

Management Response

MID-TERM REVIEW
of the Project

'Mainstreaming Conservation and Valuation of Critically Endangered Species and Ecosystems in Development-frontier Production Landscapes in the regions of Arica y Parinacota and Biobío'

GCP/CHI/033/GFF
GEF ID 5429

Summary

The *Mid-Term Review* of the GEF Endangered Species Project was part of the project document in the framework of the Global Environment Facility requirements and conducted with the *purpose* of accountability, learning and to elicit recommendations. The recommendations of this review are critical to implement corrective measures where necessary in the overall implementation of the project and its intervention strategy for the second half of the project, to ensure the expected results within the time frame established and disseminate lessons learned for similar projects.

Temporal and territorial scope: the Mid-Term Review ranges from October 2017 to June 2020. The information was gathered through interviews with key actors from Santiago, and interviews and focus groups with key actors and beneficiaries from the regions of Arica y Parinacota, Biobío and Ñuble. It should be noted that the Mid-Term Review was conducted during a period marked by the COVID-19 pandemic that affected the work of several agencies and institutions, due to the strong mobility restriction measures in order to stop the contagion.

The evaluation covered the project in general and each of its components in particular: *Component 1:* Raising awareness and capacity building in support of the protection of four endangered species in the regions of Arica y Parinacota and Biobío; *Component 2:* Integrated territorial management based on good agroforestry and forestry practices aimed at the recovery of habitats of four endangered species in the regions of Arica y Parinacota and Biobío; *Component 3:* Mainstreaming endangered species conservation criteria in public policy instruments and municipal regulatory frameworks in the regions of Biobío and Arica y Parinacota; and *Component 4:* Results-based management, monitoring, evaluation and dissemination.

Management Response to the Mid-Term Review of the GEF Endangered Species Project.					March 2021
Evaluation recommendation (a)	Management's reply (b) Accepted, partially accepted or rejected	Management plan Action to be taken, and/or comments on partial acceptance or rejection (c)	Responsible Unit (d) FAO Representation in Chile, LTO and Project management team.	Period (e)	Additional funding required (Y or N) (f)
Strategic relevance: A.1. Adaptation to the new context and realignment of priorities.					
A.1.1. a) Further alignment with 2030 Agenda (Goals 4,12,15 and 17) and Aichi and post-Aichi targets to be defined in 2020.	Accepted	Review the alignment of outputs and outcomes and their contribution to the recommended goals under the new social and global context. This contribution will be incorporated into the project's communication strategy, in order to make it visible in communications with internal and external actors.	FAO Representation in Chile, LTO and Project management team.	Second semester 2021.	No additional funding required.

<p>A.1.2. b) Consider a strategy and action plan to demonstrate timely alignment with the needs of local communities and territorial actors from a comprehensive approach to sustainable development of good productive practices and biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Partially accepted</p>	<p>The work of the National Operational Committee established following the recommendation of the Steering Committee on 27 January 2021, has facilitated the development of a 2021 strategy and work plan aimed at achieving the expected outcomes by the end of the project, in the context of the pandemic. The plan outlines some actions that will contribute to aligning the project with the needs of the communities, for example, support the private forestry sector for further coexistence infrastructure, enhance the dissemination of project outcomes, and others.</p>	<p>FAO Representation in Chile, LTO and Project management team.</p>	<p>Second semester 2021.</p>	<p>No additional funding required.</p>						
<p>Effectiveness: B.1. Ensuring the maximum possible achievement of all outputs and outcomes</p>											
<p>B.1.1. Communication and meeting with all the stakeholders to define the scope and establish what can be achieved during the second phase, prioritising the most strategic aspects and the achievement of better outcomes.</p>	<p>Accepted</p>	<p>In response to the recommendation of the Steering Committee issued on 27 January 2021, a National Operational Committee has been established to review the annual project operational planning, and to analyse the committed milestones and targets and any potential adjustments. The National Operational Committee is made up of INDAP, CONAF, SAG, Ministry of the Environment and FAO. Together with the National Operational Committee, measures were adjusted to favour the achievement of the most strategic project outputs and outcomes.</p>	<p>FAO Representation in Chile, LTO and Project management team.</p>	<p>First semester 2021.</p>	<p>No additional funding required.</p>						
<p>B.1.2. With regard to territorial management of ecological corridors for the species during these two years, it is necessary to focus on agreements and actions to consolidate conservation landscapes: ➤ With regard to territorial management of ecological corridors for the</p>	<p>Partially accepted</p>	<p>The committed areas of the GEF project are 50,000 ha (directly) and 501,000 ha (indirectly). To date:</p> <p>Direct ha management: The hectares are managed through good agroforestry and tourism practices on pilot farms and the Micro-Reserves Network, which is a National Protected Asset.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="747 1321 1262 1390"> <tr> <td data-bbox="747 1321 982 1351"></td> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="982 1321 1262 1351">Direct ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="747 1351 982 1390">Species</td> <td data-bbox="982 1351 1115 1390">Executed</td> <td data-bbox="1115 1351 1262 1390">Projected</td> </tr> </table>		Direct ha		Species	Executed	Projected	<p>Project management team.</p>	<p>Second semester 2021.</p>	<p>No additional funding required.</p>
	Direct ha										
Species	Executed	Projected									

