



UNDP Project Document

UNDP-GEF Medium-Size Project (MSP)

Government of CHILE

United Nations Development Programme

Biodiversity Conservation in Altos de Cantillana, Chile PIMS 1668

Brief description

The Altos de Cantillana massif houses well-conserved examples of the Mediterranean Ecoregion that has been classified as a priority for biodiversity conservation in Latin America and a global biodiversity hotspot. The project will contribute to the conservation of this globally significant biodiversity, and to achieving national conservation targets and those of the Metropolitan Region. It will also contribute to the goals of the UNDP's Country Co-operation Framework (CCF) with Chile that includes the integration of the private sector in actions that achieve global and local environmental benefits.

It will achieve this by developing an innovative public-private management partnership and framework for the conservation and co-management of private lands in the *Altos de Cantillana* and facilitating replication to other areas. Management effectiveness will be enhanced at the level of the Altos de Cantillana and within each of the individual conservation areas through the development of management plans, support and oversight of the implementation of these and providing training in conservation as required. A number of private conservation areas will be brought under protection officially recognized through a variety of binding agreements, contracts and others under the categories of the new Decree for private reserves. Replication of these advances will be achieved through specific actions of the project such as inclusion in regional and local land use plans, and the use of experiences to inform the design and establishment of norms and policies for a more comprehensive national protected areas system in Chile.

Con formato: Fuente: 11 pt

Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
Acronyms.....	3
Section I: Elaboration of the Narrative	
Part I : Situation Analysis.....	4
Part II: Strategy.....	5
Part III: Management Arrangements.....	6
Part IV: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget.....	8
Section II: Strategic Results Framework	
Part I: Logical Framework Analysis.....	9
Section III: Total Budget and Workplan.....	11
Section IV: Additional Information	
Part I.	
1. Approved MSP Proposal.....	18
2. Other agreements.....	75
2.1 Letters of Co-financing Commitment and GEF OFP Endorsement.....	75
2.2 Description of UNDP Country Office Support Services.....	81
Part II	
1. Terms of Reference	85
Signature Page.....	89
Annexes PNUD	
Tracking Tools	
LPAC minutes	

Acronyms

CODEFF:	National Committee Pro-Defense of Flora and Fauna
CODELCO:	Chilean Copper Corporation
CONAF:	National Forest Corporation, Ministry of Agriculture
CONAMA:	Chilean Environmental Commission
COREMA:	Regional Environmental Commission
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations
GEF:	Global Environment Facility
GIS:	Geographic Information System
IUCN:	The World Conservation Union
LGBMA:	General Environmental Law, Law 19.300, 1994
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MINAGRI:	Ministry of Agriculture
MINSAL:	Ministry of Public Health
MINVU:	Ministry of Housing
MOP:	Ministry of Public Works
NGO's:	Non-Governmental Organizations
RM:	Metropolitan Region
SAG:	Agriculture and Livestock Services, Ministry of Agriculture
SEIA:	Environmental Impact Evaluation System
SEREMI:	Regional Ministry Secretariat
SERNAGEOMIN:	National Service for Geology and Mining
SERNATUR:	National Service for Tourism
SNASPE:	Chilean System of State-Protected Wildlife Areas
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme

masl: meters above sea level

SECTION I: Elaboration of the Narrative

PART I: Situation Analysis

1. The proposed project is fully consistent with UNDP's Country Co-operation Framework (CCF) with Chile. This CCF has three main strategic lines of action: Human Development and Poverty Alleviation, Decentralisation and Governance, and the Environment. While the project will fall within this last category, it will contribute to the second as it focuses on the promotion of public-private partnerships for effective conservation. It will also contribute to an area on which UNDP-Chile has been focusing more recently - that of the integration of the private sector in actions that achieve global and local environmental benefits. By seeking to promote the sustainable use of natural resources it will also contribute to the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7.

2. The proposed project is also fully consistent with the GEF Biodiversity Strategic Priority 1: Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Areas as it seeks to advance the maturation of Chile's Protected Area System by increasing the representativity of Chile's Mediterranean Ecoregion under effective protected areas and increasing private landowners contribution to national protected area targets. It will provide a replicable model of how private conservation areas can be set up within a systemic approach, in which both private and public entities take part and which has an effective co-management mechanism. This is particularly important for Chile as much biodiversity resides in private land that can be brought under a variety of agreements and supported by the government.

3. There are a number of reasons that indicate the viability of this protected area approach. The sites of highest biodiversity in the Altos de Cantillana are mainly the highlands in the upper catchment areas of the watersheds and almost entirely composed of private land holdings. As these are steep and sparsely vegetated they have limited production value and still relatively low-level threats making a protected area approach is an attractive and viable option. A group of about 16 private landowners own land that covers more than 50% of the area and almost all the zone considered to be of "ecological interest". Many have indicated interest in exploring ways of conserving these biodiverse areas, indeed eleven have already signed a Protocol for Conservation of their land. Given the high private ownership, until recently the government has had reduced action in the area. Recently both landowners and local authorities have shown new interest and willingness in developing a framework for conservation of this important area. Development of a system and mechanism for public-private partnerships for conservation is the most viable way of conserving biodiversity in the area and provides an opportunity to demonstrate how various stakeholders, public and private, can collaborate in protecting global commons.

4. Despite this interest a number of barriers have been identified that currently hinder the full development of this partnership and the conservation efforts in the area. These include the following: (i) deficiencies in management categories and legal instruments for private conservation set-asides; (ii) deficiencies in land-use regulatory and enforcement framework, (iii) weak capacities in integrated management approaches, (iv) deficiencies in protected area operation standards, (v) knowledge gaps on sustainable economic activities appropriate for the

high mountain conditions of the Altos de Cantillana; and (vi) Low levels of awareness on the environmental value of Altos de Cantillana ecosystems. These are described in more detail in the Section IV Part 1: Approved Project in Section on page 36. The project will work with the government and private landowners in removing these barriers in the project area, and influence such barrier removal for other areas in the country.

PART II : Strategy

5. The project would fit the UNDP strategy under its the goal: *Environment*, sub-goal *Instrument for Environment Sustainability*, which includes as expected outcomes : “Improved capacity of local and sectoral authorities, and private sector in environmental management” and “Global Environment concerns and commitment integrated in national development planning and policy”.

6. As noted above it will adopt a strategy to remove the barriers that currently impede the establishment of private reserves in the areas and the co-management of these alongside relevant government agencies. In this context, the project will improve the management effectiveness both at the level of the Altos de Cantillana and within each of the individual conservation areas through the development of management plans, support and oversight of the implementation of these, testing and developing a set of conservation management agreements, mainly Conservation Easements, and providing training in conservation as required. Contribution to institutional strengthening and sustainability will be achieved through the development of a Corporation conformed of public and private entities to over see the conservation of the entire region. Moreover, the project will build capacities for long-term institutional, management and financial sustainability, and will demonstrate how to catalyze the participation of local communities, larger private landowners and NGOs in the Altos de Cantillana in capturing global benefits in an area of Mediterranean Ecoregion that is a global hotspot and has been identified as a national priority within the National Biodiversity Strategy and in CONAF’s Red Book on High Priority Sites. Replication of these advances throughout a wider area will be achieved through specific actions of the project such as inclusion in regional and local land use plans, and the use of experiences to inform the design and establishment of norms and policies for a more comprehensive national protected areas system in Chile.

