



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT

PROJECT TYPE: FSP

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF

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PART I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title: Protecting Biodiversity and Multiple Ecosystem Services in Biological Mountain Corridors in Chile's Mediterranean Ecosystem			
Country(ies):	Chile	GEF Project ID:	5135
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID:	00852
Other Executing Partner(s):	Environment Ministry Chile	Resubmission Date:	15/04/2015
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi-focal Areas	Project Duration (Months)	60
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee (\$):	537,434

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-Financing (\$)
BD-2	2.1 Increase in sustainably managed landscapes that integrate biodiversity conservation	2.2 Municipal land-use plans that incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem services (potential 36 municipalities* in the project area) 2.3 Certified production landscapes (pilot 500,000 ha)**	GEFTF	2,668,939	8,105,254
LD-1	1.2 Improved agricultural management	1.2 Types of Innovative SLM practices introduced at field level in 250,000 ha pilot*** 1.4 Appropriate actions to diversify the financial resource base	GEFTF	357,718	4,052,627
	1.3 Sustained flow of services in agro-ecosystems	1.5 Information on SLM technologies and good practice guidelines disseminated	GEFTF	259,538	2,026,313
LD-2	2.2 Improved forest management in drylands	2.2 Types of innovative SFM practices introduced at field level 2.4 Appropriate actions to diversify the financial resource base	GEFTF	186,692	3,039,470
	2.3 Sustained flow of services in forest ecosystems in drylands	2.5 Information on SFM technologies and good practice guidelines disseminated	GEFTF	97,394	610,330
LD-3	3.1 Enhanced cross-sector enabling environment for integrated landscape management	3.1 Integrated land management plans developed and implemented 3.3 Appropriate actions to diversify the financial resource base	GEFTF	352,748	2,026,313
	3.2 Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities	3.4 Information on INRM technologies and good practice guidelines disseminated	GEFTF	319,882	3,039,470
SFM/REDD	1.3 Good management	1.3 Types of services generated through	GEFTF	1,414,290	4,052,627

+ -1	practices adopted by relevant economic actors	SFM			
Total Project Cost				5,657,201	26,952,404

* The output 2.2 was extended to 36 communes; refer to the baseline in the UNEP Project Document (ProDoc)

** The output 2.3 was extended from 100.000 to 500.000 ha because the District will be extending to the entire commune of San José de Maipo.

*** The output 1.2 was recalculated from 100,000 to 250,000 ha due to the feasibility of implementation.

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK:

Project Objective: To consolidate public-private initiatives to conserve globally significant biodiversity and multiple ecosystem services in the mountain areas of Chile's Mediterranean Ecosystem in the Metropolitan and Valparaiso regions****

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Local environmental governance capacity development and knowledge management on biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use.	TA	1. Municipal environmental departments apply updated information on the biodiversity components and ecosystem services at a local scale for decision making in land use planning.	GEFTF	2,034,140	7,483,235
Expected Outputs for Component 1 1.1. Local scale land use plans developed and linked to GIS system of the project area. 1.2. Local-scale assessments on the biodiversity components and ecosystem services of the project area. 1.3. Carrying out a pilot project to enhance personnel capacities in the environmental departments of 30 municipalities. ***** 1.4. Coordination mechanisms set in place for municipalities in the mountain areas. 1.5. Preparation of an upgraded version of the municipal environmental management certification scheme that will include requirements for sustainable land use (SCAM/ECOCOMUNA).					
Component 2: Implementation and promotion of best practices for the sustainable management of landscapes for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation.	TA	2. The scenario for conservation of biodiversity and key ecosystem services is improved in biological corridors by means of the implementation of best practices for the sustainable management of landscapes and financial incentive mechanisms, emphasizing SLM/SFM and the need to combat desertification.	GEFTF	2,206,821	13,379,174
Expected Outputs for Component 2 2.1. Monitoring system for biodiversity conservation and SLM/SFM with private and public stakeholders in the project area. 2.2. Strategy for improved dissemination and application of existing financial resources as incentives for biodiversity conservation among private land owners in the project area. 2.3. Compliance label for good productive practices in SLM/SFM for the protection of ecosystem services 2.4. Support program to explore market options for best practice compliant products from the Project area 2.5. Education program on the need to conserve biodiversity and combat desertification for relevant local stakeholders					
Component 3: Pilot-scale application of Integrated Conservation Districts for Soils, Forest and Water legislation.	TA	3. Integrated Conservation Districts for soils, forest and water effectively established and implemented in some 100,000 hectares of production/conservation pilot areas.	GEFTF	1,146,890	4,789,995

