



United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

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14 August 1996

Dear Mr. El-Ashry,

I am pleased to enclose a copy of the revised version of project brief entitled "CHI/96/G31 - Enabling Chile to Fulfil its Commitments to the UNFCCC" approved by the GEFOP of 9 July 1996. We have taken into consideration all recommendations made at the time of approval and have reflected them herewith.

We would appreciate your review and endorsement of this project at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,


Sherry Hu-Fazzi
Officer-in-Charge

Mr. Mohamed El-Ashry
Chief Executive Officer
Global Environment Facility
1776 G Street, room G6005
Washington, D.C. 20433

STANDARD PROFILE OF GEF PROJECT DOCUMENTATION
PROPOSAL FOR REVIEW

CHILE - ENABLING CHILE TO FULFIL ITS COMMITMENTS TO THE UNFCCC

GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change
Country Eligibility:	[x] Eligible under financial mechanism for UNFCCC [x] Eligible under paragraph 9 (b) of the Instrument
Date of Ratification:	22 December 1994
Total Costs:	US \$ 350,000
GEF Financing:	US \$ 350,000
Counterpart Financing:	not applicable
Co-financing:	not applicable
Associated Project:	Chile Country Study on Climate Change (supported by the U.S. Country Studies Program)
GEF Implementing Agency:	UNDP
Executing Agency:	Government of Chile / CONAMA
Local Counterpart Agencies:	CONAMA
Estimated Approval Date:	July 1996
Project Duration:	18 months
GEF Preparation Costs:	not applicable

BACKGROUND AND PROJECT CONTEXT

Chile is located in the southwestern part of South America between 18 degrees and 56 degrees latitude South, bordered by the Andes in the east and the Pacific Ocean in the west. Administratively, Chile is divided into 12 regions, plus the Metropolitan region, in the middle of the country containing Chile's capital, Santiago. Topography and climatic conditions vary considerably between the different regions, characterized by deserts in the north, changing to shrub lands and forests towards the south, and ending with fjords, islands and glaciers at the southern tip of Chile. The official language is Spanish and the national currency is the Peso (\$1 = 407 Ps in April, 1996).

The total population of Chile has been estimated at 13.8 million inhabitants (February 1995) with an average growth rate of 1.4 % a year. Over 80 % of the population lives in urban areas. The most populated regions are the Metropolitan Region (5.3 million inhabitants), Bio-Bio (1.7 million inhabitants), and the Fifth Region, Valparaiso (1.4 million inhabitants).

Over the last 12 years Chile has experienced strong economic growth with an average GDP growth rate of 6.4 % per year. The principal export is copper, although Chile has successfully diversified its exports to agriculture, fish and forestry products. In 1994, mining accounted for 46%, forestry 14%, agriculture 11%, and fish 8% of total exports. The principal trading partners were the USA and Japan. Negotiations to permit Chile to join MERCOSUR (a regional common market with Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay) are currently underway.

Environment

The principal environmental problems in Chile are (i) urban pollution of air and water, (ii) localized pollution caused by the industry, in particular mining, and (iii) the intensive use of natural resources, especially native forests and fisheries. These problems are the outcome of decades of implementing policies in which issues of environmental quality were viewed as detrimental to economic growth. The political change which took place in Chile in 1989-90 has, however, resulted in an increasingly open debate about the future of the country. As the costs of environmental degradation in terms of health impacts and depletion of natural resources have become more apparent, the recognition of environmental issues in legislation and Government policies has gradually been increasing.

As a first attempt to bring a systematic approach to different environmental regulations, the Parliament passed, in early 1994, the "Basic Law" of the Environment. Among other things, the Law defines the role of the National Commission on Environment (CONAMA) as the national environmental agency coordinating and implementing environmental policies, strategies and action plans. The law also sets a framework for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process which has now become mandatory for all major investment projects.

The international commitments of Chile include the ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Framework Conventions on Climate Change, ratification of the Montreal Protocol, and the ratification of the Basel Convention for Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes.

Energy sector

In 1994, total primary energy consumption in Chile was 13.2 Mtoe of which petroleum products accounted 58%, natural gas 8%, coal 5%, electricity 15%, and others (incl. fuelwood) 14 %. Electricity production was 19,000 GWh, with hydro power accounting for three-quarters of the total. The remainder was produced with thermal power plants, about half of which was produced directly by industry for its own consumption.