7. Thus the main immediate objective, or purpose, of the project is to develop an appropriate legal and public-private management framework for the Altos de Cantillana, which becomes a replicable model for effective protection of biodiversity in private lands. This is to be achieved through seven interrelated Outcomes as follows: (i) Private land within the core area of ecological interest has appropriate legal protection status; (ii) A sustainable public-private management system is in place for the Altos de Cantillana; (iii) An effective integrated enforcement program is operational to increase compliance with environmental regulations in the Altos de Cantillana; (iv) Private land management plans are in operation for natural resources conservation in properties within the ecological interest core zone; (v) Environmentally and economically sustainable activities to reduce degradation and increase conservation are operating in private lands; (vi) The Altos de Cantillana public-private mechanism for protected area management is replicated over a broader area and incorporated into national conservation

strategies and systems; (v) Learning, evaluation, and adaptive management has increased to improve project impact.

PART III : Management Arrangements

8. The Project would be executed under NEX modalities. Financial management and accountability of resources as well as other project execution activities will be under UNDP country office responsibility (see Section IV, Part 1, 2.2: Other Agreements).

9. UNDP will act as the Implementing Agency for this MSP, while Executing Agency responsibilities will be in the hands of CONAMA RM with the exception of some specific executing tasks that UNDP has been requested to undertake (see Section IV Part I Other agreements 2.2). As mentioned throughout this document, long-term project management, beyond the GEF project period, will fall under the responsibility of a private corporation, the Corporation for Biodiversity Protection in Altos de Cantillana.

10. While the Corporation is being created and legalized, the Public-Private Committee (will act as the project managing agency acting as the Project Steering Committee. It will be integrated by all signing parties to the Agreement for the Conservation of the Cantillana mountain range; that is, all competent public agencies involved in biodiversity conservation and land planning (CONAMA RM, SAG RM, CONAF RM, SEREMI MINVU and the five involved Municipalities). Those agencies in charge of supervising and allowing the development of economic activities in the area (SERNAGEOMIN, SEREMI MINSAL y SEREMI MOP) will also form part of the Committee. In addition it will have representatives of landowners with different economic interests in the area, (10 individual, large landowners and 4 landowning companies' representatives) and of the political authorities, such as the Governors of different Provinces: Maipo, Melipilla and Talagante, as well as the Regional Governor, who will chair of the Committee. UNDP will be also part of the Committee as an advisor.

11. The main task of this Committee will be to create the Corporation and later to transfer GEF project management from the Committee to the Corporation. Also, the Public-Private Committee will supervise the Corporation regarding the fulfilment of Project objectives and will support its management. The multidisciplinary and intersectoral nature of this Committee will help project development from the technical, social, and economic assessment of initiatives through the promotion of the value of the area and the project, particularly among political and business authorities. The Committee will also become a constructive participation tool that will contribute to conflict solution.

12. The Committee will meet at least twice a year and its main functions will be: 1) to establish rules of the operation of the Corporation; 2) to approve the annual workplans; 3) to ensure that the activities developed within the project objectives are in compliance with the regional and sectoral development policies related to the conservation of biodiversity. 4) to oversee the development and fulfillment of the project's objectives. Rules of procedure of the Committee will be opposed by the Project Coordination Unit for consideration and approval in the session of the Committee's constitution

13. A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be established, headed by a Project Director. The PCU will be in charge of the operational management of the project. From the second year of execution a technical support professional and an administrative professional will be also part of the PCU, both established at the Corporation. The Project Director will report to the Public-Private Committee on the fulfilment of Project objectives which will lead to the founding of the Corporation. The execution of the different project components (outcomes), especially those related to biodiversity and zoning management of the project area (outcome 1, 2 and 3), as well as the promotion of protection programs and sustainable activities (outcomes 4 and 5), will follow specifically-tailored management schemes, to be defined in detail at the inception workshop. Outcome 6 and 7 focusing on replication, lesson learnt and monitoring and evaluation will fall under the leadership of CONAMA RM that will coordinate closely with the Central CONAMA on relevant issues such as the provision of inputs to national policies and norms for private conservation models.

14. The PDF team that conducted the formulation of this project (Maipo Governor's Office, and Regional SAG, CONAF and CONAMA offices) – in addition to its integration into the Public-Private Committee and being linked to the Corporation - will advise the execution of the project. CONAMA-RM, based on its legal authority regarding environmental issues and as an executing agency of the present Project, will be in charge of coordinating all the necessary arrangements for the successful development, execution and sustainability of the Project. As indicated above in the Public-Private Committee will assume the role of Steering Committee to provide additional input to the oversight of the project even once the Corporation is formed and also to act as a means of replication of the experiences to a wide range of sectors.

15. In addition to this broader fit with UNDP cooperation priorities for Chile, this project has close links with a number of other GEF projects in Chile's portfolio. Of particular relevance are those that fall under the GEF3: BD 1 strategic priority: Catalyzing the Sustainability of Protected Areas in the context of national protected area systems. UNDP together with the GoC is currently developing a programme approach under this SP to ensure that existing and new efforts collectively contribute to the maturation of Chile's PA system in a cost effective manner that builds on links between projects and avoids overlaps. Members of teams of these projects under different stages of the project cycle have meet to discuss how best to collaborate and how to consolidate this programme approach. Projects with which close collaboration has been, and will continue to be, sought are indicated below together with the contribution that each will or has made to BD 1. This illustrates there are no overlaps with the current proposal and that effective synergies can be achieved between these GEF projects. In addition to the Chilean GEF projects, coordination will be sought with other relevant projects such as the Private Heritage Reserve MSP under implementation in Brazil.

16. In order to accord proper acknowledgement to GEF for providing funding, a GEF logo should appear on all relevant GEF project publications, including among others, project hardware and vehicles purchased with GEF funds. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by GEF should also accord proper acknowledgment to GEF. The UNDP logo should be more prominent -- and separated from the GEF logo if possible, as UN visibility is important for security purposes.

PART IV: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget

17. A monitoring and evaluation plan will set the stage for evaluation of impacts throughout the project's lifetime and beyond. Monitoring and evaluation will be an evolutionary process where some indicators will be refined in the first year of implementation, based on continued feedback. Project performance will be monitored by CONAMA RM in line with targets and indicators presented in the Logical Framework (see Section II, Part 1) and as detailed in the monitoring and evaluation plan (see Section IV, Part 1: approved MSP Proposal, Annex 2). The Project Coordinator will monitor and oversee the project day-to-day, and UNDP will monitor project performance according to IA agency requirements. The measurement of project's target indicators and means of verification will be coordinated by CONAMA RM.

18. The full, detailed M&E plan and allocated budget are provided in Annex 2 of the approved MSP Proposal and includes the description of the range of UNDP and GEF monitoring and evaluation requirements, responsibilities and costs.

