



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Project title: Economic instruments and tools to support the conservation of biodiversity, the payment for ecosystem services and sustainable development.		
Country(ies): Chile	Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity): Environment Ministry	Execution Modality: UNDP Partial Support to National Implementation (NIM)
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): In 2022, State institutional capacity on the national, regional and local levels will be strengthened for mitigating and adapting to climate change, sustainable management and the preservation of natural resources, ecosystems and their biodiversity, as well as socio-environmental threats and conflict management (CPD/UNDAF 2019-2022).		
Outcome 2.4.1: Legal and regulatory systems sensitive to the gender dimension (gender-responsive), policies and institutions strengthened, and solutions adopted for addressing conservation, sustainable use and equitable distribution of the benefits of natural resources, in line with international conventions and the national legislation.		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Moderate		UNDP Gender Marker: GEN 2
Atlas Award ID: 94408		Atlas Project/Output ID: 98518
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 5794		GEF Project ID number: 10213
LPAC meeting date: TBD		
Latest possible date to submit to GEF: December 12, 2020.		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: June, 2021.		
Planned start date: August 2021		Planned end date: August 2026
Expected date of posting of Mid-Term Review to ERC: January 2024		Expected date of posting Terminal evaluation report to ERC: January 2026.

Brief project description: This Project proposes to improve national financing of biodiversity through the design, implementation and optimization of market-based economic instruments for biodiversity conservation (IECB, for their abbreviation in Spanish) and of ecosystem services (Retribution for Ecosystem Services, Biodiversity Offsets, Conservation Easements and Certifications), that strengthen public financing and facilitate economic contributions by the private sector to maintaining Chile's natural capital.

The Project will contribute to overcoming institutional, technical and market barriers, as well as underlying threats that impact the state of biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation. It proposes to achieve this through establishing an institutional system of governance, and creating and strengthening technical capabilities for the development, application, monitoring and evaluation of IECB's. Toward this end, a mechanism for governance and the participation of multiple stakeholders and sectors, on the national and regional – local levels, will accompany the execution of Project activities. This will be the means by which capabilities will be strengthened; outputs and outcomes will be institutionalized; the inclusion of biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation will have been reinforced in sectorial targets and in IECB application, and the sustainability, replicability and upscaling of the experience will have been ensured. A strategic communication plan focused on knowledge management and strengthening capabilities of multiple stakeholders will contribute to achieving this.

The development, application and validation of Technical Guidelines for IECB mechanisms in Demonstration Experiences implemented in priority land, continental aquatic and marine-coastal productive landscapes; project models with eligible green expenditures founded in Nature-based Solutions achieved; biometric studies, as well as studies on ecosystem services and return on investment carried out; a system for IECB information, monitoring and evaluation included in an internet platform annexed to the national biodiversity information system; an IECB financing strategy developed and applied; together with an IECB governance mechanism, these achievements will have improved institutional capabilities and those of other stakeholders, IECB application, the inclusion of a focus on sustainability, increasing public and private financing for sustainable management, and the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

FINANCING PLAN

GEF Trust Fund	USD \$2,300,000
1. Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD \$2,300,000

CO-FINANCERS THAT WILL DELIVER PROJECT RESULTS INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (FUNDS NOT ADMINISTERED THROUGH UNDP ACCOUNTS)

Environment Ministry	USD \$7,309,600
Sanitary Services Superintendency (SISS)	USD \$26,150
Service for Environmental Evaluation (SEA)	USD \$43,885
Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG)	USD \$4,194
Institute for the Development of Agriculture and Livestock (INDAP)	USD \$200,000
National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI)	USD \$15,657
Ancud Municipality	USD \$5,856
National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service (SERNAPESCA)	USD \$35,653
Ministry for Social and Family Development (MDSF)	USD \$10,400
Bureau of Agrarian Studies and Policies (ODEPA)	USD \$279,576

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	USD \$45,750	
Environment Superintendency	USD \$1,207,720	
Puchuncavi Municipality	USD \$3,183	
La Unión Municipality	USD \$22,386	
CMPC - Mininco Forestry Company SpA	USD \$71,875	
AngloAmerican Mining Company	USD \$122,500	
Department of Water Works (DOH)	USD \$18,720	
Association of Municipalities, Corral-La Unión Coastal Mountain Range	USD \$ 7,887	
Arauco Forestry Company	USD \$63,422	
National Forestry Corporation (CONAF)	UDS \$ 27,843	
National Assets Ministry (MBN)	USD \$ 64,075	
Caleta Maitencillo Artisanal Fishermen's Union	USD \$50,417	
Caleta Las Ventanas Artisanal Fishermen's Union	USD \$50,417	
Panguipulli Municipality	USD \$ 12,125	
National Tourism Service (SERNATUR)	USD \$ 9,441	
2. Total confirmed co-financing	USD \$ 9,708,732	
3. Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	USD \$ 12,008,732	
SIGNATURES		
Signature: Foreign Relations Ministry of Chile	Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority	Date/Month/Year: within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement
Signature: 	Agreed by Implementing Partner	Date/Month/Year: within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement
Signature: Resident Representative United Nations Development Programme	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year: within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement
Key GEF Project Cycle Milestones: Project document signature: within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement First disbursement date: within 40 days of GEF CEO endorsement Inception workshop date: within 60 days of GEF CEO endorsement Operational closure: within 3 months of posting of TE to UNDP ERC Financial closure: within 6 months of operational closure		

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II. ABBREVIATIONS

AbE	Adaptation Based on Ecosystems
AMERB	Areas for Management and Exploitation of Bentonic Resources (abbr. in Spanish)
ASCC	Agency for the Sustainability of Climate Change
BNTC	Broad National Technical Committee
BO	Biodiversity Offsets, or offsets
BRTC	Broad Regional Technical Committee
CAMPORT	Chile's Maritime and Port Chamber (abbr. In Sp.)
CAPR	Rural Potable Water Committee (abbr. In Sp.)
CBD	United Nations Framework Convention on Biological Diversity
CE	Conservation Easement, or Conservation Easements
CMPC	Paper and Cardboard Manufacturing Company of Chile (abbr. In Sp.)
CONADI	National Corporation for Indigenous Development (abbr. In Sp.)
CONAF	National Forestry Corporation (abbr. In Sp.)
CONB	National Biodiversity Executive Committee (abbr. In Sp.)
CORB	Regional Biodiversity Executive Committee (abbr. In Sp.)
CPA	Voluntary Clean Production Agreement
CRUBC	Commission for the Use of the Coastal Fringe (abbr. In Sp.)
DE	IECB Demonstration Experience
DIRECTEMAR	Department of Overseas Territories and the Merchant Marine of Chile (ab.Sp.)
DOH	Department of Water Works (abbr. In Sp.)
DOP	Department of Port Works (abbr. In Sp.)
ECMPO	Indigenous People's Coastal Marine Area (abbr. In Sp.)
EM	Environment Ministry
ENCCRV	National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetational Resources (abbr. In Sp.)
ES	Environment Superintendency
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESR	Ecosystem Services Retribution (payment for environmental services)
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IECB	Economic Instruments for Biodiversity Conservation (abbr. In Sp.)
IFOP	Institute for the Development of Fisheries (abbr. In Sp.)
INDAP	Institute for Agricultural and Livestock Development (abbr. In Sp.)
INDESPA	National Institute for the Sustainable Development of Small-Scale Fishing and Aquiculture (abbr. In Sp.)
INFOR	Forestry Institute (abbr. In Sp.)
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
MMA	Environment Ministry (abbr. In Sp.)
MIDESO	Ministry for Social and Family Development
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture (abbr. In Sp.)
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NSB	National Strategy for Biodiversity 2017 -2030
NTC	National Technical Committee
ODEPA	Bureau for Agrarian Studies and Policies (abbr. In Sp.)
PMA	Protected Marine Area
PNC	Project National Coordination/Coordinator

PROT	Regional Plan for Territorial Planning (abbr. In Sp.)
PUC	Catholic University of Chile (abbr. In Sp.)
RTC	Regional Technical Committee
SAG	Agricultural and Livestock Service (abbr. In Sp.)
SBPA	Service for Biodiversity and Protected Areas
SDO	Sustainable Development Objectives
SEA	Environmental Evaluation Department (abbr. In Sp.)
SEIA	Environmental Impact Evaluation System (abbr. In Sp.)
SERNAPESCA	National Service for Fishing and Aquiculture (abbr. In Sp.)
SERNATUR	National Tourism Service (abbr. In Sp.)
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SIMBIO	Biodiversity Information and Monitoring System (abbr. In Sp.)
SINIA	National System for Environmental Information (abbr. In Sp.)
SIPAM	Important Global Agricultural Heritage System (abbr. In Sp.)
SISS	Sanitary Services Superintendency (abbr. In Sp.)
SNIFA	National Information System for Environmental Oversight (abbr. In Sp.)
EESS	Ecosystem Services
SUBPESCA	Under-Secretariat for Fishing and Aquiculture (abbr. In Sp.)
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UCCSA	Unit on Climate Change and Environmental Services / CONAF (abbr. In Sp.)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN REDD+	United Nations Programme for Reduction of Emissions for Deforestation and Degradation of Forests
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
ZOIT	Zones of Interest for Tourism
ZUBC	Zoning and Use of the Coastal Fringe (abbr. In Sp.)

III. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

4. Chile's biodiversity constitutes a natural heritage that is unique in the world, thanks to its geographic isolation which favors the development of different types of ecosystems, be they continental or insular aquatic systems, marine, coastal or ocean island systems¹. Its national territory harbors around 31,000 species, in a wide diversity of ecosystems distributed throughout the country², with a high level of endemism. In Chile's central and southern zones, there is an exceptional concentration of endemic species, and for that reason this zone has been classified as one of the 35 biodiversity hotspots in the world³⁻⁴⁻⁵. Regarding the marine environment, most of Chile's coast and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) are incorporated in the Great Humboldt Current Ecosystem, one of the marine ecosystems with the highest levels of biodiversity and productivity on the planet, that supports one of the largest fishing industries in Earth's oceans, and is one of the 200 priority eco-regions for global conservation⁶.

5. A review of the national territory by ecosystem indicates that the land masses with native vegetation make up about 76% of the total surface area of Chile's continental territory, and of this, about 22% is native forest concentrating the most potential wealth in ecosystem services¹⁻⁷. According to data from the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), during the year 2017, around 51% of Chile's continental surface area was covered with pastures, bushland and native forests (19% of the total indicated, concentrated in the southern zone)⁷. Within the continental aquatic ecosystems, surveys revealed a total of 40,378 wetlands (approximately 1,317,704 hectares of wetlands, representing nearly 5.9% of the national territory), harboring a unique biological diversity, with a high level of endemism of both animal and vegetable species⁸. As for the marine ecosystems, they cover 72% of the total of 82,850 Km of Chilean coastline and the country's EEZ, totaling approximately 3,409,122 km²⁹.

6. Chile's ecosystems and its biodiversity provide, directly or indirectly, significant ecosystem goods and services such as supply, regulation, support and culture, for human well-being and for Chile's very economic development, based as it is on the extraction and export of natural resources by the mining, energy, agricultural and livestock, fishing and tourism sectors. This biodiversity and the ecosystem services contribute to the country's economic development, since Chile's economy depends in large part on the export of natural resources. The main productive sectors that depend on these resources and ecosystem services include the mining sector, which in 2017 reached 10% of total GNP; the agriculture and livestock sector, which according to Central Bank statistics contributed 3.2% in 2017; and the fisheries sector, with a contribution of 0.6% to GNP in 2017. The tourism sector

1 National Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2030. Ministry of the Environment Chile, 2018. https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Estrategia_Nac_Biodiv_2017_30.pdf

2 University of Chile. 2016. Country Report: State of the Environment in Chile. Institute of Public Affairs; Center for Analysis of Public Policies. 605 pp.

3 Mittermeier, R. A., W. R. Turner, F. W. Larsen, T. M. Brooks & C. Gascon. 2011. Global biodiversity conservation: the critical role of hotspots. In: Biodiversity hotspots 3-22. Springer Berlin Heidelberg.

4 Durán, A., Casalegno, S., Marquet, P. Gaston, K. (2013). Representation of Ecosystem Services by Terrestrial Protected Areas: Chile as a Case Study. PLoS ONE 8(12): e82643. Available at: <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0082643>

5 Arroyo, M.T.K., P.A. Marquet, C. Marticorena, J.A. Simonetti, L. Cavieres, F. Squeo, R. Rozzi & F. Massardo (2008). The Chilean Hotspot, global conservation priority. In: National Environment Commission(2008). Biodiversity of Chile: Heritage and Challenges. Ocho Libros Editores, Santiago de Chile, 649 p.

6 Olson, D., & Dinerstein, E. (2002). The Global 200: Priority Ecoregions for Global Conservation. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden, 89(2), 199-224. Doi:10.2307/3298564.

7 VI National Biodiversity Report, 2019. Ministry of the Environment Chile. https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Estrategia_Nac_Biodiv_2017_30.pdf

8 Biodiversity-Finances (BIOFIN) Chile. 2015. Chile, evolution and analysis of policies, institutionality and public spending in biodiversity. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Chile. Chile.

9 A shared dream for Chile's future, National Council for Science and Development 2015 <http://www.cnid.cl/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Informe-Ciencia-para-el-Desarrollo.pdf>

is also relevant, and according to the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC), in 2017 it contributed 3.4% directly to Chile's GNP⁷.

7. The economic value of the native forests according to the NBS¹ is about USD 16 billion/year, including the value of services such as water production, CO₂ absorption, cultural goals, food, landscapes, among others. Regarding the forestry sector, native forests can yield a level of production of 43.6 million m³ of timber, worth an estimated USD 3.4 billion/year, and exported non-timber forest products is on the order of USD 66 million/year. As for the agricultural sector, the relevance of the native bee is well known as a pollinating agent for crop production, requiring a land surface for successful pollination of 177,000 hectares; 90% of honey production from small-holders, generated from native forests, is exported.

8. For its part, marine biodiversity offers a variety of resources for the fisheries sector, including to date 141 marine species of economic importance, yielding in the last few years annual averages of 3.8 million tons between fishing and aquiculture.

9. The tourism sector depends heavily on biodiversity, since this provides services that contribute to recreation, supply, regulation and support that are essential for this economic activity. The areas included in the National System of State Protected Areas (SNASPE in Chile) received 2,408,269 visitors in the year 2013, generating income of approximately USD 5 billion; these are thought to provide 14.9% of the total carbon sinking services emanating from Chilean ecosystems,⁷ as well as providing 11.8% of the refuge services for biodiversity on the national level⁴. It has been calculated that the contribution to human well-being of the ecosystem services from Chile's protected areas fluctuates between USD 1.368 billion and USD 2.049 billion annually¹.

10. Given the role that biodiversity plays in the national economy and in social well-being, its deterioration brings with it serious natural and socio-economic consequences on the local, national and global levels. According to the Environment Ministry (2015) (EM), close to 50% of the ecosystems with some level of vegetation are under some degree of threat, the country's south-central zone being the one that exhibits the highest levels of deterioration⁷. The continental aquatic ecosystems offer a wide range of resources, as well as ecosystem goods and services, including their role in carbon sinking, and thereby offer opportunities to those people who live there or depend directly upon these ecosystems. The majority of these present levels of trophism, mesotrophism or worse; they are highly vulnerable ecosystems, many of which are classified as fragile, affected by non-sustainable practices, the impact of productive sectors and climate change⁷.

11. Over-exploitation of marine resources is one of the main causes of biodiversity loss in oceans and coastal areas¹⁰. On the global level, close to 35% of the fishing fields are over-exploited, threatening their biological sustainability. The General Oceanic Health Index indicates that Chile's marine biodiversity and its state of conservation are considered "good"; however, its state is reflected in the fact that in 2013, 48% of Chile's fishing fields were found to be over-exploited, partially or completely depleted¹¹. Of 27 fishing fields with biological reference points, recognized by Scientific Committees, 8 are partially or completely depleted (30%), and 11 over-exploited (41%). Depletion of marine resources mainly affects the most vulnerable communities who base their living on small-scale fishing. In fact, of all world-wide exports, 54% come from developing countries, which serves to demonstrate the relevance of fishing to developing economies. Fishing and its marketing chains provides income and employment to more than 60 million people worldwide, and especially among the poorest and most

10 FAO 2018, The global state of fishing and aquiculture, Achieving Sustainable Development Objectives.

11 SUBPESCA. 2019. Status of Chile's main fisheries. 2018. Fisheries Department, Fisheries Administration Division, Fisheries and Aquiculture Under-Secretariat (SUBPESCA).

vulnerable rural populations. The loss of marine biodiversity, therefore, contributes to increasing poverty, decreasing food supplies, incomes and employment.

12. Regarding the synergic impacts generated among the different drivers of change in land biodiversity, one of the most relevant is the negative effect on ecosystem services such as water supply. For rural communities in Chile's south-central zone in particular, water supply is dependent on maintaining a good state of conservation of the natural vegetation, and this is being affected by changes in land use and heavily impacted by the present and predicted drop in precipitation levels for this part of the country. For the 2030-2060 period, the expected decrease is estimated at between 6% and 10%, which would unleash a flow deficit from the Metropolitan Region southward which could signify a drop of between 800 billion and 1.2 billion m³ of water per year¹². Regarding the rate of change in land use in this part of the country, the proliferation of forestry plantations of *Pinus radiata* and *Eucaliptus spp* is notable: planted surface area increased by 307% between 1984 and 2007 on the national level¹³, a relevant statistic in particular when you recognize the demonstrated fact that the vital ecosystem service of water supply decreases in this type of plantations¹⁴.

13. Considering the fact that 82% of Chile's territory is made up of rural townships¹⁵, the communities that reside there are the most affected by what we have described above. According to the 2017 CASEN survey, in these communities some 16.5% of the total population were affected by reduced incomes (versus 7.4% of urban population affected), and multi-dimensional poverty affected 37.4% of the rural population (versus 18.3% for urban dwellers). Access to potable water, initially supplied by functional ecosystems, is a relevant factor, since rural populations without potable water tend to be the same ones where the highest relative poverty level is concentrated, as well as the lowest level of economic diversification¹⁶.

14. The intensification of agriculture and population growth in Chile have had an impact on biodiversity conservation. Recommendations for overcoming these issues have to do with coordinating sectorial public policies and biodiversity conservation and coordinating the focuses of different stakeholders¹⁷. International studies recommend the following: identify the focus of the agricultural system and of the functions of an ecosystem centered on a group of ecosystem services, in order to recognize similarities and integrate them into a system of multi-functional agriculture, or regarding land distribution and soil conservation¹⁸; recognize co-benefits between the management systems, ecosystem services and biodiversity¹⁹; strategic and effective management measures for biodiversity conservation in valuable agricultural landscapes, recognizing and comprehending that an important part of biodiversity is retained in cultivated lands, and applying a multi-systemic

12 Public Works Ministry. 2020. National Water Commission. First Report. Available at: https://www.mop.cl/Prensa/Documents/Mesa_Nacional_del_Agua_2020_Primer_Informe_Enero.pdf

13 Delgado, E. 2016. Policies and Practices that are Drivers of Change in the State of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services in Chile. Project "Building Transforming Policy and Financial Frameworks to Increase Investments in Biodiversity Management, Biofin – Chile". United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Vitacura, Santiago. Chile. 104p.

14 Assessment of ecosystem services as an opportunity for the conservation and management of native forests in Chile. Forest Ecology and Management 258 (2009) 415–424. Lara et. al. 2009.

15 Agrarian Studies and Policies Bureau (ODEPA). 2018. New Rural Development. Available at: https://www.odepa.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Desarrollo-Rural_Expo.pdf

16 Department of Water Works (DOH). 2015. Final Evaluation Report of Hydraulic Infrastructure for Rural Potable Water (APR) Ministry of Public Works, Department of Water Works. Available at: https://www.dipres.gob.cl/597/articles-141243_informe_final.pdf

17 Conflict between agricultural intensification and biodiversity conservation in Chile: alternatives for conciliation. Catholic University of Chile. Year 15 / No 118 / October 2019 ISSN 0718-9745

18 Comparative review of multifunctionality and ecosystem services in sustainable agriculture. Journal of Environmental Management. Octubre 2014. Jiao Huang, Muriel Tichit, Monique Poulot, Segolene Darly, Shuangcheng Lie, Caroline Petit, Christine Aubry

19 Co-benefits for Water and Biodiversity from the Sustainable Management of High Nature Value Farmland. Technical Report · Research Climate, Water And Sustainability. Technical Report · March 2017. James Moran and Caroline Sullivan.

focus to the ecosystems²⁰; applying important techniques for land management and taking into account the whole range of policy instruments for providing development incentives or benefits that encourage farmers to manage their landscapes in a manner favorable to wildlife²¹. Agriculture depends on ecosystem services and agriculture has an impact on the provision of ecosystem services; agricultural systems can be managed in a way that ensures or increases the provision of ecosystem services, increasing the resiliency of the agricultural/livestock systems in the face of climate change²².

15. The FAO affirms that biodiversity is crucial for food security and nutrition. The agricultural sectors are among the major consumers of biodiversity, but at the same time they have the greatest potential for contributing to its protection. Good governance is necessary, as well as administrative frameworks and incentives to facilitate the incorporation of the biodiversity perspective²³. The effects of the agricultural-environmental policies on the environment, in sustainability and in economic performance in agriculture, is essential for understanding its "win-win" scope²⁴. Chile recently approved its National Policy for Rural Development (2020), that includes *Sustainability* among its major principles, fosters a territorial focus that is systemic in nature, and that contributes to integrated development of its social, economic, cultural and environmental dimensions; the latter addressed in a realm of actions of *Environmental Sustainability*, with appreciation for natural spaces and management of the threats to them.

16. The loss of Chile's ecosystems could suffer an increase if economic development does not progressively adopt sustainability standards that have less impact on biodiversity, integrating in a coordinated manner competencies linked to natural resources management and biodiversity, and generating new and more efficient conservation instruments.

17. According to the VI National Biodiversity Report (2019), the main pressures and drivers of anthropically generated change are the following: the introduction and spread of Invasive Alien Species (IAS); the use of natural resources in the development of productive activities; forest fires; climate change²⁵ and the over-exploitation of hydrobiological species. Other drivers of negative changes in biodiversity and its ecosystem services in Chile have multiple underlying causes, such as: (i) a weak environment institutionalization in biodiversity matters; (ii) production development regulations and incentives that work against the biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation objectives; (iii) scarce knowledge and appreciation of the economic and socio-environmental importance of biodiversity and the services it provides; (iv) absence of agreed-upon and proven methodologies for evaluating these contributions in economic terms and for including them in national accounting and finances; (v) a low level of awareness, conscience and participation on the part of the citizenry in matters related to the need to protect biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides; and (vi) the scarcity of economic resources available to counteract the drivers of the above-mentioned changes. This all contributes to worsening the state of the situation and limits the possibilities of positive change (See section III Project Strategy and Change Theory).

20 Agriculture and biodiversity conservation: opportunity knocks. Ken Norris. Centre for Agri-Environmental Research (CAER), School of Agriculture, Policy and Development, University of Reading. 2011. Ken Norris.

21 Agriculture—a key element for conservation in the developing world Hugh L. Wright, Iain R. Lake, & Paul M. Dolman School of Environmental Sciences, University of East Anglia, 2008.

22 Module 3. CASCADA Project Conservation International (CI) Tropical Agronomic Center for Research and Education (CATIE) Research and Development Department, Turrialba, Costa Rica, 2017

23 Sustainable agriculture and biodiversity, an unbreakable partnership. FAO. I9577ES/1/05.2018.

24 Economic and environmental sustainability performance of environmental policies in agriculture, Gwendolen DeBoe, OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers No. 140, 2020.

25 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Climate change is a present threat contributing to the deterioration of biodiversity and ecosystems. It generates bio-climatic stress, affects the capacity of adaptation and increases the fragility of species and ecosystems, increasing their vulnerability to this phenomenon. Chile is one of the countries particularly vulnerable to climate change, having seven of the nine vulnerability characteristics.

18. The budgets allocated for biodiversity protection and management are comparatively much lower than those allocated to productive development policies. According to the results of the Biofin Chile Project study²⁶, the percentage of the central government's public spending that is allocated for biodiversity amounts to 0.16% for the year 2014, while the CEPAL-Environment Ministry study that only covers the year 2012 indicates a percentage of 0.14% for that year. The Budget Department's (DIPRES) estimate, according to the central government's functional classification, shows a slightly higher percentage, equivalent to 0.25% of 2014 expenditures.

19. The financing (or investment) needs, projecting the central government's tendency in public spending compared with the incremental requirements for financing of the Nacional Biodiversity Strategy, are considerable. A first estimate of the order of magnitude of the monetary resources required for its implementation (values in Chilean pesos of 2015) for the whole period 2017-2030 amounts to USD 943,993,620. This translates to an annual average of \$USD 72,614,894, equivalent to approximately 0.025% of GDP for the year 2019. A more detailed projection of the total of financing needs quickly increases as a portion of GDP, rising from 0.0360% of GDP in the year 2018 to 0.0403% for the year 2030²⁶.

20. Furthermore, existing State economic instruments for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation that are insufficient, dispersed and incomplete, added to institutional fragmentation, make it imperative to progress in developing administrative, regulatory and technical tools to be applied, as well as to strengthen professional and institutional capacities, as well as those of the communities, private bodies and other key stakeholders²⁷. In summary, on the national level, the financing of biodiversity either through public or private sources, is being impeded by different obstacles, including the following: (i) of an institutional nature (regulatory framework); (ii) of markets; and (iii) of technical capabilities²⁷.

21. In addition to what has been stated in the previous paragraph, a review of the conditions that facilitate the implementation and optimization of economic instruments for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation²⁸ has identified the following short-comings: absence of agreed-upon methodologies for evaluating the economic contributions of biodiversity and ecosystem services; insufficient knowledge of socio-ecological relationships; inexistence of training and educational programs on the subject of ecosystem services and nature-based solutions, for multiple audiences; inexistence of a financing strategy from private and public sources; inexistence of tax incentives and donation legislation for conservation; insufficient technical and economic capabilities in institutional management as a guarantee for conservation; scarce coordination between public and private institutions with some competency in natural resources management and an integral approach to the territory; regulatory and administrative aspects; a productivity focus, with no focus on conservation and ecosystem services in management on the part of public institutions and among private stakeholders; lack of inspection, surveillance, monitoring and evaluation in the area of biodiversity and ecosystem services; and lack of information regarding the impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services, etc.

22. The IECB Project in the first instance is in line with Chile's mission as prescribed in the Constitution, to protect the fundamental right to live in a pollution-free environment, and to oversee environmental protection, nature conservation and the conservation of the environmental heritage. The State, loyal to its commitment, has ratified and implemented actions regarding the United Nations Biological Diversity Framework Convention (BDC) and has up-dated its National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS, 2017-2030), with an Action Plan, to coordinate efforts

26 Financing Strategy: Mobilization of Resources for the National Biodiversity Strategy. biofin-chile, United Nations Development Programme, 2017.

27 Gef-7 project identification form (PIF) Economic instruments and tools for supporting the conservation of biodiversity, retribution of ecosystem services and sustainable development.

28 Results of the background review carried out during the Project design phase for GEF 103.105 "economic instruments for biodiversity conservation".

and achieve effective feedback between global and national initiatives, toward the protection of biodiversity, equality and social well-being. For its part, the Environment Ministry has presented its VI National Biodiversity Report (December, 2019), which details the causes of the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The IECB Project's objective and outcomes are coherent with the vision, the mission, the principals and the five strategic objectives of the NBS and contribute to the country's response to the BDC.

23. Regarding strengthening its institutionality, Chile is advancing toward approving the Proposed Legislation for establishing the Service for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (PL- SBAP)²⁹ for biodiversity protection and conservation. The IECB Project is related to this, and seeks to contribute, regarding those articles of the PL-SBAP that deal with economic instruments. Furthermore, urban wetlands are recognized as ecosystems in the service of the citizenry (Wetlands Legislation), and they are incorporated into the General Legislation on Urbanization and Construction and Environment Fundamentals³⁰. In this realm, the IECB Project seeks to implement, if feasible, the economic instrument known as the Real Conservation Right, in order to safeguard biodiversity and ecosystem services, thus tying in with the National Strategy for the Conservation and Rational Use of Wetlands in Chile.

24. As for sustainable development, the IECB Project relates to Chile's commitment to the Sustainable Development Objectives (SDO's), specifically the following: SDG 6 Guarantee the availability of water and its sustainable management and sanitation, SDO 13 Climate Actions; SDO 14, Underwater Life, and SDO 15, Life in Land Ecosystems.

25. Regarding climate change, the IECB Project relates to the National Climate Change and Vegetation Resources Strategy (ENCCRV) and the UN REDD+ national initiative, under CONAF's leadership, as well as with the Plan for Adapting to Climate Change with Biodiversity, through the development of demonstration experiences where IECB's will be applied in land and aquatic (both marine and continental) ecosystems. In addition, it is in line with and seeks to contribute to the sustainability strategy, currently being developed within the framework of the Rural Development Policy, action under the leadership of the Bureau of Agriculture and Livestock Studies and Policies (ODEPA). Furthermore, the Project relates to the country's Green Bonds Framework initiative (2018) headed by the Finance Ministry, where Project actions are linked to natural resources, land use and protected marine areas³¹, and where actions can be put forward as "green expenses" when they can be carried out in forestry and for the protection and surveillance of protected marine areas, and in the water management sector as "green expenditures" in the sustainable management of water to guarantee its availability. Regarding IECB's in marine and coastal ecosystems, the Project relates to the Action Plan of the National Strategy for Marine and Oceanic Island Conservation, through the development of demonstration experiences of the ESR plan for improving the state of biodiversity conservation, implemented within a coastal marine management mechanism.

26. Regarding the GEF, the IECB Project is consistent with the Biodiversity Focal Area and its target of maintaining globally significant biodiversity in land and marine landscapes, it seeks to contribute the integration of biodiversity in all the sectors of national priority (mining, fishing and forestry-agriculture-livestock), through evaluating and accounting for the natural capital and inclusive conservation³², by developing tools, demonstration experiences and other inputs that contribute to both national and global capacities.

29 Bulletin N° 9.404-12 / 25.07.2019 general approval of the Proposed Legislation, under first constitutional procedure, which establishes the Service for Biodiversity and Protected Areas and the National System of Protected Areas (SBAP)

30 Bulletin 11256-12. Modifies different legal bodies with the objective of protecting urban wetlands. Law N° 21.202 – Official Newspaper 23/01/2020.

31 Framework for Green Bonds, Republic of Chile, Ministry of Finance, 2018. <https://www.hacienda.cl/oficina-de-la-deuda-publica/preguntas-frecuentes/bonos-verdes.html>

32 GEF-7 Replenishment Programming Directions. Third Meeting for the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund January 23-25, 2018 Brasilia, Brazil.

IV. STRATEGY

27. The Project's objective is to improve national financing for biodiversity through the design, implementation and optimization of market-based economic instruments (IECB) for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services (Retribution for Ecosystem Services, Biodiversity Offsets, Conservation Easements and Certifications), that strengthen public financing and facilitate economic contributions by the private sector to maintaining Chile's natural capital. It proposes to contribute to overcoming identified barriers, making it possible to increase financing of actions for protecting biodiversity in productive landscapes that harbor biodiversity and provide highly valuable ecosystem services. At the same time, it will strengthen capabilities of institutions, of communities and of other key stakeholders, as well as the resiliency of the ecosystems and the landscapes involved.

28. Focus. The Project will transversalize the focus on governance, participation, territory and safeguarding social, gender and indigenous matters. The Project will make it possible to establish conditions for putting IECB's into operation, together with its strategic partners, through a participative, multi-stakeholder, multi-sector governance model, on the national, regional and local levels, through developing studies, and tools such as IECB guidelines, which will be applied, optimized and validated in IECB demonstration experiences. Coordinated institutional participation, including the private sector and other stakeholders, will accompany these experiences in an integral manner, focused on the territory, on the management of micro-basins and in marine management for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. It will make it possible to visualize how to successfully implement IECB's in an integral manner, as well as how the institutional instruments can be focalized and articulated, through the implementation of sustainable management measures founded in Nature-based Solutions (NbS). Through the institutionalization of its outputs, outcomes and lessons learned, it will strengthen institutional capabilities, and sectorial policies, strategies, and plans that promote sustainable actions and the inclusion of biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation, contributing to replicability, upscaling and sustainability.

29. Technical issues. The Project proposes the implementation and optimization of the following economic instruments: i) **Economic Services Retribution (ESR)**, understood to mean "voluntary transactions, between the beneficiaries and providers of ecosystem services, conditioned by the agreed-upon rules for the management of natural resources for the purpose of generating ecosystem services that are of benefit outside the area where the providers are located"; ii) appropriate **Biodiversity Offsets (BO)** or Offsets, defined within the framework of the System for Evaluation of Environmental Impact (SEIA) as Measures for Environmental Offset: In accordance with the EM's Supreme Decree N°40 of 2012, Article 100, the purpose of these is to produce or generate an alternative and equivalent positive effect to an identified adverse effect that it is not possible to mitigate or repair. Such measures will include, among others, substitution of the natural resources or environmental elements affected, with others of similar characteristics, class, nature, quality and function; iii) **Conservation Easement (CE)** established in Law N° 20.930, understood to be the ability to conserve the environmental heritage of a landholding or of certain of its attributes or functions; and iv) development of a **System of Certification** of sustainable practices, for the purpose of certifying, or recognizing as certified, activities, practices or sites, for their contribution to biodiversity conservation and to maintaining or recovering ecosystem services. This certification will be voluntary in nature and can be requested by natural persons or legal entities, individually or collectively. Certification may imply obligations to comply or desist, whose non-compliance could lead to the loss of certification.

30. Project management is based on the achievement of sustainable outcomes, in an efficient and effective manner; it relies on strengthening capabilities of key stakeholders, through the implementation of a

communications strategy centered on knowledge management, reinforcing capabilities, managing risks and preventing conflict. In addition, it includes actions of systematization and distribution of the tools, of the results of the DE's and of the governance model.

31. In order to achieve its purpose, the Project's strategy is structured into the following three inter-related components, considered to be drivers of change:

32. Component 1: The Project proposes creating and strengthening an intersectoral, multiple-stakeholder governance system on the national, regional and local levels, accompanied by a technical and strategic vision for the development, optimization and validation of tools in the form of guidelines for IECB mechanisms that standardize and ensure their implementation. Active participation will facilitate strengthening capabilities of institutions and of key stakeholders and at the same time will contribute to the institutionalization of the outputs and outcomes, making it possible to achieve the Project's objective.

33. As a complementing factor, the IECB DE's will contribute project models founded in nature-based solutions (NbS) with eligible green expenditures and, together with studies to evaluate ecosystems and return on investment, will contribute to the inclusion of biodiversity and ecosystem services in institutional management, in territorial planning and in integral participative governance. These outputs associated with the guidelines for IECB mechanisms, are proposed to be institutionalized through administrative acts; these acts will contribute to strengthening sectorial policies, strategies, and plans, institutional management, implementation and updating of the NDC's, responses to global commitments, and the standardization of actions for IECB application, thus attracting financing for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

34. The Project will standardize the mechanism and the theoretical framework of IECB's through the demonstration experiences. It will define processes and will design a system of digital information, for monitoring and evaluation of IECB's inter-operating with the EM's Biodiversity Information System (SIMBIO) and will articulate it with other institutional information systems. This system will be fed and validated with information generated in the IECB DE's. It proposes establishing a platform that facilitates access and encounters between project offers and demands and initiatives for improving financing for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

35. Component 2. The Project proposes developing demonstration experiences in replicable situations in different ecosystems located in Chilean biodiversity hotspots. Carrying out DE's will make it possible to implement, optimize and validate IECB's and to draft guidelines for each IECB mechanism, contributing to their standardization and institutionalization through administrative acts, so that biodiversity and ecosystem services be maintained and improved. This will make possible an increase in public and private financing to guarantee sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity. These IECB DE's are grounded in a NbS focus and experiences of integrating measures for Adaptation Based on Ecosystems (AbE), whose target is conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, models applied internationally that lend value to ecosystem services. The results of the DE's will make it possible to project the associated benefits on the local and regional levels, and to achieve the national and international objectives in the area of biodiversity, of climate change and of sustainable development.

36. The DE's will contribute through their coordinated efforts to the development and strengthening of the governance model, together with the shared responsibility in territorial management; and will facilitate dialogue and technical assistance from the different sectors. They will generate knowledge and learning, outputs and results that will strengthen the capabilities of groups of interest, fostering the institutionalization of these results and the inclusion of the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the implementation of sectorial instruments, policies, strategies and plans. The Project will examine mechanisms for DE financing, that will form

part of an IECB financing strategy to be drafted with a broad scope, and as with institutional recognition of the results, their implementation will contribute to attracting economic resources for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

37. Component 3. This Component seeks to establish knowledge management as well as awareness on the part of groups of interest, through the implementation of an efficient communications strategy, with a focus on gender and indigenous issues and a plan for strengthening capabilities. With this, it is expected that we can foster the inclusion of the value of conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the planning, financing and targets of institutions, businesses, communities and in the actions of other stakeholders. We will focus on conducting dialogues and decision-making that facilitate the creation of administrative acts for institutionalizing the IECB mechanism guidelines, their replicability and the implementation of the financing strategy in order to strengthen financing increases, management and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Identified Assumptions.

38. National, regional and local multi-sectorial participation is a fundamental assumption for achieving a representative and robust governance model, on the national, regional and local levels, that ensures IECB application, optimization and validation; as well as monitoring and evaluation of the efficiency of IECB application in the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services and in increasing both public and private investment. Identifying the feasibility of IECB application and validation in the different environments and sectors, as well as the benefits and impacts they generate, assumes the active participation of institutions and strategic partners in order to have their accompaniment, technical assistance and economic support available when appropriate.

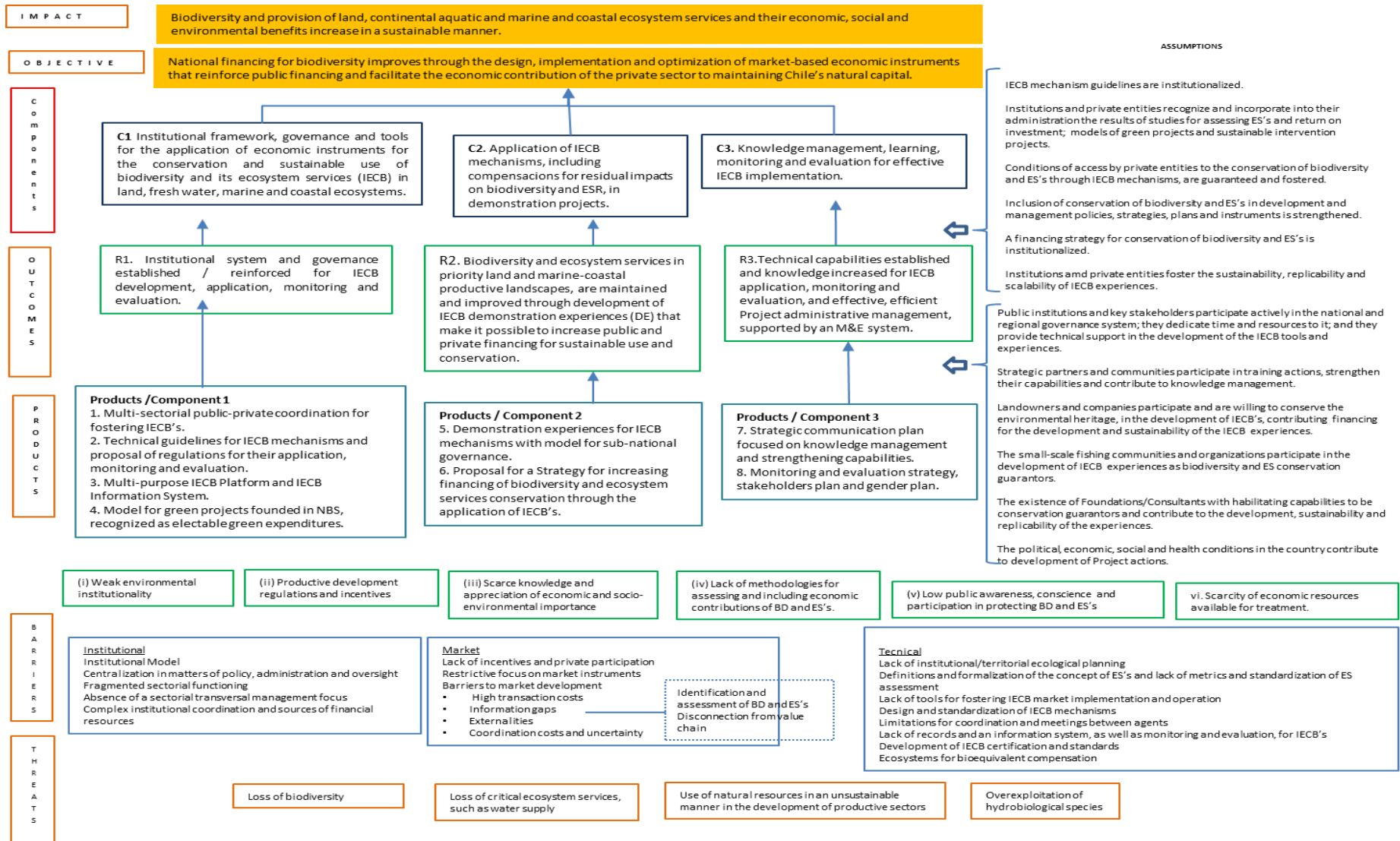
39. Developing IECB mechanism guidelines and achieving results from their application, optimization and validation assumes the participation of institutions, of the private sector and of the key NGO's. This will facilitate the identification of sectorial particularities, receiving contributions, and achieving appropriation and recognition. Development of the Biodiversity Offsets guidelines assumes the participation of private entities as well as investment project developers and of the institutions that are part of the Evaluation of Environmental Impact System; and the institutionalization of mechanism guidelines and their future application assumes the generation of administrative measures and other actions on the part of the institutions with competency in this realm.

40. Developing demonstration experiences assumes fundamentally the participation of the communities, of the fishermen's unions and of the conservation guarantors in order to facilitate the process and ensure the achievement of outputs and outcomes. For developing CE DE's, it is fundamental to have a private provider of ecosystem services, a guarantor willing to practice conservation, an established legal agreement and the assumption of existing financing for its implementation. Furthermore, development and implementation of the financing strategy that will strengthen IECB implementation assumes the participation of multiple stakeholders for recognition, adoption and implementation of some measures and the institutionalization of others. The results of knowledge management and of strengthening capabilities assumes the commitment and active participation of strategic partners in the training actions. Institutionalization of the outputs and outcomes assumes the issuing of administrative acts and the implementation of measures.

41. Aligning the Project with the GEF's Biodiversity Focal Area. The Project is compatible with the GEF's Biodiversity Focal Area and its target of maintaining globally significant biodiversity in land and marine landscapes, contributing to the first area objective: Integrate biodiversity into all sectors, as well as in land, continental aquatic and marine and coastal landscapes; and most significantly with the following programme directives: i) Line 1-1, through integration of biodiversity in priority sectors. In this case the Project proposes having institutionalized an intersectoral national and regional IECB governance system, accompanied by the development of IECB tools institutionalized through administrative acts and a financing strategy that strengthens the implementation of

sectorial Policies, Strategies and Plans for conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, contributing to the response to Chile's international commitments. ii) Line 1-3, through evaluation and accounting of natural capital; for this line, demonstration experiences will be carried out for IECB application, optimization and validation, creating intervention models, accompanied by an information system, for different ecosystems and ecosystem services; we will contribute baselines, ecosystem evaluation studies, return on investment studies, project models with eligible green expenditures, to be considered by investment project developers, and in this manner attract financing for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The DE's and the outputs they generate will contribute to institutional dialogue, fostering the inclusion of the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services in public administration and the development of private projects. iii) In Lines 1-5 through inclusive conservation, the Project will focus on governance, participation, gender and indigenous issues, and sustainable development founded in NbS; will apply a multi-stakeholder, multi-sector and multi-level focus (national, regional and local); the direct beneficiaries are communities of small-scale producers organized in rural potable water committees and fishermen's organizations, institutional employees and other stakeholders, and the Project proposes strengthening capabilities with all of them.

Theory of change



V. OUTCOMES AND ASSOCIATIONS

Expected Outcomes:

42. Component 1: Institutional framework, governance and tools for the application of economic instruments for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its ecosystem services (IECB) in land, fresh water, marine and coastal ecosystems.

43. *Outcome 1.1. Institutional and governance system and technical capability established / strengthened for IECB development, application, monitoring and evaluation.*

44. ***Output 1. Multi-sectorial coordination mechanisms with the participation of public and private stakeholders, designed and implemented to support IECB application on the national and regional scale.***

45. Faced with the task of increasing financing through the application and optimization of economic instruments for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, it is fundamental that Project actions be carried out with official entities at the highest level, so that the process, outcomes and sustainability be validated. This Project proposes establishing a public-private coordination mechanism to foster IECB application and optimization. We will focus on governance and on multi-stakeholder, multi-sector and multi-level (national, regional and local) participation, materialized in the establishment and operation of a *National Technical Committee (NTC)* that includes the participation of the pertinent public institutions, and a *Broad NTC (BNTC)* where relevant stakeholders will be invited to participate in order to address specific matters. On the regional and local levels, this figure is replicated in the *Regional Technical Committees (RTC)* and in the *Broad RTC (BRTC)* with the same establishment and operating scheme (Section VII on Institutional Arrangements and Governance).

46. The NTC and RTC's and their Broad versions will provide technical accompaniment for the development, implementation, optimization and validation of the IECB's and of the tools designed in demonstration experiences. This will be achieved through committee meetings held every trimester or as required in accordance with the Project's arising needs. During the process, the institutions that are members of the committees and other partners will be beneficiaries of the actions for strengthening capabilities regarding the mechanisms and tools of each IECB in the form of written guidelines; as well as regarding the governance model and the process and results of the demonstration experiences.

47. The institutional and governance system established and strengthened will contribute to the design of regulating procedures and tools for IECB development, application, monitoring and evaluation. It will facilitate the participation and strengthening of the capabilities of the institution, of professionals and of institutional management. It will contribute to the institutionalization of governance, of the tools, of the IECB monitoring and evaluation system; reinforcing the inclusion of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the routine activities of public institutions, improving the conditions of access and action by private entities in this area. Furthermore, it will facilitate the participation and strengthen regional / local capabilities of the institutions themselves, of the communities, of the businesses, of private property owners, of the NGO's, of the academic world and of other stakeholders of interest. The governance system will foster intersectoral dialogue and decision-making, contributing to the increase in public and private financing for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, for sustainability, replicability and upscaling of IECB application.

48. Parallel with the NTC work, participation of and coordination with the National Biodiversity Executive Committee (CONB in Chile)³³ will be reinforced in order to strengthen their capabilities regarding IECB's, in the same way as described above. For the institutionalization of IECB governance, the Project proposes that the CONB be institutionalized through an administrative³⁴ measure or act issued by the EM. This measure will be strengthened by the fact that the NTC participating institutions already have contact with the members of the CONB. In the same manner, we anticipate that on the sub-national level, the RTC's will develop coordinated efforts with the Regional Biodiversity Executive Committees (CORB). The CONB is the entity charged with the task of lending sustainability to IECB implementation, monitoring and evaluation following Project finalization.

49. **Output 2. Technical IECB guidelines and proposals for regulations for their application, monitoring and evaluation in land, fresh water and marine-coastal environments.**

50. The Project will develop technical guidelines for the following economic instruments: **Biodiversity Offsets, Ecosystem Services Retribution (ESR)** (payments for environmental services), **Conservation Easements (CE)** and **Certification**. These guidelines will serve as tools for fostering application, optimization and M&E of these economic instruments; they will constitute technical inputs to the plan for strengthening capabilities, contributing to **reinforcing** capacities on the national level, of institutional management and of public employees, private entities, of the conservation guarantors and of other key stakeholders; at the same time, they will facilitate access by and participation of private entities and project developers through standardization, certification and the accreditation of the processes and sustainable actions.

51. In general, all the guidelines will be developed with the participation of the NTC and the RTC's as well as other strategic partners; in the specific case of Biodiversity Offsets, those institutions with thematic pertinence will be asked to accompany the drafting and validation of the guidelines. Once these are drafted, they will be applied in the land and marine **demonstration** experiences as appropriate for their practical optimization and validation. The institutionalization and subsequent application of these guidelines will contribute to increasing public and private financing as well as conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

52. The guidelines for ESR, CE³⁵ and Certifications will include *a priori* the following elements: enabling conditions; establishment of the baseline for biodiversity and ecosystem services with biometrics, together with a study of ecosystem services with economic and social scope; identification of the ecosystem benefits and return on investment; sustainable intervention measures; the standard with principles, criteria and measures; the monitoring and evaluation information system; and the financing mechanism, as well as any other element that arises during development of the experiences. However, during participative development and subsequent practical validation, the contents of the guidelines may be validated or adjusted.

33 Entity created and approved by the CONAMA Steering Committee in Agreement 272/2005 under EM leadership, in virtue of its legal faculties; it is a body for fostering and facilitating the achievement of the objectives and targets of the NSB 2017-2030 (National Strategy for Biodiversity) and associated instruments.

34 Article 3º of Law 19880 "Establishes bases for administrative procedures that regulate the acts of State administrative bodies" (Ministry of the Secretariat of the Presidency). The formal decisions issued by State Administrative bodies are known as Administrative Acts, which contain declarations of intention, made in the exercise of public authority. These administrative acts may take the form of supreme decrees and resolutions, opinions, judgements, or other declarations carried out by Administration entities in the exercise of their powers.

35 As a basic scenario for CE: Standard for appropriate implementation of the CE mechanism, pending validation and institutionalization. Designed by *Así Conserva Chile* and the *Tierra Austral* Foundation within the framework of the Project. "Establishment of Harmonized Standards for Private Conservation Initiatives, Use of the Conservation Easement Land Trusts organizations", financed by CORFO and supported by the Environment Ministry.

53. The ESR Guidelines will include ESR contract model(s), and the Guidelines for certifying biodiversity and ecosystem services will include a Draft Regulation for the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Certification System, that includes the Accreditation procedure and a Register for conservation/recovery initiatives.

54. The institutionalization of all the IECB guidelines will ensure their application y sustainability. This measure will be established through an administrative act or regulation issued by the EM in accordance with the General Environment Law (LGMA), Law 19300. In addition, all the IECB Guidelines will set the foundations for the SBPA implementation phase, once it is ratified. Furthermore, implementation of the IECB Guidelines will contribute to implementation of the National Strategy for Biodiversity (NSB) and its financing; as well as to reinforcing implementation of sectorial Policies, Strategies and Plans, as detailed below.

55. *In the case of the Biodiversity Offsets IECB*, appropriate Biodiversity Offset guidelines will be drafted, applied and validated for land ecosystems, and another set of guidelines for marine-coastal ecosystems. These guidelines will be complemented by the *development*, implementation and validation of the following: Technical Guidelines for monitoring and oversight for compliance with the biodiversity offset measures; a draft of Regulations for a Biodiversity Offsets repository, including a procedure for Accreditation and a Register of conservation/recovery initiatives to be considered as biodiversity offset measures; and improvements to the electronic recording system for offset measures in biodiversity established for investment project developers within the framework of the Environmental Impact Evaluation System (SEIA) ³⁶ for monitoring of the Environmental Qualification Resolutions (EQR).

56. The offset guidelines will be developed together with the Biodiversity Offsets Round Table, the NTC and the RTC's; specifically, with the Environmental Evaluation Service (SEA) regarding land Biodiversity Offsets and marine and coastal ecosystems; with the Environment Superintendency (ES), regarding Guidelines for Biodiversity Offsets oversight and electronic recording of offset measures. Once developed, these will be applied in the demonstration experiences corresponding to each ecosystem, for their optimization and validation, in order to ensure pilot sites for appropriate Biodiversity Offsets. Both the SEA and the ES are mandated to institutionalize the above-mentioned guidelines for the purpose of ensuring the application and sustainability of the appropriate Biodiversity Offsets; and at the same time standardizing the measures that the Project must take once they are accepted by the SEIA and require off-setting with bio-equivalent sites.

57. Regarding the Biodiversity Offsets repository regulations, these will be developed and included for institutionalization by the EM. These regulations will reinforce the existence of the bank of appropriate offset sites and make it possible to accredit the participation of private tenders and offset demands; it will have an information system, that includes an accreditation procedure and a record of conservation/recovery initiatives to be included as biodiversity offset measures, articulated with the IECB information system.

58. The Biodiversity Offsets guidelines will be diagrammed, published and distributed through the websites of the SEA, the EM and others that will have been prepared by the Project. As an additional measure, in accordance with reinforcing the IECB information system, the Project will strengthen the ES's platform with information from the EQR's and will set up links with the EM's Biodiversity Offsets repository platform and with the EM's National System of Biodiversity Information (SIMBIO).

³⁶ Environmental Impact Evaluation System (SEIA). This instrument makes it possible to introduce the environmental dimension in the design and execution of projects and activities that are carried out in Chile; through this system, both public and private sector initiatives are evaluated and certified, to ensure that they meet all applicable environmental requirements.

59. ***Output 3. Multi-purpos interactive digital IECB Platform for project typologies for conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and an Information System for IECB implementation, monitoring and evaluation.***

60. The multi-purpose IECB platform is intended to be an information system for IECB application, monitoring and evaluation, articulated with SIMBIO and other institutional information systems, constantly updated and improved. In order to achieve this, a mechanism for each economic instrument will be made operational in terms of its process; then, it will be translated into the computer format and will be included in the multi-purpose internet platform design, lodged at the EM and operating linked with the SIMBIO. It will be developed in coordination with the EM's Natural Resources and Biodiversity Department and with the Environment Under-Secretary's Technology Department.

61. This digital information system will be interactive, and will indicate to its users how to develop and implement each IECB in different project typologies for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. At the same time, it will make it possible to inform, monitor and evaluate IECB implementation. It will be included in the activities for strengthening capabilities. The platform will be validated with the data generated by the monitoring and evaluation information system for each demonstration experience. The platform will be linked with other institutional data bases, such as the National Information System for Environmental Oversight (SNIFA) administered by the ES.

62. The IECB digital information system is intended to be a meeting site where tenders and demands for ESR, Biodiversity Offsets, CE and Certification projects can come together. Its scope will help foster management for improving biodiversity financing. It will make it possible to find the updated locations where the experiences with economic instruments are being carried out, and will provide the data described in the IECB guidelines as well as the information on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

63. ***Output 4. Project Models founded in Nature-based Solutions recognized as "eligible green expenditures".***

64. The application and optimization through demonstration experiences (DE's) of the ESR IECB in the case of land and marine ecosystems, and CE in the case of land ecosystems, contributes project models for applying sustainable management actions (intervention models) as well as the study of biodiversity and ecosystem services, both for the forestry-agriculture-livestock sector and for the marine and coastal sector. These projects are the result of the DE's that will be carried out together with the NTC and the RTC's (including the communities and local governments), where institutions such as the MINAGRI, MOP /DOH and on the national level the Finance Ministry and the SISS will participate as strategic partners; as well as in the marine experiences with the corresponding sectorial institutions.

65. The designs of these project models are founded in Nature-based Solutions (NbS)³⁷⁻³⁸, and include sustainable management activities for protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services. This project model will strengthen the inclusion of biodiversity and ecosystem services in institutional management through the IECB's.

37 IUCN Resolution (WCC-2016-Res-069-EN) definition of nature-based solutions (NbS) as "Actions for the protection, management and sustainable recovery of natural or modified ecosystems that address the social challenges in an effective and adaptive manner, providing at the same time benefits for human well-being and for biodiversity". https://www.iucn.org/sites/dev/files/content/documents/nature-based_solutions_to_address_global_societal_challenges.pdf

38 Global Standard for the Design and Verification of Nature-based Solutions IUCN, March 2020 (In the process of being approved).

For this purpose we propose standardizing ecosystem services evaluation methodologies and the developing studies for ecosystem services characterization and modeling in land and fresh water environments.

66. This project model makes it possible to identify eligible green expenditures³⁹ and contributes project typologies to the eligible green sectors of “Natural Resources, Land Use and Marine Area Use” and of “Water Management”, defined in Chile’s Green Bonds Framework⁴⁰ headed by the Finance Ministry, part of the National Financing Strategy for Climate Change. They contribute directly to implementation of the Infrastructure Services Plan for Adaptation to and Mitigation of Climate Change 2017-2022, of the Ministry of Public Works and the Environment Ministry (2017); they contribute to the Sanitary Sector’s Strategic Plan Agenda to 2030 of the Superintendency for Sanitary Services (SISS) and their respective Action Plan. Furthermore, they contribute to the implementation of the National Rural Development Policy headed by the ODEPA / MINAGRI⁴¹; to the ENCCRV measures; to the Native Forest Law 20.283 and to the Landscape-Scale Recovery Plan, initiatives headed by CONAF and the latter together with the EM.

67. The generation of this green project model with eligible green expenditures makes an opportunity available for Chile’s forestry-agriculture-livestock sector to have access to the Green Bonds initiative, perhaps constituting an offer of bankable projects that attract financing for conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. In the case of the ecosystem services of water and water resource management, they also contribute project models to be adopted by the MOP /DOH and also by the SISS, through the demonstration of cost-efficient actions, of ecosystem services studies, and studies on return on investment and the development of green infrastructure.

68. Furthermore, these green projects model contributes to institutional actions regarding climate change, and with this purpose in mind, it will be developed in collaboration with the EM’s Bureau of Climate Change. Within this framework, the Project will carry out coordination actions so that the project model and the eligible green expenditures be recognized by the Finance Ministry, the Ministry of Public Works, and by CONAF and ODEPA in the forestry-agriculture-livestock sector. The projects developed in the demonstration experiences will form part of the IECB information system, in the digital platform described above.

69. In the case of the ESR IECB demonstration experiences in marine and coastal environments, the development of project models will be replicated. These project models will be developed together with the sectorial institutions (SUBPESCA, SERNAPESCA, IFOP, INDESPA) in order for them to be institutionalized,

39 Green Bonds Framework 2018, definition of Eligible Green Expenditures: these are expenditures included in Chile’s Central Government Budget, and that fulfill the requirements of one of the Green Sectors defined in section 3.1.2 (Green Sectors). These are focused on promoting Chile’s transition to an economy with low carbon emissions, that is climate resilient and environmentally sustainable. Eligible green expenditures can include the following: Taxes (fiscal subsidies and exemptions); operational costs (financing for State agencies, local authorities and companies that contribute to the deployment of Chile’s environmental and climate strategy); investment in real property assets (land, energy efficiency, infrastructure, etc.) and maintenance costs for public infrastructure; intangible assets (research and innovation, human capital and organization). Transfers of capital to public or private entities.

40 Finance Ministry, Green Bonds Framework 2018, National Financing Strategy for Climate Change/ National Climate Change Action Plan 2017-2022 (i) Prioritized Sector: Natural resources, Soil and Protected Marine Areas (PMA’s), Eligible Green Expenditures: To promote care in land use, preservation of biodiversity and PMA’s. (ii) Water Management Sector, Eligible Green Expenditure: To promote sustainable management of water to ensure water supply (water distribution, residual water management, Water Resource Conservation, river flooding defense systems).

41 The IECB Project outputs and outcomes are coherent with and generate contributions to implementation of the National Rural Development Policy (NRDP) (MINAGRI) with IECB demonstration experiences in their basic lines: 1. Social Well-Being; 2. Economic Opportunities, improving local performance and dynamics; specifically, in point 3. Environmental Sustainability, valuing natural spaces and managing threats to them; 4. Culture and Identity, safeguarding and enhancing both the material and intangible cultural heritage. Furthermore, through its social and environmental safeguards, the Project is coherent with the Principles of the NRDP.

strengthening institutional and community management of the AMERB and the ECMPO. At the same time, they will seek recognition as project models in the Finance Ministry's Green Bonds initiative in the Sector of Protected Marine Areas. These project models will contribute to the IECB information system set in the digital platform, facilitating access by private entities to development projects and contributing to financing for the protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

70. In the IECB demonstration experiences in land or fresh water environments, the Project will develop studies for characterizing and modeling ecosystem services, and return on investment studies for nature-based solutions (NbS) in order to demonstrate the cost-efficiency of IECB's, protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services; they will provide support for the project models and will strengthen their inclusion in sectorial public policies and through inter-institutional coordination and management and will seek to reinforce the inclusion of the results of the studies and project models in the implementation of sectorial policies and instruments for productive development.

71. These studies will be carried out in the ESR demonstration experiences in land ecosystems in coordination with the MOP/DOH and the SISS, with ODEPA, INFOR, and CONAF; as well as with TNC, *Aguas Andinas* and ANDESS. The results of the studies will be presented for recognition by the SISS and by the DOH, who through administrative acts will validate NBS actions in infrastructure investments for rural and urban potable water supply. Their recognition will also be sought for potential updating of the method for calculating tariffs for rural and urban potable water services and updating designs for investment projects in rural potable water.

72. Complementarily, the project will contribute to implementation of the Infrastructure Services Plan for Adaptation to and Mitigation of Climate Change. In the case of ODEPA/ Ministry of Agriculture, these studies will contribute to strategies for implementation of the National Rural Development Policy; and in the case of INFOR and CONAF, directly to generating information for the inclusion of NbS's and reinforcing the inclusion of biodiversity and ecosystem services in forestry management, in the management of basins, in Forestry Policy 2017 – 2035⁴², in the ENCCRV⁴³ and in the National Plan for Landscape-Scale Recovery. Furthermore, the results of the studies, together with the demonstration experiences and the green IECB project models founded in NbS, are all intended to be included in fulfilling and updating the National Determined Contribution (NDC) (2021 – 2025).

73. On the territorial level, the project models will contribute to IECB implementation within the framework of the development and execution of the Township and Regional Development Plans; through these actions, we will reinforce the participation of the municipalities, of the regional governments, of sectorial institutions and of private entities as part of the efforts for strengthening capabilities.

74. Component 2. Application of IECB mechanisms including Biodiversity Offsets for residual impacts on biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Retribution in demonstration projects.

42 Forestry Policy Framework 2015 -2035, 4th guideline. Protection and recovery of the forestry heritage: Conserve and increase the State forestry heritage, develop environmental goods and services and restore and protect biodiversity that provides forestry resources and ecosystems; Guideline 2 Objective 2.2. Enhance the sustainable productive function of the native forest, focusing on the production of high value wood-based goods, including forestry management and the limits imposed by the functions of the forest regarding the protection of nature, biodiversity conservation and the needs of the local communities.

43 Contribution with IECB demonstration experiences to the ENCCRN 2017-2025, in the social and environmental aspects and threats; to co-benefits; to the benefit distribution system; to the line of Payment for Environmental Services and institutional arrangements.

75. *Outcome 2.1 Biodiversity and ecosystem services in priority productive land and marine-coastal landscapes, are maintained and improved through development of IECB demonstration experiences (DE's) that make possible an increase in public and private financing for sustainable use and conservation.*

76. ***Output 5. Demonstration experiences (DE) for IECB mechanisms accompanied by a sub-national governance model.***

77. The Project will develop IECB demonstration experiences (Biodiversity Offsets, ESR, CE and Certifications), based in land, continental aquatic and marine-coastal ecosystems. These DE's will include development of *an Intervention Model for the implementation of IECB mechanisms* defined as a set of conservation actions or measures executed for safeguarding biodiversity and ecosystem services; and of *an Information System for the implementation of IECB mechanisms*. The DE's will be developed in a scheme of multi-stakeholder, multi-sector participative IECB governance on the regional and local level, to be replicated in other zones in Chile.

78. These experiences will provide technical inputs for the application and validation of the instrument guidelines facilitating the implementation of the IECB mechanisms, for generating project models, studies etc. The DE's will generate knowledge and learning as a basis for strengthening capabilities of institutions, of beneficiary communities and of their territorial peers, of private entities, of companies, of NGO's and of other interested stakeholders.

79. The IECB DE's to be developed by the Project in both land and marine-coastal ecosystems, are based on the development of the ESR mechanism, and thereafter will be strengthened through implementation of the other economic instruments, in a way that generates complementarity between the IECB's; the exception is the CE which because of its legal framework is applicable only in land environments.

80. The land ESR DE's will be implemented in two sites in the Los Ríos Region, in the townships of Mashue and Liquiñe (Annex 1, Map of sites) in association with the respective Rural Potable Water Committees (CAPR)⁴⁴ who will have the role of conservation guarantors for the water ecosystem service (Annex 11). Both CAPR's have the enabling conditions that were deemed required for selection of DE sites and have indigenous beneficiaries among their members. Mashue will contribute prior small-scale experience in ESR implementation. These enabling conditions will work in support of developing the ESR DE and the replicability of knowledge gained. The ESR model currently operating in Mashue consists of payment of an additional tariff included in the water billing. The Project proposes to replicate and upscale the model through regulation measures and institutional support from the MOP through the DOH, in the implementation of sustainable actions for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. At the same time, the Project will identify other forms of financing to lend sustainability to the mechanism, as part of the financing strategy that will be dealt with later in the text.

81. The land ESR DE's will operate in part in the modality of UNDP Small Grants, consisting of economic incentives for promoting private initiatives for sustainable management (conservation, recovery of ecosystems and deteriorated soils and sustainable supply from ecosystem services). During the PPG phase, an evaluation of potential beneficiary organizations was carried out to determine compliance with enabling conditions, to serve for example as Conservation Guarantors; in the case of the Land ESR DE's, the Project determined that these would be the CAPR's of Mashue and Liquiñe. The total cost of the land experiences is \$USD 198,000 distributed between the 1st and 4th year of the Project; this is related to Output 2 and will contribute its results to the remaining outputs (governance; application of other IECB guidelines; development of the information system,

⁴⁴ The mission of the Rural Potable Water Program (APR), Water Works Department, Ministry of Public Works, is to provide potable water to rural localities, contributing to Chile's economic development and social integration.

green project models, the financing strategy and strengthening capabilities). The mechanism is based on the results of the evaluation of the state of use of the sub-sub-basin forests in the Los Ríos Region; the proposal of measures for sustainable management, and the development of green project models founded in NbS. These projects will be implemented depending on the criteria of eligibility, contributing to the sustainability of ecosystem services and will be financed through small grants; the fulfillment of targets will be complemented by the results of the other consultancies and will strengthen the achievement of output 2. The PMU will be responsible for the eligibility of the projects, in coordination with the CAPR's; monitoring of implementation will be the responsibility of the CAPR with the support of the Macro-Regional Technical Coordinator and the institutions from the forestry-agriculture-livestock sector, as explained below.

82. The land ESR DE's will be managed through application of a governance model and the participation of different stakeholders and the public and private sectors⁴⁵. The strategic partners which are charged with developing the ESR DE's in a collaborative effort are the following: the PMU represented by the Macro-Regional Technical Coordinator, the CAPR's, the EM Seremi in institutional articulation, the La Unión Municipality, the Panguipulli Municipality, and the regional representatives of the Agriculture Ministry's institutions (INDAP, CONAF, INFOR and the SAG); the CONADI will accompany these efforts to safeguard compliance with indigenous issues including the participation of these communities in the territory; the MOP, through the DOH, will be included because the water ecosystem service is the issue. In the case of Liquiñe, because it is also associated with the ecosystem service of scenic beauty, the Under-Secretariat for Tourism will be incorporated.

83. The RTC and the Broad RTC¹⁴ will accompany development of the experience, of the outputs and outcomes, with a regional and local strategic vision; they will seek appropriation of the results, institutional permeation, informing of the regional experiences at the national level, fostering institutionalization, sustainability and replication of these experiences. The private sector is incorporated through the RTC, via the strategy for financing, the development of the CE and of a Clean Production Agreement (CPA) in cases where this is feasible.

84. The CAPR of Mashue, in addition to its own functions under its mandate, has a micro-basin recovery strategy for safeguarding the water ecosystem service, through an ESR scheme that operates through the payment of potable water bills, with a long-term strategy because of limited financing. This strategy also includes an environmental education program for young people considered to be the beginning and the future of change. At present the CAPR of Mashue is carrying out an ESR effort supported by CONAF and the UNDP⁴⁶. In addition to fostering ESR DE's, the Project seeks to enhance the results of Mashue's experience. In this context, in addition to the ESR DE, the Project proposes to strengthen the youth environmental education program, in association with the La Unión Municipality and the Program for Public School Education, and with the EM's Department for Environmental Education, within the framework of the Municipal System of Environmental Certification program.

85. The ESR DE's in marine and coastal ecosystems are based on prior experience developed by the Chilean Catholic University; experience that demonstrates a biodiversity recovery model in the AMERB's of Maitencillo and of Ventanas, Valparaíso Region, in the Puchuncaví Township (Annex 1). In marine environments, IECB application includes controlled extraction of marine resources that ensures biodiversity conservation and the provision of ecosystem services. These DE's are the models that will be optimized and replicated.

86. For DE development in marine and coastal ecosystems, the governance model described above will be applied, including the PMU represented by the National Project Coordinator, the EM Seremi through institutional

45 Section VII. Governance and management arrangements.

46 Proposal for a Minor Subsidy Agreement. Project Title: Consolidation of the ecosystem service retribution model for water supply in the locality of Mashue.

articulation, the Puchuncaví Municipality and the fisheries sector government institutions that are members of the NTC (SERNAPESCA, DIRECTEMAR, among others) and in accordance with the institutional structure and regional representation through the RTC of Valparaíso and the Broad RTC. This is in consideration of the fact that some of the institutions' national directorships in the fisheries sector are located in the Regional Capital of Valparaíso. The conservation guarantor for the implementation of these DE's in AMERB will be the *Capital Azul* Foundation, with their vast experience working with the AMERB ESR model.

87. The ESR DE's in marine and coastal environments, as with land ecosystems, will operate under the UNDP's Minor Subsidies mode, consisting of economic incentives for promoting private initiatives for sustainable management. During the PPG phase, an evaluation of compliance with enabling conditions for developing DE's was carried out; in this case the Conservation Guarantors are Foundations that work with Small-Scale Fishermen's Organizations in the AMERB and ECMPO modalities; and this, taking into account the technical requirements for the implementation of sustainable management measures. The total cost of the marine experiences under the Subsidies Mode is \$USD 416,628; these funds will be distributed between the 2nd and 4th year of the Project, have to do with Output 2 and will contribute their results to the other outputs (governance; application of other IECB guidelines; development of the information system, of green project models, of the financing strategy and strengthening capabilities). The mechanism is based on establishing "No Take Zones" within the AMERB and ECMPO areas as a sustainable management measure; it is associated with a biodiversity surveillance and monitoring system to contribute to the sustainability of ecosystem services. The UNDP's Minor Subsidies program will finance the NbS green projects model as a complement to the results of the other consultancies, and will reinforce the achievement of Output 2. The Conservation Guarantor will be responsible for the operation, monitoring and progress reporting and achievement of the results, in close coordination with and under the supervision of the PMU in the case of the DE's in the Valparaíso Region, and the Macro-Regional Coordinator in the case of the Los Lagos Region DE's.

88. The ESR DE's in Maitencillo and Ventanas are the models to be optimized, their experience will be reinforced and replicated in the ECMPO in Caulín and in the AMERB of Chepu, located in the Region of Los Lagos, Ancud Township, Chiloé. The conservation guarantor for the implementation of the ESR DE will be the *Costa Humbolt* Foundation. Because of the geographic location of the ESR DE's in Maitencillo and Ventanas, governance accompaniment will be by the PMU, the EM Seremi through institutional articulation, the Ancud Municipality and the RTC and Broad RTC. In the case of the ECMPO, since it constitutes a mechanism of marine and coastal management for Indigenous Peoples, the participation of CONADI is considered fundamental as well as the head of indigenous matters at SERNAPESCA, in order to safeguard indigenous issues.