Chile's known oil reserves are relatively few and in 1994, domestic production was enough to meet only 7% of the total demand for crude oil. Both imported and domestic crude oil is refined at Concepcion and Concon, in the two national refineries operated by subsidiaries of the State Oil Company, ENAP.

The discovery of a big natural gas reserve in Cabo Negro, in the south of Chile, has raised expectations that it could become a gas-based industry and export center. METHANEX is already operating a methanol plant at the site. Beside Chile's own production, natural gas is imported from Argentina.

Coordination of regulations and policies in the energy sector in Chile is under the responsibility of the National Energy Commission (CNE).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The decline of "traditional" agriculture - cultivation of cereals and vegetables - has been characteristic of Chile over the last years. In contrast, the production of fruits has been increasing rapidly. The plantations are mainly situated in the central part of the country. Most livestock farming is concentrated in southern Chile, and the production of beef, pork, and poultry has increased gradually.

Chile has over 9 million ha of natural forest, including larch, native pine, soapwood and tamarugo, and 1.3 million ha of planted forest, mainly radiata pine, a species which grows very fast in Chile reaching a height of 30-50 meters in 18-20 years. The Government has promoted forest plantation since 1974 and the new planted area has averaged 116,000 ha per year between 1990-93. Massive new cellulose plants have been brought on stream since 1991, raising Chile's cellulose exporting capacity from 479,200 tons in 1988 to 1.4 million tons in 1994. A significant expansion is also taking place in the export of other forestry products with higher value-added content, including newsprint, wood panelling and furniture.

The fishing industry has grown rapidly since the mid-1970s. Salmon breeding has proved to be exceptionally successful, and Chile is now the second largest producer of salmon in the world.

Institutional Framework and Previous Initiatives Related to Climate Change

Chile ratified the UNFCCC on 22 December, 1994, and it entered into force on 13 April, 1995. As a Party to the Convention, Chile has accepted the commitment to produce a national communication to the Conference of Parties within three years of the entry into force of the Convention. Thus, the due date for

Chile to submit the national communication is on 13 April, 1998.

The establishment of a National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) is in process in Chile. It is expected to have mainly an advisory role, serving as an information link between the different institutions dealing with climate change related issues in Chile. The NCCC will work under the Presidency of CONAMA and under the Vice-Presidency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs represents Chile at the international negotiation processes related to climate change, including the COP and its Subsidiary Bodies.

The National Commission on Environment (CONAMA) is coordinating climate change-related issues at the national level and is also the focal point of the GEF and IPCC in Chile.

The National Energy Commission on Energy (CNE) is responsible for establishing national policies in the energy sector. With assistance from the European Union and the US Department of Energy, CNE is carrying out projects on energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources for rural electrification.

At the University of Chile, the Energy Research Programme (PRIEN) has undertaken studies related to energy efficiency, firewood use, and introduction of Energy Service Sub-Companies (ESSCOs) in Chile. The Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias y Forestales, has been developing a computer model of the dynamics of desertification and its socio-economic impacts on the rural population as a consequence of potential climate change.

The General Directorate for Maritime Territory and the Merchant Marine (DIRECTEMAR) has, with UNEP, performed a study on the potential impacts of climate change on Chile's coastal and marine ecosystems (1992).

The Corporacion Nacional Forestal (CONAF) is coordinating preparation of a national action plan to combat desertification. The project is funded by UNDP/UNSO.

The Direccion Meteorologica de Chile (DMC) is currently developing a project as a part of the World Climate Program promoted by the WMO. The project is based on four elements: (i) to improve the gathering and availability of reliable climatic data, (ii) to raise public awareness of the relevance of climatic information to human activities, (iii) to relate climatic issues with the formulation of coherent policy alternatives, and (iv) to improve knowledge of the mechanisms driving climate change.

The implementation of the GEF-financed project "Reduction of Greenhouse Gases in Chile" has recently been initiated by CONAMA and CNE with the support of UNDP/Chile. The project addresses the improvement of energy efficiency of motors used in the mining industry through ESSCOs, and assesses the feasibility of conversion of biomass to methanol.