species during these two years, it is necessary to focus on agreements and actions to consolidate conservation landscapes.

➤ Work with local leaders and communities to secure the committed hectares and advance in the Nahuelbuta Biosphere Reserve and the Quebrada de Caramávida Sanctuary to secure the habitat of the Darwin's fox and Keule.

➤ Mechanism 1: Completion of the Nahuelbuta Biosphere Reserve file based on sound territorial consultation. Get the support of the Regional Government, the Regional Secretariat of the Ministry of the Environment and the National Forestry Corporation of Biobío and Araucanía, together with a fund for the administration of the Reserve, at least until the creation of the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Service, and a commitment to a future management plan with established timelines and resources

➤ Mechanism 2: For the creation of the Quebrada de Caramávida Sanctuary, it is

Keule	1,224	0
Darwin's fox	2,201	0
Chilean huemul	7,367	44,500
Chilean woodstar	206	1,259
Total exec./projected	10,998	45,759
Total	56,757	

Indirect ha managements:

Management has been carried out through management plans, RECOGE plans (Example: Micro-reserves network with its zones of influence on National Assets for Public Use and territorial management tools such as RECOGEs, PLADETUR and conservation landscape).

Species	Indirect ha	
	Executed	Projected
Keule	0	439,258
Darwin's fox	320	3,630,596
Chilean huemul	565,807	0
Chilean woodstar	392,744	511,950
Total exec./projected	958,871	4,581,804
Total	5,540,675	

As regards Darwin's fox (Output 2.1.1), due to the political and social context in the Biobío and Araucanía regions, the project partners agreed not to continue with the formulation of the Nahuelbuta biosphere reserve dossier (decision made at the Extraordinary Regional Technical Committee on 18 November 2020). The alternative approved by this Committee to secure the Darwin's fox habitat will be the proposal to establish a conservation landscape in Nahuelbuta / Southern macro zone, a

<p>necessary to advance in the negotiations with Forestal Arauco company and the local community through a process of consultation.</p> <p>➤ Mechanism 3: For the Chilean woodstar the final committed hectares should be secured through a system of micro-reserves connected by corridors that allow the adequate feeding, reproduction and movement of the individuals considered for this species.</p> <p>➤ Prioritise actions, management and planning on other sites in order to ensure the habitat required for feeding, reproduction and mobility of the individuals considered for each species according to the specialists' advice.</p>		<p>methodology validated by the MMA.</p> <p>In relation to the creation of the Quebrada de Caramávida Nature Sanctuary (Output 2.1.1), it seems that this will not be possible given that the company does not see a major benefit on it. Instead, the alternative plan proposed by the company is to incorporate the Quebrada into the conservation landscape formerly described.</p> <p>Chilean huemul: the strategy will be the creation of a biological corridor through public-private agreements to establish a biological corridor from San Fabián to Antuco communes.</p> <p>Keule: a pilot landscape-scale restoration project will be developed in the sub-basin of the Pullay estuary in Quile, Cobquecura. This work will be supported by Forestal Arauco at basin and municipal level. With this, it is expected to develop a methodological model so that the experience can be replicated in other specific places with Keule.</p> <p>Regarding the Chilean woodstar, the Camarones Tourism Development Plan is being finalised, with the update of its PLADECOS. In Arica commune, the micro-reserves network has been expanded to National Asset for Public Use, and this strategy is included in the update of the Arica PLADECOS.</p>			
<p>B.1.3 Enter into agreements with institutions or social entities, with their own budget, to take charge of the administration of the reserves, sanctuaries and monuments in the southern macro zone and the network of micro-reserves</p>	<p>Partially accepted</p>	<p>The project includes agreements with institutions for managing conservation areas. Within product 3.1.1, the RECOGE Plans are the management instrument for Chilean woodstar, Darwin's fox, Chilean huemul and Keule, through agreements between public and private institutions responsible for the implementation of these plans. The coordination of these actions is carried out through the Ministry of</p>	<p>Project management team.</p>		<p>No additional funding required.</p>