SECTION II : STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK

PART I : Logical Framework Analysis (please see Annex 1 of the approved Brief)

Table 2: Indicative Outputs, Activities and quarterly workplan

	Activity	Sem. 1	Sem. 2	Sem. 3	Sem. 4	Sem. 5	Sem. 6	Sem. 7	Sem. 8	Sem. 9	Sem. 10
1.	Expected outcome: “Private land within the core area of ecological interest has appropriate legal protection status”										
1.1	Project area survey in order to implement the appropriate protection category, improving a zoning process focused on planning (demarcation of more important zones).	1.1.1 Information analysis of the <i>Cantillana</i> area									
		1.1.2. GIS implementation and management									
		1.1.3. Overall analysis and consultation with landowners and public entities.									
1.2	Proposal of legal regulations with some restrictions and guidance in the use of the land, and in development inside the project area, aiming at achieving a more intensive work at the “area of ecological interest”										
1.3	Approval and development, together with landowners, of agreements for conserving and supporting land management at the area of ecological interest, in the long term										
1.4	Implementation of protection areas with ecological interest	1.4.1 Develop a Conservation Management Plan and the terms and conditions for managing a private protected area									
2.	Expected outcome: " A sustainable public-private management system is in place for the Altos de Cantillana”										
2.1	Corporation established										
2.2	Operation of the Corporation										
2.3	Development of funding mechanisms by the Corporation, in the long term.										
3.	Expected outcome: “An effective integrated enforcement program is operational to increase compliance with environmental regulations in the Altos de Cantillana ”										
3.1	A supervision program for the area already in operation										
3.2	Institutional strengthening of environment-related public services and municipal authorities										
3.3	Support enforcement program operation										
4.	Expected outcome: “Private land management plans are in operation for natural resources conservation in properties within the ecological interest core zone”										
4.1	Indicative management plan for the project area										
4.2	Land management plan for at least eleven (11) landowners of the project area										
4.3	Monitoring of management plans being developed										

	Activity	Sem. 1	Sem. 2	Sem. 3	Sem. 4	Sem. 5	Sem. 6	Sem. 7	Sem. 8	Sem. 9	Sem. 10
4.4	Information gathered to strengthen Management Plans for conservation of species in any protection category										
5.	Expected outcome: “Environmentally and economically sustainable activities are operating in private lands to reduce degradation and increase conservation”										
5.1	Development of environmentally sustainable programs and/or projects										
5.2	Provide technical and financial assistance for individual business ideas										
6.	Expected outcome: “The Altos de Cantillana public-private mechanism for protected area management is replicated over a broader area and incorporated into national conservation strategies and systems”										
6.1	Awareness program implemented as a vehicle for local buy-in and replication										
6.2	Replication of public-private agreement model legal protection procedures										
7.	Expected outcome: Learning, evaluation, and adaptive management increased to improve project impact										

SECTION III : Total Budget and Workplan

Award: tbd

Award Title: PIMS 1668 BD: Biodiversity Conservation in Altos de Cantillana, Chile.

Project Objective/Atlas Output = MSP: Altos de Cantillana

Project ID: tbd

Outcome	Responsible party	Source of funds	Budget Description	Budget					Total US\$
				Year 1 US\$	Year 2 US\$	Year 3 US\$	Year 4 US\$	Year 5 US\$	
Private land within the core area of ecological interest has appropriate legal protection status	CONAMA	GEF	72100 Contractual Services Companies	51,300	116,122	600	600	600	169,222
			72800 Information Technology Equipment		27,254				27,254
			71300 Local consultants	6,733	45,370	7,215	7,215	7,215	73,748
			72400 Communications and audio visual equipment		4,809				4,809
A sustainable public-private management system is in place for the Altos de Cantillana	CONAMA	GEF	74500 Miscellaneous expenses	481	1,603				2,084
			71300 Local consultants	4,809	36,145	33,831	33,830	33,830	142,445
			71600 Travel	17,929	1,898	1,898	1,898	1,899	25,522
			72200 Equipment and furniture	5,760					5,760
			72400 Communications and audio visual equipment	7,342	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	11,342
			72800 Information Technology Equipment	2,148					2,148
			72100 Contractual services - companies	47,739					47,739
73400 Rental and Maintenance of Information Technology Equipment		2,848	2,848	2,847	2,847	11,390			
An effective integrated enforcement program is operational to increase compliance with environmental regulations in the Altos de Cantillana	CONAMA	GEF	74500 Miscellaneous expenses	320	1,489	2,978	2,978	2,978	10,743
			71600 Travel		36,457	2,372	2,372	2,372	43,573
			72200 Equipment and furniture		3,658				3,658
			72100 Contractual services - companies		26,110				26,110
			72400 Communications and audio visual equipment		11,852				11,852
			72800 Information Technology Equipment		28,664				28,664
71300 Local Consultants		9,773	16,848	16,848	9,364	9,738	45,723		

Outcome	Responsible party	Source of funds	Budget						
			Budget Description	Year 1 US\$	Year 2 US\$	Year 3 US\$	Year 4 US\$	Year 5 US\$	Total US\$
Private land management plans are in operation for natural resources conservation in properties within the ecological interest core zone	CONAMA	GEF	72100 Contractual services - companies		8,964	10,000	10,000	10,000	38,964
			71300 Local Consultants		1,114				1,114
Environmentally and economically sustainable activities to reduce degradation and increase conservation are operating in private lands	CONAMA	GEF	71300 Local Consultants	8,288	5,428	5,428	5,428	5,428	30,000
			74500 Miscellaneous expenses		321				321
The Altos de Cantillana public-private mechanism for protected area management is replicated over a broader area and incorporated into national conservation strategies and systems	CONAMA	GEF	71300 Local Consultants	9,104	10,539	11,968	11,968	11,969	55,548
			74500 Miscellaneous expenses					1,602	1,602
Learning, evaluation, and adaptive management increased to improve project impact	CONAMA	GEF	74500 Miscellaneous expenses	600	600	600	600	600	3,000
			72100 Contractual services - companies	15,000	5,000	15,000	5,000	15,000	55,000
			71200 International Consultant			7,000		13,000	20,000
			71600 Traval			3,000		7,000	10,000
			71300 Local Consultants	9,430	9,430	9,430	9,430	9,430	47,150
Grand Total				186,983	396,448	132,016	104,530	136,508	956,485

Co funding Distribution

Out come	Responsable	Co-financiamiento	Descripción del presupuesto	Año 1	Año 2	Año 3	Año 4	Año 5	Total
A: Private land within the core area of ecological interest has appropriate legal protection status	CONAMA RM	CONAMA RM	Aporte en estudios	48,094					48,094
			Equipos (software)		24,047				24,047
			Mantencion de equipos		401	401	400	402	1,604
			Producción cartográfica		1,202	1,202	1,202	1,203	4,809
			Oficina SIG		1,797	1,797	1,797	1,800	7,191
			Inversión en área a proteger		16,031				16,031
			Personal institucional	28,022	20,925				48,947
			Vehículo institucional	303	322				625
		Gobernación del Maipo	Personal institucional	22,135	17,981				40,116
			Vehículo institucional	111	226				337
		SAG RM	Personal institucional	28,022	20,925				48,947
			Vehículo institucional	303	321				624
		CONAF RM	Personal institucional	28,022	20,925				48,947
			Vehículo institucional	303	322				625