89. The DE of the economic instrument for Biodiversity Offsets for residual impact on biodiversity is centered in the SEIA and will be developed together with the SEA. This DE proposes to systematize the experience of implementing methodological guidelines previously drafted and validated for land and continental aquatic ecosystems. In the case of the DE for Biodiversity Offsets in marine and coastal ecosystems, we propose the development and implementation of a methodological proposal in a pilot experience in a location to be determined during Project execution, and to be developed with the support of private enterprise. The results and the validation of this experience will be systematized in Biodiversity Offsets guidelines for marine and coastal ecosystems. Once the land and marine Biodiversity Offsets guidelines are completed, they will be diagrammed and distributed for strengthening capabilities, with the support of the SEA. Subsequently, these Biodiversity Offsets guidelines will be applied in the ESR DE's, in order to optimize them and incorporate these sites into the Biodiversity Offsets repository system and to function as another mechanism for financing biodiversity and ecosystems services conservation. The strategic partner for development of the Biodiversity Offsets DE, for their experience in developing offset standards and measures, is the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), supported by the EM in advancing toward the internalization and adoption of the concepts in the realm of appropriate Biodiversity Offsets, such as the objective of net zero loss promoted by the Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme (BBOP) (<https://www.forest-trends.org/bbop/>).

90. Development of the DE for Conservation Easement (CE) is through a legal agreement between private entities for the protection of ecosystem services, which in the case of this Project is water, or any other ecosystem service that is deemed appropriate. It will be feasible to implement the CE DE's to the degree that there are landowners willing to participate in this type of legal agreement between private parties. The development of the CE DE's will contribute to strengthening institutional and community capabilities, will foster the integration of private entities and of institutions into the efforts for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation. Depending on the feasibility of its development, the Project proposes carrying out this experience in two coastal wetlands, in one high Andean wetland and in the land ESR DE's in Mashue and Liquiñe. The coastal wetlands experiences will be developed in synergy with the GEF Coastal Wetlands Project, in the urban wetlands of Rocuant Andalien in the Biobío Region, and in the Araucanía Region, in coastal rural wetlands of Queule, with the participation of Indigenous Peoples and the support of the CONADI to safeguard indigenous issues. The experience is founded in the system of territorial governance as well as in the ecosystem studies contributed by the GEF on Coastal Wetlands.

91. The third CE DE, depending on feasibility, will be in high Andean wetlands in synergy with The Nature Conservancy (TNC), organization which has identified landholdings relevant for water supply in the Maipo River Basin, Metropolitan Region, that has experience in gathering hydro-biological data at these sites; and thanks to the existence of the Metropolitan Region's Water Fund initiative, an instance of participation for multiple public and private stakeholders. In this case, we will foster the development of synergies with *Aguas Andinas*, the SISS and the Water Fund as a governance model. The results of these efforts will contribute to recognition through the development of ecosystem services studies and validation of an intervention model in the territory that includes biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation actions, whose contribution to improving water provision can be demonstrated. By Project inception, TNC should have the results of the studies on modeling of ecosystem services associated with water supply and return on investment of a series of conservation actions for maximizing water provision. The results of these studies will make it possible to begin the inter-institutional work with the SISS for recognition of the NbS's for water security as well as characterization of the ecosystem services as potential targets of conservation efforts within the framework of an eventual CE agreement with private landowner(s).

92. Furthermore, in order to strengthen the ESR DE's and the water ecosystem service, we propose studying the feasibility of developing a CE within the ESR DE of Mashue, whose signatories will be the CAPR and private owners of the lands where the water sources are located, for each APR system in the micro-basin. The strategic partner for developing the CE DE will be the *Tierra Austral* Foundation and FORECOS for their experience in CE implementation; the CAPR's and the GEF Coastal Wetlands Project will also participate, along with TNC, and the private landowners; in addition, *Aguas Andinas*, the SISS and the MOP / DOH will be included for output institutionalization. As for strengthening capabilities, the NTC and the RTC's will participate.

93. In the case of the Certification IECB, the Project proposes developing and implementing a system for certification of biodiversity and ecosystem services, focusing on certifying or recognizing practices or sites for their contribution to biodiversity and maintenance or recovery of ecosystem services. The certification system will be developed and is expected to be applied in the same sites of the land and marine ESR demonstration experiences. The strategic partner for this experience will be the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) to learn from their experience developing the recently launched certification of ecosystem services.

94. For the development of the DE's for each economic instrument described above, we will design, describe and optimize the intervention model for the IECB mechanisms to be utilized. The intervention model will include the measures and actions necessary for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, evaluation of the ecosystem services for provision and quality of water, and carbon sinking. In order to carry out this process, the most appropriate methodology will be defined for both biometrical and socio-economic evaluation, which will be applied in the Project's pilot sites, with a process to standardize the defined methodology. These efforts will be carried out with the support of various institutions, working areas and

Projects. For example, the Project will receive technical support from the EM's Environmental Economy Department; from the Social Development Ministry, through their experience in establishing methodologies for creating and evaluating public investment projects; from TNC, through contributing their experience and information from their return on economic investment study, as well as from the results of the ecosystem services assessment study carried out by the GEF Wetlands Project and the GEF Biological Mountain Corridors Project, in addition to others that may be identified.

95. In the case of concrete conservation measures, the Project will synergize with CONAF's results in Mashue and Liquiñe, will evaluate the feasibility of implementing Management Plans with Sustainable Forestry Planning Criteria (SFP)⁴⁷, lending continuity to the efforts promoted for the sustainable management of native forests by the GEF Project for Biological Mountain Corridors, and will plan the development of this work with INFOR, an institution that will also contribute to the design of intervention mechanisms based on their experience in the development of Water Fund programs as a model for governance, and evaluation of ecosystem services and carbon sinking.

96. The intervention model, designed for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of IECB mechanisms, has an information system for the application of IECB mechanisms and feeds into the IECB information system through the IECB web platform described in component 1. The intervention model will be developed as part of the methodological guidelines, supported by CONAF and INFOR under the responsibility of the Regional Technical Coordinator and the Project's IECB Advisor in close coordination with the EM's Natural Resources and Biodiversity Department. This instance will, with support from specialized consultancies in the realm of computer science, be responsible for guiding and development of the information Platform and its IECB information system.

97. The model for governance and institutional participation, focused in the RTC's through development of the demonstration experiences, will make it possible to determine the IECB Governance Scheme on the local level, enhanced and validated for its application in other areas of the country. IECB governance is associated with implementation of the guidelines for each of the IECB mechanisms and how this action contributes to appropriation by the above-mentioned MINAGRI institutions and the marine sector, and to their including the mechanism in territorial management, strengthening their capabilities and applying institutional instruments regarding IECB's, and biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation.

98. ***Output 6. Proposal for a Strategy to increase financing for conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services through IECB application.***

99. In order to fulfill the Project's purpose, in addition to institutionalization of the tools described above, we propose developing a strategy for increasing financing of biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation, and the sustainability of the demonstration experiences based on IECB application. This strategy will be developed together with the NTC, the Broad NTC and the CONB, and on the regional level with the RTC's, the Broad RTC's and the regional CORB's, and consists of financing strategies for the ESR demonstration experiences and an IECB strategy with national application within the framework of NbS.

100. Development of the financing strategy for the ESR DE includes characterization of the financing models of existing experiences in the marine and land realms, such as the following: the AMERB's of Maitencillo and Ventanas, and in a land environment, Mashue. The financing mechanism model will be characterized, including aspects such as administration, operation and means of financing, biodiversity benefits achieved, and other

⁴⁷ Forestry Planning refers to a set of silviculture interventions which, organized in space and over time, seek to structure the forest in such a way as to make possible sustained yield, without negatively affecting its productivity, nor its environmental functions in any significant way, in accordance with the technical prescriptions contained in a forestry management plan.

relevant dimensions. On this basis, a financing strategy will be designed and implemented for the other ESR land and marine demonstration experiences, together with the optimization and validation of the financing mechanism for the purpose of safeguarding sustainability, replicability and upscaling. This work will be developed together with the conservation guarantors, the CAPR's and the beneficiaries; and they will be utilized as inputs in knowledge management.

101. The IECB financing strategy with its national scope, will be drawn up through the development of a study for evaluation and projection of markets associated with IECB implementation, including the analysis of international ecosystem services markets, biodiversity accreditation, carbon, among other dimensions for the purpose of establishing links with IECB's. In addition, it will analyze inclusion of NbS in public investment through State instruments (policies, strategies, plans and programs) with feasibility for increasing biodiversity financing and safeguarding of ecosystem services; national and international experiences, funds and initiatives will be identified that show feasibility for establishing links with IECB's; international and national experiences will be studied for facilitating access to and contribution of financing from the private sector for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services that facilitate IECB application, such as for example the following: strategy for corporate responsibility, investment projects, bonds, tax and legal considerations that facilitate or limit initiatives; as well as other dimensions deemed important to identify.

102. The results of the study will generate proposals for means of financing for development in general and specifically for IECB's and ecosystem services, feasible for implementation in the short, medium and long term. These proposals will constitute the IECB financing strategy, which will be developed together with the NTC and the Broad NTC to facilitate implementation of the measures and their institutionalization through the CONB.

103. The financing strategy seeks to link IECB's with country agreement frameworks, sectorial policies, strategies and plans, in order to lend sustainability, replicability and scalability to the outcomes. Furthermore, it seeks to project the benefits generated by IECB application regarding the financing strategy, to implementation of the NSB, to the country's actions regarding the United Nations Climate Change and Biodiversity agreements; to analyze the biodiversity credit markets; and also underline the economic, social and environmental benefits in relation to the investment in safeguarding biodiversity and ecosystem services.

104. Component 3. Knowledge Management, learning, monitoring and evaluation for effective IECB implementation.

105. *Outcome 3.1 Technical capability created and knowledge increased for IECB application, M&E and efficient and effective administrative management of the Project, supported by an outcome-based M&E system.*

106. Output 7. Strategic Communication Plan focused on knowledge management and strengthening capabilities.

107. The Project will draft and implement a Strategic Communication Plan focused on outcome-based management, and monitoring and evaluation of action achievement; as well as coordination and articulation with the Project's partners and knowledge management for strengthening capabilities of the groups of interest through training actions, experience sharing and self-learning courses. It will utilize as inputs the guidelines and products, the systematized results of the demonstration experiences, of training, of the IECB information management platform and other distribution platforms of participating institutions as well as other communication media as pertinent. The Communication Plan proposes that the products generated at the central level be applied for their validation in the demonstration experiences, and the products generated in these

instances will contribute to strengthening institutional capabilities and those of other stakeholders, for decision-making, replication, upscaling, and for the international contribution.

108. The early diagnosis of professional and institutional capabilities of the Project's partners, regarding IECB's, the inclusion of biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation and how IECB's will contribute to supporting financing, will be an input for the design of the strategic communication plan for knowledge management and of the plan for strengthening capabilities. Both plans will target strengthening the capabilities of the institutional professionals, of the communities and of other strategic partners of the Project. Both plans will be based on the products, the results and the lessons learned from the DE's, whose outcomes will make it possible to strengthen capabilities regarding IECB's and ecosystem services.

109. Knowledge management includes systematization of prior experience, carried out by the Regional Technical Coordinators with the Conservation Guarantors. This includes that generated through the development of the demonstration experiences, incorporating the institutions and communities, as well as the systematization of the experiences and lessons of the Project.

110. Knowledge management includes interchanging learning experiences between peers regarding the DE's themselves. Both the strategic communication plan and the plan for strengthening capabilities incorporate the gender focus and indigenous issues into all Project activities, outputs and outcomes; and especially in the demonstration experiences, in peer experience exchanges, in systematization and training activities.

111. Development of the plan for strengthening capabilities will be carried out with the support of the EM's Environmental Education and Citizen Participation Department; it focuses on promoting learning and strengthening capabilities regarding IECB's among key stakeholders, in the development of modules for self-teaching and for an e-learning system for training founded in the EM's web site, interconnected to platforms provided by other institutions in the case where this should be necessary, along with the publication of documents, exchange and distribution activities, and the use of a citizen science Platform. The DE's will be beacons for transferring capabilities to other local communities, and to public and private stakeholders.

112. The increase in the level of knowledge regarding economic instruments and their relation to biodiversity and ecosystem services, will be measured through the Pre - Pos Test methodology. This method includes application of an initial test whose results will be taken as the baseline, and following the training actions, the same test will be applied, and the differential will indicate the percentage of knowledge increase. Application of the Capacity Assessment Methodology Users Guide⁴⁸ and the UNDP Capacity Development Scorecard⁴⁹ (Annex 3, Monitoring Plan) will be evaluated.

113. *Output 8. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) Strategy, stakeholders engagement plan, indigenous peoples plan framework and gender plan implemented for the effective, efficient and sustainable achievement of outcomes.*

114. The Project has available a strategy for monitoring and evaluation that fulfills the UNDP and the GEF requirements as described in Section VI of this document. Implementation of the M&E Strategy is under the

⁴⁸ Capacity Development Group, Bureau for Development Policy November 2008.

⁴⁹ Governorate annex (5): Capacity assessment scorecard/institutional capacities for climate change.

responsibility of the Project Management Unit; it is based on monitoring and evaluation of the appropriate implementation and compliance, in an effective and efficient manner, of the pluri-annual Work Plan, safeguarding progress and the achievement of outcomes, continuous management improvement, the execution of corrective measures, and budget management. The National Project Coordinator and the Regional Coordinators will be in charge of its implementation. The M&E mechanism includes the participation and contribution of key institutions and partners in monitoring and for progress toward outcomes. It takes into account the generation of annual monitoring reports, that include the M&E of the stakeholders engagement plan and the gender plan. The monitoring and evaluation mechanism will ensure compliance in the implementation of the gender plan, the participation plan, and follow-up of the indicator framework. Furthermore, it includes carrying out the mid-term and final Project evaluations, as a contribution to Project management and achievement and to the achievement of outcomes.

Associations:

115. Regarding environmental and biodiversity governance, it is recommended that the Project work in a coordinated manner with the CONB in order to strengthen their capabilities, as well as IECB governance and institutionalization. In addition, the existence of an inter-sectorial public-private Round Table regarding Biodiversity Offsets within the framework of the SEIA fosters Project implementation and achievements; for this purpose, we propose working in a coordinated manner with them, strengthening their activation and technical support to the Project for the purpose of promoting the development of outputs and IECB Biodiversity Offsets implementation.

116. The EM's efforts with the Finance Ministry in the framework of the Green Bonds initiative, in the realm of biodiversity, ecosystem services, water resources and marine areas, will contribute to generating projects with a green focus on the basis of the ESR DE's, based on studies of ecosystem services assessment and of return on investment. This joint effort will contribute to IECB recognition and will foster financing of eligible projects in assets and expenditures that will contribute to Chile fulfilling its sustainable development needs, as well as meeting their international commitments, including the NDC's.

117. Efforts made together with the ODEPA, CONAF, INFOR and SAG, contribute to strengthening governance and participation of these forestry-agriculture-livestock sector institutions. Its focus is on strengthening the governance and participation model, fostering operation of the NTC and the RTC's; as well as on the development of the IECB demonstration experiences; on the development of ecosystem services assessment studies; and on the development of project and sustainable management intervention models. Joint efforts are key in the institutionalization of outputs and targets, contributing to reinforcing the inclusion of biodiversity and ecosystem services in sectorial institutional routines and targets and in this manner, increase financing.

118. The associative work with ODEPA has to do with how IECB's contribute to the implementation of the National Rural Development Policy (NRDP) by the MINAGRI under ODEPA leadership, which seeks to improve the quality of life and increase opportunities for the population that live in rural territories, addressing the issues of social well-being, lowering the barriers for access to goods and services; offering economic opportunities, through improving local performance and dynamic; seeking environmental sustainability, through valuing natural spaces and managing threats to them; and as for culture and identity, safeguarding and enhancing their material and non-material heritage, opening the possibility that the results of the IECB demonstration experiences contribute to sectorial institutional management, in the areas described in the NRDP, in land, marine and coastal ecosystems.

119. In the case of CONAF and INFOR, in addition to what was described above, the Project is associated fundamentally in down-scaling to the sub-national level, accompanying development of the demonstration experiences and in generating and validating the IECB guidelines as well as the outputs described above. In

addition, we propose to show how the economic instruments constitute a tool to be included in the implementation of the ENCCRV's National Strategy for Climate Change, of the Forestry Policy 2015-2035 and in the implementation of the Law for Recovery of the Native Forest and Forestry Development, seeking to increase sustainable management of the native forest and the participation of small- and medium-scale landowners as well as the indigenous communities. This association reinforces the inclusion of biodiversity and ecosystem services protection in management in this sector as well as increasing financing.

120. The Project works in association with the MOP / DOH and the SISS for development of the IECB DE's, for assessment studies of ecosystem services and return on investment, for the purpose of assuring that the results make it possible to include the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the tariffs that are charged for water by the sanitary services and by the CAPR's; their inclusion in CAPR norms, as well as in a sectorial plan for adaptation to climate change.

121. The Project works in association with the local and regional governments through the development of the demonstration experiences and transfer of local capabilities and strengthening planning instruments for township and regional development planning.

122. Within the EM, the Project is associated with the Environmental Education Department through its Municipal System for Environmental Certification in the development of DE's and in the development and implementation of the plan for strengthening local capabilities; with the Environmental Economy Department in the development of tools, of ecosystem services evaluation methodologies and in the development of the demonstration experiences; with the Bureau for Climate Change in the management of the outputs resulting from the DE's, in their institutionalization and contribution to sectorial policies, plans and strategies in the area of climate change and with the Green Bond initiative headed by the Finance Ministry. The Project is founded in the Natural Resources and Biodiversity Department and through the development of the tools and IECB experiences, contributes to the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy, and once the Proposed Legislation for establishing the Service for Biodiversity and Protected Areas is ratified, will contribute to its implementation. This is the body that will institutionalize the ESR mechanism, the implementation of Biodiversity Offsets, the system of certifications, the ESR instrument and the CPA's⁵⁰. Furthermore, the Project will work with the national environmental fund for conservation, currently in the design phase under the EM, as well as organizations of civil society, focused primarily on promoting financing for biodiversity in Protected Areas; we will seek complementarity in the development of the IECB financing strategy for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation.

123. In the marine realm, the EM has proposed developing a methodology for evaluating blue carbon, through carrying out a study to determine the contribution of stands of macro-seaweed in Chile's protected marine areas and marine ecosystems, to the economy and to climate action. In this context the Project's association is through contributing ESR IECB experiences in marine and coastal ecosystems, having included in one of its indicators the measurement of the surface area of macro-seaweed in the exclusion areas of the AMERB and ECMPO.

124. In addition, the EM has begun implementation of the GEF Project for Coastal Wetlands together with the UNEP; this Project is for the purpose of incorporating biodiversity conservation and sustainable landscape management of the hydrographic basins that contain wetlands; in this case the IECB Project proposes developing ESR IECB DE's, proposes transferring capabilities and experience in this regard, and carrying out feasibility studies for CE IECB implementation in two of the coastal wetlands included in that Project. In addition, the GEF Coastal Wetlands Project will carry out the biodiversity baseline study, socio-economic characterization, the plan for

50 Proposed SBPA Legislation, Title III 8th Paragraph, Article 49 Sustainable practices.

governance and participation of multiple stakeholders, as well as the study of ecosystem services assessment. In terms of development of the IECB guidelines, the EM for its part is carrying out the procedures for capturing financing in order to implement in a participative manner the Biodiversity Offsets methodological proposal for land and continental aquatic ecosystems in a pilot site in the Metropolitan Region. It is expected that this experience will be validated by a training community, thereafter to generate guidelines that will be diagrammed and distributed by the IECB Project and implemented in the land ESR DE's. Furthermore, the GEF Project for Sustainable Mediterranean Communities, in its final stage, has generated demonstration experiences in training communities, that will be models for DE replication by this Project.

125. The work in biodiversity conservation developed by Chile's Catholic University in the mechanism for coastal management called AMERB in the research center in Las Cruces and in the AMERB's in Maitencillo and Ventanas, constitutes a demonstration experience fundamental for optimizing IECB's and projecting this experience in the ESR DE's in AMERB's and ECMPO's in other regions of the country.

126. For its part, TNC Chile is carrying out efforts in the Valdivian Coastal Reserve focused on ensuring permanent conservation of this important territory. They are working with indigenous communities, in natural resources management, in developing the Metropolitan Region Water Fund and contributing to institutional management. Furthermore, they have been carrying out studies for measuring hydro-biological indicators in a high Andean wetland, Alto Maipo, water source for the City of Santiago, and developing a study on return on investment carried out by Chile's Catholic University. The experience and contribution of TNC to the Project is key for developing joint work in demonstrating the evaluation of the water ecosystem service, return on investment and possible development of a CE in the High Andean Wetland. It also supports recovering the governance model and its replication in the Los Ríos Region in the ESR DE and experience exchange with the CAPR's associated with the Valdivian Coastal Reserve for their territorial proximity with the Mashue ESR DE.

127. In the case where a Clean Production Agreement (CPA) associated with the ESR DE in Liquiñe should be developed, the trajectory of the Agency for the Sustainability of Climate Change (ASCC), whose mission is to accompany CPA development, makes them fundamental as a strategic partner. For the development of the certifications mechanism, the experience of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is fundamental for the Project, including those experiences with private entities as well as broadening of the standard in its social aspects. The experience of the World Conservation Society (WCS) in the realm of Biodiversity Offsets and development of guidelines for land environments is key for this Project, as well as the possibility of extrapolating this knowledge for developing guidelines and for validation in marine environments where to date none exist.

128. The participation and involvement of the private sector are fundamental, as for example in the following: the forestry companies Hancock, Arauco, as well as Anchile, to achieve development of a CE in the Mashue DE; ESR development and the implementation of sustainable management measures, jointly with Forest Austral, and CMPC (Paper and Cardboard Manufacturing Company/Forestry Holding and Paper Company of Chile); and possibly with mining companies such as BHP, Angloamerican and Antofagasta Minerals and with CAMPORT (Chile's Maritime and Port Chamber) in order to strengthen the development of bankable projects and attract funding from private entities for protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services where the financing strategy can represent an opportunity for an ESR DE. The participation of *Aguas Andinas* and ANDESS is key, as they are companies active in sanitary services related to the ecosystem service of water, and studies of return on investment, through the development of the experience together with TNC in a high Andean wetland.

Risks:

129. The UNDP's Risks Register (Annex 5) identifies possible threats that the Project may have to face, such as the following: political risks, one related to changes in the national government (2022) and in the regional and municipal governments (2021); and a second political threat coming from the social unrest that Chile has experienced that could be repeated in the future, as well as the process of constitutional change that is to be implemented. The first of these could generate changes in political priorities and the redefinition of institutional human and budgetary resource allocation, and in the second case it could weaken the organization of the Project. Either of these could affect governance, participation, implementation of actions on the regional and local levels, the development of the demonstration experiences and the transfer of capabilities. A third threat is a natural or health issue, considering the appearance of the COVID-19 Pandemic during the design phase, and that could affect execution of the Project's actions and, as in the first two cases, limit the level of achievement of the Project's outcomes and objective.

130. In order to mitigate the political risks, we propose reinforcing the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation mechanism focused on continuous improvement of management and the achievement of outcomes; of the plan for governance and participation of all parties that strengthen management of the NTC and the RTC's; of the communication strategy focused on knowledge management and the achievement of outcomes; of the plan for strengthening capabilities; and of development and management of the lessons learned in the demonstration experiences. To mitigate the health risk, we have included the implementation of a series of preventive measures, together with the implementation of those measures indicated by the health authority, the EM and the UNDP.

131. Furthermore, the UNDP's Risk Register includes those risks identified in the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP, Annex 4), which also established prevention and mitigation measures. Below we review the identified risks, along with the mitigation measures, as follows: Faced with the risk of limited participation and indirect and/or involuntary affectation by the actions carried out by the Project, a Stakeholders Engagement Plan (Annex 7) was drafted, and an Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF) / Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be drafted before project implementation, to ensure that all parties are appropriately consulted (Risks 1 and 8). In the case where measures implemented by the Project were to negatively affect areas of high conservation value, or the possibility that generating a higher level of biodiversity availability in the marine ESR DE's could make these areas vulnerable to theft in the No Take Zones (Risk 4), and will design and implement a surveillance system with remote cameras and community surveillance as well as a plan for strengthening capabilities for sustainable management and compliance with rules in the extraction of marine resources. In the case where restrictions regarding exploitation of natural resources were to be generated, restrictions on the participation of men and particularly women, the Project has identified the key barriers to women's participation and empowerment, and drafted a Gender Action Plan (Annex 8) with a budget for its management (Risk 2).

132. Regarding vulnerability to possible impacts from climate change, described by the SESP as a low risk, in the case of land demonstration experiences the Project proposes sustainable management measures on the level of the micro-basin that contribute to biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation through IECB implementation (Risk 5). Furthermore, for all Project actions, specific measures will be prepared, analyzed and addressed, depending on the nature of the demonstration experiences, such as, for example: exclusion zones for bentonic resources in marine ecosystems; sustainable forestry and agriculture-livestock measures. These measures can contribute to increasing the resiliency of the ecosystems involved.

133. Regarding the risk of child labor in the DE's, the Project will give particular attention to ensure that this does not occur in any of the Project's actions, through concrete instruction and constant surveillance (Risk 6). The Project's area of influence includes indigenous peoples, and therefore the risk exists of them being excluded from

decision-making in realms that affect them, of them not obtaining equitable benefits, that they be subject to restrictions in access to Project resources, or that they present resistance to the IECB's, another identified risk (Risk 7 and 8). In order to counteract this risk, an Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework will be drafted, and upon Project inception, a free, previously informed consultation (FPIC) will be carried out for their own decision on participation. Appropriate implementation of the Participation Plan will be safeguarded through the application of the monitoring and evaluation plan in order to ensure that the indigenous people be adequately consulted, that their active participation be encouraged and that the Project provide significant benefits to the indigenous people. Measures have been established to avoid or mitigate any potential negative impact, and the Project will adhere to the FPIC concept whenever necessary. Chile is signatory to the ILO's Convention 169 and the Project will comply with all associated requirements as well as UNDP's SES /Principle 6 Indigenous Peoples.

134. The Project's Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (Section VI and Annex 3) with a focus on outcome-achievement, will measure compliance with the SESP (Annex 4), the multi-year work plan (Annex 2), with the stakeholders engagement plan (Annex 7) and the indigenous peoples plan framework (to be developed before project implementation), the gender plan (Annex 8), and with management of identified risks (Annex 5). At the same time, it will permit corrective measures to be taken as well as seeking continuous improvement in the management of the Project.

Stakeholder Participation and South-South cooperation:

135. The stakeholder participation strategy has been defined in the establishment and operation of the NTC and the RTC's and their broad instances (See section VII Governance and Management Arrangements). These instances give structure to governance and the participation of national and local stakeholders; they accompany the development and optimization of IECB guidelines, and the development of the demonstration experiences; they are subject to strengthening of capabilities and contribute to the institutionalization of the results and reinforcement of sectorial policies, plans and strategies, providing sustainability and replicability to these experiences. The communities, including indigenous peoples, participate in the broad RTC's and in the development of the demonstration experiences; they are beneficiaries of strengthening of capabilities and are protagonists in capabilities transfer actions.

136. As for South-South and triangular cooperation, the Project includes international exchange actions regarding outcomes and lessons learned from IECB implementation in marine and coastal, land and continental aquatic environments. The focus is on sharing the guidelines for each IECB mechanism; the lessons learned and results of the IECB DE's; their application and institutionalization; the methodologies regarding ecosystem services assessment and return on investment; regarding financing mechanisms for biodiversity and ecosystem services through IECB's; the governance model for IECB application and the participation of private entities in IECB application and in the development of bankable Projects. For this purpose, we propose the distribution of information and the development of experience exchange activities regarding NbS actions that Peru's National Superintendency for Sanitary Services (SUNASS) has been carrying out regarding the water ecosystem service, for the management of water resources, in alliance with their Environment Ministry (MINAM), FONAG (Fund for Water Protection) in Quito, Ecuador, UNESCO's Global Program for the Evaluation of Water Resources, and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), related to the actions developed by this Project, the DE's carried out and actions by the SISS and the MOP through its DOH in water resource management. Furthermore, ESR DE exchanges are planned for biodiversity conservation in the AMERB's and the ECMPO. These exchange experiences will undoubtedly constitute a contribution to the South-South Galaxy Forum⁵¹.

⁵¹Project "South-South Galaxy", a new global platform for knowledge sharing and establishing alliances, whose purpose is to support the demand of South countries for knowledge, learning and collaboration in the digital realm in a systematic and efficient manner. "What Project Galaxy tries to achieve is to synthesize in one digital space all the important experiences that are being compiled through South-South cooperation, the best cases and the best opportunities for establishing contacts", The Project, presented during an event in the framework of the Second High Level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, seeks to unite all the platforms already developed by UN

137. Another international contribution that the Project will proffer is the inclusion of IECB application in the national report on determined contributions (NDC's) before the UNFCCC Secretariat (2025). Along these same lines, the DE's will apply sustainable management measures, a governance model and methodologies for assessing ecosystem services and for evaluating return on investment for decision-making in sectorial policy and investment by private enterprises, which is expected to generate inputs relevant for national reporting and international conventions, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity. Similarly, the results regarding how IECB's contribute to financing biodiversity, with measures for adapting to climate change, proposes to be included as input for Government actions in response to their commitments to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This Project's outcomes are associated with incipient initiatives led by the EM regarding development of the Environmental Fund, Carbon Blue, etc. Furthermore, as a distribution mechanism, the IECB Information System, through the Information System Platform, will constitute a meeting place between project developers, conservation guarantors, offset providers, decision-makers and investors.

138. Gender equality and women's empowerment: For the purpose of advancing in this area, the Project has developed the Gender Action Plan (Annex 8) that seeks to resolve the identified barriers to participation, as well as underlining the role and contribution of women in IECB implementation, in order that they may become receptors of the benefits from the application of these instruments, in management of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

139. The Gender Plan safeguards the gender focus in the Project, proposing concrete measures in DE implementation, in order to eliminate barriers. It includes systematization of women's participation in the organizations, followed by implementation of actions that safeguard their participation in the demonstration experiences and in governance as well as organizational participation. We propose generating knowledge, with systematization of the DE's, compiling first-hand accounts and lessons learned for decision-making and continuous improvement regarding IECB's and gender. Key for the Project is the distribution of information and strengthening capabilities in order to motivate, value and make visible women's participation and incidence in the different activities and in governance, to ensure their institutionalization and reinforcement of institutional management and of the organizations themselves.

140. The Project will promote the inclusion of the gender focus in the PMU's actions and management; will utilize inclusive language in all communications and in DE systematization; will safeguard the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Gender Action Plan based on the proposed budget and outcome indicators.

Innovation, sustainability and potential for upscaling:

141. The innovation that this Project contributes is in the realm of strengthening capabilities in State administration and institutionality, through providing tools that will increase financing for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation. This is also evident in the upscaling, facilitation and focalization of sectorial integration; in the participation of small-scale producers and fishermen's unions, associations, private enterprise, NGO's and other stakeholders. Innovation can be seen through the development and institutionalization of guidelines and of the digital information system, which will facilitate access and encounters between the different stakeholders in IECB application; through provision of methodologies, and evaluation and studies of return on investment in biodiversity and ecosystem services, that establish precedents for their inclusion in sectorial and private sector management; and through the contribution of bankable green projects that incorporate sustainable management intervention models.

agencies in order to facilitate access and navigation by countries from the Southern Hemisphere, to a wide range of knowledge, solutions, research and development initiatives.

142. It should be stated that, through the development of the demonstration experiences, IECB's will be shown to be applicable in three different ecosystems: land, continental aquatic, and marine and coastal ecosystems; we will demonstrate that they can be applied together; that they foster the evaluation of ecosystems and the application of measures for improving management and safeguarding biodiversity, natural resources and ecosystem services; and, above all, that they stimulate an increase in financing for protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services, making it possible to counteract barriers and overcome the causes of their deterioration.

143. Furthermore, the innovation generated by the IECB's can be seen reflected in the links established between the economic instruments and sectorial policies, plans and strategies, in which linking and inclusion of biodiversity and ecosystem services protection are encouraged through institutional mandate and with the plans for adapting to climate change in the sectors addressed by the Project (forestry-agriculture-livestock, environment, public works, sanitary services, the economy, tourism, and for managing the energy sector, taking into account Chile's own policies); as well as links established with directly related environmental policies of the private sector (forestry, mining and ports, among others).

144. The sustainability of the Project's outcomes and impact is ensured in the framework of the Agenda 2030 regarding sustainable development, the National Strategy for Biodiversity, and approval for establishing the Service for Biodiversity and Protected Areas, which should provide the legal framework to support IECB application, as well as through the powers that the Law 19.300 bestows on the EM in the realm of protection of the environmental heritage. In addition, there is the National Rural Development Policy (NRDP), and, in the case where it is ratified, the National Territorial Planning Policy that will contribute to management of the territory, directing sectorial focus toward a dynamic interrelation between people, economic activities and natural resources. The NRDP in particular seeks social well-being, economic opportunities, environmental sustainability as well as preservation of the culture and identity, with a governance system for its implementation.

145. The outcomes are sustainable, furthermore, through the implementation of actions within the frameworks of the ENCCRV, UNREDD+, Native Forest Law 20283, regarding recovery actions and the Green Fund. In addition, sustainability will be achieved through strengthening capabilities and by reinforcing the focus on sustainable management of natural resources in the instruments of the institutions in the fishing and aquaculture sector. The IECB demonstration experiences in marine ecosystem contribute to biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation. Furthermore, the methodology for applied biodiversity conservation, the ESR and Biodiversity Offsets mechanisms can be considered to be tools in the implementation of management plans for marine systems in the AMERB's and ECMPO's.

146. Sustainability is also ensured through the sanitary services sector which is called upon to include in their decision-making the enhancement of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the study of return on investment, taking these into account when determining tariffs for the service of potable water on the part of the companies offering these sanitary services. For its part, the Finance Ministry through its Green Bonds initiative (2018), is contributing to sustainability of the outputs and outcomes through recognition of IECB application, of the green projects models and of the sustainable management measures.

147. Sustainability is also achieved through IECB distribution, the tools generated, their results, strengthening capabilities, the demonstration experiences and institutionalization of the guidelines for each IECB mechanism as well as other outputs, together with implementation of the governance mechanism to facilitate the involvement of different stakeholders.

148. Replicability promises to be achieved through institutionalization of the guidelines via administrative measures; through demonstrating the economic and social value of ecosystem services, the return on investment

of sustainable measures founded in the focus of applied NbS's, and in land, continental aquatic and marine and coastal IECB demonstration experiences. In addition, through changes in institutional management, to the degree that it includes the mechanisms of economic instruments in its routines and management, the sustainable IECB project models are coherent with the institutional commitments regarding laws, policies and country commitments. Issuance of administrative acts and regulations, and recognition of the Project's contribution in outputs and outcomes, will contribute to sustainability, replicability and upscaling.

VI. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): The IECB Project relates to Chile's commitment to Sustainable Development Objectives (SDO) and specifically contributes the following: SDO 6, Guarantee the availability of water and its sustainable management and its sanitation; SDO 13 Actions in the realm of climate; SDO 14, Undersea life; and SDO 15, Life in land ecosystems.				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): In 2022, State institutional on the national, regional and local levels will be reinforced for mitigating and adapting to climate change, sustainable management and preservation of the natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as management of socio-environmental risks and conflicts (CPD/UNDAF 2019-2022).				
Outcome 2.4.1: Legal and regulatory systems sensitive to the gender dimension (gender-responsive), policies and institutions strengthened and solutions adopted for addressing conservation, sustainable use and equitable distribution of the benefits of natural resources, in accordance with the international conventions and national legislation.				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 21 indicators)	Baseline ⁵²	Mid-term Target ⁵³	End of Project Target
Project Objective: Improve national financing of biodiversity through the design, implementation and optimization of market-based economic instruments, that reinforce public financing and facilitate the economic contribution of the private sector to	Mandatory Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	279, including: 72 women 207 men	534 direct beneficiaries, including: 161 women 373 men	1,334 direct beneficiaries, including: 401 women 933 men
	Core indicator 4. Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas) Indicator 4.1: 1. Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (qualitative assessment, non-certified)	<i>0 ha of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity and drinking water provision in Los Ríos Region</i>	<i>12,228 ha of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity and drinking water provision in Los Ríos Region</i>	<i>100,000 ha of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity and drinking water provision in Los Ríos Region.</i>

⁵² Baseline, mid-term and end of project target levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator. Baseline is the current/original status or condition and needs to be quantified. The baseline must be established before the project document is submitted to the GEF for final approval. The baseline values will be used to measure the success of the project through implementation monitoring and evaluation.

⁵³ Target is the change in the baseline value that will be achieved by the mid-term review and then again by the terminal evaluation.

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): The IECB Project relates to Chile's commitment to Sustainable Development Objectives (SDO) and specifically contributes the following: SDO 6, Guarantee the availability of water and its sustainable management and its sanitation; SDO 13 Actions in the realm of climate; SDO 14, Undersea life; and SDO 15, Life in land ecosystems.				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): In 2022, State institutional on the national, regional and local levels will be reinforced for mitigating and adapting to climate change, sustainable management and preservation of the natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as management of socio-environmental risks and conflicts (CPD/UNDAF 2019-2022).				
Outcome 2.4.1: Legal and regulatory systems sensitive to the gender dimension (gender-responsive), policies and institutions strengthened and solutions adopted for addressing conservation, sustainable use and equitable distribution of the benefits of natural resources, in accordance with the international conventions and national legislation.				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 21 indicators)	Baseline ⁵²	Mid-term Target ⁵³	End of Project Target
maintaining Chile's natural capital.	Core indicator 5. Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity			
	1. Area of seascape under protection and under improved management benefiting biodiversity and small-scale fishing (no take zones / impact zones)	30 ha No take zones / 207 ha impact zone of AMERB's in ESR-DE Ventanas and Maitencillo	45 ha No take zones / 2,642.49 ha impact zone in ESR-DE ECMPO Caulin	60 ha of seascape protected as a no take zone / 2,845.47 ha impact zone of seascape under improved management of the ESR-DE in ECMPO Caulin and of the ESR-DE in AMERB Chetu
	Core indicator 6. Greenhouse gas emission mitigated Indicator 6.1. Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in sector of Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use	0 metric tons of CO ₂ e	-----	89,890 metric tons of CO ₂ e in Los Ríos Region ⁵⁴
Project component 1	Institutional framework, governance and tools for the application of economic instruments for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its ecosystem services (IECB) in land, fresh water, marine and coastal ecosystems.			
Project Outcome 1 Institutional and governance system and technical capability established	Indicator 5 Number of inter-sectorial biodiversity work committees institutionalized and functioning in IECB development,	0	One (1) Project National Technical Committee (NTC) (1) and (3) three Project Regional Technical Committees (RTC), with broad instances, multi-sectorial, established and working to support IECB design,	One (1) Governance model for IECB development, application, monitoring and evaluation through (1) one inter-sectorial National Biodiversity Committee and (3) three Regional

⁵⁴ Preliminary referential data, considering estimations of C absorption (-238 ± 31 g C/m²) for temperate forests in the Region of Los Lagos, developed by Pérez-Quezada et al, 2018.

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): The IECB Project relates to Chile's commitment to Sustainable Development Objectives (SDO) and specifically contributes the following: SDO 6, Guarantee the availability of water and its sustainable management and its sanitation; SDO 13 Actions in the realm of climate; SDO 14, Undersea life; and SDO 15, Life in land ecosystems.				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): In 2022, State institutionalization on the national, regional and local levels will be reinforced for mitigating and adapting to climate change, sustainable management and preservation of the natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as management of socio-environmental risks and conflicts (CPD/UNDAF 2019-2022).				
Outcome 2.4.1: Legal and regulatory systems sensitive to the gender dimension (gender-responsive), policies and institutions strengthened and solutions adopted for addressing conservation, sustainable use and equitable distribution of the benefits of natural resources, in accordance with the international conventions and national legislation.				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 21 indicators)	Baseline ⁵²	Mid-term Target ⁵³	End of Project Target
/ strengthened for IECB development, application, monitoring and evaluation.	application, monitoring and evaluation at the national and regional levels.		development, application and optimization, monitoring and evaluation.	Committees strengthened, and institutionalized through administrative act.
	Indicator 6 Number and type of regulation procedures and tools, defined in administrative acts that materialize public policy decisions regarding the application and diversification of Economic Instruments for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Conservation (IECB).	Law 19.300 on General Environment Bases, Law 20.930 on Environmental Conservation Easements; SEIA Regulations. Standard for appropriate implementation of the CE mechanism, pending validation and institutionalization. Preliminary guidelines for the implementation of the mechanism for appropriate Biodiversity Offsets for loss of land biodiversity within the SEIA framework, in the process of validation and institutionalization.	Total of (8) eight Guidelines drafted for the implementation of IECB mechanisms: preliminary ESR guidelines for land and continental aquatic environments (1) and marine and coastal environments (1); guidelines for Biodiversity Offsets in land and continental aquatic environments (1) and preliminary marine-coastal Biodiversity Offset guidelines (1); preliminary guidelines for monitoring of Biodiversity Offsets in land environments (1) and continental aquatic and marine-coastal environments (1), within the framework of environmental follow-up of the Environmental Qualification Resolutions (EQR); preliminary CE guidelines in land and continental aquatic environments (1); and preliminary guidelines for biodiversity and ecosystem services certification (1).	Total of four (4) IECB mechanisms achieved comprising eight (8) operational guides and an information system (1): 1. Process of environmental evaluation of investment projects strengthened through incorporating (1) one marine and land Biodiversity Offsets Mechanism via administrative act that institutionalizes the validated Guidelines for: i) Biodiversity Offsets procedure (SEA) (2); ii) Technical guidelines for Biodiversity Offsets oversight (2) and electronic register of offset measures (EMS) (1); and iii) Biodiversity Offsets repository regulations (EM) (1). 2. A Retribution Mechanism (1) for Ecosystem services (ESR) in land and marine environments (implementation guidelines and

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): The IECB Project relates to Chile's commitment to Sustainable Development Objectives (SDO) and specifically contributes the following: SDO 6, Guarantee the availability of water and its sustainable management and its sanitation; SDO 13 Actions in the realm of climate; SDO 14, Undersea life; and SDO 15, Life in land ecosystems.				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): In 2022, State institutional on the national, regional and local levels will be reinforced for mitigating and adapting to climate change, sustainable management and preservation of the natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as management of socio-environmental risks and conflicts (CPD/UNDAF 2019-2022).				
Outcome 2.4.1: Legal and regulatory systems sensitive to the gender dimension (gender-responsive), policies and institutions strengthened and solutions adopted for addressing conservation, sustainable use and equitable distribution of the benefits of natural resources, in accordance with the international conventions and national legislation.				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 21 indicators)	Baseline ⁵²	Mid-term Target ⁵³	End of Project Target
		Information System for monitoring of Biodiversity (SIMBIO) administrated by the EM.	Design of an information system (1) for IECB mechanism implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and of an interactive multi-purpose digital Platform (1) for IECB application, monitoring and evaluation.	contract model(s)) institutionalized through administrative acts (EM) (2). 3. A Mechanism for Conservation Easements (CE) (1) strengthened via administrative acts (1) that institutionalizes CE implementation guidelines (EM). 4. A Certification Mechanism (1) for Biodiversity and ecosystem services that institutionalizes the guidelines for certification of biodiversity and ecosystem services (1) through Regulations (1). 5. A digital information system (1) for the application, monitoring and evaluation of IECB mechanisms institutionalized (EM), inter-operative with the National System of Biodiversity Information and Monitoring (SIMBIO).
	Indicator 2. Number of measures for strengthening institutional capabilities as a result of the	National Information System for Environmental Oversight (SNIFA) administered by the EMS.	0	Information System (1) of the Environment Superintendency (EMS) strengthened for monitoring offset measures committed to in the

<p>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): The IECB Project relates to Chile's commitment to Sustainable Development Objectives (SDO) and specifically contributes the following: SDO 6, Guarantee the availability of water and its sustainable management and its sanitation; SDO 13 Actions in the realm of climate; SDO 14, Undersea life; and SDO 15, Life in land ecosystems.</p>				
<p>This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): In 2022, State institutional on the national, regional and local levels will be reinforced for mitigating and adapting to climate change, sustainable management and preservation of the natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as management of socio-environmental risks and conflicts (CPD/UNDAF 2019-2022).</p>				
<p>Outcome 2.4.1: Legal and regulatory systems sensitive to the gender dimension (gender-responsive), policies and institutions strengthened and solutions adopted for addressing conservation, sustainable use and equitable distribution of the benefits of natural resources, in accordance with the international conventions and national legislation.</p>				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 21 indicators)	Baseline ⁵²	Mid-term Target ⁵³	End of Project Target
	application of IECB's for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation.	<p>National Environmental information System (SINIA) administered by the EM.</p> <p>National Rural Development Policy that incorporates a focus on environmental sustainability/ ODEPA.</p> <p>Green Bonds Initiative led by the Finance Ministry.</p> <p>Recent approval of the Green Fund for supporting implementation of the National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetational Resources / CONAF.</p>		<p>Environmental Qualification Resolutions (EQR) of the System for Evaluation of Environmental Impact.</p> <p>Contribution to the Green Bonds Framework initiative (Finance Ministry), with an IECB project model (1) for land environments and one for marine environments (1), recognized as "eligible green expenditures" and NbS's, that reinforce financing for biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p> <p>Contribution with land demonstration experiences (2) and marine experiences (4) and green project models and NbS's (2), to be included in compliance with and updating the National Determined Contribution (NDC) (2021 – 2025).</p> <p>Recognition through Administrative acts (1) (SISS/DOH) of NbS's in infrastructure investments for rural and urban potable water supply through the results of demonstration experiences in IECB mechanisms.</p>

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): The IECB Project relates to Chile's commitment to Sustainable Development Objectives (SDO) and specifically contributes the following: SDO 6, Guarantee the availability of water and its sustainable management and its sanitation; SDO 13 Actions in the realm of climate; SDO 14, Undersea life; and SDO 15, Life in land ecosystems.				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): In 2022, State institutional on the national, regional and local levels will be reinforced for mitigating and adapting to climate change, sustainable management and preservation of the natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as management of socio-environmental risks and conflicts (CPD/UNDAF 2019-2022).				
Outcome 2.4.1: Legal and regulatory systems sensitive to the gender dimension (gender-responsive), policies and institutions strengthened and solutions adopted for addressing conservation, sustainable use and equitable distribution of the benefits of natural resources, in accordance with the international conventions and national legislation.				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 21 indicators)	Baseline⁵²	Mid-term Target⁵³	End of Project Target
				Contributions to implement and improve the sustainability and climate change Policies, Strategies and Plans of the forestry-agriculture-livestock sector through the results of IECB demonstration experiences and NbS's.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Multi-sectorial coordination mechanisms with the participation of public and private stakeholders, designed and implemented to support IECB application on the national and regional scale. ii. Technical IECB guidelines and proposals for regulations for their application, monitoring and evaluation in land, fresh water and marine-coastal environments. iii. Multi-purpose interactive digital IECB Platform for project typologies for conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and an Information System for IECB implementation, monitoring and evaluation. iv. Project models founded in Nature -based Solutions recognized as "eligible green expenditures". 			
Project component 2	<i>Application of IECB mechanisms including Biodiversity Offsets for residual impacts on biodiversity and for Ecosystem Services Retribution in demonstration projects.</i>			

<p>Outcome 2</p> <p>Biodiversity and ecosystem services in priority productive land and marine-coastal landscapes, are maintained and improved through the development of IECB demonstration experiences (DE's) that make possible an increase in public and private financing for sustainable use and conservation.</p>	<p>Indicator 3</p> <p>Number of Demonstration Experiences (DE's) for IECB application executed in productive landscapes belonging to land, continental aquatic and marine and coastal ecosystems.</p>	<p>ESR DE in Marine and Coastal ecosystem in AMERB Ventanas and AMERB in Maitencillo (Valparaíso Region)</p> <p>ESR DE in land ecosystem in the community of Mashue, La Unión Township, Los Ríos Region.</p>	<p>Total of (8) IECB DE's in land and continental aquatic ecosystems: ESR application DE in Mashue (1) and ESR DE in Liquiñe (1) DE for possible application of CE (4): one in a land ecosystem in Mashue (1) and in a continental aquatic ecosystem in wetlands (3) DE for Biodiversity Offsets (1) (application of level one of methodological guidelines) in land ecosystem in Mashue and Liquiñe for preparing landholdings to be receptors of offset measures. DE for application of preliminary guidelines with criteria for a proposal for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Certification (1) in sites where conservation actions are being implemented in land ecosystems in Mashue and Liquiñe.</p> <p>Total of three IECB DE's (3) in marine and coastal ecosystems: One DE for ESR application (1) in four marine and coastal ecosystems (4): i) AMERB Ventanas (1) and ii) AMERB Maitencillo (1), iii) ECMPO Caulín (1) and iv) AMERB Chepu (1). One DE for Biodiversity Offsets (1) (application of proposal of part one of the methodological guidelines) in four DE's in marine and coastal ecosystems (4): i) AMERB Ventanas (1) and ii) AMERB Maitencillo (1)), iii) ECMPO Caulín (1) and iv) AMERB Chepu (1), for preparing sites as receptors of offset measures. One DE for application of guidelines proposal with criteria for Biodiversity and ecosystem services Certification (1) in marine sites where conservation actions are being implemented in marine and coastal ecosystems in AMERB's Ventanas (1) and Maitencillo (1), ECMPO Caulín (1) and AMERB Chepu (1).</p>	<p>Total of (8) eight IECB DE's in land and continental aquatic ecosystems with validation of IECB mechanism guidelines, intervention model, governance model and information system:</p> <p>8. DE for ESR application in Mashue (1) and Liquiñe (1).</p> <p>9. DE for possible application of CE (4): one in a land ecosystem in Mashue (1) and in a continental aquatic ecosystem in wetlands (3).</p> <p>10. DE for Biodiversity Offsets (1) (application and validation of level one of the methodological guidelines) in land ecosystems in Mashue and Liquiñe for preparing landholdings as receptors of offset measures.</p> <p>11. DE for application and validation of guidelines with criteria for proposal for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Certification (1) in sites where conservation actions are being implemented in land ecosystems in Mashue and Liquiñe.</p> <p>Total of three DE's for IECB in marine and coastal ecosystems with validation of ECB, mechanism guidelines, intervention and governance model and information system:</p> <p>12. One DE for ESR application in four marine and coastal ecosystems (4): i) AMERB Ventanas (1), ii) AMERB Maitencillo (1), iii) ECMPO Caulín (1) and iv) AMERB Chepu (1).</p> <p>13. One Biodiversity Offsets DE (1) (application and validation of part one of the methodological guidelines) in four marine and coastal</p>
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This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): The IECB Project relates to Chile's commitment to Sustainable Development Objectives (SDO) and specifically contributes the following: SDO 6, Guarantee the availability of water and its sustainable management and its sanitation; SDO 13 Actions in the realm of climate; SDO 14, Undersea life; and SDO 15, Life in land ecosystems.				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): In 2022, State institutional on the national, regional and local levels will be reinforced for mitigating and adapting to climate change, sustainable management and preservation of the natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as management of socio-environmental risks and conflicts (CPD/UNDAF 2019-2022).				
Outcome 2.4.1: Legal and regulatory systems sensitive to the gender dimension (gender-responsive), policies and institutions strengthened and solutions adopted for addressing conservation, sustainable use and equitable distribution of the benefits of natural resources, in accordance with the international conventions and national legislation.				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 21 indicators)		Baseline ⁵²	Mid-term Target ⁵³
				14. ecosystems (4): i) AMERB Ventanas (1) and ii) AMERB Maitencillo (1), iii) ECMPO Caulín (1) and iv) AMERB Chepu (1), for preparing sites as offset measure receptors. One DE for application and validation of criteria for Biodiversity and ecosystem services Certification (1) in four sites (4) where conservation actions are being carried out in marine and coastal ecosystems: AMERBs Ventanas (1) and Maitencillo (1), ECMPO Caulín (1) and AMERB Chepu (1).

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): The IECB Project relates to Chile’s commitment to Sustainable Development Objectives (SDO) and specifically contributes the following: SDO 6, Guarantee the availability of water and its sustainable management and its sanitation; SDO 13 Actions in the realm of climate; SDO 14, Undersea life; and SDO 15, Life in land ecosystems.					
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): In 2022, State institutional on the national, regional and local levels will be reinforced for mitigating and adapting to climate change, sustainable management and preservation of the natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as management of socio-environmental risks and conflicts (CPD/UNDAF 2019-2022).					
Outcome 2.4.1: Legal and regulatory systems sensitive to the gender dimension (gender-responsive), policies and institutions strengthened and solutions adopted for addressing conservation, sustainable use and equitable distribution of the benefits of natural resources, in accordance with the international conventions and national legislation.					
	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 21 indicators)		Baseline⁵²	Mid-term Target⁵³	End of Project Target
	Indicator 9 Number of sectorial measures identified and implemented that contribute to the increase in public and private financing for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services.	Financial Strategy: mobilization of resources for the National Strategy for Biodiversity / Biofin Chile. Environmental Policy for Sustainable Development. Green Bonds Framework 2018.	Four Financing Strategies (4) developed and being implemented for land and marine and coastal ESR IECB demonstration experiences. Four Sectorial Measures (4) identified that link IECB’s with public and private initiatives that promote financing for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services.	Six Financing Strategies (6) implemented, optimized and validated for the ESR IECB land and marine and coastal demonstration experiences. Six Sectorial Measures (6) implemented that link IECB application, increase financing for biodiversity and ecosystem services. One Financing Strategy (1) for increasing public and private financing through IECB implementation for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services.	
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.	i. Demonstration experiences (DE) for IECB mechanisms accompanied by a sub-national governance model. ii. Proposal for a Strategy to increase financing for conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services through IECB application.				
Project component 3	1. <i>Management del conocimi implementation.</i> 2. <i>Knowledge management, learning, monitoring and evaluation for effective IECB</i>				

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): The IECB Project relates to Chile's commitment to Sustainable Development Objectives (SDO) and specifically contributes the following: SDO 6, Guarantee the availability of water and its sustainable management and its sanitation; SDO 13 Actions in the realm of climate; SDO 14, Undersea life; and SDO 15, Life in land ecosystems.				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): In 2022, State institutional on the national, regional and local levels will be reinforced for mitigating and adapting to climate change, sustainable management and preservation of the natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as management of socio-environmental risks and conflicts (CPD/UNDAF 2019-2022).				
Outcome 2.4.1: Legal and regulatory systems sensitive to the gender dimension (gender-responsive), policies and institutions strengthened and solutions adopted for addressing conservation, sustainable use and equitable distribution of the benefits of natural resources, in accordance with the international conventions and national legislation.				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 21 indicators)	Baseline ⁵²	Mid-term Target ⁵³	End of Project Target
Outcome 3 Technical capabilities established and knowledge increased for IECB application, M&E and effective and efficient administrative Project management, supported with an outcomes-based M&E system.	Indicator 10 Percentage of increase in knowledge of direct beneficiaries and strategic partners of the Project, in activities for strengthening capabilities regarding IECB's, biodiversity and ecosystem services, measured through survey.	72 women 207 men 0 men and women (partner institutions).	40% of participants in activities for strengthening capabilities confirm an increase in knowledge equal to or greater than 70% in the training material. (30% are women)	70% of participants in activities for strengthening capabilities confirm an increase in knowledge equal to or greater than 70% in the training material. (30% are women)
	Indicator 11 Number of communication measures designed and implemented for strengthening capabilities.	0	A Strategic Communication Plan (1) focused on knowledge management, developed and in continuous implementation. A Plan for strengthening capabilities (1) developed and in continuous implementation. One Training Course (1) under a self-teaching method designed and beginning implementation. Communication measures for strengthening capabilities designed and in continuous implementation (for example: experience sharing (4 land / 4 marine); training activities (1 IECB course developed and at beginning of implementation); development and publication of documents (IECB guidelines (4)); bulletins and progress on	A Strategic Communication Plan (1) focused on knowledge management implemented. An Action Plan for strengthening capabilities implemented (1). One training course under a self-teaching method implemented (1). Communication measures for strengthening capabilities designed and implemented. (7 land / 7 marine); training activities (1 IECB course implemented); development and publication of IECB documents (1); bulletins (9) and systematization of the experiences (1); promotion of the citizen science platforms (DE Mashue (2) and DE Liquiñe (2)).

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): The IECB Project relates to Chile's commitment to Sustainable Development Objectives (SDO) and specifically contributes the following: SDO 6, Guarantee the availability of water and its sustainable management and its sanitation; SDO 13 Actions in the realm of climate; SDO 14, Undersea life; and SDO 15, Life in land ecosystems.				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): In 2022, State institutional on the national, regional and local levels will be reinforced for mitigating and adapting to climate change, sustainable management and preservation of the natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as management of socio-environmental risks and conflicts (CPD/UNDAF 2019-2022).				
Outcome 2.4.1: Legal and regulatory systems sensitive to the gender dimension (gender-responsive), policies and institutions strengthened and solutions adopted for addressing conservation, sustainable use and equitable distribution of the benefits of natural resources, in accordance with the international conventions and national legislation.				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 21 indicators)	Baseline ⁵²	Mid-term Target ⁵³	End of Project Target
			systematization of experiences (4); promotion of citizen science platforms (DE Mashue (1) and DE Liquiñe (1)).	
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	i. Strategic Communication Plan focused on knowledge management and strengthening capabilities. ii. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) Strategy, stakeholders engagement plan, indigenous peoples plan framework and gender plan implemented for efficient, effective and sustainable achievement of outcomes.			

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

149. The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex 3 details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

150. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

151. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies⁵⁵. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex 3, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

152. In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

153. Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

154. Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

1. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
2. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
3. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
4. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
5. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements with a particular focus on indigenous peoples and child labour related risks; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
6. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
7. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
8. Formally launch the Project.

⁵⁵ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

155. GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

156. GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core Indicators: The GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators included as Annex 14 will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website⁵⁶.

157. Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

158. The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

159. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

160. The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC⁵⁷ within six weeks of the MTR report's completion.

161. Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center.

162. The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The evaluators that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the evaluators should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

163. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the BPPS/GEF Directorate.

164. The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by (add date included on cover page of this project document). A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

56 Guidelines on Core Indicators and Sub-Indicators, Guidelines: ME/GN/02 March 11, 2019. [See https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/Results_Guidelines.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/Results_Guidelines.pdf)

57 <https://erc.undp.org/Evaluation Resource Center>

165. Final Report: The project's terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

166. Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy⁵⁸ and the GEF policy on public involvement⁵⁹.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Responsible Parties	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	Implementing Partner PM/Coordinator	13,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	PM/Coordinator	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	PM/Coordinator	None	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	RTA UNDP Country Office ^[1] PMU/Coordinator/ CTA	Add ¹⁴ 18,000	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)	UNDP Country Office PMU/Coordinator/ CTA	Add 0	On-going.
Monitoring of [list safeguards management frameworks and/or plans here; delete row if none]	<i>Project Safeguards Officer</i>	<i>Add as per plan</i>	On-going.
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None ^[2]	Annually
Oversight missions	RTA and BPPS/GEF	None ¹⁴	Troubleshooting as needed
Mid-term GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools	INFOR – CONAF – DOH – TNC - <i>Garantes de conservación Terrestre y marino</i> - PMU	6,000	<i>Before mid-term review mission takes place.</i>

⁵⁸ See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

⁵⁹ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	Independent evaluators	36,000	<i>Add date included on cover page of Project Document</i>
Terminal GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools	INFOR – CONAF – DOH – TNC - Garantes de conservación Terrestre y marino - PMU	6,000	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Independent evaluators	36,000	<i>Add date included on cover page of Project Document</i>
TOTAL indicative COST		115,000*	<i>Add to TBWP component 3</i>

* 5 % of GEF Grant, NOT total budget.

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities within the Project governance mechanism.

167. Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Environment (MMA for its acronym in Spanish), specifically the Natural Resources and Biodiversity Department.

168. The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

169. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

1. Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
2. Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
3. Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
4. Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
5. Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
6. Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
7. Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Responsible Partners:

170. The MMA is the body responsible for Project execution and will work in a coordinated, effective and efficient manner, with government institutions, the strategic co-financing partners responsible for managing the institutionalization of the instruments acquired for IECB implementation. The Costa Humbolt and Capital Azul Foundations will act as guarantors of biodiversity conservation in the marine and coastal demonstration experiences, because of their experience in IECB implementation and in relating to indigenous and non-indigenous communities; likewise, Chile's Catholic University's Center for Applied Ecology and Sustainability (CAPES), for their trajectory in investigating ESR schemes and their commitment to contribute this prior knowledge toward the development of the demonstration experiences. For its part, the GEF Coastal Wetlands Project is responsible for contributing the local governance structure for those wishing to develop an IECB in wetlands. The regional and local governments where the demonstration experiences are implemented, because of their role in territorial governance and administration, will contribute to managing the institutionalization of the biodiversity protection focus in territorial planning instruments; some private participating stakeholders, who will be responsible for developing some of the IECB's (RCR); and the Small-Scale Fishermen's Organizations and the Rural Potable Water Committees and their beneficiaries, who will have an active responsibility in the development of the demonstration IECB experiences for ESR. The Project's counterparts, their roles and functions are described in detail in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 7).

171. The MMA will sign a letter of agreement with each of its counterparts, as appropriate, for carrying out Project activities and the demonstration experiences, in order to ensure full compliance with Project objectives and outcomes. These agreements will identify their roles and functions in ensuring the implementation of the Project and the demonstration experiences. Regarding the letters of agreement, the Project can allocate resources within its timeframe, to cover the cost of actions different from those designated for co-financing. The Project's contribution will be subject to fulfillment of the activities and outputs indicated in each agreement, the

amount of co-financing contributed by each of the counterparts, and will be implemented under UNDP-defined regulations. The letters of agreement are a part of this document, to be found in the section on Cofinancing Agreement Letters, Annex 13. Grants should follow the UNDP Policy on Low Value Grants.

172. To ensure full participation, each counterpart will designate two focal points, the main one and a replacement, who will be responsible for the following actions: represent the Project in their respective institutions as well as inter-institutional communications in the context of the Project; manage information within the organization based on the fulfillment of outcomes; accompany and participate in Project activities; provide technical assistance and data transfer; promote national, regional and local coordination, regarding development of the demonstration experiences in the territories; and facilitate communication and coordination of Project actions with other priority stakeholders.

Project stakeholders and target groups:

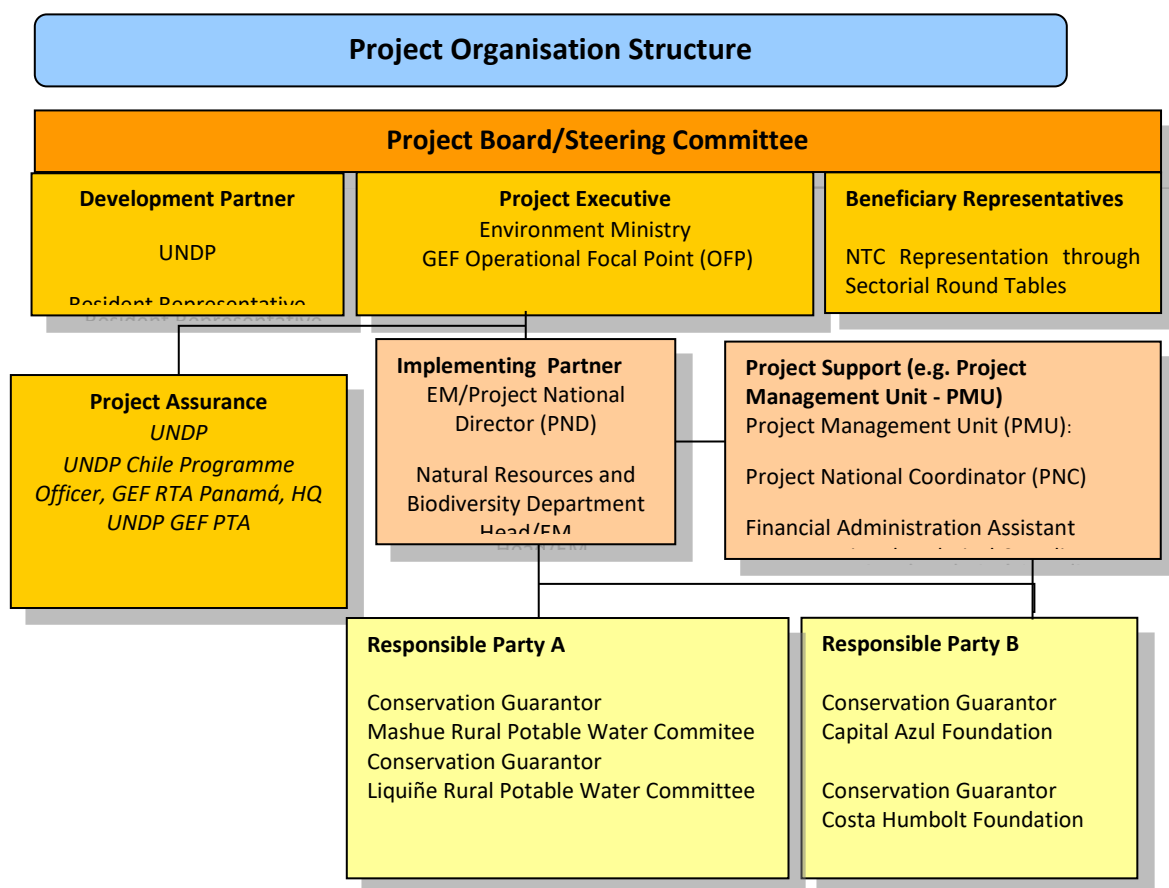
173. The MMA will coordinate the group of stakeholders, in an efficient and effective manner; they will be responsible for national, regional and local Project implementation, in accordance with the multi-stakeholder, multi-sector and multi-level participation focus. On the regional level, the EM, for the purpose of Project execution, will rely on their territorial representatives, the Regional Environment Ministerial Secretariats; as for the territorial level, they will carry out coordinated efforts with their institutional counterparts with sub-national representation, as well as with community organizations that are Project beneficiaries. Project stakeholders and target groups will participate by contributing inputs, and in technical discussions, guidance in technical decision-making within the Project, in order to promote its execution, and the achievement and institutionalization of its outputs and outcomes.

174. Technical Committees: these represent the Project's priority partners, the vision and interests of stakeholders who provide co-financing and/or technical experience to the Project. The participation of development partners, stakeholders and target groups, for Project governance, is guaranteed through a National Technical Committee (NTC) which involves the participation of the pertinent public institutions, and a Broad NTC for the participation of relevant stakeholders invited to participate in specific instances, as well as in monitoring and in evaluation. This structure, on the regional and local levels, materializes as the Regional Technical Committees (RTC) and Broad RTC (BRTC), with the same operational outline. The specifications of the counterparts that make up the NTC and the RTC's, their role and functions and the organizational and participation structure for Project governance, is to be found in the Stakeholders Engagement Plan, in Annex 7 of this document.

175. Representation of Project beneficiaries: These are the Individuals or groups who represent the interests of those who will be the final beneficiaries of the Project. This group includes community base organizations, small-scale fishermen's organizations as well as Rural Potable Water Committees, men and women who are Project beneficiaries, whose representatives are called to actively participate in the Broad RTC's, in order to ensure that their vision, their cosmo-vision, are incorporated in monitoring and evaluation, and the achievement of outcomes from their own perspective. They will be directly responsible for IECB implementation within the demonstration experiences, as guarantors of biodiversity conservation.

176. UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

Project Organizational Structure



177. Project Board: The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

178. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

179. Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

1. Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
2. Address project issues as raised by the project manager;

3. Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
 4. Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
 5. Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
 6. Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
 7. Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
 8. Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
 9. Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
 10. Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
 11. Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
 12. Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
 13. Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
 14. Address project-level grievances;
 15. Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
 16. Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.
180. The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:
- a) **Project Executive:** Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive is: the Environment Ministry, specifically the directorship of the Natural Resources and Biodiversity Department.
 - b) **Beneficiary (ies) Representative (s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can fulfil this role. The Beneficiary representative (s) is/are: In this case, since this is a Project for optimizing and validating economic instruments for strengthening financing for biodiversity conservation and institutional capacities, the direct beneficiary in fact will be public institutionality itself. In accordance with the Project's organizational structure, the members of the National Technical Committee can divide into groups according to their competencies, for discussing Land and Continental Water Ecosystems, or Marine and Coastal Ecosystems. Each one of these public institution working groups will elect a representative who will be invited to participate, when necessary, in PSC meetings.
 - c) **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is: UNDP
 - d) **Project Assurance:** UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the

Project Manager. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

National Technical Committee (NTC):

181. The National Technical Committee is a body for articulating, consulting and contributing to policy formulation. Its function is to establish pertinence and IECB's as public policy and generate the basis for a proposal on this subject. Included in its functions are providing policy and technical support for Project execution, as well as the implementation of the defined IECB's, through analysis, generation and coordination of actions in those areas that require transversal or multi-sectorial management as the basis for elaborating said policy. This Committee is presided by the Environment Ministry (EM), who are in charge of calling it to order, as well as of Project execution and Project National Coordination (PNC), where they serve as Technical Secretariat.

182. The NTC is composed initially by the EM, the Fisheries and Aquiculture Under-Secretariat (SUBPESCA), the National Department of Fisheries and Aquiculture (SERNAPESCA), the Department of Overseas Territories and the Merchant Marine (DIRECTEMAR), the Institute of Fisheries Development (IFOP), the National Institute for the Sustainable Development of Small-Scale Fishing and Aquiculture (INDESPA), the National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI), the National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), the Forestry Institute (INFOR), the Superintendency for Sanitary Services (SISS), the Water Works Department (DOH), the Highway Department, the Institute for the Development of Agriculture and Livestock (INDAP), the Bureau for Agrarian Research and Policy (ODEPA), the Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG), the Ministry of the Economy, the Tourism Under-Secretariat, the National Tourism Service (SERNATUR), the Environmental Evaluation Service (SEA) and the Environment Superintendency (SMA). Also included in the NTC will be the Implementation Agency (UNDP) and the OFP of the GEF.

183. The NTC can call for a Broad National Technical Committee (BNTC), inviting universities and research centers, social organizations, non-governmental organizations and businesses, for consulting, technical assistance and coordinating actions, depending on the area of competence the Committee requires. The following have been considered to be members of the BNTC: Chile's Catholic University (PUC), the National Federation of Rural Potable Water Committees (FENAPRU), Andess Chile, Así Conserva Chile, the Tierra Austral Foundation, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), the Intersectoral Offsets Board, and National Biodiversity Strategy committees, such as Wetlands and Marine Conservation, among others that may be considered pertinent.

Regional Technical Committees (RTC's):

184. The Regional Technical Committees, one in each region where the Project is being implemented (Valparaíso, Los Ríos and Los Lagos), are articulating and consulting bodies, whose function is to provide political and technical support for Project execution on the regional and local levels; for IECB implementation at the sites where the demonstration experiences are being carried out, as well as offering inputs for drawing up a public policy for IECB's. All of the above will be carried out through the analysis, generation and coordination of actions, in accordance with the particularities and characteristics of each region and of the demonstration experience sites.

185. The RTC's will consist of representatives of the public bodies whose competencies align with the intervention in each region's target ecosystems, as well as of the respective Regional Government (GORE) and the Local Government (Municipality). Each Committee will be presided by a representative of the EM or of the PNC, who will be in charge of calling the meetings. The Project National Coordinator, or a member of the Project Technical Team, will serve as Technical Secretariat. Any RTC can call for a Broad Regional Technical Committee (BRTC), inviting the social organizations that are Project beneficiaries (Organizations of Small-Scale Fishermen and

Rural Potable Water Committees), universities and research centers, organizations of civil society and businesses, for consulting, technical assistance and coordination of actions, when their field of influence corresponds to the Project's intervention zone. The specific composition of each RTC and BRTC is detailed in Annex 7 of this document.