<p>in the north of the country.</p>		<p>the Environment according to a 20-year action plan. On the other hand, to ensure continuity of the implementation during the year 2021, a technical proposal for projects to finance the continuity and expansion of the implementation aimed at the conservation of the four species will start through the National Fund for Regional Development (FNDR), where ecological restoration, ecosystem services and the landscapes of conservation will be established as the core of development.</p> <p>In the management of private properties in the area of influence, INDAP's development instruments will include the good practices determined in the framework of the national MMA/INDAP agreement, to increase the area of species habitat under sustainable practices and reduce the pressure on ecosystems. The agreement considers managing the annual work plans (AWP) and the evaluation guidelines, through the modification of the regulations including regional criteria.</p>			
<p>B.1.4. Define and standardise methodologies, protocols and technology to be used to guarantee the adequate estimate of baselines and future monitoring of the populations of the four species. Adopt the use of more accurate probabilistic models such as the Presence software with a team trained to fuel the model and to monitor field work. Develop habitat studies applied to the Chilean woodstar, Darwin's fox and on the survival rate of the Keule.</p>	<p>Partially accepted</p>	<p>The existing protocols will be used to standardise the monitoring data, based on methodologies recognised by the specialists for each species.</p> <p>In the Northern Zone, habit studies of the Chilean woodstar have been carried out prior to the project, and during the project the knowledge of the missing biological cycle for the post-breeding period has been completed through the studies carried out by AvesChile.</p> <p>In the southern macro zone, the objective of the monitoring protocols for Darwin's fox and Chilean huemul is to have a tool to standardise the methods to estimate the presence of the species. Once the protocol has been implemented, it will be possible to estimate the numbers. The implementation of protocols is a crucial step in establishing a medium-</p>	<p>Project management team.</p>		<p>No additional funding required.</p>

		<p>term baseline in the territories where the species live. For Keule, local censuses of the species are being carried out.</p> <p>Scientific information on habitat use has been published. This information will be analysed to produce reports focused on this recommendation.</p> <p>As agreed with the MMA, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) software platform will be used to upload species monitoring data once the monitoring protocols have been implemented.</p>			
<p>B.1.5. Translate the good production system practices into public educational, agroforestry and tourism policies focused on long-term sustainable conservation, through negotiations with INDAP, so it could include the good practices at the national level in its statutes in this second stage and define methodologies and tools for future certification of processes.</p>	<p>Accepted</p>	<p>Within the framework of Output 2.1.4 public-private partnerships and contributing to outcome 3.1: 1) there is an agreement between the MMA and INDAP to include environmental criteria in their development instruments 2) the main lines of action in the project's communes are: i. implementation of good agroforestry and tourism practices (BPSAPyT) in work plans, ii. training programmes (BPSAPyT) for territorial teams in charge of productive activities, iii) development of evaluation guidelines for projects under the INVERSIONES PRODESAL 2021 programme, iv) definition of sustainability indicators on the basis of INDAP's development and investment bidding processes.</p>	<p>Project management team.</p>	<p>First semester 2021.</p>	<p>No additional funding required.</p>
<p>Efficiency: C.1. Deadline extension</p>					
<p>C.1.1. It is recommended to extend the closure deadline for another year, i.e. until 30 September 2022, to redefine and prioritise actions in this second phase, to do better, as much as possible, in the direct area committed for corridors</p>	<p>Accepted</p>	<p>In the AOP 2021 design, the critical activities for the fulfilment of the project's indicators have been established and adjusted. The extension is justified due to the social conflicts caused by the social unrest and the pandemic. At the same time, the year 2021 is a year of elections and change of communal administration, a scenario with greater complexities to re-establish agreements and adjustments to the</p>	<p>FAO Representation in Chile, LTO and Project management team.</p>	<p>Second semester 2021.</p>	<p>No additional funding required.</p>