Out come	Responsable	Co-financiamiento	Descripción del presupuesto	Año 1	Año 2	Año 3	Año 4	Año 5	Total
B: A sustainable public-private management system is in place for the Altos de Cantillana	CONAMA RM	CONAMA RM	Personal institucional	4,251	5,887	3,886	3,886	3,888	21,798
			Vehículo	240	577	577	577	578	2,549
		Gobernación del Maipo	Personal institucional	2,535	2,616	2,616	2,616	2,617	13,000
			Vehículo institucional	240	577	577	577	578	2,549
		SAG RM	Personal institucional	2,535	2,616	2,616	2,616	2,617	13,000
			Vehículo	240	577	577	577	577	2,548
			Infraestructura (sitio)		32,063				32,063
		CONAF RM	Personal institucional	2,535	2,616	2,616	2,616	2,617	13,000
			Vehículo institucional	240	577	577	577	578	2,549
		C: An effective integrated enforcement program is operational to increase compliance with environmental regulations in the Altos de Cantillana	CONAMA RM	CONAMA RM	Personal institucional	4,197			
Vehículo institucional	96								96
Gobernación del Maipo	Torres de observación				24,047				24,047
	Comunicaciones				14,108				14,108
	Personal institucional			1,744					1,744
	Vehículo institucional			96					96
SAG RM	Staff de fiscalización				13,466	28,010	29,130	30,296	100,902
	Personal institucional			3,488	1,635	3,270	3,270	3,272	14,935
	Vehículo institucional			96					96

Out come	Responsable	Co-financiamiento	Descripción del presupuesto	Año 1	Año 2	Año 3	Año 4	Año 5	Total
		CONAF RM	Brigada contra incendio		1,443				1,443
			Satff de fiscalización		13,466	28,010	29,130	30,296	100,902
			Torrero		2,405	2,501	2,601	2,704	10,211
			Brigadista contra incendio		24,047	48,094	48,094	48,094	168,329
			Mantención de brigada incendio		21,041	21,041	21,041	21,041	84,164
			Personal institucional	3,488	1,635	3,270	3,270	3,272	14,935
			Vehículo institucional	96					96
D: Private land management plans are in operation for natural resources conservation in properties within the ecological interest core zone	CONAMA RM	CONAMA RM	Personal institucional	7,358	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,309	12,591
			Vehículo institucional	529	192	192	192	194	1,299
		Gobernación del Maipo	Personal institucional	4,088	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	9,320
			Vehículo institucional	529	192	192	192	193	1,298
		SAG RM	Personal institucional	7,358	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,309	12,591
			Vehículo institucional	529	192	192	192	194	1,299
		CONAF RM	Personal institucional	7,358	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,309	12,591
			Vehículo institucional	529	192	192	192	194	1,299
E. Environmentally and economically sustainable activities to reduce degradation and increase	CONAMA RM	CONAMA RM	Personal institucional		13,409				13,409
		Gobernación del Maipo	Personal institucional		19,949				19,949
									0

Out come	Responsable	Co-financiamiento	Descripción del presupuesto	Año 1	Año 2	Año 3	Año 4	Año 5	Total
<i>SAG RM</i>				42,571	88,422	39,793	40,913	42,084	253,783
<i>CONAF RM</i>				42,571	105,296	111,429	112,649	113,924	485,869
<i>CONAMA RM</i>				9,409	89,259	14,433	14,432	19,253	231,467
TOTAL				210,710	369,327	181,039	183,378	190,647	1,135,101

SECTION IV: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**Part I: 1. Approved MSP proposal****GEF**

Medium-sized Project proposal

REQUEST FOR GEF FUNDING

AGENCY'S PROJECT ID: PIMS 1668
GEFSEC PROJECT ID:
COUNTRY: Chile
PROJECT TITLE: Biodiversity Conservation in Altos de Cantillana, Chile
GEF AGENCY: UNDP
OTHER EXECUTING AGENCY(IES): CONAMA RM
DURATION: 5 years
GEF FOCAL AREA: Biodiversity
GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM: OP 1
GEF STRATEGIC PRIORITY: BD-1 CATALYZING SUSTAINABILITY OF PROTECTED AREAS
ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: February 2005
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY FEE: \$146,000

FINANCING PLAN (US\$)	
GEF PROJECT/COMPONENT	
Project	956,485
PDF A* December 1999	25,000
Sub-Total GEF	981,485
CO-FINANCING**	
GEF Agency	
Government	1,135,101
Bilateral	
NGOs	
Others (PDF A)	17,500
Sub-Total Co-financing:	1,152,601
Total Project Financing:	2,134,086
FINANCING FOR ASSOCIATED ACTIVITY IF ANY:	

* Indicate approval date of PDFA

** Details provided in the Financing Section

CONTRIBUTION TO KEY INDICATORS OF THE BUSINESS PLAN: Approximately additional 100,000 hectares of Mediterranean scrub ecoregion will be under some form of protection status, increasing the representation of this ecoregion in Chile's biodiversity conservation strategies and also the contribution of private land owners to national conservation targets.

RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:

Mr. Jaime Rovira Soto, Chilean Environmental Commission (CONAMA), GEF Political FP Date: 15 April 2003

Ms. Ximena George-Nascimento, CONAMA, GEF Operational FP Date: 12 July 2004

This proposal has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for a Medium-sized Project.

Name & Signature
 Mr. Yannick Glemarec
 IA/ExA Coordinator
 Date: 14 January 2005

Project Contact Person:
 Ms. Helen Coles de Negret

Tel. and email: (5255) 5263-9816,
helen.negret@undp.org

Acronyms

CODEFF:	National Committee Pro-Defense of Flora and Fauna
CODELCO:	Chilean Copper Corporation
CONAF:	National Forest Corporation, Ministry of Agriculture
CONAMA:	Chilean Environmental Commission
COREMA:	Regional Environmental Commission
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations
GEF:	Global Environment Facility
GIS:	Geographic Information System
IUCN:	The World Conservation Union
LGBMA:	General Environmental Law, Law 19.300, 1994
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MINAGRI:	Ministry of Agriculture
NGO's:	Non-Governmental Organizations
RM:	Metropolitan Region
SAG:	Agriculture and Livestock Services, Ministry of Agriculture
SEIA:	Environmental Impact Evaluation System
SERNATUR:	National Service for Tourism
SNASPE:	Chilean System of State-Protected Wildlife Areas
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme

masl: meters above sea level

TABLE OF CONTENTS (INDEXED)