Regarding the establishment and operation of the National Technical Committee and the Regional Technical Committees.

186. this will be one of the activities carried out at the beginning of the Project's implementation phase. The PNC will present a proposal for an operational protocol, drawn up by the Project Team. This proposal will contain operational criteria, meeting frequency, decision-making mechanisms, communications system, monitoring and evaluation mechanism, among other elements necessary for proper Project operation and the achievement of the expected outcomes.

Technical Round Table (TRT).

187. The EM, as the body which presides over both the NTC and the RTC's, can call for a Technical Round Table, of an internal and advisory nature. This Round Table will be composed of EM divisions, departments and areas, which will contribute to IECB design, implementation and sustainability, through providing technical and operational assistance. In addition, they provide experience and competence for Project implementation, and receive the lessons learned from this to serve in their own fields of action and synergies. Initially, the following have been proposed as members of this Round Table: the Bureau for Climate Change, the Natural Resources and Biodiversity Department, the Information and Environmental Economy Division, the Environmental Education Department, the Legal Department (as an advisory body), the Department for Environmental Economy, and the Natural Resources Department Divisions: Aquatic Ecosystems, Protected Areas, Biodiversity and Species Conservation Policies and Planning.

Project National Director (PND):

188. The National Director of the Project will be nominated from the Directorship of the EM's Natural Resources and Biodiversity Department or their designate; this person will answer to the EM and the UNDP regarding fulfillment of the Project's objectives and outcomes. The PND will have the role of technical secretariat to the Steering Committee and will answer to them; the PNC will act in his/her absence. Government funds will finance the PND (co-financing). Among his/her specific responsibilities are the following: to supervise the achievement of Project objectives, activities, outcomes, and all fundamental aspects of Project execution, as specified in the Project Document; supervise Project implementation according to EM policies and procedures, and ensure its coherence with national plans and strategies, providing a strategic institutional vision; facilitate coordination with other organizations, institutions relevant to the Project and other EM Divisions and Departments; participate in monitoring and evaluation missions when appropriate; coordinate with national and regional governmental representatives regarding legal and financial aspects of Project activities, as well as possible risk factors, in order to handle them appropriately; coordinate and supervise the contributions of governmental staff to Project implementation; coordinate, supervise and report on the government's co-financing contributions to Project implementation.

Project Management Unit (PMU):

189. Project National Coordination (PNC): the Project's National Coordinator will be financed by the Project and he/she will be hired according to UNDP procedure. The Project National Coordinator has the authority to execute the Project in the name of the Steering Committee subject to the restrictions established by the PSC. The PNC is responsible for daily Project management and decision-making, focusing on and safeguarding the

achievement of the outcomes, specified in the Project Document, with the appropriate quality, effectiveness and efficiency, and within the defined Project timeframe.

190. In addition, the following professionals will participate in the PMU, and will fulfill their roles and functions under the guidance and supervision of the Project National Coordinator; these are:

1. Project Administrative and Financial Assistant.
2. Project Regional Technical Coordinators, one for the Los Ríos Region and one for the los Lagos Region, development sites for the demonstration experiences.

191. Project extensions: The UNDP Resident Representative and the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

IX. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

192. The total cost of the project is USD 12,008,732. This is financed through a GEF Grant of USD 2,300,000 in cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP and additional support of USD 9,708,732. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

193. Confirmed Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the mid-term review and terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. Note that all project activities included in the project results framework that will be delivered by co-financing partners (even if the funds do not pass through UNDP accounts) must comply with UNDP's social and environmental standards. Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

Co-financing source		Co-financing type	Co-financing amount USD \$	Planned Co-financing Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
National government	Environment Ministry	<i>In kind</i>	7,309,600	Project Management, office space for national and regional PMU; Institutional management; development of Output 1 to 8 and achievement of goals; management for scalability and sustainability of results.	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
National government	Superintendency of Sanitary Services (SISS)	<i>In kind</i>	26,150	Output 1 Activities 1.1,1.2, 1.5 Output 4 Activities 4.1, 4.2, 4.5 Output 6 Activity 6.1 Output 7 Activity 7.1	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions
National government	Service for Environmental Evaluation (SEA)	<i>In kind</i>	43,885	Output 1 Activities 1.1,1.2, 1.5 Output 2 Activity 2.1 Output 7 Activity 7.1	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
National government	Service for Agriculture and Livestock (SAG)	<i>In kind</i>	4,194	Output 1 Activities 1.1,1.2, 1.5 Output 2 Activities 2.1, 2.2 Output 4 Activity 4.5 Output 5 Activity 5.2 Output 7 Activity 7.2	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
National government	Institute for Agriculture and Livestock Development (INDAP)	<i>In kind</i>	200,000	Output 1 Activities 1.1,1.2, 1.5 Output 4 Activity 4.5 Output 5 Activity 5.2 Output 7 Activity 7.1	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.

National government	National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI)	<i>In kind</i>	15,657	Output 1 Activities 1.1,1.2, 1.5 Apoyo en capacitación en temas de pertinencia cultural a la Unidad de Gestión del Proyecto. Output 5 Activities 5.1, 5.2 Output 7 Activity 7.2	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
Local government	Municipality of Ancud	<i>In kind</i>	5,856	Output 5 Activity 5.1, 5.5 Output 7 Activity 7.2	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
National government	National Service for Fishing and Aquaculture (SERNAPESCA)	<i>In kind</i>	35,653	Output 1 Activities 1.1,1.2, 1.5 Output 2 Activities 2.1, 2.3 Output 5 Activity 5.1 Output 7 Activity 7.2	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
National government	Ministry for Social and Family Development (MDSF)	<i>In kind</i>	10,400	Output 1 Activities 1.1,1.2, 1.5 Output 4 Activity 4.2 Output 6 Activity 6.1 Output 7 Activity 7.2	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
National government	Bureau for Agrarian Research and Policies (ODEPA)	<i>In kind</i>	279,576	Output 1 Activities 1.1,1.2, 1.5 Output 3 Activity 3.1 Output 4 Activities 4.1, 4.2, 4.5 Output 6 Activity 6.1 Output 7 Activity 7.2	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
Non-profit	Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC)	<i>In kind</i>	45,750	Output 2 Activities 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 Output 5 Activity 5.2 Output 7 Activity 7.2	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
National government	Environment Superintendency (ES)	<i>In kind</i>	1,207,720	Output 1 Activities 1.1,1.2, 1.5 Output 2 Activities 2.1, 2.2 Output 3 Activity 3.1 Output 7 Activity 7.2	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
Local government	Municipality of Puchuncaví	<i>In kind</i>	3,183	Output 5 Activities 5.1 -5.5 Output 7 Activity 7.2	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
Local government ³	Municipality of La Unión	<i>In kind</i>	22,386	Output 5 Activities 5.2 -5.5 Output 7 Activity 7.2	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
Private Sector	CMPC - Mininco Forestry Company SpA.	<i>In Kind</i>	43,125	Output 2 Activity 2.4 Output 4 Activities 4.2, 4.3, 4.4	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will

				Outcome 5 Activity 5.2,5,5 Output 7 Activity 7.1		supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
Private Sector	CMPC - Mininco Forestry Company SpA.	Cash	28,750	Output 2 Activity 2.4 Output 4 Activities 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 Outcome 5 Activity 5.2,5,5 Output 7 Activity 7.1	Medium Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
Private Sector	Anglo American	In Kind	18,750	Output 2 Activity 2.1; 2.2; 2.3 Output 7 Activity 7.1; 7.2;7.3	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
Private Sector	Anglo American	Cash	103,750	Output 2 Activity 2.1; 2.2; 2.3 Output 7 Activity 7.1; 7.2;7.3	Medium Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
National government	Department of Water Works (DOH)	In kind	18,720	Output 1 Activities 1.1,1.2, 1.5 Output 4 Activities 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 4.5 Output 6 Activity 6.1 Output 7 Activity 7.1	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
Local government	Association of Coastal Mountains Municipalities Corral La Unión	In kind	\$7,887	Output 5 Activity 5.2, 5.5 Output 7 Activity 7.1	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
Private Sector	Arauco Forestry Company	In Kind	\$63,422	Output 2 Activity 2.4 Output 4 Activities 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 Output 7 Activity 7.1	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
National government	National Forestry Corporation (CONAF)	In kind	27,843	Output 1 Activities 1.1,1.2, 1.5 Output 2 Activities 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 Output 3 Activity 3.1 Output 4 Activities 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 Output 5 Activity 5.2, 5.5 Output 6 Activity 6.1 Output 7 Activity 7.2	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
National government	National Assets Ministry	In Kind	64,075	Output 1 Activities 1.1,1.2, 1.5 Output 2 Activities 2.3, 2.4 Output 4 Activities 4.1, Output 5 Activities 5.2 a 5.5 Output 6 Activity 6.1	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.

				Output 7 Activity 7.1		
Civil Society	Artisanal Fisherman's Union Caleta Maitencillo	<i>In Kind</i>	50,417	Output 5 Activities 5.1, 5.5 Output 6 Activities 6.1. Output 7 Activities 7.1.	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
Civil Society	Artisanal Fisherman's Union Caleta Maitencillo Caleta Las Ventanas	<i>In Kind</i>	50,417	Output 5 Activities 5.1, 5.5 Output 6 Activities 6.1. Output 7 Activities 7.1.	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.
Local government	Municipality of Panguipulli	<i>In kind</i>	12,125	Output 5 Activities 5.2 -5.5 Output 7 Activity 7.2	Riesgo bajo	La UGP junto a PNUD a través del plan de monitoreo, supervisará las contribuciones de cofinanciación al proyecto.
National government	Servicio Nacional de Turismo (SERNATUR)	<i>In Kind</i>	9,441	Output 1 Activities 1.1, 1.2 Output 2 Activities 2.1 a 2.5 Output 5 Activities 5.1 a 5.5 Output 7 Activities 7.1	Riesgo Bajo	La UGP junto a PNUD a través del plan de monitoreo, supervisará las contribuciones de cofinanciación al proyecto.
National government	Chilean Navy: Department of Overseas Territories and the Merchant Marine	<i>In kind</i>	Letter of commitment* without specifying the co-financing.	Output 1 Activities 1.1, 1.2, 1.5 Output 2 Activities 2.1, 2.3 Output 5 Activity 5.1, 5.5 Output 7 Activity 7.1	Low Risk	The PMU together with the UNDP through the monitoring plan, will supervise the Project's co-financing contributions.

*See detail in Annex 13

194. Implementing Partner (IP) request for UNDP to provide country support services: The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of USD\$ 60,018 for the full duration of the project, and the GEF has agreed to this request. The GEF execution **support letter** (signed by the GEF OFP) detailing these support services is included in Annex. To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services (i.e. not done by same person to avoid conflict of interest). See latest guidance available from BPPS NCE-VF team.

195. Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board.

196. Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/CTA and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF:

- a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project budget with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more;
- b) Introduction of new budget items that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

197. Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

198. Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop.

199. Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

200. Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. **Operational closure must happen with 3 months after posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC.** The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

201. Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file⁶⁰. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

⁶⁰ See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

202. Financial completion (closure): The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

203. The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the BPPS/GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

204. Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

X. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	94408	Atlas Output Project ID:	98518
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Instrumentos económicos para conservar biodiversidad		
Atlas Business Unit	CHL10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Instrumentos económicos		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	5794		
Implementing Partner	Environment Ministry		

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party, IP, or UNDP)	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount Year 2021 (USD)	Amount Year 2022 (USD)	Amount Year 2023 (USD)	Amount Year 2024 (USD)	Amount Year 2025 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
Component 1. Institutional framework, governance and tools for the application of economic instruments for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its ecosystem services (IECB) in land, fresh water, marine and coastal ecosystems.	MMA	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	8,974	0	41,026	12,821	0	62,821	1
				71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	31,895	31,895	31,895	31,895	31,898	159,478	2
				71600	Travel	1,472	13,282	1,261	0	0	16,015	3
				72100	Contractual Services- Companies	56,798	217,780	101,955	63,494	0	440,027	4
				75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	128	128	128	129	0	513	5
					Total Component 1	99,267	263,085	176,265	108,339	31,898	678,854	
Component 2.Application of IECB				71300	Local Consultants	0	0	0	8,974	0	8,974	6

mechanisms including Biodiversity Offsets for residual impacts on biodiversity and Retribution for Ecosystem Services in demonstration projects.	MMA	62000	GEF	71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	25,679	34,240	34,240	34,240	25,680	154,079	7
				71600	Travel	6,630	6,631	6,631	6,631	0	26,523	8
				72100	Contractual Services- Companies	25,565	34,111	38,598	38,598	0	136,872	9
				73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip.	4,308	8,616	8,615	8,615	4,308	34,462	10
				72400	Communications & Audio Visual Equipment	403	693	693	693	403	2,885	11
				72500	Supplies	1,266	1,267	1,267	1,267	1,038	6,105	12
				72600	Grants	49,500	188,375	188,375	188,378	0	614,628	13
				72800	Information Technology Equipment	1,200	125	125	125	125	1,700	14
					Total Component 2	114,551	274,058	278,544	287,521	31,554	986,228	
Component 3. Knowledge management, learning, monitoring and evaluation for effective IECB implementation.	MMA	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	0	0	14,000	0	14,000	28,000	15
				71300	Local Consultants	0	0	12,000	10,000	12,000	34,000	16
				71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	46,225	46,226	46,225	46,225	46,225	231,126	17
				71600	Travel	8,017	0	10,000	0	14,813	32,830	18
				72100	Contractual Services- Companies	23,364	31,911	31,911	31,911	23,365	142,462	19
				72500	Supplies	100	100	100	100	0	400	20
				74100	Professional Services	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	18,000	21
				75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	8,595	4,346	6,936	13,359	5,340	38,576	22

					Total Component 3	89,901	86,183	124,772	105,195	119,343	525,394	
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT	UNDP	62000	GEF	71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	3,945	3,944	3,944	3,944	3,944	19,721	23
				71600	Travel	0	5,251	5,251	5,252	0	15,754	24
				72500	Supplies	203	203	202	202	0	810	25
				72800	Information Technology Equipment	3,400	250	251	250	249	4,400	26
				74100	Professional Services	1,764	1,764	1,764	1,764	1,765	8,821	27
				74596	Services to Projects - GOEs	12,002	12,004	12,004	12,004	12,004	60,018	28
					Total PMU	21,314	23,416	23,416	23,416	17,962	109,524	
					PROJECT TOTAL	325,033	646,742	602,997	524,471	200,757	2,300,000	

Summary of Funds	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Total
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
GEF USD \$	325,033	646,742	602,997	524,471	200,757	2,300,000
Environment Ministry	1,461,920	1,461,920	1,461,920	1,461,920	1,461,920	7,309,600
Sanitary Services Superintendency (SISS)	5,230	5,230	5,230	5,230	5,230	26,150
Service for Environmental Evaluation (SEA)	8,777	8,777	8,777	8,777	8,777	43,885
Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG)	839	839	839	839	838	4,194
Institute for the Development of Agriculture and Livestock (INDAP)	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	200,000
National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI)	3,131	3,131	3,131	3,132	3,132	15,657
Ancud Municipality	1,171	1,171	1,171	1,171	1,172	5,856
National Fisheries and Aquiculture Service (SERNAPESCA)	7,131	7,131	7,131	7,130	7,130	35,653
Ministry for Social and Family Development (MDSF)	2,080	2,080	2,080	2,080	2,080	10,400
Bureau of Agrarian Studies and Policies (ODEPA)	55,915	55,915	55,915	55,915	55,916	279,576
Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	9,150	9,150	9,150	9,150	9,150	45,750
Environment Superintendency (ES)	241,544	241,544	241,544	241,544	241,544	1,207,720
Puchuncavi Municipality	637	637	637	636	636	3,183

Summary of Funds	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Total
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
La Unión Municipality	4,477	4,477	4,477	4,477	4,478	22,386
CMPC - Mininco Forestry Company SpA	14,375	14,375	14,375	14,375	14,375	71,875
Anglo American	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500	122,500
Department of Water Works (DOH)	3,744	3,744	3,744	3,744	3,744	18,720
Association of Municipalities, Corral-La Unión Coastal Mountain Range	1,577	1,577	1,577	1,577	1,579	7,887
Arauco Forestry Company	12,684	12,684	12,684	12,684	12,686	63,422
National Forestry Corporation (CONAF)	5,568	5,568	5,568	5,568	5,571	27,843
National Assets Ministry (MBN)	12,815	12,815	12,815	12,815	12,815	64,075
Artisanal Fishermen's Union Caleta Maitencillo	0	16,805	16,805	16,807	0	50,417
Artisanal Fishermen's Union Caleta Las Ventanas	0	16,805	16,805	16,807	0	50,417
Panguipulli Municipality	2,425	2,425	2,425	2,425	2,425	12,125
National Tourism Service (SERNATUR)	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,889	9,441
TOTAL	2,242,877	2,614,707	2,558,289	2,472,192	2,120,667	12,008,732

Budget note number	Budget Notes
Component 1. Institutional and governance framework and tools for the application of economic instruments for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its ecosystem services (IECB) in land, fresh water, marine and coastal ecosystems	
1	Account Code 71300 - Local Consultants. Local consultant for the standardization of biometrical methodologies for characterizing and monitoring ecosystem services in coordination with EM bodies and strategic partners. (Output 4). Total costs: USD\$ 8,975 / Y1.
	Account Code 71300 - Local Consultants. Local consultant to evaluate and project markets associated with IECB implementation (through Offsets, ESR, RCR and Certifications), including an international market analysis of ecosystem services (biodiversity credit, carbon, among others). (Output 6). Total costs: USD\$ 8,974 / Y3.

Budget note number	Budget Notes
	Account Code 71300 - Local Consultants. Local consultant to establish methodological guidelines for estimating the social and economic benefits of ecosystem services (co-benefits) (ex. Carbon sinking, water supply, temperature regulation, etc.) and incorporating the results in the Directives for the Social Cost of Carbon. (Output 4). Total costs: USD\$ 19,231/ Y3.
	Account Code 71300 - Local Consultants. Local consultant for developing criteria and models for eligible green expenditures in the green sectors “Natural Resources, land use and marine areas” and “Water Management” (Green Bonds Framework) and development of guidelines for NBS project models to be developed with public financing (National System for Public Financing). (Output 4). Total costs: USD\$ 25,641 (USD 12,820 /Y3 and USD 12,821/Y4)
2	Account Code 71400 - Contractual services - Individuals. IECB institutionalization head. Total cost: USD 159,478 (40 months -average USD 47,832 annual average/Y1 to Y3 and 15,982 /Y4)
3	Account Code 71600 - Travel. Travel related to technical assistance, monitoring, strengthening capabilities and informing about the development process and final outcomes of guidelines regarding IECB mechanisms in Santiago and the Regions where the demonstration experiences will be carried out, for the Project’s technical personnel, consultants and strategic partners (Outputs 2 - 7). Total cost: USD 14,579 (Total for year: \$35,9/Y1; 13,282 / Y2; 1,262/Y3)
4	Account Code 72100 -Contractual Services-Companies. Legal assistance in IECB’s for supporting the following: drafting the EM’s Exempt Resolution for institutionalizing the National Biodiversity Committee (Output 1); drafting a proposal for regulation to establish a Offsets repository within the SEIA framework (Output 2); creation and validation of a general contract model for ecosystem services retribution (Output 2); consultancy for drafting a proposal for regulations to create a Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Certification System, and measures for its enactment (Output 2); consultancy for drafting a proposal for statutes for Rural Potable Water Committees (CAPR) that include objectives associated with NBS in zones of multi-functional management in basins that provide water, to be incorporated into the DOH’s manuals (Department of Water Works) (Output 2). Total cost: USD 19,231
	Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for drafting a methodological proposal, with ecological equivalency criteria, for appropriate biodiversity Offsets in marine-coastal ecosystems (Output 2). Total cost: USD\$ 25,641
	Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for the application and validation of methodological proposals for appropriate biodiversity Offsets in marine-coastal ecosystems through the development of DE’s, and for the application of appropriate Offsets methodology in pilot marine sites for ESR Ventanas, Maitencillo, Chepu and/or Caulín (Output 2). Total cost: USD\$ 154,573
	Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for drafting success indicators for surveillance of appropriate compensation measures within the SEIA framework in marine-coastal and land ecosystems (Output 2). Total cost: USD\$ 12,820

Budget note number	Budget Notes
	Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for participative drafting and validating of guidelines for the implementation of the ESR mechanism on the basis of the DE in land and fresh water and marine-coastal ecosystems (Contribution to the creation and validation of a general contract model for ecosystem services retribution) (Output 2). Total cost: USD\$ 12,820
	Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for design of guidelines for certifying biodiversity and ecosystem services, coordinated with the IECB information system; application of criteria for guidelines proposed for Certification of Biodiversity and Ecosystem services in the Project's DE's in land and fresh water and marine-coastal environments; validation of guidelines through workshops with relevant stakeholders (certification companies, local communities and EM departments). Also to contribute to drafting a proposed regulation for establishing a Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Certification System, and measures for its enactment (Output 2). Total cost: USD\$ 10,385
	Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for supporting the implementation of improvements in the Environment Superintendency's information systems for environmental monitoring of compensation measures in accordance with the commitment in the Environmental Qualification Resolutions (EQR) (Output 2). Total cost: USD\$ 19,231
	Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for: 1) the operability of the IECB (ESR, RCR, Offsets, and Certifications) guidelines computerized processes; 2) design of a multi-purpose platform for IECB information management; 3) design of the IECB Information System. (Output 3). Total cost: USD\$ 102,564
	Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy on the legal and tax aspects of involving companies and private parties in the implementation of RCR mechanism. (Output 2). Total cost: USD\$ 10,256
	Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for carrying out a study for the evaluation of the state of conservation of native forests and ecosystem services baselines (carbon sinking and water supply) in basins that supply water in the Los Ríos Region; design of recovery and management actions for the protection and recuperation of ecosystem services, carbon sinking and water provision in these basins (Output 4); and application of key component matrix (level 1 methodological guidelines for appropriate Offsets) (Output 2) and systematization in ESR implementation sites Mashue and Liquiñe. Total cost: USD\$ 68,083
5	Account Code 75700 -Training Workshops and Conferences. Meals for informal meetings with strategic partners and consultants (Output 2). Total cost: USD\$ 513 (USD\$ 27/meeting; total 19 meetings)
Component 2. Application of IECB mechanisms including Offsets for residual impacts on biodiversity and retribution for ecosystem services in demonstration projects.	

Budget note number	Budget Notes
6	Account Code 71300 - Local Consultants. Consultant for consolidating financial strategy for IECB project model on the basis of results of consultancies on social and economic benefits of ecosystem services, model of eligible green expenditures and NBS model. (Output 6). Total costs: USD\$ 8,974
7	Account Code 71400 - Contractual Services - Individual. Macro-Regional Technical Coordinator (RTC) Los Ríos -Los Lagos for the organization, coordination and evaluation of IECB demonstration experiences in Regions of Los Lagos and Los Ríos. Total cost: USD 154,079 (54 months (\$25,679 /Y1; 34,240 annual average /Y2 to Y4; \$ 25680/ Y5) (Output 1 a 8)
8	Account Code 71600 - Travel. Travel costs for accompanying the development of the demonstration experience in Chepu and Caulín. Includes per diem for 5 days / 4 nights for travel for continuous accompaniment in the development of demonstration experiences in Chiloé. One trip every 2 months is contemplated and this includes ferry cost. Vehicle rental and gasoline are covered elsewhere. (Output 5). Total cost: USD\$ 26,523 (USD\$ 6,630 annual average/Y1-Y2-Y3 and 6,633/Y4; total 6 trips for year/ total 24 trips)
9	Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Technical Assistance on marine IECB's to accompany the technical development of IECB's in marine environments, their implementation in demonstration experiences and systematization of the model conservation project on the basis of implemented IECB's. (Output 1 a 8) Total cost: USD 34,462
	Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Technical Advisor on land IECB's to accompany the technical development of IECB's in land-based environments, their implementation in demonstration experiences and systematization of the model conservation project on the basis of the implemented IECB's. (Output 1 to 8) Total cost: USD 34,462
	Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for evaluating ecosystem services of scenic beauty associated with tourism in the locality of Liquiñe, Panguipulli Township, Los Ríos Region. (Output 5). Total cost: USD 16,666
	Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for developing studies on the return on investment in NBS's for water security in Rural Potable Water (APR) systems in Mashue and Liquiñe. (Output 5). Total cost: USD 25,641
10	Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for implementing RCR's in 4 demonstration experiences for: 1) ecological characterization (biodiversity and ecosystem services) for landholdings under RCR's, 2) application of guidelines for the implementation of RCR's; 3) drafting legal RCR contracts (4); 4) revision and validation of RCR contract drafts by potential signatories. (Output 5). Total cost for 4 sites: USD\$ 51,282; 2 covered with GEF funds: USD\$ 25,641
	Account Code 73400 - Rental & Maint of Other Equip. Vehicle rent for mobilizing the Macro-Regional Technical Coordinator (RTC) for Los Ríos -Los Lagos (Output 5). Total cost: USD\$ 34,462 TBWP (USD\$ 4,308/Y1; \$ 8,615 annual average / Y2-Y3-Y4 and \$4,308/Y4)
11	Account Code 72400 - Communic & Audio Visual Equip. Mobile internet plan to support the management of land conservation guarantors. (Output 5). Total cost: USD\$ 1,846 for 48 months (USD \$ 231/Y1; 461 annual average /Y2-Y3-Y4 and \$232 /Y5)
	Cuenta 72400 - Communic & Audio Visual Equip. Cell phone plan for the Regional Technical Coordinator for the macro zone of Los Ríos/Los Lagos (Output 5). Total cost: USD\$ 1,039 for 54 months (USD \$ 173/Y1; 231 annual average /Y2-Y3-Y4 and \$173 /Y5)

Budget note number	Budget Notes
12	Account Code 72500 - Supplies. Gasoline and tolls per day for continuous accompaniment of the development of the demonstration experiences in Liquiñe, Mashue, Ventanas/Maitencillo, Chepu and Caulín.(Output 5).Total cost:USD\$ 5,192 (USD\$ 1,038/years Y1 to Y3 and \$1,039 Y4 to Y5).
	Account Code 72500 - Supplies. Meals for informal meetings with strategic partners and consultants (Output 5). Total cost: USD\$ 513 (USD\$128 Y1 to Y3 and \$129/ Y4; total 20 meetings)
	Account Code 72500 - Supplies. Masks/ PPE for health safety of the Regional Technical Coordinator for the Los Ríos/Los Lagos Macro-zone. (Output 5). Total cost: USD\$ 400
13	Account Code 72600 – Grants. Grant Agreement for the marine conservation guarantor Capital Azul for implementing the IECB demonstration experience in Ventanas and Maitencillo AMERB's (Output 5) (Total USD \$ 172,732 / Y2-Y3-Y4). Grants will have to follow UNDP policy on Low Value Grants in the management arrangement
	Account Code 72600 – Grants. Grant Agreement for the marine conservation guarantor Costa Humboldt for implementing the IECB demonstration experience in ECMPO Caulín / AMERB Chepu (Output 5) (Total USD \$ 243,896 / Y2-Y3-Y4). Grants will have to follow UNDP policy on Low Value Grants in the management arrangement
	Account Code 72600 – Grants. Grant Agreement for the land conservation guarantor, the Liquiñe Rural Potable Water Committee (CAPR) for implementing the IECB demonstration experience in the Liquiñe APR system (Output 5) (Total USD 99,000 / Y2-Y3-Y4). Grants will have to follow UNDP policy on Low Value Grants in the management arrangement
	Account Code 72600 – Grants. Grant Agreement for the land conservation guarantor, the Mashue Rural Potable Water Committee (CAPR) for implementing the IECB demonstration experience in the Mashue APR system (Output 5) (Total USD 99,000 / Y2-Y3-Y4). Grants will have to follow UNDP policy on Low Value Grants in the management arrangement
14	Account Code 72800 - Information Technology Equipmt. Computer for the Regional Technical Coordinator for the Los Ríos/Los Lagos Macrozone. (Output 5). Total cost: USD\$ 1,200
	Account Code 72800 - Information Technology Equipmt. Computer repairs for the Regional Technical Coordinator for the Los Ríos/Los Lagos Macrozone. (Output 5). Total cost: USD\$ 500
Component 3. Knowledge management, learning, monitoring and evaluation for effective IECB implementation.	
15	Account Code 71200 - International Consultants. International consultant for carrying out Project mid-term evaluation. Total cost: USD\$ 14,000 (USD\$ 350/day for 40 days) (Output 8)
	Account Code 71200 - International Consultants. International consultant for carrying out Project final evaluation. Total cost: USD\$ 14,000 (USD\$ 350/day for 40 days) (Output 8)

Budget note number	Budget Notes
16	Account Code 71300- Local Consultants National consultant for carrying out Project mid-term evaluation. Total cost: USD\$ 12,000 (USD\$ 300/day for 40 days) (Output 8)
	Account Code 71300- Local Consultants National consultant for carrying out Project final evaluation. Total cost: USD\$ 12,000 (USD\$ 300/day for 40 days) (Output 8)
	Account Code 71300 -Local Consultants National consulting for the systematization of experiences, results and learning of the project. Total cost: USD \$ 10,000 (Output 7 - Activity 7.2 - Q4 / Y4)
17	Account Code 71400 - Contractual services - Individuals. Coordinator for Administration and Monitoring & Evaluation (CAAM&E). Total cost: USD\$ 171,108 for 60 months (USD\$34,221 annual average/ Y1 to Y2 and \$34,222 annual average/ Y3 to Y5) (Output 1 a 8)
	Account Code 71400 -Contractual services - Individuals. National Technical Coordinator (NTC). Total cost: USD 60,016 /Total 15 months (Output 1 a 8)
18	Account Code 71600 - Travel. Travel for mid-term and final evaluations. Includes international consultant, national consultant and national Project coordinator. Output 8. Total cost: USD\$ 20,000 (USD\$ 10,000 per trip for 2 trips)
	Account Code 71600 - Travel. Travel of 5 days for 4 persons (Project staff members and MMA professionals) to Project inception and finalization workshops in Los Ríos and Los Lagos (1 event in each Region). Output (1 - 5). Total cost: USD\$ 9,625 (USD\$ 4812 trip /Y1 and \$4813 trip /Y5)
	Account Code 71600 - Travel. Travel for one day to Project inception and finalization workshops for participants from Valparaíso Region to Santiago, from Mashue and Liquiñe to Valdivia, and from Chepu and Caulín to Ancud or Puerto Montt (2 Vans for 10 persons in Los Ríos, 2 Vans for 10 persons in Los Lagos, and 1 Van for 10 persons in Valparaíso). Output (1 - 5). Total cost: USD\$ 3,205 (USD\$ 641 per trip for 5 trips)
19	Account Code 72100- Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy in gender and accompaniment in its transversalization in the development of technical tools and implementation of demonstration experiences. Total cost: USD\$ 24,000. (Output 1.8, 1.9, 1.10) (Output 2, 4, 5, 7 y 8)
	Account Code 72100- Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for strengthening capabilities, including identifying training needs, drawing up and implementing the capabilities strengthening plan for stakeholders involved with the Project. (Total cost USD\$ 12,475) (Output 7)
	Account Code 72100- Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for drafting and implementing the Strategic Communications Plan for knowledge management. (Total cost USD\$ 80,346) (Output 7)
	Account Code 72100- Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy (ies) for designing and implementing the on-line course (self-teaching or e-learning) on IECB implementation tools (guidelines on Offsets procedure, guidelines on ESR, RCR and certifications). (Total cost USD\$ 25,641) (Output 7)

Budget note number	Budget Notes
20	Account Code 72500 - Supplies. Masks/ PPE for health security of the workshop participants for strengthening capabilities. Total cost: USD\$ 400. (Output 7)
21	Account Code 74100 - Professional Services. Translation of the mid-term evaluation and final evaluation, plus annual reports (PIR). 120 pag. For each report. Total cost: USD\$ 18,000 (USD\$ 24 per page; for 750 pages). (Output 8)
22	Account Code 75700 -Training, Workshops and Confer. Project finalization workshops in Los Ríos and Los Lagos (2) . This only considers the cost for lunches and coffee breaks for 60 people. This also includes cost of meals for 50 people visiting each community for the demonstration experiences (2). Appropriate space for the event must be planned for the strategic partners. Total cost: USD\$4,421 for 2 workshops (Output 1-5)
	Account Code 75700 -Training, Workshops and Confer. Project finalization workshop in Santiago (1) . This only considers the cost of lunches and coffee breaks for 60 people. Appropriate space for the event must be planned for the strategic partners. Total cost: USD\$ 2,077) (Output 1)
	Account Code 75700 -Training, Workshops and Confer. Workshops between land demonstration experiences (includes gender focus); for 2 days and 1 night for 5 people. Total cost: USD\$ 3,135 (USD\$ 1,045 each, for 3 workshops) (Output 5)
	Account Code 75700 -Training, Workshops and Confer. Workshops between marine demonstration experiences (includes gender focus) for representatives of Ventanas/Maitencillo AMERB's and Chepu AMERB and Caulin ECMPO. Three representatives of the Ventanas and Maitencillo Demonstratives Experiences (DE's) travel for 2 days and one night to the Chepu and Caulín DE's in Chiloé. Total cost: USD\$ 3,820 (USD\$ 1,910 each, for 2 workshops) (Output 5)
	Account Code 75700 -Training, Workshops and Confer. Workshops between marine demonstration experiences (includes gender focus) of the Caulin ECMPO and the Chepu AMERB, Chiloé, Los Lagos Region. Total cost: USD\$ 3,135 (USD\$ 1,045 each, for 3 workshops) (Output 5)
	Account Code 75700 -Training, Workshops and Confer. Visitors' workshops for partners and future IECB beneficiaries to land demonstration experiences of the Los Rios Region. 4 Representatives of other CAPR's to the Mashue and Liquiñe DE's. Total cost: USD\$ 2,090 (USD\$ 1,045 each, for 2 workshops) (Output 5)
	Account Code 75700 -Training, Workshops and Confer. Visitors' workshops for partners and future IECB beneficiaries to demonstration experiences of the Chepu AMERB and the Caulín ECMPO, Chiloé, Los Lagos Region. Total cost: USD\$ 2,090 (USD\$ 1,045 each, for 2 workshops)
	Account Code 75700 -Training, Workshops and Confer. Visitors' workshops for partners and future IECB beneficiaries to land demonstration experiences of the Region of Valparaíso. 4 Representatives of other fishermen's unions to the Ventanas and Maitencillo DE's. Total cost: USD\$ 2,423 (USD\$ 1,211.5 each, for 2 workshops) (Output 5)

Budget note number	Budget Notes
	Account Code 75700 -Training, Workshops and Confer. IECB workshops (ESR, RCR, Offsets and Certifications) in Santiago and regions where demonstration experiences are implemented. Total cost: USD\$ 5,385 (USD\$ 769 each, for 7 workshops) (Output 2 y 7)
	Account Code 75700.Training, workshop and Confer. Support for the implementation of the gender plan in order to safeguard the participation of women in the demonstrative experiences of marine and terrestrial CSR. Total cost: USD \$ 10,000 (Output 5 Activities 5.1 and 5.2, marine and terrestrial ED and Output 7)
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU)	
23	Account Code 71400 -Contractual services - Individuals. National Technical Coordinator (NTC). Total cost: USD 19,721 /Total 5 months (Output 1 a 8)
24	Account Code 71600 -Travel. Travel by the PNC to CORECC workshops in Los Lagos /planning with RTC and other stakeholders. Total cost: USD\$ 2,420 (USD\$ 1,210 per trip for 2 trips)
	Account Code 71600 -Travel. Travel by the PNC to CORECC workshops in Los Ríos/planning with RTC and other stakeholders. Total cost: USD\$ 2,318 (USD\$ 1,159 per trip for 2 trips) (Output 1)
	Account Code 71600 -Travel. Travel by the PNC to CORECC workshops in Valparaíso and Ventanas/Maitencillo DE's, and monitoring of demonstration experiences and interinstitutional management. Total cost: USD\$ 11,016 (USD\$ 459 per trip for 24 trips) (Output 1)
25	Account Code 72500 - Supplies. Masks/ PPE for health safety of the Project's National Coordinator. Total cost: USD\$ 400
	Account Code 72500 - Supplies. Meals for informal meetings with strategic partners and consultants. Total cost: USD\$ 410 (USD\$100 for Y1 to Y3 and \$110/ Y4; total 16 meetings)
26	Account Code 72800 - Information Technology Equipment. Computer for the National Technical Coordinator. Total cost: USD\$ 2,400 (USD\$ 1,200 for 2 units)
	Account Code 72800 - Information Technology Equipment. Computer repairs for the National Technical Coordinator. Total cost: USD\$ 1000
	Account Code 72800 - Information Technology Equipment. Portable projector for presentations in workshops and meetings. Total cost: USD 1,000 (USD\$ 500 for 2 units)
27	Account Code 74100 - Professional Services. Annual audit of the Project carried out by the UNDP. Total cost: USD 8,821 for 5 audits (Output 8)
28	Account Code 74596 - Services to Projects - GOEs. UNDP Support Services according to LOA.

XI. LEGAL CONTEXT

205. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Chile and UNDP, signed on 22 January 1960. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

206. This project will be implemented by Environment Ministry (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

207. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XII. RISK MANAGEMENT

208. **Option a. Implementing Partner is a Government Entity (NIM)**

209. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the Implementing Partner’s custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

210. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner’s obligations under this Project Document.

211. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

212. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or

subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

- a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").
- b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

213. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

- i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
- ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
- iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
- iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
- v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

214. The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

215. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).

216. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

217. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

218. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

219. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

220. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

221. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

222. Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

223. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

224. Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

225. Note: The term “Project Document” as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

226. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

227. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

228. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled “Risk Management” are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

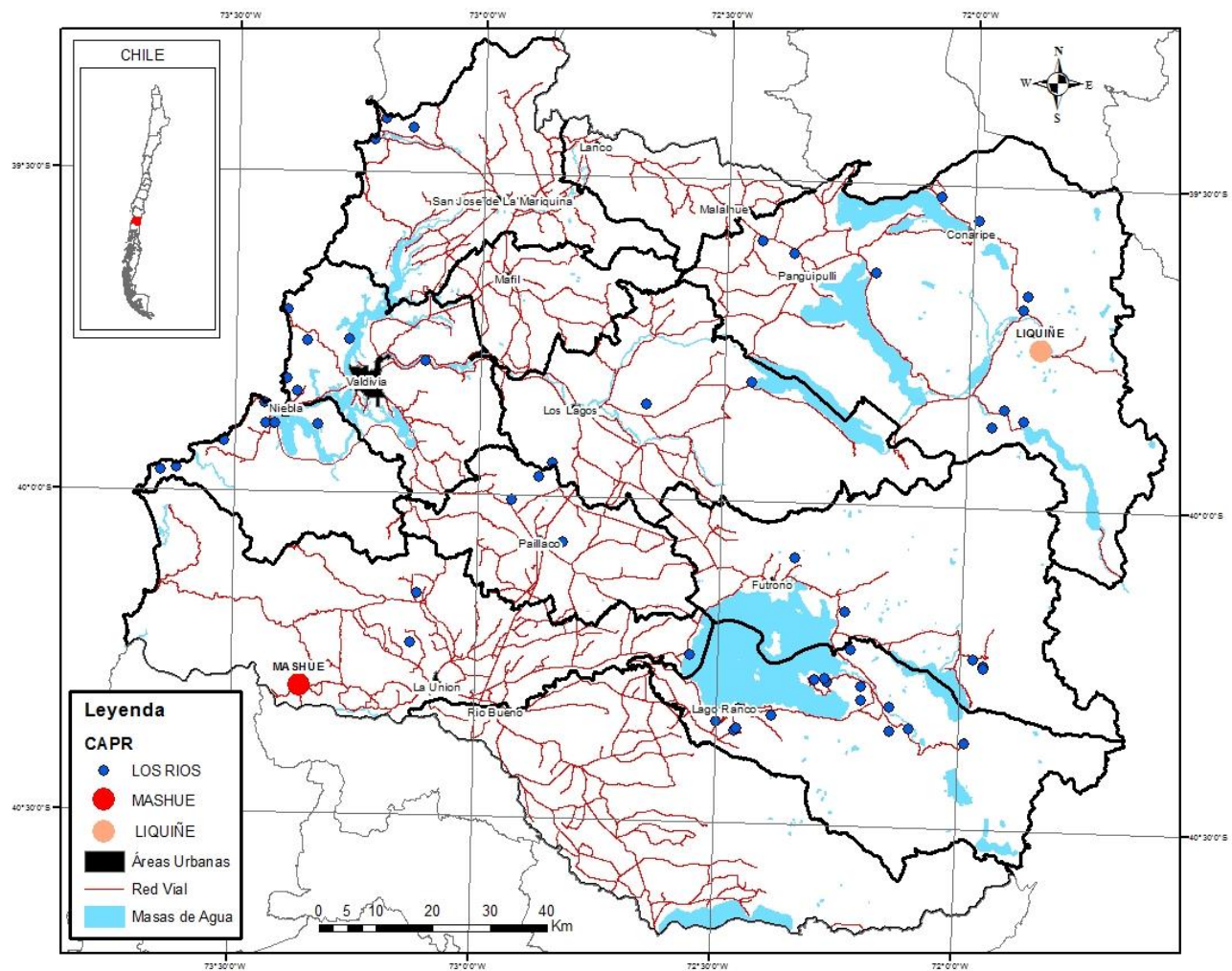
XIII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

ANNEX 1. PROJECT MAP AND GPS LOCATION OF THE PROJECT SITES

The geographic location, represented in the map of the sites for development of the demonstration experiences, is presented by ecosystem and by instrument.

1. IECB demonstration experiences in Ecosystem Services Retribution /ESR) in a land ecosystem:

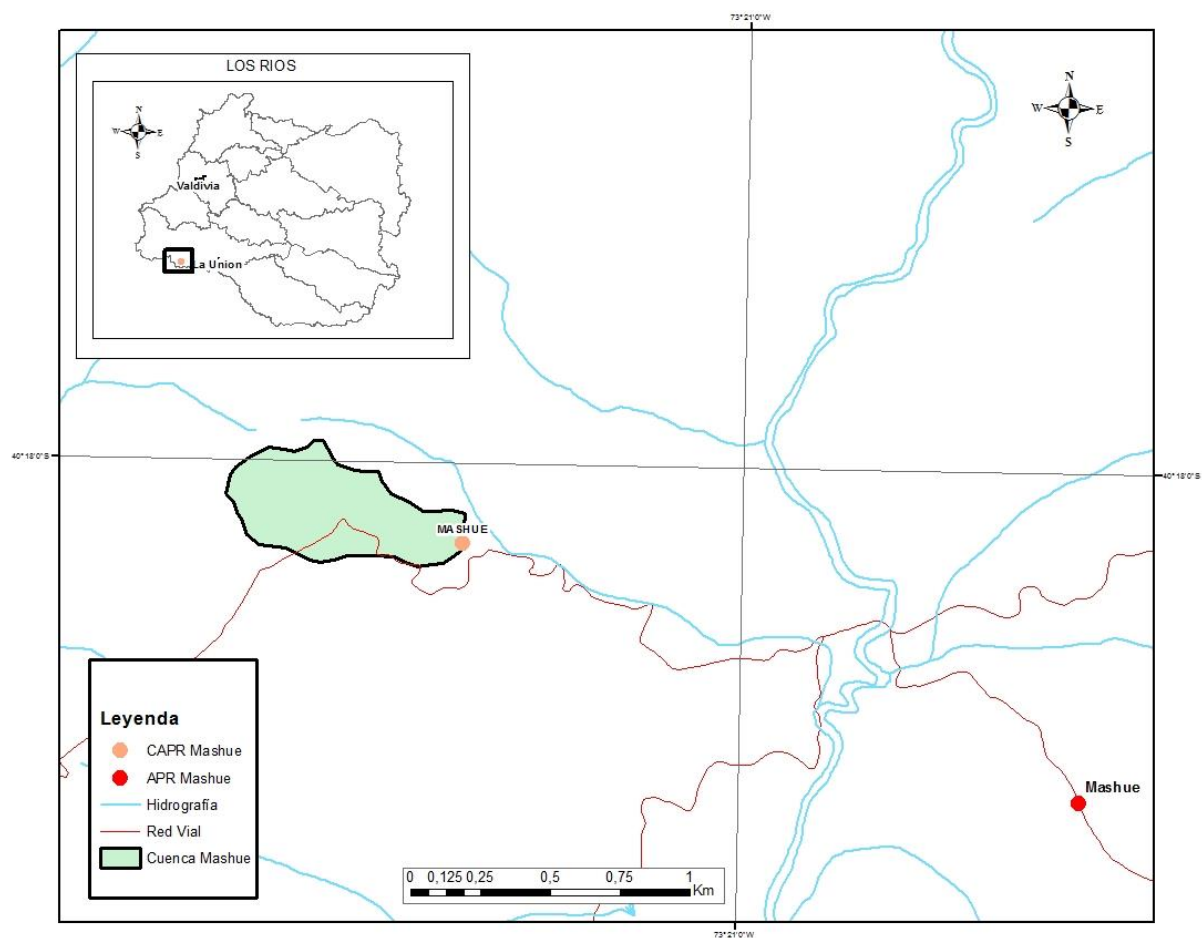
Map of the Los Ríos Region (Map of Chile, upper left), with the position of the ESR Mashue and the ESR Liquiñe demonstration experiences and distribution of watersheds for soil and native forest state of conservation studies.



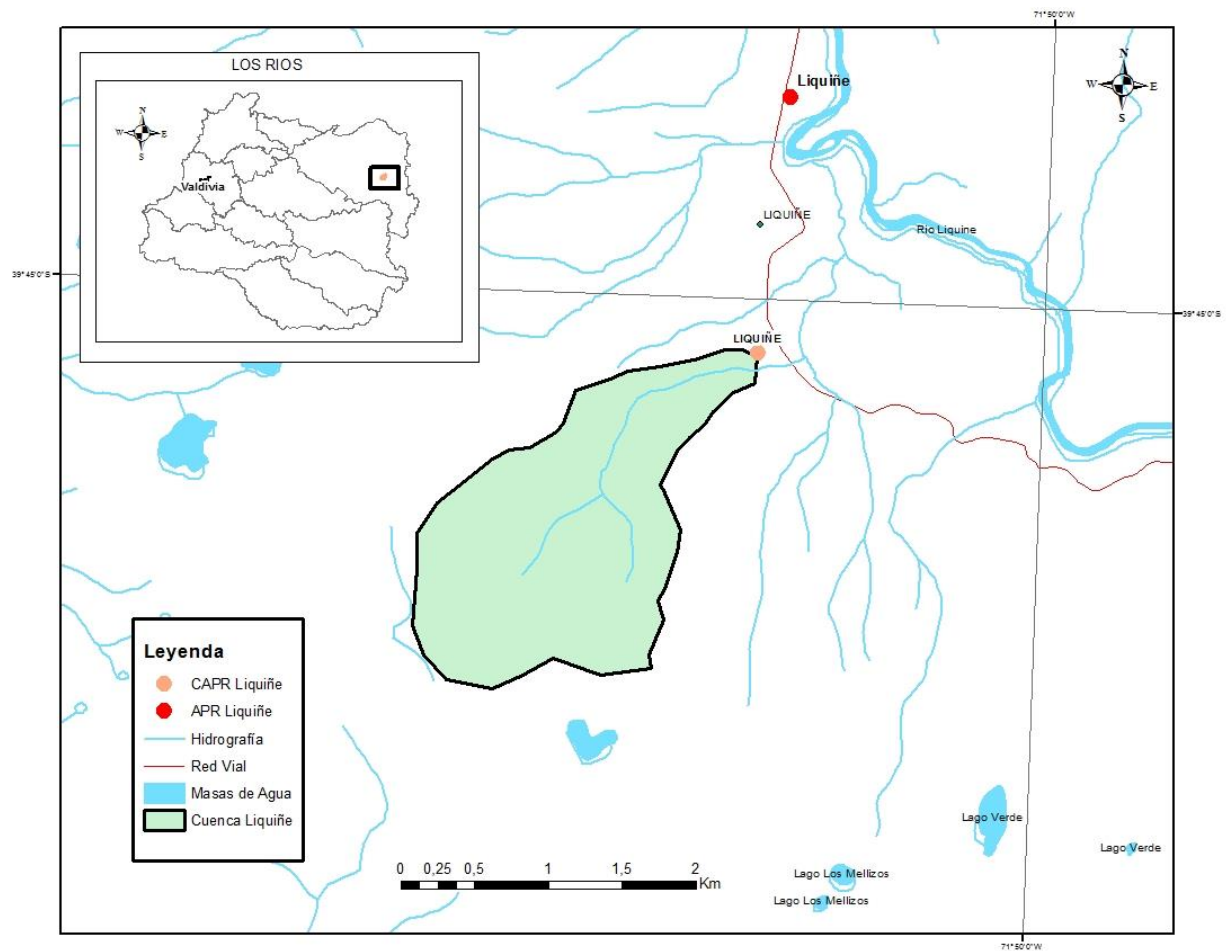
i. i. ESR IECB Demonstration experiences in land ecosystems, site at Mashue

Region of Los Ríos, Province of Ranco, La Unión Township, locality of Mashue.

ii. Probable IECB experience in Conservation Easement in land ecosystem in the Region of Los Ríos, Province of Ranco, La Unión Township, locality of Mashue.

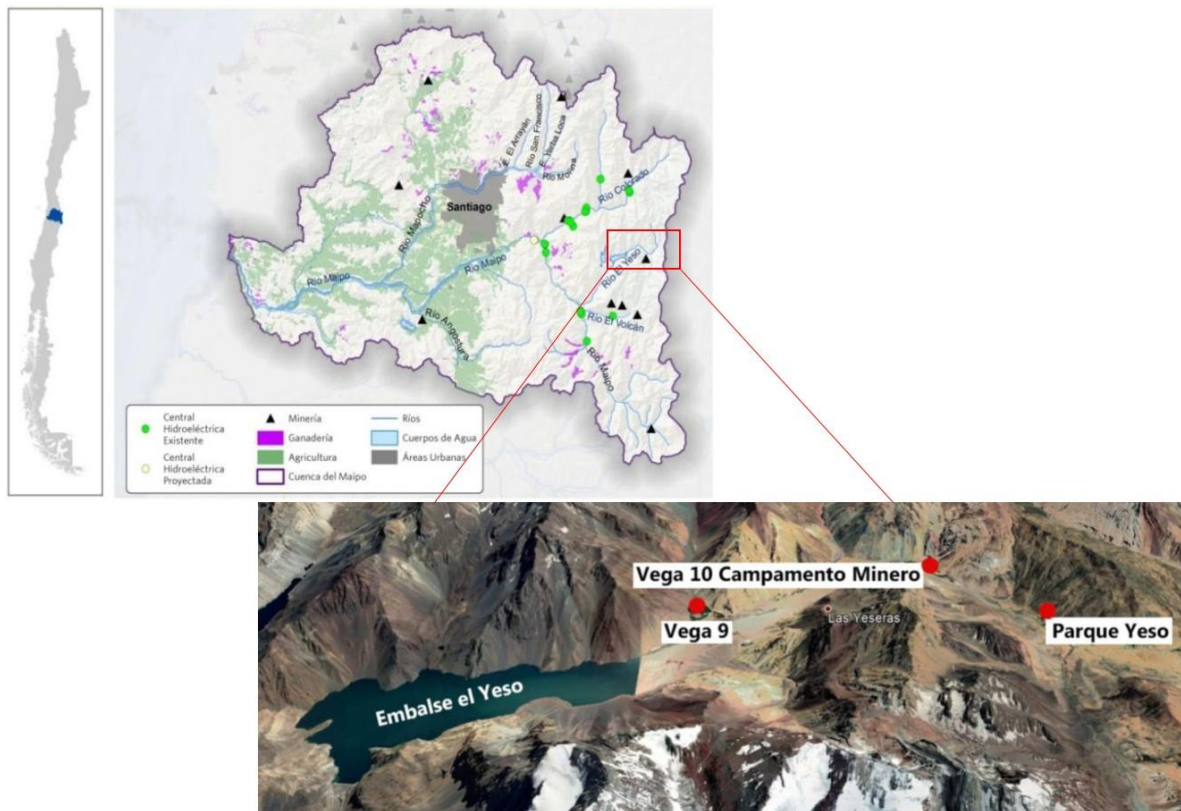


- ii. ESR IECB demonstration experiences in land ecosystems, site at Liquiñe
Region of Los Ríos, Province of Valdivia, Panguipulli Township, locality of Liquiñe.

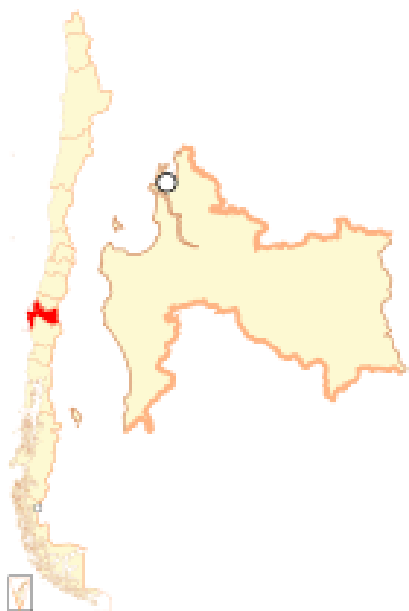


2. IECB demonstration experiences with feasibility for development in Conservation Easements in continental aquatic ecosystem (wetlands):

2.1. Metropolitan Region, Alto Maipo Wetlands

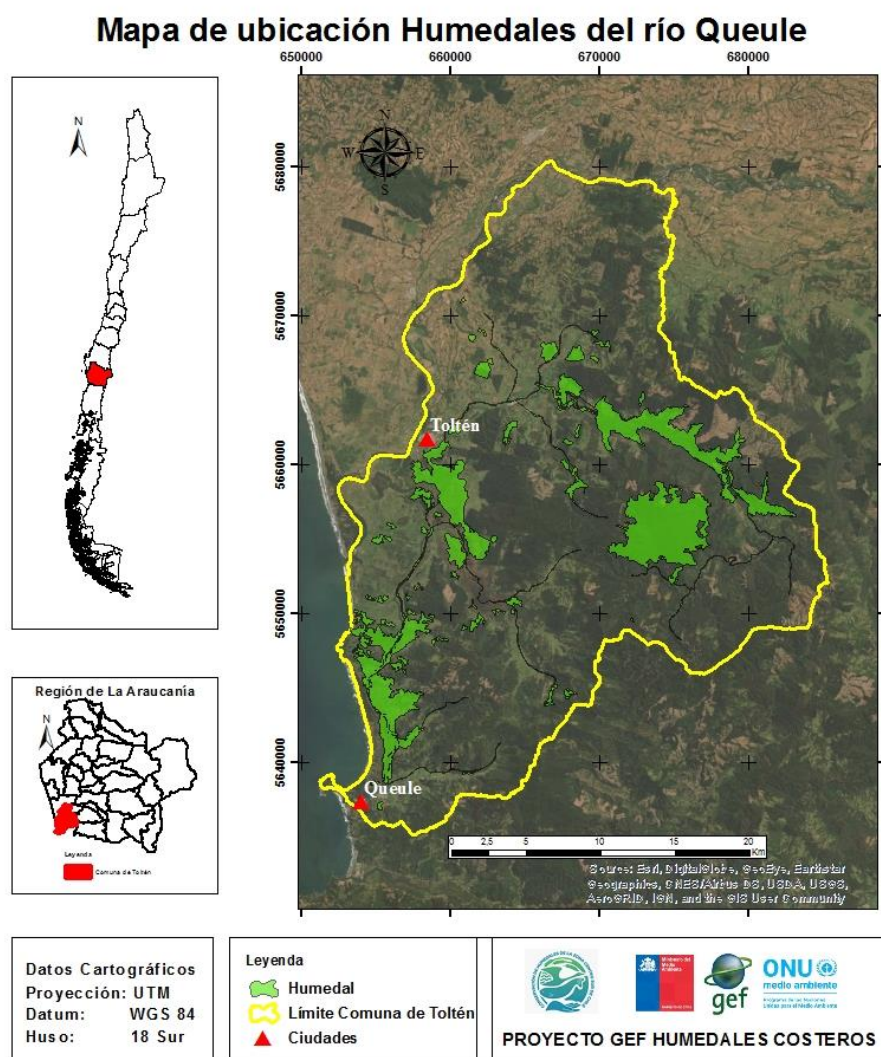


2.2. Region of Concepción, Urban Wetlands at Rocuant Andalien (Urban wetlands)



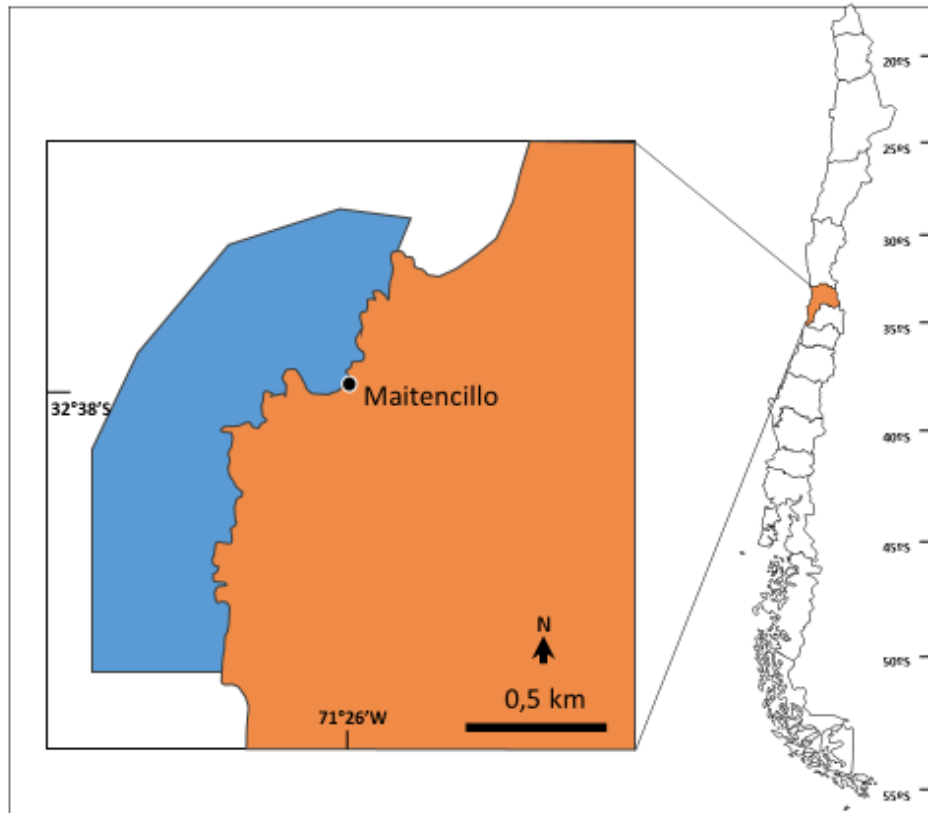
- i. Region of La Araucanía, Queule Wetlands (Rural Wetlands/indigenous communities)

Map of location of Queule River Wetlands



3. IECB demonstration experiences in Ecosystem Services Retribution, marine and coastal ecosystem.

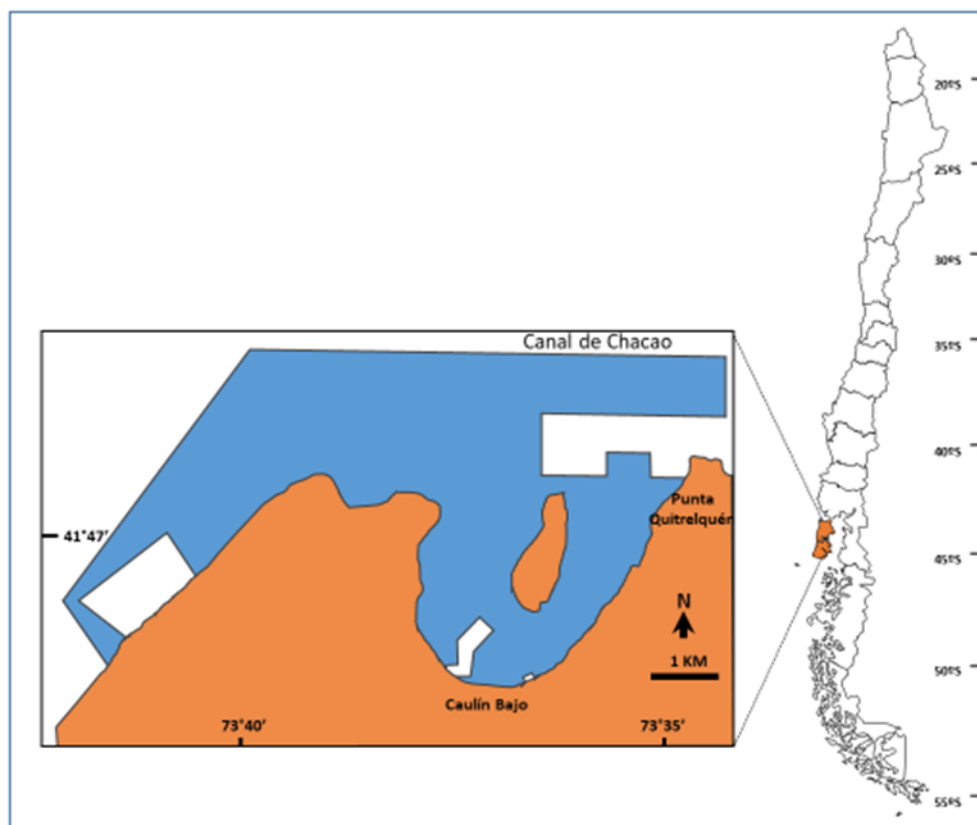
- i. ESR IECB demonstration experiences in marine and coastal ecosystem located in the Areas for Management and Exploitation of Benthic Resources (AMERB) in the Region of Valparaíso, Puchuncavi Township, in the Maitencillo AMERB's. This DE focuses on supporting the creation of no-take zones to protect biodiversity.



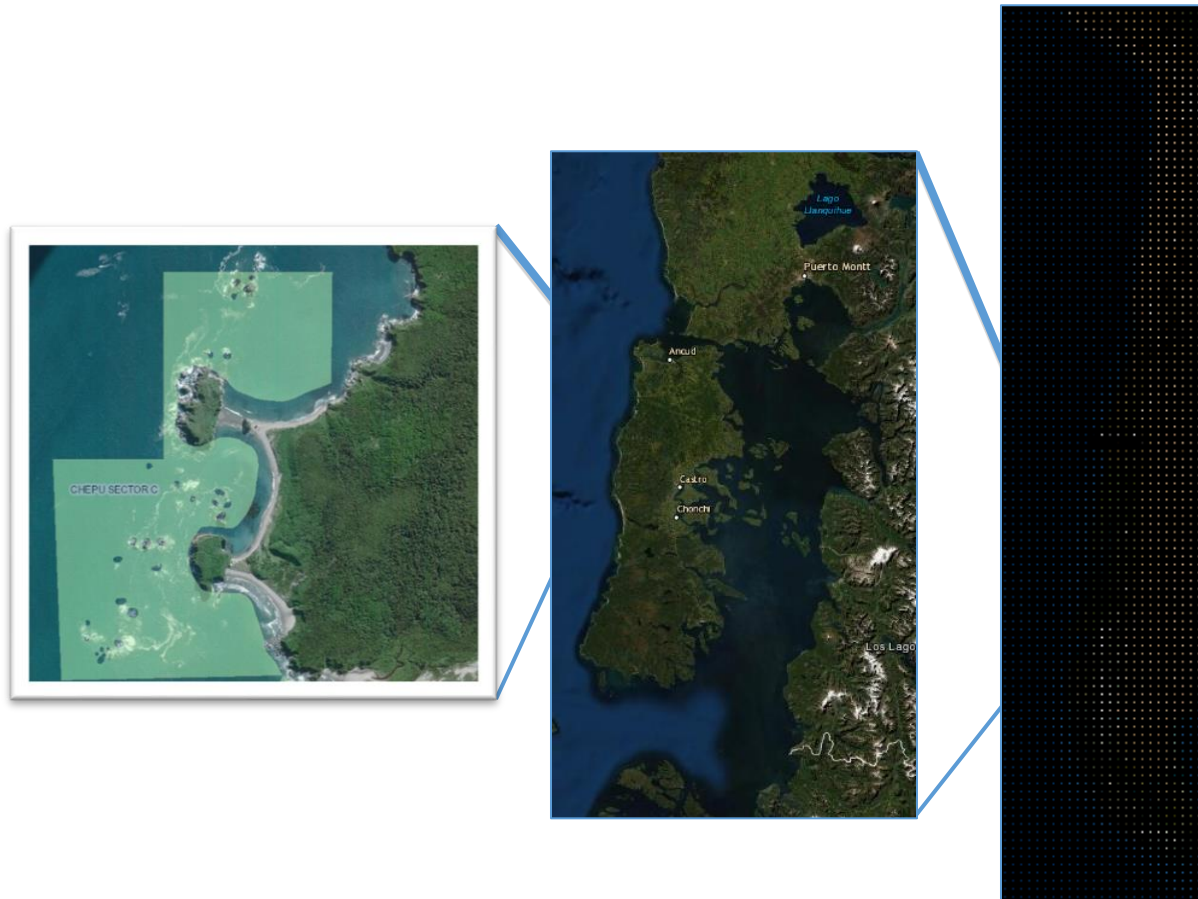
3.2. ESR IECB demonstration experiences in marine and coastal ecosystem located in the Areas for Management and Exploitation of Benthic Resources (AMERB) in the Region of Valparaíso, Puchuncavi Township, Ventanas AMERB. This DE focuses on supporting the creation of no-take zones to protect biodiversity.



3.3. ESR IECB demonstration experiences in marine and coastal ecosystem located in the Indigenous Peoples Coastal Marine Areas (ECMPO) in the Region of Los Lagos, Ancud Township, ECMPO Caulín. This DE focuses on supporting the creation of no-take zones to protect biodiversity.



3.4. ESR IECB demonstration experiences in marine and coastal ecosystem located in the Areas for Management and Exploitation of Benthonic Resources (AMERB) in the Region of Los Lagos, Ancud Township, AMERB of Chepu. This DE focuses on supporting the creation of no-take zones to protect biodiversity.



ANNEX 2. MULTI YEAR WORK PLAN

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
-	-	Establishing Project Management Unit (PMU)	x	x	x																	
		Establishment of governance of the Economic Instruments for Biodiversity Conservation (IECB)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1. Institutional and governance system and technical capability established / strengthened for IECB development, application, monitoring and evaluation.	1. Multi-sectorial coordination mechanisms with participation of public and private stakeholders, designed and implemented to foster IECB application on the national and regional levels.	1.1. Strengthening and institutionalization of the National Biodiversity Committee with an IECB role and functions						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
		1.2. Drafting of the multi-annual work plan for each DE (4) that includes actions for its integrated management	x	x	x																	
		1.3. Transversalization of the focus on gender and cultural pertinence in guidelines developed for the application, monitoring and evaluation of IECB mechanisms.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x												
		1.4. Updating of survey of organizations in intervention sites, including women and indigenous peoples.			x	x																
		1.5. Relating demonstration experiences with other EM					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		instruments ⁶¹ and commitments from the NDC (oceans and forests), as means for obtaining committed results for Chile.																				
	2. Technical IECB guidelines and proposals for regulations for their application, monitoring and evaluation in land, fresh water and marine-coastal environments.	2.1. Strengthening of the System of Offsets for damage to biodiversity in the framework of the System for Evaluation of Environmental Impact (SEIA) in land, fresh water and marine-coastal environments.			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
		2.2. Drawing up the bases for establishing a Offsets repository.					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
		2.3. Development of guidelines for implementing the retribution mechanism for ecosystem services (ESR) in land, fresh water and marine-coastal environments, identifying principles, criteria, indicators and best practices.				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
		2.4. Development of guidelines for implementing the Conservation Easements (CE) mechanism.				x	x	x	x	x	x	x										
		2.5. Drafting a Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			

⁶¹ National Plan for Recovering Landscapes, Plan for adapting to climate change in biodiversity, and the National Biodiversity Strategy.

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		Certification System coordinated with a multi-purpose IECB information system, and a draft regulation for the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Certification System in land, fresh water and marine-coastal ecosystems.																				
	3. Multi-purpose computing platform (1) on IECB's, interactive for typologies of projects for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation, and an Information System for IECB implementation, monitoring and evaluation (1).	3.1. Design and implementation of an Information System regarding IECB execution, monitoring and evaluation through a multi-purpose platform coordinated with SIMBIO and other institutional information systems.								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
	4. Model for projects founded on Nature-based Solutions recognized as "eligible green expenditures".	4.1. Creation of models for eligible green expenditures for green sectors, addressed within the Project's demonstration experiences.											x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
		4.2. Standardization of methodologies for ecosystem services in land and fresh water environments.			x	x																
		4.3. Development of studies for characterizing and modeling ecosystem services in land and fresh water environments.			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		4.4. Design of NBS and management activities for protecting ecosystem services and studies of return on investment to demonstrate their cost-effectiveness.					x	x	x	x												
		4.5. Inter-institutional coordination and management for including the results of the studies, IECB and NBS in the implementation of sectorial policies ⁶²⁻⁶³ and production development instruments.					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Outcome 2. Biodiversity and ecosystem services in priority productive land and marine-coastal landscapes, are maintained and improved through the development of IECB demonstration experiences (DE's) that make possible	5. Demonstration experiences (DE) of IECB mechanisms along with a sub-national governance model.	5.1. Implementation of IECB DE – ESR in Ventanas and Maitencillo AMERB's (Valparaíso Region), and Chepu AMERB and ECMPO Caulín. (Chiloé, Los Lagos Region)			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
		5.2. Implementation of IECB DE – ESR in land environments in Mashue and Liquiñe localities.			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
		5.3. Implementation of IECB DE - Offsets in land, fresh water and marine-coastal environments in the framework of the SEIA						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				

⁶² Plan for Adaptation and Mitigation of Infrastructure Services to Climate Change 2017-2022, from the Ministry of Public Works and the Environment Ministry (2017); contribution to the Strategic Plan Agenda Health Sector 2030 of the Superintendency of Sanitary Services (SISS) and their respective Action Plan.

⁶³ National Policy for Rural Development, ENRVCC among others.