<p>of the four species and INDAP good practices certification.</p>		<p>new administrations.</p> <p>In addition to the above, it is necessary to extend the deadline in order to comply with the proposed installation of the Conservation Landscape in the Cordillera de Nahuelbuta, which replaces the commitment related to the Nahuelbuta biosphere reserve output (pursuant to the decision of the Regional Technical Committee on 18 November 2020).</p> <p>Regarding products certification, the 'Manos Campesinas' seal is an ambitious output to achieve in the framework of this project. However, INDAP and municipalities will work together at the local level to obtain seals with environmental certification for products from farms with good biodiversity conservation practices.</p>			
<p>C.1.2. It is recommended to connect the project with other actors working on biodiversity conservation such as the WWF, the UNEP and the UNDP for a better positioning of the project.</p>	<p>Rejected</p>	<p>The project has created synergies with different public and private actors, both directly with the institution and through projects implemented in the territories. Since the project is being closed, this recommendation is not accepted, as it will not be feasible to effectively follow up on the agreements adopted. However, from the experience gained in this project and through bilateral meetings, a report will be drawn up on possible projects or institutional actions that may follow the line of work of this project during 2021.</p>	<p>Project management team.</p>	<p>2021 on.</p>	<p>No additional funding required.</p>
<p>Factors affecting performance: D.1. Greater involvement of partners in the project and better positioning in the community.</p>					
<p>D.1.1. There is a need for better communication on progress between the parties to make joint decisions as a single project, including FAO Chile team, Project</p>	<p>Accepted</p>	<p>The project team will develop a national monitoring and evaluation tool, through a traffic light-type alarm system and a joint monitoring, follow-up and evaluation protocol of the activities, outputs and outcomes of the project to be implemented by the national coordinator. In addition, regular interaction</p>	<p>Project management team.</p>	<p>Second semester 2021.</p>	<p>No additional funding required.</p>

<p>Coordinators and strategic partners. Define a long-term strategy, redirect resources according to the priorities established for this second phase and its continuity, as well as raising awareness among authorities at national, regional and local levels.</p>		<p>will be established between the project team and partners through the operational committee set up after the national steering committee on 27 January 2020.</p>			
<p>D.1.2. It is necessary to improve the general coordination between the regions as a single project. The National Project Management should take on this role in order to promote communication channels between both regional coordinators and actors involved in the regions, creating virtual meeting points and information spaces as an option in the current context. Thus, all actors should be informed about the project progress and outcomes; a joint planning should be carried out on the financing of both regions, the impact on public policies and programmes, sustainability and the contribution to 2030 Agenda 2030, etc. Likewise, a coordinator should be appointed to reinforce the action and participation of</p>	<p>Partially accepted</p>	<p>From April 2021, a national coordinator will be appointed to fill this gap. In addition, it is expected that the progress communication strategy will keep the partners informed. Participatory bodies such as the regional technical committees and steering committees will be maintained for decision-making at different levels. At the same time, a community of learning about good conservation practices will be formed, whose target will be public services with environmental competence and private company officials with direct intervention in the territories where the project operates.</p> <p>The recruitment of a regional coordinator for Ñuble has not been considered. This situation was addressed by creating a regional biodiversity committee for the Ñuble region, led by the Seremi of Environment of the region together with a technical team and a regional coordinator for the southern macro zone. This committee meets every two months and discuss regional agreements.</p>	<p>Project management team.</p>	<p>Second semester 2021.</p>	<p>No additional funding required.</p>