Expected Outputs for Component 3			
3.1. Declaration of two pilot-scale areas as soil, forests and water conservation districts.			
3.2. Conservation plans and activities for the pilot-scale areas.			
3.3. Dissemination of lessons learned in the implementation of the pilot-scale areas.			
Sub-Total		5,387,851	25,652,404
Project Management Cost	GEF TF	269,350	1,300,000
Total Project Costs		5,657,201	26,952,404

**** The project objective was extended to a second region due to an expansion in the Project area. See Project area map in Section 2.1

***** The total of municipalities involved in the Project was extended to 36 communes; refer to the baseline in the ProDoc

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$):

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Chilean Environment Ministry	Grant	2,545,455
National Government	Chilean Environment Ministry	In-kind	4,140,872
National Government	Council for Clean Production	Grant	18,182
National Government	Council for Clean Production	In-kind	370,955
National Government	National Forestry Corporation	In-kind	651,000
Regional Government	Agriculture and Livestock Department (SAG)	In-kind	3,209,455
Regional Government	Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP)	In-kind	7,347,500
Local Government	Municipalitie of Alhue	In-kind	591,050
Local Government	Municipalitie of Calera de Tango	In-kind	747,272
Local Government	Rural Municipalities Association (AMUR)	In-kind	880,291
Local Government	Cordillera Park Association	In-kind	2,156,818
Public University	Agronomy Faculty, University of Chile	In-kind	1,078,364
Public University	Forestry Faculty, University of Chile	In-kind	1,578,818
NGO	Fundación Chile	In-kind	318,182
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-kind	350,000
Private Sector	La Florida (Mining Company)	In-kind	910,917
Private Sector	La Florida (Mining Company)	Grant	9,091
Private Sector	La Parva	In-kind	48,182
Total Co-financing			\$26,952,404

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY:

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a+b
UNEP	GEFTF	BD	Chile	2,668,959	253,551	2,922,510
UNEP	GEFTF	LD	Chile	1,573,942	149,524	1,723,466
UNEP	GEFTF	SFM/REDD+	Global	1,414,300	134,359	1,548,659
Total Grant Resources				5,657,201	537,434	6,194,635

F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants	0	0	0
National/Local Consultants	3,174,542	9,486,722	12,661,264

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT?

No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF¹

A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:

Same as PIF, just relevant detail added. See section 3, point 3.6 “Coherence in Relation to National Plans or Priorities” in the ProDoc. Along with the strategies and plans identified in the PIF, Chile is currently preparing a National Plan on Biodiversity and Climate Change, as well as a National Policy on Protected Areas; inputs from this Project have been provided to these processes, which are both not finalized by the time of PPG end. The environmental commitments of Chile in the mid-term evaluation of the OECD Environmental Performance Review (2011) are to be addressed (especially recommendations 35, 36, 43, 44 and 45) by promoting the sustainable management of native forest, providing a framework for promoting environmental awareness and generating new employment opportunities for the rural population.

Chile underwent presidential elections in November 2013. The project contributes to the national discussion on sustainable land management, which currently examines proposals for a new focus on territorial management and decentralization in agreement with the project’s focus and approach.

A.2 GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:

Same as PIF. **NB:** Following recent GEFSEC guidance, PIF’s component 4 M&E was integrated into the other components. Detail is shown in section 6 “Monitoring and Evaluation Plan” (M&E) of the ProDoc.

A. 3 The GEF Agency’s comparative advantage:

No changes.

A. 4 The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address (same as PIF but with details added)

The project baseline was improved with data from six new communes of Valparaíso Region, corresponding to the expanded project area that results from PPG work, which identified greater demand for SLM advancement in the original

¹ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

project area and beyond. This augmented area is ecologically similar and adjacent to the PIF project area, corresponding to its biogeographic continuity of the Coastal Range's biological corridor through to the Pacific Ocean.