Acronyms	19
PART I - Project Concept	22
A – Summary	22
B - Country ownership	24
Country Eligibility.....	24
Country Drivenness.....	25
C – Program and Policy Conformity.....	26
Program Designation and Conformity	26
Project Design	26
Threats to biodiversity.....	28
Rationale for Selected GEF Approach to Address Threats.....	30
Barriers to the Selected Approach.....	31
Intervention Strategy	35
Risks and assumptions	45
Sustainability	46
Replicability	48
Stakeholder Involvement.....	49
Monitoring and Evaluation.....	50
D - Financing.....	51
Incrementality.....	52
PDF A.....	54
Cost-Effectiveness.....	54
Co-financing.....	55
E - Institutional Coordination and Support	55
Core Commitments and Linkages	55
Consultation, Coordination and Collaboration between GEF projects	55
Implementation/Execution Arrangements.....	57
Part III – Response to ReviewsPart IV – Annexes.....	58
Part IV – Annexes	59
ANNEX 1: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX	60
ANNEX 2: Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	64
ANNEX 3: Biodiversity	Separate File
• Plant Communities with Vulnerable Species	
• Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna	
ANNEX 4: Communities and Land Use in Project Area	Separate File
• Landowner survey and Municipalities characterization	
• Current and Project Land Use and Zoning in Project Area	
ANNEX 5: PRELIMINARY TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR ESTABLISHING <i>ALTOS DE CANTILLANA CORPORATION</i>	72
ANNEX 6: Work Plan.....	74
ANNEX 7: Thematic Maps and zoning	Separate File

- Vegetation map
- Fauna map
- Hydrographic map
- Roadway network map
- Map of current land use
- Map of property limits
- Zoning map
- Map of landowners interested in conservation
- Map of landowners with scientific interest

ANNEX 8: Endorsement letters

Separate File

ANNEX 9: Bibliography

Separate File

PART I - Project Concept

A – Summary

1. The Altos de Cantillana massif and the Aculeo lagoon basin are situated in the Metropolitan Region of Chile, in the Maipo and Melipilla provinces. This area supports well-conserved examples of the Mediterranean Ecoregion that has been classified as a priority for biodiversity conservation in Latin America, as a global biodiversity hotspot and as a world centre of flora¹. This Ecoregion is characterized by a high level of endemism with 2,537 species, of which 1,176 are endemic to Chile and 600 to an area that stretches from latitude 32° to 40° south. The project will contribute to the conservation of globally significant biodiversity of this Ecoregion by developing an innovative public-private partnership for the conservation and co-management of private lands in the *Altos de Cantillana* mountain range as a replicable model for the National System of Protected Areas (SNASPE) in Chile.

2. The project area covers 187,000 hectares within the Central Mediterranean Zone and has Sclerophyllous Scrub and Forest (sensu Gajardo, 1994)² with high levels of endemism. It is a national, high-priority site for biodiversity conservation in Chile, according to the Red Book on High-Priority Sites (CONAF 1996), and is among the 68 priority sites for biodiversity conservation nationwide that were selected by CONAMA, together with private, public and academic sectors, NGOs and civil society. Within the Altos de Cantillana the sites of highest biodiversity, value and those targeted for conservation, are mainly the highlands in the upper catchment areas of the watersheds. These are steep, sparsely vegetated, have limited production value and still relatively low-level threats. Thus conservation through a protected area approach is an attractive and viable option.

3. However, as the project area is entirely composed of private land holdings, a protected area approach would need to be based on private landowner commitment. Preparatory work and baseline actions confirm this commitment and indicate that private protected areas could deliver effective conservation to these high biodiversity value sites. A group of about 16 private landowners own land that covers more than 50% of the area and almost all the zone considered to be of “ecological interest”. These properties are large and are contiguous so that there is an opportunity to conserve an entire ecosystem across all these landholdings. Their owners generate income from agriculture lower in the valleys or off-farm, thus there is neither great economic pressure on the landowners to convert their land that has high biodiversity value, nor an elevated number of individuals with whom to forge agreements for conservation set-asides. Furthermore, eleven of these 16 landowners have already signed a Protocol for Conservation of their land demonstrating their interest in developing their land as private conservation areas.

4. Given the private ownership of the land, the government has provided little regulatory control over the area as an integral unit for conservation of environment values and services, although it has introduced a 30-year ban on hunting in 1998. The various government agencies responsible for environmental protection have used their limited resources to fulfill their enforcement responsibilities in specific issues but they have not developed the partnerships and

¹ Dinerstein et al. 1995, Davis et al. 1997 and Nature, International Weekly Journal of Science. February 24, 2000

² Sebastian Teillier, Biologist, expert in botany. Personal interview, May – December, 2001

co-management arrangements with the landowners that would be required for effective conservation of these private lands. Recently however, both landowners and local authorities have shown new interest and willingness in developing a framework for conservation of this important area. This provides an opportunity to demonstrate how various stakeholders, public and private, can collaborate in protecting global commons. The existence of a Protocol for Conservation demonstrates the interest of private landowners in developing their land as a private conservation area, as well as the government's support for engaging in a public-private partnership. The inter-stakeholder collaboration initiated during the PDF A process provides a constructive basis and synergies for the development of the proposed model. The demonstration can be replicated later and thus help protect biodiversity at a much wider geographical scale. This opportunity is the GEF entry-point.

5. A number of barriers have been identified that currently hinder the full development of this partnership and the conservation efforts in the area. Hence the selected project strategy will be to work with the government and private landowners in removing these barriers for such an approach in the project area, and influence such barrier removal for other areas in the country. The project will work with regulators and planners to introduce legal regulations for land-use and conservation in the area, within the framework of the Province's Regulatory Plan. It will also work with the landowners to test and develop a set of conservation management agreements, mainly Conservation Easements. The development of such a system and mechanism for public-private partnerships for conservation is the most viable way of conserving biodiversity in the area.

6. The **Goal** of the project is to advance the maturation of Chile's Protected Area System by increasing the representativity of Chile's Mediterranean Ecoregion under effective protected areas and increasing private landowners contribution to national protected area targets. The **Purpose** of the project is to develop an appropriate legal and public-private management framework for the Altos de Cantillana, which becomes a replicable model for effective protection of biodiversity in private lands. This immediate objective is the achieved through seven interrelated Outcomes as follows: (i) Private land within the core area of ecological interest has appropriate legal protection status; (ii) A sustainable public-private management system is in place for the Altos de Cantillana; (iii) An effective integrated enforcement program is operational to increase compliance with environmental regulations in the Altos de Cantillana; (iv) Private land management plans are in operation for natural resources conservation in properties within the ecological interest core zone; (v) Environmentally and economically sustainable activities to reduce degradation and increase conservation are operating in private lands; (vi) The Altos de Cantillana public-private mechanism for protected area management is replicated over a broader area and incorporated into national conservation strategies and systems; (v) Learning, evaluation, and adaptive management has increased to improve project impact.

7. By achieving the above outcomes in these strategically selected lands, the long-term sustainability of the protected area will increase. In turn, this will also contribute to the maturation of the national system of protected areas both in terms of increasing the representation of Mediterranean scrub in the area (presently under-represented) and in further developing public-private partnerships as a model for conservation in Chile.