actors from Ñuble Region.					
D.1.3. With regard to the community, a strategic and constant communication plan is required to keep the four species on the agenda, as each new endangered species, such as the tern in the north, tries to attract attention by downgrading the priority of the other species in the social imaginary	Accepted	<p>The Communications Strategy will be reviewed and adjusted to the priorities of the project's closure and sustainability and the new socio-political and pandemic context.</p> <p>A communication campaign will be defined according to the project's target audience.</p>	Project management team.	First semester 2021.	No additional funding required.
D.1.4. Establish mechanisms for consultation and assertive information to avoid mistrust and conflicts with neighbours, especially in the territories where the pilots are to be replicated or new polygons for the micro-reserves are to be allocated, in order to achieve adequate community ownership. Reinforcement through dissemination in local media, social networks and community radio stations.	Accepted	<p>The project will adopt information mechanisms on the actions carried out in all the territories where it intervenes.</p> <p>The work to be carried out in the instruments established by the project, such as RECOGE plans, management plans, sanctuary dossiers, and conservation landscapes, uses an open standards methodology, which includes the engagement of the surrounding communities and the community in general. An example of this has been the management plan for the micro-reserve network, the Camarones PLADETUR which considers the participation of the communities, the RECOGE plans for Keule, and the Nahuelbuta conservation landscape.</p> <p>Depending on the information gathered and the target audience, different strategies will be used to reach the beneficiaries of the project, as well as the community as a whole.</p>	FAO Representation in Chile, LTO and Project management team.	First semester 2021.	No additional funding required.
D.1.5. In future projects design, make an adaptation before their implementation, based on a real diagnosis of the	Accepted	-	FAO Representation in Chile and LTO.	-	-

territorial needs according to current legislation and existing institutions, organisations, etc., at the time of their design.					
D.1.6. Hire a monitoring and evaluation professional to coordinate the M&E system for proper knowledge management with outcome-based work and have close guidance of FAO's M&E area.	Accepted	From April 2021, the national coordination will be responsible for knowledge management, M&E, in order to comply with this recommendation.	Project management team.	Second semester 2020.	No additional funding required.
Sustainability: E.1. Defining the governance level and resources for its continuity					
E.1.1. Define a regional or bi-regional governance level that includes working with the municipalities in adapting their Community Development Plans, Tourism Development Plans and municipal ordinances on responsible pet ownership, vaccination, community outreach, etc.	Accepted	The local governance of the project will take place according to the relevant territorial and regulatory instruments. Depending on the territories, governance processes will occur through municipal ordinances in the case of Arica y Parinacota, Los Alamos, Angol, Pinto, Antuco, Tomé; through the PLADECO in the case of Arica; PLADETUR in Camarones, and Paisaje de Conservación (Conservation Landscape) in the communes associated with this instrument. Governance is also supported by the RECOGE plans from the second half of 2021.	Project management team.		Not required.
E.1.2. Concentrate efforts on finalising the Species Management, Conservation and Recovery Plans, monitoring protocols for the four species, as well as try to identify and secure regional funds, international green funds for their continuity.	Accepted	The work on the RECOGE Plans will be strengthened through the awareness of GORE professionals, with the support of partner institutions from the National Operating Committee established in 2021, in order to provide greater security in the application and awarding of the FNDR. It is estimated that the RECOGE plans will be completed by the end of the project. However, by the second half of 2021 the Chilean Huemul and Chilean woodstar RECOGE plans are expected to be operational.			
E.1.3. Put the environmental	Accepted	This will be included as a line of action within the	LTO, Project	First semester	No additional

<p>and the four species conservation topics on the agenda of regional government and mayor candidates for 2021 and during the process of Constitutional reform.</p>		<p>review and update of the Communication Strategy, which will be geared to the different target groups.</p>	<p>management team.</p>	<p>2021.</p>	<p>funding required.</p>
<p>Crosscutting dimensions: F.1. Policy on gender, minority groups, indigenous peoples and the local community.</p>					
<p>F.1.1. a) Gender: During the second phase, continue to promote spaces for greater equity and female participation in all areas with the advice of the FAO Focal Point on gender and local communities. A monetary incentive or recognition could be considered for the rural women of the Chilean woodstar pilots for the maintenance of the flower strips or, in the case of pilots of other species, to promote a more active participation in micro tourism enterprises as a reward for their work overload between household chores and pilot activities. Also, promote the recruitment of an equal number of men and women as rapporteurs and professional consultants. Ensure women's participation during the decision-making process on equal grounds of than men, giving their opinions and respecting their customs and</p>	<p>Partially accepted</p>	<p>There will be a joint FAO/MMA review of gender mainstreaming and to reinforce and strengthen the gender approach in the second phase of the project. The gender approach will be mainstreamed in all project outputs.</p>	<p>FAO Representation in Chile, LTO and Project management team.</p>	<p>First semester 2021.</p>	<p>Not required.</p>