The problem that the project seeks to address has not changed. The added area corresponds to 10,4% of the total project area, which now is 1,187,344 ha. This new area includes the communes of Olmué, Quilpué, Casablanca, Cartagena, San Antonio and Santo Domingo. The last two communes are relevant for the project because geographically San Antonio and Santo Domingo contain the mouths of the Maipo and Yali rivers. This lower area corresponds to the final section of the river basins that start in the territory referred to in the PIF, so efforts have been made to include it in the project area. In this area it is possible to measure the effects of human actions on the environment upstream. Its indicators are related to the state of biodiversity, forests and the quality of the ecosystem services provided. Furthermore, territory in the communes of Olmué, Quilpué, Casablanca and Cartagena connect the coastal biological corridor to the Pacific Ocean. It brings to the project low mountain ecosystems context. These communes of the Valparaíso region are characterized by Mediterranean climate with maritime influence, with evergreen coastal scrub formations surrounded by intensive agricultural systems. In terms of infrastructure and services, the municipality of San Antonio is the second major port of the region, mobilising nearly 50% of food-sector exports (KOM, 2009). The Valparaíso region contributes 7.9% to the national GDP being the third-largest region nationally by this account (INE, 2010).

See ProDoc section 2 "Background and Situation Analysis" with details added in relation to background and context; global significance; threats, root causes and barrier; institutional, sectoral and policy context; stakeholder mapping and its analysis; baseline analysis and gaps; linkages with other GEF and non-GEF Interventions.

The output 2.2 was extended to 36 communes; the output 2.3 changed from 100.000 to 500.000 ha because the Conservation District will encompass the entire commune San José de Maipo; and the output 1.2 was re-estimated from 100,000 to 250,000 ha due to the feasibility of implementation.

A.5 Incremental /Additional cost reasoning

The incremental reasoning is the same as in PIF, only relevant detail has been added that confirms and reinforces it. The incremental cost reasoning is presented in section 3.7 of the ProDoc. Also refer to the incremental cost analysis in appendix 3 of the ProDoc.

In synthesis, through mobilisation and dynamisation produced by GEF co-financing, 600.000 ha of globally significant landscapes will directly advance towards SLM through the application of the Conservation District; LEM schemes, Municipal Ordinances (land-use plans). Notwithstanding, it should be considered that all the Project area (1,187,334 ha) will be subject to Ecological Planning that includes setting priorities for conservation and restoration in the territory.

A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks

The analysis of risks and proposed mitigation measures has been improved from PIF, with a deepening of the analysis of risks related to the local political dynamics in the subnational levels of government (regions and municipalities) involved. Refer to ProDoc section 3.5 that includes Table 9 about "Project risks drivers and mitigation measures".

A.7 Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives

The project will be coordinated with a series of complementary initiatives at national and international levels that are mapped. A coordination plan with these initiatives is outlined and will be implemented by the partners under the leadership of the Project Management Unit. Refer to section 2.7 of the ProDoc for further details.

B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation

During the project preparation phase, a series of consultations were held with stakeholders, there being a total of 54 women and 56 men involved in the activities as follow:

- Regular communication and consultation with institutions participating directly in project design: CONAF, SEREMI MA, Municipalities, SAG, MMA, TNC, Communes, Regional Government and Universities.
- A workshop for agreeing and outlining the project logical framework in February 2014 with the participation of regional government representatives, MMA, CONAF, SAG, TNC, Ministry of Agriculture and academic sector.
- Meetings and interviews with key stakeholders that will be engaged in co-financing and implementing project activities, including State (government) agencies such as Regional Development Secretary, Council of Cleaner Production of the Ministry of Economy, INDAP (agricultural agency to promote productivity between small farmers), ODEPA (under the Ministry of Agriculture), SAG (Agricultural and Livestock Service under the Ministry of Agriculture), CONAF. From the private sector: 1 Mining Industry, 2 Ski Resorts, 1 drinking water companies, landowners conservationists, NGO's.
- Project presentations to the commune's representatives in December 2013 and several meetings with governmental stakeholders.

State agencies, such as MMA, SAG, CONAF, INDAP, ODEPA, SUBDERE, GORE-RM will be involved in the project implementation in different ways and they will provide additional funding for specific activities related to their area of competence and expertise. The State agency National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) will be a key partner in most aspects related to Forest Management, by improving sustainability and biodiversity criteria in financial mechanisms to promote forest conservation; for example, improving characterization of forest areas, determining the adequate measures in conservation and restoration forestry, selecting indicators of sustainable forest development, and strengthening the value chain of forests in Mediterranean Ecosystem. The State agencies the Agriculture and Livestock Service (SAG) and the Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP) will be involved in Management Planning of soil, water and forest through the Conservation District. Additionally, CONAF, SAG and INDAP will work in other pilot areas beyond the Conservation District. The Ministry of the Environmental (MMA) with the municipalities and academic sector will develop an Ecological Land Use Planning in all the project area in order to make possible land use regulations for the municipalities. The project will raise information to characterize terrestrial ecosystems and ecosystem services in a useful scale for the municipalities; will empower to the municipalities in the use of such information; and will help them improving their biodiversity protection management in their mountain territories. The State agency the Council of Cleaner Production of Economy Ministry (CPL) will improve its promotion mechanisms of sustainable production by means the inclusion of biodiversity conservation standards in its projects. The Agricultural Development Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture (ODEPA) will monitor the project's activities dealing with incentive mechanisms for productive good practice with the aim to use the lessons learned in the rest of the country.