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
an increase in public and private financing for sustainable use and conservation.		5.4. Implementation of IECB DE – Conservation Easement in land and fresh water ecosystems (wetlands)							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
		5.5. Development of a scheme of local governance for IECB application in DE			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
	6. Proposal of a Strategy for increasing financing for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation through IECB application.	6.1. Drafting of a Financing Strategy for the sustainability of each IECB mechanism							x	x	x	x	x	x	x							
Outcome 3. Technical capabilities established and knowledge increased for IECB application, M&E and effective and efficient administrative Project management, supported with an outcomes-based M&E system.	7. Strategic Communications Plan focused on knowledge management and strengthening capabilities.	7.1. Strengthening capabilities of professionals from public institutionality and priority stakeholders.			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
		7.2. Design of Strategic Communications Plan focused on knowledge management to promote learning and strengthening capabilities regarding IECB's of key stakeholders		x	x																	
		7.3 Implementation of the Strategic Communications Plan focused on knowledge management for promoting learning and strengthening			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		capabilities regarding IECB's of key stakeholders																				
	8. Strategy for monitoring and evaluation (M&E), stakeholders plan, gender plan for efficient, effective and sustainable outcome achievement.	8.1. Meetings on monitoring and evaluation with men and women beneficiaries regarding progress in implementing Project agreements				x				x				x				x		x		
		8.2. Development of Project national and regional inception workshops, including drafting of report		x	x																	
		8.3. Monitoring basic GEF indicators										x									x	
		8.4 Development of reports on Project implementation (PIR)			x				x				x				x				x	
		8.5. Project Mid-Term Review, incorporates evaluation of implementation of focus on gender and indigenous peoples									x	x	x									
		8.6. Development of Final Report																			x	x
		8.7. Final Project Evaluation, incorporating aspects regarding gender and indigenous peoples, among others.																		x	x	x

ANNEX 3. MONITORING PLAN

This Monitoring Plan and the Budget Plan for M&E in Section VI of this Project Document, will both be used to guide monitoring and evaluation of the Project throughout its implementation.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project objective from the results framework Improve the national financing for biodiversity through the design, implementation and optimization of market-based economic instruments that strengthen public financing and facilitate the economic contribution of	Indicator 1 Mandatory <u>Indicator 1: #</u> direct Project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	<u>Mid-term Target</u> 40% of the total of training beneficiaries. 534 direct beneficiaries, including: 161 women 373 men <u>End of Project Target</u> 100% of the beneficiaries. 1334 direct beneficiaries, including: 401 women 933 men	<u>Description:</u> Number of men and women members of each organization participating in the land (CAPR) and marine (AMERB and ECMPO) demonstration experiences <u>Obtaining the target data:</u> Measurement of the number of men and women members of each organization participating in the demonstration experiences and in the capacity strengthening activities. AMERB: Maitencillo (1 Woman – 34 Men); Ventana (2W/65 M); Chepu (1 W / 34 M); Caulín (33 W / 19M); and the Ancud Bay	<u>Baseline (BL)</u> 72 women 207 men <u>Detail of obtaining BL</u> Report from consultancy on social and environmental aspects; review of official secondary sources; validation with the directorship of the beneficiary organizations (CARP, AMERB, ECMPO) and Fisheries Office, Ancud Municipality. <u>Gathering data through the implementation</u>	Bi-annual Report. Annual Report.	Regional Technical Coordinator (RTC) Conservation Guarantors in coordination with the leaders of the beneficiary organizations. Consultant for support to management, administration, M&E /Project Management Unit.	Record of activities. Regional Technical Coordinator's Report Conservation Guarantor's Report. M&E System	Risk: The beneficiary communities show lack of interest and interrupt participation.

⁶⁴ Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
the private sector to maintaining Chile's natural capital.			Committee considers a percentage of total registered members in the record of Ancud fishermen (5% of total of women equivalent to 41W/15% of the total are men equivalent to 294M) CAPR: Mashue (70 W/106 M); Liquiñe (253 W/ 379M).	i. Project Inception: carry out a survey of the organization to ratify data. ii. During Development: Verification of official data on the organizations; and record of development of activities.				
	Indicator 3 Core indicator 4. Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas) Indicator 4.1: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (qualitative)	<u>Mid-term Target</u> 12,228 ha of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity. <u>End of Project Target</u> 100,000 ha of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity	The target values have their origin in the areas where field studies will be carried out to characterize soil types, forest conservation status, and ecosystem services of carbon sinking and water supply, and this information will make it possible to take management decisions for safeguarding and protecting these ecosystem services through IECB implementation. In the case of the water supplying basins of Mashue and Liquiñe, management and recovery actions will also be implemented in alliance with owners of private lands and	1. Water Providing Basins (WPB): estimation through the GIS of WPB areas present in the Los Ríos Region (based on survey carried out by INFOR) where studies will be made of ecosystem services and contacts with territorial stakeholders for IECB replication. 2. Sub-sub-basins in localities of Mashue and Liquiñe: estimation through the GIS of sub-sub-basin areas (based on the survey carried out by the DGA) where there are basins providing water for the rural	Bi-annual	Regional Technical Coordinator, land conservation guarantors (CAPR Mashue and Liquiñe) and consultants for describing ecosystem services in CPA	Technical reports from the Regional Technical Coordinator and consultants for describing ecosystem services in CPA	<u>Risks:</u> Limited participation of sectorial institutions and landowners in Project areas, or loss of participation, not contributing technical support or cofinancing. Insufficient participation of CAPR and/or non compliance with commitments. Inappropriate execution or application of ESR or

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	assessment, non-certified)		<p>Rural Potable Water Committees (CAPR).</p> <p>Description of targets:</p> <p>Mid-term target: Total area of water-providing basins (WPB) in the Los Ríos Region (56 hydrographic basins) in which rural potable water systems (APR)⁶⁵ are constituted . In these, ecosystem services studies will be carried out and contacts will be made with territorial stakeholders for their management and IECB replication.</p> <p>End of Project Target: Total area of water-providing basins (WPB) in the Los Ríos Region, plus areas of sub-sub-basins of the DGA⁶⁶ where Mashue and Liquiñe are located.</p>	potable water systems (APR) of Mashue and Liquiñe.				<p>RCR IECB experiences, or limited territorial application.</p> <p>Insufficient implementation of conservation, recovery and sustainable management activities.</p> <p>Limited interest, participation or support from forestry companies and other private sector stakeholders.</p>
	Indicator 4 Core indicator 6. Greenhouse gas	<u>Mid-term Target</u>	The target values derive from the potential for carbon sinking of the native forests present in	Baseline: no measurements exist	Upon Project finalization	Regional Technical Coordinator,	Consultancy Reports	<p><u>Risks:</u></p> <p>Insufficient participation by</p>

65 Survey of watersheds that provide drinking water for APR systems in Los Ríos Region, developed by INFOR and available in www.bosqueyagua.cl.

66 Based on the subsubwatershed units part of the Public Survey of Watersheds and Lakes developed by the General Water Department (DGA).

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	emission mitigated Indicator 6.1. Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in sector of Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use	No midterm targets established <u>End of Project Target</u> 89,890 metric tons of CO2e in Los Ríos Region	the WPB's of the Los Ríos Region and sub-sub-basins of the localities of Mashue and Liquiñe (Indicator 3) ⁶⁷ where management actions will be carried out within the IECB framework and their replication in alliance with strategic partners. Description of targets: Mid-term target: No midterm target defined because the results of measurements are projected to the second half of Project implementation. End of Project Target: potential for carbon sinking in the whole of the WPB in the Los Ríos Region (16,053 metric tons of CO2e), plus potential carbon sinking of 45% for the sub-sub-basins in the localities of Mashue and Liquiñe (73,873 metric tons of CO2e).	Mid-term target: measurements will not be taken. End of Project target: Preliminary calculation of carbon sinking considering: 1) absorption estimations of C (-238 ± 31 g C/m ²) for the temperate rainforests of the Island of Chiloé (Los Lagos Region), developed by Pérez-Quezada et al, 2018; and 2) surface area of 37,769 ha of native forests by structure (adult, regrowth, flattened), coverings (dense, semi-dense, open) and forestry types ⁶⁸ present in the WPB of Los Ríos (6,745 ha) and sub-sub-basins in the localities of Mashue and Liquiñe (31,024 ha). During Project implementation the target will be updated using alternative methodologies		consultants on measuring ecosystem services, and strategic partners such as CONAF	Institutional Reports	sectorial Institutions and landowners in Project areas, or loss of participation, not contributing technical support and cofinancing. No consensus on methodologies for measuring carbon sinking on the level of individual landholdings. Insufficient participation of the CAPR and non-compliance with commitments. Improper execution of experiences in ESR and RCR IECB's, and limited territorial application. Insufficient activities for conservation, recovery and

⁶⁷ On the basis of preliminary referential data of estimates of C absorption (-238 ± 31 g C/m²) for temperate forests of the Los Lagos Region, developed by Pérez-Quezada et al (2018).

⁶⁸ According to Survey of Vegetational Resources CONAF (2014)

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
				developed by consultants on the basis of field measurements and applying the EX-Ante Carbon balance Tool Version 8 - IPCC 2006 & 2014, or others validated by the GEF or by Chile.				sustainable management.
Project Outcome 1 Institutional and Governance System established / strengthened for IECB development, application, monitoring and evaluation.	Indicator 5 Number of inter-sectorial institutionalized committees working on biodiversity, that are operating in IECB development, application, monitoring and evaluation on the national and regional levels.	Mid-term Target One (1) Project National Technical Committee (NTC) and (3) Regional Technical Committees (RTC), with broad instances, multi-sectorial, established and working to foster IECB design, development, application and optimization, monitoring and evaluation. End of Project One (1) Governance model for IECB development, application, monitoring and evaluation through an inter sectorial National Operational Committee on Biodiversity CONB (1) and Regional Committees	The indicator measures the Project's management capacity for establishing governance and institutional coordination regarding IECB's. The NTC is constituted on the basis of the institutional arrangement for governance and participation of the parties (Section VII). It is based on the implementation of the governance arrangement and participation on the national level and in the regions where the demonstration experiences are carried out, in order to accompany their development. On this basis, sustainability is built through institutionalization by the participating bodies, CONB and CORB's, within the framework	<u>Baseline</u> 0 <u>Methodology for measuring and monitoring</u> Record of meetings and activities of the NTC, of the RTC's and of their Broad instances; of the evaluation and results of the implementation of continuous improvement measures regarding participation, governance and progress and achievement of outputs and outcomes. Record of meetings and activities of the CONB and of the CORB's on the basis of the institutionalization and inclusion of IECB governance.	Trimester Semester Annual	PMU/National Project Coordinator Regional Technical Coordinator EM Seremi in Pilot Regions Project Technical Focal Point. Project National Director.	Minutes from NTC - Broad NTC Meetings Trimester Report Semester Reports PIR Administrative measure for institutionalizing the CONB and the CORB.	Risks Insufficient management on the part of the Project National Director and of the Project Technical Focal Point. Weak institutional coordination. Weak management capabilities of the PMU. Insufficient institutional participation and implementation of the governance model. Insufficient and weak participation of the

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		(CORB - (3) strengthened and institutionalized, formalized through an administrative act.	of the National Biodiversity Strategy.					institutions and of other stakeholders in governance instances and participation activities. Low attendance and operation of the CONB and of the CORB's. No institutionalization measures for the CONB and CORB's.
	Indicator 6 Number and type of regulation procedures and tools, defined in administrative acts that	Mid-term Target Total of (8) eight Guidelines for the implementation of IECB mechanisms (preliminary guidelines for ESR in land and continental aquatic	The indicator is for tools called guidelines for the mechanisms of each IECB; these guidelines will facilitate IECB application and strengthening of capabilities. They will be institutionalized through	Baseline BGMA Law ⁶⁹ , DRC Law ⁷⁰ ; SEIA Regulations ⁷¹	Trimester Annual	PMU / national coordinator, consultant for administration M&E support; regional coordinators.	Consultancy reports. Guidelines diagrammed and	Risks Insufficient and weak institutional participation and technical support in developing consultancies,

⁶⁹ Law 19.300. Constitutes the Basic General Law on the Environment (BGMA for the abbreviation in Spanish)

⁷⁰ Law 20.930 Establishes the Real Right to Environmental Conservation (DRC Law for abbr. In Sp.)

⁷¹ System for Evaluation of Environmental Impact (SEIA for abbr. In Sp.). This instrument makes it possible to introduce the environmental dimension into the design and the execution of those projects and activities carried out in Chile; through this system, initiatives, both from the public and the private sectors, are evaluated and certified to be in condition for complying with the environmental requirements that apply to them.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	materialize public policy decisions regarding the application and diversification of Economic Instruments for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Conservation (IECB).	(1) and marine and coastal (1) environments; guidelines on biodiversity Offsets in land and continental aquatic environments (1) and preliminary guidelines for marine-coastal Offsets (1); preliminary guidelines for oversight of Offsets in land environments (1) and in continental aquatic and marine-coastal environments (1), within the framework of environmental oversight of Resolutions of Environmental Qualification (EQR); preliminary RCR guidelines in land and continental aquatic environments (1); preliminary guidelines for certification of biodiversity and ecosystem services (1)).	administrative acts in order to lend sustainability to their application and in strengthening institutional capabilities. There is a complementary IECB information system incorporated into a computerized system which will be annexed to the Biodiversity Monitoring and Information System, for fostering distribution, access to IECB's by interested stakeholders and the monitoring and evaluation of IECB application.	Standard for the appropriate implementation of the RCR ⁷² mechanism, pending validation and institutionalization. Preliminary guidelines for the implementation of appropriate Offsets mechanisms for land biodiversity loss within the framework of the SEIA, in process of validation and institutionalization. Biodiversity Information and Monitoring System (SIMBIO in Chile) managed by the EM. <u>Gathering data.</u> Record of monitoring and evaluation of progress in the activities, defined in the work plan, for achieving each output, their application and validation. Monitoring and recording management actions for fulfilling the administrative		Regional Technical Coordinator Responsible for operating the SIMBIO /EM.	published in each IECB. Reports on results of guidelines implementation. Consultancy report for defining computerized process for IECB mechanisms. Consultancy report for design of internet platform. IECB Internet Platform. Administrative Acts.	studies, outputs, and in activities for implementation and validation of outputs. Lack of recognition and creation of administrative measures and regulations that give recognition to the outputs. Change in institutional priorities.

⁷² Designed by the partners *Así Conserva Chile* and the *Tierra Austral* Foundation within the framework of the Project "Establishing Harmonized Standards for Private Conservation Initiatives, Use of the Real Conservation Right by Land Trust Organizations", financed by CORFO and sponsored by the Environment Ministry.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		<p>Design of the information system for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of IECB mechanisms and a multi-purpose interactive internet Platform for IECB application, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p><u>End of Project</u></p> <p>Total of four (4) IECB mechanisms achieved comprising eight (8) operational guides and an information system (1):</p> <p>4. Process of environmental evaluation of investment projects strengthened through incorporating (1) one marine and land Biodiversity Offsets Mechanism via administrative act that institutionalizes the validated Guidelines for: i) Biodiversity</p>		<p>measures for the institutionalization of the guidelines.</p> <p>Record of Monitoring and evaluation of the execution of actions for developing the IECB information system and design of the internet information system and its operation.</p>				

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		<p>Offsets procedure (SEA) (2); ii) Technical guidelines for Biodiversity Offsets oversight (2) and electronic register of offset measures (EMS) (1); and iii) Biodiversity Offsets repository regulations (EM) (1).</p> <p>5. A Retribution Mechanism (1) for Ecosystem services (ESR) in land and marine environments (implementation guidelines and contract model(s)) institutionalized through administrative acts (EM) (2).</p> <p>6. A Mechanism for Conservation Easements (CE) (1) strengthened via administrative acts (1) that institutionalizes CE implementation guidelines (EM).</p>						

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		<p>7. A Certification Mechanism (1) for Biodiversity and ecosystem services that institutionalizes the guidelines for certification of biodiversity and ecosystem services (1) through Regulations (1).</p> <p>8. A digital information system (1) for the application, monitoring and evaluation of IECB mechanisms institutionalized (EM), inter-operative with the National System of Biodiversity Information and Monitoring (SIMBIO).</p>						
	<p>Indicator 7</p> <p>Number of measures that strengthen institutional</p>	<p>Mid-term Target</p> <p>0</p> <p>End of Project</p> <p>Information System (1) of the Environment</p>	The final targets are reached through the contribution and recognition of the Project's outputs and outcomes on the part of social institutions. It is based on contribution to	National Information System for Environmental Oversight (SNIFA in Chile) administered by the ES.	<p>Trimester</p> <p>Semester</p> <p>Annual</p>	PMU /national coordinator, consultant administrative support in M&E;	Studies for characterizing and monitoring ecosystem services.	<p>Risks</p> <p>Insufficient and weak institutional participation and technical support in development of</p>

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	capabilities as a result of the application of IECB's for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation.	<p>Superintendency (EMS) strengthened for monitoring offset measures committed to in the Environmental Qualification Resolutions (EQR) of the System for Evaluation of Environmental Impact.</p> <p>Contribution to the Green Bonds Framework initiative (Finance Ministry), with an IECB project model (1) for land environments and one for marine environments (1), recognized as "eligible green expenditures" and NbS's, that reinforce financing for biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p> <p>Contribution with land demonstration experiences (2) and marine experiences (4) and green project models and NbS's (2), to be included in compliance with and updating the National</p>	<p>strengthening capabilities in institutional management of biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation. Recognition by the institutions contributes to the sustainability, replicability and scalability.</p> <p>The targets are reached through institutions contributing to and recognizing the following outputs: IECB mechanism guidelines; green project models based on sustainable management measures with eligible green expenditures; studies for measuring ecosystem services and studies of return on investment; financing strategy; the IECB Information System Platform.</p>	National Environmental Information System (SINIA in Chile) administered by the EM. Green Bonds Initiative – Ministry of the Economy.		<p>regional coordinators.</p> <p>Institutional counterparts.</p>	<p>Studies of return on investment. Consultancy report on ecological planning.</p> <p>Document on green project model with identification of eligible green expenditures.</p> <p>Document on financing strategy.</p> <p>Draft regulations documents.</p> <p>Document on administrative acts, regulation and/or of recognition actions from the institutionality.</p>	<p>consultancies, studies, outputs, and in activities for implementation and validation of outputs.</p> <p>Lack of recognition and creation of administrative measures and regulations that give recognition to the outputs.</p> <p>Prioritization of governmental targets.</p> <p>Change of government, of leadership and of Project counterparts.</p>

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		<p>Determined Contribution (NDC) (2021 – 2025).</p> <p>Recognition through Administrative acts (1) (SISS/DOH) of NbS's in infrastructure investments for rural and urban potable water supply through the results of demonstration experiences in IECB mechanisms.</p> <p>Contributions to implement and improve the sustainability and climate change Policies, Strategies and Plans of the forestry-agriculture-livestock sector through the results of IECB demonstration experiences and NbS's.</p>						
Project Outcome 2 Biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation in priority land and marine-coastal	Indicator 8 Number of demonstration experiences (DE's) for IECB application executed in	Mid-term Target Total of (8) IECB DE's in land and continental aquatic ecosystems : 9. ESR application DE in Mashue (1) and ESR DE in Liquiñe (1)	The indicator is based on the proposal for application, optimization and validation of IECB's (ESR, Offsets, RCR and certifications in demonstration experiences in 3 ecosystems	Baseline -BL ESR DE in marine and coastal ecosystem AMERB in Ventanas and AMERB of Maitencillo (Valparaíso Region)	Trimester reports Semester reports	Regional/local Regional Technical Coordinator. Conservation Guarantors in the	Report on implementation of the work plan for each IECB/DE based on outputs and results.	Risks Insufficient commitment, participation and compliance with agreements, on the part of communities,

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
productive landscapes, is maintained and improved through the development of IECB demonstration experiences (DE) that make possible an increase in public and private financing for sustainable use and conservation.	productive landscapes belonging to land, continental aquatic and marine and coastal ecosystems.	<p>10. DE for possible application of CE (4): one in a land ecosystem in Mashue (1) and in a continental aquatic ecosystem in wetlands (3)</p> <p>11. DE for Biodiversity Offsets (1) (application of level one of methodological guidelines) in land ecosystem in Mashue and Liquiñe for preparing landholdings to be receptors of offset measures.</p> <p>12. DE for application of preliminary guidelines with criteria for a proposal for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Certification (1) in sites where conservation actions are being implemented in land ecosystems in Mashue and Liquiñe.</p>	<p>(land, continental aquatic and marine and coastal)).</p> <p>The targets correspond to the guidelines drafted in component 1 for each IECB / outcome 1, which will be applied, optimized and validated through the land and marine demonstration experiences: in the land DE's, jointly with the CAPR's, and in coastal wetlands (2) and one high Andean ecosystem; for the marine DE, in the AMERB and the ECMPO.</p>	<p>ESR DE in land ecosystem in the community of Mashue, La Unión Township, Los Ríos Region.</p> <p><u>Gathering data</u></p> <p>For land DE's, data gathering will be carried out by the Regional Technical Coordinator jointly with the CAPR's; in the case of marine DE's, by the Conservation Guarantors in conjunction with the Regional Technical Coordinator.</p> <p>Depending on the IECB, there will be specific consultancies that will generate information in articulation with the Regional Technical Coordinator.</p>	Annual report.	<p>land case, the leadership of the CARP of Mashue and of Liquiñe; in the marine case, the Capital Azul and Costa Humbolt Foundations.</p> <p>Consultant in support for administration, M&E.</p>	<p>Report on application, optimization and validation of the Guidelines for the mechanism of each IECB (ESR, Offsets, RCR and Certifications).</p> <p>Report on implementation of the IECB DE governance model.</p> <p>Report on implementation of the information system of each IECB DE.</p> <p>Report on the intervention model in each IECB / NBS (Implementation of sustainable management measures).</p> <p>Report on Development of the CARP management strategy.</p>	<p>the CAPR and the Fishermen's Unions in the AMERB and the ECMPO in developing the demonstration experiences.</p> <p>Lack of interest and participation of private parties in supporting conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services for developing the RCR DE and in financial contributions for implementation of ESR's.</p> <p>Lack of interest and participation of NGO's and Foundations and of private companies with experiences in IECB development.</p> <p>Insufficient participation and scarce proactivity by institutions and other</p>

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		<p>Total of three IECB DE's (3) in marine and coastal ecosystems:</p> <p>13. One DE for ESR application (1) in four marine and coastal ecosystems (4): i) AMERB Ventanas (1) and ii) AMERB Maitencillo (1), iii) ECMPO Caulín (1) and iv) AMERB Chepu (1).</p> <p>14. One DE for Biodiversity Offsets (1) (application of proposal of part one of the methodological guidelines) in four DE's in marine and coastal ecosystems (4): i) AMERB Ventanas (1) and ii) AMERB Maitencillo (1)), iii) ECMPO Caulín (1) and iv) AMERB Chepu (1), for preparing sites as receptors of offset measures.</p> <p>15. One DE for application of guidelines proposal with criteria for</p>					<p>Report on monitoring and evaluation of marine biodiversity in the AMERB and ECMPO.</p> <p>Report for defining and implementing the surveillance system through remote cameras and community surveillance in AMERB and ECMPO.</p> <p>Report from legal consultancy regarding progress in achieving RCR DE in wetlands and land DE in Mashue and Liquiñe.</p> <p>Report from consultancy for characterizing and monitoring ecosystem services and the study on return on investment in DE.</p>	<p>stakeholders in the RTC – Broad RTC and in development of governance model.</p> <p>Weak support by the EM Seremi and Municipality in institutional articulation.</p>

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		<p>Biodiversity and ecosystem services Certification (1) in marine sites where conservation actions are being implemented in marine and coastal ecosystems in AMERB's Ventanas (1) and Maitencillo (1), ECMPO Caulín (1) and AMERB Chepu (1).</p> <p><u>End of Project Target</u></p> <p>Total of (8) eight IECB DE's in land and continental aquatic ecosystems with validation of IECB mechanism guidelines, intervention model, governance model and information system:</p> <p>16. DE for ESR application in Mashue (1) and Liquiñe (1).</p> <p>17. DE for possible application of CE (4): one in a land ecosystem in Mashue (1) and in a</p>					<p>Report from consultancy for design of model for green projects and characterization of eligible green expenditures.</p> <p>Report from consultancy on IECB DE financing strategy.</p>	

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		<p>continental aquatic ecosystem in wetlands (3).</p> <p>8. DE for Biodiversity Offsets (1) (application and validation of level one of the methodological guidelines) in land ecosystems in Mashue and Liquiñe for preparing landholdings as receptors of offset measures.</p> <p>9. DE for application and validation of guidelines with criteria for proposal for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Certification (1) in sites where conservation actions are being implemented in land ecosystems in Mashue and Liquiñe.</p> <p>Total of three DE's for IECB in marine and coastal ecosystems</p>						

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		<p>with validation of ECB, mechanism guidelines, intervention and governance model and information system:</p> <p>20. One DE for ESR application in four marine and coastal ecosystems (4): i) AMERB Ventanas (1), ii) AMERB Maitencillo (1), iii) ECMPO Caulín (1) and iv) AMERB Chepu (1).</p> <p>21. One Biodiversity Offsets DE (1) (application and validation of part one of the methodological guidelines) in four marine and coastal ecosystems (4): i) AMERB Ventanas (1) and ii) AMERB Maitencillo (1), iii) ECMPO Caulín (1) and iv) AMERB Chepu (1), for preparing sites as offset measure receptors.</p> <p>22. One DE for application and</p>						

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		validation of criteria for Biodiversity and ecosystem services Certification (1) in four sites (4) where conservation actions are being carried out in marine and coastal ecosystems: AMERBs Ventanas (1) and Maitencillo (1), ECMPO Caulín (1) and AMERB Chepu (1).						
	Indicator 9 Number of sectorial measures identified and implemented that contribute to increasing public and private financing for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services.	<p>Mid-term Target Four Financing Strategies (4) developed and being implemented for land and marine and coastal ESR IECB demonstration experiences.</p> <p>Four Sectorial Measures (4) identified that link IECB's with public and private initiatives that promote financing for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p> <p>End of Project Target</p>	<p>The indicator through the implementation of each IECB, consists of identifying and implementing different means of public and private financing, national or international; identification of a market for financing biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation.</p> <p>The identified means to be implemented in land and marine ESR DE's to optimize them and give them sustainability in a strategy for their replication. And an IECB strategy on the national scale.</p>	<p>Baseline ESR experience through payment of a water tariff in the Mashue CAPR and in the case of a Marine ecosystem, through philanthropy in the cases of Maitencillo and Ventanas for the purpose of studies.</p> <p>Gathering data In the DE through existing experiences, identifying the mechanism, optimizing it and replicating it; then systematizing it through a strategy for financing DE's.</p>	<p>Trimester reports</p> <p>Semester reports</p> <p>Annual report.</p>	<p>Regional/local Regional Technical Coordinator.</p> <p>Conservation Guarantors in the case of land, leadership of CAPR in Mashue and in Liquiñe; in the marine case, Capital Azul and Costa Humbolt Foundations.</p> <p>Consultant for development of</p>	<p>Semester Reports and PIR.</p> <p>Reports from the consultancies for developing a financing strategy.</p> <p>Report on implementation of the DE and IECB financing strategies.</p>	<p>Risks</p> <p>Lack of interest and commitment on the part of the beneficiaries of the ESR financing mechanism.</p> <p>Limited recognition of IECB's by public institutions, which limit their implementation and financing for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation.</p>

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		<p>Six Financing Strategies (6) implemented, optimized and validated for the ESR IECB land and marine and coastal demonstration experiences.</p> <p>Six Sectorial Measures (6) implemented that link IECB application, increase financing for biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p> <p>One Financing Strategy (1) for increasing public and private financing through IECB implementation for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p>		For the IECB strategy, the data will result as a deliverable of a consultancy, that will compile studies carried out regarding sources of financing establishing the articulation with each IECB, generating means of financing and a proposal for short, medium and long term implementation.		the financing strategy.		<p>Lack of interest by private parties to contribute to developing RCR and ESR IECB's.</p> <p>No conditions, interest or management capabilities for identifying and developing the market for biodiversity credit conservation.</p>
<p>Project Outcome 3</p> <p>Technical capabilities established and knowledge increased for IECB application, M&E, and</p>	<p>Indicator 10</p> <p>Percentage of increase in knowledge of direct beneficiaries and strategic partners of the Project, in activities for</p>	<p>Mid-term Target</p> <p>40% of participants in capabilities strengthening activities state an increase in knowledge that is greater than or equal to 70% in the training material. (30% are women)</p>	The indicator measures the percentage of participants in the training process who testify to a greater level of capabilities acquired compared to the diagnosed base level of knowledge.	<p><u>Baseline</u></p> <p>72 women 207 men</p> <p>0 men and women (institutions).</p>	<p>trimester</p> <p>semester</p> <p>annual.</p>	<p>The person responsible for training activities on the national level.</p> <p>The person responsible for training activities</p>	<p>Participation Record.</p> <p>Record of evaluation prior to the training activities</p>	<p>Risk</p> <p>Insufficient and discontinuous participation of institutional professionals, communities, CARP and the Fishermen's Union in training activities.</p>

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
effective and efficient administrative Project management, supported with an outcomes-based M&E system.	strengthening capabilities regarding IECB's, biodiversity and ecosystem services, measured through survey.	<p>End of Project Target</p> <p>70% of participants in capabilities strengthening activities state an increase of knowledge that is greater than or equal to 70% in the training material. (30% are women).</p>	<p>The training material consists of IECB tools; IECB and ecosystem services demonstration experiences.</p> <p>The participants beneficiaries of the training activities are:</p> <p>i. Direct beneficiaries of the demonstration experiences, who develop conservation actions in their landholdings in land environments, and fishermen who fulfill resource extraction rules, and representatives of organizations that implement IECB's on the local level.</p> <p>ii. Direct beneficiaries, strategic partners from public institutions, companies, social organizations, and universities, research centers and non governmental organizations, members of the NTC and the RTC's.</p> <p>iii. Teachers and Students from participating schools in one pilot in the land ESR-DE in Mashue and Liquiñe who utilize multimedia technology, trained in the use of the citizen science platform for monitoring biodiversity and ecosystem</p>	The data will be gathered through participation records for the training activities and the learning evaluation methodology will be the result of a knowledge survey to be applied before the training activity and again following its completion.		<p>on the regional and local levels.</p> <p>Regional Technical Coordinator Conservation Guarantors.</p> <p>Report from the EM's Environmental Education Department.</p> <p>PMU / consultant for Administrative Support and M&E.</p>	<p>Record of evaluation following the training activities.</p> <p>Report on the Plan for strengthening capabilities.</p> <p>Report on the self-learning Platform.</p>	Non-existent or limited access to technology in rural school restricts the implementation of the citizen science model.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			services (To be defined in the Project's inception phase, depending upon feasibility).					
	Indicator 11 Number of communication measures designed and implemented for strengthening capabilities.	Mid-term Target A Strategic Communication Plan (1) focused on knowledge management, developed and in continuous implementation. A Plan for strengthening capabilities (1) developed and in continuous implementation. One Training Course (1) under a self-teaching method designed and beginning implementation. Communication measures for strengthening capabilities designed and in continuous implementation (for example: experience sharing (4 land / 4 marine); training activities (1 IECB course	Indicator consists of identifying and implementing the type and number of communication activities developed and implemented as part of the communication strategy for knowledge management and the plan for strengthening capabilities.	Baseline 0 Collection of data Through the record of monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the activities, of the outputs and of the results of the communication strategy.	Trimester Annual	PMU / National Coordinator and Consultant for Administrative Support and M&E. Person responsible for the consultancy for drawing up the communication strategy and whoever is to implement it. EM's Environmental Education Department.	Verfier of means of communication. Verification of the number of communication actions per communications medium.	----

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		<p>developed and at beginning of implementation); development and publication of documents (IECB guidelines (4)); bulletins and progress on systematization of experiences (4); promotion of citizen science platforms (DE Mashue (1) and DE Liquiñe (1)).</p> <p><u>End of Project Target</u></p> <p>A Strategic Communication Plan (1) focused on knowledge management implemented.</p> <p>An Action Plan for strengthening capabilities implemented (1).</p> <p>One training course under a self-teaching method implemented (1).</p> <p>Communication measures for strengthening</p>						

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁶⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		capabilities designed and implemented. (7 land / 7 marine); training activities (1 IECB course implemented); development and publication of IECB documents (1); bulletins (9) and systematization of the experiences (1); promotion of the citizen science platforms (DE Mashue (2) and DE Liquiñe (2)).						

Monitoring the Stakeholders Engagement Plan

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁷³	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project Inception	Indicator 1 National Technical Committee (NTC) established	NTC established with the participation of all government institutions as indicated in Table 1 Annex 7.	Government institutions that participate of the NTC correspond to representatives from the central level (Santiago).	Project Recording System.	Project Inception for the creation	PMU- National Coordinator.	Charter that describes its composition and work method	Project partners confirm participation complying with Agreement Letters (Annex 13)

⁷³ Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁷³	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 2 Regional Technical Committees (RTC) established	RTC established with the participation of private sector, universities and NGOs as indicated in Table 1 Annex 7.	Government institutions that participate of the RTC correspond to representatives from Ministries' regional offices (Los Lagos, Los Ríos, Valparaíso), Municipal representatives and other local partners.	Project Recording System.	Project Inception for the creation	PMU- Macro Regional Coordinator.	Charter that describes its composition and work method	Project partners confirm participation complying with Agreement Letters (Annex 13)
	Indicator 3 Broad National Technical Committee (BNTC) established	BNTC established with the participation of all government institutions as indicated in Table 1 Annex 7.	Stakeholders that participate of the NTC correspond to representatives from the central level (Santiago) of NGOs, universities and private sector.	Project Recording System.	Project Inception for the creation	PMU- National Coordinator.	Charter that describes its composition and work method	Non-government partners confirm participation complying with Agreement Letters (Annex 13)
	Indicator 4 Broad Regional Technical Committees (BRTC) established	BRTC established with the participation of private sector, universities, NGOs and communities as indicated in Table 1 Annex 7.	Stakeholders that participate of the RTC correspond to representatives from Los Lagos, Los Ríos and Valparaíso regions, of NGOs, universities, private sector and communities.	Project Recording System.	Project Inception for the creation	PMU- Macro Regional Coordinator.	Charter that describes its composition and work method	Non-government partners confirm participation complying with Agreement Letters (Annex 13)
Project Outcome 1 Institutional and governance system established / reinforced for IECB development, application, monitoring and evaluation	Indicator 5 National Technical Committee (NTC) functioning	NTC functioning with the participation of all government institutions as indicated in Table 1 Annex 7.	Government institutions that participate of the NTC correspond to representatives from the central level (Santiago).	Project Recording System.	Sessions at least twice a year	PMU- National Coordinator.	Minutes of sessions	Project partners confirm participation complying with Agreement Letters (Annex 13)
	Indicator 6 Broad National Technical Committee (BNTC) functioning	BNTC functioning with the participation of all non-government institutions as	Stakeholders that participate of the NTC correspond to representatives from the central level (Santiago) of	Project Recording System.	Sessions at least twice a year	PMU- National Coordinator.	Minutes of sessions	Non-government partners confirm participation complying with Agreement Letters (Annex 13)

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁷³	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
		indicated in Table 1 Annex 7.	NGOs, universities and private sector.					
Project Outcome 2 Biodiversity and ecosystem services in priority productive land and marine and coastal landscapes, is maintained and improved through the development of IECB demonstration experiences (DE) that make it possible to increase public and private financing for their sustainable use and conservation.	Indicator 7 Regional Technical Committee (RTC) functioning	RTC functioning with the participation of all public institutions as indicated in Table 1 Annex 7.	Government institutions that participate of the RTC correspond to representatives from Ministries' regional offices (Los Lagos, Los Ríos, Valparaíso), Municipal representatives and other local partners.	Project Recording System.	Sessions at least twice a year	PMU- Macro Regional Coordinator.	Minutes of sessions	Project partners confirm participation complying with Agreement Letters (Annex 13)
	Indicator 8 Broad Regional Technical Committee (BRTC) functioning	BNTC functioning with the participation of all non-government institutions as indicated in Table 1 Annex 7.	Stakeholders that participate of the RTC correspond to representatives from Los Lagos, Los Ríos and Valparaíso regions, of NGOs, universities, private sector and communities.	Project Recording System.	Sessions at least twice a year	PMU- Macro Regional Coordinator.	Minutes of sessions	Non-government partners confirm participation complying with Agreement Letters (Annex 13)
	Indicator 9 Systematization of prior ESR experiences in Mashue and Liquiñe CAPR's; Maitencillo, Ventanas and Chepu AMERB's.	Prior ESR experience in demonstration experiences systematized and validated before DE's implementation	Experience systematized and validated with CAPR's includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women's role in IECB implementation 2. Gender barriers/gaps in IECB implementation 3. Gender benefit/Impacts from IECB's 4. Cultural aspects in IECB implementation 	Documentation revision of past and current initiatives in the DE's sites Interviews with the local communities and administration of past and current initiatives in DE's sites	Project Inception	PMU-RTC- Conservation Guarantors Gender Consultant.	Methodology and instruments for systematization. Progress Report Outputs: Systematizations	Lack of conditions for carrying out systematization.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁷³	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			5. Organizational and governance aspects in IECB implementation 6. Local knowledge revealed through IECB implementation 7. Participation of women in other relevant actions in the CAPR's					
	Indicator 10 Survey of organizations updated in the sites of the demonstration experiences, including women and indigenous peoples	Survey of organizations updated	Identification organizations related to the Project objectives, including the participation of women and indigenous peoples	Review of the organizations' background / constitution / participation in activities / leadership.	Inception Project Midterm and Finalization.	PMU-RTC-Conservation Guarantors	Documents of the organizations. Activities records.	Availability of documented information Availability of people to provide relevant information
	Indicator 11 Training of organization members within the pilot sites, for experience-sharing, including women and indigenous people	Key people, including women and indigenous peoples as appropriate, are prepared to share their experience regarding the project objectives.	Key people, including women and indigenous peoples as appropriate, participate in preparation activities for sharing experiences in exchange activities regarding IECB implementation.	Participation in habilitation activities is recorded.	Upon inception, midterm and termination of the demonstration experience.	PMU - Regional Technical Coordinator	Record of the habilitation process. Experiences sharing report	Low interest in participation.
	Indicator 12 Experience-sharing activities	Key people, including women and indigenous peoples	Key people, including women and indigenous peoples as appropriate,	Participation experiences sharing is recorded.	Upon inception, midterm and termination of the	PMU - Regional Technical Coordinator	Record of participation.	Low interest in participation.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁷³	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	between pilot sites and to other stakeholders and sites	as appropriate, share their experience regarding the project objectives.	participate by sharing experiences in exchange activities regarding IECB implementation.		demonstration experience.		Experiences sharing report.	
Project Outcome 3. Technical capacity created and knowledge increased for the application, IECB M&E and administrative project management, effective and efficient, supported by a results-based implemented M&E system.	Indicator 13 National Inception Workshop executed	Launch de project with all national government and non-government partners that participate in the NTC and the BNTC	Launch de project with national government and non-government partners by remote/on-line means	Participation is recorded by audiovisual means	Project Inception	PMU- Regional Technical Coordinator	Launch report Audiovisual record	Project partners participate of the launch
	Indicator 14 Regional Inception Workshops (3 regions) executed	Launch de project with regional government and non-government that participate in the RTC and the BRTC	Launch de project with regional government and non-government partners by remote/on-line means in Los Ríos, Los Lagos and Valparaiso regions.	Participation is recorded by audiovisual means	Project Inception	PMU	Launch report Audiovisual record	Project partners participate of the launch
	Indicator 15 Assessment of needs for training and capacity building executed	Needs for training and and capacity building with inclusion of gender and indigenous peoples carried out.	The design of the plan for capacity building must include the gender and indigenous peoples focus	Design of the process, progress reports and the result of the assessment activity indicate the training needs	Project Inception	PMU-Consultant-Conservation Guarantors	Assessment report	Appropriate access and documentation of the knowledge and capacities needs of peoples involved in the project.
	Indicator 16 Capacity building Plan designed and implemented	Capacity building Plan designed and implemented with target audiences that are key for the Project outcomes.	The capacity building plan includes a focus on gender and cultural pertinence.	Reports of progress in the process toward achieving outputs and outcomes of the consultancy, in accordance with the TR and annual planning	Project Inception Training activities at least each semester	PMU-Consultant-Conservation Guarantor	Capacity building plan report Report of training activities implemented	Availability of people to attend training activities

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods73	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 17 Strategic Communication Plan for knowledge management designed and implemented	Strategic communications plan includes gender and cultural pertinence focus	Plan guides the implementation of communication and stakeholders' engagement activities with key people involved in the Project	Reports of progress in the process toward achieving outputs and outcomes of the consultancy, in accordance with the TR and annual planning.	Project Inception Ongoing	PMU – Strategic communication consultancy	TR Strategic Communication Plan document. Implementation Report. Report on evaluation results.	Appropriate planning for plan implementation Participation of target audiences
	Indicator 18 International exchange activities regarding the implementation of IECB	At least 3 International exchange activities regarding the implementation of IECB	The focus of international exchange activities will include a focus on ecosystem services and nature-based solutions for water resource management	Reports of progress in the process organizing and executing exchange activities.	Midterm Project End	PMU	Exchange activities report	Availability of target audiences
	Indicator 19 Three (3) actions for communicating Project lessons learned with inclusion of gender focus.	Lessons learned communicated through talks and seminars organized by the Project or in which the Project participates, include gender focus.	Communication about lessons learned regarding incorporation of the gender focus in IECB's in talks and seminars organized by the Project or in which the Project participates.	Record of distribution events organized by the Project or in which the Project participates	Project End	PMU	Record of events PIR	Limited design and implementation of the knowledge management strategy.
	Indicator 20 Workshops (10) for transferring experiences to other stakeholders and sites in which 30% of the people participating in exchange activities are women	Experiences sharing workshops incorporate key people and the participation of women.	Experiences sharing includes knowledge about IECB implementation, including the role and contributions of women	Each ESR demonstration experience carries out an activity for transfer of capabilities at midterm and finalization of the development of the demonstration experiences.	Midterm Project End	PMU – Regional technical Coordinator Conservation Guarantors	Record of events PIR	Availability of target audiences and project participants to share their experience, including women

Monitoring the Gender Action Plan and Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (to be developed before project implementation)

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁷⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project Inception	Indicator 1 Team sensitive and receptive to incorporating the gender and indigenous peoples focus	TR's for Nacional Project Coordination, PMU and Conservation Guarantors incorporate as a responsibility the implementation of the Gender Action Plan and Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework	PMU – Conservation Guarantors sensitive to gender and indigenous peoples issues.	Terms of reference (TR) includes gender and indigenous peoples focus.	Project Inception.	EM-UNDP	TR's	Inadequate TR drafting. Inadequate M&E.
	Indicator 2 PMU and guarantors of conservation trained in gender, cultural pertinence, indigenous peoples and child labour related risks	100% of the team has been trained	Promotion of strengthening capabilities	Project Recording System.	Project Inception.	EM-UNDP	Report on training activity. Measurement of learning.	Change in priorities does not privilege gender plan training.
	Indicator 3 Inception workshops include the participation of women.	At least 30-40% of the people participating in the workshops are women	Promoting the participation of women in the national and regional inception workshops.	Invitation promotes participation; record of participation.	Project Inception.	EM-UNDP	Participation record.	Institutional counterparts and other stakeholders do not include gender matters in participation.
	Indicator 4 Survey of organizations updated in the sites	Survey of organizations updated	Identification of the participation of women	Review of the organizations' background /	Inception Project Midterm and Finalization.	PMU-RTC-Conservation Guarantors	Documents of the organizations. Activities records.	Limits to the participation of women

⁷⁴ Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁷⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	of the demonstration experiences, including women and indigenous peoples		and indigenous peoples in the organizations	constitution / participation in activities / leadership.				and indigenous peoples. Lack of interest on the part of women and indigenous peoples to participate.
Project Outcome 1 Institutional and governance system established / reinforced for IECB development, application, monitoring and evaluation	Indicator 5 40% of the members of the Nacional Technical Committee are women 30% of the members of the Regional Technical Committees are women	Project governance safeguards the participation of women: NTC - 40% of the participants are women and in RTC's 30% of the participants are women	Percentage of women who participate in Project governance instances.	In each of the NTC and RTCs' events the participation of women will be registered.	Per year / per semester.	National Coordinator. Macro Regional Coordinator.	List of NTC and RTCs' activities	Project counterparts may be mainly men. Lack of institutional incentive regarding gender issues
	Indicator 6 Pluri-annual work drafted with participation. At least 30% of the people participating are women and with gender focus	Drafting of the pluri-annual work plan includes participation of women	Percentage of women who participate in drafting the work plan.	Record of participation with gender focus	Annual	Nacional Coordinator. Macro Regional Coordinator.	List of participants	Project counterparts may be mainly men. Lack of institutional incentive regarding gender issues
	Indicator 7 Guidelines (4) for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of IECB results include	Transversalized focus on standards developed for implementation, monitoring and	To include: the role of women and indigenous people, gender and cultural issues as enabling factors for IECB's, their	The TR's, activities and deliverables transversalize, monitor and record the gender focus.	Semester Annual	PMU-UNDP-Consultant-Conservation Guarantors – Marine and land technical advisors	Deliverables of consultancies for IECB drafting. Progress reports on consultancies	Change of prioritization in PMU management. Limited implementation of the M&E Plan.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁷⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	gender focus and cultural pertinence.	evaluation of IECB results	impact on women and indigenous people.					
Project Outcome 2 Biodiversity and ecosystem services in priority productive land and marine and coastal landscapes, are maintained and improved through development of IECB demonstration experiences (DE) that make it possible to increase public and private financing for sustainable use and conservation.	Indicator 8 Systematization of prior ESR experiences in Mashue and Liquiñe incorporates gender focus. At least 20% of the participants in the systematization are women 10% of the revealed knowledge is from women	Prior ESR experience in Mashue and Liquiñe systematized and validated with gender focus and participation of women.	Experience systematized and validated with CAPR's includes: 8. Women's role in IECB implementation 9. Gender barriers/gaps in IECB implementation 10. Gender benefit/Impacts from IECB's 11. Cultural aspects in IECB implementation 12. Organizational and governance aspects in IECB implementation 13. Local knowledge revealed through IECB implementation 14. Participation of women in other relevant actions in the CAPR's	TR's describe gender inclusion Guidelines of the systematized elements include gender focus. The guidelines for recording information facilitate the identification of gender elements. Systematization records gender elements.	Project Inception	PMU-RTC-Conservation Guarantors Gender Consultant.	Methodology and instruments for systematization. Progress Report Outputs: Systematizations	Lack of conditions for carrying out systematization.
	Indicator 9 At least 30% of the people prepared to share their	Women and other CAPR members are prepared to share their experience in	Women and men CAPR members participate in preparation activities for	Participation in habilitation activities is recorded.	Upon inception, midterm and termination of the	PMU - Regional Technical Coordinator	Record of the habilitation process.	Low interest in participation.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁷⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	experiences are women.	exchange and distribution activities upon Project inception, midterm and termination.	sharing experiences in exchange activities regarding IECB implementation.		demonstration experience.		Habilitation Report.	
	Indicator 10 At least 30% of the participants in drafting the CAPR strategic plan, that includes an IECB financing strategy, are women.	Drafted Strategic Plan with IECB financing strategy has included participation and women's considerations regarding IECB's.	Financing Strategy includes participation of women in order to identify their needs	Record of participation. Record of women's needs and vision regarding IECB application	At Midterm	PMU - Regional Technical Coordinator Consultant	Record of development of the financing strategy and its optimization.	Lack of interest in and inclusion of the gender focus and participation of women.
	Indicator 11 Survey of (2) owners of sources of water resources for the CAPR's, disaggregated by gender and indigenous peoples status.	Survey of owners of sources of water resources for the CAPR's, disaggregated by gender and indigenous peoples status, drafted and updated	Beneficiaries participating in the land ESR DE are differentiated by gender.	Survey record of sources of water resources, disaggregated by gender	Project Inception	PMU - Macro Regional Technical Coordinator	Map with specific location of men and women landowners and indigenous peoples. Consultancy Report	Limited access to the information disaggregated by gender and indigenous peoples status.
	Indicator 12 At least 30% of the people participating in drafting the intervention model that is culturally appropriate in Mashue and Liquiñe are women	Culturally appropriate Intervention model for Mashue and Liquiñe drafted with participation of women; (30% of the participants are women). CAPR agrees to charge for ESR	Participation of women in the design and execution of intervention model and environmental education actions in Liquiñe and Mashue	Record of activities and M&E of execution of the intervention model.	Annual	PMU - Regional Technical Coordinator - CAPR's	Report of activities in participative drafting. Document of the Intervention Model for Mashue and for Liquiñe. PIR	Drafting of intervention model does not include women and/or indigenous peoples participation.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁷⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 13 30% of participation in IECB training activities in the CAPR are women.	Women participants in training activities in the CAPR's are made aware and trained in IECB's.	Promotion and safeguarding of women's participation in the IECB training activities.	Records of participation disaggregated by gender	Semester Annual	PMU - Regional Technical Coordinator	List of participation in training activities.	Scarce interest by women for participating in training activities.
	Indicator 14 20% of the people who participate in exchange workshops between demonstration experiences are women 10% of the contents of the exchanges include role and participation of women in IECB's.	Exchange workshops for demonstration experiences include participation of women and contents exchanged include the role of women in IECB's.	Promotion, relevance and identification of the participation, of the vision, the needs, role and experience of women regarding IECB's.	Planning, organization and carrying out exchange activities coherently record inclusion of the gender focus in order to safeguard women's considerations regarding IECB's.	Midterm Project End.	PMU - Regional Technical Coordinator	List of participation in training activities. Record of women's vision. Report on planning, organization and development of activities with gender focus.	Lack of interest in participation on the part of women. Inadequate inclusion and safeguarding of the gender focus.
	Indicator 15 Systematization of prior IECB experience in the AMERB's Maitencillo and Ventanas, with inclusion of gender focus.	Experience systematized and validated with gender focus.	Compiling prior experience of the Organization regarding ESR IECB implementation including gender issues in order to establish the baseline for exchanging experience.	Activities of systematization.	Project Inception	Conservation Guarantor.	Document outlining and including gender for systematization. Progress report Systematization Document	Limited participation of women.
	Indicator 16 Preparation of AMERB stakeholders of Maitencillo and Ventanas for	Women, and other Union members, prepared to share their experience	Preparation of women (administrative support or others that are deemed relevant), and other members of the Fishermen's Union, for	Preparation activity with participation of women.	Inception Midterm Project End.	Conservation Guarantor	Document with guidelines and inclusion of gender for preparation. Report on the process with	Limited participation of women.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁷⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	presenting their prior experience, with inclusion of women.	Women participate in experience exchange activities	presenting their experience prior to the Project.				verifier of preparation.	
	Indicator 17 Carrying out a FPIC process with the indigenous peoples organizations of the ECMPO Caulín, Mashue and Liquiñe with participation of women.	Participation consultation in the ECMPO carried out, included the participation of women.	The prior, free and informed consultation regarding participation in the ECMPO includes the participation of women.	Record of the process and of women's considerations.	Project Inception.	PMU – Macro Regional Coordinator Conservation Guarantor	List of participation in consultation activity. Record of the vision of the women. Report on the consultation process.	Lack of interest in participation on the part of women and/or indigenous peoples. Inadequate safeguarding of women's inclusion in the consultation process.
	Indicator 18 Systematization of prior experience in implementation of the AMERB Chepu and ECMPO Caulín with participation of women.	Experience systematized and validated with the Committee, with participation of women.	Compiling of prior experience of the Organization including gender issues in order to establish the Baseline for experience exchange.	Activities of systematization and recording of participation and role of women.	Project Inception	Conservation Guarantor.	Document with guidelines and inclusion of gender for systematization. Progress report Systematization Document	Limited participation of women.
	Indicator 19 IECB training at the AMERB Chepu and ECMPO Caulín, with	Communities from the AMERB and the ECMPO made aware and trained	Strengthening of capabilities of the beneficiaries in the AMERB and the ECMPO, with participation of women.	Record of the activities of participation disaggregated by sex; record of gender differences.	Annual	Consultancies for each instrument Conservation Guarantors	Record of participation.	Lack of interest for participation in capabilities strengthening activities.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods74	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	participation of women	Management Committee made aware and trained	Identification of gender differences regarding IECB's.					
	Indicator 20 15% of the people who participate in exchange workshops between demonstration experiences are women and indigenous peoples participate 10% of the exchanged contents include role and participation of women and indigenous peoples in IECB's.	Exchange workshops between demonstration experiences include women's participation, and shared contents include the role of women in IECB's.	Promotion, relevance and identification of the participation, of the vision, of the needs, role and experience of women and indigenous peoples regarding IECB's.	Planning, organization and carrying out exchange activities coherently records the inclusion of the gender and indigenous peoples focus in order to safeguard women's and culturally appropriate considerations regarding IECB's.	Midterm Project End.	PMU – Regional Technical Coordinator Conservation Guarantor	List of participation in training activities. Record of women's and indigenous peoples vision. Report on planning, organization and development of activities with gender and indigenous peoples focus.	Lack of interest in participation on the part of women and/or indigenous peoples. Inadequate inclusion and safeguarding of the gender and indigenous peoples focus.
	Indicator 21 IECB governance schemes incorporate gender focus and cultural pertinence.	IECB governance schemes are implemented and evaluated incorporating women and cultural focus.	IECB governance scheme incorporates women and cultural focus through criteria for appreciating their role, participation in decision-making, and consideration of the positive and adverse impacts of IECB's on women and their activities, as appropriate.	Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the IECB governance schemes includes the incorporation of women and cultural pertinence.	Annual	PMU –Macro Regional Coordinator Conservation Guarantor	Document for the design of the IECB governance scheme. PIR Evaluation of the IECB governance scheme	Poor inclusion of women's participation in the IECB governance scheme.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁷⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 22 Evaluation of implementation of the IECB governance scheme with gender and cultural pertinence perspectives.	IECB governance scheme with gender and cultural pertinence perspectives implemented and evaluated.	The evaluation of the IECB governance scheme must include: Criteria for participation of women incorporated into the participation mechanisms Benefits and impacts of IECB's on women identified, and measures for addressing these incorporated Participation of women and gender focus analyzed as enabling conditions for IECB implementation.	Record of the design, implementation and optimization of the IECB governance scheme. Record of gender focus and cultural pertinence.	Project End	PMU –Macro Regional Coordinator Conservation Guarantor Consultant	Design of consultancy outline Progress in evaluation and systematization Systematization Document	Limited participation of groups of interest in the governance scheme. Insufficient inclusion of gender focus and cultural pertinence in the IECB governance scheme.
Project Outcome 3 Technical capability established and knowledge increased for IECB application, M&E, and for efficient and effective Project administrative management, supported by an outcome-based M&E system.	Indicator 23 A diagnosis of needs for training and strengthening of capabilities, where at least 30% of the people consulted are women; indigenous peoples representatives are also consulted as appropriate	Needs for training and strengthening of capabilities with inclusion of gender and indigenous peoples carried out.	The design of the plan for strengthening capabilities must include the gender and indigenous peoples focus, and in the diagnosis, the training needs of this group must be described.	Design of the process, progress reports and the deliverable of the diagnostic activity indicate the training needs of women and indigenous peoples Project beneficiaries.	Project Inception	PMU-Consultant-Conservation Guarantor	Report of diagnosis of training needs as part of the design of the plan for strengthening capabilities.	Limited diagnosis of the needs for knowledge, because of low access to women and indigenous peoples.
	Indicator 24 A Plan for strengthening capabilities with inclusion of the	Plan for strengthening capabilities drafted, includes contents regarding incorporation of the	Includes the design of the plan for strengthening capabilities with a focus on gender and cultural pertinence.	Reports of progress in the process toward achieving deliverables and results of the consultancy, in	Project Inception	PMU-Consultant-Conservation Guarantor	Document with Plan for strengthening capabilities.	Limited application of the gender focus and cultural pertinence.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁷⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	gender focus and cultural pertinence.	gender focus and the cultural focus in IECB's		accordance with the TR.				
	Indicator 25 40% of the people participating in the training program are women; indigenous peoples also participate	Plan for strengthening capabilities, implemented and evaluated, includes participation and gender/indigenous peoples focus respectively.	Safeguards the participation of women and indigenous peoples beneficiaries of the plan for strengthening capabilities, and the evaluation of the plan's application includes gender and indigenous peoples focus.	Organization of training activities; the execution and process of evaluation includes gender and indigenous peoples focus.	Semester Annual	PMU – Strategic communication consultancy	TR Design document. Implementation Report. Report on evaluation results.	Inadequate inclusion of the gender and indigenous peoples focus. Lack of interest for participation on the part of women and indigenous peoples.
	Indicator 26 A strategic communications plan with inclusion of gender and indigenous peoples focus.	Strategic communications plan drafted, includes gender focus Strategic communications plan includes guidelines for the use of inclusive language in the organization of inclusive events	Inclusion of gender and indigenous peoples. focus in the Strategic Communications Plan for knowledge management and in its implementation.	TR, progress reports and deliverable of the consultancy include and underline inclusion of the gender indigenous peoples. focus.	Project Inception	PMU – Strategic communication consultancy	TR Plan proposal Progress report Strategic Communications Plan Document.	Inadequate inclusion of the gender and indigenous peoples. focus. Lack of interest in participation on the part of women and indigenous peoples.
	Indicator 27 A methodology for recording IECB demonstration experiences, the	Methodology drafted and implemented for recording IECB	Methodology for recording IECB experiences designed and	TR, Progress Reports and deliverable of the consultancy include and	Project Inception Annual	PMU – Macro zonal Coordinator	Methodology Proposal.	Design of methodology is inadequate.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods74	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	design and implementation include focus on gender and cultural pertinence.	demonstration experiences applies focus on gender and cultural pertinence.	applied in each demonstration experience Recommendations for developing tools for the application, monitoring and evaluation of IECB results with continuous improvement focus. Analysis carried out of gender focus and participation of women as an enabling factor for IECB development.	underline the inclusion of focus on gender and cultural pertinence. M&E Report of the application of the methodology. Report on results of application of the methodology.		Conservation Guarantor	M&E reports on the development of the demonstration experiences. Systematization of demonstration experiences.	Poor M&E of the application of the methodology. Limited application of recommendations for continuous improvement.
	Indicator 28 At least 6 first-hand accounts of women in the communicational products.	First-hand accounts compiled and distributed.	Compiling of first-hand accounts by women for communicational products (public institutions, social organizations, non government bodies, companies)	Carrying out the activity of compiling first-hand accounts in demonstration experiences – NTC – RTC's (women)	Inception Midterm Period Conclusion of demonstration experiences.	PMU-Consultant	Audiovisual record of women's first-hand accounts	Inadequate inclusion of gender focus.
	Indicator 29 One publication and one record of communication with inclusion of women and indigenous peoples.	Publication and record of communication with inclusion of women and indigenous peoples.	Document on best practices drafted, includes lessons learned regarding the gender and indigenous peoples focus and participation of women in IECB's Audiovisual spots on gender and indigenous peoples focus and their participation in IECB's At least 6 first-hand accounts of women included in the communicational products	Record of IECB experiences underline gender focus and participation of women and indigenous peoples, compile best practices and lessons learned.	Conclusion of demonstration experiences.	PMU Consultant	Publication. Record of communication.	Inadequate inclusion of the gender and indigenous peoples focus.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods74	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 30 Three (3) actions for communicating Project lessons learned with inclusion of gender focus.	Lessons learned communicated through talks and seminars organized by the Project or in which the Project participates, include gender focus.	Communication about lessons learned regarding incorporation of the gender focus in IECB's in talks and seminars organized by the Project or in which the Project participates.	Record of distribution events organized by the Project or in which the Project participates	Project End	PMU	Record of events PIR	Limited design and implementation of the knowledge management strategy.
	Indicator 31 Workshops (10) for transferring experiences to other stakeholders and sites where 30% of the people participating in exchange activities are women	Knowledge sharing workshops incorporate the participation of women.	Knowledge sharing includes knowledge generated regarding the role and contributions of women and impacts of IECB's on them	Each ESR demonstration experience carries out an activity for transfer of capabilities at midterm and finalization of the development of the demonstration experiences.	Midterm Project End	PMU – Macro zonal Coordinator Conservation Guarantors	Record of events PIR	Limited promotion of women's participation and insufficient identification of the role of women in IECB experiences.
	Indicator 32 30% of the people participating in e-learning (virtual training course) are women.	Design and implementation of e-learning (virtual course) regarding tools for IECB implementation include participation of women.	Instructional design includes gender focus (role of women, using cases where they participate, including adequate scheduling)	The TR's, progress reports and design, preparation and implementation report on e-learning course, underline the inclusion of the gender focus and participation of women.	Project Inception Annual	PMU Consultant	TR Design Report Guidelines for implementation Record of participation	Design and implementation does not include gender focus. Lack of interest in participation on the part of women.
	Indicator 33 Targets of the M&E Plan incorporate periodic evaluation	M&E Targets have included evaluation of the incorporation	Periodic monitoring of women's and indigenous	M&E Activities encourage the participation of	Annual Midterm Project Finalization.	PMU Conservation Guarantors	PIR MTE FE	Limited inclusion of the gender focus and

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ⁷⁴	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	of the incorporation of women and indigenous peoples in the activities of the Project, as well as their incidence.	and incidence of women and indigenous peoples in Project activities and outcomes.	peoples participation carried out Regular meetings with women participants to review the Project's progress and women's incorporation therein.	women and indigenous peoples describing their participation and incidence in Project activities, outputs and outcomes.				indigenous peoples in M&E Plan targets.
	Indicator 34 Project M&E targets inform execution of the budget allocated for activities with inclusion and participation of women	Budget allocated for inclusion of gender focus is executed in an effective and efficient manner.	M&E of the budget underlines the efficiency and effectiveness of execution of the budget allocated for promoting women's participation.	Reports on M&E of budget underline the appropriate management of the funds allocated for activities that include women's participation.	Annual	PMU Financing Assistant Conservation Guarantors	Budget Review Reports Audit MTE FE	Inadequate budget management.
	Indicator 35 40% of the total budget allocated for gender actions is found to be executed upon Project Midterm.	40% of the budget allocated for gender actions appropriately executed upon Project Midterm.	M&E and report on appropriate execution of the budget allocated for gender activities halfway through the Project period.	M&E report and report on budget management.	Annual	PMU Financing Assistant MTE Consultancy	Budget Review Reports Audit MTE	Inadequate budget management.
	Indicator 36 100% of total budget allocated for gender actions executed upon Project Finalization.	100% of the budget allocated for gender actions appropriately executed upon Project Finalization.	M&E and report on appropriate execution of budget allocated for gender activities	M&E report and report on budget management.	Annual	PMU Financing Assistant FE Consultancy	Budget Review Reports Audit FE Report	Inadequate budget management.

ANNEX 4. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING PROCEDURE (SESP)

Project Information

<i>Project Information</i>	
1. Project Title	Economic instruments and tools to support the conservation of biodiversity, the payment of ecosystem services and sustainable development
2. Project Number	5794
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Chile

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach</i>
<p>The project objective is to improve national financing of biodiversity through the design, implementation and optimization of market-based economic instruments for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation (IECB, its acronym in Spanish). The instruments to be developed are: Ecosystem Services Retribution (ESR; also known as Payment for Ecosystem Services or PES schemes); Biodiversity Offsets in the context of the Chilean Environmental Impact Assessment Framework; <i>Derecho Real de Conservación</i> (a Chilean mechanism similar to internationally used Conservation Easements and Covenants); and a Public Certification System for activities, practices or sites, that contribute to biodiversity conservation and to maintain or restore ecosystem services. These instruments will be institutionalized through implementing guides and procedures, and will be piloted in terrestrial and marine demonstration experiences in partnership with local partners and communities. Thus, IECBs are expected to strengthen public financing and to facilitate economic contributions by the private sector to maintaining Chile's natural capital.</p> <p>The Project mainstreams the human rights-based approach, as follows:</p> <p><u>Participation and inclusion</u>: the Project will seek to assure the commitment and participation of all stakeholders in the different stages of the Project cycle and its activities. Governmental bodies, local communities, civil society and the private sector have all been consulted during the PPG phase. An analysis was carried out of the stakeholders, which served as a basis for drawing up the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (PRODOC Annex 7) and to develop an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) as part of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) (PRODOC Annex 17). In the Stakeholders Engagement Plan, key Project stakeholders are identified (see stakeholder map in PRODOC Annex 7), the participation process, consultations carried out during Project formulation and the mechanisms of participation are summarized. Furthermore, the role of each stakeholder is described, including government institutions on the national, regional and local levels, the academic and research institutions, the private sector, organizations of civil society and local communities, including those in which women and indigenous communities participate. The interventions in the demonstration experiences will be carried out with the full participation and inclusion of the relevant stakeholders. During implementation, the Project will ensure that potentially marginalized individuals and groups have a voice in the decision-making processes and in the activities that may affect them. The human rights principle of participation and inclusion will be respected throughout the Project. When appropriate, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) will be sought as indicated in the IPPF (PRODOC Annex 17). Finally, the conflict resolution mechanisms that will be applied during Project implementation can be found in the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (PRODOC Annex 7). The Project strategy includes actions for information management and distribution.</p> <p>The Project is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development contributing to the following goals: 1) Goal 6 Water and sanitation, through the development of an ESR model applicable to safeguard drinking water sources for rural communities of IECB to protect biodiversity and ecosystem services; 2) Goal 13 Climate Action, through the development of models of nature-based solutions (NbS) that can be implemented in the context of IECBs implementation to achieve climate mitigation and adaptation goals while protecting biodiversity; 3) Goal 14 Life Below Water, through testing ESR schemes to protect relevant marine resources in partnership with fishermen and indigenous peoples; and 4) Goal 15 Life On Land, through testing different IECBs to protect biodiversity and ecosystem services outside official protected areas, in partnership with landowners and local communities. <u>The principle of rendering accounts</u> and the state of law will be maintained, adhering to all standard UNDP policies regarding monitoring, evaluation, audits and transparency in Project implementation. The UNDP has established account rendering mechanisms that have two main components: 1) A review of compliance in responding to any possible complaint that the UNDP did not comply with the applicable social and environmental policies; and 2) a Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) which ensures that individuals,</p>

peoples and communities affected by the Projects have access to appropriate procedures for resolving complaints, for hearing and addressing complaints and conflicts related to the Project.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

During the PPG phase, a gender analysis was carried out for the purpose of understanding the different impacts, needs and concerns of women and men regarding the Project and its outcomes. A Gender Action Plan was drawn up and budgeted (see PRODOC Annex 8), and it was assigned a UNDP gender marker: GEN2. The Project includes indicators broken down by gender in the Project Results Framework (Section VI of the PRODOC). The annual reports will include details of the outcomes achieved in terms of promoting gender equality and improving women's empowerment. In the Project design, human and financial resources were earmarked for incorporating a gender perspective during Project implementation and for monitoring the effectiveness of this. Gender balance will be taken into consideration in hiring Project staff and in nominating the Steering Committee, as well as in activities for developing capabilities, among others.

According to the gender analysis carried out, women's role in biodiversity conservation and participation in IECB implementation has not been sufficiently valued or appreciated, nor is it clear that the benefits of these are reaching women. For this reason, women will be beneficiaries of actions for capacity building and for promoting opportunities to develop nature-based income-generating activities, including the implementation of economic instruments for biodiversity conservation (IECB in Spanish) and complementary actions such as tourism. Along these same lines, the Project seeks to reveal and value women's knowledge about nature, generated through their traditions and way of life, currently under threat by environmental degradation, especially in the case of indigenous women. The Gender Action Plan (PRODOC Annex 8) establishes measures so indigenous women's knowledge is appropriately considered during the Project development. These measures were also considered during the development of the IPPF.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

This Project promotes environmental sustainability through the development of economic instruments for biodiversity conservation so that economic/productive activities and conservation efforts may converge in an integrated development strategy with a territorial focus. In order to achieve this, the Project will promote the incorporation of IECB's into the institutional framework, both in the marine and coastal ecosystems and the land and continental aquatic ecosystems (component 1). The IECB's will be tested through demonstration experiences in areas of high conservation value and in different administrative and resource management systems (component 2). In the same manner, the Project will promote the increase of knowledge and comprehension of the IECB's in Chile among stakeholders and other interested parties (component 3), with the objective of promoting their application throughout the national territory as a contribution to environmental sustainability.

Furthermore, the Project incorporates environmental sustainability through the implementation of a governance framework that makes it possible for institutional and private stakeholders as well as local communities within a territory to act in a coordinated manner, which will lead to lesser impacts on the environment and will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of actions that are currently being carried out in a disarticulated manner, leading in many cases to increased pressures on the same territory generating a process of degradation.