traditions. Review the quality of all awareness and dissemination material produced by the project ensuring the proper use of gender-neutral language in all aspects.					
F.1.2. For the work with local communities, indigenous populations and minority groups such as the Afro-descendant community: designate a professional with experience in territorial work, especially in dealing with Mapuche communities, to request information on the grassroots organisations in the municipal offices of the leaders or representatives for the consultation processes for the RBN or Sanctuary of Caramávida in Cordillera de Nahuelbuta.	Partially accepted	<p>A joint FAO/MMA review of the project's processes and participation mechanisms will be carried out and the relevance of hiring a specialised support team will be assessed.</p> <p>The role and guidelines among the indigenous communities is part of the territorial work of the extension specialists. The work carried out is directed by the coordinators of each project area. Work is being done with the municipalities in those territories where there is the possibility of creating official protection areas. The biosphere reserve is ruled out by the Regional Technical Committee and this is endorsed by the Steering Committee and the National Operational Committee. The aim is to approve the creation of a conservation landscape in Nahuelbuta. Indigenous consultation processes are not applicable in the framework of this project and in the implementation of the conservation landscape methodology.</p> <p>The capacities of the regional teams will be improved in terms of gender participation.</p>	FAO Representation in Chile, LTO and Project management team.	First semester 2021.	Not required.
F.1.3. Young people : Dissemination through ad hoc social media, such as Instagram or Tik Tok, to get them more involved and engage their interest in volunteering activities.	Partially accepted	This will be assessed and included in the revision and updating of the Communication Strategy, which will be focused on the different target groups of the Project.	Project management team.	First semester 2021.	No additional funding required.
F.1.4. Environmental and social	Rejected	There is an updated COVID risk management	-	-	-

<p>safeguards: Establish field work protocols during the COVID19 pandemic.</p>		<p>protocol (Gradual and Cautious Return of Employees to the offices in the regions) and the field work plan of each professional is based on an analysis of the phases of each commune (Step by Step). The territorial teams of the project are aligned with the safety instructions of MINSAL, MMA and FAO, to comply with all of them and focused on the most stringent ones.</p>			
<p>F.1.5. Tourism: Design contingency plans with the National Tourism Service for small-scale tourism development to ensure that the four protected species are not disturbed and are adequately protected during and after the pandemic.</p>	<p>Partially accepted</p>	<p>At present, different actions are being carried out with SERNATUR to align tourism activity with criteria for the protection and conservation of the Project's species.</p> <p>In the Southern macro zone, work is being carried out with SERNATUR on pilot properties that combine tourism with conservation criteria as a good practice. This partnership is looking for financial support to build an enabling infrastructure in the pilot sites and support the activities of the owners in the area of tourism. Efforts are being made to find a way in which SERNATUR may include the pilot sites as a tourist destination on its website, with the aim of promoting tourism and environmental education, considering that these sites include endangered species.</p> <p>In the region of Arica y Parinacota, a consultancy is being conducted for the elaboration of the PLADATUR for Camarones, including the conservation criteria proposed by the Project. SERNATUR will support the technical approval of the document and will actively participate in workshops and/or activities for its formulation.</p> <p>In keeping with the same, the Chilean woodstar Route is a tourism pilot of the project supported by SERNATUR, both for its development and for the approval of the lines of action as a technical counterpart.</p>	<p>Project management team.</p>	<p>2021 on.</p>	<p>No additional funding required.</p>

<p>F.1.6. f) In the future, and as established in FAO's Indigenous Peoples and Gender policies, an informed consultation process should be carried out with the communities, applying Free, Prior and Informed Consent before the implementation of projects and ensuring gender equity, beyond the percentage of women's participation in all aspects: training, decision-making processes, number of rapporteurs and professionals hired for consultancies, considering the compatibility of the schedule of activities with home and childcare, quota of participation in the pilot for female heads of households, as well as the use of inclusive language and minority groups in all communication pieces.</p>	<p>Accepted</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>FAO Representation in Chile and LTO.</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>
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