CONAMA and the U.S. Department of Energy have signed a Joint Cooperative Agreement in order to address climate change issues in Chile. Under the project, US \$ 50,000 is provided to prepare a

ESSCOs, and assesses the feasibility of conversion of biomass to methanol.

CONAMA and the U.S. Department of Energy have signed a Joint Cooperative Agreement in order to address climate change issues in Chile. Under the project, US \$ 50,000 is provided to prepare a preliminary inventory and mitigation analysis. The duration of the project will be 3 months with implementation expected to start in early May, 1996.

The Government of Chile has requested GEF funding to complement the work started under the U.S. Country Study Programme and to undertake the studies needed to prepare its first national communication to the COP. A mission to Chile was undertaken in April in order to clarify linkages to the U.S. Country Study Project and to prepare a project brief for the GEF.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The immediate objective of the project is to prepare the first national communication of Chile to the Conference of the Parties (COP) in accordance with Article 12 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and to build endogenous capacity to meet national communication obligations.

The final content of the communication of non-annex 1 countries will include: (i) an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from the energy and non-energy sectors, (ii) the results of a greenhouse gas mitigation analysis, (iii) an analysis of potential impacts of climate change, and (iv) a national plan for effective response measures to climate change.

The atmospheric gases that will be addressed in the study will include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), and non-methane volatile compounds (NMVOC).

Beside meeting the communication obligations, the project can be seen as an essential exercise to enhance general awareness and knowledge of climate change related issues in Chile. This will enable Chile to take into account these issues in general planning and strategy formulation for different economic and technical sectors, and to strengthen its role also in the international scientific forums and negotiation processes related to climate change. A part of this task is to facilitate the dialogue, information exchange and cooperation among all the relevant players in the field including governmental, non-governmental, academic, private and "grassroots" sectors.

Last but not least, the project will assist Chile in identifying concrete response measures to climate change, projects which can be further developed with national and/or international funds. The main emphasis will be on "win-win" measures, measures which represent a least-cost option to meet national development goals (such as sustainable use of natural resources, reduction of urban pollution or promotion of rural electrification), and which, at the same time, address global climate change issues.

1. Identify and hire a Project Manager and establish a Project Advisory Committee.
2. Organize a Project Initiation Workshop with participants from all the project's relevant sectors to present the objectives of the project, to clarify the links to other ongoing national projects and programmes, to review the work plan, and to clarify the institutional and other practical arrangements of project implementation.
3. Strengthen the links to both national and international sources of information, and eventually establish an information centre/network with adequate equipments and personnel to facilitate an effective exchange of information between the participating institutions at national level, as well as to assist them in gaining internationally available information on climate change related issues (e.g., from the US Country Study and other bilateral programmes, UNEP, IPCC, CC:TRAIN, international research institutes, ongoing enabling activities in other countries etc.). The objective of this activity is to facilitate an adequate implementation of the specific activities of the project, to learn from experiences and ideas of similar kind of projects elsewhere, and to avoid duplication of effort. One goal is also to identify potential international partners to cooperate with on this project or on follow-up projects dealing with the implementation of identified response measures and national action plans. The potential to use Internet/World Wide Web will be evaluated and, to the extent feasible, it will be used to save travel costs and enhance the geographical coverage of available information.

It is foreseen that the network will continue to function after the project, facilitating learning by all interested parties in Chile regarding the activities of other national or international parties, as well as for individuals and institutions outside Chile to learn about the ongoing, planned or finalized climate change activities in Chile.

4. Complete the inventory started under the US Country Study Program and establish a permanent mechanism to update the inventory on a regular basis. The inventory will follow the IPCC guidelines and reporting instructions. It will also provide the information necessary for the mitigation analysis.
5. Complete the mitigation analysis started under the US Country Study Program and establish a permanent mechanism to update the analysis as needed.
6. Study the impacts of climate change and adaptation these impacts based on the specific geographical and climatological characteristics of Chile. The study will build on the ongoing or finalized national and international studies and use, as appropriate, existing methodologies and "tools" such as the IPCC Common Methodology on Sea Level Rise. The study will focus on the following sectors: (i) agriculture, (ii) water resources (agriculture/ potential impacts to hydro power production), (iii) coastal zones and resources (potential impacts of a change of temperature patterns, sea currents or sea level rise), and (iv) forestry.
7. Organize a workshop (with broad local participation and relevant international partners) to present the results of the project, together with results or status of other ongoing national projects relevant

to the issue and to discuss the results with the objective of formulating a national action plan for effective response measures to climate change (focusing on “win-win” mitigation and adaptation measures).