8. The indicators for measuring project impacts are included in the Logframe Matrix in Annex 1 and include the following:

- Approximately 100,000 additional hectares of Mediterranean Ecoregion in Chile are under conservation in some form of protected areas
- Norms and guidelines are developed at the national level for including private conservation areas and public private conservation management models similar to the Altos de Cantillana in an expanded National Protected Areas System
- There is an increase in the contribution of private conservation areas to national biodiversity conservation targets (target % to be defined when baseline surveys are complete in first semester of the project)
- Populations of globally significant biodiversity, such as Santiago oak and *Avellanita bustillosii* (Little Hazelnut tree) in the Altos de Cantillana are at the same level or have increased compared to levels at project start
- 50,000 hectares in Altos de Cantillana is under some form of officially recognized protection status for biodiversity conservation
- At least 140,000 hectares in the Altos de Cantillana are under improved management that contributes to biodiversity conservation
- At least 85% of the landowners in the project core area are managing important zones of ecological interest with conservation objectives, with support from the government.
- There is a decrease in the amount of illegally extracted fuel wood and compost in Altos de Cantillana compared to the start of the enforcement program. (target % to be defined when baseline surveys are complete in first semester of the project)
- Altos de Cantillana Cooperation operations are fully funded and are guided by a validated work plan that is linked to the Indicative Management Plan for Conservation of the Area
- Santiago's Metropolitan Land Use Plan, includes the overall protected areas status of the Altos de Cantillana and its zoning and individual conservation areas
- Number of successfully controlled fires increases in relation to levels at project start.
- The number of infringements of illegal flora collection and fauna hunting has decreased compared to the first year of enforcement program
- At least 5 environmentally compatible projects have been implemented based on sustainable business initiatives with commercial viability, to provide alternative incomes to local inhabitants and landowners
- Local population and visitors have increased awareness of the biodiversity value of Altos de Cantillana, the risk its overexploitation, and the links it has with productive activities.

B - Country ownership

Country Eligibility

9. Chile ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity on 9 September 1994. The country's commitments within the framework of this Convention were translated into a nationwide Strategy and Action Plan for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity. The National Biodiversity Strategy was approved in December 2003 and the Action Plan has recently been approved.

Country Drivenness

10. There is a range of environmental legislation in Chile that provides the backdrop for this project. Natural resources protection in Chile dates back to the 19th century, with the Forestry Law (*Ley de Bosques*), which led to the creation of the first protected areas in 1912³. Since the mid-1970s, and through the early 1990s, Chile witnessed an explosion of standards related to wildlife protection and the creation of protected areas.

11. In 1984, Law 18,362 was passed, creating the National System of State-Protected Wildlife Areas, SNASPE, (*Sistema Nacional de Areas Silvestres Protegidas por el Estado*), the main legal instrument for biodiversity conservation. Then, in 1994, Chile passed the General Environmental Law (*Ley General de Bases del Medio Ambiente* (LGBMA), Law 19.300, of which title 2, paragraph 4, addresses the issue of quality standards, nature preservation and conservation of environmental heritage. This law establishes the basic conditions for biodiversity conservation in both public and private property. It is further complemented by the Environmental Policy for Sustainable Development, sanctioned by the CONAMA Council of Ministers in 1998. This policy commits to generating guidance for addressing major environmental issues that concern the population, with specific reference to renewable natural heritage with regards to water, biodiversity and forestry, and fishing resources.

12. A Decree on Regulation of Privately Owned Protected Wildlife Areas was approved by the Chilean Environmental Agency, CONAMA, Council of Ministers in 2003. While this is currently awaiting approval by the Government Comptroller Office, the proposed project has been designed to fall inline with this Decree as it seeks to bring private land under legally recognized conservation agreements including Privately Owned Protected Wild lands. Given the high percentage of privately-owned land in the project area, this presents an important opportunity to apply the Decree and demonstrate how it can strengthen a systematic approach to private-partnerships in conservation and protected area management.

13. The project also complies with the National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS) that seeks to conserve the country's biodiversity through 6 strategic approaches: 1) Ensure ecosystem conservation and restoration; 2) Ensure preservation of species and of genetic heritage; 3) Promote sustainable productive practices; 4) Strengthen inter-institutional and inter-sectoral coordination for the overall management of biodiversity; 5) Establish formal and non-formal biodiversity management means; 6) Strengthen environmental education, public awareness and access to information on biodiversity. During 2002, CONAMA defined, with inter-sectoral input, 68 priority sites for biodiversity conservation nationwide, including the project area, as a top priority for the Metropolitan Region in Santiago.

14. Additionally, the project is fully in line with three of the seven environmental policy objectives proposed for the Metropolitan Region – where the project area is located -namely: (i) to recover and improve environmental quality of the air, water, land, flora, fauna and landscape components region wide, in a way that is compatible with human and ecosystem health, (ii) to prevent deterioration of environmental components”, and (iii) to promote the protection of environmental heritage and the sustainable use of natural resources. The policy proposes that

³ Namely the *Llanquihue*, *Alto Biobío* and *Villarrica* forest reserves.

these objectives be fulfilled in part by establishing land-use restrictions in territories that have been identified as key to regional environmental heritage. The proposed land-use planning in this project will provide a replicable model for compliance with this policy throughout the Metropolitan Region and contributes towards the Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use for the Metropolitan Region.

C – Program and Policy Conformity

Program Designation and Conformity

15. This project is fully consistent with Biodiversity Strategic Priority 1: Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Areas. As mentioned earlier, the project area is mostly privately owned, yet there are few examples in Chile of how private conservation areas can be set up within a systemic approach, in which both private and public entities take part and which has an effective co-management mechanism. This is particularly important for Chile as much biodiversity resides in private land that can be brought under a variety of agreements and supported by the government. This project focuses on removing barriers to the establishment of a public-private partnership, to enable private sector contribution to biodiversity conservation in the Altos de Cantillana. It will bring under protection a number of private conservation areas officially recognized through a variety of binding agreements, contracts and others under the categories of the new Decree. Replication of these advances throughout a wider area will be achieved through specific actions of the project such as inclusion in regional and local land use plans, and the use of experiences to inform the design and establishment of norms and policies for a more comprehensive national protected areas system in Chile. In addition, it further complies with the SP as it will demonstrate innovative ventures to demonstrate commercial profit and biodiversity benefit from private conservation areas.

16. It will improve the management effectiveness both at the level of the Altos de Cantillana and within each of the individual conservation areas through the development of management plans, support and oversight of the implementation of these and providing training in conservation as required. Contribution to institutional strengthening and sustainability will be achieved through the development of a Corporation conformed of public and private entities to oversee the conservation of the entire region. Moreover, the project will build capacities for long-term institutional, management and financial sustainability, and will demonstrate how to catalyze the participation of local communities, larger private landowners and NGOs in the Altos de Cantillana in capturing global benefits in an area of Mediterranean Ecoregion that is a global hotspot and has been identified as a national priority within the National Biodiversity Strategy and in CONAF's Red Book on High Priority Sites. It thus contributes to achieving both BDI goals and those of Operational Program 1: Conservation and sustainable use of the biological resources in arid and semi-arid zone ecosystems, under which it is slated.

Project Design

Background Context

17. The *Altos De Cantillana* mountain massif is made up of intrusive rocks, from both the Paleozoic and the Cretaceous age, forming non-continuous peaks cut by deep ravines and valleys that largely determine the location of human settlements. The project area within the massif covers 187,000 hectares falling under the jurisdiction of four municipalities. It covers 156,552

inhabitants, and a projected growth for year 2005 of 5.8%. The area is concentrated in private hands, many of whom have properties of over 100 hectares. In the municipality of *Paine*, for example, 42.8% of landowners own areas between 100 and 500 hectares, and about 18.8% own more than 2,000 hectares. In the case of *Alhué*, this latter category represents 30.8% of landowners, whereas in *Melipilla* and *San Pedro*, these figures are 26.1% and 25%, respectively.