The Project reflects the priorities identified in the United Nations Framework Convention on Biodiversity, ratified by Chile in 1994, as well as Chile's National Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2030, especially Strategic Objective 3: Develop a solid institutional structure, good governance and just and equitable distribution of the benefits of biodiversity. This objective specifically includes as one of its strategic lines of action, to develop, increase and refine economic instruments and mechanisms for biodiversity conservation.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i>
Risk 1. Within Component 2 (IECBs demonstration experiences), there is a risk that as a result of IECBs implementation, marginalized indigenous and non-indigenous people are affected indirectly and/or involuntarily by restrictions of access to certain natural resources, potentially causing economic displacement and impacts on their livelihoods. Principle 1 (q3); Principle 3 Standard 5:5.2; and Standard 6: 6.3, 6.6.	I:4 P:2	Moderate	Probability is low because IECB are voluntary measures therefore their implementation has to be carried out through a totally participative process that includes consulting all stakeholders in order to reach agreement on how the implementation of these instruments will be designed and executed. Negative impacts on livelihoods are not anticipated - neither in the local communities nor among indigenous people- because the management actions under the umbrella of IECBs are designed to improve biodiversity and ecosystems services that communities depend on. IECBs include the execution of sustainable management practices for nature-based income-producing activities, as well as conservation and restoration activities. For example, creation and management of no-take zones for certain marine resources within AMERBs (Areas for Management and Exploitation of Benthonic Resources) or within ECMPOs (Coastal-Marine Zones for Indigenous Communities).	<p>A Stakeholders Engagement Plan (PRODOC Annex 7) and governance and management arrangements through a participative process (PRODOC Section VIII Governance and Management Arrangements) were developed during PPG phase. The previously mentioned plan, as well as the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) included in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) (PRODOC Annex 17) ensure that all interested parties are adequately consulted (via FPIC where required) regarding the Project activities -including IECB implementation design and application-, to prevent or mitigate risks.</p> <p>During the PPG phase, possible sites where the demonstration experiences could be developed were visited; contact was made with the organizations' representatives and an evaluation of site eligibility was made through compliance with criteria regarding enabling conditions for Project implementation (PRODOC Annex 11 Profile of Target Landscape and Viability Studies), following UNDP's Social And Environmental Standards and ensuring participation of activities' beneficiaries in the Regional Technical Committee in their Broad instances (PRODOC Section VIII).</p> <p>The actions developed in the PPG Phase to ensure the commitment and participation of the parties are detailed in PRODOC Annex 7.</p> <p>As a preventive risk management measure, a consultation process to confirm indigenous peoples' participation will be carried out at the beginning of the implementation phase of the Project in the pilot sites where these communities hold natural resources use rights (additional details can be found in the IPPF; prodoc Annex 17).</p> <p>The Project aims to implement IECB in sites where there are indigenous people's governance structures to test their application in different scenarios that are useful for replication, and has secured preliminary agreements through partners that represent indigenous communities. However, the final site selection will likely be contingent on the consent of communities via a FPIC process, following UNDP SES requirements as described in the IPPF/ESMF, and subsequent management plans to be developed during project implementation. In the event that the indigenous communities decide not to confirm their participation in the project, an eligibility process will be carried out to establish alternative demonstration experiences with indigenous peoples participation, that comply with IECB enabling conditions (PRODOC Annex 11 Profile of Target Landscape and Viability Studies) and with UNDP SES following the ESMF/IPPF and any subsequent management plan.</p> <p>As described in the ESMF/IPPF (PRODOC Annex 17) regarding the risk of economic displacement, the procedures for further screening, assessment and management could</p>

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<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i>
				lead to the development of a Livelihood Action Plan (LAP) if it is concluded necessary for SES compliance as part of the demonstration experiences detailed assessments during Project implementation. The project will not support or implement any activities that might cause economic displacement without first putting in place the necessary measures to prevent and/or mitigate such impacts in line with the SES (and with FPIC processes where required).
Risk 2. There is a risk that promoting sustainable production practices and conservation and restoration activities as part of the IECB's, could generate some restrictions regarding the exploitation of natural resources (for example, through reserved zones in marine and coastal ecosystems), which could affect both women and men. Furthermore, there could be restraints on participation of women during Project implementation. Principle 2 (q2, q4)	I = 3 P = 3	Moderate	As part of Component 2, the Project will engage with rural communities, many of which have gaps in gender equity. For example, the marine demonstration activities in which artisanal fisheries are mostly dominated by men. The probability of this risk has been categorized as Moderately likely and the impact as Moderate because it is limited in scale (site-specific) and can be avoided or managed with the proposed measures.	<p>The Project has identified the key barriers to women's participation and empowerment in the correspondent Gender Analysis, and has prepared a Gender Action Plan (PRODOC Annex 8).</p> <p>The Gender Plan will be implemented and will be overseen through the Monitoring Plan (Section VII and Annex 3 of the PRODOC) for compliance with the actions in this plan and the gender-sensitive indicators, as well as the budget allocated for this. The monitoring plan includes carrying out a consultancy that will ensure inclusion and monitoring of the gender issues.</p> <p>Women's participation will be promoted in all Project actions (for example, personnel selection, interventions, training, multi-level dialogue – see details on Question 1 of this document) for the purpose of coping with the constraints to their participation because of cultural factors: for example, in the artisanal fisheries reality, which has traditionally been a men's do. The Project will also promote recognition of women's role in nature conservation, which in the past has not been adequately recognized or valued.</p> <p>In addition, the Project has defined a governance model and management arrangements in a participatory process (PRODOC section VIII), which will allow the application of the sustainability approach with the vision of the parties (PRODOC Section VIII). In addition, the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (PRODOC Annex 7) contributes to safeguard the vision of the stakeholders; specifically, communities and their cultural vision regarding the environment, local governments and other relevant institutions. The IPPF, part of the ESMF (PRODOC Annex 17) develops a framework to ensure safeguards to indigenous communities participating of this Project. The participation of the private sector, other stakeholders and indigenous communities where appropriate, will contribute to include a comprehensive range of visions in the Project management, safeguarding the gender approach, and allowing the monitoring and evaluation of the Project activities, reducing the probability of this risk.</p>
Risk 3. All activities of the Project's Component 2 (demonstration experiences of IECBs implementation)	I = 3 P = 1	Low	The terrestrial and marine demonstration experiences aim at implementing conservation and restoration activities to safeguard	-

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<p>will be carried out within or adjacent to areas of high conservation value (i.e reforestation with native species), that could be negatively affected if the Project were to be poorly designed or implemented.</p> <p>Principle 3, Standard 1: 1.2; 1.6</p>			<p>ecosystem services. All the pilot sites have been selected because they have high value for biodiversity and ecosystem services. The probability of these measures not working as intended is considered slight because they will be designed with the guidance of experts in the field (e.g. consultants, CONAF) based on the best available science and approval of local communities. See more details in PRODOC Section IX Budget Notes and Annex 6 Overview of Technical Consultancies.</p>	
<p>Risk 4. The Ecosystem Services Retribution (ESR) scheme in the marine demonstration experiences are expected to result in increased biodiversity and biomass within the defined non-extraction zones; this may increase vulnerability to thefts and poaching.</p> <p>Principle 3, Standard 1: 1.7; 1.11</p>	<p>I: 3 P: 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>By establishing non-resource-extraction areas as part of the ESR scheme in the marine demonstration experiences, it is expected that biodiversity and biomass will increase, to be confirmed by scientific studies. This may bring adverse effects, such as increased thefts of resources by illegal users of the marine areas. Based on previous experiences the probability of this to happen is moderately likely and the impact is moderate because is limited in scale (site-specific) and can be managed with locally accepted measures.</p>	<p>As a management measure to address this risk, the ESR scheme in the marine demonstration experiences includes the design, establishment, monitoring and reporting of a Surveillance System of remote cameras and a Community Surveillance System led by the local communities with use-rights on marine resources (indigenous and non-indigenous) to minimize and prevent thefts (See details in the PRODOC Section V Outcomes and associations and Annex 6 Overview of technical consultancies /Section X Total Budget and Workplan, Budget Note 13). A Plan for capacity building will be drafted and implemented (PRODOC Component 3 / Section VI) for sustainable management and compliance with rules in the extraction of marine resources. The experience and lessons learned from surveillance will be systematized and will serve as input for capacity building.</p>
<p>Risk 5: Project outcomes regarding enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services in the demonstration experiences are vulnerable to</p>	<p>I: 3 P: 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Climate change is a global phenomenon that also affects the Project's intervention zones, and that could affect its outcomes in the future. However, it is not as yet</p>	<p>The development of IECB demonstration experiences in terrestrial and marine ecosystems includes the design and implementation of sustainable management measures that will consider climate change criteria. The Project will also develop policy tools and a governance that contribute to conservation and to increase resiliency of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The results of these measures will contribute to</p>

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<p>possible impacts from climate change (e.g. increases in ocean's temperature; exposure to prolonged droughts, among other impacts).</p> <p>Principle 3, Standard 2: 2.2</p>			<p>possible to comprehend the extent of its impacts. Concern over climactic variability and climate change is inherent in this Project.</p>	<p>mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change (PRODOC Section V Outcomes and Associations / Section VI Project Results Framework and Multi Year Work Plan - Annex 2).</p> <p>The outputs and targets defined in Components 1 and 2 aim at reinforcing institutional management of biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation (water and marine resources) and climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>Specific indicators for sustainable management measures were established to underline carbon sequestration by native forests under improved management in the terrestrial demonstration experiences. And, regarding the marine demonstration experiences, indicators of sustainable management measures were developed to underline the increase in biodiversity and biomass (PRODOC Section VI Project Results Framework and Annex 3 Monitoring Plan). These indicators will be monitored as described in the PRODOC Section VII and Annex 3.</p>
<p>Risk 6. Child labour could be used in small-scale agriculture /forestry in properties part of the ESR scheme in terrestrial ecosystems or in fishing activities associated to the ESR scheme in marine ecosystems (Component 2)</p> <p>Principle3, Standard 3: 3.8</p>	<p><i>I:4</i> <i>P:1</i></p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>In Chile, child labour is absolutely prohibited and the country has ratified all international conventions about it. Thus, the probability was categorized as slight. Nevertheless, there is still child labour in some places of the country and in certain economic activities.</p> <p>Impact is severe because it entails adverse consequences to people but these are predictable and reversible.</p>	<p>Particular attention will be given to ensure that no child labor is involved in activities associated with Project implementation, through the following measures:</p> <p>The UNDP Country Office and the PMU will promote strict compliance with the UNDP SES, and national legislation that prohibits child labor, through awareness raising about this issue in the sites and communities of demonstration experiences, and training to Project staff, partners and consultants.</p> <p>Communication of the child labor prohibition will be included in the Terms of Reference for consultancies and services and included in all contracts and donation agreements.</p> <p>The PMU will ensure that all actions and service contracts impose the prohibition of child labor. The UNDP will ensure adequate compliance. Implementation of the monitoring plan will ensure oversight and reporting on adequate compliance with these measures.</p> <p>Instructions will be given and follow-up carried out with the stakeholders involved, especially the Project team, the conservation guarantors and the local organizations involved.</p> <p>The Plan and actions of monitoring and evaluation (PRODOC Section VII and Annex 3) will ensure and inform about compliance with the measures that seek to prevent child labor; specifically, when contracting services; in carrying out consultancies</p>

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<p>Risk 7. Project's area of influence includes indigenous peoples. There is a risk that these communities may be excluded from the decisions that will affect them (directly or indirectly), that they will not benefit equally from the Project, and/or that there will be restrictions in their access to resources associated with the implementation of IECB's. In addition, there could be some ideological resistance to IECB's because they are market -based solutions.</p> <p>Principle 3, Standard 6: 6.1; 6.3; 6.6</p>	<p>I: 4 P:2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>IECB's constitute a market-based solution for conservation in which there could be (or not) monetary transactions.</p> <p>Probability of this risk has been categorized as Not Likely because to implement the demonstration experiences the Project will use community-based governance structures that already exist in each pilot site, and that give voice to indigenous peoples (i.e CAPRs in the terrestrial DEs), or are the voice of indigenous communities (i.e. ECMPO in the Caulín's marine DE).</p> <p>If indigenous peoples are left out of the Project decision making and short and long-term benefits, then the impact will be at least Severe because the ultimate goal of the Project is to enhance to contributions of nature to people.</p>	<p>(PRODOC Annex 6 and 9); in development of land and marine demonstration experiences where sustainable management actions are carried out (Component 2).</p> <p>Particular attention will be given to ensure that indigenous peoples participate of decision making and benefit from the Project outcomes, through the following measures:</p> <p>Implementation of the IECB's will be carried out within a framework of sensibilization, generating capacities and support. Each Project activity will be carried out through a process of critical reflection and feed-back with both men and women indigenous participants, which will allow a detailed understanding of the scope of these instruments and to take the necessary safeguards to avoid negative impacts in their participation and in their territories.</p> <p>The ESMF that includes an IPPF (PRODOC Annex 17) developed during PPG phase will be monitored during Project implementation as part of the M&E plan (PRODOC Section VII Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan / Annex 3 Monitoring Plan). In addition, both Frameworks include details about their monitoring, and about the development of subsequent management plans (if any).</p> <p>The IPPF describes the measures that the Government of Chile has already implemented to consult about the institutionalization of IECBs as mechanisms to increase protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services outside official protected areas. This subject was already covered by a national indigenous peoples' consultation in the context of the law proposal to create the Service of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (SBAP by its Spanish acronym), which includes the use and promotion of IECBs. This consultation was done in all regions of the country, including communities from the localities where the Project will implement its demonstration experiences.</p> <p>The IPPF also establishes the procedure to ensure that indigenous people are adequately consulted (complying with the UNDP directives and Chilean legislation), to encourage their active participation and to provides relevant information about the benefits of the Project. Measures are outlined to prevent and mitigate any potential negative impact, and to adhere to the UNDP requirements for Prior, Free and Informed Consent (FPIC). The IPPF also considers the need to prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan as one of the management plans (scaled to be site-level) potentially required if concluded by the FPIC process to be initiated at the beginning of the Project implementation.</p> <p>To establish the appropriate conditions to implement the demonstration experiences (DE) of Component 2, the Project has respected the local governance structures in which the related indigenous peoples participate. The Project initially engaged them through trusted partners that participate or manage these governance structures. In the marine DE in Caulín, the Project partnered with the NGO Costa Humboldt. This organization has been instrumental in helping the indigenous communities of Caulín to declare their</p>

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				<p>traditional sites for fishing and other coastal uses as an official Coastal and Marine Zone for Indigenous Communities (ECMPO), figure that provides legal protection from other non-consuetudinary uses and from other potential non-indigenous illegal users. In the terrestrial DEs for Ecosystem Services Retribution (ESR) schemes, the Project partnered with Rural Drinking Water Committees (CAPRs, by its Spanish acronym) that represent the interests of the community (indigenous and non-indigenous) in water consumption and which will eventually become intermediaries in the ESR scheme to be developed by the Project (in the case of Mashue, the ESR scheme already exists and the Project will support its improvement). During PPG Phase, given the COVID-19 sanitary measures put in place, the Project and partners could not execute FPIC directly and in presence in each of the pilot sites where there are indigenous peoples, to make it a culturally pertinent process. Alternative remote methods were not an option because of limitations in connectivity and because these were not appropriate channels of communication to engage these indigenous communities. Thus, the Project and its partners will consult indigenous communities in the Project's intervention areas in detail about the objectives, scope and expected outcomes of the DEs once the Project starts, as its first priority. This will enable communities to decide about their involvement in the Project and confirm their participation, once informed in more detail (via FPIC where determined necessary per the SES).</p> <p>Component 2 also includes the development of a Financing Strategy focusing on the ESR scheme but also exploring other IECB and sources of funding that can be accessed by the indigenous communities and their technical advisors for the long-term sustainability of the demonstration experiences (PRODOC Section V Project Results Framework and Annex 2 Multi Year Work Plan (Outcome 2 -Output 6 - Activities 6.1). See details on the PRODOC Annex 6 Overview of technical consultancies: Conservation Guarantor and Consultant to consolidate financing strategy for IECB project model (PRODOC Section IX Budget Note).</p> <p>Component 3 on knowledge management includes experience sharing between peers, so that those who have implemented these mechanisms can share their experiences and become familiar with their results and benefits; as well as experience transfer at midterm and upon finalization of the Project.</p> <p>The Project has a monitoring plan (PRODOC Section VII and Annex 3) that will address appropriate compliance with participation, indigenous issues and gender issues.</p> <p>The ESMF and IPPF describe a mechanism for presenting and resolving grievances which will be maintained throughout Project implementation to be used by any stakeholder involved including indigenous peoples' matters.</p>

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				Chile is signatory of the ILO Convention 169 so the Project will comply with all associated requirements, in addition to the UNDP SES requirements. Participation in the Project and IECB application will be completely voluntary and Project implementation will be carried out through a participative process that includes indigenous peoples.
Risk 8. A culturally appropriate FPIC process has not been developed during PPG phase in the demonstration experiences where there are indigenous peoples, therefore indigenous peoples might still decide not to confirm their participation in the project or activities might proceed without their consent. Principle 3, Standard 6: 6.4	I: 4 P:1	Moderate	Probability of this risk is Slight because local partners and their represented indigenous peoples are aware of the project and preliminarily are eager to participate in a project that will help them to safeguard biodiversity and ecosystem services through different mechanisms. Impact is Severe because of the importance of FPIC.	A culturally appropriate FPIC process will be developed with the indigenous peoples once the Project starts its implementation, being the first priority, and in partnership with the NGO Costa Humboldt for the marine demonstration experience in Caulín and with the CAPRs Mashue and Liquiñe in the terrestrial demonstration experiences (additional details are presented in the PRODOC Annex 17 ESMF/IPPF). The FPIC process will be included in the scope of work of the donation agreement with the NGO Costa Humboldt and the CAPRs Mashue and Liquiñe, and in the technical consultancy for gender and cultural pertinence (PRODOC Annex 6 Overview of Technical Consultancies).
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments
	<i>Low Risk</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>
	<i>Moderate Risk</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The implementation of economic instruments for the conservation of biodiversity could be associated with restrictions on current practices of the stakeholders involved, and with a differentiated impact on women and indigenous peoples. For this reason, the measures for mitigating risks include a Stakeholders Engagement Plan (PRODOC Annex 7), a Gender Action Plan (PRODOC Annex 8), and the ESMF/IPPF (PRODOC Annex 17) developed during Project design. The implementation of these frameworks will confirm the additional management plans necessary for SES compliance, which will be developed during Project implementation.
	<i>High Risk</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?			
	Check all that apply			Comments
	<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See comments under risk 1 and 6

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	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See comments under risk 2
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See comments under risk 3 and 4
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See comments under risk 5
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	4. Cultural Heritage			<input type="checkbox"/>
	5. Displacement and Resettlement			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See comments under risk 1
	6. Indigenous Peoples			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See comments under risks 1, 7 and 8
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency			<input type="checkbox"/>

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>	
Principles 1: Human Rights	Answer (Yes/No)
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ⁷⁵	No
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Yes
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes

⁷⁵ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	Yes
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No

1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	<p>Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?</p> <p><i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i></p>	Yes
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ⁷⁶ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	<p>Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?</p> <p><i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i></p>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No

⁷⁶ In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	Yes
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ⁷⁷	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		

⁷⁷ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	<p>Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?</p> <p><i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is “yes” the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i></p>	Yes
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	Yes
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	Yes
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or <u>transboundary impacts</u> ?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	No

	For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol	
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

ANNEX 5. UNDP RISK REGISTER

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	Change in the national government (2022); in regional and municipal governments (2021) could generate changes in policy priorities and reassessing the allocation of institutional human and budgetary resources, affecting participation and governance, implementation, and the level of achievement of Project targets and objective.	<p>Risk category: Political</p> <p>Subcategory: Political will</p> <p>Commitment by the Government</p> <p>Change/ rotation in the government</p>	<p>Potential effect:</p> <p>Changes in the national, regional and local governments could affect the level of interest and the institutional commitment achieved during the Project's design phase. It could generate changes in stakeholders and focal points. In general, this fact might hamper institutional participation in the identification and strengthening of capabilities for the purpose of closing gaps, in accompaniment, and in the development and validation of tools and of the IECB demonstration experiences; in establishing the IECB governance model and in making it efficient; in providing sectorial technical support; in the appropriation and impact of the outputs and results in sectorial policies, strategies, plans and instruments; limiting the fulfillment of outputs and targets; the achievement of administrative measures for safeguarding institutionalization, sustainability, and IECB replicability and scalability.</p> <p>It could limit access by private parties and communities to a regulated IECB system and to the increase in public and private financing for conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p> <p>Probability: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Moderate</p>	<p>Implementation of agreements for institutional participation through the implementation of the stakeholders participation plan and of the agreed-upon institutional and governance arrangement (NTC – RTC's) .</p> <p>Highest level of public inter-institutional management.</p> <p>Implementation of the Project's communications strategy with focus on partners and results; efficient implementation and M&E of the work plan and progress toward outcomes achievement.</p> <p>Establishment and operation of the national and regional technical committees, focused on safeguarding participation, the governance model and the functions and targets defined with the institutions.</p> <p>Application of the monitoring and evaluation mechanism focused on participation; on continuous improvement of management; on the development and achievement of outputs and targets.</p> <p>Sectorial and bi-lateral inter-institutional management, focused on articulating IECB's with policies, plans, strategies and instruments in order to stimulate appropriation and involvement.</p>	<p>EM / Department for Biodiversity and Natural Resources / Biodiversity Policies and Planning Department.</p> <p>Project National Director.</p> <p>Project Technical Focal Point</p> <p>National Project Coordinator.</p> <p>Regional Technical Coordinator</p>

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				Implementation of the plan for strengthening capabilities. Actions for positioning the Project during early execution and administration by the National Project Direction and by the PMU, with the new national and regional authorities, together with the UNDP Country Office, in order to present the Project, its progress, and establish measures related to the new government program to which the Project can contribute.	
2	The social movement in Chile and the process of constitutional change could weaken the Project's organization, governance, participation, implementation of actions on the regional and local levels and the development of the demonstration experiences, affecting proper continuity in the development of outputs and progress toward fulfillment of targets.	<p>Risk category: Political</p> <p>Subcategories of political risk: Political commitment Political instability</p> <p>Risk category: Organizational</p> <p>Subcategories of organizational risk: Governance Knowledge management Innovation, piloting and research.</p>	<p>A new social upheaval that might affect political stability could weaken the Project's organizational capacity. This could limit appropriate participation and operation of the Project's institutional and governance arrangements, as well as the participative development of the demonstration experiences; and it could limit institutional technical support, knowledge management and strengthening of capabilities.</p> <p>Probability: 2 Impact: 3 Risk: Moderate</p>	<p>The Project through direct communications actions with the institutional and private strategic partners, the communities and others, will apply actions for monitoring the state of the situation; it will implement measures for strengthening management, governance, participation in developing the demonstration experiences and activities for strengthening capabilities; it will implement measures pertinent to the state of the situation that favor progress toward achievement of outcomes.</p> <p>The Project will strengthen actions conducive to conflict prevention and management.</p>	<p>EM / Department of Biodiversity and Natural Resources / Biodiversity Policies and Planning Department.</p> <p>Technical Focal Point</p> <p>National Coordinator</p> <p>Consultant for administrative support, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>Regional Coordinator.</p> <p>Conservation Guarantors</p> <hr/> <p>UNDP</p> <p>RTA UNDP Chile M&E Official</p>
3	Presence of health or natural threats that	Risk category: Security and protection	The presence of the COVID 19 pandemic, if there should be a resurgence when the Project	If necessary, measures will be implemented for participation and agreements, such as: remote	EM / Department of Biodiversity and Natural

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	could affect Project execution and progress toward achievement of outcomes.	<p>Subcategory: Natural dangers</p> <p>Risk category: Social and environmental</p> <p>Subcategory: Community health and safety</p>	<p>is being executed, or other health risk or natural disaster, would affect all activities that involve stakeholder participation and the development of the demonstration experiences.</p> <p>This situation if it were to be repeated could eventually affect in some measure the achievement of outcomes, knowledge management and strengthening of capabilities.</p> <p>Probability: 2 Impact: 3 Risk: Moderate S</p>	<p>working system; institutional articulation management; compensatory measures for strengthening the achievement of outcomes.</p> <p>The Project will apply the norms and measures imposed by the national health authority, by the EM and by the UNDP. The budget includes costs for materials to limit the spread of the virus. The Project will not promote activities that put people's health at risk.</p> <p>Protocols will be drafted for remote activities; implementation of remote communication measures / communication on line (Zoom, teams, Skype, WhatsApp, etc.); as well as biosecurity protocols for in office work, among others.</p> <p>Health protection supplies will be available in a timely manner.</p> <p>All Project personnel and strategic partners will be trained in health norms by the Health Authority, the EM and the UNDP.</p> <p>The Plan for strengthening capabilities will be implemented in self-learning modules and through an e-learning system.</p>	<p>Resources / Biodiversity Policies and Planning Department.</p> <p>Project National Director</p> <p>Technical Focal Point</p> <p>National Coordinator</p> <p>Regional Coordinators.</p> <p>Conservation Guarantor.</p> <p>Direct Project beneficiaries, communities and other strategic partners.</p>
SESP / Risk category: Social and environmental					
#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
4	Risk 1 /SESP. Within Component 2 (IECBs demonstration experiences), there is a risk that as a result of	<p>Risk category: Social and environmental</p> <p>Subcategories:</p>	Probability is low because IECB are voluntary measures therefore their implementation has to be carried out through a totally participative process that includes consulting all	A Stakeholders Engagement Plan (PRODOC Annex 7) was drafted during PPG phase, as well as governance and management arrangements through a participative process (PRODOC Section VIII Governance and Management	<p>EM</p> <p>Technical Focal Point</p> <p>National Coordinator</p>

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	IECBs implementation, marginalized indigenous and non-indigenous people are affected indirectly and/or involuntarily by restrictions of access to certain natural resources, potentially causing economic displacement and impacts on their livelihoods.	Commitment of the interested parties	<p>stakeholders in order to reach agreement on how the implementation of these instruments will be designed and executed. Negative impacts on livelihoods are not anticipated - neither in the local communities nor among indigenous people- because the management actions under the umbrella of IECBs are designed to improve biodiversity and ecosystems services that communities depend on.</p> <p>IECBs include the execution of sustainable management practices for nature-based income-producing activities, as well as conservation and restoration activities. For example, creation and management of no-take zones for certain marine resources within AMERBs (Areas for Management and Exploitation of Benthonic Resources) or within ECMPOs (Coastal-Marine Zones for Indigenous Communities).</p> <p>Probability: 2 Impact: 4 Risk: Moderate</p>	<p>Arrangements). The previously mentioned plans will ensure that all interested parties are adequately consulted regarding the Project activities, including IECB implementation design and application.</p> <p>During the PPG phase, possible sites were visited where the demonstration experiences could be developed; contact was made with the organizations' representatives and an evaluation of site eligibility was made through compliance with criteria regarding enabling conditions for Project implementation (PRODOC Annex 12 Profile of Target Landscape and Viability Studies), following UNDP's Social And Environmental Standards and ensuring participation of activities' beneficiaries in the Regional Technical Committee in their Broad instances (PRODOC Section VIII).</p> <p>The actions developed in the PPG Phase to ensure the commitment and participation of the parties are detailed in PRODOC Annex 7.</p> <p>As a preventive risk management measure, a consultation process to confirm indigenous peoples' participation will be carried out at the beginning of the implementation phase of the Project in the pilot sites where these communities hold natural resources use rights. The Project has decided to implement IECB in sites where there are indigenous people's governance structures to test their application in different scenarios that are useful for replication. Therefore, in the event that the indigenous communities decide not to confirm their participation in the project (there are preliminary agreements through partners that represent indigenous communities), an eligibility process will be carried out to establish alternative demonstration experiences with indigenous peoples participation, that comply with IECB</p>	<p>Regional Coordinators.</p> <p>Conservation Guarantor.</p> <p>UNDP RTA UNDP Chile</p>

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				<p>enabling conditions (PRODOC Annex 12 Profile of Target Landscape and Viability Studies) and UNDP social and environmental standards. A gender plan was drafted (Annex 8 of the PRODOC) to safeguard the inclusion of the gender perspective and participation of women in the Project activities in order to underline and safeguard the possible benefits and negative impacts regarding IECBs (see details on gender approach for the project in Question 1 of this Annex).</p> <p>A Project Monitoring Plan was designed (Section VII Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan and Annex 3 Monitoring Plan of the PRODOC) which details the activities and indicators to be executed and reported by the PMU to support inclusion actions, gender perspective and cultural pertinence in the activities of the Project. This Plan will ensure appropriate compliance with the Project's targets and fulfillment of the indicators regarding participation, strengthening of beneficiaries' and stakeholders' capacities, with focus on gender and indigenous issues.</p>	
5	Risk 2 /SESP. There is a risk that promoting sustainable production practices and conservation and restoration activities as part of the IECB's, could generate some restrictions regarding the exploitation of natural resources (for example, through reserved zones in marine and coastal ecosystems), which could affect both women and	<p>Risk category: Social and environmental</p> <p>Subcategories: Biodiversity and use of natural resources</p> <p>Gender</p>	<p>As part of Component 2, the Project will engage with rural communities, many of which have gaps in gender equity. For example, the marine demonstration activities in which artisanal fisheries are mostly dominated by men. The probability of this risk has been categorized as Moderately likely and the impact as Moderate because it is limited in scale (site-specific) and can be avoided or managed with the proposed measures.</p> <p>Probability: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Moderate</p>	<p>The Project has identified the key barriers to women's participation and empowerment in the correspondent Gender Analysis, and has prepared a Gender Action Plan (PRODOC Annex 8).</p> <p>The Gender Plan will be implemented and will be overseen through the Monitoring Plan (Section VII and Annex 3 of the PRODOC) for compliance with the actions in this plan and the gender-sensitive indicators, as well as the budget allocated for this. The monitoring plan includes carrying out a consultancy that will ensure inclusion and monitoring of the gender issues.</p>	<p>Technical Focal Point</p> <p>National Coordinator</p> <p>Regional Coordinators.</p> <p>Conservation Guarantor.</p> <hr/> <p>UNDP RTA UNDP Chile</p>

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	men. Furthermore, there could be restraints on participation of women during Project implementation.			<p>Women's participation will be promoted in all Project actions (for example, personnel selection, interventions, training, multi-level dialogue – see details on Question 1 of this document) for the purpose of coping with the constraints to their participation because of cultural factors: for example, in the artisanal fisheries reality, which has traditionally been a men's do. The Project will also promote recognition of women's role in nature conservation, which in the past has not been adequately recognized or valued.</p> <p>In addition, the Project has defined a governance model and management arrangements in a participatory process (PRODOC section VIII), which will allow the application of the sustainability approach with the vision of the parties (PRODOC Section VIII). In addition, the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (PRODOC Annex 7) contributes to safeguard the vision of the stakeholders; specifically communities and their cultural vision regarding the environment, local governments and other relevant institutions. The IPPF to be developed before Project implementation will also ensure safeguards to indigenous communities participating of this Project. The participation of the private sector will contribute to include their vision in the Project management, as well as the participation of the different stakeholders and indigenous communities where appropriate, safeguarding the gender approach, will allow the monitoring and evaluation of the Project activities, reducing the probability of this risk.</p>	
6	Risk 3 / SESP. All activities of the Project's Component 2 (demonstration experiences of IECBs	<p>Risk category: Social and environmental</p> <p>Subcategories:</p>	The terrestrial and marine demonstration experiences aim at implementing conservation and restoration activities to safeguard ecosystem services. All the pilot sites have been selected because they have high value for	-	<p>Technical Focal Point</p> <p>National Coordinator</p> <p>Regional Coordinators.</p>

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	implementation) will be carried out within or adjacent to areas of high conservation value (i.e reforestation with native species), that could be negatively affected if the Project were to be poorly designed or implemented.	Biodiversity and use of natural resources	biodiversity and ecosystem services. The probability of these measures not working as intended is considered slight because they will be designed with the guidance of experts in the field (e.g. consultants, CONAF) based on the best available science and approval of local communities. See more details in PRODOC Section IX Budget Notes and Annex 6 Overview of Technical Consultancies. Probability: 1 Impact: 3 Risk: low		Conservation Guarantor. UNDP RTA UNDP Chile
7	Risk 4 /SESP. The Ecosystem Services Retribution (ESR) scheme in the marine demonstration experiences are expected to result in increased biodiversity and biomass within the defined non-extraction zones; this may increase vulnerability to thefts and poaching.	Risk category: Social and environmental Subcategories: Biodiversity and use of natural resources	By establishing non-resource-extraction areas as part of the ESR scheme in the marine demonstration experiences, it is expected that biodiversity and biomass will increase, to be confirmed by scientific studies. This may bring adverse effects, such as increased thefts of resources by illegal users of the marine areas. Based on previous experiences the probability of this to happen is moderately likely and the impact is moderate because is limited in scale (site-specific) and can be managed with locally accepted measures. Probability: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Moderate	As a management measure to address this risk, the ESR scheme in the marine demonstration experiences includes the design, establishment, monitoring and reporting of a Surveillance System of remote cameras and a Community Surveillance System led by the local communities with use-rights on marine resources (indigenous and non-indigenous) to minimize and prevent thefts (See details in the PRODOC Section V Outcomes and associations and Annex 6 Overview of technical consultancies /Section X Total Budget and Workplan, Budget Note 13). A Plan for capacity building will be drafted and implemented (PRODOC Component 3 / Section VI) for sustainable management and compliance with rules in the extraction of marine resources. The experience and lessons learned from surveillance will be systematized and will serve as input for capacity building.	Technical Focal Point National Coordinator Regional Coordinators. Conservation Guarantor. UNDP RTA UNDP Chile
8	Risk 5 / SESP. Project outcomes regarding enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services	Risk category: Social and environmental Subcategories:	Climate change is a global phenomenon that also affects the Project's intervention zones, and that could affect its outcomes in the future. However, it is not as yet possible to	The development of IECB demonstration experiences in terrestrial and marine ecosystems includes the design and implementation of sustainable management measures that will	Technical Focal Point National Coordinator

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	in the demonstration experiences are vulnerable to possible impacts from climate change (e.g. increases in ocean's temperature; exposure to prolonged droughts, among other impacts).	climate change and disasters	comprehend the extent of its impacts. Concern over climactic variability and climate change is inherent in this Project. Probability: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: moderate	consider climate change criteria. The Project will also develop policy tools and a governance that contribute to conservation and to increase resiliency of biodiversity and ecosystem services. The results of these measures will contribute to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change (PRODOC Section V Outcomes and Associations / Section VI Project Results Framework and Multi Year Work Plan - Annex 2). The outputs and targets defined in Components 1 and 2 aim at reinforcing institutional management of biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation (water and marine resources) and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Specific indicators for sustainable management measures were established to underline carbon sequestration by native forests under improved management in the terrestrial demonstration experiences. And, regarding the marine demonstration experiences, indicators of sustainable management measures were developed to underline the increase in biodiversity and biomass (PRODOC Section VI Project Results Framework and Annex 3 Monitoring Plan). These indicators will be monitored as described in the PRODOC Section VII and Annex 3.	Regional Coordinators. Conservation Guarantor. UNDP RTA UNDP Chile
9	Risk 6 /SESP. Child labour could be used in small-scale agriculture /forestry in properties part of the ESR scheme in terrestrial ecosystems or in fishing activities associated to the ESR scheme in marine ecosystems (Component 2)	Risk category: Social and environmental Subcategories: Human Rights	In Chile, child labour is absolutely prohibited and the country has ratified all international conventions about it. Thus, the probability was categorized as slight. Nevertheless, there is still child labour in some places of the country and in certain economic activities. Impact is severe because it entails adverse consequences to people but these are predictable and reversible. Probability: 1	Demonstration experiences mostly target small landholders and fishermen associations that are not the major sources of child labour in Chile. Particular attention will be given to ensure that no child labor is involved in activities associated with Project implementation, through the following measures: The UNDP Country Office and the PMU will promote strict compliance with the national legislation that prohibits child labor , through awareness raising about the issue in the sites	EM Technical Focal Point National Coordinator Regional Coordinators. Conservation Guarantor.

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
			Impact: 4 Risk: moderate	and communities of demonstration experiences, and training to Project staff, partners and consultants. Communication of the child labor prohibition will be included in the Terms of Reference for consultancies and services and included in all contracts and donation agreements.. The PMU will ensure that all actions and service contracts impose the prohibition of child labor. The UNDP will ensure adequate compliance. Implementation of the monitoring plan will ensure oversight and reporting on adequate compliance with these measures Instructions will be given and follow-up carried out with the stakeholders involved, especially the Project team, the conservation guarantors and the local organizations involved. The Plan and actions of monitoring and evaluation (PRODOC Section VII and Annex 3) will ensure and inform about compliance with the measures that seek to prevent child labor; specifically, when contracting services; in carrying out consultancies (PRODOC Annex 6 and 9); in development of land and marine demonstration experiences where sustainable management actions are carried out (Component 2).	UNDP RTA UNDP Chile
10	Risk 7 /SESP. Project's area of influence includes indigenous peoples. There is a risk that these communities may be excluded from the decisions that will affect them (directly or indirectly), that they will not benefit equally from the Project, and/or that there will be restrictions	Risk category: Social and environmental Subcategories: Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples.	IECB's constitute a market-based solution for conservation in which there could be (or not) monetary transactions. Probability of this risk has been categorized as Not Likely because to implement the demonstration experiences the Project will use community-based governance structures that already exist in each pilot site, and that give voice to indigenous peoples (i.e CAPRs in the terrestrial DEs), or are the voice of indigenous	Particular attention will be given to ensure that indigenous peoples participate of decision making and benefit from the Project outcomes, through the following measures: Implementation of the IECB's will be carried out within a framework of sensibilization, generating capacities and support. Each Project activity will be carried out through a process of critical reflection and feed-back with both men and women indigenous participants, which will allow a detailed understanding of the scope of these instruments and to take the necessary	EM / MIDES / CONADI Technical Focal Point National Coordinator Regional Coordinators. Conservation Guarantor.

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
	in their access to resources associated with the implementation of IECB's. In addition, there could be some ideological resistance to IECB's because they are market -based solutions.		<p>communities (i.e. ECMPO in the Caulín's marine DE).</p> <p>If indigenous peoples are left out of the Project decision making and short and long-term benefits, then the impact will be at least Severe because the ultimate goal of the Project is to enhance to contributions of nature to people.</p> <p>Probability: 2 Impact: 4 Risk: Moderate</p>	<p>safeguards to avoid negative impacts in their participation and in their territories.</p> <p>An Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework will be developed whose compliance will be monitored during Project implementation as part of the M&E plan (PRODOC Section VII Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan / Annex 3 Monitoring Plan).</p> <p>The mentioned Plan for Indigenous Peoples describes the measures that the Government of Chile has already implemented to consult about the institutionalization of IECBs as mechanisms to increase protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services outside official protected areas. This subject was already covered by a national indigenous peoples' consultation in the context of the law proposal to create the Service of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (SBAP by its Spanish acronym), which includes the use and promotion of IECBs. This consultation was done in all regions of the country, including communities from the localities where the Project will implement its demonstration experiences.</p> <p>The Indigenous Peoples Plan will also establish the procedure to ensure that indigenous people are adequately consulted (complying with the UNDP/GEF directives and Chilean legislation), that their active participation is encouraged and that the Project provides them significant benefits. Measures are established for preventing and mitigating any potential negative impact, and the Project will adhere to the UNDP requirements for Prior, Free and Informed Consent (FPIC).</p> <p>To establish the appropriate conditions to implement the demonstration experiences of Component 2 (demonstration experiences – DE), the Project respected the local governance</p>	<p>UNDP RTA UNDP Chile</p>

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				<p>structures in which the related indigenous peoples participate. The Project initially engaged them through trusted partners that participate or manage these governance structures. In the marine demonstration experience (DE) in Caulín, the Project partnered with the NGO Costa Humboldt. This organization has been instrumental in helping the indigenous communities of Caulín to declare their traditional sites for fishing and other coastal uses as an official Coastal and Marine Zone for Indigenous Communities (ECMPO), figure that provides legal protection from other non-consuetudinary uses and from other potential non-indigenous illegal users. In the terrestrial DEs for Ecosystem Services Retribution (ESR) schemes, the Project partnered with Rural Drinking Water Committees (CAPRs) that represent the interests of the community (indigenous and non-indigenous) in water consumption and which will eventually become intermediaries in the ESR scheme to be developed by the Project (in the case of Mashue, the ESR scheme already exists and the Project will support its improvement). During PPG Phase, given the COVID-19 sanitary measures put in place, the Project and partners could not execute FPIC directly and in presence in each of the pilot sites where there are indigenous peoples, to make it a culturally pertinent process. Alternative remote methods were not an option because of limitations in connectivity and because these were not appropriate channels of communication to engage these indigenous communities. Thus, the Project and its partners have decided that indigenous communities in the Project's intervention areas will be consulted in detail about the objectives, scope and expected outcomes of the demonstration experiences once the Project starts, as its first priority. This</p>	

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				<p>will allow them to decide about their involvement in the Project and confirm their participation, once informed in more detail. Component 3 on knowledge management includes experience sharing between peers, so that those who have implemented these mechanisms can share their experiences and become familiar with their results and benefits; as well as experience transfer at midterm and upon finalization of the Project.</p> <p>A Strategic Plan for each demonstration experience will be drafted including a Financing Strategy focusing on the ESR scheme but also exploring other IECB and sources of funding that can be accessed by the indigenous communities and their technical advisors for the long-term sustainability of the demonstration experiences (PRODOC Section V Project Results Framework and Annex 2 Multi Year Work Plan (Outcome 2 - Output 6 - Activities 6.1). See details on the PRODOC Annex 6 Overview of technical consultancies: Conservation Guarantor and Consultant to consolidate financing strategy for IECB project model (PRODOC Section IX Budget Note).</p> <p>The Project has a monitoring plan (PRODOC Section VII and Annex 3) that will address appropriate compliance with participation, indigenous issues and gender issues.</p> <p>The Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework will describe a mechanism for presenting and resolving grievances which will be maintained throughout Project implementation to be used by any stakeholder involved, in particular indigenous people.</p> <p>Chile is signatory of the ILO Convention 169 so the Project will comply with all associated requirements, in addition to the UNDP SES requirements.</p>	

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
				Participation in the Project and IECB application will be completely voluntary and Project implementation will be carried out through a participative process that includes indigenous peoples matters.	
11	Risk 8 / SESP. A culturally appropriate FPIC process has not been developed during PPG phase in the demonstration experiences where there are indigenous peoples, therefore indigenous peoples might still decide not to confirm their participation in the project	<p>Risk category: Social and environmental</p> <p>Subcategories: Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p>	<p>Probability of this risk is Slight because local partners and their represented indigenous peoples are aware of the project and preliminarily are eager to participate in a project that will help them to safeguard biodiversity and ecosystem services through different mechanisms.</p> <p>Impact is Severe because if indigenous communities decide not to participate, the Project will lose the opportunity to test IECB tools in an indigenous people - oriented scenario, which is critical to improve IECB related policy.</p> <p>Probability: 2 Impact: 4 Risk: Moderate</p>	<p>A culturally appropriate FPIC process will be developed with the indigenous peoples once the Project starts its implementation, being the first priority, and in partnership with the NGO Costa Humboldt for the marine demonstration experience in Caulín and with the CAPRs Mashue and Liquiñe in the terrestrial demonstration experiences (additional details will be provided in the IPPF to be developed before project implementation).</p> <p>The FPIC process will be included in the scope of work of the donation agreement with the NGO Costa Humboldt and the CAPRs Mashue and Liquiñe, and in the technical consultancy for gender and cultural pertinence (PRODOC Annex 6 Overview of Technical Consultancies).</p>	<p>EM / MIDES / CONADI</p> <p>Technical Focal Point</p> <p>National Coordinator</p> <p>Regional Coordinators.</p> <p>Conservation Guarantor.</p> <hr/> <p>UNDP RTA UNDP Chile</p>

ANNEX 6. OVERVIEW OF TECHNICAL CONSULTANCIES

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Project Management		
Local / National contracting		
Project National Coordinator <i>Rate: USD\$ 47,843 /12 months and 31,896 /10 month)</i>	20 months distributed over 5 years Total Cost: USD \$ 79,739	<p>The Project National Coordination (PNC) has the authority to execute the Project in the name of the Steering Committee within the limitations established by the Project's Steering Committee. The person who exercises the function of Coordination is responsible for the daily management and decision-making for the Project with a focus on and ensuring the achievement of outcomes, as specified in the Project Document, with the required quality, efficiency and effectiveness, and within the timeframe defined for the Project.</p> <p>Duties and responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He/she will be responsible for general Project management, including mobilization of all Project contributions; for providing direction and guidance to the Project staff / responsible (s) party (ies); for all goods and services, training and minor subsidies, including drafting of terms of reference and work specifications, and supervising the work of consultants and contracted personnel based on the output and outcome of all the consultancies and hired services; Coordinate all actions and sustain permanent communication with PND, regarding the Project's implementation progress. Serve as liaison with the PSC to ensure overall Project direction and integrity; Maintain effective and permanent communication with the institutional counterparts, the UNDP, the GEF OFP, other priority stakeholders and strategic partners; Identify and obtain whatever support and assistance is necessary for the management, planning and control of the Project; Prepare the inception report no later than one month following the inception workshop; Administer the Project; plan its activities; monitor and evaluate its progress in the framework of its approved outcomes and annual work plan and its up-dating; Carry out any necessary adaptive management in accordance with the circumstances and achievement of outcomes; Handle all requests for provision of financial resources by the UNDP; monitor and evaluate the administration of financial resources and accounting to ensure the preparation, precision, accuracy and bi-annual presentation of all financial reports; ensuring efficiency and effectiveness in the achievement of outcomes regarding expenditure of all economic resources.

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<p>Manage and monitor the initially identified risks to the Project with a particular focus on indigenous peoples and child labour related risks, and identify and present to the PSC any relevant new threats for their consideration and decision regarding possible actions if needed; similarly, up-date the status of these, maintaining a record of Project risks.</p> <p>Upon Project inception, make sure that a complete Plan for Social and Environmental Management is drafted, and ensure its application throughout Project implementation.</p> <p>Practice knowledge management, recording lessons learned and best practices.</p> <p>Prepare the annual work plan and Project Implementation Reports (PIR) and their presentation to the PSC for approval. Ensure that the indicators indicated in the Project's outcomes framework are monitored annually before the deadline for presenting the PIR to the GEF, in order to include progress made in this report.</p> <p>Monitor and follow up progress according to the GEF's basic indicators.</p> <p>Evaluate major and minor modifications to the Project within the parameters established by the UNDP-GEF.</p> <p>Supervise implementation of the Stakeholders' Participation Plan, the Gender Action Plan and the Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (to be prepared before project implementation).</p> <p>Ensure that the processes for the Midterm Evaluation (MTE) and the Project Final Evaluation (PFE) are carried out according to the UNDP guidelines; as well as drafting and presenting the Project Final Report for approval by the PSC.</p>
<p>UNDP Audit</p> <p>Rate: USD \$1,764 / Y1 to Y4 and \$1,765 Y5</p>	<p>Total cost USD\$ 8,821</p> <p>At the end of each calendar year</p>	Annual Project Audit contracted by the UNDP
For Technical Assistance		
Outcome 1		
Local / National contracting		

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
<p><i>Head of IECB development and institutionalization</i></p> <p><i>Rate: 40 months -average USD 47,832/Y1 to Y3 and 15,982 /Y4)</i></p>	<p><i>40 months distributed over 5 years</i></p> <p><i>Total Cost USD \$ 159,478</i></p>	<p>The Head of IECB institutionalization will be in charge of generating the conditions for different IECB instruments (ESR, RCR, Offsets and Certification) to be recognized and promoted by institutions and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Duties and responsibilities:</p> <p>Draft the terms of reference for all technical consultancies required for IECB mechanism development and implementation, including inputs from the technical counterparts of the Project's strategic partners.</p> <p>Follow up on all technical consultancies required for the development and implementation of IECB mechanisms, holding regular coordination meetings.</p> <p>Articulate inter-institutional relations between the EM, consultants and strategic partners from the public and private sectors and NGO's, for the proper design of guidelines for the implementation of IECB mechanisms.</p> <p>Articulate relations between the different consultants that are dealing with complementary issues.</p> <p>Lead in the transfer of capabilities and knowledge management on the basis of the technical consultancies regarding development of IECB mechanisms, to the EM and strategic Project partners.</p> <p>Ensure that the results of the technical consultancies for developing IECB mechanisms be utilized in future studies, in pilot applications, and in decision-making in IECB demonstration experiences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lead in the development of a financial strategy for conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services through implementing IECB's as mechanisms for mobilizing resources from both the private and public sectors. 2. Systematize lessons learned that are generated through development and implementation of IECB mechanisms, and draft a Road Map with recommendations for IECB promotion, communication and sustainability. 3. Articulate IECB's with other instruments of sectorial public policy and for existing public and private, national or international financing, as feasible. 4. Safeguard the incorporation of gender perspectives and indigenous issues, ensuring their consideration in the development of all Project functions.
<p>Legal assistance for IECB implementation</p> <p>Total: USD\$ 19,231</p>	<p><i>4 years</i></p>	<p>Legal assistance for IECB implementation will work in support of generating legal technical inputs for institutionalizing IECB mechanisms.</p> <p>Duties and responsibilities:</p>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft the EM Exempt Resolution for institutionalizing the National Biodiversity Committee. 2. Draft a proposed regulation for establishing a Offsets repository for investment projects subject to implementing compensation measures because of residual impacts on biodiversity within the SEIA framework. 3. Draw up and validate a general contract model for IECB Ecosystem Services Retribution (ESR), based on the technical inputs developed by the consultancy that will draft the implementation guidelines for this mechanism. 4. Draft a regulation proposal for establishing a System for Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services Certification. 5. Draft a proposal for up-dated statutes for Rural Potable Water Committees (CAPR) that include conservation objectives associated with the implementation of Nature Based Solutions (NBS) in multi-functional management zones in basins that provide water, to be incorporated in DOH (Water Works Department) manuals.
<p>Consultancy for participatory drafting and validating guidelines for implementing ESR mechanisms based on DE's in land and fresh water as well as marine-coastal ecosystems.</p> <p>Total: USD\$ 12,821</p>	1 year	<p>The objective of this consultancy is to develop guidelines for the implementation of the IECB Retribution for Ecosystem services (ESR). It includes the following tasks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Compile the results of systematization and lessons learned from preliminary application of the ESR mechanism, implemented in the Project's demonstration experiences. 7. Establish typologies of ESR mechanism models, in relation to the different ecosystem services, that could feasibly be implemented in ecosystems of interest depending on the characteristics of the components of the mechanism, and establish the considerations required for each one of them. 8. Establish the steps to be taken and information needed to be gathered from the ESR components, both environmental, specifically the biodiversity of the landholdings, and administrative, on the landowners, providers of ecosystem services, etc. 9. Propose criteria and standards for implementation of an ESR mechanism that contributes to the objectives of ensuring maintenance or improvement of the ecosystem services. 10. Write a draft for Guidelines for Implementing ESR mechanisms in land and continental aquatic ecosystems. 11. Write a draft for Guidelines for Implementing ESR mechanisms in marine and coastal ecosystems, including the technical inputs necessary for contributing to creating contract model(s) for ecosystem services retribution. 12. Propose a plan for adaptive monitoring and evaluation for an ESR mechanism. 13. Hold regular coordination meetings with the technical counterpart involved in the consultancy's development. 14. Identify the relevant stakeholders and key decision-makers to assure that the new methodology is formally recognized.

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<p>15. Generate executive summaries regarding the implementation of an ESR mechanism related to biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation issues, adapted for different target groups.</p> <p>16. Direct the application of the criteria and standards proposed in the Project's demonstration experiences.</p> <p>17. Systematize the lessons learned and difficulties encountered and draw up a Road Map with recommendations for promotion, communication and sustainability in the implementation of the ESR mechanism and its articulation with existing public policy instruments.</p> <p>18. Incorporate gender focus perspectives and indigenous issues, assuring their consideration in developing all planned activities and deliverables generated by the consultancy.</p> <p>19. Communicate the outcomes and strengthen the capabilities of stakeholders of interest in the implementation of ESR mechanisms in public and private sectors through, at least, two seminars and two training days.</p>
<p>Consultancy for designing a system for certification of biodiversity and ecosystem services, including implementation guidelines.</p> <p>Total: USD \$10,385</p>	1 year	<p>The objective of this consultancy is to develop a system of public certification of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and guidelines for its implementation. It includes the following tasks:</p> <p>20. Review and systematize results and lessons learned from previous studies in this area carried out in Chile, completing the information with interviews, meetings with stakeholders of interest, in order to generate a state of the arts in the area of biodiversity and ecosystem services certification, with identification of gaps and challenges.</p> <p>21. Carry out a survey of complementary information based on international experience in certification systems focused on biodiversity and ecosystem services, identifying certification targets, methodologies used for certifying, and ecosystem services protected in this manner.</p> <p>22. Evaluate and propose the development of a certification system, that includes the procedure to be established for certifying or recognizing as certified, the roles of the institution (s) implicated in the certification process, the realms of application, certification targets, evaluation methodologies to be applied, stages to follow and the powers and attributions of the Certification System.</p> <p>23. Draft a proposal for a mechanism for monitoring and verifying the certifications that the system generates.</p> <p>24. Carry out a workshop for gathering information and discussing specific issues related to the proposed system, with experts from the academic world, public entities, private institutions and representatives of civil society.</p>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<p>25. Carry out a workshop for validating the proposed system with experts from the academic world, public entities, private institutions and representatives of civil society.</p> <p>26. Contribute technical inputs to the IECB Legal Advisor for drawing up a draft regulation for a System for Certification of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in land, continental aquatic and marine and coastal ecosystems.</p> <p>27. Put the criteria of the proposed Certification System to the test in the Project's demonstration experiences.</p> <p>28. Hold regular coordination meetings with the technical counterpart involved in the development of the consultancy.</p> <p>29. Generate executive summaries regarding the implementation of a system for certification of biodiversity and ecosystem services, adapted for different target groups.</p> <p>30. Incorporate perspectives of gender focus and indigenous issues, maintaining their consideration in working out all the planned activities and deliverables to be developed by the consultancy.</p> <p>31. Systematize the lessons learned and difficulties encountered and draw up a Road Map with recommendations for promotion, communication and sustainability in the implementation of the certification system by the EM and its articulation with existing public policy instruments.</p> <p>32. Communicate the results and strengthen the capabilities of public and private sector stakeholders for the implementation of a certification system for biodiversity and ecosystem services through, at least, two seminars and three training days.</p>
Consultancy for developing a methodological proposal for establishing ecological equivalencies in biodiversity in marine-coastal ecosystems, within the framework of the Chile's System for Evaluation of	6 months	<p>The objective of this consultancy is to strengthen the system of Offsets for residual damage to biodiversity within the framework of the System for Evaluation of Environmental Impact (SEIA), through generating a methodology of appropriate Offsets for marine biodiversity. It includes the following tasks:</p> <p>1. Carry out a survey of international experience and a comparative analysis (benchmarking) of methodologies for establishing ecological equivalencies, and make operational the application of biodiversity compensation measures, in marine and coastal ecosystems.</p> <p>2. Propose a calculation methodology for establishing ecological equivalencies adapted to the national reality and that could feasibly be applied within the SEIA framework.</p>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Environmental Impact (SEIA) Total: USD \$25,641		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Coordinate and conduct a broad process of inter-sectorial and sub-national discussion and validation of the proposed methodology, that incorporates public services, representatives of productive sectors, of the academic world and of civil society, useful for dialogue, receive contributions/observations and improve the proposed methodology. 4. Draft and validate intersectorally a Road Map for implementing the methodology developed, identifying the key steps to be taken, who is responsible and the associated deadlines. 5. Generate the technical contents necessary for drawing up the Terms of Reference that will make it possible to develop a theoretical-practical exercise in applying the methodology generated and adjust the factors or variables (technical, administrative) for its implementation. 6. Interview key stakeholders to obtain information of general interest regarding the issues of the consultancy and detect those critical factors that impact the establishment and application of a methodology for calculating the ecological equivalencies for biodiversity in marine and coastal ecosystems. 7. Carry out participative workshops for gathering and analyzing information and validating the results of the consultancy, with key stakeholders from the public and private realm, the academic world and civil society, on both the national and the regional levels. 8. Hold regular coordination meetings with the technical counterpart involved in developing the consultancy. 9. Participate in regular work meetings with the technical counterpart and with professionals from the Offsets Round Table or other representatives of interest from the public or private sector. 10. Draft reports, memoranda, minutes, presentations or other support materials, useful in facilitating the development of the consultancy and/or the analysis of its progress and/or final results. 11. Incorporate perspectives of gender focus and indigenous issues, maintaining their consideration in the participative workshops and interviews with key stakeholders to be carried out during the consultancy. 12. Communicate the results and strengthen methodology implementation capabilities through at least two seminars and two training days.
Consultancy for the application and validation of the methodological	1 year	The objective of this consultancy is to strengthen the system for Offsets for residual damage to biodiversity within the framework of the System for Evaluation of Environmental Impact (SEIA), through the application and validation of a methodology for appropriate Offsets for marine biodiversity. It includes the following tasks:

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
<p>proposal for appropriate biodiversity Offsets in marine-coastal ecosystems through developing DE's.</p> <p>USD 171,034</p>		<p>13. Design a pilot project that makes it possible to apply the methodology: select the project, establish the baseline, evaluate impacts, identify potential sites for compensation utilizing the proposed methodology, carry out feasibility studies for utilizing each one of these sites, design projects for characterized preservation/recovery.</p> <p>14. Strengthen capabilities of the stakeholders involved in the Evaluation of Environmental Impact of the selected locality for application of the theoretical-practical exercise.</p> <p>15. Form a Learning Group, composed of stakeholders and institutions related to the evaluation of environmental impact studies.</p> <p>16. Define and ensure participation of the Learning Group in the development of the pilot project in key moments.</p> <p>17. Hold regular coordination meetings with the technical counterpart involved in the development of the consultancy.</p> <p>18. Execute/coordinate the execution of a process of simulated Evaluation of Environmental Impact for the purpose of applying the methodology generated.</p> <p>19. Identify and involve relevant stakeholders and key decision-makers in a manner that the new methodology be formally recognized.</p> <p>20. Generate public executive summaries on the relevant issues for appropriate compensation of biodiversity, adapted for different target groups.</p> <p>21. Evaluate the usefulness and efficiency of the methodology generated in ecological, administrative and economic terms.</p> <p>22. Test and evaluate the proposed methodology in the field, both at the location of the simulated tasks, as well as in the site (s) where compensation is to take place.</p> <p>23. Verify that the methodology yields results in line with the target of net zero loss of biodiversity.</p> <p>24. Carry out a proposal of adjustments and improvements to the applied methodology.</p> <p>25. Draw up a draft of Biodiversity Compensation Guidelines for marine and coastal ecosystems for the Environmental Evaluation Department (SEA).</p>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<p>26. Compile the lessons learned and difficulties encountered and draft a Road Map for implementing the defined methodology, including the guidelines, principles and steps agreed to be necessary for the tested methodology to go into operation.</p> <p>27. Incorporate perspectives of gender focus and indigenous issues, maintaining their consideration in working out all the planned activities and deliverables to be generated by the consultancy.</p> <p>28. Apply the methodology in the Project's marine and coastal demonstration experiences (AMERB Ventana and Maitencillo, V region, and AMERB Chepu, ECMPO Caulín, X region)</p> <p>29. Communicate the results and strengthen methodology implementation capabilities through at least 3 seminars and 3 training days.</p>
<p>Consultancy for drawing up success indicators for overseeing appropriate compensation measures within the SEIA framework in land and fresh water and marine and coastal ecosystems</p> <p>Total: USD \$12,820</p>	9 months	<p>The objective of this consultancy is to improve the system of Offsets for residual damage to biodiversity within the framework of the System for Evaluation of Environmental Impact (SEIA), through strengthening oversight of the compensation measures committed to in the Environmental Qualification Resolutions (EQR). It includes the following tasks:</p> <p>30. Review the proposals for Guidelines for Appropriate Offsets in the System for Evaluation of Environmental Impact (SEIA) generated for land, continental aquatic and marine and coastal ecosystems.</p> <p>31. Analyze in detail the proposed methodology for appropriate Offsets to be applied in each ecosystem of interest, gathering the most relevant biodiversity parameters to be considered in the process of monitoring and evaluation of fulfillment of the measures committed to.</p> <p>32. Review the national and international literature regarding success indicators for compensation measures, such as offset standards from the Business and Biodiversity Offsets Programme and specific scientific studies.</p> <p>33. Draft a proposal of success indicators for fulfillment of compensation measures, based on the expected values to be obtained from the biodiversity parameters and factors taken into account for their analysis.</p> <p>34. Ensure that the choice of attributes to be utilized for drawing up the success indicators express the similarity between that which is impacted and that which is compensated, in terms of "class, characteristics, nature, quality and function".</p> <p>35. Draft a proposal for success indicators for fulfilling the established commitments on the basis of multiplying factors regarding the relevance of the site to be impacted and the compensation site, location of the compensation site, timeframe between impact and compensation, and compensation management, among others.</p>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<p>36. Incorporate perspectives of gender focus and indigenous issues, maintaining their consideration in working out all the planned activities and deliverables generated by the consultancy.</p> <p>37. Verify that the proposed indicators make it possible to recognize results in line with the target of zero net loss of biodiversity.</p> <p>38. Draw up a draft of Guidelines for establishing success indicators in order to oversee appropriate compensation measures within the SEIA framework for land, continental aquatic and marine-coastal ecosystems.</p> <p>39. Compile the lessons learned and difficulties encountered and draft a Road Map for implementation of the Guidelines.</p> <p>40. Hold regular coordination meetings with the technical counterpart involved in the development of the consultancy.</p> <p>41. Communicate the results and strengthen key stakeholders' capabilities in this area, holding at least two seminars and 2 training days.</p>
<p>Consultancy for supporting implementation of improvements in the information systems of the Environment Superintendency (EMS) for environmental follow-up of compensation measures.</p> <p>Total: USD \$19,231</p>	6 months	<p>The objective of this consultancy is to improve the EMS's information systems for environmental follow-up of compensation measures committed to in the Environmental Qualification Resolutions (EQR). It includes the following tasks:</p> <p>42. Hold work meetings with the technical counterpart and EMS professionals in order to identify information needs and design improvements in the institution's information system.</p> <p>43. Hold regular coordination meetings with the technical counterpart involved in the development of the consultancy in order to inform about progress in generating the deliverables.</p> <p>44. Communicate the results and strengthen the capabilities of the study counterparts and key stakeholders in the utilization of the EMS platform and information systems.</p> <p>45. Draft a synthesized document with a description of the work carried out and its contribution to the improvement of the EMS information systems.</p> <p>46. Incorporate perspectives of gender focus and indigenous issues, maintaining their consideration in working out all the planned activities and deliverables generated by the consultancy.</p> <p>47. Draft a Road Map with the steps to be taken to complete improvement of the EMS information systems.</p>
Consultancy for describing and standardizing	6 months	<p>The objective of this consultancy is to standardize biometric methodologies for characterizing and monitoring ecosystem services in coordination with EM departments and strategic partners. It includes the following tasks:</p>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
methodologies for ecosystem services modeling. Total: USD \$8,975		<p>48. Evaluate together with Project staff the ecosystem services to be analyzed, including at least these 3: carbon sinking, water provision and scenic beauty.</p> <p>49. Review the methodologies for describing and modeling ecosystem services that have been utilized by the public sector (CONAF, EM, among others) and private sector (i.e. forestry companies).</p> <p>50. Recover experiences, lessons learned and gaps in ecosystem services description and modeling, through consulting professionals from the public and private sectors.</p> <p>51. Carry out a comparative analysis of the methodologies utilized for each ecosystem service, indicating the advantages, disadvantages and information needs and technical resources required for implementing each one of them.</p> <p>52. Review the national and international literature regarding ecosystem services and modeling them.</p> <p>53. Establish recommendations regarding the type of methodologies that should be utilized for generating information regarding ecosystem services in IECB implementation in the Project's demonstration experiences.</p>
Consultancy for estimating the social benefits of ecosystem services and inclusion of co-benefits from NBS/conservation within the national system of public investment Total: USD 19,231	9 months	<p>The objective of this consultancy is to establish a methodological guideline for estimating the social and economic benefits of ecosystem services (co-benefits) to be considered within the National System of Public Investment. It includes the following tasks:</p> <p>54. Review and analyze existing information regarding methodologies utilized for estimating social benefits from ecosystem services (co-benefits) on the national and international levels.</p> <p>55. Select and apply methodology for estimating the social benefits of an investment project for improving and/or broadening rural potable water supply services, to be selected together with the technical counterpart of the EM and other institution competent in this area (DOH/MOP).</p> <p>56. Draft a methodological guideline for estimating social and economic benefits from ecosystem services for consideration in the National System for Public Investment.</p> <p>57. Based on the above, draft a proposal for updating the MDSF's Directive on the Social Cost of Carbon.</p>
Consultancy for developing a study of return on investment of NBS's for water security in two APR systems in the Los Ríos Region; and for drafting NBS project models, green	3 years	<p>The objective of this consultancy is to demonstrate the cost-efficiency of NBS's and conservation actions for water security for APR's in the Los Ríos Region, and based on demonstration experience, establish NBS models that can be financed through different public investment programs. It includes the following tasks:</p> <p>1. Review results of previous studies regarding information gathering on ecosystem services (water provision, carbon sinking and others) relevant as inputs for the design of studies for calculating return on investment.</p> <p>2. Develop a study on investment return from the intervention model (conservation, recovery and management actions) in the process of implementation in rural potable water systems (APR) in Mashue and Liquiñe, in order to demonstrate the cost-efficiency of NBS's for water security.</p>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
<p>infrastructure or climate projects to be financed through public investment programs.</p> <p>Total: USD \$51.282</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Carry out a workshop with specialists for gathering specific information and discuss issues related to the methodology for estimating social benefits and carrying out return on investment studies. 4. Draft a technical document that systematizes the design, methodology utilized and main results of the return on investment study, to be communicated with key stakeholders. 5. Systematize lessons learned resulting from the study for estimating the social benefits and return on investment. 6. Develop criteria and project models with eligible green expenditures in the green sectors of "Natural resources, land use and marine areas" and "Water Management" (Framework of Economy Ministry's Green Bonds), through the development of demonstration experiences and other references, that make it possible to gain access to public financing for NBS implementation in APR systems. 7. Draft a technical document with the criteria and eligible green expenditures models generated. 8. Draft a proposal for Guidelines with NBS project models, green infrastructure or climate projects, articulated with IECB mechanisms, to be financed through public investment programs. 9. Strengthen capabilities of public and private stakeholders in the NBS realm and their inclusion in the design of public investment projects (at least 3 seminars and 3 training days). 10. Hold regular coordination meetings with the technical counterpart involved in developing the consultancy. 11. Generate executive summaries about the importance of implementing NBS's or natural infrastructure in public investment projects, adapted for different target groups. 12. Incorporate perspectives of gender focus and indigenous issues, maintaining their consideration in working out all the planned activities and deliverables generated by the consultancy. 13. Systematize the lessons learned and difficulties encountered, and draw up a Road Map with recommendations for inclusion, promotion and mainstreaming of NBS's in the design of public investment projects (infrastructure projects for installing rural potable water, and others).
<p>Consultancy on IECB information systems</p> <p>Total: USD \$102,564</p>	2 years	<p>The objective of this consultancy is to establish an information system for monitoring IECB implementation lodged within the SIMBIO. It includes the following tasks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with the technical counterpart in the EM information systems. 2. Make operational computer processes on IECB mechanism guidelines (ESR, RCR, Offsets, Certifications) and their operational inclusion in the platform in an interactive mode. 3. Design a system for IECB monitoring and information, applied for its optimization and validation in development, that is operational digitally through the IECB information internet platform. 4. Design and implement a multi-purpose platform for managing IECB information.

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<p>5. Design and implement an IECB Information System that is part of the SIMBIO and that is inter-operational with other information systems.</p> <p>6. Monitor the functioning of the Information System and make pertinent adjustments as necessary.</p> <p>7. Generate executive summaries on the operation and importance of having available an IECB Information System, adapted for different target groups.</p> <p>8. Incorporate perspectives of gender focus and indigenous issues, maintaining their consideration in working out all planned activities and deliverables generated by the consultancy.</p> <p>9. Systematize the lessons learned and difficulties encountered, and draft a Road Map with recommendations for permanent operation of the Information System.</p>
<p>Consultancy for defining private sector involvement in RCR implementation, draft guidelines for their implementation and facilitate the establishment of RCR's being developed.</p> <p>Total: USD \$35,897</p>	2 years	<p>The objective of this consultancy is to develop implementation guidelines for the IECB Real Conservation Rights (RCR), facilitate their application in demonstration experiences, and identify and describe the advantages and challenges that pose the involvement of the private sector in establishing them. It includes the following tasks:</p> <p>10. Systematize experiences with RCR mechanisms existing in Chile, gathering lessons learned through interviews, meetings with the stakeholders involved, and on the basis of reports generated during the Project's design phase.</p> <p>11. Recover results of previous studies, on preliminary RCR standards, CGO's (conservation guarantor organizations) and Private Protected Areas (PPA)⁷⁸, legal and tax analyses, and the identified gaps and challenges to promoting RCR implementation by the private sector.</p> <p>12. Review the relevant legislation (in the area of donations, taxes, among others) to identify elements that could constitute incentives for RCR implementation by companies, in their role as RCR signatories as landowners or holders of rights.</p> <p>13. Carry out an analysis of legal and tax issues related to the involvement of companies and private parties in establishing RCR's, identifying advantages and challenges to their involvement from an economic perspective upon assuming different roles (landowners or RCR holders).</p>

⁷⁸ Standards for RCR's and Conservation Guarantors developed by the common interest groups *Así Conserva Chile* and *Tierra Austral* Foundation for the use of RCR's in areas under private protection (PPA).

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<p>14. Review and put forward improvements to proposals of standards for the implementation of RCR mechanisms, in order to encourage their implementation, including among owners that have not constituted PPA's.</p> <p>15. Together with the EM's technical counterpart, draw up a draft of guidelines for implementing the RCR mechanism in land and continental aquatic ecosystems, on the basis of previous standards proposal and RCR implementation in demonstration experiences.</p> <p>16. Support updating of the RCR contract model (on the basis of previous models developed by <i>Así Conserva Chile</i> and the <i>Tierra Austral</i> Foundation) in order to ensure that they are consistent with the criteria and standards to be established for this mechanism.</p> <p>17. Preside over training meetings on RCR application experiences and impacts of their implementation on potential constituents (companies and conservation guarantors) with a focus on inviting stakeholders relevant in the Project's demonstration experiences.</p> <p>18. Support organizing a seminar for communicating the results of the consultancy on RCR application with companies, in order to have a technical audience with a focus on forestry, health, housing construction, mining and energy.</p> <p>19. Assist in establishing two RCR's in demonstration experiences applying RCR implementation guidelines in alliance with private owners and conservation guarantors for each experience. These are to include the following actions: 1) consolidate ecological characterization (biodiversity and ecosystem services) of landholdings subject to RCR's on the basis of existing information, 2) apply RCR implementation guidelines; 3) draft a legal RCR contract on the basis of existing models; 4) revise and validate RCR draft contract with potential signatories; 5) support registering the RCR in the Real Property Conservatory.</p> <p>20. Hold regular coordination meetings with the technical counterpart involved in developing the consultancy.</p> <p>21. Generate executive summaries on the implementation of RCR mechanisms and their potential for supporting biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation, adapted for different target groups, with a focus on the private sector.</p> <p>22. Draw up a proposal for an adaptive monitoring and evaluation plan to be included in the RCR implementation guidelines.</p> <p>23. Systematize the lessons learned and difficulties encountered and draft a Road Map with recommendations for the promotion, mainstreaming and sustainability of implementation of the RCR mechanism and its articulation with existing public policy instruments.</p>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		24. Incorporate perspectives of gender focus and indigenous issues, maintaining their consideration in working out all planned activities and deliverables generated by the consultancy.
<p>Consultancy on the conservation status of native forests and ecosystem services baselines (carbon sinking and water provision) in Water Supplying Basins (WSB) in the Los Ríos Region</p> <p>Total: USD \$68,083</p>	1 year	<p>The objective of this consultancy is to gather the biophysical and socio-economic information needed for the implementation of the ESR mechanism in water supplying basins in Mashue and Liquiñe, and replicate their implementation in other watersheds where rural potable water systems exist in the Los Ríos Region. It includes the following tasks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Evaluation study of land uses and conservation status of native forests and ecosystem services baselines (carbon sinking and water provision) in 56 basins that supply water in the Los Ríos Region</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Classification of land use in forest-agriculture-livestock ecosystems located in the WSB's ii. Classification of types, development and conservation status of 6,000 hectares of native forests located in the WSB's iii. <i>Establishment of a baseline for the ecosystem services, water provision and carbon stock, associated with the native forests in the Mashue and Liquiñe WSB.</i> 2. <i>Design recovery and management actions for safeguarding and recuperating ecosystem services of carbon sinking and water supply in multi-functional management areas in water supplying basins in the Los Ríos Region.</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>Classification of native forest recovery units in multi-functional management areas</i> ii. Development of recovery proposals in multi-functional management areas (<i>sensu</i> WSB) focused on the ecosystem services of carbon sinking and water supply. iii. Drafting an economic and strategic proposal for implementation in the short, medium and long term, of recovery and management actions for safeguarding and recuperating ecosystem services. 3. <i>Carry out a socio-economic evaluation, with a focus on gender and indigenous issues, associated with the provision of ecosystem services in water-supplying basins in Mashue and Liquiñe, and drafting management proposals associated with the ESR mechanism.</i> 4. <i>Apply the key components matrix (level 1 methodological guidelines for appropriate Offsets in land environments) and systematization in ESR implementation sites in Mashue and Liquiñe.</i> 5. <i>Carry out communication and strengthening capabilities activities regarding the results of the study in order to foster the application of the proposed measures through public and private actions and financing.</i>
Outcome 2		
Local / National contracting		

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
<p>Macroregional Project Coordinator (Los Ríos and the Los Lagos Regions).</p> <p><i>Tasa: USD \$25,679 /Y1; Y2 to Y4 34,240 average annual; \$ 25680/ Y5.</i></p>	<p><i>54 months / over 5 years</i></p> <p><i>Total cost: USD 154,079</i></p>	<p>Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Coordinator, the Macroregional Coordination for both Region will carry out the following duties and responsibilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the PND, the NPC and the EM Regional Ministerial Secretariats in their relations with the priority counterparts, for appropriate Project implementation on the regional and local levels. 2. Ensure appropriate Project implementation, through IECB demonstration experiences in coordination and consultation with the Directorships of the Mashue and Liquiñe Rural Potable Water Committees, in the Los Ríos Region, maintaining the Project's mandatory focus on gender and indigenous issues. 3. Ensure appropriate Project implementation, through the IECB demonstration experiences in marine ecosystems, in Caulin and Chepu in the Los Lagos Region, in coordination and consultation with the Conservation Guarantor, maintaining the Project's mandatory focus on gender, indigenous peoples and child labour related risks. 4. Participate actively and propositively in all activities required by the Project. 5. Carry out the technical, operational, administrative and financial management of the Project in the Region, in an effective and efficient manner, in coordination with and support of the Project's Administrative and Financial Assistant, in fulfillment of the UNDP's requirements and standards; as well as maintaining an inventory of the equipment required by the Project in the Region. 6. Support the development, implementation and total fulfillment of the Annual Operational Plan (AOP) and of the activities of the Project in each one of the demonstration experiences, applying outcome-based management. 7. Monitor, evaluate and inform, through the established format, the results of AOP implementation and implement the recommendations and continuous improvement measures based on achievement of outputs and outcomes. 8. Support monitoring and reporting on the GEF's basic indicators. 9. Serve as technical secretary for the Regional Technical Committee and for the Broad RTC; organize articulation and coordination of all parties and of other strategic stakeholders; organize meetings and draft and circulate outcomes reports. 10. Monitor and evaluate the operation and total fulfillment of the agreements and recommendations of the RTC and the Broad RTC for due and improved Project implementation.

