

EnCorr

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PROJECT MANAGEMENT FOR GEFSEC

Incoming Correspondence Log

Official Use Only

Due Date: 12/23/99

FOR ACTION: Herbert Acquay

STATUS: Open

Project Name: Biodiversity Conservation in the Cantillana Highlands

VPU/Dept/Div: GEF	Date Logged: 12/20/99 03:49:14 PM
Room : G 6-051	Logged By: Ramon Prudencio C. De Mesa (GEF)
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CORRESPONDENCE DESCRIPTION:

From: Rafael Asenjo
Organization: LUNDP
Reference #:
To: Mr. Keneth King
Dated: 12/17/99
Type: OP1
Subject: OP1: PDF A: Chile: Biodiversity Conservation in the Cantillana Highlands

ACTION INSTRUCTIONS:

Please reply directly and provide a copy

Note: Electronid file attached.

INFORMATION COPIES:

Colln P. Rees/Person/World Bank, Mario A. Ramos/Person/World Bank, Herbert Acquay/Person/World Bank, Walter J. Lusigi/Person/World Bank, Kanta Kumari/Person/World Bank, Julie Anne Waller/Person/World Bank



United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY



Date: December 16, 1999

To: Mr. Kenneth King
Assistant Chief Executive Officer
GEF Secretariat

Mr. Lars Vidaeus, Chief
Global Environment Division.
World Bank

Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif
GEF Executive Coordinator
UNEP, Nairobi, Kenya

Fax: 202-522-3240
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2542-520-825

Pages: 15

From: Rafael Asenjo
Executive Coordinator

Subject: PDF A Funding for Medium Size Project:

Please find attached for your review and comments a PDF Block A request for funding entitled: ***"Biodiversity Conservation in the Cantillana Highlands"***

We would appreciate receiving your comments no later than December 23, 1999.

Thank you.

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**PDF A Request
for the preparation of Medium-Size Project**

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION**1. PROJECT NAME:**

Biodiversity Conservation in the Cantillana Highlands

2. GEF IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:

UNDP

3. Country or countries in which the project is being implemented:

Chile

4. Country Eligibility:

Ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity: 9 September 1994.

Notification of participation in the re-structured GEF: 1 July 1994.

5. GEF FOCAL AREA(S) (and cross cutting issues, as appropriate):

Biological Diversity and land degradation

6. OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME:

OP 1: Arid and semi-arid ecosystems

7. PROJECT LINKAGE TO NATIONAL PRIORITIES, ACTION PLANS, AND PROGRAMMES:

Corporación Nacional Forestal (CONAF), the National Forest Corporation, is responsible for the management of Chile's forest resources, including activities to ensure the protection of biodiversity, to control fire in forest lands and controlling soil erosion. CONAF also administers Chile's system of protected areas, Sistema Nacional de Areas Silvestres Protegidas del Estado, (SNASPE) the National System of State Protected Wild Areas. The SNASPE was created by Law No. 18.362, and provides for the protection of 1.9 million hectares of state-owned indigenous forests. CONAF's activities include training, administration, and development of the national parks, forest reserves, state forests and other state forest units, and the protection of wildlife in national parks. CONAF is responsible for ensuring compliance with the legal and regulatory procedures covering the protection of soil and water resources, fauna and wild flora including monitoring and inspection; the planting and development of certain tree and bush species; and forest fire prevention and control. It is also responsible for the compliance with procedures to prevent pollution that could affect natural resources in the SNASPE's system of protected areas. CONAF has recommended that the Cantillana highlands be included in the SNASPE, but it is unlikely that this will take place.

The SAG is the Agricultural and Livestock Service and regulates compliance with the legislation related to the conservation of natural resources, hunting and animal husbandry. The SAG is one of the proponents of this project. In January 1998, they decreed that Cantillana highlands as a zone where hunting is prohibited and propose a number of initiatives aimed at protecting fauna and flora, public awareness and environmental education, monitoring, research, among others. The SAG has permanent control of this area and provides information on the degradation of the flora and fauna.

Private land owners in the Cantillana Highlands have demonstrated a strong interest to protect the area's biodiversity. A number have proposed and undertaken concrete actions in this direction. For example, they have formed an organization called ECOACULEO aimed at stimulating actions that conserving biodiversity. CONAMA has endorsed actions of this nature, and to this end, promotes nature sanctuaries. These are seen as important focal areas for securing government support to private initiatives for biodiversity conservation.