Non-governmental organizations such as TNC will play an important role during the project implementation. TNC will provide management assistance focused on protecting water supply of mountain ecosystems. This will promote the protection of private lands in the upper watershed and will develop the basis for future payment for ecosystem services of water supply.

B.2 Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

By fostering an integrated approach in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and enhancing the understanding and support in order to achieve it, the GEF intervention will add value to, and will increase the sustainability and effectiveness of a wide range of proposed government plans and interventions. The GEF contribution will be additional and complementary to the sustained commitment and the input of financial, professional, legal and administrative resources of the Government of Chile, both at the national and regional/local levels.

Through the GEF support, biodiversity and their ecosystem services will be better understood, will be also documented and promoted. These considerations will gradually become an integral part of decision making and land-use planning processes in the municipalities and civil society organizations.

In the long term, it is expected that this GEF-funded intervention will contribute to facilitate connectivity between isolated patches of forest habitats, increasing the viability of local species populations by: allowing plant and animal species access to a larger area of habitat (i.e. for pastures; the juveniles dispersion; or the repopulation of other habitat patches); allowing seasonal migration; permitting genetic exchange with other populations; allowing local species populations to move away from a degraded habitats. As such, the aim of this proposal, to foster a heterogeneous array of interventions in 36 adjacent municipalities, is the preservation of forest areas at different stages of conservation and the connectivity between habitats. The global environmental benefits of the Project will be thus to include the increased conservation of biological diversity and multiple forest and land ecosystem services in the mountainous Chile's Mediterranean Ecosystem.

The premise of this project is that the promotion of sustainable livelihoods will reduce the pressure on mountain Mediterranean ecosystems in the Metropolitan and Valparaíso regions, will help to decrease deforestation and habitat fragmentation, and will contribute to the long-term sustainability of environment and local communities, who rely on natural resources for their sustenance. Through the sustainable management of mountain ecosystems, the Project will significantly help to ensure multiple ecosystem services for the Metropolitan region and part of the Valparaíso region, such as: drinking water supply; agriculture irrigation; hydroelectric power generation; biodiversity habitat; regulation of water balance; filtering processes for organic and inorganic substances; landscape for recreation; and land for livestock and farming, among many others, that are needed for the livelihood of almost 50% of Chile's population.

The socioeconomic benefits for land users, derived as a result of their participation in activities to be developed by the project, can be summarized as improved economic solidity and a reduced vulnerability of their livelihoods. This situation will be made through the access to government incentives programs on one hand and/or the stability gained by belonging to the productive chains, which will receive project support. In particular, benefit-sharing is widely recognized as essential to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and is one of the CBD's goals. The generation of social capital is also one of the pillars of sustainable development. The social impact in many cases involves the establishment of business linkages between the company and its suppliers (producers), thus reducing the length of the value chain by reducing unnecessary intermediaries. These linkages include a fair, equitable and mutually agreed price, as well as capacity building, technology transfer, generation of social funds, among other benefits, so that the direct producers and the community can also be benefited. The benefits go beyond the direct suppliers (producers) and involve also the local communities that are associated with the resource used. In this context, women will be strongly involved, with the aims of improving their quality of life, fostering gender equality, guaranteeing the sustainable use of their surrounding natural resources, and capturing the potential market of their products and services.

In relation to gender issues, the Project will support women through the INDAP's financial mechanism (for small producers), where especially will be benefited women's households. Because, they are the majority of applicants for activities related with certified products and also internationally, women had been identified as a key element in communicational strategies to overcome environmental barriers.

More details can be found in section 3.1 of the ProDoc.

B.3 Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design

The cost-effectiveness of this project is based on maximizing the results of the current efforts in protecting biodiversity performed by the Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, municipalities, other public services, NGOs and private owners located in mountain ecosystems within the project area. For this, the expected effects of the recognition of multiple benefits generated by mountain ecosystems are considered important. The Project will work with local, regional and national authorities, communication to the broad public and the scaling-up of lessons learnt beyond the intervention sites so as to maximize the expected positive impacts within the project area as well as nationally beyond their current capacities (see section project baseline 2.6 and coherence with national plans and priorities 3.6).