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<p>11. Draft the trimester, semester and annual progress reports and, on the basis of regional and local Project implementation, contribute inputs for drawing up the corresponding national reports.</p> <p>12. Organize and coordinate workshops, seminars, meetings and other activities with the community or with other key stakeholders, that may be necessary for Project execution, ensuring that photographic and audiovisual records are generated as part of the reports, memoranda and systematization of the Project as a model for governance and IECB application.</p> <p>13. Identify, communicate, manage and monitor all threats and prevent conflicts.</p> <p>14. Maintain proper communication in an effective manner, focusing on achieving outcomes; also support regional and local implementation of the communication strategy for knowledge management.</p> <p>15. Organize and carry out the actions necessary for implementation of the plan for strengthening capabilities through applying knowledge management, including experience sharing among peers.</p> <p>16. Accompany and facilitate the work of specific consultancies, studies and specialists carrying out the demonstration experiences. In addition, contribute to drawing up terms of reference and contracts or purchase of services; and draft, revise and validate reports made by third parties on contracted services when appropriate.</p> <p>17. Identify possible synergies and carry out the corresponding actions for strengthening Project outcomes.</p> <p>18. Identify and record best practices and lessons learned in order to contribute inputs and support systematization of the Project's demonstration experiences. Use photographic and audiovisual means of communication, safeguarding cultural pertinence and gender issues.</p> <p>19. Identify replicability and upscaling actions from the experiences at the local and regional levels.</p> <p>20. Identify, inform and implement all measures for safeguarding the sustainability of the outcomes.</p> <p>21. Assist in identifying and seizing opportunities for co-financing in support of sustainable productive practices and green projects in accordance with the outputs of the Project.</p> <p>22. Accompany review of the Project's Midterm and Final Evaluations.</p> <p>23. Implement the Project's exit strategy at the regional level.</p> <p>24. Assist in the implementation of the Stakeholders' Participation Plan, the Gender Action Plan and the Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (to be prepared before project implementation).</p>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
<p>National Technical Advisor in IECB's for land and fresh water ecosystems.</p> <p><i>Total: USD \$34,462</i></p>	4 years	<p>Under the guidance and supervision of the Project's National Coordinator, the National Technical Advisor in Economic Instruments will fulfill the following duties and responsibilities:</p> <p>Assist the PND, the CNPC, the EM's Regional Ministerial Secretariats and the Regional Project Coordination in their relations with institutional counterparts and other strategic partners for appropriate Project execution, in technical issues for IECB implementation and optimization.</p> <p>Support the induction of the NTC's, RTC's and Broad instances, in the technical aspects of IECB's, in order to reinforce the outcomes, their institutionalization and strengthening of capabilities.</p> <p>Strengthen the capabilities of the Project Management Unit regarding IECB's.</p> <p>Advise regarding the incorporation of IECB principles, criteria and technical aspects in terms of reference, contracts, documents, communication actions and knowledge management.</p> <p>Advise and accompany technically on IECB implementation and optimization in the development of demonstration experiences in land and continental aquatic ecosystems, and to the extent feasible, in the experiences in marine and coastal ecosystems together with the expert assistant.</p> <p>Ensure that the Annual Operational Plans, the monitoring and evaluation system actions, planning of actions, conservation measures and the outputs and outcomes incorporate and inform of the requirements and considerations for IECB implementation and optimization, the Project's main objective.</p> <p>Advise on and safeguard technical considerations for the development and use of the results of the studies regarding ecosystem services, biometrics related to biodiversity and return on investment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Offer guidance in the incorporation of the requirements for IECB implementation, in the design and fulfillment of the standards and guidelines for IECB mechanisms (Compensation, ESR, RCR and certifications). 2. Advise on the inclusion of IECB requirements in the IECB information system through the development and implementation of the multi-purpose platform. 3. Advise on whether the consultancies included in the Project support the technical aspects and considerations regarding IECB's. 4. Advise on the design and implementation of the plan for strengthening capabilities of public employees, communities and of other stakeholders within the framework of the implementation of the information management plan. 5. Advise on and guide the development of financing strategies for sustainable IECB implementation.

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<p>6. Visualize together with the PMU opportunities for synergy, replicability, upscaling and sustainability of the outputs and outcomes of the IECB demonstration experiences and of the Project.</p> <p>7. Support connecting with initiatives, strategies and relevant national and international plans related to this realm as well as management of the institutionalization of the outputs and outcomes.</p> <p>8. Contribute to focalizing implementation of the Stakeholders' Participation Plan, the Gender Action Plan, and the Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (to be prepared before project implementation).</p> <p>9. Carry out the systematization of IECB implementation in the demonstration experiences and prepare organization members to be able to share their experience.</p> <p>10. As well as other actions where including the above-mentioned technical aspects of IECB's is required.</p>
<p>National Technical Advisor in IECB's for marine and coastal ecosystems.</p> <p><i>Total: USD \$34,462</i></p>	4 years	<p>Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Coordinator, the National Technical Advisor in Economic Instruments for Marine and Coastal Ecosystems will carry out the following duties and responsibilities:</p> <p>Advise the PND, the PNC, the EM's Regional Ministerial Secretariats and the Project Regional Coordinators regarding the vision, focus, and relations with the institutional counterparts and other strategic partners for appropriate Project execution, in technical aspects for IECB implementation and optimization and the achievement of outcomes.</p> <p>Support the induction of the NTC, RTC and Broad instances regarding technical aspects of IECB's, in order to strengthen the outcomes, their institutionalization and capabilities.</p> <p>Strengthen the capabilities of the Project Management Unit regarding IECB's in a marine environment.</p> <p>Advise and guide in all technical aspects the Conservation Guarantors, and parties responsible for the demonstration experiences in the AMERB's and ECMPO, on the basis of outcome achievement.</p> <p>Advise and supervise technically, the appropriate process of design, planning and implementation of the key elements of the ESR mechanism in the AMERB's and ECMPO, specifically: aspects of surveillance, extraction rules, implementation of biodiversity indicators, the system of biodiversity monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>Advise on the design and implementation of the plan for strengthening capabilities of public employees, of the small-scale fishermen's organizations and other key Project partners, and of other stakeholders within the framework of the implementation of the information management system.</p> <p>Safeguard all cultural aspects in the implementation of IECB mechanisms.</p> <p>Advise the PND in managing the national and regional institutionalization of the outputs and outcomes of the Project.</p> <p>Advise on the incorporation of the principles, criteria and technical aspects of IECB's in terms of reference, contracts, documents, communication actions and knowledge management.</p> <p>Advise on and accompany technically IECB implementation and optimization in the development of demonstration experiences in marine and coastal ecosystems.</p>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<p>Ensure that the Annual Operational Plans, the monitoring and evaluation system actions, action planning, conservation measures and all outputs and outcomes incorporate and inform about the requirements and considerations for IECB implementation and optimization, the Project's main objective.</p> <p>Advise on and safeguard the technical considerations for the development and use of the results of the studies on ecosystem services, biometrics and return on investment regarding biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p> <p>Guide the incorporation of the technical requirements for IECB implementation, in the design and achievement of the standards and IECB mechanisms (Compensation, ESR, and certifications).</p> <p>Advise on the inclusion of IECB requirements in the information system and in the IECB internet platform.</p> <p>Ensure that the consultancies focused on marine and coastal ecosystems safeguard the technical aspects and considerations referring to IECB's.</p> <p>Advise on and guide the development of financing strategies for sustainable IECB implementation.</p> <p>Visualize together with the Project Management Unit opportunities for synergy, replicability, upscaling and sustainability of the outputs and outcomes from the IECB demonstration experiences and of the Project.</p> <p>Support the connection with initiatives, strategies and relevant national and international plans related to this realm as well as management of the institutionalization of the outputs and outcomes.</p> <p>Contribute to the implementation of the Stakeholders' Participation Plan, the Gender Action Plan, and the Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (to be prepared before project implementation). Carry out systematization of IECB implementation in the demonstration experiences and prepare organization members to be able to transfer their experience.</p> <p>Implement any other actions where including the above-mentioned technical aspects of IECB's is required.</p>
<p>Biodiversity Conservation Guarantors in marine and coastal environments for the implementation of ESR demonstration experiences in the AMERB's of Ventanas, Maitencillo, Chepu and the ECMPO Caulín.</p> <p><i>Total: USD\$ 416,628</i></p>	3 years	<p>Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Coordinator, the specialist guidance of the National Technical Advisor in economic instruments for biodiversity conservation, and in close relationship with the Regional Technical Coordination in compliance with the territorial governance framework and the work plan, the biodiversity Conservation Guarantors in marine and coastal environments will fulfill the following duties and responsibilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement the IECB demonstration experience in the marine and coastal ecosystem in accordance with the Project Document, the working framework and the activities plan. 2. Implement and monitor and evaluate and report changes in enabling conditions for the ecosystem services retribution mechanism. 3. Establish, monitor and evaluate changes in the social and economic community baselines, for capabilities, for gender, governance, indigenous issues, biodiversity and any other element necessary for establishing the IECB mechanism.

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<p>4. Participate in the design and implementation of the program for improving capabilities⁷⁹ and the outcomes of implementation, for public institution professionals, collaborating organizations and directors of the IECB demonstration experiences.</p> <p>5. Safeguard governance, effective community participation, cultural pertinence, and measures to manage gender, indigenous peoples and child labour related risks in the implementation of the demonstration experiences.</p> <p>6. In the case of Caulín co -execute with the PMU a FPIC process with the indigenous communities</p> <p>7. Design, implement, monitor, evaluate, systematize and report on the community surveillance system for the reserved or exclusion zones.</p> <p>8. Contract, accompany the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the services from providers of cameras and communications technology for the surveillance systems.</p> <p>9. Coordinate the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of community surveillance and the camera systems in the restricted zone.</p> <p>10. Carry out a mid-term and final evaluation of the surveillance systems (through workshops) and transfer of capabilities.</p> <p>11. Establish the baseline and coordinate and implement the monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems (midterm and final) for biodiversity (bentonic species, rock fish, standing stock of macro-seaweed) and supply of other ecosystem services in the demonstration pilots.</p> <p>12. Evaluate the potential of the implemented systems for participation in “blue carbon” initiatives.</p> <p>13. Evaluate, validate, systematize and communicate the governance experiences with the IECB mechanism, with non-extraction regulations in reserved zones, with monitoring of biodiversity and with the surveillance system, for transferring learning to other marine and coastal IECB demonstration experiences and groups of interest.</p> <p>14. Contribute capabilities, experience and lessons learned in transfer, exchange and capacity strengthening activities with public institution professionals, from the National and Regional Technical Committees and their Broad versions, other</p>

⁷⁹ The program for strengthening capabilities takes into account the following elements: carrying out a diagnosis and establishing a proposal for baselines (social, economic), IECB mechanism governance, gender and indigenous issues; for compliance with non-extraction rules in reserved or biodiversity protection zones; actions, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on baseline and changes in biodiversity; the community surveillance system and remote application surveillance; monitoring and evaluation mechanism for strengthening capabilities; the aspects specific to the design of the plan for strengthening capabilities (workshop implementation, evaluation of base capabilities, midterm and final evaluations).

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<p>small-scale fishermen's organizations from the territory, NGO's, foundations, private entities and stakeholders interested in the IECB mechanisms. Also participate in other national and international exchange instances.</p> <p>15. Participate in the design and implementation of the activities to be developed for transferring knowledge, experiences, lessons learned and strengthen capabilities of other small-scale fishermen's organizations that are not Project beneficiaries, located in other regions of Chile.</p> <p>16. Contribute capabilities and experience in the design of the IECB and ecosystem services long-term financial plan in the demonstration experiences, as well as to the upscalability and replicability of the IECB mechanism to the whole national territory.</p> <p>17. Contribute to the development, implementation and validation of tools, identified as marine and coastal Offsets guides, that contribute to IECB and ecosystem services implementation, monitoring, evaluation and oversight, as well as compensation mechanisms of projects in the SEIA framework.</p> <p>18. Contribute to the implementation and validation of other IECB's besides the ESR (Offsets and certifications) that strengthen the financing system.</p> <p>19. Contribute records and data from the demonstration experiences, as inputs and for operating the IECB information system.</p> <p>20. Contribute to the implementation of the Stakeholders' Participation Plan, the Gender Action Plan and the Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (to be prepared before project implementation), especially in the process of prior consultations in the corresponding demonstration experiences.</p> <p>21. Systematize IECB implementation in the demonstration experiences and prepare organization members to be able to transfer their experiences.</p>
<p>Biodiversity Conservation Guarantors in land and fresh water environments, for ESR demonstration experience in Mashue and Liquiñe</p> <p><i>Total: USD \$198,000</i></p>	4 years	<p>Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Coordinator, with the specialized council of the national Technical Advisor in economic instruments for biodiversity conservation, and with the Regional Technical Coordinator in close adherence to the territorial governance framework and the work plan, the Biodiversity Conservation Guarantors in land environments will fulfill the following duties and responsibilities:</p> <p>22. Implement the IECB demonstration experience in the land ecosystem in accordance with the Project Document, the working framework and the activities plan.</p> <p>23. Implement, monitor and evaluate and report on changes in the enabling conditions for the ecosystem services retribution mechanism.</p>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<p>24. Establish, monitor and evaluate changes in the social and economic community baselines, capabilities, gender, governance, indigenous issues, biodiversity and others necessary for establishing the IECB mechanism.</p> <p>25. Participate in the design and implementation of the program for improving capabilities⁸⁰ and the results of its implementation, for public institution professionals, collaborating organizations and directors of the IECB demonstration experiences.</p> <p>26. Safeguard governance, effective community participation, cultural pertinence, and measures to manage gender, indigenous peoples and child labour related risks in the implementation of the demonstration experiences.</p> <p>27. Co -execute with the PMU a FPIC process with the indigenous communities</p> <p>28. Participate in the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, systematization and reporting on the intervention model for conservation and recovery actions for water provision.</p> <p>29. Support establishing a baseline and implementing the systems for biodiversity monitoring, evaluation and reporting (midterm and final).</p> <p>30. Evaluate, validate, systematize and communicate the governance experiences for the IECB mechanism, for transferring learning to other IECB land demonstration experiences and groups of interest.</p> <p>31. Contribute capabilities, experience and the lessons learned in activities for transfer, exchange and capabilities strengthening for professionals from public institutions, from the National and Regional Technical Committees as well as their Broad versions, from other CAPR's and stakeholders interested in IECB mechanisms. Also participate in other national and international exchange instances.</p> <p>32. Contribute capabilities and experience in the design of the long-term IECB and ecosystem services financial plan in the demonstration experiences, as well as the scalability and replicability of the IECB mechanism to the whole of the national territory.</p>

80 The Program for strengthening capabilities takes into account the following: establishing a diagnosis and proposal regarding the baseline (social, economic), governance of the IECB mechanism, gender and indigenous issues; fulfillment of non-extraction regulations in the reserved or biodiversity protection zones; actions, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the biodiversity baseline and changes; the community surveillance system including remote application; mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of the capabilities strengthening program; aspects particular to the design of the capabilities strengthening plan (implementation of workshops, evaluation of basic, midterm and final capabilities).

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<p>33. Contribute to the implementation and validation of other IECB's besides the ESR (Offsets, RCR and certifications) that strengthen the financing system.</p> <p>34. Contribute records and data from the demonstration experiences, as input to and for operation of the IECB information system.</p> <p>35. Contribute to the implementation of the Stakeholders' Participation Plan, the Gender Action Plan, and the Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (to be prepared before project implementation), especially the process of prior consultation in the corresponding demonstration experiences.</p> <p>36. Systematize IECB implementation in the demonstration experiences and prepare organization members to be able to transfer their experience.</p>
<p>Consulting develop a financing strategy for the IECB based on the evaluation of the incorporation of projects associated with the implementation of the IECB (Offsets, ESR, RCR and Certifications), based on NBS, into ecosystem services markets (carbon credits and others).</p> <p>Total: USD \$8,974</p>	9 months	<p>The objective of this consultancy is to develop an IECB financing strategy as a result of conducting a diagnosis of the SSEE market, the use of SbN and the use of IECB at national and international level with the purpose of incorporating the application of the IECB and increase financing for the conservation of biodiversity and SSEE. It includes the following tasks:</p> <p>The consultancy must respond to the comments of the STAP or others that arise in the PPG phase (See details in CEO endorsement and Section V Outcomes and associations).</p> <p>Review and systematize results and lessons learned from studies carried out that relate to private investment projects promoting NBS's and their inclusion in ecosystem services markets, national and international, and complement the information through interviews, meetings with stakeholders of interest, in order to identify gaps, challenges and opportunities.</p> <p>Review and systematize results and lessons learned from public application through actions, programs and projects that promote NBS's, sustainable management, conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, linking to the market.</p> <p>4. Evaluate and propose different scenarios for the existing and developing markets, for the purpose of incorporating projects that promote the implementation of NBS's through IECB's.</p> <p>5. Select and apply existing "nesting" protocols and standards to model IECB projects designed for evaluating the applicability of a voluntary carbon credit market or other market that has a place for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation.</p>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<p>6. Evaluate for the proposed project models, the applicability of criteria established in the future regulations for green taxes to be drafted by the EM.</p> <p>7. Draft a technical document that systematizes the results of the application of the existing protocols and standards for the carbon credit market, in the project models generated.</p> <p>8. Draw up technical guidelines with directives for incorporating IECB and NBS project models for carbon credit markets, green taxes and others.</p> <p>9. Establish an information system that informs about monitoring the implementation of the technical guidelines and the incorporation of IECB and NBS project models.</p> <p>10. Draft a proposal for incorporating IECB application in markets and in public and private actions.</p> <p>11. Carry out workshops for discussing aspects regarding the incorporation of private investment project models that introduce NBS's into markets associated with carbon and other ecosystem services, with specialists from the academic world, public entities, private institutions and representatives of civil society.</p> <p>12. Hold regular coordination meetings with the technical counterpart involved in the development of the consultancy.</p> <p>13. Generate executive summaries regarding the incorporation of private investment project models based on the implementation of NBS's through IECB's, into ecosystem services markets, adapted for different target groups.</p> <p>14. Incorporate perspectives of gender focus and indigenous issues, maintaining their consideration in working out all the planned activities and deliverables generated by the consultancy.</p> <p>15. Strengthen capabilities of stakeholders from the public and private sectors for the inclusion of private investment projects based on the implementation of NBS's through IECB's in carbon credit markets, other ecosystem services markets, green taxes, etc. Carry out at least 2 seminars and 2 training days.</p> <p>16. Systematize the lessons learned and difficulties encountered and draft a Road Map with recommendations for promoting these projects in the relevant markets.</p> <p>17. Systematize the financing strategies developed for each of the demonstration experiences.</p> <p>18. Develop a financing strategy for IECBs as a result of the study carried out.</p>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
<p>Consultancy for drawing up a Financial Strategy for biodiversity conservation with a focus on NBS and IECB mechanisms.</p> <p>Total: USD\$ 8,974</p>	6 months	<p>The objective of this consultancy is to consolidate a Financing Strategy for biodiversity with a focus on NBS and IECB mechanisms for each demonstration experiences. It includes the following tasks:</p> <p>Review and analyze the results of the study carried out to evaluate the social and economic benefits of ecosystem services and their incorporation in the Social Cost of Carbon Directive; of the return on investment study and the NBS project models or climate projects to be financed through public and private investment programs.</p> <p>Review and analyze the study carried out for evaluating the incorporation of projects associated with IECB implementation (Offsets, ESR, RCR and Certifications), based on NBS's, into ecosystem services markets (carbon credits and others)</p> <p>Gather information from studies associated with financing for biodiversity conservation on the national and international levels.</p> <p>Determine the main gaps and challenges regarding financing for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation.</p> <p>Design a financial strategy proposal to be applied and optimized in the ESR IECB land and marine demonstration experiences, accompanied by a monitoring and evaluation system with operational and efficiency reporting for adequation.</p> <p>Carry out workshops for discussing gaps, challenges and opportunities in the area of financing for biodiversity conservation with experts from the academic world, public entities, private institutions and representatives from civil society.</p> <p>Draft a proposal, on the basis of inputs compiled from the above-mentioned studies, for a Financing Strategy for biodiversity conservation with a focus on NBS's and in the framework of IECB mechanism implementation, with a plan for the short, medium and long terms.</p> <p>Create a monitoring and information system for the financing strategy that reports on increases in financing through the implementation of measures, operated by the EM in coordination with the IECB information system.</p> <p>27. Generate executive summaries on challenges and opportunities for increasing financing for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p> <p>28. Hold regular coordination meetings with the technical counterpart involved in developing the consultancy.</p> <p>29. Incorporate perspectives of gender focus and indigenous issues, maintaining their consideration in working out all planned activities and deliverables generated by the consultancy.</p>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		30. Strengthen the capabilities of stakeholders from the public and private sectors regarding strategies for increasing financing for biodiversity conservation, carrying out at least two seminars and 2 training days.
Consultancy for evaluating the scenic beauty ecosystem service Total: USD \$16,666	9 months	<p>The objective of this consultancy is to evaluate the ecosystem service of scenic beauty for its enhancement/exploitation in the tourist sector of Liquiñe through an ESR mechanism. It includes the following tasks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compile different methodologies for evaluating the ecosystem service of scenic beauty, and evaluate together with the technical counterpart which would be the most appropriate to implement in Liquiñe. 2. Carry out interviews of stakeholders from the public and private sectors involved in tourism on the national level and in the Los Ríos Region, as inputs for evaluating the ecosystem service of scenic beauty. 3. Establish a baseline for scenic beauty and evaluate it (as associated with tourism) in Liquiñe. 4. Evaluate alternatives, opportunities and gaps for the implementation of an ESR mechanism based on scenic beauty associated with tourism, articulated with other public policies and instruments for the promotion of tourism (such as the ZOIT). 5. Generate executive summaries regarding challenges and opportunities for considering scenic beauty as an ecosystem service that can be exploited and protected through the implementation of an ESR mechanism. 6. Hold regular coordination meetings with the technical counterpart involved in developing the consultancy. 7. Incorporate perspectives of gender focus and indigenous issues, maintaining their consideration in working out all planned activities and deliverables generated by the consultancy. 8. Systematize the lessons learned and difficulties encountered in the development of the diagnosis, and draft a Road Map with recommendations for the design of an ESR mechanism for scenic beauty. 9. Strengthen the capabilities of stakeholders from the public and private sectors regarding the possibilities of mobilizing resources through IECB implementation in order to preserve scenic beauty.
Outcome 3:		
Local / National contracting		
Administrative Assistant, for M&E and Project finances	60 months	<p>Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Coordinator, the Project's Administrative and Financial Assistant will fulfill the following duties and responsibilities:</p> <p>Assist the PNC in daily administration and supervision of Project activities;</p>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
<p><i>Rate: USD\$34,221 anual average/ Y1 to Y2 and \$34,222 anual average Y3 to Y5).</i></p>	<p><i>Total cost: USD\$ 171,108</i></p>	<p>Assist the M&E official in matters regarding M&E and management of knowledge resources;</p> <p>Assist in preparing the progress reports (QPIR and PIR);</p> <p>Ensure that all Project documentation (progress reports, consultancy and other technical reports, meeting minutes, etc.) are adequately conserved in written and electronic form in filing systems that are efficient and of easy access whenever needed.</p> <p>Provide administrative and logistic assistance to the Project Management Unit (PMU);</p> <p>Maintain all Project financial documentation and records (funds and expenditures) in optimum condition and available to authorities.</p> <p>Review Project expenditures and ensure that all Project funds are utilized in conformity with the Project Document and the financial norms and procedures of the Government.</p> <p>Validate and certify the FACE forms prior to their dispatch to the UNDP;</p> <p>Provide financial information for decision-making in Project administration and during Project audit (s);</p> <p>Review the Project's annual budgets and reports of expenditures, and notify the Project Manager of any discrepancy or problem;</p> <p>Consolidate the financial progress reports presented by the parties responsible for implementation of the Project activities;</p> <p>Review the Project's annual budgets and reports of expenditures, and notify the PNC of any situations of discrepancy;</p> <p>Liaison and monitor with the parties responsible for the implementation of Project activities, matters related to Project funds and financial progress reports.</p>
<p>Consultancy on strategic communication for IECB implementation and institutionalization</p> <p><i>Rate: \$1,339/month</i></p>	<p><i>60 months</i></p> <p><i>Total cost USD\$ 80,346</i></p>	<p>Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Coordinator, this Consultancy will be carried out to develop and implement a Strategic Communications Plan for knowledge management (Component 3), and they will fulfill the following duties and responsibilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the needs for training and strengthening capabilities in stakeholders involved in the Project, identifying the knowledge baseline for compliance with the indicators framework broken down by gender. 2. Draft the Plan for strengthening capabilities and implement this Plan; 3. Develop the Strategic Communications Plan focused on knowledge management and strengthening capabilities; 4. Maintain the inclusion of the gender focus and indigenous issues;

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		5. Advise in the implementation of the Strategic Communications Plan focused on knowledge management; 6. Design and maintain the Project's website; 7. Draft and apply a methodology for recording the experience of IECB implementation in demonstration experiences, that takes into account drafting documents on lessons learned about the incorporation of the focus on gender and indigenous peoples in IECB's; and gathering witness accounts from women and indigenous people for communications products and representatives of the beneficiary communities. 8. Develop guidelines for the systematization and distribution of IECB experiences in DE in marine and coastal, land and continental aquatic environments. 9. Develop a system for monitoring and reporting on the communication strategy and the training plan, in order to fulfill the midterm and final Project targets (Component 3 / Section V). 10. Draft and present progress reports based on the fulfillment of indicators and the achievement of targets.
National Consultant for carrying out monitoring and evaluation and reporting on GEF basic Indicators	60 days at Project midterm prior to the MTE. USD \$6,000 60 days at Project finalization, prior to the FE. USD\$6,000 Total Cost USD\$ 12,000	Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Coordinator, in close working relationship with the Macro Regional Coordinator and following the guidelines of the UNDP's Monitoring Office, this Consultancy will be developed for carrying out monitoring and reporting on compliance with the GEF basic indicators. In this context the following duties and responsibilities will be fulfilled: 1. Monitoring and reporting on the GEF basic indicators and / or LDCF / SCCF at midterm and METT or other required follow-up tools. 2. Monitoring and reporting on the GEF basic indicators : Core Indicator 4 Area of landscape under improved practices / compared to Areas of landscape under improved management to benefit biodiversity 3. Monitoring and reporting on the GEF basic indicators : Core Indicator 6 Emission of greenhouse gases mitigated / Indicator 6.1 Carbon sequestered or emissions eliminated in the AFOLU sector. 4. Evaluate together with the PMU the use of alternative methodologies developed by consultants on the basis of field measurements and application of the EX-Ante Carbon Balance Tool Version 8 - IPCC 2006 & 2014, or other validated by the GEF or Chile, to establish its implementation in the report. 5. Work with institutions from the forestry sector that are Project partners (CONAF and INFOR), as well as the agriculture-livestock sector (Indap, SAG and ODEPA, to establish tasks, information capture and generation of joint benefits within the Project framework for reporting on the indicators. 6. Identification of information; field visits for measuring, and office time for processing the information. 7. Visits to landholdings for measuring information in situ.

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Drafting of the report and presentation of results. 9. Other actions necessary that during Project execution contribute to focalization of the measuring of base indicators in relation to IECB development.
<p>National consultancy for the development of the systematization of the experience, results and learning of the project.</p> <p>Rate: USD \$ 10,000 / 3 months</p>	<p>90 days</p>	<p>Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Coordinator, in close working relationship with the Macro Regional Coordinator and under the guidelines of the MMA and UNDP, the Consultancy will be developed to carry out the systematization of the project's results and lessons. In this context, it will carry out the following duties and responsibilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review and agree on the scope, principles and focus of the document for its development. 2. Review the project design. 3. Review background information, regarding the national and international project framework. 4. Review the outputs and results of the project, PIR, RMT and RF of the project. 5. Interview national, regional and local strategic partners participating in the project. 6. Review and visit demonstration experiences; interview CAPR and Fishermen's Unions. 7. Review and include as part of the work the systematization of the inclusion of gender and indigenous issues in the project. 8. Present a proposal for a document structure to agree on it. 9. Present initial progress of the scope of each section of the document for agreement. 10. Present a preliminary systematization document. 11. Present final systematization document. 12. Perform the editing and layout of the systematization document
<p>National Consultant for carrying out the midterm and final evaluations</p> <p>Rate: USD \$300/ day</p>	<p>40 days / over 2.5 months / year 2.</p> <p>Total USD\$ 12,000</p> <p>40 days / over 2.5 months / year 5</p> <p>Total USD\$ 12,000</p>	<p>Under the guidance and supervision of the UNDP, this Consultancy is for the purpose of carrying out the Midterm Evaluation (MTE) and the Final Evaluation (FE) of the Project, and will fulfill the following duties and responsibilities:</p> <p><u>Carry out the Midterm Evaluation</u> halfway through Project execution, in accordance with the requirements defined in the UNDP's methodological guidelines for carrying out the MTE; draft and validate the methodological proposal in an inception workshop; develop the field mission for evaluating the IECB demonstration experiences; present initial findings following the field mission; and draft, present and validate the final MTE report.</p> <p><u>Carry out the Final Project Evaluation</u> at the end of the Project's execution period (year 5), in accordance with the requirements defined in the UNDP's methodological guidelines for carrying out the FE; draft and validate the methodological proposal in an inception workshop; carry out a field mission to evaluate the IECB demonstration experiences; present the initial findings following the field mission; and draft, present and validate the final FE report.</p>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
<p>Consultant in gender and indigenous matters.</p> <p><i>Total: USD \$24,000 /in four years</i></p>	4 years	<p>Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Coordinator, in coordination with the Regional Technical Coordinator and the biodiversity conservation guarantors, this Consultant will fulfill the following duties and responsibilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be responsible for supporting the transversalization of the gender focus and indigenous issues in all Project actions, and for carrying out training of the PMU and the conservation guarantors regarding this focus from Project inception; 2. Be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the Gender Action Plan and of indigenous peoples' participation in the Project, ensuring that the objectives are completely met along with the requirements for presenting reports; 3. Be responsible for the development of social and environmental screening at the beginning of the project at the demonstration experiences, for the SESP update. 4. Incorporate the gender focus in guidelines for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of IECB outcomes, taking into account women's roles, gender and cultural aspects as IECB enabling factors, the impact of IECB's on women and indigenous people, among others; 5. Supervise / develop / coordinate the implementation of all work related to gender and indigenous issues; 6. Review the Gender Action Plan and indigenous people's participation annually and bi-annually, and update and review the corresponding management plans as necessary; 7. Work with the M&E Official and the UNDP Safeguards Official to ensure that the presentation of reports, monitoring and evaluation completely address the Project's gender issues; 8. Advise on and monitor the application and appropriate fulfillment of the gender focus and indigenous issues in the land and marine and coastal demonstration experiences; 9. Contribute criteria for the implementation of the IECB governance model from a perspective of gender and indigenous issues (that identify IECB benefits and impacts and ensure that measures have been included for addressing these; that women's and indigenous people's roles are visible and appreciated in IECB implementation as enabling conditions; that it be determined if the participation of women and the gender focus, as well as indigenous issues, constitute enabling conditions for IECB implementation; that offer recommendations for incorporating both focuses in IECB mechanisms to be applied in new experiences). 10. Advise on and monitor the application and appropriate fulfillment of the gender focus and indigenous issues in studies and in the development of IECB tools; 11. Provide criteria and guidance for incorporating the gender focus in the Strategic Communications Plan for knowledge management; 12. Provide criteria and guidance for the systematization of the demonstration experiences under the responsibility of the Conservation Guarantors and the PMU, from a gender and indigenous perspective, as well as regarding implementation, fulfillment, monitoring and validation of the gender and indigenous peoples Plan framework; 13. Identify lessons learned in the areas of gender and indigenous issues from the demonstration experiences, and ensure their inclusion in the systematization of the demonstration experiences;

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
		<p>14. Provide criteria and guidance for preparing organization members from the demonstration experiences from the perspective of gender and indigenous issues for the implementation of activities for capabilities transfer through experience sharing;</p> <p>15. Provide criteria and guidance from the gender perspective for drawing up and applying methodology for recording experiences of IECB implementation in the demonstration experiences.</p>
<p>Consultancy for strengthening capabilities</p> <p>Total: USD \$12,475</p>	3 years	<p>Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Coordinator, in coordination with the Regional Technical Coordinator and the biodiversity conservation guarantors, this Consultancy will fulfill the following duties and responsibilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify needs for training and strengthening capabilities in stakeholders involved in the Project, establishing the knowledge baseline broken down by gender. 2. Draft a capabilities strengthening Plan. 3. Offer constant advisement on the implementation of the plan for strengthening capabilities. 4. Incorporate perspectives of gender focus and indigenous issues, maintaining their consideration in working out all planned activities and deliverables to be generated by the consultancy. 5. Draft and present progress reports based on the fulfillment of indicators and the achievement of targets (component 3 / Section V)
<p>Consultancy for designing e-learning courses</p> <p>Total: USD \$25,641</p>	2.5 years	<p>Under the guidance and supervision of the National Project Coordinator, in coordination with the Regional Technical Coordinator and EM technical counterparts and strategic partners, this consultancy will fulfill the following duties and responsibilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold Meetings with technical counterparts to identify matters to be incorporated into the self-teaching courses. 2. Design and implement virtual learning course (self-teaching or e-learning) on IECB implementation tools (guidelines for Offsets procedures, guidelines on ESR, RCR and certifications). 3. Incorporate perspectives on gender focus and indigenous issues, maintaining their consideration in working out all planned activities and deliverables generated by the consultancy. 4. Implement improvements in the self-teaching courses on the basis of comments received from the beneficiaries of the first version of the courses. 5. Design the system for evaluation, monitoring and reporting on the e-learning course, broken down by gender.
International / Regional and global contracting		
<p>International Consultant for carrying out the midterm and final evaluations</p>	40 days / over 2.5 months / year 3	<p>Under UNDP guidance and supervision, this Consultancy will carry out the Midterm Evaluation (MTE) and the Final Evaluation (FE) of this Project, fulfilling the following duties and responsibilities:</p> <p><u>Carry out the Midterm Evaluation</u> halfway through Project execution, in accordance with the requirements defined in the UNDP's methodological guidelines for carrying out the MTE; draft and validate the methodological proposal in an inception</p>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
<i>Rate: USD \$350 / day</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>USD\$14,000</i> <i>40 days / over</i> <i>2.5 months /</i> <i>year 5</i> <i>Total</i> <i>USD\$14,000</i>	<p>workshop; develop the field mission for evaluating the IECB demonstration experiences; present initial findings following the field mission; and draft, present and validate the final MTE report.</p> <p><u>Carry out the Final Project Evaluation</u> at the end of the Project's execution period (year 5), in accordance with the requirements defined in the UNDP's methodological guidelines for carrying out the FE; draft and validate the methodological proposal in an inception workshop; carry out a field mission to evaluate the IECB demonstration experiences; present the initial findings following the field mission; and draft, present and validate the definitive version of the Final Evaluation.</p>

ANNEX 7. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

1. Presentation

This document is the stakeholder plan for the Project “Economic Instruments and Support Tools for the Conservation of Biodiversity, Retribution of Ecosystem Services and Sustainable Development” (Nº 103105). This Plan is consistent with the human rights and gender equality focus of the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG)⁸¹, the social and environmental standards of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)⁸², the Stakeholders’ Participation Policy of the Global Environment Facility (GEF)⁸³ and the Environment Ministry’s (EM)⁸⁴ National Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2020.

For the UNEG there are three main principles to consider regarding human rights and gender equality, and these are: inclusion, that is to say, taking into account which groups benefit from and which groups contribute to the proposed intervention, in other words having available categorized information regarding the different groups involved; participation of interested parties in actions carried out by the Project, which requires considering appropriate participation opportunities for each group; and equal power relations, that is promoting a balance of power in relations between beneficiary and non-beneficiary groups, as well as within each group⁸⁵. The GEF⁸⁶ declares that effective participation makes it possible to improve transparency, accounting, integrity, efficiency and sustainability in managing its operations, through, among other things, improved design and execution of activities, risk reduction, and taking into account the social and economic necessities of the affected parties.

On the basis of the above, in the Project design phase the stakeholders were incorporated and a stakeholders’ participation plan and governance framework were prepared, as well as guidelines for strengthening capabilities, and for Project communications and knowledge management.

2. Stakeholder participation during Project design

2.1 Methodology for drawing up the stakeholder participation plan and Project governance.

81 United Nations Evaluation Group. 2011. Integration of human rights and gender equality in evaluations – toward a UNEG Guidebook. Available at <https://bit.ly/2vVoELN>

82 United Nations Development . 2014. Social and Environmental Standards. Available at <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/Social-and-Environmental-Policies-and-Procedures/UNDPs-Social-and-Environmental-Standards-SPANISH.pdf>

83 Global Environment Facility. 2017. Stakeholders’ Participation Policy. Available at http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/SP_GEF.C.53.05.Rev._01_Stakeholder_Policy_1.pdf

84 Environmental Ministry. 2017. National Biodiversity Strategy 2017-2020. Available at https://EM.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Estrategia_Nac_Biodiv_2017_30.pdf

85 United Nations Evaluation Group. 2011. Integration of human rights and gender equality in evaluation - towards a UNEG guide. Available at <https://bit.ly/2vVoELN>

86 Global Environment Facility. 2017. Policy on stakeholder participation. Available at http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/SP_GEF.C.53.05.Rev._01_Stakeholder_Policy_1.pdf

During Project design, various instances were generated for stakeholder participation, the main ones being the following: map of initial stakeholders, interviews, work meetings, Project presentation and preliminary content workshops, and presentation workshops for final Project content (outcomes and activities framework).

1. Map of initial stakeholders: at the beginning of the Project design phase, a map was drawn up of stakeholders, selected from the public, community, academic and private sectors, from within the potential zones for developing Project demonstration experiences. Particular account was taken of those involved in the implementation of economic instruments and support tools for biodiversity conservation.
2. Interviews: contact was made with the identified stakeholders, and interviews and conversations were held for presenting the Project and for gathering baseline data. Additionally, these stakeholders' views on the sites where the demonstrative experiences were expected to be carried out were also recorded, as well as an analysis of the needs of and risks facing the Project, the level of capabilities and training needs, gender and indigenous considerations, as well as some initial proposals regarding the expected Project objective and outcomes. The people we interviewed were from public institutions at the national, regional and municipal levels, small-scale fishermen's organizations, Rural Potable Water Committees (CAPR in Chile), non-governmental organizations and businesses.
3. Work meetings: specific meetings were held with stakeholders and potential partners in order to review in detail the Project's expected outcomes and outputs, as well as the implementation arrangements and cofinancing possibilities.
4. Workshops for presenting the Project and its preliminary content: i) At the Project demonstration sites, workshops were held for the purpose of presenting the Project objectives and gathering local community and stakeholder impressions (24 – 29 November, 2019). In these workshops, diagnostic data was gathered, the Project's purpose and scope were presented, participants' interest was confirmed as well as a participation pre-agreement, and contributions to Project design were made. ii) A Project Design Phase Induction Workshop was held, at national level. This Workshop was for the purpose of presenting the initiative, to identify weaknesses and threats to the implementation of the economic instruments for biodiversity conservation (IECB in Chile) as well as measures for confronting them; and to identify key stakeholders within the governance framework (05 December, 2019).
5. Outcome presentation workshop: i) Two Workshops were held to review Progress at Mid-Term of the Project Design Phase, for the purpose of sharing the Project strategy, activities and expected outcomes with the stakeholders involved. One was held with the public institutions involved with the marine and coastal ecosystem, on 27 January 2020, and the other with those involved with land and continental water ecosystems, on 4 February 2020. In addition, work meetings were held with other stakeholders for the same purpose, and close contact was maintained for feedback from the participating organizations, in order to deliver and receive their comments on the indicated contents. ii) On-line presentation of the lines of action to the leaders of the Rural Potable Water Committees (Mashue and Liquiñe), who through internal consultations with the land ecosystem participating communities, validated the proposal.
6. Final meeting: Presentation of the project in a final national meeting via online by national health regulations. The objective, the strategy (theory of change), the results and associations were shared; the results framework; the multi-year activity plan; governance and stakeholder plan; the gender and indigenous peoples plan framework (to be prepared before project implementation); the demonstrative experiences of implementing economic instruments in marine ecosystems and terrestrial ecosystems; and the next steps until the start of project implementation.

On the basis of the results of the methodological implementation, a Stakeholders Map was drawn up (see table 1). It contains the role, function and participation of the actors in each result of the project.

7. Plan for Stakeholder Participation in Project Implementation

3.1 Stakeholder Participation Plan Objectives

The objective of the Actors Participation Plan is to promote their participation from a multi-level (national, regional and local), multi-actor (public institutions, companies, social organizations, communities and non-governmental organizations) and multi-sector (fishing, provision of water for human consumption, tourism, public works, among others), from a territorial, gender and cultural relevance perspective. This to achieve the effective and efficient execution of the project through mechanisms that favor the implementation and sustainability of the IECB appropriate to the different ecological and social situations present in the country.

In order to ensure full and effective stakeholder involvement, particularly of the local stakeholders, to include their experiences and vision, as well as to avoid negative impacts on their territories, activities and rights, we have considered different participation mechanisms. Through these mechanisms, we seek to ensure correct implementation, foreseeing the response to possible risks or threats. Furthermore, coordination and synergies are to be established with participation and agreement opportunities for stakeholders already present in the Project intervention areas, with the goal of contributing to their objectives without duplicating efforts.

Through the different stakeholders' involvement, commitment and contribution, we seek to progress toward public policy for implementing the IECB's as a mechanism for financing biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation, in accordance with the Project's pilot experiences and the lessons learned from them. And this, on the basis of scientific knowledge, both institutional and from the citizenry, which the involved parties will contribute.

3.2 Participation Mechanisms

For Project governance, and in accordance with the multi-level, multi-stakeholder and multi-sector focus indicated, one National Technical Committee (NTC) and three Regional Technical Committees (RTC) will be established, one for each region where the Project pilots are located. Furthermore, a coordinating and guidance mechanism will be set up in the EM, the Project's executing body, for lending assistance to the NTC through its specific areas of expertise and which, once the EM assumes its role regarding the Project's lessons learned and its outcomes, will be contributing to the institutionalization and sustainability of the IECB's (For further details on these mechanisms and the project governance system, it is recommended to review the specific section of Project Document VII Governance and management arrangements).

In order to incorporate and articulate the IECB demonstration experiences in aquatic continental ecosystems corresponding to wetlands, in coordination with the counterpart of the GEF Project Conservation of coastal wetlands in Chile's Center-South zone, through adaptive management of the coastal fringe ecosystems. The Coastal Wetlands Project will contribute to its governance and management framework promoting the participation of interested parties and will investigate the manifesto of interest in developing the experience of the DRC economic instrument by the parties involved. At the same time, it will contribute with SSEE studies and the methodology carried out by the project in other wetlands. The IECB project will transfer capacities with respect to the DRC economic instrument; will review the feasibility of implementation and in the situation that the conditions exist to develop the DRC EDs in the Rocuant Andalién and Queule wetlands (See Annex 1, Site Maps of demonstrative experiences), the IECB Project will accompany the development process of the DRC recording and transferring the experience, the lessons, the output and the result.

Finally, the proposed legislation for establishing the Service for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (SBPA) is currently in the midst of the legislative process, and will be incorporated into both the NTC and the corresponding RTC's, providing it is approved before or during Project implementation.

3.3. Map of Stakeholders, and their role and function in the Project

In order to ensure functioning of the NTC and each Regional Technical Committee, the role and function of the stakeholders involved have been defined. In Table 1. Stakeholders Map, their role and function, this content can be seen in detail (Table 1).

Table 1. Map of Stakeholders, their role and function.

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
1. PUBLIC SECTOR			
Environment Ministry	Project Executor. Member of the NTC and of each RTC.	1. Outcome 1 2. Outcome 2 3. Outcome 3	4. Responsible for Project execution. 5. Develops public policies for the implementation and institutionalization of IECB. 6. Proposes a regulation for the creation of a Offset repository for residual impacts on biodiversity within the framework of the SEIA. 7. Regional Project articulator through their Seremi's. 8. Articulator for institutional stakeholders, businesses, social organizations and non-governmental bodies. 9. Responsible for constituting and coordinating the NTC and the RTC's. 10. Facilitates coordination with other NTC stakeholders, such as the Offsets Board, the NBS Committees and other GEF Projects in execution. 11. Links IECB's as a means for fulfilling the carbon reduction commitments (NDC) in oceans and forests. 12. Generates project model based on demonstration experiences on land and sea and links actions in land and marine demonstration experiences to the green sectors "Natural Resources, use of

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			<p>protected land and marine areas” and “Water Management” (according to the typology described in the Treasury Ministry’s Green Bond Framework).</p> <p>13. It establishes an information system related to the IECB articulated with the SIMBIO and other information systems.</p> <p>14. Develops a regulation for implementing the Certification System for Biodiversity and Ecosystem services (Art. 50 PL SBPA).</p> <p>15. Strengthens capacities for the implementation of IECB in the public, private sector and civil society organizations.</p>
Environmental Evaluation System	Member of the NTC and every RTC.	<p>16. Outcome 1</p> <p>1. Outcome 3</p>	<p>2. Supports the development of the IECB-Compensation through the establishment of appropriate compensation process guidelines for residual impacts on biodiversity in terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, and marine-coastal.</p> <p>3. Contributes experience in the implementation of actions related to the IECB-Offsets.</p> <p>4. Facilitates articulation with regional and local stakeholders in their areas of activity.</p> <p>5. Supports capacity building for SEIA users in environmental compliance with compensation measures.</p>

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
Environment Superintendency	Member of the NTC and every RTC.	6. Outcome 1 1. Outcome 3	2. Supports the development of the IECB-Offsets through the joint design of success indicators to control appropriate compensation measures under the SEIA in terrestrial, freshwater and marine-coastal ecosystems. 3. Contributes to the technical management of the project at the national level with inputs for the development of the IECB related to compensation measures committed in the RCAs within the framework of the SEIA (development of technical guides and strengthening of information systems). 4. Implementation of improvements to internal information systems for environmental monitoring of compensation measures committed in the Environmental Qualification Resolutions (RCA). 5. Supports capacity building for SEIA users in environmental compliance with compensation measures.
National Corporation for Indigenous Development	Member of the NTC and the Los Ríos and Los Lagos RTC's.	6. Outcome 1 7. Outcome 2 1. Outcome 3	2. Gives support to the political and technical management of the Project, on the national, regional and local levels on issues of cultural relevance and the implementation of the indigenous peoples plan framework. 3. Contributes experience in the implementation of actions carried

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			<p>out with indigenous communities to strengthen the capacities of the PMU and strategic partners.</p> <p>4. Contributes evaluation criteria regarding cultural pertinence of the actions implemented in the corresponding demonstration experiences.</p> <p>5. Contributes experience in the implementation of IECB's in retribution for ecosystem services (RSE) in the pilot CAPR's in Liquiñe and Mashue, and of the IECB's in ECMPO.</p>
Social development and Family Ministry	Member of the NTC	<p>6. Outcome 1</p> <p>7. Outcome 2</p> <p>1. Outcome 3</p>	<p>2. Supports the technical and political management of the project at the national and regional level for the institutionalization of nature-based solutions in components of the National Public Investment System, consistent with the objectives of the implementation of the IECB.</p> <p>3. Participates in the development of studies to estimate the social benefits of biodiversity conservation and SSEE, and in the monitoring of the demonstrative experiences of ESR for water security in APR systems in the Los Ríos Region.</p> <p>4. Supports the strengthening of capacities in beneficiary institutions of the National System</p>

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			of Public Investment in matters of inclusion of mitigation measures and adaptation to climate change and nature-based solutions.
Treasury Ministry	Member of the NTC	5. Outcome 1	<p>6. Supports the political and technical management of the project at the national level for the institutionalization of nature-based solutions by creating project models that constitute “eligible green costs” for the Green Bond Framework.</p> <p>7. Participate in technical meetings with the Climate Change Office of the Ministry of the Environment for the design and monitoring of studies according to their scope of performance.</p> <p>8. Participates in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and adaptation to climate change.</p>
Sustainability and Climate Change Agency	Member of the NTC	<p>9. Outcome 2</p> <p>10. Outcome 3</p>	<p>11. Supports the technical management of the project at the national and regional level for the design and implementation of actions to safeguard biodiversity and SSEE, consistent with the objectives of implementing IECB in terrestrial and freshwater environments.</p> <p>12. Facilitates the articulation with the public and private sector for the feasibility evaluation of the</p>

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			<p>implementation of a Clean Production Agreement (APL) that fosters the development of productive activities that protect biodiversity and SSEE for the water security of APR systems in the Region of The rivers.</p> <p>13. Participates in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and adaptation to climate change.</p>
Tourism Under-Secretariat	Member of the NTC	<p>14. Outcome 1</p> <p>15. Outcome 3</p>	<p>16. Gives support to the political and technical management of the Project, on the national, regional and local levels, through initiatives such as sustainable tourism and quality tourism seal, among others such as the Zones of Interest for Tourism (ZOIT).</p> <p>17. Strengthens the link between the role of ecosystem services and the conservation of biodiversity in the implementation of the adaptation plan to climate change in the tourism sector.</p> <p>18. Participate in capacity-building activities in the field of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services and adaptation to climate change.</p>
National Tourism Department	Member of the NTC and of the RTC Valparaíso, Los Ríos and Los Lagos RTC's.	<p>19. Outcome 1</p> <p>20. Outcome 2</p> <p>21. Outcome 3</p>	<p>22. Supports the technical management of the project at the regional and local level, through the coordinated application of its</p>

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			<p>development instruments in the territories where project demonstration experiences are implemented.</p> <p>23. Strengthens the linking of initiatives such as sustainable tourism, tourism quality seal, the Zones of Tourist Interest (ZOIT) with the implementation of the IECB in demonstrative experiences.</p> <p>24. Strengthens the link between the role of ecosystem services and the conservation of biodiversity in the implementation of the adaptation plan to climate change in the tourism sector.</p> <p>25. Participate in capacity-building activities in the field of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services and adaptation to climate change</p>
Superintendency for Sanitary Services	Member of the NTC	<p>26. Outcome 1</p> <p>27. Outcome 3</p>	<p>28. Gives support to the political and technical management of the Project, on the national level, as well as IECB implementation.</p> <p>29. Facilitates articulation with stakeholders in their realm of activity.</p> <p>30. Identifies and addresses the regulatory and administrative shortfalls in considering nature-based solutions when defining contracts with sanitation companies, for the purpose of</p>

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			<p>increasing water security for human consumption in urban environments under climate change scenarios.</p> <p>31. Participate in capacity-building activities in the field of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services and adaptation to climate change</p>
Water Works Department	Member of the NTC and the Los Ríos RTC	<p>32. Outcome 1</p> <p>33. Outcome 2</p> <p>34. Outcome 3</p>	<p>35. Gives support to the political and technical management of the Project, on the national and regional level, and the implementation of IECBs that are utilitarian to safeguard the ecosystem service, provision of water for human consumption.</p> <p>36. Facilitates articulation with regional and local stakeholders in their realm of activity.</p> <p>37. Explicitly recognizes conservation actions as valid inputs in calculating tariffs for rural potable water services.</p> <p>38. Identifies and addresses the regulatory and administrative shortfalls in considering nature-based solutions in technical assistance to CAPR's, for the purpose of increasing water security for human consumption in rural environments under climate change scenarios.</p> <p>39. Participate in capacity-building activities in the field of biodiversity</p>

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			conservation and ecosystem services and adaptation to climate change
National Forestry Corporation	Member of the NTC and of the Los Ríos RTC	40. Outcome 1 41. Outcome 2 42. Outcome 3	43. Gives support to the political and technical management of the Project, on the national, regional and local levels, as well as IECB implementation. 44. Contributes experience in the implementation of actions for biodiversity conservation within Project demonstration experiences. 45. Aporta experiencia para la implementación del IECB-DRC a partir de la experiencia como titular de un DRC en la Región de Coquimbo. 46. Facilitates articulation with regional and local stakeholders in their realm of activity. 47. Strengthens the linkage of instruments of promotion with the objectives of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services in the framework of the implementation of the IECB in the terrestrial demonstration experiences. 48. Facilitates coordination with local and indigenous communities in the project's ground demonstration experiences. 49. Links the actions carried out in the Project's demonstration

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			<p>experiences with the National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetational Resources (ENCCRV).</p> <p>50. Participate in capacity-building activities in the field of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services and adaptation to climate change</p>
GEF Wetlands Project	Member of the Broad CTN	<p>51. Outcome 1</p> <p>52. Outcome 2</p> <p>53. Outcome 3</p>	<p>54. Supports the technical management of the project at the national, regional and local levels, and the implementation of the IECB.</p> <p>55. Contributes with relevant information for the standardization of SSEE characterization methodologies and implementation of IECB-DRC in coastal wetlands.</p> <p>56. Contributes to the development of the IECB DRC demonstration experience.</p> <p>57. Participates in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.</p>
GEF Mountain Project	Member of the Broad CTN	<p>58. Outcome 1</p> <p>59. Outcome 2</p> <p>60. Outcome 3</p>	<p>61. Supports the technical management of the project at the national, regional and local levels, and the implementation of the IECB.</p> <p>62. Contributes with relevant information for the standardization of SSEE characterization methodologies.</p>

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			63. Participates in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.
National Assets Ministry	Member of the Broad CTN	64. Outcome 1 65. Outcome 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports the technical management of the project at the national, regional and local levels, and the implementation of the IECBs in terrestrial and freshwater environments. 66. Analyzes the feasibility of implementing IECB on fiscal lands in the places where the Project's demonstrative experiences are developed, and in other sites of relevance to the institution. 67. Participates in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.
Forestry Institute	Member of the NTC and of the Los Ríos RTC.	68. Outcome 1 69. Outcome 2	70. Gives support to the political and technical management of the Project, on the regional and local levels, as well as IECB implementation. 71. Contributes experience in the implementation of actions for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation and monitoring in the Project's demonstration experiences. 72. Facilitates articulation with regional and local stakeholders in their realm of activity. 73. Participates in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB,

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.
Agriculture and Livestock Development Institute (INDAP)	Member of the NTC and the Los Ríos RTC	74. Outcome 1 75. Outcome 2 76. Outcome 3	77. Supports the technical management of the project at the national, regional and local levels, and the implementation of the IECB. 78. Strengthens the linkage of instruments of promotion with the objectives of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services in the framework of the implementation of the IECB in the terrestrial demonstration experiences. 79. Facilitates coordination with local and indigenous communities in the project's ground demonstration experiences. 80. Links the actions developed in the project's ground-based demonstration experiences with the implementation of the National Rural Development Policy. 81. Gives support to the political and technical management of the Project, on the regional and local levels, through coordinated application of its development instruments within the Project's demonstration experiences in Mashue and Liquiñe. 82. Participates in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB,

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES		FUNCTION
				biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.
Agriculture and Livestock Service	Member of the NTC and the Los Ríos RTC	83. Outcome 1 84. Outcome 2		85. Supports the technical management of the project at the national level, and the development of IECB technical guides according to its scope of performance. 86. Gives support to the political and technical management of the Project, on the regional and local levels, through coordinated application of its development instruments within the Project's demonstration experiences in Mashue and Liquiñe. 87. Participates in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.
Bureau for Agricultural Research and Policies	Member of the NTC	88. Outcome 1 89. Outcome 2		90. Gives support to the political and technical management of the Project, on the national, regional and local levels, as well as IECB implementation. 91. Contributes to the articulation and coordination of Agriculture Ministry institutions. 92. Advises on the integration of IECB's in agrarian policies. Incorporates into the National Rural Development Policy, avenues that favor biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation and IECB

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			implementation. Participates in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.
Fisheries and Aquiculture Under-Secretariat	Member of the NTC and of the Valparaíso and Los Lagos RTC's.	93. Outcome 1 94. Outcome 2 95. Outcome 3	96. Gives support to the political and technical management of the Project, on the national, regional and local levels, as well as IECB implementation. 1. Facilitates articulation with regional and local stakeholders in small-scale fishing. 2. Advises on the integration of IECB's in fisheries and aquiculture policies. 3. Advisor in the implementation of the marine IECB demonstration experiences in ECMPO and AMERB in Caulin, Chepu, Maitencillo and Ventanas. 4. Participates in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.
Nacional Fisheries and Aquiculture Department	Member of the NTC and of the Valparaíso and Los Lagos RTC's.	5. Outcome 1 6. Outcome 2 1. Outcome 3	2. Gives support to the political and technical management of the Project, on the national, regional and local levels, as well as IECB implementation. 3. Facilitates articulation with regional and local stakeholders in small-scale fishing. 4. Supports the technical evaluation of the inspection systems within

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			<p>the Project's demonstration experiences.</p> <p>5. Prioritizes oversight and monitoring in areas within the Project's demonstration experiences, and areas of high significance for biodiversity.</p> <p>6. Participates in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.</p>
Fisheries Development Institute	Member of the NTC and of the Valparaíso and Los Lagos RTC's.	<p>7. Outcome 2</p> <p>1. Outcome 3</p>	<p>2. Gives support to the political and technical management of the Project, on the national, regional and local levels, as well as IECB implementation.</p> <p>3. Facilitates articulation with local IFOP personnel to strengthen monitoring in areas that are important for biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>4. Supports the evaluation and analysis of biodiversity indicators in the Project's implementation zones.</p> <p>5. Contributes information for the IECB's.</p> <p>6. Participates in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.</p>
National Institute for the Sustainable Development of Small Scale Fisheries and Aquiculture	Member of the NTC and of the Valparaíso and Los Lagos RTC's.	<p>1. Outcome 1</p> <p>2. Outcome 2</p> <p>3. Outcome 3</p>	<p>4. Gives support to the political and technical management of the Project, on the national, regional and local levels, through the</p>

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			<p>coordinated application of their development instruments within the Project's demonstration experiences.</p> <p>5. Articulates the coordination of development instruments within the Project's demonstration experiences, in both marine and coastal environments (the Caulin ECMPO and Chepu and the Maitencillo and Ventanas AMERB's).</p> <p>6. Prioritizes biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation as criteria for the design of development instruments.</p> <p>7. Participates in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.</p>
Department of Overseas Territories and the Merchant Marine in Chile	Member of the NTC and of the Valparaíso and Los Lagos RTC's.	<p>1. Outcome 2</p> <p>2. Outcome 3</p>	<p>3. Gives support to the political and technical management of the Project, on the national, and regional levels, as well as IECB implementation.</p> <p>4. Supports the evaluation and strengthening of the self-inspection mechanisms within the Project's demonstration experiences (the Caulin ECMPO and Chepu and the Maitencillo and Ventanas AMERB's).</p> <p>5. Prioritizes oversight as a relevant criterion in priority areas for biodiversity conservation.</p>

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			6. Participates in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.
Regional Governments: 1. Valparaíso 2. Los Lagos 3. Los Ríos	Member of the Valparaíso, Los Ríos and Los Lagos RTC's.	1. Outcome 2 2. Outcome 3	3. Supports the coordination of Project activities with initiatives within the framework of the regional development plans and territorial planning instruments (Regional Territorial Plan (PROT)/Zoning and Use of the Coastal Fringe (ZUBC – both Chilean abbreviations)). 4. Prioritizes biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation as a relevant criterion in the development of projects and initiatives. 5. Evaluates the Project's pertinence in relation to the regional terrestrial and marine and coastal fringe policy. 6. Participates in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.
Local governments (Municipalities): 7. Puchuncaví 8. La Unión 9. Panguipulli 10. Ancud	Member of the Valparaíso, Los Ríos and Los Lagos RTC's, according to which region they belong to.	1. Outcome 2 2. Outcome 3	3. Supports the coordination of Project activities with initiatives within the framework of township development plans and territorial planning instruments (Township Regulatory Plan (PRC in Chile)). 4. Prioritize the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services as a relevant criterion in

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			<p>the development of projects and initiatives.</p> <p>5. Evaluates the relevance of the project in relation to the communal terrestrial, marine and coastal policy.</p> <p>6. Participation in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.</p>
7. PRIVATE SECTOR			
Forestry			
<p>1. Arauco</p> <p>2. Masisa- Hancock</p> <p>3. CMPC</p> <p>4. Forest Austral</p> <p>5. AnChile</p>	Invited to participate in the Broad NTC and RTC's in their respective regions	<p>6. Outcome 1</p> <p>7. Outcome 2</p> <p>8. Outcome 3</p>	<p>9. Participate in the development of technical guides for the implementation of IECB in terrestrial environments.</p> <p>10. They co-finance studies and associated consultancies within the framework of their corporate social responsibility.</p> <p>11. Demonstrative experiences of the project participate in the implementation of the IECBs and provide additional sites for their replication.</p> <p>12. They provide information and experiences in biodiversity conservation initiatives and SSEE.</p> <p>13. Participation in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change</p>
Mining			
<p>14. Anglo American</p> <p>15. BHP</p>	Invited to participate in the Broad NTC and RTC's in their respective regions	<p>17. Outcome 1</p> <p>18. Outcome 2</p>	<p>20. Participate in the development of technical guides for the</p>

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
16. Antofagasta Minerals		19. Outcome 3	<p>implementation of IECB in terrestrial environments.</p> <p>21. They co-finance studies and associated consultancies within the framework of their corporate social responsibility.</p> <p>22. Demonstrative experiences of the project participate in the implementation of the IECBs and provide additional sites for their replication.</p> <p>23. They provide information and experiences in biodiversity conservation initiatives and SSEE.</p> <p>24. Participation in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change</p>
Water utilities			
25. ANDESS 26. Aguas Andinas	Invited to participate in the Broad NTC and RTC's in their respective regions	<p>27. Outcome 1</p> <p>28. Outcome 2</p> <p>29. Outcome 3</p>	<p>30. Participate in the development of technical guides for the implementation of IECB in terrestrial environments.</p> <p>31. They co-finance studies and associated consultancies within the framework of their corporate social responsibility.</p> <p>32. Demonstrative experiences of the project participate in the implementation of the IECBs and provide additional sites for their replication.</p> <p>33. They provide information and experiences in biodiversity conservation initiatives and SSEE.</p>

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			34. Participation in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change
Port Sector			
35. CAMPORT	Invited to participate in the Broad NTC and RTC's in their respective regions	36. Outcome 1 37. Outcome 2 38. Outcome 3	39. Participate in the development of technical guides for the implementation of IECB-Offsets in marine-coastal environments. 40. They contribute with experiences in biodiversity conservation initiatives and SSEE. 41. Participation in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.
42. COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS			
Fishermens' Unions: 1. Maitencillo small-scale fishermen's union 2. Ventanas small-scale fishermen's unión 3. Chepu small-scale fishermen's unión Caulín Indigenous People's small-scale fishermen's union	Invited to the Broad Valparaíso RTC	1. Outcome 2 2. Outcome 3	3. Participate in IECB development and implementation of the Project's marine coastal demonstration experiences. 4. Contribute experiences in IECB application in the AMERB's. 5. Contribute to knowledge management. 6. They ensure surveillance and non-extraction in the AMERB reserve area. 7. Allow and / or collaborate in the development of biological monitoring. 8. Participation in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
Ancud Management Committee	Invited to the Los Lagos Broad RTC	1. Outcome 3	2. Participate in IECB implementation activities within the demonstration experiences, in Project dissemination, training and knowledge management.
Rural Potable Water Committee: 1. Mashue 2. Liquiñe	Invited to the Los Ríos Broad RTC	1. Outcome 2 2. Outcome 3	3. Participate in IECB development and implementation within the Project's land and continental waters demonstration experience. 4. CAPR Mashue CAPR contributes experiences in IECB application and in knowledge management. 5. Participate in IECB implementation activities within the demonstration experiences, in Project dissemination, training and knowledge management.
Other community organizations : 1. Mashue – Liquiñe and Caulín Indigenous Communities and Neighborhood Councils 2. Small-scale fishermen's organizations 3. Others	Project participants.	1. Outcome 3	2. Participate in IECB implementation activities within the demonstration experiences, in Project dissemination, training and knowledge management.
3. UNIVERSITIES, RESEARCH CENTERS AND NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS			
Universities and Research Centers •Pontifical Catholic University of Chile (CAPES, ECIM, Global Change)	Invited to participate in the Broad NTC and the Broad RTC's in their respective regions	1. Outcome 1 2. Outcome 2	3. Participation in the implementation of the IECB in demonstrative experiences through the collection and transfer of relevant information on biodiversity and ecosystem services. 4. Contribution with experiences and technical advice in the application

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			of IECB-RSE in marine-coastal environments.
5. Civil society organizations and other key actors:			
1. NGO Capital Azul	Invited to participate in the Broad NTC and the Broad RTC's in their respective regions	2. Outcome 2 3. Outcome 3	4. Participates and coordinates the implementation of IECB-RSE in demonstrative experiences of Ventanas and Maitencillo AMERB's, as guarantor of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. 5. Conducts monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity, both baseline, midterm and end of project (includes analysis). 6. Coordinate the implementation of surveillance systems with cameras and community (contracts with the technology provider, and deliver the resources for community surveillance). 7. It contributes with experiences in the previous application of IECB-RSE and scientific information for the conservation of biodiversity and SSEE as input for the institutionalization of the project model. 8. It is coordinated with other studies and consultancies that are developed in the places where demonstrative experiences are implemented. 9. Participation in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB,

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.
10. NGO Costa Humbolt	Invited to participate in the Broad NTC and the Broad RTC's in their respective regions	11. Outcome 2 12. Outcome 3	13. Participates and coordinates the implementation of IECB-RSE in demonstrative experiences of Caulin ECMPO's and Chepu AMERB's, as guarantor of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. 14. Conducts monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity, both baseline, midterm and end of project (includes analysis). 15. Coordinate the implementation of surveillance systems with cameras and community (contracts with the technology provider, and deliver the resources for community surveillance). 16. It contributes with experiences in the previous application of IECB-RSE and scientific information for the conservation of biodiversity and SSEE as input for the institutionalization of the project model. 17. It is coordinated with other studies and consultancies that are developed in the places where demonstrative experiences are implemented. 18. Participation in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
19. TNC	Invited to participate in the Broad NTC and the Broad RTC's in their respective regions	20. Outcome 1 21. Outcome 3	22. Recovery of experience and transfer of capacities in the formation of the Santiago Water Fund. 23. Generation and transfer of biodiversity monitoring information and SSEE for water security in the Santiago basin as input for the institutionalization of nature-based solutions in the health sector. 24. Contributes with experience in the implementation of initiatives for the conservation of biodiversity and SSEE in high Andean wetlands of the Metropolitan Region and temperate-rain forests of the Los Ríos Region. 25. Facilitates the exchange of experiences between CAPRs partners of the Project with CAPRs that are part of the area of influence of the Valdivian Coastal Reserve, property of TNC. 26. Participation in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.
27. FSC	Invited to participate in the Broad NTC and the Broad RTC's in their respective regions	28. Outcome 1 29. Outcome 3	30. Learn from experiences on the design and implementation of FSC certification on SSEE to contribute to the design IECB-Certification of biodiversity and SSEE administered by the MMA or SBAP.

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			<p>31. Facilitates liaison with private sector actors with experience in implementing initiatives for biodiversity conservation and SSEE.</p> <p>32. Contribution with scientific and technical contributions for capacity building, based on experience, in order to strengthen the institutionalization of IECBs in terrestrial environments.</p> <p>33. Participation in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change</p>
1. Así Conserva Chile Foundation (ACChile)	Invited to participate in the Broad NTC and the Broad RTC's in their respective regions	<p>2. Outcome 1</p> <p>3. Outcome 3</p>	<p>4. Transfer of information and capacities on design and implementation of standards for Private Conservation Initiatives, guarantor conservation organizations (OGC) and use of DRC.</p> <p>5. Technical assistance to strengthen CAPR and other organizations as conservation guarantors in demonstrative experiences of IECB-RSE and DRC.</p> <p>6. They facilitate the connection with private owners experienced in the implementation of initiatives for the conservation of biodiversity and SSEE.</p> <p>7. Contribution with technical contributions for capacity building, based on experience, in order to</p>

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			strengthen the institutionalization of IECBs. 8. Participation in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.
1. Fundación Tierra Austral (FTA)	Invited to participate in the Broad NTC and the Broad RTC's in their respective regions	2. Outcome 2 3. Outcome 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of information and capacities on design and implementation of standards for conservation guarantor organizations (OGC) and use of DRC. • Technical assistance to strengthen CAPR and other organizations as conservation guarantors in demonstrative experiences of IECB-RSE and DRC. • Contribution with technical contributions for capacity building, based on experience, in order to strengthen the institutionalization of the IECB-DRC. • Participation in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.
4. FORECOS	Invited to participate in the Broad NTC and the Broad RTC's in their respective regions	5. Outcome 2 6. Outcome 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance to strengthen CAPR and other organizations as conservation guarantors in demonstrative experiences of IECB-RSE and DRC. • Contribution with technical and scientific contributions for capacity building, based on experience, in order to strengthen the institutionalization of IECB that contribute to safeguarding biodiversity and SSEE for water security in rural communities. • Participation in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE	OUTCOME TO WHICH IT CONTRIBUTES	FUNCTION
			conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change.
7. WWF	Invited to participate in the Broad NTC and the Broad RTC's in their respective regions	8. Outcome 1 9. Outcome 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution with technical and scientific contributions for the development and implementation of IECB and capacity building. • Participation in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change
10. WCS	Invited to participate in the Broad NTC and the Broad RTC's in their respective regions	11. Outcome 1 12. Outcome 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution with technical and scientific contributions for the development and implementation of IECB and capacity building. • Participation in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change
13. Fundacion el Alto	Invited to participate in the Broad NTC and the Broad RTC's in their respective regions	14. Outcome 1 15. Outcome 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution with technical contributions for the development and implementation of IECB-DRC and capacity building, based on DRC implementation experience in alliance with a real estate company in Puchuncaví. • Participation in capacity-building activities in the area of IECB, biodiversity conservation and SSEE and adaptation to climate change

i. Project induction activities for involving stakeholders

The formal involvement of interested stakeholders will be carried out through the following:

1. Project Induction Workshop. This is a national meeting held with the Project's partners, for the purpose of presenting the Project, establishing prior agreements to set them in motion, and articulating those stakeholders to be involved in its implementation, up-dating the data when required (new stakeholders, institutional changes, among others).
2. Local or regional induction workshops with the key stakeholders of each demonstration experience. The purpose of these workshops is to present the Project, establishing prior agreements to set them in motion at the regional level, articulating those stakeholders to be involved in its implementation, up-dating the data when required (new stakeholders, institutional changes, among others). These are broad meetings where the following will be presented: adjustments carried out in the national induction workshop (for example, new stakeholders or institutional changes), the work plan, agreed-upon collaboration procedures for the immediate start-up of Project implementation. In the case of indigenous populations, the steps described in Section 3.2.4 will be followed.
3. Setting up the National Technical Committee and the Regional Technical Committees, to whom a proposal for an operational protocol, drawn up by the Project Team, will be presented. This proposal will include criteria regarding functioning, meeting frequency, decision-making mechanisms, a communications system, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, among others that may be relevant for proper Project functioning and the achievement of its expected outcomes.
4. Establishing a feedback instrument for stakeholders' visions of the Project, particularly with those who are located in the sites where the IECB demonstration experiences will be carried out. The purpose will be to consult their opinions and make the appropriate adjustments, including a gender perspective and cultural pertinence. In order to accomplish this, an induction meeting will be held, to which the Project's counterpart organizations in the territories will be invited (Maitencillo and Ventanas Fishermens' Unions, Mashue and Liquiñe CAPR's, Ancud's Management Committee and Caulín's ECMPO), with special attention to the participation of women in the meeting. The purpose of this meeting is to officially begin the Project with the organizations involved and together draw up a Work Plan for the demonstration experience. Following this induction meeting, regular meetings will be scheduled for evaluating their participation in the Project as well as its progress, ensuring the conditions for their continued participation. In the case of indigenous populations, the steps described in Paragraph 3.2.4 will be followed.
5. Analysis of requirements for training and strengthening capabilities. Upon Project inception, the stakeholders involved will be consulted regarding their needs for training and strengthening capabilities regarding ecosystem services and economic instruments for biodiversity conservation, to ensure that the Project's proposed actions in this area be pertinent to those needs.
6. As far as participation of women details are provided in Annex 8.