"An Environmental Policy for Sustainable Development" was approved by the Chilean Government (1998), giving priority to actions for the conservation of biological diversity, and in particular to those actions that involve the civil society to solve environmental problems. An explicit environmental policy, it calls for the need to promote and secure appropriate participation of civil society and other stakeholders for the environmental management in specified areas. This is intended to address the lack of information, manipulation towards certain interests, lack of consultations among stakeholders and their lack of organizational capacity, among others.

The Environmental Framework Law (Law No. 19.300, 1994) is Chile's first comprehensive law for managing environmental issues. Its purpose is to address the need to standardize, control and supervise the administration of more than 700 regulatory texts and norms. Some of these are overlapping and many are not enforced, are outdated, and have been superceded by new laws but not repealed. The Environmental Framework Law (EFL) provides the basis for the organization of environmental regulation in Chile. It sets out basic principles of environmental management, including the importance of public participation and environmental education, calls for the coordinated development of environmental standards, and establishes a number of management instruments, such as the environmental impact assessment system and management, prevention and decontamination plants. This project will help implement the Chilean environmental policy and will demonstrate environmental management under the Environmental Framework Law (1994).

The National Environmental Commission (CONAMA) is responsible for coordinating public sector administration of environmental issues. CONAMA's responsibilities are defined under the Environmental Framework Law and include its implementation, developing environmental policies and standards, overseeing the environmental impact assessment process, ensuring public participation and promoting environmental education. CONAMA has regional offices (in case of this project: CONAMA de la Región Metropolitana or CONAMA-RM) in each of the thirteen Regions of Chile. There is also the regional Environmental Commission (COREMA). The COREMA for Region Metropolitan, under the direction of the "Intendente" (Presidential representative with the highest authority of each Regional Unit), decided in June 1997 to develop a plan to stop the degradation of the Aculeo Lagoon and its surrounding area (Cantillana highlands).

The plan includes programmes and actions to be developed by public entities together with private entities, NGOs and Universities. The Governor of Maipo Province is in charge of the coordination of the Plan with direct technical support from CONAMA-RM. However, the financial resources available for the Plan are insufficient.

8. STATUS OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT LETTER OF ENDORSEMENT:

Endorsed: Letter dated 25 November 1999, signed by Rodrigo Egana Baraona, Executive Director, CONAMA. Please see attached.

9. PROJECT RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES:

Rationale

Chile is divided into 13 political regions, one of which is the Metropolitan Region. It is in the southern portion of this Region that the project area is to be found. The project area is the Cantillana Highlands, found in a valley between the coastal and Andean mountain ranges, located 40 km from Santiago. The project area as a whole represents much of the Central Zone in terms of Mediterranean native woody species.

The Cantillana Highlands contains five of the six Mediterranean woodland and sclerophyllous forests, including vestiges of deciduous forests (e.g., Santiago Oak) and the Chilean Palmares Palms. These plant formations were given priority for legal protection during a workshop organized by CONAF. There are 32 tree species, of which 13 are endemic. Of these, the following are threatened to varying degrees:

<i>Persea meyeniana</i> (vulnerable)	<i>Nothofagus obliquoa</i> var. <i>macrocarpa</i> (rare)
<i>Beilschmiedia miersii</i> (vulnerable)	<i>Citronella mucronata</i> (extremely rare)
<i>Kageneckia angustifolia</i> (vulnerable)	<i>Avellanita bustillosii</i> (near extinction)

These species are distributed among the five vegetation formations and eight floristic types of the project area. The notable vegetation types represented in the Cantillana Highlands are the Matorral Arborescente (evergreen woodland), Matorral con suculentas (succulent scrub), Bosque Caducifolio (deciduous forest), and Renoval Semidenso (dense renewal forest).

The Matorral Arborescente is a remnant climax community evergreen sclerophyllous forest of limited value to people. Extensive stands of this forest type are rare. The Matorral con suculentas consist of xerophytic spiny shrubs and succulents normally found on the north-facing slopes of evergreen shrub forests. This ecosystem is characterized by an abundance of reptilian and invertebrate life. The Bosque Caucifolio is dominated by trees of the *Nothofagus* genus, and more notably the rare *Nothofagus obliquoa* var. *macrocarpa* species. This forest type is the most in north of all forest types in Chile. It is found scattered in relict stands. According to a couple of studies by Chilean scientists, the current difficulties of survival of this species relate to global climatic changes. The Renoval Semidenso represents a forest type that approximates the climax community, allowing a unique interaction of vertebrates.