Additionally, the current national incentive programs in forest and land management will be reviewed and a technical adjustment sought. This necessary review - because the implementation of these programs is not in agreement with the needs of ecosystem management in the Mediterranean type- will be undertaken through activities to address key issues by bringing together the main stakeholders and mobilizing national funds. As a consequence, the project will prove to be profitable, driving the necessary changes, not only inside the pilot sites, but also in areas outside the project area that have the same characteristics, in the Mediterranean zone of Chile.

Following the guidance of STAP, during the PPG phase, it was concluded do not develop a new certification. The Green labelling proposed in PIF document, for the “Protection of Ecosystem Services”, which aimed to identify products traded by local communities, where have been obtained through sustainable practices will not be developed at all. The Project considers promoting green labelling or green certifications of productive good practices that today are active in the country or in the near future to be.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN

The project will follow UNEP standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes and procedures. Reporting requirements and templates will be an integral part of the UNEP legal instrument to be signed between UNEP and the executing agency, DEA. The project's M&E framework is consistent with the GEF M&E policy, and includes a detailed Project Results Framework with SMART indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets (Appendix 4 of the Project document). These indicators along with the key deliverables and benchmarks included in Appendix 6 of the Project document will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved.

The Project is provided with a strong monitoring and evaluation system as detailed in Appendix 7 of the ProDoc. The M&E plan includes semester and annual reports (both financial and technical), as well as annual planning, annual implementation, evaluation and monitoring reports. The project will be reviewed or evaluated at mid-term (tentatively in PY 3 as indicated in the project milestones). The purpose of the Mid-Term Review (MTR) or Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) is to provide an independent assessment of project performance at mid-term, to analyze whether the project is on track, what problems and challenges the project is encountering, and which corrective actions are required so that the project can achieve its intended outcomes by project completion in the most efficient and sustainable way. In addition, it will verify information gathered through the GEF tracking tools. The project Steering Committee will participate in the MTR or MTE and develop a management response to the evaluation recommendations along with an implementation plan. It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented. An MTR is managed by the UNEP Task Manager. An MTE is managed by the Evaluation Office (EO) of UNEP. The EO will determine whether an MTE is required or an MTR is sufficient.

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place at the end of project implementation. The EO will be responsible for the TE and liaise with the UNEP Task Manager throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes:

- i. to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and
- ii. to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP and executing partners.

While a TE should review use of project funds against budget, it would be the role of a financial audit to assess probity (i.e. correctness, integrity etc.) of expenditure and transactions.

The TE report will be sent to project stakeholders for comments. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the EO in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the EO when the report is finalized. The evaluation report will be publically disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process. The direct costs of reviews and evaluations will be charged against the project evaluation budget.

Furthermore, evaluation parameters as provided by the GEF, which will be corroborated or verified through the information obtained from the BD, LD and SFM GEF Tracking Tools, attached as Appendix 15 of the ProDoc. They will be updated at mid-term and at the end of the project and will be made available to the GEF Secretariat along with the project PIR report. As mentioned above the mid-term and terminal evaluation will verify the information of the tracking tool.

In relation to the monitoring system for biodiversity and tree ecosystem services selected, it will be analysed at eco-regional, landscape-level and local progress for inspection and control of the state of conservation and degradation tendencies of the environmental components within the territories (output 2.1).

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

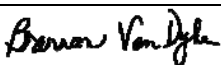
A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this form. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Ximena George de Nascimento	GEF Operational GEF Focal Point, Chile	MMA	05 SEPTEMBER 2012

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Brennan Van Dyke, Director GEF Coordination Office, UNEP		April 15, 2015	Robert Erath Task Manager LAC Biodiversity and Land Degradation UNEP/GEF	+507 305 3171	robert.erath@unep.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

The Project Results Framework is provided in Appendix 4 of the ProDoc.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

See Appendix 18 of the ProDoc with Responses to Project Reviews

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS²

A. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 150,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
1) Collecting data	10,400	10,400	0
2) Stakeholder consultations	18,200	18,200	0
3) Assessing current municipal environmental management capacities	10,200	10,200	0
4) Designing methodologies to prepare sustainable land use plans for participating privately-owned properties	10,200	10,200	0
5) Designing establishment of ecological local baselines	48,400	48,000	0
6) Validating the economic viability of the sustainable land use certification scheme and the marketing of label compliant products	10,600	10,600	0
7) Defining the project's monitoring and evaluation plan	42,000	42,000	0
Total	150,000	150,000	0

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

N/A

² If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.