4. Monitoring and evaluation of the stakeholder participation plan.

The National Project Coordination will prepare and deliver an Annual Work Plan that incorporates the activities and results of the project. This Plan will also include specific activities for the implementation of the Stakeholders Engagement Plan, which will include a schedule and those responsible for its implementation based on the project's structure of activities by component.

The project team will be responsible for the implementation of the actions contained in the Stakeholders Engagement Plan. The periodic evaluation of the Plan will be in charge of the Project Management Unit led by the National Coordinator. The objective of the evaluation will be to adjust the actions of involvement and participation of the actors, if deemed necessary; as well as evaluating the indicators referring to stakeholder participation contained in the project results framework (section VI) and in the monitoring plan for stakeholders engagement (Annex 3).

5. Budget for the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The budget for the Stakeholders Engagement Plan is part of the total project budget and is associated with the different activities that it will execute to fulfill each of the outputs and results committed. The activities of the Stakeholders Engagement Plan are aligned with the project's Multi-Year Work Plan (Annex 2).

6. Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Project will include a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for receiving and resolving complaints. An e-mail address and telephone number will be maintained throughout the Project to serve as a point of contact for consulting and expressing concerns. All queries, concerns and complaints will be recorded. For this purpose, a record form will be designed and both the Project staff and any other teams that are carrying out specific activities will be instructed about its use so that they can communicate with all Project stakeholders. When a problem is raised, especially with regards to social organizations in the sites where the demonstration experiences are being carried out, the following information will be recorded:

Time, date and nature of the query, complaint or concern;
Type of communication (for example, telephone, letter, personal contact);
Contact's name, address and number;
Response and investigation carried out as a result of the query, complaint or concern;
Actions taken and name of the person who carried them out.

All queries, complaints or concerns will be investigated and a timely response will be given to whoever generated the query. The Project National Coordinator (PNC) will be responsible for carrying out a review of all queries, complaints or concerns, and of assuring progress toward resolution of every such matter. Addressing complaints will be the responsibility of a team made up of a representative of the Executing Partner, the Implementation Agency (UNDP), and a representative of the Project's technical personnel (Project National Coordination). The team will be responsible for the following: Address whatever concern, complaint or query that may arise; follow up with a response/solution to this query, concern or complaint; interact with the complainant; close the issue in agreement with the complainant; and monitor and evaluate the mechanism's effectiveness.

Process for presenting and resolving queries and complaints:

The Project will implement a conflict prevention and management mechanism known as Conflict Query and Management System (CQMS), that will facilitate Project coordination. This mechanism will make early detection of any potential conflict possible as well as early warning about disagreements, deviations, substantial problems, or procedural difficulties that may arise from the Project. The system will establish two different ways of solution: the first oriented toward responding to queries and suggestions regarding Project implementation, and the second for avoiding or managing complaints, problems or conflicts. In order to achieve this, the Project will depend upon its own coordination mechanisms and/or possible liaison or support opportunities from other institutions; furthermore, Project activities will be coordinated with other programs and platforms.

This system will be implemented with a rapid, efficient, collaborative and accessible focus for resolving queries through dialogue, joint searches for facts, negotiation and resolution of conflicts. This system is not intended to replace the legal mechanisms contained in national and local legislation.

It is the duty of the PMU to adequately report in Project presentations regarding the UNDP mechanism for rendering accounts, including the Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) and the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU), to which they can have recourse in case the parties are not satisfied with the CQMS's response.

The PMU is mandated to follow the simplified management procedure as explained below:

Receive and record any query or complaint. The interested parties (solicitors) may send their queries or complaints through different channels (for example, by telephone, mail, e-mail, web form or in person in meetings, etc.). Once the Project is being implemented, the team leaders by jurisdictional level or component must have the authority to receive complaints and adopt the initial measures in response to them. The following elements are recommended: a centralized data base, publicity except in cases where confidentiality is required, and systematization for lessons learned.

Recognize, evaluate and assign. First of all, confirm reception through timely notification sent to the solicitors indicating that the complaint has been received and recorded, and that its eligibility will be evaluated. Furthermore, if the query is eligible, an initial organizational response will be generated.

Work out an appropriate response. Such a response could be one or more of the following: direct action to resolve the complaint; additional evaluation and commitment to the solicitor and other interested parties for determining jointly the best way to resolve the complaint (including mechanisms such as dialogue, mediation or negotiation), or the determination that the complaint is not eligible for further action.

Communicate the response to the solicitor and seek an agreement. The response must be communicated to the solicitor in a timely manner and in writing (or orally if this is the most efficient means of communication) in a language that is understandable to the solicitor. In cases that are more delicate or challenging, the CQMS may seek agreement for the use of independent evaluations and a process of dialogue or mediation in order to find an adequate solution for the problem.

Implement the response for resolving the complaint. Once there is agreement between the solicitor and CQMS personnel to advance with the action or procedure proposed by the interested parties, then the response must be implemented. In cases where the response is to initiate a broader evaluation and commitment of the interested parties, the evaluation process can be carried out by CQMS personnel, or by consultants or others that the organization, the solicitor or other interested parties perceive as impartial and effective. If the collaborative process generates an agreement regarding the actions needed to resolve the request, then CQMS personnel will be responsible for supervising the implementation of these actions. In the case where there are multiple interested parties, several stakeholders may be involved in finding a solution.

Revise the response if it is not successful. As indicated above, in some cases it may not be possible to reach an agreement with the solicitor regarding the proposed response, in which case CQMS personnel must review the problems with the solicitor, to see if some change in the response may resolve their concerns, those of the organization or other interested parties. If this is not possible, CQMS personnel must document the discussion with the solicitor as well as their informed choice.

Close the request or remit it. The last step is to close the complaint. If the response has been successful, CQMS personnel must document the satisfactory resolution, in consultation with the solicitor. In cases where there are considerable risks, impacts and/or negative publicity, it may be appropriate to include written

documentation from the solicitor to the effect that they are satisfied with the response. If this does not occur, the solicitor may have recourse to the SECU and the SRM.

Work Plan: Stakeholder Engagement Plan for each Project outcome.

Result/Activities	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Installation pase																					
Setting up Project Technical Team (PMU)	EM-PNUD																				
Leveling of the Project team’s knowledge in the areas of ecosystem services and IECB’s.	PMU																				
Training of the Project team in gender and cultural pertinence issues	PMU																				
Draw up protocol proposal for operation of National Technical Committee (NTC) and Regional Technical Committee (RTC), by the Project Team, for validation	PMU																				
Establishment and start-up of NTC	EM- PMU																				
Establishment and start-up of RTC	EM- PMU																				
Component 1 Institutional framework, governance and tools for the application of economic instruments for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its ecosystem services (IECB) in land, fresh water, marine and coastal ecosystems.																					
Outcome 1. Institutional and governance system and technical capacity created / strengthened for IECB the development, application, monitoring and evaluation.																					
Inclusion of the gender and cultural relevance approach in guides developed for the application, monitoring and evaluation of IECB mechanisms.	UGO																				
Component 2. Application of IECB mechanisms including Biodiversity Offsets for residual impacts on biodiversity and Retribution for Ecosystem Services in demonstration projects.																					
Outcome 2. Biodiversity and ecosystem services in priority productive land and marine and coastal landscapes, is maintained and improved through the development of IECB demonstration experiences (DE) that make it possible to increase public and private financing for their sustainable use and conservation.																					
Draw up multi-annual work plan for each pilot site	PMU – Conservation guarantors																				
Up-date the survey of organizations in the intervention sites, including those of women and indigenous peoples.	UGP- CTR- Garantes de Conservación (GC)87																				
Systematization of prior IECB experiences in the Mashue and Liquiñe CAPR’s; Maitencillo, Ventanas and	PMU – CTR - CG																				

⁸⁷ Organizaciones que cumplen rol de intermediarios e implementadores de mecanismos de RSE y DRC en las experiencias demostrativas de IECB.

Result/Activities	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Chepu AMERB's and Caulin ECMPU with focus on IECB experience, governance scheme, organizational and social aspects, gender and cultural pertinence to determine conditions that will foster IECB's prior to Project intervention.																					
Training of organization members within the pilot sites, for experience-sharing, including women and indigenous people	Garante conservación																				
Development of consulting process in indigenous organizations within pilot sites (Mashue, Liquiñe and Caulín ECMPO)	UGP-CTR-GC																				
Experience-sharing activities <u>between pilot sites</u> with preparation of members of the executing organizations	UGP-CTR- GC Comunidades																				
Experience-sharing activities <u>to other actors and sites</u> with preparation of members of the executing organizations	UGP-CTR- Garante de Conservación																				
Component 3. Knowledge management, learning, monitoring and evaluation for effective IECB implementation..																					
Outcome 3. Technical capacity created and knowledge increased for the application, IECB M&E and administrative project management, effective and efficient, supported by a results-based implemented M&E system.																					
National Inception Workshop	EM-PMU																				
Regional Inception Workshop (3 regions)	EM-PMU																				
Identification of training and capacity-strengthening needs among stakeholders involved with the Project	PMU-Consultant -CG																				
Draw up Communications and Knowledge Management Strategy	PMU - Consultant-CG																				
Implementation of Capacity- Strengthening Plan	PMU- Consultant -CG																				
Consulting for the development of the Strategic Communication Plan for knowledge management.	UGP- Consultora																				
Define and a application instruments methodology for record and monitoring IECB implementation	UGP-CTR-GC																				

Result/Activities	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
experiences in the pilot sites with focus on gender and cultural pertinence.																					
Gathering testimonies of women and indigenous people for communication products (public institutions, social organizations, non-governmental organizations, companies)	UGP-CTN-CTR-Equipo externo																				
Organization of international exchange activities regarding the implementation of IECB in marine and coastal environments, and terrestrial and continental aquatic 88.	UGP-MMA-MOP-CONAF-SUBPESCA-SERNAPESCA																				
Systematization and dissemination of IECB experiences in ED in marine and coastal, and terrestrial and continental aquatic environments, including gender and indigenous issues.	UGP- Consultora-GC																				
Meetings with men and women participants regarding agreements and progress in Project implementation	CNP-UGP																				
Mid Term Project Evaluation, incorporating in evaluation implementation, a focus on women and indigenous peoples	CNP																				
Final Project Evaluation incorporates evaluation of gender and indigenous peoples in the Project	CNP																				

88 The focus of international exchange activities will include SSEE and nature-based solutions for water resource management in alliance with the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) and the National Superintendency of Sanitation Services (SUNASS) of Peru, FONAG (Fondo para la Protección del Agua) from Quito, Ecuador, UNESCO's World Water Assessment Program, and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

ANNEX 8. GENDER ANALYSIS AND GENDER ACTION PLAN

Methodology for the Gender Analysis and Action Plan

In order to draw up the Gender Action Plan, field visits were carried out to development sites prioritized for the demonstration experiences⁸⁹, where we had the opportunity to interview women and men who were members of organizations of interest to the Project's objectives, such as the AMERB and CAPR, and other organizations in which women participate. Furthermore, during these visits both male and female personnel from public entities associated with the Project demonstration experiences were interviewed, and these interviewees in turn contributed knowledge about the local reality. In addition, other possible stakeholders were interviewed, both men and women, people who were associated with the implementation of actions in favor of biodiversity conservation and initiatives for incorporating women into these actions, as well as stakeholders with some link to the demonstration experiences selected to be incorporated into the Project. Furthermore, bibliographic sources were reviewed regarding gender and biodiversity conservation, gender and economic and financial instruments for biodiversity conservation, the social situation in the development sites for the demonstration experiences, and the situation of women in the resource administration entities to be incorporated into the Project (the AMERB, CAPR, Management Committee and ECMPO). Additionally, we participated in workshops implemented during the PPG phase, with participation of both women and men involved in matters of interest to the Project, in the Project development sites and in the pertinent public institutions. Furthermore, we reviewed documents related to incorporating a gender focus in GEF⁹⁰ and UNDP⁹¹ Projects, particularly those related to gender and biodiversity conservation. All of this was carried out for the purpose of incorporating into the Project, criteria and actions for promoting equal opportunity between women and men, as well as the empowerment of women.

Gender analysis

⁸⁹ Field visits were made to Maitencillo, Ventanas, Mashue and Ancud land area. It was not possible to make field visits to Liquiñe, Caulín, Chepu and the marine area of Ancud, and for this reason key stakeholders familiar with the experiences were interviewed and secondary sources were consulted. In the PPG phase, a field visit was planned to become familiar with and apply the criteria guidelines for enabling conditions for the development of demonstration experiences (November 2019) (Annex 11 and reports of consultancies on social issues, land IECB's and by the national coordinator). As a result of the field visit, some of the sites were found not to fulfill the eligibility criteria (Niebla, Lajas Blancas / Ancud Bay Committee). Liquiñe, for its geographical location and its progress in the PSA – CONAF/UNDP Project, was at the stage of initial evaluation. Concerning the second field visit, it was impeded by the social and political event that occurred in Chile between November and December 2019, and this delayed progress. The visit was rescheduled for March 2020, in consideration of time availability on the part of the beneficiaries and the summer vacation period. By March 2020, the COVID-19 Pandemic had begun, requiring the application of health protocols that limited travel, overtaking the continued development of the PGG phase. Furthermore, the consultancies had to terminate their development and the budget for this phase was limited. The locality of Chepu was proposed by the Seremi of the Los Lagos Region because of manifested interest in April 2020. Remote meetings were held with the Seremi, and with the Director of the Chepu Mar Afuera Fishermen's Organization, in order to gather data, and communicate to them the objective and scope of the Project, through the consultant who is giving support to the organization for the same purpose. Feasibility was evaluated and participation agreements were reached. The social evaluation of the sites has been postponed until Project Inception, along with development of the Environmental and Social Management Plan.

⁹⁰ GEF, 2017. Gender Equality Policy. GEF/C.52/04, 31 October 2017. 53rd GEF Council Meeting from 28 to 30 November 2017, Washington.

At: <https://n9.cl/dskj>.

⁹¹ UNDP, 2014. Guidelines for gender transversalization in the UNDP Chile. Santiago, Chile. In: <https://n9.cl/fb2x>

Country situation

Chile has a female population of 8,972,014 out of a total population of 17,574,003 inhabitants, with a female index⁹² of 104.3. The highest percentage of the female population is concentrated in the age range of 15 to 59 years (63.08%), whereas the percentage for men in the same age range is 64.4%. Life expectancy for women is 82.8 and for men is 77.2 years⁹³. The overall fertility rate⁹⁴ for women in Chile is 1.3 offspring. Around 2.4% of the female population and 2.2% of men are living in extreme poverty, and 6.6% and 5.9% respectively in simple poverty⁹⁵.

According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)⁹⁶, the participation rate⁹⁷ for Chilean women in economic activity is 49.0, while for Chilean men it is 71.6, lower than for Latin America in general, which registers 51.5 for women and 78.5 for men. The INE's 98 Gender and Employment Report indicates that for the year 2016, 37.0% of all women who declared that they were outside the work force stated that the reason for this was permanent family issues, such as child care or care of other dependent family members, whereas the reason stated most frequently by men was studies. According to the 2017 Census, the labour occupations most practiced by women were associated with raising children, care and services to others, such as activities related to lodging and food services, teaching and human health services activities.

The World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Indicator situates Chile in the 57th place among 153 countries, with an overall indicator of 0.723⁹⁹. The biggest gap is to be found in political participation, followed by economic participation and opportunities. The Gender Inequality Index¹⁰⁰ indicates that Chile's gender gap is 2.3 times that observed in the average of countries with a very high level of human development, placing Chile in 72nd place in gender inequality among 189 countries. From the above we can conclude that the challenge is both to overcome the gaps regarding women's political participation, as well as their access to economic resources, since women participate less in the labour market and receive less income than men for the same jobs.

Women and biodiversity

Available sources indicate that gender relations permeate the different dimensions of daily life and of communities' livelihoods, men and women assuming different responsibilities for resource procurement,

92 Number of women per 100 men.

93 INE, 2018. Summary of results of the 2017 Census. Available at: <https://n9.cl/5mr9>

94 Average number of offspring per woman.

95 Social Development Ministry (MIDESO). 2018. Poverty and Income Distribution. Presentation of results. CASEN 2017

96 ECLAC, 2019. Statistical Annuary for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2018 (LC/PUB.2019/2-P), Santiago, 2019.

⁹⁷ Percentage of the work force or of the economically active population 15 years old or older, compared to the total population of 15 years of age or older.

98 INE, 2017. Gender and Employment. Statistical focus. National Institute of Statistics, May 2017. At: <https://n9.cl/jadt>

99 This is a global indicator that takes into account four areas: economic participation and opportunities, educational achievement, health and survival, and empowerment or political participation. It is measured on a scale of 0 = disparity to 1 = parity. World Economic Forum, 2019. The Global Gender Gap Report 2020. At: <https://n9.cl/ljbi>

100 This indicator takes into account three dimensions: reproductive health; empowerment, and economic activity. It is interpreted as a loss in human development that the country is experiencing due to inequality in achievement between men and women. UNDP, 2018. Human Development Indices and Indicators. Statistical Up-date from 2018. New York, United States. At: <https://n9.cl/uz89>

management or use for the family's or the community's subsistence. It is important to recognize the balance regarding control, differentiated by gender, over the use, access to and power over natural resources ¹⁰¹, where access inequalities are the expression of economic, social, institutional or legal restrictions. Women have been the object of the greatest restrictions, for example, on access to and control of land, since they have less chance of having ownership rights, given the custom that only men inherit¹⁰².

The bibliography also indicates that women assume greater responsibility in caring for biodiversity but without equal participation in access to or control of resources. There is a tendency to leave aside women's spaces in favor of those occupied by men, and to leave aside non-commercial production (mostly under women's responsibility) in favor of commercial areas (mostly men's domain). The Biological Diversity Convention (1993) recognizes the decisive function that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and declares the need for women's full participation at all levels of formulating and implementing policies targeting biodiversity. For this reason, it is important to consider the different roles that women and men play and the relationships between them and their ways of life, including gardens and orchards and co-ownership of common resources such as pastures and forests. Women's knowledge, traditionally shared and transmitted from generation to generation, has made it possible to have sustainable practices for protecting biological diversity: soil, water, vegetation and animals¹⁰³.

As for water resources, the lack of attention to gender issues has led to non-recognition of women as stakeholders in matters related to water, as well as to an under-estimation of their abilities, knowledge and contributions to management of this resource. It is important to recognize that needs regarding this resource are constructed socially and culturally, not just in accordance with biological, technological or market imperatives. Furthermore, it has been assumed that there is equality of abilities, capacities and rights among different people in their access to water, as well as for expressing and articulating concerns and needs in the water sector, especially regarding strategies that promote participation of both men and women users. However, water rights, rights to irrigated land and rights to infrastructure and technology are conferred predominantly on men, and decision-making regarding water, at all levels, is dominated by a focus on production rather than on actions oriented toward conservation, where women have a significant role¹⁰⁴.

Regarding resources in the coastal marine sector, women's participation in fishing is minor and is basically invisible, even though around the year 2014, it is estimated that nearly half of the 120 million people worldwide who are employed in the fish capturing sector and their value chains were women¹⁰⁵. The study by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Perú¹⁰⁶ indicates that the women active in the fishing and aquiculture sectors play a vital role in the value chain, and constitute a significant part of the work force, whose numeric and qualitative importance is greater than the available information suggests. They point out that most of the women linked to fishing and aquiculture face work situations that do

¹⁰¹ Aguilar, Lorena, Castañeda, Itzá and Hilda Salazar. 2002. In search of the lost gender. Equality in protected areas. International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

¹⁰² Tobin, Brendan y Aguilar, Lorena. 2007. Mainstreaming Gender Equality and Equity in ABS Governance. San José, Costa Rica: UICN.

¹⁰³ Agüero, Teresa. 2013. Women's role in conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity. Bureau of Agrarian Studies and Policies, Agriculture Ministry, Chile.

¹⁰⁴ GWA et al. 2006. Effective transversalization of the gender focus in water management to ensure sustainable livelihoods: from guidelines to practice.

¹⁰⁵ HLPE, 2014. Sustainable fishing and aquiculture for food security and nutrition. A Report from the Group of Higher Level Experts on food security and nutrition of the Global Food Security Committee, Rome, 2014. At <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3844s.pdf>

¹⁰⁶ FAO, 2016. Women's role in fishing in Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Perú. Integration, systematization. And review of national studies. Final Report. Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Santiago, Chile. On line at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5774s.pdf>.

not qualify as decent or dignified, because of high levels of informality, low associativity, and limited access to goods and services for developing their activity. While the statistics reflect in detail the direct productive work in fishing and aquaculture carried out mainly by men, women's work (clamming, diving, processing, sale), is not properly recognized or reported. This leads to fishing policies that take little account of women and the gender dimension.

Regarding management of natural resources by women in Chile, during our review no data was found indicating anything about conservation experiences in which this group participated. However, according to information available at the Environment Ministry (EM), both regarding legal representation and in the coordination of initiatives regarding the Environmental Protection Fund (known as the FPA in Chile), on the national level, a greater proportion of women to men was found between the years 2016 and 2019¹⁰⁷. This indicates a level of interest and motivation on the part of women in these matters, and a capacity for managing projects in these areas. In townships where this Project will be implemented, as described below, we found a similar number of women and men as legal representatives and as the persons in charge of coordination in the projects presented to the EM's Environmental Protection Fund during the above-mentioned period.

As for gender, ecosystem services and economic instruments for biodiversity conservation (IECB), no relevant information was found. For this reason, a gender analysis was carried out, according to which organizations and/or resource or territorial management regimes will be part of the Project's demonstration experiences, such as the following: Areas for the Management and Exploitation of Benthic Resources (AMERB), Rural Potable Water Committee (CAPR), Benthic Resources Management Committee, and Indigenous Peoples' Coastal Marine Reserve (ECMPO).

Women and resource or territorial management regimes

In Chile, of the 89,577 people registered as small-scale fishermen in the year 2018, 23.69% are women, most of whom are registered in the categories of seaweed collectors (19,204) and fisherwomen (4,868). In the regions where the Project will be implemented in the coastal marine area: Valparaíso and Los Lagos indicate the presence of women as seaweed harvesters, with 9.11% and 35.27% respectively¹⁰⁸. Up to the year 2018, 1,543 organizations were listed in the Small-Scale Fishing Register (RPA), 42 of them composed exclusively of women, 1,081 mixed, and 420 made up only of men. In addition, of a total of 10,748 women associated with an organization, only 1,094 hold some office therein. Of these, 290 are presidents, 376 are treasurers and 428 serve as secretaries. This goes to show the low level of participation of women in this sector in roles of directorship and decision-making¹⁰⁹.

Between the years 2014 and 2018, a total of 550 AMERB's were registered as operational, and these are in charge of 370 small-scale fishing organizations.¹¹⁰ Of these, 336 are mixed organizations, 208 have only male members, and 5 only women. In the Project regions of intervention, there are 11 mixed AMERB's in the region of Valparaíso and 159 in the Los Lagos Region, there being no AMERB's with only women member¹¹¹. According to the reports drawn up by SUBPESCA, SERNAPESCA and the DOP, since the year 2010, women's participation in traditionally male activities has increased. For example, in the category of fisherman, there was a 27.5% increase in women

¹⁰⁷ Environment Ministry. 2019. Environmental Protection Fund.

¹⁰⁸ SERNAPESCA, SUBPESCA and DOP, 2018. Women and Men in Chile's Fishing and Aquaculture Sector 2018. At <https://n9.cl/5yxk>

¹⁰⁹ Informe Consultoría de asuntos social y ambientales y género, fase PPG GEF IECB, Gloria Ochoa, 2020.

¹¹⁰ Some organizations have one or more operational sectors assigned to them.

¹¹¹ Informe Consultoría de asuntos social y ambientales y género, fase PPG GEF IECB, Gloria Ochoa, 2020.

participants between the years 2010 and 2018. However, the AMERB and Management Committees continue to be made up mainly of men¹¹².

In Chile the CAPR are in charge of providing water resources to individuals and communities within the rural territories where they are located. A gender study carried out in the year 2004 by the Department of Water Works (DOH) determined that in the Rural Potable Water Programs, organized into Committees and Cooperatives, men have historically been in charge of directorship duties and women of administrative ones, and only 32.5% of the total number of directorship members were women. Through training and other measures, such as modifying the Statutes of these CAPR's and cooperatives, from 2008 to 2016 the percentage of women's participation in directorship roles increased from 38.6% to 45.6%. In the Los Ríos Region, where the Project's demonstration experiences are located, the percentage of men in CAPR leadership was 54.58% and that of women, 45.42% in the year 2016¹¹³.

In 2008, Law 20.249 was passed, known as the "Lafkenche Law", which establishes the Indigenous Peoples Coastal Marine Area (ECMPO), for the purpose of safeguarding the traditional use of these areas, in order to maintain traditions and the use of natural resources on the part of communities involved with the coastal fringe. Up to December of 2019, in Chile there were 93 requests for ECMPO status, nine of these correspond to requests with approved use agreement and management plan, one in the Araucanía Region, and eight in Los Lagos. Up to May 2019, 255 indigenous communities were recorded as having requested ECMPO status, presided by women in 42.7% of them (109) and by men in 57.3% (146)¹¹⁴.

Situation of women and resource or territorial management regimes within Project sites

Regarding the situation of women in the development sites for Project demonstration experiences, each site has individual characteristics depending on the type of organization that we will work with in each one of them, since the women's situation is related in turn to characteristics that may be unique to these organizations' area of intervention and the context in which they find themselves. In the marine coastal sector, conditions are determined by fishery activities, a sector that is predominantly male, despite the significant participation of women in complementary or related activities. In contrast, in the land-based continental aquiculture sector, which takes place by definition in rural areas, peasant family farming is the dominating order, where women tend to concentrate on activities within the home, with some small sales of surplus from their domestic production. Finally, within the ECMPO's, specific cultural conditions will be found regarding gender construction, in this case associated with mapuche-williche tradition. As for the situation in each individual site, we can report the following:

1. Maitencillo: This town has a population of 2,228 individuals (1,167 men and 1,061 women)¹¹⁵. Their main activities are tourism and fishing. In the area surrounding their bay it is known that they offer fresh shellfish. The Maitencillo Small-Scale Fishermen's Union is to be found here, in charge of an AMERB, which has 36 members, none of which are women. This organization has a long trajectory and a strong leadership, as well

112 On 6 June 2019, the Proposed Legislation for modifying Law N°18.892 (the General Law on Fishing and Aquiculture) was presented to Congress, in order to establish a gender quota for belonging to bodies and the small-scale fishing registry that it regulates, and adjust the definitions therein with more inclusive language (National Congress, Bulletin N° 12702-34).

113 DOH. 2016. Systematization Report. Results from the PMG commitment, Gender Focus. Rural Potable Water Program.

114 SUBPESCA, 2019. Status of ECMPO requests being processed (December 2019), At: <http://www.subpesca.cl/portal/616/w3-propertyvalue-50834.html>.

115 INE, 2019. Census Mapping Service 2017. At <https://n9.cl/wdv5>

as a strategic vision for projecting their activity, establishing alliances with different stakeholders for implementing innovative initiatives linked to research and for the purpose of developing the AMERB.

Women have a secondary role not directly related to the organization, although related to some of the activities in which they are involved. For example, they have a locale for direct sale of products they extract from the sea, where the fishermen themselves and their families sell their harvest, women often carrying out this activity. Furthermore, they have had the same administrative secretary for 25 years, and this has made it possible for sustained support to the administration that goes beyond temporary directorships. The role of this secretary is significant in that it complements the leadership's contribution to transferring capabilities and mainstreaming the IECB implementation experience. Finally, there was a group of Cooperating Women, made up of the fishermen's wives, who carried out different social activities, but it was disbanded because of internal problems.

2. Ventanas: This locality has a population of 8,314 individuals, 4,202 men and 4,112 women. In this bay the Caleta Ventanas Fishermen's Union is found, in charge of an AMERB, established in 1987 and with 65 members, only two of which are women, so these are still without any significant participation. In 2017, they began an experience with IECB's through establishing a marine reserve within their management area.

Women's participation in the Union is nil, nor is it clear that they have any participation in related or complementary resource extraction tasks in the AMERB. The Union has an administrative secretary who has had to assist the present leadership in putting the organization's management in order, responding to labour claims from former workers, up-dating account rendering of projects from previous years, and reorganizing the internal administrative situation, which has meant facing a heavy work load and the associated stress.

3. Mashue: According to the Mashue CAPR, the total population is around 700 individuals, of which approximately 50% are women¹¹⁶. Of these, 24% are below the poverty line¹¹⁷. There are two indigenous organizations: the Mashue Indigenous Community and the Puloi Caman Indigenous Community, one Neighborhood Organization and one group of small business owners (women and men) called Los Mates de Mashue. Both women and men participate in all of these organizations. Its inhabitants, including women, make their living mainly from peasant family farming (orchards and greenhouses), with some sale of small surpluses. In the summer, women often work as temporary agricultural laborers in sectors near Mashue.

The Mashue CAPR has 176 members. Of these, 67% identify with the mapuche-williche indigenous people¹¹⁸ and 40% are women. Both women and men participate in their assemblies, the directorship are all men and they have a female administrative secretary for support. Women participate in different CAPR activities. For example, the first farm reforested with plants from the CAPR nursery belonged to a woman. The CAPR agreement, with an educational establishment for implementing an environmental education program, is directed by a teacher who is a member of the Committee. Finally, this CAPR has pioneered in the implementation of an ecosystem services retribution payment model (ESR), which has been operating since the year 2013.

¹¹⁶ No available information was found regarding the exact number of men and women in Mashue. However, according to the 2017 Chilean Census estimation, 51% of the population is made up of women, which when extrapolated to this locality would give a total of 357 women.

¹¹⁷ National Forestry Corporation 2019. Presentation on Payment for Environmental Services within the Framework of the ENCCRV-PN-UN-REDD.

¹¹⁸ Op.cit.

4. Liquiñe: This locality has a population of 875 inhabitants, 445 men and 430 women. It is endowed with several natural attractions: forests, waterfalls, lagoons and thermal springs; as well as cultural attractions: craft¹¹⁹, mapuche gastronomy, as well as the development of recreational and adventure activities such as trekking. Tourism has become one of the significant economic activities in the zone¹²⁰ in which both women and men participate, organized in a Rural Tourism Network known as the Seven Lakes.

The Liquiñe CAPR has nearly 600 members, some of whom are women. There are 6 people in its directorship, one of whom is a woman. They have a female administrative secretary. This is an organization that has a strong leadership which has distinguished itself in the zone for its management capacity, with an adequate financial administration, and for establishing networks with tourism companies in the area, and with public institutionality. They carry out environmental education activities, such as the contest called "Climate Change, Native Forest and Water in my Locality".

5. Bay of Ancud: The Committee for the Management of Bentonic Resources is located here: they have drawn up and are implementing a management plan in a zone where historically small-scale fishermen have carried out extraction of bentonic resources. The RPA of March 2019 indicates that small-scale fishermen and women listed in all categories within the township of Ancud total 5,256 (1,554 women and 3,702 men); most of the women are concentrated in the collector category with 1,551 of them registered. Women's participation has been low, consisting mainly of women participating in public institutions, one of them being the Committee's president.
6. Caulín: This locality has a population of about 833 individuals, where women would make up nearly 50% ¹²¹. About 32% of these identify with an indigenous people. Both men and women carry out economic and subsistence activities such as beach harvesting, agriculture and raising livestock, which sometimes can constitute a source of income for their families, and in which both men and women participate¹²². Note-worthy among these activities is collecting "pelillo" seaweed, where women's participation is observed.

The Huenque Caulín and Wente Kaulin Indigenous Communities, all ECMPO applicants, belong to the mapuche-williche cultural tradition. The first of these has 25 members (13 women), representing 25 families. The Wente Kaulin Community has 27 members (20 women), representing 16 families¹²³. The culturally-determined uses proposed by the ECMPO are as follows: beach clamming; collection and exploitation of seaweed; small-scale fishing; commercial diving; tourism, and local festivities and practices, some of which include the involvement of women. Furthermore, women are included in the communities' directorships and participate equally in assemblies.

7. Chepu: Chepu belongs to the Ancud commune, Los Lagos Region; Chepu corresponds to one of the 26 towns in the Ancud commune and is 100% rural. It has a population of approximately 476 people¹²⁴; according to

¹¹⁹ It was declared World Craft City by the World Crafts Council in the year 2018.

¹²⁰ Panguipulli Municipality. 2020. Seven Lakes Panguipulli. The City's Past. At: <https://sietelagos.cl/siete-lagos-panguipulli/>

¹²¹ No available information was found regarding the exact number of men and women in Caulín. However, according to Chile's 2017 Census estimations, 51% of the population is made up of women, which for this locality would extrapolate to 426 women

¹²² ECMPO Caulín. 2019. Management Plan for Indigenous Peoples' Marine Coastal Zone at Caulín, Ancud, Los Lagos Region.
¹²³ Op.cit

¹²⁴ 2002 CENSUS, National Commission XVIII Population Census and VI Housing Census, National Statistics Institute.

the fishing census¹²⁵, there would be a total of 75 artisanal fishermen corresponding to the Caleta de Chepu, who would gather between 9 to 10 boats. The Mar Adentro de Chepu Artisanal Fishermen's Union has a total of 35 members, 34 men and 1 woman. It also has people of indigenous descent, not being an indigenous community. Considering that each artisanal fisherman has a family group of approximately 4 people, there would be a population of approximately 140 people, direct beneficiaries of the demonstration experience. Although the most relevant activity in the town is artisanal fishing, its inhabitants are also farmers, forest workers and gatherers who are part of the broad family farming sector, and who have been carrying out tourism endeavors for years.

In sum, the presence and participation of women in the demonstration experiences, associated with the organizations or regimes for resource administration, has different expressions, and in some cases has increased. However, both on a general level and in the intervention territories, some obstacles to progress persist, including the following:

1. Regarding the Maitencillo and Ventanas AMERB:
 - i. Even though there is overall and increasing recognition of women's role, it is still apparent that they are not totally recognized or accepted, neither from a gender point of view (centered on men's role) nor from the point of view of the sector itself (centered on extraction).
 - ii. In the case of the organizations that have implemented IECB's, since it is men who lead the organizations, it is their voice and experience that has been expressed, leaving women, who fulfill a supporting role in the union's tasks, outside any recovery or appreciation of this experience.
2. Regarding the Mashue and Liquiñe CAPR:
 - i. Even with the recognition of women's participation in the organizations (assemblies), women do not have access to directorship positions. Therefore, leadership is mainly in men's hands and women remain in administrative positions.
 - ii. In the case of organizations that have implemented IECB's, since it is men who lead the organizations, it is their voice and experience that has been expressed, leaving women, who fulfill a supporting role or who have been pioneers in associated activities, relegated to a secondary role in any recovery or appreciation of this experience.
3. In the case of the Caulín ECMPO, more direct knowledge of the situation and of women's participation is needed, in order to understand specifically how, with the existing cultural gender definitions, women participate in the ECMPO.
4. In the case of Ancud's Management Committee, it is necessary to learn more about its operation in order to clarify in what manner the women take part in decision-making and in the Committee management itself, in particular regarding the presidency and that they could participate as beneficiaries of the transfer of knowledge, without being a demonstrative experience.
5. In the case of the AMERB Chepu, like the previous cases, greater direct knowledge of the situation and participation of women is required, in order to know specifically how, from the cultural definitions of gender, they participate in the AMERB.

In accordance with the above, it will be necessary to address the following constraints:

¹²⁵ First National Census § Fishing and Aquaculture 2008-2009. National Statistics Institute. 2008.

6. Constraint 1: Women's participation in the IECB's, their role, experience and knowledge are not clearly visible nor made evident as a contribution to the application of these instruments. Their gender's role is not widely known, nor is women's participation as an enabling factor for IECB development and the benefits these could bring to them.
7. Constraint 2: Women's role, contribution and knowledge in resource or territorial management organizations and/or regimes has not been made evident nor is well known, no more than the benefits they obtain from these. No information is available for projecting women's role in these organizations in IECB implementation or how these could benefit them and/or harm them. No information is available for determining how women's participation in these organizations constitutes an enabling factor for IECB's.
8. Constraint 3: domestic responsibilities and care-giving are an important part of women's work load, and can constitute a constraint if the initiatives to be carried out do not take this factor into consideration and adapt to it.

Gender Action Plan

The Gender Action Plan seeks to generate actions for equality of opportunities and development between women and men, and to contribute to the empowerment of women in this Project. To achieve this, one must take into account women's and men's specific conditions in the intervention zones as well as each group's own gender constructs, in order to prevent adverse impacts that any particular action could have. To this end, Project's intervention strategy is focused on ensuring visibility through the local populations' commitment to the Project's objectives. With this purpose in mind, we propose the following:

1. Strengthen and support the participation and incidence of women and of the organizations they lead at the development sites of the Project's demonstration experiences, with a territorial and inclusive perspective.
2. Stimulate awareness in stakeholders involved in the Project regarding women's participation and role in territorial development for and from conservation, that stimulates local women's leadership and brings them to the level of men, in order to contribute to and receive the associated benefits in a balanced manner.
3. Generate knowledge regarding women's role and contributions to the resource management organizations and/or regimes, as basic information for IECB implementation as well as public policy in this area, generating inputs for analysis and consideration of women's involvement and the gender focus as an enabling factor for IECB development.

In sum, in order to address the identified constraints, the following measures are to be considered:

Table 1. Measures for addressing each identified constraint

Constraint	Measures
Constraint 1.	4. Carry out activities for presenting the Project focused on motivating and promoting participation in general, and of women in particular.

Constraint	Measures
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Systematize experiences where IECB's are currently being implemented, identify women's role and visions, and possible negative benefits/impacts to them, and promote experience sharing with those sites where IECB's will be implemented within the framework of the Project. 6. Carry out systematic monitoring of IECB implementation in the Project's demonstration experiences, recording women's participation and involvement, their contribution, constraints to their incorporation and any adverse impacts/benefits on women derived from them. 7. Integrate gender considerations into the certification mechanism to be drawn up by the Project, utilizing as reference the Just Trade Standards¹²⁶ and the progress made by FSC in this area, as well as promoting this focus in forestry management standards ¹²⁷, or any other standards where applicable. 8. Incorporate gender considerations into the Offsets mechanism to be drawn up by the Project, integrating criteria that make it possible to consider both eventual positive and negative impacts of these Offsets on women and their own activities, in particular regarding the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Both in the design and in the implementation and systematization of the Compensation Guidelines, gender criteria must be incorporated, if appropriate, as well as in any other standard that is generated within the framework of the Project. 9. Generate knowledge that makes it possible to consider incorporating women and the gender focus as an enabling factor for IECB development. 10. Document Project lessons learned from its different outputs and activities, including testimony from women and men participants. 11. Train organization members regarding the IECB demonstration experiences, with the participation of women.
Constraint 2.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Become familiar with women's role in the resource administration organizations and/or regimes involved with the Project: AMERB, CAPR, ECMPO and the Management Committee, either because they are members of the organizations or because they fulfill administrative, support or other tasks. 13. Collect lessons learned among the women and their organizations regarding their incidence in decisions on territorial development, and strengthen, on the basis of these lessons, women's incidence in the Project's governance system and in IECB implementation; and make available inputs for analysis and consideration of women and the gender focus as an enabling factor in IECB development. 14. Appreciate and reveal women's participation and incidence in the different Project activities and governance through witness accounts and lessons learned.
Constraint 3.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Collect, upon Project inception, up-dated information in the prioritized sites regarding the following: (i) women's situation; ii) social and productive organizations in which women participate, and (iii) women's need for training and/or technical assistance. 16. Incorporate in the consultancies to be carried out within the Project framework, professionals with experience in strengthening community capital and the inclusion of women, when appropriate. 17. Prepare guidelines for organizing events that are inclusive and have a gender perspective, taking into account what the UNDP and the GEF already have to offer on the subject. 18. Make sure that appropriate operating conditions exist during implementation of the Project for the participation of women (for example, schedules that are accessible to women, transportation, facilitating meeting places that are sufficiently close and appropriate, among other pertinent factors).

The inclusion of women and men in the Project's implementation team will be promoted. Inclusive language will be used in all respective hiring procedures and documents. The Project National Coordinator (PNC), or his/her

¹²⁶ This standard takes into account the following requirements: non discrimination on the basis of gender or marital status; zero tolerance for sexually intimidating, abusive or exploitative behavior; no pregnancy tests when hiring female personnel; there are support programs for underprivileged groups and minorities, such as women, as well as development of a gender policy over time. At: <https://n9.cl/u5dr8>

¹²⁷ Promotion of gender equality in national standards for forestry management, FSC-GUI-60-005 V1-0 ES. 2010. At: <https://n9.cl/367c>

designate, will be responsible for the Gender Action Plan and the team will be trained in gender and inclusion issues. The list of participants in Project actions will be separated by sex.

The budget for the Gender Action Plan is included in the overall Project budget. There is a series of tasks related to this Plan that will have no direct cost, since they are transversal to the Project. Each member of the team will dedicate part of his/her time to ensuring that women participate in the planned actions, even though the responsibility for applying the Plan and achieving the proposed outcomes lies with the PNC. The direct budget for actions focusing on promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women will be USD 39,000 (see table 2).

Table 2. Budget for Gender Action Plan

Component	Amount for activities (USD)
Gender actions with the PMU	4,000
Component 1	3,500
Component 2	20,000
Component 3	11,500
Total	39,000

Below is a list of the activities that target the incorporation of women, in each of the Project's outputs, outcomes and components, as appropriate.

Gender Action Plan

Project activities to respond to the identified gaps	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Budget
Project Inception				
1. Hiring of the team	Personnel sensitive and receptive to incorporating a gender focus TR's for the Project National Coordinator, PMU and conservation guarantors incorporate the implementation of the Gender Action Plan as an explicit responsibility	Q1-Q2 Y1	EM-UNDP	Not applicable
2. Training of the Project team in gender and cultural pertinence (hire an outside team or request support from involved stakeholders)	PMU and conservation guarantors trained in gender issues and cultural pertinence 100% of the team trained	Q2-Q3 Y1	EM-UNDP	4,000
3. Inception workshops at the national, regional and local levels, with women's participation	The inception workshops include the participation of women. At least 30-40% of the people participating in the workshops are women	Q2-Q3 Y1	EM-UNDP	Project Budget
4. Update the survey of organizations in the development sites of the demonstration experiences, including women and indigenous peoples	Up-dated survey of organizations	Q4 Y1 Q1 Y2	PMU-CTR-CG	PMU Fees
COMPONENT 1: Institutional and governance framework and tools for the application of economic instruments for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its ecosystem services in land, fresh water, marine and coastal eco-systems				
Outcome 1.1. Institutional and governance system and technical capacity created / strengthened for IECB development, application, monitoring and evaluation.				
Output: Multi-sectorial coordination mechanisms and tools, with participation of public and private stakeholders, designed and implemented to foster the application of IECB's on the national level				
Base line: Women's participation in the national workshop was 40%.				
The percentage of women who participated in Project presentation meetings fluctuated between 25 and 40%				
The percentage of women who lead the organizations considered in the pilots is 29% (2 of 7, the Caulín ECMPO and Ancud's Management Committee)				
5. Promotion and strengthening of women's participation in the governance system	40% of the members of the National Technical Committee are women 30% of the members of the Regional Technical Committees are women	Q2 Y1- Q3 Y5	PMU-EM-NTC	Project Budget
6. Incorporation of the gender focus in drawing up the multi-annual work plan for each demonstration experience for integral management of these experiences	Plan drawn up with the participation of women and with a gender focus At least 30% of the participants in drawing up the plan are women	Q3-Q4 Y1	PMU-EM-UNDP	PMU Fees

Project activities to respond to the identified gaps	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Budget
Output: Guidelines (4) for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of IECB outcomes in land, continental aquatic, marine and coastal eco-systems				
Baseline: Women and men participating in the Project are not equipped with standards for the application, monitoring and evaluation of IECB outcomes, given that in Chile, these are instruments that have been developed through private small-scale initiatives not mainstreamed and institutionalized.				
Existing standards and procedures that could be applied to IECB implementation do not include components of gender or cultural pertinence.				
7. Transversalization of the gender focus and cultural pertinence in guidelines for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of IECB outcomes	Transversalized focus in standards developed for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of IECB outcomes To be taken into account: the role of women and indigenous people, gender and cultural aspects as enabling factors for IECB implementation, their impact on women and indigenous persons, among others	Q2 Y1 – Q4 Y2	PMU-UNDP- Consultant- Conservation Guarantors – Marine and land technical assistants	Consulting fees and UGP
Subtotal				4,000

COMPONENT 2: Application of IECB mechanisms including Offsets for residual impacts on biodiversity and retribution for ecosystem services in demonstration projects

Outcome 2.1 Biodiversity and ecosystem services in priority productive landscapes, including land, marine and coastal, are maintained and improved through the development of IECB demonstration experiences (DE's) that make it possible to increase public and private financing for sustainable use and conservation.

Output 5: Demonstration experiences for the application of IECB's in productive landscapes dependent on land, continental aquatic and marine-coastal ecosystems.

Base line: Women's participation in the IECB's is not visible. The same is true regarding gender factors that may influence the application of these instruments, as well as the benefits they may derive from them. Their role and contribution are generally unknown in the resource management organizations and/or regimes, as well as the benefits they obtain from them. Therefore, there are no inputs for projecting the role and benefits they may obtain from IECB implementation, or how these might benefit or disadvantage them.

IECB Demonstration Experience /MASHUE CAPR and LIQUIÑE CAPR

8. Systematization of previous ESR experience in the Mashue CAPR and the Liquiñe CAPR with a focus on gender and women's participation	Experience systematized ¹²⁸ and validated with the CAPRs, includes:	Q3-Q4 Y1	PMU-Regional Technical Coordination– CAPRs	PMU Fees
9.	Role of women in IECB implementation			
10.	Constraints/gender gaps in IECB implementation			
11.	IECB gender benefit/impacts			
12.	Cultural aspects in IECB implementation			
13.	Organizational and governance aspects in IECB implementation			

¹²⁸ All of the systemization efforts mentioned must include at least these aspects.

Project activities to respond to the identified gaps	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Budget
	14. Local knowledge revealed in IECB implementation			
	15. Participation of women in other relevant CAPR actions			
	At least 20% of the people participating in the systematization effort are women			
	10% of the knowledge revealed corresponds to women			
16. Preparation of women, and other members of the CAPR, to present their experience with other CAPRs and/or other resource management regimes upon Project inception and finalization	Women, and other CAPR members, prepared to share their experience in activities exchange and distribution Women from the CAPR participate in interchange activities presenting their experience in IECB implementation At least 30% of the people prepared are women	Q3-Q4 Y1	PMU - Regional Technical Coordinator– CAPR Mashue	PMU Fees
17. Inclusion of women in drawing up the Strategic Plan, which includes a financing strategy that will be carried out as a Project activity	Plan drawn up with the participation of women Strategic Plan and financing strategy take into account the needs of women. At least 30% of the people who participate in drawing up the plan are women	Q3 Y3 – Q4 Y4	Regional Technical Coordination– CAPRs	Project Budget
18. Drawing up/up-dating the survey of owners of sources of water resources, separated by sex	Survey separated by sex has been drawn up/up-dated Map with specific location of both male and female property owners	Q3-Q4 Y1	PMU - Regional Technical Coordination- CAPRs	Project Budget
19. Design and implementation of intervention model and environmental education actions in Liquiñe and Mashue	Model drawn up with gender focus.	Q4 Y2 – Q3 Y3 – Q2 Y4	PMU - Regional Technical Coordination- CAPRs	Project Budget
20. Training in IECB's (DRC) for the CAPR with women's participation	CAPR members made aware and trained on ESR with women's participation At least 30% of the people participating in training activities are women CAPR agreement on ESR charges	Q2-Q4 Y2	PMU-Regional Technical Coordination – CAPRs	Project Budget
21. Interchange workshops between demonstration experiences with the participation of women	20% of the persons participating in workshops on demonstration experience exchange are women 10% of the contents of the exchange include women's role and participation in IECB's	Q4 Y1 Q2 Y3 Q2 Y4 Q1 Y5	PMU-Regional Technical Coordination- Conservation Guarantor	5,000 (for women's participation)

IECB Demonstration Experience / MAITENCILLO and VENTANAS

Project activities to respond to the identified gaps	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Budget
22. Systematization of IECB experience prior to the Project with a focus on gender and women's participation (administrative support)	Experience systematized and validated The administrative support person participates in the systematization effort	Q3-Q4 Y1	Conservation Guarantor	Fees for Conservation Guarantor
23. Preparing women (administrative support or other roles that can be seen as relevant), and other Union members, for presenting their experience prior to the Project	Women, and other Union members, are prepared for sharing their experience Women participate in experience exchange activities	Q3-Q4 Y1	Conservation Guarantor	Fees for Conservation Guarantor
IECB Demonstration Experience / Chepu AMERB and Caulín ECMPO				
24. Carry out a consulting process with organizations, with women's participation	Consulting process carried out Women participate in the consulting process	Q3-Q4 Y1	PMU-Conservation Guarantor	Conservation Guarantor fees
25. Systematization of implementation experience prior to the Project on the part of AMERB Chepu and the Caulín ECMPO with women's participation	Experience systematized and validated with Committee Women participate in systematization	Q3-Q4 Y1	Conservation Guarantor	Conservation Guarantor fees
26. Training of members of the AMERB Chepu and the Caulín ECMPO regarding IECB's, with women's participation	Management Committee members made aware and trained ECMPO communities made aware and trained	Q3 Y1	PMU – Conservation Guarantor	PMU and Conservation Guarantor fees
27. Exchange workshops regarding demonstration experiences with women's participation (marine coastal organizations)	15% of people participating in the workshops on exchanging demonstration experiences are women 10% of the exchanged contents include women's role and participation in IECB's	Q4 Y1 Q3 Y3 Q3 Y4	PMU-Regional Technical Coordination-Conservation Guarantor	5,000 (for women's participation)
Output 5 (continuation): IECB governance scheme on the subnational/local scale, validated for application in other zones in Chile.				
Baseline: Women participate in different organizations, and some of them are members of the directorship. However, it is evident that their point of view is not always heard or allowed to have incidence, and this has affected their participation. They do have a larger presence in community organizations than in fishing.				
The percentage of women participating in regional workshops for preparing the PRODOC varied between 13 and 40%				
28. Incorporating women into IECB governance schemes, depending on the eco-system	IECB governance schemes incorporate women through the following: Appreciating their role, participation in decision-making, and taking into account the positive/adverse impacts of IECB's on women and their activities, as appropriate	Q3 Y1 - Q4 Y4	PMU – Regional Technical Coordinator - Conservation Guarantor	Project Budget

Project activities to respond to the identified gaps	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Budget
29. Evaluation of scheme implementation, with a focus on gender and cultural pertinence	Criteria for women's participation, incorporated into the participation mechanisms Benefits and impacts of IECB's on women have been identified and measures for addressing them incorporated Women's participation and gender focus analyzed as enabling conditions for IECB implementation	Q1 Y4	PMU - Consultant	10,000
Subtotal				20,000 USD
COMPONENT 3. Knowledge management, lessons learned, monitoring and evaluation for effective IECB implementation				
Outcome 3. Increased application capabilities, IECB M&E and results-based implemented M&E system				
Baseline: Women's participation in IECB's is not visible, their role, experience and point of view are not evident as a contribution to the systematization of these initiatives, lessons learned and learning in general; in particular, regarding gender factors that could have an influence in the application of these instruments, as well as the benefits they could mean for women.				
Output 7. Strategic Communication Plan focused on knowledge management and capacity building.				
30. Identification of needs for training and strengthening capabilities (Project activity)	Needs identified At least 30% of the people consulted are women	Q3 Y1	PMU-Consultant-Conservation Guarantor	PMU Fees-Consultant-Conservation Guarantor
31. Drawing up Plan for strengthening capabilities regarding inclusion of a focus on gender and cultural pertinence (Project activity)	Plan drawn up, includes contents on gender focus and cultural pertinence in IECB's	Q3-Q4 Y1	PMU-Consultancy-Conservation Guarantor	PMU Fees-Consultant-Guarantor
32. Implementation and evaluation of the Plan for strengthening capabilities, including women and indigenous peoples	Women participate in training program implemented and 40% of the persons participating are women	Q4 Y1-Q3 Y4	PMU-Consultant-Conservation Guarantor	5,000 (activities with women)
33. Inclusion of a gender focus in the Strategic Communication Plan for knowledge management and in its implementation	Strategy drawn up includes a gender focus The strategy includes guidelines for the use of inclusive language and organizing inclusive events	Q2-Q3 Y1	PMU – Strategic Communication Consultancy	Consultant Fees
34. Drawing up and applying a methodology for recording the experience of IECB implementation in the demonstration experiences	Methodology designed and applied in each demonstration Recommendations for developing tools for the application, monitoring and evaluation of IECB outcomes with a focus on continuous improvement Analysis carried out of the focus on gender and women's participation as an enabling factor for IECB development	Q3 Y1-Q4 Y4	PMU – Regional Technical Coordinations-Conservation Guarantors	Project Budget and Guarantors Fees

Project activities to respond to the identified gaps	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Budget
35. Gathering of statements from women regarding communicational products (public institutions, social organizations, non governmental bodies, companies)	Statements gathered and distributed At least 6 statements from women in the communicational products	Q4 Y1 Q1 Y3 Q4 Y4	PMU-Consultant	5,000
36. Drawing up publications or other records with inclusion of women	Document on best practices drawn up includes lessons learned regarding the focus on gender and women's participation in IECB's Audiovisual units on the focus on gender and women's participation in IECB's At least 6 statements from women in the communicational products	Q2 – Q3 Y5	PMU – Communication Consultant	5,000
37. Distribution of lessons learned regarding the incorporation of the gender focus in IECB's, in talks and seminars organized by the Project or in which the Project participates	Lessons learned are communicated through talks and seminars organized by the Project or in which the Project participates	Q4 Y1 – Q2 Y5	PMU	Project Budget
38. Workshops for transferring experiences to other stakeholders and sites with women's participation	Knowledge exchange includes that which was generated regarding the role, contribution and impacts of IECB's on women 30% of the persons participating in exchange activities are women	Q2 Y3 Q2 Y4 Q1 Y5	PMU – External Team	Project Budget (for women's participation)
39. Design and implementation of digital course (e-learning) regarding IECB implementation tools	The instructional design takes into account the gender focus (role of women, using cases in which they participate, with adequate scheduling) 30% of the people participating in the course are women	Q3 Y2 - Q4 Y4	PMU – EM – Consultant-	Project Budget
Output 8. Monitoring and evaluation strategy, actor plan, gender plan implemented to achieve results in an effective, efficient and sustainable way.				
40. Periodic evaluation of the incorporation of women in Project activities, as well as their incidence	Periodic monitoring of women's participation carried out Periodic meetings with women participants for the purpose of reviewing the Project's progress and their incorporation in it	Q4 Y1 Q3 Y5	PMU-Conservation Guarantors	Project Budget Conversation Guarantor
41. Regular review of the budget allocated to activities with women's participation and its fulfilment	Budget reviewed regularly	Q4 Y1 Q3 Y5	PMU-National Coordination	PMU Fees
42. Mid Term Project Review, incorporates an evaluation of the implementation of a focus on gender and indigenous issues	Mid Term Review carried out 40% of the total budget allocated for gender actions has been utilized	Q1-Q3 Y3	PMU-NTC Consultancy	Project Budget
43. Final Project Evaluation incorporates an evaluation of gender aspects in the Project as well as indigenous issues	Final Project Evaluation carried out 100% of the budget allocated for gender actions has been utilized correctly	Q2-Q3 Y5	PMU-NTC Consultancy	Project Budget

Project activities to respond to the identified gaps	Indicators and Targets	Timeline	Responsibilities	Budget
			Subtotal	11,500 USD
			TOTAL	39,000 USD

ANNEX 9. PROCUREMENT PLAN FOR FIRST YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION

N°	Project Outcome	Type of Supply	Description of goods, services or works	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Estimated Unit Price in USD	Estimated Total Price in USD	Available budget in USD	Estimated date of Completion	Responsible authorities
1	Project Outcome 1. Institutional system and governance established / strengthened for IECB development, application, monitoring and evaluation.	Local consultants	Consultancy for standardizing methodologies for ecosystem services modeling	Contract	1	\$8,974	\$8,974	\$8,974	12/2021	EM
2		Individual contract/ Head of IECB institucionaliza-tion	Coordination of the institutionalization of IECB mechanisms, supporting the establishment of legal, financial and institutional conditions for their implementation.	Contract/Year	1	\$31,896	\$31,896	\$31,896	12/2021	EM
3		Travel	Field trips by the National Technical Coordinator and consultants to demonstration experience sites, travel by the Los Ríos/Los Lagos Regional Technical Coordinator to Santiago for annual planning.	Year	1	\$3,875	\$3,875	\$3,875	10/2021	EM
4		Contractual Services/ Company	Legal advisor for IECB development and implementation	Contract/year	1	\$4,808	\$4,808	\$4,808	12/2021	EM
5		Contractual Services/ Company	Consultancy regarding biodiversity Offsets in marine-coastal ecosystems (methodological proposal)	Contract/year	1	\$12,821	\$12,821	\$12,821	12/2021	EM
6		Contractual Services/ Company	Consultancy regarding ecosystem services in high Andean wetlands and NBS for	Contract/year	1	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	12/2021	EM

N°	Project Outcome	Type of Supply	Description of goods, services or works	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Estimated Unit Price in USD	Estimated Total Price in USD	Available budget in USD	Estimated date of Completion	Responsible authorities
7	Outcome 2. Biodiversity and ecosystem services in priority productive land and marine and coastal landscapes, are maintained and improved through developing IECB demonstration experiences (DE) that make it possible to increase private and public financing for	Contractual Services/ Company	water security in the Maipo basin Consultancy on RCR's (legal/taxes)	Contract/year	1	\$5,128	\$5,128	\$5,128	12/2021	EM
8		Contractual Services/ Company	Consultancy on the conservation status of native forests and ecosystem services baselines (carbon sinking and water provision) in water-supplying basins in the Los Ríos Region	Contract/year	1	\$48,417	\$48,417	\$48,417	12/2021	EM
9		Supplies	Meals for meeting attendees	Year	1	\$128	\$128	\$128	12/2021	EM
10		Individual contract/ Macro-Regional Technical Coordinator (RTC) Los Ríos -Los Lagos	Follow-up and support in IECB Implementation in demonstration experiences in the Los Ríos and Los Lagos Regions	Contract/Year	1	\$25,680	\$25,680	\$25,680	12/2021	EM
11		Travel	Field visits by the Regional Technical Coordinator to demonstration experience sites	Trips	6	\$1,105	\$6,631	\$6,631	12/2021	EM
12		Contractual Services/ Company	Technical Assistance for IECB implementation in marine-coastal environments	Contract/year	1	\$8,615	\$8,615	\$8,615	12/2021	EM
13		Contractual Services/ Company	Technical Assistance for IECB implementation in land environments	Contract/year	1	\$8,615	\$8,615	\$8,615	12/2021	EM
14		Contractual Services/ Company	Consultancy for evaluating the scenic beauty ecosystem service	Contract/year	1	\$8,333	\$8,333	\$8,333	12/2021	EM

N°	Project Outcome	Type of Supply	Description of goods, services or works	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Estimated Unit Price in USD	Estimated Total Price in USD	Available budget in USD	Estimated date of Completion	Responsible authorities
15	sustainable use and conservation.	Equipment and furniture	Vehicle (4x4) for the Regional Technical Coordinator	Month	6	\$897	\$5,385	\$5,385	12/2021	EM
16		Communications	Telephone expenses and internet connection for field staff and strategic partners	Year	1	\$404	\$404	\$404	12/2021	EM
17		Supplies	Meals, personal protection elements, gasoline and tolls for the Regional Technical Coordinator for field visits in the Los Lagos and Los Ríos Regions.	Year	1	\$1,267	\$1,267	\$1,267	12/2021	EM
18		Grants	Agreements for minor subsidies for marine and land conservation guarantors	Year	1	\$130,237	\$130,237	\$130,237	12/2021	EM
19		Information Technology Equipment	Computer	Year	1	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,200	03/2021	EM
20		Individual contract/ Administration and M&E Project Specialist	Coordinator for Administration and Monitoring & Evaluation (CAAM&E)	Contract/Year	1	\$34,222	\$34,222	\$34,222	12/2021	EM
21	Outcome 3. Technical capabilities established and knowledge increased for IECB application, M&E and effective and efficient administrative Project management,	Travel	Travel for Project inception	Year	1	\$5,928	\$5,928	\$5,928	12/2021	EM
22		Contractual Services/ Company	Consultancy and accompaniment on gender issues	Contract/year	1	\$4,800	\$4,800	\$4,800	12/2021	EM
23		Contractual Services/ Company	Consultancy on strengthening capabilities	Contract/year	1	\$2,495	\$2,495	\$2,495	12/2021	EM

N°	Project Outcome	Type of Supply	Description of goods, services or works	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Estimated Unit Price in USD	Estimated Total Price in USD	Available budget in USD	Estimated date of Completion	Responsible authorities
24	supported with an outcomes-based M&E system..	Contractual Services/ Company	Consultancy on strategic communications	Contract/year	1	\$16,069	\$16,069	\$16,069	12/2021	EM
25		Supplies	Personal protection elements	Year	1	\$100	\$100	\$100	12/2021	EM
26		Professional Services	Translation of reports	Year	1	\$3,877	\$3,877	\$3,877	12/2021	EM, UNDP
7		Training, Workshops and Conferences	Workshops on knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation and capacities transfer.	Year	1	\$14,397	\$14,397	\$14,397	12/2021	EM
28	Project Management Costs	Individual contract / National Technical Coordinator	Support for generating the legal, financial and institutional conditions for IECB implementation.	Contract/year	1	\$15,948	\$15,948	\$15,948	12/2021	EM
29		Supplies	Meals for meetings with partners and personal protection elements for the Project Management Unit	Year	1	\$203	\$203	\$203	12/2021	EM
30		Information Technology Equipment	Computer, necessary repairs and projector.	Year	1	\$3,400	\$3,400	\$3,400	12/2021	EM
31		Professional services	Annual audits	Audit	1	\$1,764	\$1,764	\$1,764	12/2021	EM

ANNEX 10. SIGNED LETTER FROM THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER



March 24, 2021

To: Pradeep Kurukulasuriya,
Executive Coordinator & Director Global Environmental Finance
Head of Natural Capital and the Environment, Climate Change and Energy
United Nations Development Programme
Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
New York, USA

Subject: Letter of Support to request GEF Agency partial Execution for the project "Economic instruments and tools to support the conservation of biodiversity, the payment for ecosystem services and sustainable development" (UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 5794)

1. In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Chile, I hereby request UNDP, the GEF implementing agency for the aforementioned project, to also carry out some execution services for the above project/program, on an exceptional basis. The Ministry of The Environment remains as the execution institution of the project.
2. Due to national fiscal rules and budgetary restrictions in Chile, the Ministry of Environment is unable to receive and directly administer the GEF trust fund of this project. Therefore, we would like to formally request the UNDP Country Office in Chile to provide support in the execution services described below.
3. Please note that according to the Government and Management Arrangements specified in the Project Document, the Ministry of Environment is responsible of the execution of the project and accountable for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in the project document, including a number of tasks that are outlined in this chapter of the document.
4. The execution services provided by UNDP are expected to include:
 - ✓ Human Resource Management (hiring of personnel, contract provision, health insurance management)
 - ✓ Financial, Resources and Asset Management (processing purchase orders and payments, Travel authorizations)
 - ✓ Procurement and Acquisitions
 - ✓ ICT (advising on IT purchasing, preparing equipment, providing technological backstopping)
 - ✓ Administration
 - ✓ Organization of training activities, conferences and workshops in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment
 - ✓ Report Management



5. The execution services to be provided by Ministry of Environment are expected to include:
- ✓ Appoint a civil servant as Project Director who reports directly to Ministerial authorities (Minister and Vice ministers)
 - ✓ Ensure a direct line of reporting of project staff and the Project Director
 - ✓ Conduct annual performance evaluation of staff hired on behalf of the Executing Agency/Implementation partner (Ministry of Environment).
 - ✓ Review and approve all Annual Work Plans, Acquisition plans, and Terms of references of the project including all documents related to project investments , technical and consulting reports and approval of performance evaluation of the staff working for the project.
 - ✓ Provide office space for the project team in the Ministry of Environment premises ensuring the project team staff does not work from UNDP offices.
6. Execution activities, including those provided by UNDP will be described in detail in the GEF CEO Endorsement/Approval request and accompanying project/program documents, including the project/program budget.

Sincerely,

Miguel Stutzin S
GEF Operational Focal Point
Ministry of the Environment
Chile

Cc : OAI

ANNEX 11. SIGNED LETTER OF AGREEMENT FROM THE IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

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CARTA DE ACUERDO

ENTRE EL PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL DESARROLLO (PNUD) Y EL GOBIERNO PARA LA PRESTACIÓN DE SERVICIOS DE APOYO

1. Se hace referencia a las consultas entre funcionarios del Gobierno de Chile (en adelante, "el Gobierno") y funcionarios del PNUD respecto de la prestación de servicios de apoyo por parte de la oficina del PNUD en el país para los programas y proyectos gestionados a nivel nacional. Mediante el presente acuerdo, el PNUD y el Gobierno acuerdan que la oficina del PNUD en el país puede prestar tales servicios de apoyo, a solicitud del Gobierno, a través de su institución designada en el documento del proyecto pertinente, según se describe más adelante.

2. La oficina del PNUD en el país puede prestar servicios de apoyo para ayudar en las necesidades de información y pago directo. Al prestar dichos servicios de apoyo, la oficina del PNUD en el país verificará que la capacidad del Asociado en la Implementación sea reforzada para que pueda llevar a cabo dichas actividades de forma directa. Los costos en que incurra la oficina del PNUD en el país en la prestación de dichos servicios de apoyo serán recuperados del presupuesto administrativo de la oficina.

3. La oficina del PNUD en el país podrá prestar, a solicitud del Asociado en la Implementación, los siguientes servicios de apoyo para las actividades del proyecto:

- a) Identificación y/o contratación de personal para el proyecto;
- b) Identificación y facilitación de actividades de capacitación;
- c) Adquisición de bienes y servicios;

4. La adquisición de bienes y servicios y la contratación del personal para el proyecto por parte de la oficina del PNUD en el país se realizará de acuerdo con el reglamento, reglamentación, políticas y procedimientos del PNUD. Los servicios de apoyo descritos en el párrafo 3 anterior se detallarán en un anexo al documento del proyecto, en la forma prevista en el Apéndice del presente documento. Si las necesidades de servicios de apoyo de la oficina del país cambiaran durante la vigencia de un proyecto, el anexo al documento del proyecto se revisará de común acuerdo entre el Representante Residente del PNUD y el Asociado en la Implementación.

5. Las disposiciones pertinentes contenidas en las Disposiciones Complementarias (Anexo estándar: Disposiciones Complementarias al Documento de Proyecto. Contexto Legal) que forman parte del documento del proyecto, incluidas las disposiciones acerca de la responsabilidad y privilegios e inmunidades, se aplicarán a la prestación de tales servicios de apoyo. La responsabilidad de la oficina



del PNUD en el país por la prestación de los servicios de apoyo aquí descritos se limitará a la prestación de aquellos que se detallen en el anexo al documento del proyecto.

6. Cualquier reclamación o controversia que surgiera como resultado o en relación con la prestación de servicios de apoyo por parte de la oficina del PNUD en el país en conformidad con esta carta será gestionada de acuerdo con las disposiciones pertinentes definidas en dichas Disposiciones Complementarias.


7. La forma y el método en que la oficina del PNUD en el país puede recuperar los gastos incurridos en la prestación de los servicios de apoyo descritos en el párrafo tercero de este Acuerdo serán especificados en el anexo al documento del proyecto.

8. La oficina del PNUD en el país presentará informes sobre la marcha de los servicios de apoyo prestados e informará acerca de los gastos reembolsados en la prestación de dichos servicios, según se requiera.

9. Cualquier modificación a estos acuerdos se efectuará por mutuo acuerdo escrito de las partes contractuales.

10. Esta carta constituye el acuerdo entre el Asociado en la Implementación y el PNUD en los términos y condiciones establecidos para la prestación de servicios de apoyo por la oficina del PNUD en el país a programas y proyectos gestionados a nivel nacional.

JAVIER NARANJO SOLANO
SUBSECRETARIO
MINISTERIO DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE


CLAUDIA MOJICA
REPRESENTANTE RESIDENTE
PNUD CHILE



Este documento ha sido firmado electrónicamente de acuerdo con la ley N° 19.799

Para verificar la integridad y autenticidad de este documento ingrese el código de verificación: 1988807-860b65 en:

<https://fed.gob.cl/verificarDocIdocinfo>

Apéndice
DESCRIPCIÓN DE LOS SERVICIOS DE APOYO DE LA OFICINA DEL PNUD EN EL PAÍS

1. Se hace referencia a las consultas entre el Ministerio del Medio Ambiente, la institución designada por el Gobierno de Chile y funcionarios del PNUD respecto de la prestación de servicios de apoyo por parte de la oficina del PNUD en el país al proyecto gestionado a nivel nacional, N° 00094408 "Instrumentos y herramientas económicas para apoyar la conservación de la biodiversidad, el pago de servicios ecosistémicos y el desarrollo sostenibles" (Número de ID de adjudicación en Atlas: 0094408/Número de ID de Proyecto en Atlas: 00098518)

2. De acuerdo con las disposiciones de esta carta de acuerdo vinculada al proyecto Instrumentos y herramientas económicas para apoyar la conservación de la biodiversidad, el pago de servicios ecosistémicos y el desarrollo sostenibles, la oficina del PNUD en el país prestará los servicios de apoyo al Proyecto que se describen a continuación.

3. Servicios de apoyo que se prestarán:

Servicios de apoyo (insertar descripción)	Calendario para la prestación de los servicios de apoyo	Costo para el PNUD de prestar esos servicios de apoyo	Importe y método de reembolso del PNUD
1. Transacciones Financieras - Gestión y servicios de pagos, transacciones y transferencias electrónicas, cheques, gestiones bancarias. - Gestión de nóminas de proveedores. (Creación, verificación y autorización)	Durante Vigencia del Proyecto	38,733.75	- USD 60.25 x transacción Se estiman 120 transacciones al año. - USD 34.45 x proveedor. Se estiman 15 al año.
2. Adquisiciones - Proceso competitivo; publicación, invitaciones, lista corta, procesos de evaluación y selección, verificaciones, gestión de contratos. - Para Contrataciones individuales de servicios, contrataciones de empresas de servicios, adquisiciones de bienes. - Gestiones de Viajes, cotizaciones, solicitudes y autorizaciones.	Durante Vigencia del Proyecto	13,982.3	- USD 424.71 x Contrato Individual de Servicio. Se estiman 13 contratos. - USD 382.38 x Contratación de empresas de servicios (SDP, SDC, IAL) Se estiman 17 contratos - USD 980.32 x Contrato Empresa de Servicio con Evaluación Regional (SDP, SDC, IAL) Se estiman 2 contratos

			- USD 110.21 x gestión de viaje. Se estiman 12 viajes al año.
3. Recursos Humanos <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procesos competitivos, publicación, proceso de entrevistas, evaluación y selección, verificaciones de antecedentes. - Administración de contratos, recursos humanos y beneficios, seguros, plataforma y gestión de datos. - Gestión y mantención de nóminas, evaluaciones, extensiones, permisos, licencias, capacitaciones. 	Durante Vigencia del Proyecto	7.301,55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USD 1,110.08 x Proceso Competitivo de Contratos de Servicios (SC). Cobro único Se estiman 5 contratos. - USD 350.23 x Administración de Contratos de Servicios (SC). Cobro único. Se estiman 5 contratos. - USD 764.48 x gestión y mantención de nóminas de contratos de servicios. Cobro anual.
Total		60.017,63	

4. Descripción de las funciones y responsabilidades de las partes implicadas

Asociado en la Implementación:

1. Solicitud de inicio de procesos
2. Envío de documentación de respaldo para el proceso de pagos
3. Aprobación de certificados de gastos

PNUD

1. Ejecución de procesos de pagos y de adquisiciones
2. Gestión del personal de apoyo a los proyectos
3. Apoyo en la planificación, gestión, seguimiento y evaluación del proyecto

ANNEX 12. PROFILE OF TARGET LANDSCAPE AND VIABILITY STUDIES

The Project targets its actions on IECB demonstration experiences (ESR, Offsets, RCR and Certifications) in land, continental aquatic and marine and coastal ecosystems. For its IECB demonstration experiences, the Project has focused on target landscapes in the Regions of Valparaíso, Los Ríos and Los Lagos, which are described below. In the case of the Conservation Easements IECB, demonstration experiences could eventually be carried out in wetlands in the Metropolitan, Biobío and Araucanía Regions, which will be described following Project inception.