CONAF and SAG have estimated that there are approximately 163 vertebrate species, of which 25 are endemic and 37 that are threatened. These include Culpeo and Chilla foxes, the Colo Colo and Güiña (Güigna) cats, three endemic reptile species under threat of extinction, and 19 threatened bird species (of a total 58, mainly associated with the Aculeo Lagoon). The Public Service, with support from a local private landowner, is creating an area for the safe nesting grounds of the Cuca Heron and other birds.

Threats

One of the threats to the Cantillana Highlands is from fires caused mainly by weekend tourists and campers as well as for clearing land for building. Other important threats include the hunting, particularly birds, cats and foxes, and the capture of rare animals (birds and reptiles) for illegal

traffic, for example the Cachaña parrot and the reptiles *Liolaemus monticola*; *Liolaemus chilensis*; *Callopistes palluma*, among others. The sclerophyllous forest is in particular threatened from wood-cutting, charcoal making and grazing of goats. Mining for gold and other minerals is another activity that is presently taking place in the area, posing a threat to the Highlands' biodiversity. Presently, there is a proposal to set up a gold mine in the Highlands, but indications are that this will not be approved.

Project objectives

The proposed project would establish the Cantillana Highlands as a nature sanctuary. Nature sanctuaries are a protection category established by the state that encourages stakeholders to preserve the natural conditions of an area. This project would also be a model for developing and strengthening Chile's system of national parks and establishing other nature sanctuaries.

10. EXPECTED OUTCOMES:

- Chilean Decree(s) that establish an area of the Cantillana Highlands and adjacent mountain range as a Nature Sanctuary.
A management plan for the project area that ensures biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- On-going monitoring programme for the project area.
- Territorial regulations of the area adjacent to the lagoon that establish land development consistent with sustainable management and biodiversity conservation.
- Raising awareness of temporary and permanent users of the Cantillana Highlands about the protection of the environment and on its biodiversity.
- Increased control of fires and hunting.
- Eco-tourism initiatives are developed and demonstrated.
- Establish the area as an "Area of Scientific Interest for Mining Effects", a condition that will limit mining activities.
- Participation of the private sector as important project stakeholders to the implementation of the management plan.

11. PLANNED ACTIVITIES TO ACHIEVE OUTCOMES:

The project strategy would be to take a three-pronged approach to biodiversity conservation for the Cantillana Highlands and is consistent with GEF incremental approach. There are therefore three components to the project. The first component focuses on biodiversity conservation within the nature sanctuary. This project will classify different areas of the Sanctuary for protection. This first component focuses on biodiversity conservation within a core area of the Sanctuary with limited allowable activities. The second component focuses on the supporting biodiversity conservation in the nature sanctuary's buffer zone and promoting sustainable alternative livelihood options. This area is that part of the Sanctuary that allows for the sustainable use of biodiversity. The third component focuses on incorporating biodiversity conservation into local and provincial development plans. This will provide a sustainable institutional and regulatory framework for the project and replication of model approaches. A critical feature of the project will be to ensure its financial sustainability. The project strategy is designed in such a way so as to satisfy this by developing and demonstrating a win-win scenario among the private landowners and government, among other stakeholders. Part of the Sanctuary will be under the direct administration of the

Government of Province Maipo. The project will build upon an agreement to be formalized under the PDF A, wherein private landowners and the government agree on the long-term loan/lease of private land for conservation activities. This direct administration of leased land from landowners will be demonstrated as a management approach for the remainder of the Sanctuary.

Component A: Biodiversity conservation for the Cantillana Highlands Nature Sanctuary

The project will help finalize the legal establishment of the area as a nature sanctuary, including its full demarcation, based on ecological sound criteria for biodiversity conservation, and criteria that are nationally and internationally accepted. A management plan for the Sanctuary will be developed, and its implementation initiated under the project. The implementation of the management plan will be supported by the creation of a well-trained and equipped Sanctuary Administration under the project. A long-term monitoring and inventory system will be established in the Sanctuary for biodiversity dynamics and threats.

