decision-making about the landscape development, especially in the new landscape-level initiatives and community-led projects.

2) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?

No

If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.

(not set or not applicable)

3) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during implementation? 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.

(not set or not applicable)

J. Communicating Impact

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

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

The community-led projects supported by the GEF Sustainable Communities Project in Chile are starting to produce concrete results, benefiting some 240 families from 31 community-based organizations through nine landscape-level initiatives of the Mediterranean ecoregion, a global biodiversity hotspot. One interesting example of these concrete results is the vision created for the development of the Pedregoso and Lolén landscape (La Araucanía region):

As part of the celebration of the We Tripanütü (indigenous new year), the participants of the "High Mountain, Pehuenche Family Gardens" project, organized a meeting to share their vision for the development of the Pedregoso and Lolen landscape over the last two years. This group of 23 families, led by 15 women gardeners and 8 men gardeners, believe that by returning to work in their family gardens on a daily basis, they can recover and foster traditional practices and cold weather gardening techniques, contributing to production of higher quality food crops and vegetables for their families and the community, rebuild a sense of pride and ownership for local products, while improving local economic development by establishing a local value chain through 9 hectares of family gardens and hosting an annual farmers market in the summer. Building on their successful cultivation activities they aim to further increase local production, through building new greenhouses and start a monthly market on the so called "payment day" - and dreaming to one day supply part of the Malal Mahuida Elementary School's kitchen.

The Mayor of Lonquimay, Nibaldo Alegría, representatives of the Institute of Agriculture Development (INDAP), the National Forestry Agency (CONAF), the GEF "Sustainable Mediterranean Communities" project and a group of students from the Malal Mahuida Elementary School in Pedregoso, Lonquimay commune, participated in this celebratory event. During this meeting, the Pehuenche family gardeners, represented by four leaders, signed a collaboration agreement with the Malal Mahuida School, represented by its Director Roberto Cayul. The agreement says:

"We establish a strategic alliance to provide continuity, enhance, expand, disseminate and evaluate the execution of the project, in which Pehuenche families from our community participate, and which aims to initiate a process of organization and union that allows us to work in our Mapu (land-territory) in which we are lucky to live, taking care of our Mapu, and all the elements that are part of it (water, soil, sky, forests, plants, animals, birds), without destroying our environment and, at the same time, generating a new local food production activity, so that we will not have to separate ourselves from our loved ones, due to the need or obligation to seek our livelihood in faraway lands";.

One of the concrete actions stipulated in the agreement is the establishment of a community nursery-garden in the Malal Mahuida School's backyard providing children with productive tools and knowledge for their future, planting the seeds for an education program centered around transmitting the cultural relevance and importance of respect for the environment to the next generations .

Additionally, the community and public agencies (Municipality of Lonquimay, INDAP and CONAF) have initiated a dialogue to identify opportunities for technical assistance to the families that have implemented the Pehuenche Family Gardens, to facilitate access to further funding for local sustainable development activities and upscaling and replication of the successful initiatives implemented so far.

What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?

(This text will be used for internal knowledge management in the respective technical team)

and region.)
During this reporting period, there was a significant change in the strategy of development of the landscape-level initiatives and the community-led projects. As announced in the previous PIR, the project adapted and applied tools for the selection of territories and CSO-partners for the leadership of the process following the key stages: (1) landscape identification, (2) participatory landscape planning, (3) community-led projects, (4) knowledge management, and (5) dissemination and information to local, regional and national public policies. CSOs have been trained, a first version of a step-by-step landscape planning guide has been elaborated, and monitoring capacity at landscape scale has been strengthened. See the Guide in the file library section.
Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year. (This text will be used for internal knowledge management within the respective technical team and region.)
Not applicable

Project Links and Social Media

Please include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, Adaptation Learning Mechanism (UNDP-ALM) platform, 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 upload' button in the top right of the PIR.
https://twitter.com/GefComunidades?lang=es https://www.facebook.com/GEFComunidades/ http://educacion.mma.gob.cl/organizaciones-de-la-sociedad-civil-se-capacitan-en-metodologias-participativas-para-el-desarrollo-sostenible-de-sus-territorios/ http://educacion.mma.gob.cl/proyecto-gef-comunidades-mediterraneas-sostenibles-entrega-recursos-por-70-millones-a-comunidades-de-biobio/ http://educacion.mma.gob.cl/proyecto-comunidades-mediterraneas-inicia-taller-de-capacitacion-para-el-desarrollo-de-proyectos-sustentables-a-lo-largo-del-pais/ http://www.mercuriovalpo.cl/impresas/2017/10/14/full/edicion-especial-1/8/ http://portal.mma.gob.cl/subsecretario-canals-entrego-recursos-por-100-mil-dolares-a-comunidades-del-santuario-del-rio-achibueno/ http://educacion.mma.gob.cl/habitantes-de-lonquimay-reciben-capacitacion-en-elaboracion-de-productos-no-madereros-del-bosque-nativo/ http://www.24horas.cl/regiones/biobio/controlan-ecologicamente-plagas-en-ranquil-quillon-y-florida-2718902#

K. Partnerships

Give the name of the partner(s), and describe the partnership, recent notable activities and any innovative aspects of the work. Please do not use any acronyms. (limit = 2000 characters). This information is used to get a better understanding of the work GEF-funded projects are doing with key partners, including the GEF Small Grants Programme, indigenous peoples, the private sector, and other partners. Please list the full names of the partners (no acronyms please) and summarize what they are doing to help the project achieve its objectives. The data may be used for reporting to GEF Secretariat, the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP Corporate Communications, posted on the UNDP-GEF website, and for other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts. The RTA should view and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. All projects must complete this section. Please enter "N/A" in cells that are not applicable to your project.

Civil Society Organisations/NGOs
<p>In the framework of the new landscape-level initiatives in Valparaíso, O'Higgins, Maule and Biobío-Ñuble regions, during this period the Project has established a relevant partnership with the following CSOs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agrupación Turismo Social y Cultural Rural de Puchuncaví (Puchuncaví-Quintero Landscape) - Centro Desarrollo Sustentable de Pichilemu (Pumanque-Lolol Landscape) - Agrupación Defensa y Conservación Maule – Mataquito (Putú and Huenchullamí Wetlands Landscape) - Comité Coordinador Campesino Comunal San Nicolás (San Nicolás-Ninhue Landscape)
Indigenous Peoples
<p>The Project is funding a pilot community-based project led by 3 indigenous communities (Pehuenche) of the Araucania region (Lonquimay): "Club del Adulto Mayor Folil Pehuen", "Junta de Vecinos de Pedregoso" and "Mesa Territorial de Pedregoso". The objective of the project is to strengthen the community livelihoods and human wellbeing (Küme mognen), implementing best socio-environmental practices on 60 hectares of agricultural and native forest land use.</p>
Private Sector
<p>The public-private National Committee of Ecological Restoration (NGOs, Forestry Sector, Universities, Public Agencies), led by the Ministry of Environment is a technical advisor to development of a new landscape-level initiatives in priority regions (O'Higgins, Maule and Biobío).</p>
GEF Small Grants Programme
Not Applicable
Other Partners
<p>Biodiversity and Finance Program (BIOFIN Chile). Strategic alliance for the pilot application of biodiversity conservation guidelines in the San Nicolás-Ninhue landscape.</p> <p>Provincial Direction of Linares of Foundation for the Promotion and Development of Women (PRODEMU). Training and capacity building for women of the community-led projects implemented in the Achibueno River Basin.</p>

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.