8. Prepare a national action plan for effective response measures to climate change.
9. Using the outputs of this project as well as results of other ongoing projects, prepare the first national communication of Chile to the Conference of the Parties.

RATIONALE FOR GEF SUPPORT

The project is consistent with the Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities. The project is implementing an activity needed to enable Chile to fulfil its commitments to the UNFCCC and submit its first national communication to the COP. This activity is unlikely to be carried out without GEF funding.

With respect to the U.S. Country Study Project, the GEF will provide complementary funding to finalize the studies and tasks required to prepare the first national communication of Chile. The current project will fully utilize the results of the U. S. Country Study Project and will incorporate them into the National Communication. After the total amount of funds needed to carry out the specific activities has been estimated, the USCS contribution for each task has been subtracted from the total. The remaining funds are being requested from GEF.

The combined amount of GEF and the U.S. funding slightly exceeds the range of average expenditures described in the GEF Operational Criteria for GEF Enabling Activities. However, due to the complex topography and climatic conditions of Chile, the large number of institutions participating in the project, and the range of vulnerability assessments and adaptation analyses required, the cost of undertaking the activities at a level necessary to prepare the national communication will exceed the average costs presented in the GEF guidelines.

SUSTAINABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

The Government of Chile fully supports the objectives of this project, and has stated that the final output of the project will be Chile’s national communication to the COP in compliance with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. In financial terms, the Government is contributing “in kind” in terms of covering office costs and project support staff.

After the project has ended and the first communication to the COP has been finalized, the Government of Chile will take responsibility for regularly updating the studies and preparing further communications to the COP, in accordance with the agreements reached by the COP.

Potential cooperation with MERCOSUR countries will be discussed and defined as three of the four MERCOSUR countries - Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay - are currently initiating GEF-financed enabling activities. Also links to the Inter-American-Institute will be strengthened.

PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET

As an enabling activity related to the communication obligations of Chile under the UNFCCC, the "agreed full costs" of the project will be funded by GEF. The detailed project budget reflecting the different sub-tasks is presented below. It should be noted that due to the variety of sectors targeted (e.g., under the Vulnerability Assessment), the funds will be insufficient to undertake any new, large scale scientific research. Rather, the project will build on past or ongoing studies, compile existing information, and undertake some small, well defined studies to fill the existing gaps.

Budget Code	Description	Total		1996		1997		1998	
		m/m	\$	m/m	\$	m/m	\$	m/m	\$
10.00	Project Personnel								
11.00	International Experts								
13.00	Admin. Support Personnel								
13.01	Administrative Assistant	18	18,000	6	6,000	12	12,000		
15.00	Expert Official Travel								
15.01	Expert Official Travel		19,000		9,000		10,000		
16.00	Mission Cost								
16.01	Mission Costs		10,000		5,000		5,000		
17.00	National Professionals								
17.01	National Project Manager	18	36,000	6	12,000	12	24,000		
17.02	National Experts	12	24,000	3	6,000	9	18,000		
19.00	COMPONENT TOTAL	48	107,000	8	38,000	33	69,000		
21.00	Subcontracts								
21.01	Inventory (energy sector)		10,000		10,000				
21.02	Inventory (non-energy sector)		20,000		20,000				
21.03	Mit. analysis (energy sector)		40,000		40,000				
21.04	Mit. analysis (non-energy)		30,000		30,000				
21.05	V & A (agriculture)		20,000		20,000				
21.06	V & A (water resources)		30,000		30,000				
21.07	V & A (coastal zone)		20,000		20,000				
21.08	V & A (forestry)		20,000		20,000				
29.00	COMPONENT TOTAL		190,000		190,000				
30.00	Training								
032-1	Project Initiation Workshop		5,000		5,000				
032-2	National Strategy Workshop		5,000				5,000		
39.00	COMPONENT TOTAL		10,000		5,000		5,000		
40.00	Equipments								
41.00	Equipment (computers and networking)		10,000		10,000				
49.00	COMPONENT TOTAL		10,000		10,000				
50.00	Miscellaneous								
51.00	Operational (inc. Internet)		10,000						
52.00	Publication Costs		9,800		3,000		7,000		
53.00	Sundry		3,000		1,000		2,000		
54.00	Project Support Services		10,200		3,200		7,000		
59.00	COMPONENT TOTAL		33,000		7,200		25,800		
99.00	GRAND TOTAL		350,000		250,200		99,800		