Component B: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable alternative livelihoods

In order to remove threats to biodiversity in the Sanctuary, buffer zone management will be critical. The buffer zone of the Sanctuary will require definition and delimitation based on the existing and potential degree of threat. Buffer zone management will focus on participatory methods to manage biodiversity in and out of the Sanctuary. This project will focus on developing alternative livelihood options in the buffer zone, which will produce no negative impacts on biodiversity conservation and necessarily be sustainable. It will also support sustainable alternative livelihood activities that ensure they provide effective protection to the Sanctuary. These initiatives will become demonstrations of sustainable land uses with biodiversity that can eventually be replicated elsewhere.

A buffer zone management committee will be established in a democratic and participatory manner and capacity building for biodiversity conservation and sustainable management. This component will also include a public awareness campaign on biodiversity conservation within and outside of the Sanctuary among buffer zone residents to facilitate the design of and compliance with buffer zone management plan. Suitable material includes: brochures, posters, weekly talks on radio, competitions, festivals and travelling shows. A fire management model will be developed and implemented in the buffer zone. There will also be a small programme of reforestation and afforestation for soil conservation in key areas in the buffer zone (at least 10 ha. per center), targeting hot spots of over-concentration and land degradation.

Component C. To incorporate components of biodiversity conservation into local and provincial development plans, provision of frameworks for the replication of these initiatives and provision for sustainability of biodiversity conservation.

In order to remove or reduce threats to biodiversity originating outside the Sanctuary, this component will enhance the capacity of the local and provincial governments to incorporate biodiversity conservation into on-going development (especially land-use and zoning) plans (livestock, agriculture, infrastructure, industry, etc.). This effort will reinforce and sustain the gains achieved within the Sanctuary and its buffer zone. In particular, the strategy of this component is to effectively bridge the gap between the conservation of biological diversity and economic development.

Project benefits will be institutionalized by supporting national level upstream activities as they relate to the Sanctuary. These would relate to policy formulation; further development and amendment of laws related to biodiversity conservation; regional treaties on protected area management and illegal hunting; and public awareness campaigns, and lobbying at the national level for biodiversity conservation. A national workshop will be held towards the end of the project for the dissemination of the project's results in the seventh year. The project will also amend and strengthen existing legislation, as appropriate, to update them to support biodiversity conservation. A system of incentives will be developed and incorporated into laws and regulations. This is to ensure that sustainable use practices and biodiversity conservation in the buffer zone can be maintained and replicated elsewhere. Identifying an appropriate mechanism, such as committed government appropriations to finance the recurrent costs of administering the Sanctuary will ensure the financial sustainability of the Sanctuary. Complementary to this, the project could raise financial resources to be contributed to a funding window dedicated to the Sanctuary under a national environmental fund.

Key activities include:

- Discussion with private landowners and government authorities and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to reach agreement for the declaration of the Highlands as a Nature Sanctuary.
 - Develop management plans with the active participation of private landowners, CONAF, SAG, other government authorities, NGOs, local communities and other stakeholders that will permit the conservation and sustainable use of the Sanctuary and its buffer zone.
 - Undertake an inventory and monitoring of the area by CONAF (flora), SAG (fauna) and UNORCH (Chilean Ornithologists).
 - Put up signs in the area that highlight its environmental value and that promote its protection.
 - Design, print and distribute placards and posters among the inhabitants and visitors of the area.
 - Develop eco-tourism initiatives.
 - Establish teams of warden volunteers.
 - Evaluate the contribution of the area to the air of the region (climate effects and air clearness).
 - Undertake a sustainable use demonstration sub-project to select and reproduce plant species of ornamental interest with conservation problems and produce their seeds or reproductive bodies to be used in urban green spaces and reforestation.
- Develop a fire prevention and control plan for the area, incorporating factors and actions necessary to ensure protection of globally significant species.
- Undertake a small programme of environmental education and awareness for schools within the project area's periphery.
 - Explore the possibilities of declaring the area as a "Scenic Beauty" under the requirements of the Washington Convention on "Scenic Beauties", decree 531, or as a Biosphere Reserve.
 - Integrate into the regional and provincial planning of Altos de Cantillana as an area of "Ecological Preservation" to prevent industrial development and urban uses
 - Establish the area as an "Area of Scientific Interest for Mining Effects".
 - Train Ad Honorem SAG Inspectors to identify and stop the illegal traffic of species.
 - Formation of a Directive Conseil of the Project, that supports the conduction of the Provincial Government. In these Conseil they would participate CONAMA-RM, SAG and CONAF.

12. STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN PROJECT:

Stakeholders of the project include, but are not limited to:

- Provincial Government of Maipo. Public Institute.

- Provincial Government of Mepilla. Public Institute.
 - SAG (Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero – Agrarian and Livestock Service). Public Institute.
 - Public Schools from Aculeo.
 - Chilean carabineer. (local police)
 - CONAF (Corporación Nacional Forestal – Forest National Corporation). Public Institute.
 - MOP (Ministry of Public Works). Public Institute.
 - UNORCH (Chilean Ornithologists). Private Association.
 - Local NGOs: ECOACULEO, CODEFF, CANELO DE NOS, Fondo de las Americas, and others.
 - University of Chile.
 - CONAMA (Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente – National Commission for the Environment). Public Institute.
- Local communities and community-based organizations

13. INFORMATION ON PROJECT PROPOSER:

CONAMA is in charge of environmental protection at the national level. It is also the Focal Point for GEF and the Convention of Biological Diversity. It will facilitate the implementation of the management plan. It will also disseminate the results of the project and will provide the legal framework for conferring a level of protection to Cantillana Highlands.

14. INFORMATION ON PROPOSED EXECUTING AGENCY (if different from above):

The Provincial Government of Maipo (the maximum authority at the provincial level) will be responsible of the execution of the project, with inputs from the regional COREMA. Gaps in expertise would be filled by other national and international expert NGOs and individuals, as appropriate. Implementation of the PDF A would work out the specific implementation arrangements and agreements between and among the Provincial Government, COREMA and CONAMA, and any other appropriate institution for the medium-size project. A special feature of this project lies in the management approach towards biodiversity conservation on private lands. This approach will be a key demonstrable output of this project.

15. ESTIMATED BUDGET: (US\$ or local currency):

GEF: US\$ 600,000

CO-FINANCING: US\$ 570,000

TOTAL: US\$ 1,170,000

The following institutions have been identified as being in a position to contribute the indicative amounts shown to the various expected project outputs. The PDF A will make a final determination of the co-financing requirements, and identify these by the partner institution.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES	INSTITUTIONS	CONTRIBUTION US\$
Chilean Decree(s) that establish an area of the Cantillana Highlands and adjacent mountain range as a Nature Sanctuary.	Gobernación (municipality) CONAMA	20,000
A management plan for the project area that ensures biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	CONAMA, SAG, CONAF, UNORCH	20,000
On-going monitoring programme for the project area	CONAMA, SAG, CONAF, UNORCH	15,000
Territorial regulations of the area adjacent to the lagoon that establish land development	Gobernación (Commune) CONAMA	15,000
Raising awareness of temporary and permanent users of the Cantillana Highlands about the protection of the environment and on its biodiversity.	NGOs, CONAMA, GOBERNACIÓN, municipalities, Regional Government, schools	20,000
Eco-tourism initiatives are developed and demonstrated.	INDAP, CONAMA, ECOACULEO, NGOs.	60,000
Establish the area as an "Area of Scientific Interest for Mining Effects", a condition that will limit mining activities.	CONAMA, REGIONAL GOVERNMENT, PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT, mining service	10,000
Participation of the private sector as important project stakeholders to the implementation of the management plan.	CONAMA, SAG	10,000
"Loan" of land from private landowners	Local proprietors	400,000
TOTAL		570,000

PART II: INFORMATION ON PDF ACTIVITIES**16. ACTIVITIES TO BE FINANCED BY THE PDF:**

This PDF A is requested to formulate a medium-size project. The PDF A will be executed by the regional level CONAMA through sub-contracts to expert organizations. PDF A activities are:

- a) Establish a project coordination and consultation mechanism. A multi-sectoral approach is envisioned for the management and implementation of the project. The design will necessitate the active participation of CONAF, SAG, CONAMA (at the regional level), local government authorities, private sector, NGOs, community-based organizations, and research and academic institutions. The Steering Committee will be established to allow for effective communication and decision-making between the project management team and other actors in the implementation of the project. A detailed work plan for the implementation of the PDF A will be prepared based on guidance from the Steering Committee.
- b) A very critical activity of the project is to finalize and sign an agreement between private landowners and the government on the lease/loan of land to be conserved under the project and beyond. This builds upon the strong interest of the private landowners to have the government take over conservation activities on these lands presently managed by the landowners.
- c) Conduct a workshop in the relevant local communities to familiarize stakeholders with the long-term project goals and to determine priority concerns and expectations
- d) Follow-up the workshop with further consultations to determine the overall economic and social situation of the surrounding communities to identify the nature and roles of stakeholders in the implementation of the project.
- e) Review existing national and sustainable development plans and activities.
- f) Hold meetings with potential donors and other actors to canvass their interest, commitment and support to contribute the required co-financing for the project. Co-financing will be sought to finance those activities that are not eligible for GEF financing, but which still need to be undertaken in the project. It is therefore essential that this meeting take place early in the PDF process.
- g) Carry out an assessment of the globally significant biodiversity of the project area and an in-depth analysis of the threats to the Cantillana Highlands.
- h) Define specific criteria for the zoning and classification of the project area, based on preliminary knowledge of environmental characteristics (flora, fauna, fragile areas, etc.) and internationally recognized standards for protected areas. The following indicative criteria, among others, will be used to make the final demarcation of Sanctuary boundaries:
 - i) site possesses globally significant biodiversity;
 - ii) biodiversity at site is under threat of destruction, but threats are manageable;
 - iii) strong stakeholder commitment, particularly from local communities, to address threats and implement project activities; and
 - iv) ecosystem boundaries are determined by representativeness of major ecological type.
- i) Prepare an outline of the management plan for the Sanctuary as well as a stakeholder participation plan.
- j) Prepare medium-size project brief according to GEF requirements.
- k) Prepare a draft project document according to standard UNDP procedures and requirements.

The project brief and draft project document are the main outputs of the PDF Block A phase, the development of which will be initiated early on in this four month PDF. It will be prepared and developed through consultation with all sectors and written according GEF criteria and guidelines. The project brief will clearly distinguish the sustainable development baseline from the additional activities needed to conserve biodiversity of global significance and provide sustainable alternative livelihoods. Activities would be technically, economically and environmentally feasible, yet consistent with social and political constraints.

In particular, the project brief should be formulated in such a way that each proposed activity of the proposed project will complement and modify, as appropriate, the business as usual scenario. The business as usual scenario is that set of activities would take place in the absence of the GEF project relevant to what the GEF project aims to accomplish (this is the "baseline" situation). The additional set of activities and measures proposed would be further distinguished according to the direct benefits they provide. That set of activities that provide sustainable development benefits and that should be undertaken in the country's own national interest should be financed by donors or funds from non-GEF resources.

The balance of the additional activities that directly provide global environmental benefits are considered to form the "GEF increment". The cost of the GEF increment is termed the "GEF incremental cost" of the project and will be realistically determined. The project brief will identify the co-financing amounts and sources committed to finance the additional set of activities that are not eligible for GEF financing.

The project brief would therefore present the GEF Alternative, comprising of a project (with GEF and leveraged non-GEF resources) that will complement and modify as appropriate, existing or planned activities (already funded).

This PDF A will be carried out over a four month period.

17. EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND COMPLETION DATES:

- a) Preliminary identification of internationally recognized criteria for the classification of the Cantillana Highlands as a nature sanctuary. (at the end of month 1)
- b) An assessment of the globally significant biodiversity of the Cantillana Highlands and an analysis of the threats to the threats of the project area's biodiversity. (at the end of month 1)
- c) An outline of the management plan for the Cantillana Highlands. (at the end of month 3)
- d) Stakeholder participation plan (at the end of month 3)
- e) Agreement between private landowners and government on the loan/leasing/allocation of land to be conserved and sustainably managed (at the end of month 3)
- f) Co-financing for the project identified (at the end of month 4)
- g) Medium-size project brief in the GEF format, including an incremental cost analysis and logical framework planning matrix. (at the end of month 4)
- h) Draft project document in accordance to UNDP procedures and requirements. (at the end of month 4)

18. OTHER POSSIBLE CONTRIBUTORS (DONORS AND AMOUNTS):

Please see Section 19 below.

19. TOTAL BUDGET AND INFORMATION ON HOW COSTS WILL BE MET (INCLUDING THE PDF A GRANT):

Outputs	GEF	CONAMA	Gober- nación	SAG	CONAF and SAG	Total
Stocktaking, classification criteria, assessment of the globally significant biodiversity and threat analysis of the Cantillana Highlands.	\$5,000	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$1,250	\$1,250	12,500
Outline of the management plan for the Cantillana Highlands. (Includes a review of policies and plans for the development, management and monitoring of area)	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	10,000
Stakeholder participation plan	\$3,000	\$3,000				6,000
Co-financing consultations and donors meeting	\$3,000					3,000
Medium-size project brief and draft project document	\$9,000	\$2,000				
Total	\$25,000	\$9,500	\$3,500	\$2,250	\$2,250	\$42,500

Part III. INFORMATION ON THE APPLICANT INSTITUTION

20. NAME:

CONAMA (Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente). This is the Government's National Commission for the Environment.

21. DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, MEMBERSHIP, AND LEADERSHIP:

CONAMA was established in 1994 as a coordinating body with a mandate to guide and coordinate public sector administration of environmental issues. CONAMA falls within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Secretary General to the Presidency.

CONAMA's institutional structure consists of a Council of Ministers, which serves as a Board of Directors, an Executive Director appointed by the President of the Republic and an Advisory Council made up of representatives from the scientific community, environmental NGO representatives, private sector, labour unions and government.

In all regions, CONAMA maintains a separate office called a CONAMA by Region X. The regional level CONAMA coordinates all environmental state services by regional environmental management. A Regional Director, appointed by the Executive Director of CONAMA, is responsible for managing this office, supported by at least two professionals. The CONAMA is made up of a Regional Board, a Technical Committee and a Regional Advisory Council that mirrors the structure of CONAMA's Advisory Council.

22. MANDATE/TERMS OF REFERENCE:

CONAMA's responsibilities are defined in the Environmental Framework Law (described in section 7 above). These responsibilities include the implementation of the Framework law, developing and implementing environmental policies and standards, overseeing the environmental impact assessment process, ensuring public participation and promoting environmental education.

23. SOURCES OF REVENUE: Government**24. RECENT ACTIVITIES/PROGRAMMES, IN PARTICULAR THOSE RELEVANT TO THE GEF:**

The "Plan for the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution in the Metropolitan Region" is a 15 year programme, led by the Governor and CONAMA that includes several anti pollution measures to protect and increase the vegetation in the region. The programme for Integrated Monitoring of the Quality of Water of the Metropolitan Region directed by the Governor and CONAMA seeks to develop the technical basis for a plan to clean water supply. The project for the Implementation of the Regional Environmental Information System in scale 1:50,000 led by CONAMA establishes an environmental baseline of the Region. The programme of Integrated Management of Solid Waste of the Metropolitan Region of CONAMA seeks to reduce the negative environmental impacts for the management of solid waste. The project of Regional Plan of Urban Development and territorial organization is led by the Governor with the participation of CONAMA, SAG and the Provincial Government, and seeks to establish land use plans of the use of regional territory. The Inter-commune Plan in Melipilla, Talagante and Maipo is a project of the Governor and the Regional Services to regulate the use of the territory of the Province, where the Cantillana highlands are located. The Sectional Plan for the surroundings of Aculeo is a project of the municipality of Paine that will regulate land use surrounding the Aculeo Lagoon in detail, at the foot of the Cantillana Highlands.

PART IV INFORMATION TO BE COMPLETED BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY**25. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:**

PIMS No: 1668

26. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY CONTACT PERSON:

Lita Paparoni, UNDP/RBLAC/GEF

27. PROJECT LINKAGE TO IMPLEMENTING AGENCY PROGRAM(S):

The main expected outcomes of the UNDP supported environment programme for the period 1979-1999 will focus on:

- contribution to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions;
- strengthening governmental and non-governmental institutions for environment and development management and contributing to an enhanced decision making process; and
- capacity building through the SGP.

DE : CONAMA RM

NO. DE TEL : 2 6717522

NOV. 30 1999 01:21



Santiago, 25 NOV 1999
DEN° 995867

Señor
Thierry Lemaresquier
Representante Residente
Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo
Av. Dag Hammarskjöld 3241
Vitacura
Santiago

Ref.: Proyecto "Conservación de la biodiversidad en los Altos de Chullán"

Estimada señor Lemaresquier:

Por la presente me refiero a la solicitud del señor Germán Venegas Rodríguez, Gobernador de la Provincia de Maito para el financiamiento del proyecto arriba mencionado. Como punto focal del Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial apruebo su solicitud. Este proyecto ha sido discutido y aprobado en Comité Técnico de CONAMA.

Sin otro particular, lo saluda atentamente,

COMISION NACIONAL DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE
DIRECTOR EJECUTIVO

REB/JE/AC/CKTS

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