18. Different land use practices and intensities can be defined and are closely linked to altitudinal levels⁴. Ranked in income generating order, the main economic activities of landowners in the project area and nearby communities are agriculture and agro-industry, mining, livestock production, and firewood and compost collection. Agriculture, consisting of fruit and horticulture production, occurs in the valleys and flatter sites. Livestock rearing, primarily of cattle, goats and horses is more common in the middle and higher levels of the mountains. The landowners, for decades, have organized livestock grazing in these areas and permitted local community members to graze livestock in their property. However, the landowners have, in general, not controlled the entrance of local communities into their properties and these community members collect fuelwood for household energy consumption as well as undertaking hunting and plant extraction activities within these private areas. Low-grade gold and silver ore mining, characterized by medium-sized companies with a monthly production below 30 tons, is found at the base of the mountainous zone on the southern slope of the massif. These activities are conditioned by a very scarce water and irregular water supply with significant differences between winter and summer water flows. Annex 4 provides more detailed information on background context including land use, property sizes and populations per municipality. Annex 8 provides maps of current land use, vegetation, fauna, hydrography.

GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BIODIVERSITY

19. The Altos of Cantillana falls within Chile's Mediterranean Ecoregion that has a Mediterranean type climate and is classified as a "hot spot" for global biodiversity (Dinerstein et al. 1995) and as a global center for flora diversity (Davis et al. 1997). This is due to the high degree of regional endemism and flora species richness confined to a relatively small area isolated from the large centers of global diversity, such as the Amazon basin. Chile's Mediterranean Ecoregion has 1,176 endemic flora species (Arroyo et al, 1997, based on Marticorena, 1990) of which approximately 600 (23%) are strictly endemic to an area that stretches from latitude 32° to 40° south. In terms of flora species richness, the number of species found in the region reaches 2,537 of which are found in the coastal Cordillera region of the ecoregion (Arroyo et al. 1997), including endemic families and genera such as Gomortegaceae (with *Gomortega keule* as the only genus and species), *Jubaea* (Palmae), and *Pitavia* (Rutaceae).

⁴ (i) **Intensive Use**: between 200 and 650 masl with agriculture, population settlements, agro-industrial activities such as fruit and vegetables processing facilities (packing, cold-storage plants), real estate developments, tourism and recreation zone of the Aculeo lagoon zone and its shorefront, (ii) **Seasonal Intensive Use**: located between 650 and 1,000 masl with forestry activities by small businesses (small societies) and large landowners for extraction of organic material in the form of compost, flowers, fruit, cuttings and plantlets and wood for firewood and charcoal, livestock rearing by large landowners, particularly in autumn, winter, and part of spring and mining in localized sectors; (iii) **Extensive Use**: located between 1,000 and 1,800 masl with forestry activities and cattle rearing livestock, (iv) **Seasonal Extensive Use**: between 1,800 and 2,260 masl, livestock raising and recreation activities between December and March. (v) **Protected Wildlife Area Zone**: a protected area owned by Codelco and granted in commodatum to CONAF Region VI.

20. The project area falls within the Central Mediterranean Zone and covers 187,000 hectares. It has been identified as a national, high-priority site for biodiversity conservation in Chile, according to the Red Book on High-Priority Sites (CONAF 1996) and is one of 68 sites that have been targeted as part of the nation's conservation strategy. It falls within the phytogeographic region of Sclerophyllous Scrub and Forest (sensu Gajardo, 1994) and has Mediterranean semiarid and sub-humid climates (Di castri & Hayek, 1976, quoted by Sepúlveda, 2002⁵). At least 8 vegetation communities are found in the project zone, including the following: (i) Deciduous Santiago Oak forest, (ii) Mixed deciduous and sclerophyllous forest, (iii) Sclerophyllous forest with presence of *Avellanita bustillosii* (Little Hazelnut tree) and *Beilschmiedia berteriana* (*Belloto del sur*). (iv) Sclerophyllous forest with *Jubaea chilensis* (Chilean palm tree), (v) Sclerophyllous, arborescent scrub; (vi) Sclerophyllous scrub with succulents, (vii) Sub-Andean sclerophyllous scrub, and (viii) High Andean steppe. There are at least 163 species of terrestrial vertebrates, 25 (15%) of which are endemic to Chile and 37 threatened (7 endangered, 13 vulnerable, 9 rare, 8 insufficiently known). Of the endemic vertebrate species, 3 are amphibians, 11 reptiles, 7 birds, and 4 mammals. Three amphibian species, 4 reptile, 23 bird, and 7 mammal species are threatened⁶. Annex 3 provides additional information on biodiversity.

Threats to biodiversity

21. Biodiversity in the Altos de Cantillana project area is being threatened through loss of flora and fauna species and habitat degradation. Species loss resulting from long-term direct and indirect resource use in the area, is causing depletion in specific species such as *Quillaja saponaria* that is collected extensively for firewood and charcoal. It is also affecting the overall regeneration of the Coastal sclerophyllous forest and the change-sensitive species within it including endemic flora and fauna species. Habitat degradation is also occurring in different ecosystems as a result of economic activities and anthropic pressures causing structural and

⁵ Nature, International Weekly Journal of Science. February 24, 2000

⁶ Reptiles characteristic of the project area include the lizard "*Gruñidor de Valeria*" (*Pristidactylus valeriae*, vulnerable), the Leopard Tree Iguana (*Liolaemus leopardinus*, endemic, rare), the Black-green Tree Iguana (*L. nigroviridis*, endemic, vulnerable), the Schroeder's Tree Iguanas (*L. schroederi*, endemic, insufficiently known), and the Thin Tree Iguana (*L. tenuis*, endemic, vulnerable), the Brown Tree Iguana (*L. fuscus*, endemic, out of danger), the Peak Tree Iguana (*L. monticola*, endemic, vulnerable), the Wreath Tree Iguana (*L. lemmiscatus*, vulnerable), and the Racerunner Lizard (*Callopistes palluma*, endemic, vulnerable). Amphibians include the Chilean Four-eyed Frog (*Pleurodema thaul*, vulnerable), Concepción Toad (*Bufo chilensis*, endemic, vulnerable) and the Black Spiny-chested Frog (*Alsodes nodosus*, endemic, endangered). Birds include those associated with woodlands, such as the Chilean Pigeon (*Columba araucana*), the Burrowing Parakeet (*Cyanoliseus patagonus*) and the Slender-billed Conure (*Enicognathus leptorhynchus*), all cataloged as endangered, and the South American Snipe (*Gallinago paraguaiiae*) and the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), both considered as vulnerable species. The higher lands are also the home of the Andean Condor (*Vultur gryphus*), classified as vulnerable. Some of the noteworthy threatened birds present in aquatic environments, such as *Laguna de Aculeo*, include the Cocoi Heron (*Ardea cocoi*, rare), that nests on the small lagoon islets, the White-cheeked Pintail (*Anas bahamensis*, rare), and the Red Shoveler (*A. platalea*, insufficiently known) among the most important ones. **Mammals**, include some large mammals such as the Pampas Cat (*Lynchailurus colocolo*), the Chilean Cat or Kodkod (*Oncifelis guigna*), and the Puma (*Puma concolor*), considered to be endangered. The Lesser Grison (*Galictis cuja*) is vulnerable and both the red and grey fox species (*Pseudalopex culpaeus* y *P. griseus*) correspond to insufficiently known species. Threatened micro-mammals include the Elegant Fat-tailed Opossum (*Thylamys elegans*, marsupial, rare), and the rodents Coruro (*Spalacopus cyanus*, endemic, endangered), Southern Viscacha (*Lagidium viscacia*, endangered), coypu (*Myocastor coypus*, vulnerable), Bennett's Chinchilla-rat (*Abrocoma bennetti*, endemic, insufficiently known) and Longhaired Grass Mouse (*Abrothrix longipilis*, insufficiently known).