LESSONS LEARNED

The importance of cooperation and networking among a broad range of experts has been noted and duly reflected in the present proposal. The project recognizes the importance of exchange of

information and experience at the national level, as well as regionally and internationally.

ISSUES, ACTIONS AND RISKS

The ultimate criteria of success will be how the project will contribute over the long term to building capacity and awareness of climate change issues in Chile. The project tries to address this by involving a number of institutions to produce as reliable data as possible for the inventory, vulnerability assessments and mitigation analyses, promoting information exchange between all the relevant stakeholders, and to raise public awareness of the results of the project.

A crucial element of the project will be close national and international collaboration in selecting the methodologies and implementing the specific activities of the project. During this process common methodologies will be used, and IPCC and UNEP will be consulted, among other institutions. The project will also use the results of ongoing or finalized national or international projects like UNEP Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessments, CC:TRAIN and the US Country Study Programme to avoid duplication of effort and ensure the effective implementation of the project.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The project will be executed by CONAMA on behalf of the Government of Chile and in consultation with the Project Advisory Committee (PAC). A Project Manager (PM) will be hired full time for the project, and will be responsible for the management of the project on a day-to-day basis. The PM will also be in charge of summarizing the results of the studies, supervising the workshops, and finalizing the national communication together with the Government staff and national experts.

CNE, together with PRIEN, will act as technical counterparts for the inventory of GHG emissions from energy activities. CNE will also conduct the work related to the mitigation analysis and the preparation of a national mitigation plan identifying cost-effective energy efficiency measures and the use of renewable energy sources. The IIEC will participate in the energy efficiency component, as needed.

The Ministry of Agriculture - through the institutes working under it such as ODEPA, INDAP, CONAF and INIA - together with the Universities (Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias y Forestales at University of Chile), will act as the technical counterpart for the GHG emission inventory and vulnerability assessment in the agricultural and forestry sectors, and for the identification of potential mitigation and adaptation measures for those sectors. The Ministry of Public Works will act as a technical counterpart for the inventory of GHG emissions from the waste sector. It will also participate in the vulnerability assessment dealing with hydro resources for hydro power production. DIRECTEMAR (under the Ministry of Defense) - together with the institutes linked to the Ministry of the Economy (SERNAP, SUBPESCA, IFOP) and Universities (University of Concepcion under the EULA program, and University of Magallanes) - will be in charge of the vulnerability assessment and identification of potential adaptation options for the coastal zone. The Servicio Hidrografico y

Oceanografico (SHOA) will provide technical support as needed.

DMC (under the Ministry of Defense) will provide the necessary climatological data as input to the General Circulation Models to be used for the vulnerability assessments. The feasibility of applying a videomapping system both for coastal and forest areas will also be considered, as well as of developing climate cartographies to determine high risk regions from potential climate change.

Other institutions to participate in the implementation of the project (including NGOs) will be identified during the further development of the project.

Under the different sub-tasks, study tours will be undertaken and working links with national and international partners will be established in order to ensure an effective exchange of information and appropriate implementation of the project. The results of the project will also be shared through the informal consultative mechanism, CC:FORUM, set up by the UNFCCC secretariat, to ensure that results and outputs of this project will be shared among all actors involved in climate change activities.

Monitoring and Evaluation

After the detailed work plan has been prepared, an external review on it will be undertaken. The purpose of the review is to identify, in the very early stages of the project, the eventual gaps, overlaps and other risks to implementation, as well as to identify potential partners and sources of information from which the project could benefit.