According to the 2017 Census, Chile has a total population of 17,574,003 people (8,972,014 women and 8,601,989 men). In terms of their total population, the Project's intervention regions are in second place in the case of Valparaíso (1,815,902 inhabitants, including 880,125 men and 935,687 women), seventh place for Los Lagos (828,708 people, with 409,400 men and 419,308 women) and ninth place for Los Ríos (384,837 inhabitants, with 188,847 men and 195,990 women). Three of the four municipalities included in the Project (Puchuncaví, La Unión and Ancud) are among the 102 coastal municipalities that exist in Chile, and whose total population is 4,436,693, with 2,256,542 women and 2,180,151 men. Panguipulli is located in the pre-mountain range, a zone of lakes and with a population of 34,539 inhabitants (17,199 women and 17,340 men (official 2017 Census)).

1. Location of the IECB demonstration experiences in land ecosystems.

Los Ríos Region

Ranco Province, La Unión Township, town of Mashue.

Valdivia Province, Panguipulli Township, town of Liquiñe.

i. Demographic and social and economic description.

1. Demographic and social and economic description of Mashue, La Unión Township, Los Ríos Region

The town of Mashue, one of the sites where Project demonstration experiences will be carried out, is located in the township of La Unión. The total land surface of the Township is 2,137 km². The Township has a population of 38,036 (18,729 men and 19,307 women), with a male indicator of 9.0 and a population density of 17.8 (inhab./km²). The percentage of people below the poverty line is 13.3%. Around 27.46% of the population considers that they belong to some indigenous group. The main productive activities are agriculture, livestock and forestry, plantations of exotic species being important as well as the raising of cattle, sheep and smaller species, whereas in agriculture the emphasis is on vegetable growing with some fruits, and industrial crops such as oats, and to a lesser degree, wheat¹²⁹.

Mashue is located 25 km southwest of La Unión. It has a surface area of about 5,805 ha. According to the Mashue CAPR, they have a population of around 700 inhabitants. About 24% of them are below the poverty line¹³⁰. The town has two elementary schools, one municipal and the other a subsidized private school, a first-aid station, a town meeting hall, a cemetery and an Information Center for water conservation and adaptation to climate change belonging to the Mashue CAPR. In addition, there are two indigenous organizations: the Mashue Indigenous Community and the Puloi Caman Indigenous

¹²⁹ Los Ríos Regional Government. 2016. Communal Development Plan 2017 - 2019. Ranco Province Territory.

¹³⁰ National Forest Corporation. 2019. Payment for Environmental Services within the ENCCRV-CONAF-UNDP-UN-REDD.

Community, a Neighborhood Council, and a group of men and women with small-scale business initiatives known as Los Mates de Mashue.

The inhabitants' livelihoods derive mainly from peasant family agriculture (gardens and orchards), and some of them work as seasonal agricultural and forestry laborers¹³¹. There is some family forestry activity for the harvest of firewood for heating and the elaboration of small amounts of lumber, whereas the industrial forestry activity present in the territory, is in the hands of the Anchile and Masisa Hancock companies.

The Mashue CAPR was established on 13 May 2001. It presently has 176 members, of which 40% are women and 67% identify with the mapuche-williche peoples. Since the year 2006, they have been working with the Public Works Ministry's (MOP) potable water program through the Water Works Department (DOH), as well as in other projects financed by public institutions, such as the following: in the year 2012, with Innova Cuenas APR for implementing a model for payment of environmental services, which has been operational since the year 2013 and consists of a fixed monthly payment of \$50 CLP (\$0.061 USD) per m³, and they have accumulated \$1.300.000 Chilean pesos from this item (USD \$ 1,598.40); in the year 2013, the National Fund for Regional Development (FNDR), exterior fencing of one of the small watersheds, achieving the construction of a total of 6 km of fencing; and in 2017, with the Environmental Protection Fund (FPA), construction of the Information Center, a nursery, a seed bank and germination center, for the purpose of cultivating native tree species for reforestation of land-holdings in the watershed. At the present time, they participate in the project for Payment of Environmental Services, within the framework of the United Nations REDD+ initiative implemented by CONAF jointly with the UNDP, for the purpose of consolidating the model for retribution of ecosystem services related to water supply, being carried out by the CAPR¹³².

In this organization both men and women participate, although the directorship is all men, and they have a female secretary for administrative support. There is a tendency toward a generational change in the directorship, although this is hampered somewhat by the emigration of young people in search of job opportunities. The CAPR has an Action Plan – with a planning period of ten years and a vision of 30 years¹³³, where they define their mission as the production and distribution of quality potable water, contributing to improving the quality of life of the sector's inhabitants, as well as the local economic and environmental development of the Mashue territory. In this respect, they have begun an Environmental Education Plan with the local public school, that seeks to promote awareness among the community's boys and girls regarding the protection of nature. A high level of organizational capacity can be observed, and this is evident in their relations with public institutions, in their ability to procure funding and to mobilize resources, and in the relationships and communication with the CAPR's Assembly consisting of both men and women members.

131 Oppliger, Astrid. 2012. Bases for an integrated management process in the hydrographic basins of Mashue, with emphasis on the production of rural drinking water, commune of La Unión, Los Ríos region. Memory to apply for the professional title of Geographer, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, University of Chile.

132 National Forest Corporation. 2019. Payment for Environmental Services within the ENCCRV-CONAF-UNDP-UN-REDD.

133 Mashue Rural Drinking Water Committee. 2018. Mashue Rural Drinking Water Committee Action Plan

2. Demographic and social and economic description of Liquiñe, Panguipulli Township, Los Ríos Region.

The Township of Panguipulli is located in the Los Ríos Region, and has a surface area of 3,292 km². It has a population of 34,539 inhabitants (17,199 men and 17,340 women), with a male index of 99.2 and a population density of 10.5 (inhab./km²). About 32.6% of the population is below the poverty line. Around 42.78% of the male and female inhabitants state that they belong to an indigenous people¹³⁴. The predominant economic activity in the township is wholesale and retail trade, spare parts, vehicles, home appliances/accessories, followed by agriculture, livestock, hunting and forestry. The third most important sector is transportation, storage and communications¹³⁵. The township was declared a Zone of Interest for Tourism (ZOIT) in February 2018, because it is known for its privileged location and for its natural heritage, surrounded by 7 lakes and an important fresh water network that makes the development of tourist activities possible, such as: adventure tourism, recreational fishing, hot springs tourism, heritage and cultural tourism (gastronomy, local products, mapuche traditions) as well as rural tourism¹³⁶

Liquiñe is located 68 km from the town of Panguipulli, and 12 km from the Argentine border (Carririñe International Border Crossing, closed since the year 2015). Its surface area is 63.39 km² and has a population of around 875 inhabitants, 445 men and 430 women¹³⁷, with a male index of 103.5 and a population density of 13.8 (inhab./km²). About 41.49% of the population states they belong to an indigenous people. Among their distinctive elements are the following: forests, waterfalls and lagoons, high incidence of thermal springs, handicrafts (it was declared a World Craft Town by the World Crafts Council in the year 2018), mapuche gastronomy and the development of recreational and adventure activities such as trekking. All of the above has led to tourism becoming one of the area's more significant economic activities¹³⁸. This area has developed a Rural Tourism Network called Siete Lagos (Seven Lakes).

In Liquiñe, the CAPR of the same name is located, with 632 members. This is an organization with a strong leadership that has shown itself to excel for its management capacity and for lending support for the establishment of other CAPR's. It is an organization that has adequate financial management, capable of establishing networks with tourism businesses in the area and with public institutionality. In addition, they carry out environmental education activities, such as the "Climate Change, native forests and water in my locality" competition. At present, they are a part of the United Nations REDD+ Project, related to payment for ecosystem services, implemented by CONAF 139 jointly with the UNDP. They were also participants in the Innova Cuencas APR project. The current directorship is made up of 6 members, one of whom is a woman.

i. Environmental and biodiversity description.

134 National Statistics Institute. 2018. Estimates and projections of the population of Chile 1992-2050. Total country. In: <https://www.censo2017.cl/>

135 Library of the National Congress. 2017. Panguipulli - Communal Statistical Reports. In: <https://reportescomunales.bcn.cl/2012/index.php/Panguipulli/Municipal>

136 ZOIT Panguipulli public-private table. 2017. Action Plan update Panguipulli area of tourist interest

137 National Statistics Institute. 2019. Cities, towns, villages and hamlets 2019.

138 Panguipulli Municipality. 2020. Seven Panguipulli Lakes. The Past of the city. In: <https://sietelagos.cl/siete-lagos-panguipulli/>

139 National Forest Corporation. 2019. Payment for Environmental Services within the ENCCRV-UNDP-UN-REDD.

3. Environmental and biodiversity description of Mashue, La Unión Township, Los Ríos Region¹⁴⁰.

The Los Ríos Region is characterized by a rainy temperate climate with Mediterranean influence. The climate in La Unión is warm temperate, with precipitations all year round, reaching around 1,300 mm annually. The mean annual temperature is 11.9 °C. The Region's geomorphological system is shaped by watersheds with lakes and plains of glacial-volcanic sedimentation. Its rivers have a low level of incline and their flow is determined by the different lakes located in the area, making them navigable and giving them a high hydroelectric potential. The part of the Los Andes Mountain Range included in the Region is characterized by its high altitude, including the Mocho Volcano (2,422 mts.) and the Puyehue Volcano (2,240 mts.). From east to west, the Intermediate Depression is interrupted by the advancing Pre-Mountain Range that breaks away from the Villarrica Volcano, and that reaches all the way to this sector, and is known as the Mahuidanche Mountain Range. The Coastal Mountain Range in this zone meshes with the Mahuidanche Range, and is known as the Pelada (Bare) Range, reaching a maximum height of some 600 meters above sea level.

The Pelada Range is characterized by unique and highly valued ecosystems and vegetational associations, such as the following: Sclerophile forests of Boldo (*Peumus boldus*); forests of Temo (*Blepharocalyx cruckshanskii*) and Pitra (*Myrceugenia exsucca*); disiduous forests of Raulí (*Nothofagus alpina*) and Oak (*Nothofagus obliqua*); evergreen forests of Canelo (*Drimys winteri*) and Notro (*Embothrium coccineum*); of Chiloé Coigüe (*Nothofagus nitida*); of Coigüe (*Nothofagus dombeyi*) and Ulmo (*Eucryphia cordifolia*); of Tepa (*Laureliopsis philippiana*) and Tineo (*Weinmannia trichosperma*); of Coastal Olivillo (*Aextoxicon punctatum*) and Resinous forests of Alerce (*Fitzroya cupressoides*)¹⁴¹. One of their most notable characteristics is their richness and abundance of aerial plants (epiphytes) and vines.

The Valdivian-type temperate rainforest eco-region is notable for its uniqueness and importance for global biodiversity conservation. Several international institutions have taken an interest in this territory, "included among the 34 critical locations for global biodiversity" (Conservation International, [s.a.])¹⁴², and it was selected by the Global 200 Initiative as "one of the most valuable ecosystems on the planet as well as one of the most threatened".

Regarding land-based biodiversity in the La Unión Township, this part of the Coastal Range harbors fauna species that include endemic species that also have a conservation category¹⁴³, such as the Huillín or River Beaver (*Lontra provocax*) the Pudú (*Pudu puda*), the Monito del Monte (*Dromiciops gliroides*), the Magellan Carpenter (*Campephilus magellanicus*), the Güiña (*Leopardus guigna*), the Darwin Frog (*Rhinoderma darwinii*) and the Valdivian Frog (*Batrachyla taeniata*). In addition, there are highly endemic fresh-water crustaceans, such as the *Aegla hueicollensis*, found exclusively in the small watershed of the Hueicolla River.

140 Township Development Plan of La Unión 2015 -2019, La Unión Municipality.

141 National Forestry Corporation (CONAF). (2009). Technical and economic Proposal for establishing a new Coastal Alerce National Park..

142 In order for a region to qualify as a critical location, it must comply with two strict criteria: 1) Harbor no less than 1500 species of vascular plants (>0,5 % of the worldwide total as endemic) and 2) have 30% or < remaining of its original vegetation (extension of the historical habitat cover) (Mittermier et.al.. 2004. Hot Spots revisited: Earth's Biologically Richest and Most Endangered Terrestrial Ecoregions. CEMEX, Sierra Madre, Conservation International, University of Virginia).

143 http://metadatos.mma.gob.cl/sinia/articles-49094_LibroEspeciesAmenzadas.pdf

As for the rich vegetation to be found in the Central Valley, a greater degree of biodiversity deterioration can be observed in this zone. The native forests are highly fragmented and only small remnants can be found of the Disiduous Temperate Forests of Oak - Laurel (*Laurus nobilis*) and zones of Interior Temperate Laurifolius Forests of Coihue and Ulmo (*Eucryphia cordifolia*). The high level of fragmentation of these forests is due to clearing of the forest cover in order to develop agriculture and livestock activities as well as forestry and, to a lesser degree, for the expansion of urban areas and highway infrastructure¹⁴⁴.

The Mashue demonstration experience will be carried out in the small Higor and Aguas Buenas watersheds, in the Pelada Range. These watersheds are part of the sub-watershed of the Lilcopulli stream (10,265.8 ha in total), whose waters flow into the Bueno River. This is located at the foot of the Pelada Range, where annual rainfall is between 1829 and 1241.5 mm, with 30 to 60 mm in the driest month, and with annual temperatures between 10 and 12 degrees C.

In the La Unión Township and in Mashue, the water supply comes predominantly from rainfall, which when added to the decrease in precipitations observed in several climate studies carried out in the area, indicate that this zone is especially sensitive to any change that might affect the hydric cycle in the sector's micro-watersheds, which could alter the natural replenishment of the aquifers and generate considerable decreases in wells and streams in the summer period. Given the Region's climatic conditions, the dominant vegetation consists of temperate rainforests and Valdivian forests. On the Eastern side of the Pelada Range in the Township of La Unión, there are "trumao" soils, of volcanic origin, as in the rest of Southern Chile. The soil layer in this type of earth is thin, in particular on the steeper slopes, with increasing depth at lower altitudes. The presence of abundant vegetation ensures the preservation of these soils, which because of their high mineral clay content and low porosity, can easily be washed away or eroded¹⁴⁵.

4. Environmental and biodiversity description of Liquiñe, Panguipulli Township, Los Ríos Region.

Liquiñe is a peasant community of 1205 inhabitants located at about 400 mts above sea level, in the mountain valley formed by the Liquiñe River in Panguipulli Township, in the XIV Region of Los Ríos. It has a warm temperate climate, with plentiful rainfall, even in the driest month; the median annual rainfall is 2296 mm and annual median temperature 11.2 °C. Its geological origin is volcanic¹⁴⁶, and it is located in a part of the Andes Mountain Range that is characterized by an active volcanic complex, with isolated peaks rising at the eastern edge of the great lakes (Choshuencho and Mocho Volcanos, located to the southeast

¹⁴⁴ Eco-Region Program. Local Agenda 21. (2008). Consultancy: Implementation of participative territorial planning processes for the new Los Ríos Region. Valdivia, Chile

¹⁴⁵ *Foundation for a process of integrated management in the hydrographic micro-watersheds in Mashue, emphasizing the production of rural potable water*, La Unión Township, Region of los Ríos. Thesis for Professional Title in Geography, Astrid Luna Oppliger Uribe.

¹⁴⁶ Regarding the most significant structural risk of the Region of Los Ríos, the Liquiñe-Ofqui faults (SFLO) are notable: they extend for about 1.000 km along the Andes Mountain Range, between 38° and 47° Lat. South. The SFLO constitutes a structural system that may have been active at least since the Oligoceno-Mioceno period and serves in part as a channel for rising magma whose eruption created the quaternary volcanic chain. Many of Panguipulli's thermal and mineral water sources of medicinal and touristic relevance are located above or near the SFLO faults.

of Lake Riñihue, at 2,415 and 2,422 mts above sea level, respectively)¹⁴⁷. The area presents certain natural risks associated with the possibility of volcanic eruptions; however, they are being constantly monitored by the Volcano Observation Network currently implemented by the SERNAGEOMIN¹⁴⁸. Its geological formation, its wealth of native forests and the existence of volcanos give the area touristic value for its scenic beauty and the presence of a chain of hot springs.

The Los Ríos Region's vegetation resources are characterized by forests that cover 61.8% of the Region's land (1,135,171.9 ha), and of these, 908,530.7 ha are Native Forests¹⁴⁹, as described in the case of the Pelada Mountain Range. Regarding the forestry typology predominant in the Region and in Panguipulli Township, these consist of flora communities such as: Coihue-Rauli-Tepa; Oak-Rauli-Coihue; sclerophyll forest; evergreen forest; forests of Lenga and of Araucaria (*Araucaria araucana*) in association with the above-mentioned species, plus Ñirre (*Nothofagus antártica*). The native forests are characterized by being continuous, varying in relation to the vegetation that changes as altitude above sea level increases into the Andes Mountain Range. According to CONAF studies, native forests are suffering loss of surface area because of changes in land use¹⁵⁰.

Regarding the Region's fauna, mammals can be found associated with the presence of native forest, many of which are catalogued as threatened species¹⁵¹, such as: Monito del Monte (mountain monkey), several species of native rodents, coipo (*Myocastor coypus*), chilla Fox (*Lycalopex griseus*), Quique (*Galictis cuja*), Skunk (*Conepatus chinga*), Guiña (*Leopardus guigna*), Pudú (*Pudú puda*), Culpeo Fox (*Lycalopex culpaeus*), Puma (*Puma concolor*) and alien mammals, such as the Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*), Hare (*Lepus europaeus*), Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) and Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*). Among the most common fowl found in the Region are several types of wild duck, Martín pescador (*Megaceryle torquata*), Canquén (*Chloephaga poliocephala*), tagua (*Fulica armillata*), andean gull (*Chroicocephalus serranus*), Blanquillo (*Podiceps occipitalis*), Pimpollo (*Rollandia rolland*), Queltehue (*Vanellus chilensis*), Pitio (*Colaptes pitius*), Black Carpenter (*Campephilus magellanicus*), Chucao (*Scelorchilus rubecula*), Hued-Hued (*Pteroptochos tarnii*), common Hummingbird (*Chlorostilbon lucidus*), Torcaza (*Zenaida auriculata*), Cóndor (*Vultur gryphus*), Owl (*Tyto alba*) and Cernícalo (*Falco sparverius*), among others¹⁵².

i. Viability studies in land and continental aquatic ecosystems

1. Enabling conditions for an ESR system for land ecosystems.

147 Volcanic Observation Network implemented by the National Geological and Mining Department - Sernageomin <https://www.sernageomin.cl/>

148 Update of the Panguipulli Township Development Plan 2013 – 2017

149 CONAF, Territorial Information System <http://sit.conaf.cl/exp/ficha.php>

150 Final Report "Monitoring Changes, Cartographic Correction and Up-dating of the Survey of Native Vegetation Resources of the Los Ríos Region". Carried out by: Southern University of Chile Geomatic Laboratory – Forest and Society Institute, Forestry Sciences and Natural Resources Faculty, Valdivia, October 2014

151 http://metadatos.mma.gob.cl/sinia/articles-49094_LibroEspeciesAmenzadas.pdf

152 Villarrica National Park Management Plan, Second Edition 2013.

During the phase of drafting the Project Document, the level of fulfillment of enabling conditions for developing an ESR system was measured in each one of the pilot sites, the results of which made it possible to determine the eligibility of these sites. There are at least ten elements that constitute enabling conditions for successful implementation of an ESR system¹⁵³. In this context, the *Consultancy for economic instruments related to land and continental aquatic ecosystems*¹⁵⁴ was carried out, which, among other deliverables, created an instrument based on the criteria and sub-criteria, that made it possible to rate the enabling conditions of the sites for the development of IECB demonstration experiences, with the ESR instrument as the basis. Below we present the results of the viability study that supports the development of an ESR system in Mashue and in Liquiñe.

153 Fripp E. 2014. Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES): A practical guide to assessing the feasibility of PES projects. Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR.

154 Consultancy for characterizing and analyzing models of economic instruments and tools for biodiversity conservation in land and continental aquatic ecosystems. Report 1. Characterization and analysis of economic instruments and tools for biodiversity conservation in land and continental aquatic ecosystems”

Table 1. Fulfillment of enabling conditions for an ESR scheme in Mashue, La Unión Township, and in Liquiñe, Panguipulli Township, Los Ríos Region.

Enabling conditions (criteria and sub-criteria)	Mashue Site	Liquiñe Site	Level of fulfillment of enabling conditions for ESR implementation (Rating: 0: Unsatisfactory (U); 1: Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU); 2: Moderately Satisfactory (MS); 3: Satisfactory (S)).
	Rating of Fulfillment of Enabling Conditions		Description of the level of fulfillment (Level of knowledge)
Criteria 1. Ecosystem Services (ES). ES Identification and characterization, including threats to maintenance and conservation.			
Sub-criteria 1.1: Identification of the Ecosystem Service	2	1	1. Threat to ES conservation; 2. disposition toward retribution for the ES; 3. Additionality of the identified ESR scheme
Sub-criteria 1.2: Determination of geographic limits	3	1	Complete knowledge of the geographic limits of ES provision
Average level of fulfillment	2.5	1.0	
Criteria 2. Stakeholders and access to the market. Identification of providers, beneficiaries (willing to retribute) and of a market for a particular ES, that will constitute the basis of an ESR scheme.			
Sub-criteria 2.1: Identification of ES providers	2	1	1. Land holdings in the area of ES provision (owners); 2. Legal status of use in the area of ES provision
Sub-criteria 2.2: Identification of ES beneficiaries	3	2	Complete identification and characterization of the ES beneficiaries and their willingness to pay for the ES; existence of a relationship between some providers and beneficiaries
Sub-criteria 2.3: Identification of the market	2	1	Complete identification and characterization of the market (existing or potential), and how to gain access to it
Average level of fulfillment:	2.3	1.3	
Criteria 3. Institutional and administrative governance systems for implementing an ESR scheme in a particular site. Identification of the level of organization and interactions between ES providers, as well as local institutional and administrative framework for implementing the ESR scheme.			
Sub-criteria 3.1: Identification of the organization and interactions between the ES providers	2	1	Partial knowledge regarding the forms of organization and interactions between ES providers and how the ESR scheme will adapt
Sub-criteria 3.2: Identification of the institutional and administrative functions and frameworks for implementing the ESR scheme	2	1	Existence of an institution that administers ES retribution (or that was established for this purpose), but that needs to be strengthened in order to ensure sustainability of the mechanism

Enabling conditions (criteria and sub-criteria)	Mashue Site	Liquiñe Site	Level of fulfillment of enabling conditions for ESR implementation (Rating: 0: Unsatisfactory (U); 1: Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU); 2: Moderately Satisfactory (MS); 3: Satisfactory (S)).
Average level of fulfillment:	2	1	
Criteria 4. Biophysical baseline information. Establishment of a baseline with biophysical data that describes biodiversity and ES provision, as well as the appropriate indicators for evaluating the performance of the ESR scheme in relation to the ES			
Sub-criteria 4.1: Establishment and comparison of scenarios with and without an ESR scheme (additionality)	1	0	Existence of a biodiversity and ecosystem services baseline, but that is faulty or out of date, and the desired state of ES with the implementation of an ESR scheme has not been defined (additionality)
Sub-criteria 4.2: Survey of biophysical data associated with ES provision and indicators	1	1	Non-existence of indicators for monitoring ES and existence of basic expertise for survey and analysis of biophysical data for constructing and evaluating indicators
Average level of fulfillment:	1	0.5	
Criteria 5. Credibility, guarantees and sustainability. Establishment of a system for monitoring, reporting and verification of the ESR scheme performance in relation to ES provision, as well as a mechanism of equitable distribution of the benefits between ES providers, with a focus on prioritizing the more vulnerable communities, and on gender.			
Sub-criteria 5.1: Establishment of requirements for monitoring, reporting and verification	0	0	Lack of knowledge regarding what is required of beneficiaries and providers for monitoring, reporting and verification of ESR scheme additionality
Sub-criteria 5.2: Development of mechanisms for benefit sharing	1	0	Existence of a plan for the distribution of ESR scheme benefits, without a focus on prioritizing the more vulnerable communities and without a gender focus
Average level of fulfillment:	0.5	0	
Average level of fulfillment of all the enabling conditions	1.7	0.8	
	MS	MU	

2. Enabling conditions for implementing IECB's Real Conservation Rights in continental aquatic ecosystems.

The RCR is an instrument consisting of a free and voluntary legal contract between the owner of a land-holding and a third party (a real person or legal entity, public or private, who becomes owner of the RCR and its conservation guarantor). The purpose of the agreement is to ensure the protection of the environmental heritage of a land-holding or part thereof, for a defined or undefined period of time, and in the terms laid out in the contract by its signatories. The role of the GEF-IECB Project is to be a coordinator and facilitator of the RCR contracts, between the signatories and potential financiers, and in this process, the Project will accompany, guide and transfer capabilities for establishing the RCR's for the purpose of protecting the environmental attributes of the specific land-holdings.

During the Project design phase, just as in the development of ESR experiences, a tool was designed for identifying enabling conditions and for evaluating the pre-feasibility of developing an RCR, based on the following criteria: 1. Identification of land-holdings where there is interest in protection through an RCR; 2. Existence of conflicts regarding land ownership; 3. Access to the owner of the land-holding where there is interest in protection through an RCR; 4. Existence of owners willing to protect their land-holding through an RCR; 5. Existence of an organization willing to assume the role of RCR owner/conservation guarantor; and 6. Knowledge, interest and experience in the utilization of RCR's.

The result of the application of the pre-feasibility tool described in the above paragraph was favorable for these criteria in several of the locations, the conditions being satisfactory or partially satisfactory in most cases. As a result, the potential sites where the Project will promote RCR implementation are the following: i) Coastal urban wetlands at Rocuant Andalién, Biobío Region, and ii) Coastal rural wetlands at Queule, Araucanía Region (in alliance with the GEF Wetlands Project); iii) Source of the watershed that provides water for the rural community of Mashue, Los Ríos Region (in alliance with the Mashue CAPR), and iv) High Andean wetlands in the Yeso River watershed, Metropolitan Region, relevant for water security for the city of Santiago (in alliance with TNC).

During the Project's implementation phase, we will work in alliance with the above-mentioned strategic partners in evaluating the final feasibility and following implementation of the RCR's in these locations.

5. Location of IECB demonstration experiences in marine and coastal ecosystems (ESR, Offsets and Certifications).

Valparaíso Region, Puchuncaví Township, towns of Maitencillo and Ventanas.
Los Lagos Region, Ancud Township, towns of Caulín and Chepu.

i. Demographic and social and economic description.

1. Demographic and social and economic description of Maitencillo and Ventanas, Puchuncaví Township, Valparaíso Region

In the Township of Puchuncaví, two of the sites where the Project will develop demonstration experiences are located: Maitencillo and Ventanas. Puchuncaví was founded on 6 March 1875 as Villa de Puchuncaví. Its history and that of the surrounding areas goes back over 500 years, Puchuncaví being one of the oldest localities in Chile. Regarding its population, they boast 18,546 inhabitants (9,358 men and 9,188 women), with a male index of 101.9 and a population density of 61.7155. Around 6.38% of the population declares they belong to an indigenous people. The percentage of the population below the poverty line in the township is 8.4%¹⁵⁵ (Social Observatory, 2018). It has a surface area of 301 km². The Township includes 22 localities, of which 4 are urban and 18 rural. The main economic activity in the Township is trade, followed by lodging and gastronomy, and construction¹⁵⁷.

Maitencillo is located 15 km from Puchuncaví and 70 km from Viña del Mar, it has the narrowest and most extensive coastal fringe in the Township. It can be accessed via Route 5 North (Vía Catapilco - Maitencillo) and the F30E Highway (Viña del Mar, Concón, Puchuncaví, Maitencillo). It has a population of 2,228 inhabitants (1,167 men and 1,061 women)¹⁵⁸. The main activities in this locality are tourism and fishing. Because of the characteristics of its shoreline and scenery, sports such as surfing and gliding are popular. It is also famous for its bay where fresh seafood is available.

The Maitencillo Small-Scale Fishermen's Union exists in this locality, with 36 members (none of which are women). Since the year 1999 they have been designated as an Area for Management and Exploitation of Benthic Resources (AMERB for the abbreviation in Spanish). In the year 2013, a protected or "no take" area was established within their management area for the purpose of improving the protection and increment of their main natural resources, such as locos (*Concholepas concholepas*), limpets (*Fissurella spp.*) and a variety of rock fish. The way this initiative of a protected area for conservation functions, is by means of a retribution payment via philanthropy through the Capital Azul Foundation and with support from the Catholic University of Chile (PUC). Both the Union and this conservation initiative are pioneers in Chile as economic instruments for biodiversity conservation, and they have become points of reference for neighboring organizations such

155 National Statistics Institute. 2018. Estimates and projections of the population of Chile 1992-2050. Total country. In: <https://www.censo2017.cl/>

156 Social observatory. 2018. Data series on the communal poverty rate. At: <https://bit.ly/36y2tYP>

157 Library of the National Congress. 2017b. Puchuncaví-Communal Statistical Reports. At: <https://reportescomunales.bcn.cl/2017/index.php/Puchuncav%C3%AD>

158 National Statistics Institute. 2019. Cities, towns, villages and hamlets 2019.

as the Ventanas, Zapallar and Cachagua Unions, the first of these implementing a similar initiative beginning in the year 2017, and the last two beginning at the end of 2019.

This Union has had a good organizational trajectory and strong leadership, as well as a strategic vision for projecting its activity. This has made it possible for them to establish alliances with different stakeholders for the implementation of innovative initiatives related to research and optimization of the opportunities available to it as an AMERB. This was the case with the agreement established with the University del Mar, through the Experimental Center for Support of Small-Scale Fishing in the year 2001. Within the framework of that agreement, fishermen, their sons and daughters and other family members, gained access to higher education, received technical assistance in the area of management, carried out research in bentonic resources (cultivating and replenishing limpets, sea urchins and clams), and an Experimental Center for Supporting Small-Scale Fishing (known as CEAPAM in Chile) was constructed and implemented with equipment for producing bentonic resource seedlings. In addition, actions were carried out to diversify production (eco-tourism, sale of lobsters from Juan Fernández, renting of booths to Union members for the sale of marine products and handcrafts at the bay), and they even built their Marea Baja (Low Tide) Theater in the year 2005. At the present time, together with the Valparaíso PUC, they have installed artificial nitch-type reefs for the purpose of increasing the population of certain species, contributing in this manner to associated economic activities such as tourism; in addition, with the PUC they are participating in the cell phone application “Chile is the Sea”, which seeks to bring together fishermen and their potential customers, reducing the chain of intermediaries and encouraging the consumption of fresh products.

All of the above have contributed to the sustainability of the Union and its activities, as well as generating strategies of support to older Union members when they can no longer work. The leadership of Ramón Barria, the president who started this initiative, is to be recognized, as well as Miguel Herrera, the current president who has carried on the heritage, a clear demonstration of generational transfer of a strategic vision for the organization’s sustainability. However, at the present time, continuation of this line is somewhat challenged in the current generational changeover because of the diminished entry of younger members, due to the very nature of the activity of fishing and the search by young people for other employment alternatives.

The Union’s internal organization must be recognized for its management of incomes from the different activities it carries out: renting of booths for sale of marine products and crafts, parking at the bay, the protected zone, among others. Furthermore, for 25 years the Union has maintained the same administrative secretary, and this has made it possible to have constant administrative support that surpasses the temporality of any single directorship.

Ventanas is located 8 km from Puchuncaví, 35 km from Viña del Mar, and 180 km from Santiago. It has an extensive beach and bay with a small fishing port. Ventanas’ has a population of 8,314 inhabitants, 4,202 of whom are men and 4,112 women. There are 9,541 family homes¹⁵⁹. The town boasts a Police Station, a Family Health Center (CESFAM), an Educational Complex, a kindergarten and a fire station. In this bay, the Ventanas Fishermen’s Union is to be found.

159 National Statistics Institute. 2019. Cities, towns, villages and hamlets 2019.

Beginning in the decade of the 1960's, several companies began establishing themselves in the area, such as Chilectra Electric Company, and the copper smelting company ENAMI Ventanas, giving rise to what is known today as the Ventanas Industrial Complex, where the main activities are the following: copper smelting, the coal-powered thermo-electric complex, petroleum industries, liquified gas terminals, and chemical industries, among others, all of which have generated a high level of pollution in the area for an extended period of time, as well as several environmental incidents with both social and economic impacts. At the present time, some measures have been implemented in an intersectoral manner and the EM has a plan for daily environmental monitoring.

The Ventanas Bay Small-Scale Fishermen's Union was born in 1987, an era in which sea urchins, limpets, clams, and fish were being extracted from the sea. At the present time, they have 65 members (two of whom are women). In the year 2017, a reserved marine zone was established within their management area, for the purpose of strengthening the area's biodiversity, through retribution for ecosystem services via philanthropy through the intermediary Capital Azul Foundation and with technical support from Chile's Catholic University (PUC). This Union has a history of presenting initiatives for innovation, such as cultivating pelillo, with support from the Valparaíso PUC, and of Japanese oysters, clams and large oysters, financed through German cooperation. However, this small fishing port is located in an area with a complicated environmental context that has impacted its marine resources, with negative effects in both the social and economic dimensions. Therefore, they have found themselves obliged to strengthen their management in the face of companies and institutionality, negotiating and innovating in their actions. The work that they are carrying out with the PUC and the opportunity to participate in the Project have surged as options that will make it possible to take a position as a fishing port that provides marine resources through sustainable management, with a focus on nature-based solutions and biodiversity conservation.

2. Demographic and social and economic description of the Site: Ancud Township, Los Lagos Region, localities of Caulín and Chepu.

In the Township of Ancud, two of the sites where Project demonstration experiences will be developed are to be found: Caulín and Chepu. This township belongs to the Province of Chiloé, Los Lagos Region. It has a land surface area of 1,752.4 km², equivalent to 19% of the province's land surface and 2.6% of the Region's surface area. Its population includes 38,991 inhabitants (19,029 men and 19,962 women), with a male index of 95.3 and a population density of 22.3 (inhab./km²). Around 14.5% of the population is below the poverty line. About 28.78% declare that they belong to an indigenous people. The document that updates Ancud's Township Development Plan, 2014-2018 states that fishing, represented by productive activities such as salmon cultivation (*Salmo salar*), clam cultivation (*Mytilus chilensis*) and small-scale fishing, have been the economic base of the township. This is complemented by forestry activities, agriculture, services and the emerging tourism activities (Ancud Municipality, 2014).

The Township of Ancud has been under some pressure because of environmental issues such as waste management (presence of trash and trash dumps) and the associated conflicts, populations located in sectors with no available water resources for human consumption (which has required the Municipality to distribute potable water in trucks), and extraction of sod and pomponales (*Sphagnum magellanicum*), among other things. However, there are initiatives that seek to correct and support the reduction of gaps and challenges generated by the above-mentioned problems, such as the following: establishment of a Management Committee for Ancud Bay Benthic Resources (2015); the declaration of the Chiloé Archipelago as a Zone of Interest for Tourism (2019); establishment of the Association of the Municipalities of Ancud, Dalcahue and

Quemchi that are organizing in order to face the problem of waste management; the Environment Ministry's (EM) program called Chiloé's Northwest Conservation Landscape, and the recently declared Chepu River Nature Sanctuary¹⁶⁰. In Ancud an Indigenous People's Marine Coastal Area (ECMPO in Chile) has been decreed (in Caulín), two with an approved use agreement (Huentetique and Buta Lauquen Mapu), one with a destination plan being drawn up (Qutalmahue) and two under study by the National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI) (in Linao and Chauman). And finally, the Chiloé Archipelago has been recognized since the year 2012 as one of the first seven Significant Systems of Global Agricultural Heritage (SIPAM for its Spanish abbreviation).

Caulín is located 26 km from the city of Ancud, and includes mountain territory and coastline right on the Chacao Channel. Its total population is approximately 833 inhabitants, distributed in the sectors of Caulín Alto, Caulín Bajo, Caulín Los Pinos, Caulín La Cumbre, Punta Pugueñun, Pugueñun and Pihuio. Around 32% of the population identifies themselves as belonging to an indigenous people¹⁶¹. Its most notable economic activity is the exploitation of the pelillo seaweed (*Gracilaria sp.*). Another relevant economic activity is small-scale fishing, which includes exploitation of hydrobiological resources through the practice of diving and fishing. In this locality there are several Unions of small-scale fishermen, shellfish divers and the like, such as the La Mesana Union, the Bahía Caulín Union and the El Bajo de Caulín Union, among whom are members of the ECMPO. Other economic and subsistence activities that are practiced in the area are shoreline harvesting, agriculture and livestock, which do at times constitute sources of income for the families (Ibid).

The indigenous communities Huenque Caulín and Wente Kaulin, applicants to the ECMPO, belong to the Mapuche-Williche cultural tradition. The Huenque Caulín Community lives in the Pugueñun sector and has 25 members, representing 25 families. As for the Wente Kaulin Community, they reside in the Caulín La Cumbre sector, and they have 27 members, representing 16 families (Ibid), and they have established the Association of Williche Indigenous Communities of the Caulín ECMPO.

According to the Caulín ECMPO Administrative Plan, the ECMPO procedure started with the situation generated by the extensive cultivation of pelillo through delivery of inputs and the pre-harvest purchase by external companies, which generated an increase in the coastal fringe concessions for exploiting this seaweed. For this reason, in the year 2007 the process of regulation of traditional uses was set in motion for the purpose of protecting the coastal fringe natural resources for the benefit of the local community. In October of 2011, the Caulín ECMPO's request was received by SUBPESCA, located in the sector of the Bay of Caulín and the Channel of Chacao, the request being made by the Williche Indigenous Communities of Huenque Caulín and Wente Kaulin. In August 2018, the Ministry of Defense (MINDEF), through its Armed Forces Under-Secretariat (SSFFAA), generated the maritime destination that turned over to the requesting communities the administration of the Caulín ECMPO, with a surface area of 2,729.7 ha. (83.21 of beach and 2,646.49 of water column and ocean bottom). Among the cultural uses proposed by the Community are the following: on-land

160 <https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Acuerdo-No26-del-19-12-2019.pdf>

<https://www.biobiochile.cl/especial/arrayan/noticias/2019/12/21/declaran-santuarios-de-la-naturaleza-a-humedales-de-la-cuenca-del-rio-chepu-en-chiloe.shtml>

161 Municipality of Ancud. 2014. Ancud community development plan update, 2014-2018 compilation of reports of stages 1, 2, 3 and 4

shellfish harvesting; seaweed exploitation and harvesting; small-scale fishing; commercial diving; tourism; festivities and local cultural practices.

Chepu is located 38 kilometers southwest of Ancud via Route 5 South in the direction of Castro. There are two access roads from Route 5: one at kilometer 14, after the Mechaico Bridge, and the second access at kilometer 25 immediately after the El Transportista Restaurant. This locality and its territory are characterized by an impressive hydrographic watershed of 1,020 km², which gives rise to the Chepu River, which receives water from the Rivers Puntra (48 km long and 179 km² of hydrographic surface area) and Grande, which give rise to the Rivers Butalcura (50 km long and 602 km² extension of its watershed) and Coluco (hydrographic watershed of 162 km²), in addition to innumerable small streams and river lets draining from the Coastal Mountain Range, forests and fields, finally ending its trajectory in the Pacific Ocean. Finally, there is the Area for Exploitation and Management of Benthic Resources, a pilot unit, known as “Chepu Sector C”, located south of the Chepu River mouth, across from the Ahuenco islets, a recognized penguin refuge in the sector.

Chepu is one of the 26 localities in the Township of Ancud and is 100% rural. It has a population of approximately 476 inhabitants¹⁶², and according to the fishing census¹⁶³, there are a total of 75 small-scale fishermen in the Chepu fishing port, having a total of 9 or 10 ocean-going craft. The Small-Scale Fishermen’s Union Mar Adentro of Chepu, beneficiaries of the administration of the Chepu AMERB, has a total of 35 members, 34 men and 1 woman. Some of their members are of indigenous origin. In this respect, and considering the fact that each small-scale fisherman has a family group of approximately 4 members, the total population should be approximately 140 inhabitants, direct Project beneficiaries for the Pilot in Chepu. Although the most relevant activity in this locality is small-scale fishing, the truth is that its inhabitants are also farmers, forestry workers and gatherers, part of the wider sector of peasant family farming, and for years they have been carrying out initiatives in tourism on a small scale.

Chepu’s Mar Adentro Union manages 3 AMERB’s, and one of these, “Chepu Sector C”, they have considered designating as a pilot in this Project. This management area is current, and their Management Plan establishes as its main hydrobiological species the loco (*Concholepas concholepas*), black luga (*Sarcothalia crispata*), red luga (*Gigartina skottsbergii*), and macha (*Mesodesma donacium*).

i. Viability studies.

1. Enabling conditions for an ESR system in marine and coastal ecosystems.

During the Project Document elaboration phase, a *consultancy for characterizing and analyzing models of economic instruments and tools for biodiversity conservation in marine and coastal ecosystems* was carried out. Among several deliverables generated by this consultancy, they constructed an instrument that made it possible to rate the enabling conditions of possible sites for developing and effectively implementing IECB demonstration experiences, with the ESR instrument as the basis. The result of this application contributed to the determination of pilot sites and to the Fishermen’s Unions becoming Project beneficiaries. In the following table, the enabling conditions for each site evaluated are presented, with their respective dimensions, criteria and indicators (rated by the presence or absence of the sub-criteria (YES or NO), the level

¹⁶² Chilean National Institute of Statistics, Population and Housing Census 2002. https://redata.inec.cl/redbin/RpWebEngine.exe/Portal?BASE=CENSO_2002&lang=esp

¹⁶³ First National Fishing and Aquaculture Census 2008-2009, National Statistics Institute of Chile.

of presence (high, partial or low) and in the case of the criteria of location of the reserve zone, the indicator measures the level of accessibility for the implementation of the surveillance system (low accessibility, easy access, very easy access)).

Table 2. Fulfillment of enabling conditions for the ESR scheme in possible pilot sites in marine administration systems.

Criteria	Ventanas	Zapallar	Caulín	Chepu
Administrative Regime	AMERB	AMERB	ECMPO	AMERB
Region	Valparaíso	Valparaíso	Los Lagos	Los Lagos
Gender and indigenous peoples (presence of women and indigenous people)	NO	NO	YES	Partial
Application of a territorial right	YES	YES	YES	YES
Social capital	Partial	Partial	High	High
Leadership	Partial	Partial	Partial	High
Territorial identity	High	Partial	High	High
Fulfillment of rules	High	High	Partial	High
Dependency on diving	Partial	Partial	High	High
Pro-conservation attitudes	High	Partial	High	High
Institutional coordination	High	Partial	High	High
Model of participative governance	YES	YES	YES	YES
Implementation costs	Partial	Partial	High	Partial
Research and learning costs	Partial	Low	Partial	Partial
Contribution to innovation	High	Low	High	High
Minimum surface required	YES	YES	YES	YES
Location of the potential reserve zone	easy access	easy access	easy access	easy access
Ecological relevance	YES	YES	YES	YES
Risk to ecosystem services	High	Partial	Partial	High

To summarize, in table 3 the social and demographic characterization of the sites where the Project will develop IECB demonstration experiences are presented, on the basis of the economic instrument for Ecosystem Services Retribution.

Table 3. Summary of characterization of sites for the development of the demonstration experiences by the Project.

Area/Site						
Region:	Valparaíso		Los Ríos		Los Lagos	
Township:	Puchuncaví		La Unión	Panguipulli	Ancud	
Locality:	Maitencillo	Ventanas	Mashue	Liquiñe	Chepu	Caulín
Population	2,228 persons (1,167 men and 1,061 women) 6.38% indigenous population (township)	8,314 persons, (4,202 men and 4,112 women) 6.38% indigenous population (township)	700 persons approx. 27.46% indigenous population (township)	875 persons, (445 men and 430 women) 41.49% indigenous population.	Ancud (township): 38,991 inhabitants (19,029 men and 19,962 women), 28.78% indigenous population.	Caulín: 833 persons approx. 32% indigenous population.
Level of poverty (township)	8.4%	8.4%	13.3%	32.6%	14.5%	14.5%
Overall characterization of the locality	At 15 km from Puchuncaví and 70 km from Viña del Mar. It has the most narrow and extensive coastline in the township. The main economic activities are tourism, fishing; sports such as surfing and gliding; recognized for its fishing port that offers fresh shellfish.	Located 8 km from Puchuncaví, and 35 km from Viña del Mar. It has an extensive beach and bay with a small port. It is located at the Ventanas Industrial Complex.	Located 25 km from La Unión. Its inhabitants make their living by peasant family farming, as seasonal laborers, in agriculture and forestry. There is family forestry activity for the production of firewood for heating and production of small quantities of wood products. The Anchile and Masisa Hancock Forestry Companies are located here.	Located 68 km from the city of Panguipulli. Among the aspects which distinguish it are: forests, waterfalls and lagoons, numerous hot springs, handicrafts, mapuche gastronomy and the development of recreation and adventure activities such as trekking.	Chepu is located in the province of Chiloé, declared Zone of Interest for tourism (ZOIT). Ancud has 5,256 registered fishermen (1,554 women and 3,702 men). In the locality of Chepu in particular, there are 75 registered small-scale fishermen and innovation in local tourism.	Located 26 km from the city of Ancud, including mountain territory and coastline along the Channel of Chacao. Exploitation of pelillo seaweed and small-scale fishing. Mapuche Williche tradition.
Organization participating in the Project	Maitencillo Fishermen's Union. 36 members, no women. Implementing an area of marine reserve for conservation, that functions through a mechanism of retribution for ecosystem services via philanthropy.	Ventanas Fishermen's Union. 65 members, 2 women. Implementing marine reserve area for conservation, that functions through a mechanism for retribution of ecosystem services via philanthropy.	Mashue CAPR. 176 members (40% women, 67% mapuche-williche people). Implementing payment or retribution for ecosystem services.	Liquiñe CAPR. 600 members. They have strong leadership, administration and connection with the territory.	Mar Adentro Small-Scale Fishermen's Union of Chepu.	Association of Williche Indigenos Communities, Caulín ECMPO.

ANNEX 13. COFINANCING AGREEMENT LETTERS (refer to separate file)

ANNEX 14. GEF 7 CORE INDICATOR WORKSHEET

Core Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use						(Hectares)	
						Hectares (1.1+1.2)	
		Expected		Achieved			
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
					Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use						(Hectares)
		Hectares (2.1+2.2)					
		Expected		Achieved			
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored						(Hectares)
		Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)					
		Expected		Achieved			
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE		
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored						
		Hectares					

			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)					(Hectares)
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			100,000	100,000		
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			100,000	100,000		
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Core Indicator 5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity					(Hectares)
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			700	0		
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.3		Amount of Marine Litter Avoided				
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated					(Metric tons of CO ₂ e)
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)	89,890	89,890		
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)	89,890	89,890		
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)				
		Anticipated start year of accounting				
		Duration of accounting				
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)				
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)				
		Anticipated start year of accounting				
		Duration of accounting				
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

		(select)				
		(select)				
Core Indicator 7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management					(Number)
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels					(Metric Tons)
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products					(Metric Tons)
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
POPs type			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	(select)	(select)	(select)			
	(select)	(select)	(select)			
	(select)	(select)	(select)			
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	

			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement
Core Indicator 10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources					(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment					(Number)
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female		401		
		Male		933		
		Total	500	1334		

ANNEX 15. GEF 7 TAXONOMY

Please identify the taxonomic information required in Part I, Item G by ticking the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe the project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tourism
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fisheries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Species	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade
			<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rivers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Grasslands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Paramo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Desert
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance
		<input type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety
			<input type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+
			<input type="checkbox"/> Amazon
			<input type="checkbox"/> Congo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drylands
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Land Management	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Approach
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-Based NRM
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Livelihoods
			<input type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation Neutrality	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
			<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
			<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
			<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Endogenous technology
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Needs Assessment
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution

ANNEX 16. THE UNDP's PROJECT GUARANTEE OF QUALITY REPORT

This report will be completed on line in the UNDP's corporate planning system once it has been completed and shared by the CO with the UNDP's Regional Office.

ANNEX 17. GEF Budget Template

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity
		Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDea)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
Equipment	Account Code 73400 - Rental & Maint of Other Equip. Vehicle rent for mobilizing the Macro-Regional Technical Coordinator (RTC) for Los Ríos -Los Lagos (Output 5). Total cost: USD\$ 34,462 TBWP (USD\$ 4,308/Y1; \$ 8,615 annual average / Y2-Y3-Y4 and \$4,308/Y4)		34,462		34,462			34,462	MMA
Equipment	Account Code 72400 - Communic & Audio Visual Equip. Mobile internet plan to support the management of land conservation guarantors. (Output 5). Total cost: USD\$ 1,846 for 48 months (USD \$ 231/Y1; 461 annual average /Y2-Y3-Y4 and \$232 /Y5) Cuenta 72400 - Communic & Audio Visual Equip. Cell phone plan for the Regional Technical Coordinator for the macro zone of Los Ríos/Los Lagos (Output 5). Total cost: USD\$ 1,039 for 54 months (USD \$ 173/Y1; 231 annual average /Y2-Y3-Y4 and \$173 /Y5)		2,885		2,885			2,885	MMA
Equipment	Account Code 72800 - Information Technology Equipmt. Computer for the Regional Technical Coordinator for the Los Ríos/Los Lagos Macrozone. (Output 5). Total cost: USD\$ 1,200 Account Code 72800 - Information Technology Equipmt. Computer repairs for the Regional Technical Coordinator for the Los Ríos/Los Lagos Macrozone. (Output 5). Total cost: USD\$ 500 Component 3. Knowledge management, learning, monitoring and evaluation for effective IECB implementation.		1,700		1,700			1,700	MMA
Equipment	Account Code 72800 - Information Technology Equipment. Computer for the National Technical				-		4,400	4,400	UNDP

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity
		Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDea)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
	Coordinator. Total cost: USD\$ 2,400 (USD\$ 1,200 for 2 units) Account Code 72800 - Information Technology Equipment. Computer repairs for the National Technical Coordinator. Total cost: USD\$ 1000 Account Code 72800 - Information Technology Equipment. Portable projector for presentations in workshops and meetings. Total cost: USD 1,000 (USD\$ 500 for 2 units)								
Grants	Account Code 72600 – Grants. Donation Agreement for the marine conservation guarantor Capital Azul for implementing the IECB demonstration experience in Ventanas and Maitencillo AMERB's (Output 5) (Total USD \$ 172,732 / Y2-Y3-Y4). Grants will have to follow UNDP policy on Low Value Grants in the management arrangement Account Code 72600 – Grants. Donation Agreement for the marine conservation guarantor Costa Humboldt for implementing the IECB demonstration experience in ECMPO Caulín / AMERB Chepu (Output 5) (Total USD \$ 243,896 / Y2-Y3-Y4). Grants will have to follow UNDP policy on Low Value Grants in the management arrangement Account Code 72600 – Grants. Donation Agreement for the land conservation guarantor, the Liquiñe Rural Potable Water Committee (CAPR) for implementing the IECB demonstration experience in the Liquiñe APR system (Output 5) (Total USD 99,000 / Y2-Y3-Y4). Grants will have to follow UNDP policy on Low Value Grants in the management arrangement Account Code 72600 – Grants. Donation Agreement for the land conservation guarantor, the		614,628		614,628			614,628	MMA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity
		Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDea)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
	Mashue Rural Potable Water Committee (CAPR) for implementing the IECB demonstration experience in the Mashue APR system (Output 5) (Total USD 99,000 / Y2-Y3-Y4). Grants will have to follow UNDP policy on Low Value Grants in the management arrangement								
Sub-contract to executing partner	Account Code 74596 - Services to Projects - GOEs. UNDP Support Services according to LOA.				-		60,018	60,018	UNDP
Contractual services-Individual	Account Code 71400 - Contractual services - Individuals. IECB institutionalization head. Total cost: USD 159,478 (40 months - average USD 47,832 annual average/Y1 to Y3 and 15,982 /Y4)	159,478			159,478			159,478	MMA
Contractual services-Individual	Account Code 71400 - Contractual Services - Individual. Macro-Regional Technical Coordinator (RTC) Los Ríos -Los Lagos for the organization, coordination and evaluation of IECB demonstration experiences in Regions of Los Lagos and Los Ríos. Total cost: USD 154,079 (54 months (\$25,679 /Y1; 34,240 annual average /Y2 to Y4; \$ 25680/ Y5) (Output 1 a 8)		154,079		154,079			154,079	MMA
Contractual services-Individual	Account Code 71400 - Contractual services - Individuals. Coordinator for Administration and Monitoring & Evaluation (CAAM&E). Total cost: USD\$ 171,108 for 60 months (USD\$34,221 annual average/ Y1 to Y2 and \$34,222 annual average/ Y3 to Y5) (Output 1 a 8) Account Code 71400 -Contractual services - Individuals. National Technical Coordinator (NTC). Total cost: USD 60,016 /Total 15 months (Output 1 a 8)			180,537	180,537	50,589		231,126	MMA
Contractual services-Individual	Account Code 71400 -Contractual services - Individuals. National Technical Coordinator (NTC). Total cost: USD 19,721 /Total 5 months (Output 1 a 8)				-		19,721	19,721	UNDP

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity
		Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDea)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
Contractual services-Company	<p>Account Code 72100 -Contractual Services-Companies. Legal assistance in IECB's for supporting the following: drafting the EM's Exempt Resolution for institutionalizing the National Biodiversity Committee (Output 1); drafting a proposal for regulation to establish a Offsets repository within the SEIA framework (Output 2); creation and validation of a general contract model for ecosystem services retribution (Output 2); consultancy for drafting a proposal for regulations to create a Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Certification System, and measures for its enactment (Output 2); consultancy for drafting a proposal for statutes for Rural Potable Water Committees (CAPR) that include objectives associated with NBS in zones of multi-functional management in basins that provide water, to be incorporated into the DOH's manuals (Department of Water Works) (Output 2). Total cost: USD 19,231</p> <p>Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for drafting a methodological proposal, with ecological equivalency criteria, for appropriate biodiversity Offsets in marine-coastal ecosystems (Output 2). Total cost: USD\$ 25,641</p> <p>Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for the application and validation of methodological proposals for appropriate biodiversity Offsets in marine-coastal ecosystems through the development of DE's, and for the application of appropriate Offsets methodology in pilot marine sites for ESR Ventanas, Maitencillo, Chepu and/or Caulin (Output 2). Total cost: USD\$ 154,573</p>	440,027			440,027			440,027	MMA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity
		Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDea)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
	<p>Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for drafting success indicators for surveillance of appropriate compensation measures within the SEIA framework in marine-coastal and land ecosystems (Output 2). Total cost: USD\$ 12,820</p> <p>Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for participative drafting and validating of guidelines for the implementation of the ESR mechanism on the basis of the DE in land and fresh water and marine-coastal ecosystems (Contribution to the creation and validation of a general contract model for ecosystem services retribution) (Output 2). Total cost: USD\$ 12,820</p> <p>Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for design of guidelines for certifying biodiversity and ecosystem services, coordinated with the IECB information system; application of criteria for guidelines proposed for Certification of Biodiversity and Ecosystem services in the Project's DE's in land and fresh water and marine-coastal environments; validation of guidelines through workshops with relevant stakeholders (certification companies, local communities and EM departments). Also to contribute to drafting a proposed regulation for establishing a Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Certification System, and measures for its enactment (Output 2). Total cost: USD\$ 10,385</p> <p>Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for supporting the implementation of improvements in the Environment Superintendency's information systems for</p>								

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity
		Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDea)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
	<p>environmental monitoring of compensation measures in accordance with the commitment in the Environmental Qualification Resolutions (EQR) (Output 2). Total cost: USD\$ 19,231 Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for: 1) the operability of the IECB (ESR, RCR, Offsets, and Certifications) guidelines computerized processes; 2) design of a multi-purpose platform for IECB information management; 3) design of the IECB Information System. (Output 3). Total cost: USD\$ 102,564 Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy on the legal and tax aspects of involving companies and private parties in the implementation of RCR mechanism. (Output 2). Total cost: USD\$ 10,256 Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for carrying out a study for the evaluation of the state of conservation of native forests and ecosystem services baselines (carbon sinking and water supply) in basins that supply water in the Los Ríos Region; design of recovery and management actions for the protection and recuperation of ecosystem services, carbon sinking and water provision in these basins (Output 4); and application of key component matrix (level 1 methodological guidelines for appropriate Offsets) (Output 2) and systematization in ESR implementation sites Mashue and Liquiñe. Total cost: USD\$ 68,083</p>								

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity
		Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDea)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
Contractual services-Company	<p>Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Technical Assistance on marine IECB's to accompany the technical development of IECB's in marine environments, their implementation in demonstration experiences and systematization of the model conservation project on the basis of implemented IECB's. (Output 1 a 8) Total cost: USD 34,462</p> <p>Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Technical Advisor on land IECB's to accompany the technical development of IECB's in land-based environments, their implementation in demonstration experiences and systematization of the model conservation project on the basis of the implemented IECB's. (Output 1 to 8) Total cost: USD 34,462</p> <p>Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for evaluating ecosystem services of scenic beauty associated with tourism in the locality of Liquiñe, Panguipulli Township, Los Ríos Region. (Output 5). Total cost: USD 16,666</p> <p>Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for developing studies on the return on investment in NBS's for water security in Rural Potable Water (APR) systems in Mashue and Liquiñe. (Output 5). Total cost: USD 25,641</p> <p>Account Code 72100 - Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for implementing RCR's in 4 demonstration experiences for: 1) ecological characterization (biodiversity and ecosystem services) for landholdings under RCR's, 2) application of guidelines for the implementation of RCR's; 3) drafting legal RCR contracts (4); 4)</p>		136,872		136,872			136,872	MMA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity
		Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDea)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
	revision and validation of RCR contract drafts by potential signatories. (Output 5). Total cost for 4 sites: USD\$ 51,282; 2 covered with GEF funds: USD\$ 25,641								
Contractual services-Company	<p>Account Code 72100- Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy in gender and accompaniment in its transversalization in the development of technical tools and implementation of demonstration experiences. Total cost: USD\$ 24,000. (Output 1.8, 1.9, 1.10) (Output 2, 4, 5, 7 y 8)</p> <p>Account Code 72100- Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for strengthening capabilities, including identifying training needs, drawing up and implementing the capabilities strengthening plan for stakeholders involved with the Project. (Total cost USD\$ 12,475) (Output 7)</p> <p>Account Code 72100- Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy for drafting and implementing the Strategic Communications Plan for knowledge management. (Total cost USD\$ 80,346) (Output 7)</p> <p>Account Code 72100- Contractual Services-Companies. Consultancy (ies) for designing and implementing the on-line course (self-teaching or e-learning) on IECB implementation tools (guidelines on Offsets procedure, guidelines on ESR, RCR and certifications). (Total cost USD\$ 25,641) (Output 7)</p>			111,280	111,280	31,182		142,462	MMA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity
		Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDea)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
International Consultants	Account Code 71200 - International Consultants. International consultant for carrying out Project mid-term evaluation. Total cost: USD\$ 14,000 (USD\$ 350/day for 40 days) (Output 8) Account Code 71200 - International Consultants. International consultant for carrying out Project final evaluation. Total cost: USD\$ 14,000 (USD\$ 350/day for 40 days) (Output 8)			21,871	21,871	6,129		28,000	MMA
Local Consultants	Account Code 71300 - Local Consultants. Local consultant for the standardization of biometrical methodologies for characterizing and monitoring ecosystem services in coordination with EM bodies and strategic partners. (Output 4). Total costs: USD\$ 8,975 / Y1. Account Code 71300 - Local Consultants. Local consultant to evaluate and project markets associated with IECB implementation (through Offsets, ESR, RCR and Certifications), including an international market analysis of ecosystem services (biodiversity credit, carbon, among others). (Output 6). Total costs: USD\$ 8,974 / Y3. Account Code 71300 - Local Consultants. Local consultant to establish methodological guidelines for estimating the social and economic benefits of ecosystem services (co-benefits) (ex. Carbon sinking, water supply, temperature regulation, etc.) and incorporating the results in the Directives for the Social Cost of Carbon. (Output 4). Total costs: USD\$ 19,231/ Y3. Account Code 71300 - Local Consultants. Local consultant for developing criteria and models for eligible green expenditures in the green sectors "Natural Resources, land use and marine areas" and	62,821			62,821			62,821	MMA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity
		Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDea)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
	"Water Management" (Green Bonds Framework) and development of guidelines for NBS project models to be developed with public financing (National System for Public Financing). (Output 4). Total costs: USD\$ 25,641 (USD 12,820 /Y3 and USD 12,821/Y4)								
Local Consultants	Account Code 71300 - Local Consultants. Consultant for consolidating financial strategy for IECB project model on the basis of results of consultancies on social and economic benefits of ecosystem services, model of eligible green expenditures and NBS model. (Output 6). Total costs: USD\$ 8,974		8,974		8,974			8,974	MMA
Local Consultants	Account Code 71300- Local Consultants National consultant for carrying out Project mid-term evaluation. Total cost: USD\$ 12,000 (USD\$ 300/day for 40 days) (Output 8) Account Code 71300- Local Consultants National consultant for carrying out Project final evaluation. Total cost: USD\$ 12,000 (USD\$ 300/day for 40 days) (Output 8) Account Code 71300 -Local Consultants National consulting for the systematization of experiences, results and learning of the project. Total cost: USD \$ 10,000 (Output 7 - Activity 7.2 - Q4 / Y4)			26,558	26,558	7,442		34,000	MMA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Account Code 75700 -Training Workshops and Conferences. Meals for informal meetings with strategic partners and consultants (Output 2). Total cost: USD\$ 513 (USD\$ 27/meeting; total 19 meetings) Component 2. Application of IECB mechanisms including Offsets for residual impacts on biodiversity and retribution for ecosystem services in demonstration projects.	513			513			513	MMA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity
		Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDea)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
Training, Workshops, Meetings	<p>Account Code 75700 -Training, Workshops and Confer. Project finalization workshops in Los Ríos and Los Lagos (2) . This only considers the cost for lunches and coffee breaks for 60 people. This also includes cost of meals for 50 people visiting each community for the demonstration experiences (2). Appropriate space for the event must be planned for the strategic partners. Total cost: USD\$4,421 for 2 workshops (Output 1-5)</p> <p>Account Code 75700 -Training, Workshops and Confer. Project finalization workshop in Santiago (1) . This only considers the cost of lunches and coffee breaks for 60 people. Appropriate space for the event must be planned for the strategic partners. Total cost: USD\$ 2,077) (Output 1)</p> <p>Account Code 75700 -Training, Workshops and Confer. Workshops between land demonstration experiences (includes gender focus); for 2 days and 1 night for 5 people. Total cost: USD\$ 3,135 (USD\$ 1,045 each, for 3 workshops) (Output 5)</p> <p>Account Code 75700 -Training, Workshops and Confer. Workshops between marine demonstration experiences (includes gender focus) for representatives of Ventanas/Maitencillo AMERB's and Chepu AMERB and Caulin ECMPO. Three representatives of the Ventanas and Maitencillo Demonstratives Experiences (DE's) travel for 2 days and one night to the Chepu and Caulin DE's in Chiloé. Total cost: USD\$ 3,820 (USD\$ 1,910 each, for 2 workshops) (Output 5)</p> <p>Account Code 75700 -Training, Workshops and Confer. Workshops between marine demonstration experiences (includes gender focus) of the Caulin ECMPO and</p>			30,132	30,132	8,444		38,576	MMA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity
		Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDea)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
	<p>the Chepu AMERB, Chiloé, Los Lagos Region. Total cost: USD\$ 3,135 (USD\$ 1,045 each, for 3 workshops) (Output 5)</p> <p>Account Code 75700 -Training, Workshops and Confer. Visitors' workshops for partners and future IECB beneficiaries to land demonstration experiences of the Los Rios Region. 4 Representatives of other CAPR's to the Mashue and Liquiñe DE's. Total cost: USD\$ 2,090 (USD\$ 1,045 each, for 2 workshops) (Output 5)</p> <p>Account Code 75700 -Training, Workshops and Confer. Visitors' workshops for partners and future IECB beneficiaries to demonstration experiences of the Chepu AMERB and the Caulín ECMPO, Chiloé, Los Lagos Region. Total cost: USD\$ 2,090 (USD\$ 1,045 each, for 2 workshops) (Output 5)</p> <p>Account Code 75700 -Training, Workshops and Confer. Visitors' workshops for partners and future IECB beneficiaries to land demonstration experiences of the Region of Valparaiso. 4 Representatives of other fishermen's unions to the Ventanas and Maitencillo DE's. Total cost: USD\$ 2,423 (USD\$ 1,211.5 each, for 2 workshops) (Output 5)</p> <p>Account Code 75700 -Training, Workshops and Confer. IECB workshops (ESR, RCR, Offsets and Certifications) in Santiago and regions where demonstration experiences are implemented. Total cost: USD\$ 5,385 (USD\$ 769 each, for 7 workshops) (Output 2 y 7)</p> <p>Account Code 75700.Training, workshop and Confer. Support for the implementation of the gender plan in order to safeguard the participation of women in the demonstrative experiences of marine and terrestrial CSR. Total</p>								

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity
		Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDea)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
	cost: USD \$ 10,000 (Output 5 Activities 5.1 and 5.2, marine and terrestrial ED and Output 7)								
Travel	Account Code 71600 - Travel. Travel related to technical assistance, monitoring, strengthening capabilities and informing about the development process and final outcomes of guidelines regarding IECB mechanisms in Santiago and the Regions where the demonstration experiences will be carried out, for the Project's technical personnel, consultants and strategic partners (Outputs 2 - 7). Total cost: USD 14,579 (Total for year: \$35,9/Y1; 13,282 / Y2; 1,262/Y3)	16,015			16,015			16,015	MMA
Travel	Account Code 71600 - Travel. Travel costs for accompanying the development of the demonstration experience in Chepu and Caulín. Includes per diem for 5 days / 4 nights for travel for continuous accompaniment in the development of demonstration experiences in Chiloé. One trip		26,523		26,523			26,523	MMA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity
		Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDea)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
	every 2 months is contemplated and this includes ferry cost. Vehicle rental and gasoline are covered elsewhere. (Output 5). Total cost: USD\$ 26,523 (USD\$ 6,630 annual average/Y1-Y2-Y3 and 6,633/Y4; total 6 trips for year/ total 24 trips)								
Travel	Account Code 71600 - Travel. Travel for mid-term and final evaluations. Includes international consultant, national consultant and national Project coordinator. Output 8. Total cost: USD\$ 20,000 (USD\$ 10,000 per trip for 2 trips) Account Code 71600 - Travel. Travel of 5 days for 4 persons (Project staff members and MMA professionals) to Project inception and finalization workshops in Los Ríos and Los Lagos (1 event in each Region). Output (1 - 5). Total cost: USD\$ 9,625 (USD\$ 4812 trip /Y1 and \$4813 trip /Y5) Account Code 71600 - Travel. Travel for one day to Project inception and finalization workshops for participants from Valparaíso Region to Santiago, from Mashue and Liquiñe to Valdivia, and from Chepu and Caulín to Ancud or Puerto Montt (2 Vans for 10 persons in Los Ríos, 2 Vans for 10 persons in Los Lagos, and 1 Van for 10 persons in Valparaíso). Output (1 - 5). Total cost: USD\$ 3,205 (USD\$ 641 per trip for 5 trips)			25,644	25,644	7,186		32,830	MMA
Travel	Account Code 71600 -Travel. Travel by the PNC to CORECC workshops in Los Lagos /planning with RTC and other stakeholders. Total cost: USD\$ 2,420 (USD\$ 1,210 per trip for 2 trips) Account Code 71600 -Travel. Travel by the PNC to CORECC workshops in Los Ríos/planning with RTC and other stakeholders. Total cost: USD\$ 2,318 (USD\$ 1,159 per trip for 2 trips) (Output 1) Account Code 71600 -Travel. Travel				-		15,754	15,754	UNDP

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity
		Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDea)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
	by the PNC to CORECC workshops in Valparaíso and Ventanas/Maitencillo DE's, and monitoring of demonstration experiences and interinstitutional management. Total cost: USD\$ 11,016 (USD\$ 459 per trip for 24 trips) (Output 1)								
Office Supplies	Account Code 72500 - Supplies. Gasoline and tolls per day for continuous accompaniment of the development of the demonstration experiences in Liquiñe, Mashue, Ventanas/Maitencillo, Chepu and Caulín.(Output 5).Total cost:USD\$ 5,192 (USD\$ 1,038/years Y1 to Y3 and \$1,039 Y4 to Y5). Account Code 72500 - Supplies. Meals for informal meetings with strategic partners and consultants (Output 5). Total cost: USD\$ 513 (USD\$128 Y1 to Y3 and \$129/ Y4; total 20 meetings) Account Code 72500 - Supplies. Masks/ PPE for health safety of the Regional Technical Coordinator for the Los Ríos/Los Lagos Macro-zone. (Output 5). Total cost: USD\$ 400		6,105		6,105			6,105	MMA
Office Supplies	Account Code 72500 - Supplies. Masks/ PPE for health security of the workshop participants for strengthening capabilities. Total cost: USD\$ 400. (Output 7)			312	312	88		400	MMA
Office Supplies	Account Code 72500 - Supplies. Masks/ PPE for health safety of the Project's National Coordinator. Total cost: USD\$ 400 Account Code 72500 - Supplies. Meals for informal meetings with strategic partners and consultants. Total cost: USD\$ 410 (USD\$100 for Y1 to Y3 and \$110/ Y4; total 16 meetings)				-		810	810	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Account Code 74100 - Professional Services. Translation of the mid-term evaluation and final evaluation, plus annual reports (PIR). 120 pag. For each report. Total cost: USD\$ 18,000 (USD\$ 24			14,060	14,060	3,940		18,000	MMA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Responsible Entity
		Comp. 1	Comp. 2	Comp. 3	Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDea)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
	per page; for 750 pages). (Output 8)								
Other Operating Costs	Account Code 74100 - Professional Services. Annual audit of the Project carried out by the UNDP. Total cost: USD 8,821 for 5 audits (Output 8)				-		8,821	8,821	UNDP
		678,854	986,228	410,394	2,075,476	115,000	109,524	2,300,000	

ANNEX 18. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF) (refer to separate file)