CONAMA together with the Project Advisory Committee will be responsible for monitoring the project on a continuous basis. In order to do this the Project Manager, with the help of the research team leaders, will prepare regular reports on the progress of the project as a whole as well as the different sub-tasks. In addition to this, an external midterm evaluation will be conducted about 12 months after the start of the project. The purpose of the evaluation is to review the overall success of the project and suggest modifications to the implementation of the project for the remaining period. It is vital that the recommendations from the evaluation are disseminated immediately, so that appropriate action can be undertaken without delay. A joint meeting of the evaluators, together with the Executing Agency, Project Manager and Project Advisory Committee has been designed for this purpose.

The project will also be subject to the standard UNDP monitoring and evaluation practices.

A STANDARD ACTIVITY MATRIX FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITIES IN CHILE

Enabling Activity Commitment	Output (Planning, execution, limited research)	Capacity Building	
		Institutional strengthening	Training
<i>Inventories and Stocktaking</i> Emission inventory - CO2 from energy sources - CO2 from land use change - CH4 from energy source - CH4 from other source - N2O - other sources and gases Vulnerability Assessment - agriculture - forestry - coastal zone - water resources - health impacts - natural ecosystems - other impacts	US (X) US (X) US (X) US (X) US (X) X X X X X X X X X X	US (X) US (X) US (X) US (X) US (X) X X UNEP (X) X X X X X	US (X) US (X) US (X) US (X) US (X) X X UNEP (X) X X X X X X
<i>Identification of Options to Meet the Objectives of the Convention</i> Mitigation Options - energy related -- industry -- transport -- energy supply -- residential - non-energy sources -- agriculture -- forestry -- waste management -- other - sink enhancement Adaptation Options (stage I)	X X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X X X X X
<i>Preparation of a Plan to Fulfil Commitments</i> - national plan for mitigation - national plan for adaptation - limited public awareness building	X X X	X X X	X X X
<i>Preparation of a National Communication</i> - inventory - mitigation options - vulnerability and adaptation - other relevant information	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X

Legend

X : activity undertaken in the proposed project

ZZ (X) : some preliminary activities have already been undertaken under other programmes or projects, but additional activities will be undertaken to finalize the task. The following acronyms are used:

UNEP = refers to study performed on the potential impacts of climate change on Chile's coastal and marine ecosystems (1992)

US = U.S. Country Studies Programme

ANNEX I

CHILE - ENABLING CHILE TO FULFIL ITS COMMITMENTS TO THE UNFCCC

PROJECT BUDGET ACCORDING TO GEF ACTIVITY NORMS IN US DOLLARS

	Output (Plann- ing & Execu- tion.)	Inst. Streng- htenin	Training	Techn. & Admin. Support	Total Cost
Inventory/Stocktaking					
-Greenhouse gas inventory	23,500	10,000	5,000	1,500	40,000
-Vulnerability assessment	48,500	25,000	5,000	1,500	80,000
Identification of Options					
-Mitigation options	23,500	10,000	5,000	1,500	40,000
-Stage I adaption	23,500	10,000	5,000	1,500	40,000
Preparation of Plan	23,500	10,000	5,000	1,500	40,000
Preparation of National Communication	9,800	5,000	3,500	1,500	19,800
Fixed Project Costs					
-Project management	54,000	5,000	20,000	1,200	80,200
-Monitoring/Evaluation				10,000	10,000
Total Cost	206,300	75,000	48,500	20,200	350,000
Percentage of total budget	59%	21%	14%	6%	

COMISION NACIONAL DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE (CONAMA)



Mr.
Nick Remple
Global Environmental Facility, GEF, New York
Fax: (212)-906-5892

Subject: Submission of the project Enabling Chile
to fulfil its commitments to the UNFCCC

May 30, 1996

Dear Mr. Remple:


On behalf of the Chilean Government, I would like to thank UNDP/GEF for offering assistance to develop and further implement the subject project.

The National Commission on Environment, CONAMA - as the governmental institution responsible of coordinating the execution of the project - manifests its support to the objectives of the project brief and its commitments to address the activities outlined in the document. This project will allow our Government to generate the necessary outputs to be submitted through its first national communication to the Conference of the Parties, COP, in April 1998.

In addition, the project will provide the training to build endogenous capacity to establish a basis for eventual additional communications to the COP.

In order to accelerate the project's implementation process, CONAMA would appreciate the proposal to be considered in the coming July GEFOP Meeting.

Sincerely yours,


Vivianne Blanlot
Executive Director
CONAMA


VBS/CP/CMA/JPS/