functional changes that result in the loss and extinction of species and genetic material. For example, important forest habitats have been lost to fire, and others altered by natural resources extraction and real estate projects. Among those affected are the *Nothofagus macrocarpa* communities that are characteristic of the Caducifolio Forest of Santiago; and other habitats and species that make up the Coastal sclerophyllous forest, such as *Peumus boldus* (boldo), *Cryptocarya alba* (peumo), *littera caustica* (litre), *Schinus latifolia* (molle), *Quillaja saponaria* (quillay).

22. During project preparation the area with highest biodiversity value was initially defined. This covers approximately 100,000 hectares and is referred to as the “area of ecological interest” or “core area”. The main causes of biodiversity loss in this area of “ecological interest” are:

- **Agriculture:** Approximately 19% of the land in the project area is devoted to agriculture; specifically 36,000 ha are cultivated to produce vegetables and grains, while vineyards and orchards cover 250 hectares. Fruit and horticulture production primarily in valleys and flatter lower slopes, is now spreading to higher areas as drip irrigation for fruit trees has allowed the incorporation of high lands characterized by more fragile and nutrient-deficient soils. This has advanced erosion process and also reduced chances of long-term production. Furthermore it has infringed on areas that have previously been untouched and that harbor complete species assemblages and are thus of much higher ecological value. The most representative places are near Villa Alhué, at Alhué, close to Melipilla by el Cepillo slope, and the Rinconada de Chocalán areas.
- **Illegal grazing and deforestation** directly affect the porosity and physical structure of land components, changing infiltration and run-off levels, and increasing potential hydric erosion. In severely deforested areas water access to natural courses is modified, dramatically increasing superficial waters and wasting considerable volumes of this scarce commodity. At the same time, underground waters decrease, affecting the levels of brooks used to feed natural drinking troughs for native fauna species during drought times.
- **Plant and animal extraction:** (i) Organic matter extraction, primarily of compost formed by decomposition of leaves, occurs in low and medium-slope areas and has affected those species with seeds that need an organic substratum for germinating. In addition the mineral horizon becomes exposed, infiltration is reduced and on steeper-slopes, erosion and slippage increase, undermining agricultural production viability. The most representative places are Aculeo hillside area, and Pintué brook. (ii) Collection, harvesting and trading of native and endemic flora: flora extraction and trading mainly for seasonal foreign visitors is causing a reduction in current stocks of species, and the potential for genetic variability. (iii) Hunting, capturing and trading endangered fauna causes similar effects on stocks of fauna, particularly threatening those species classified as endemic or within a CONAF conservation category. As in the case of flora, this is caused by seasonal visitors to the area, and also landowners that invest in activities that are not profitable in the short term. This has decreased since a decree that prohibits hunting in the area, but it is not enough for ensuring biodiversity conservation in the future.
- **Residential and transport infrastructure:** The proximity to Santiago with 6 million inhabitants, coupled with the scenic landscapes, climate and air quality makes this a very

attractive area for those seeking second homes. Real estate developments and roads are increasing in the region particularly at mid and higher levels of the mountain. These real estate developments do not all following the technical criteria required for fragile mountain ecosystems with the result that, particularly in higher levels, there is increasing soil erosion rates, loss of forest cover and changes in the broader landscape. Some of the most important real estate projects are: Piedra Molino” and “Alto Laguna”, at Aculeo, and Paine.

- **Refuse and waste dumping in ecologically sensitive sites.** Permanent and temporary mountain streams are used as illegal waste-dumping areas affecting, blocking and contaminating waterways, affecting ecosystem functions and changing species compositions. For example contaminated water flows into the lagoon where the native allochthonous fauna is increasingly being displaced by species better adapted to more contaminated waters.
- **Outside the area of highest biodiversity** mining, agro-industry (mainly poultry) and tourism activities occur. The mining is limited to specific locations and is not a threat to areas of high biodiversity value but is linked to these areas because it needs a secured supply of water from the upper catchments. The agro-industry also needs water. It is a potential future threat if allowed to continue to expand up slopes and into the core areas. However, currently its location and practices do not threaten the core areas. Tourism is currently limited to the Lagoon area but may expand. If managed properly the tourism and ecotourism niche can be a source of environmentally friendly income to the landowners: If managed poorly could increase pressures on the fragile environment through habitat conversion for houses, use of boats and fishing in the lake and littering and forest fires from irresponsible hikers and picnickers.

Rationale for Selected GEF Approach to Address Threats

23. The Altos de Cantillana is a national priority for conservation and holds globally significant biodiversity. The core areas of biodiversity, targeted for conservation are mainly the highlands in the upper catchment areas of the watersheds. These are steep, sparsely vegetated, have limited production value and still relatively low-level threats. Thus conservation through a protected area approach is an attractive and viable option. However, as the project area is entirely composed of private land holdings, a protected area approach would need to be based on private landowner commitment, particularly of those that own properties nearby high biodiversity value areas. Preparatory work and baseline actions confirm this commitment and indicate that private protected areas could deliver effective conservation to these high biodiversity value sites.

24. Amongst these indications is the fact that the properties with the highest biodiversity value are large and are contiguous so that there is an opportunity to conserve an entire ecosystem across all these landholdings. This is unlike many other regions where private reserves are small and scattered over larger areas. Moreover, although conservation areas will need to include some lowlands to provide important connectivity of the highland areas, the key high and lowland areas are owned by a small group (16) of private landowners who have large estates (totaling 45,776 ha), and generate income from agriculture lower in the valleys or off-farm. Therefore there is neither great economic pressure on the landowners to convert their land that has high biodiversity value, nor an elevated number of individuals with whom to forge agreements for conservation set-asides. Furthermore, eleven of these 16 landowners have already signed a Protocol for

Conservation of their land demonstrating their interest in developing their land as private conservation areas.

25. Although the government input to protected areas in the project areas has been limited as there is no public land, within the respective mandates, baseline efforts of different agencies show commitment to reducing threats to biodiversity and as such enhancing the viability of conservation through protected areas. This includes the introduction of a ban on hunting throughout the area that has been complied with and has already produced noticeable positive results in increased numbers of birds. It also includes clear signs of interest and commitment to working with landowners to develop conservation agreements and legal frameworks for private protected areas. The Chilean NGO, CODEF, has also built experience with private landowners to create private conservation areas in the area and will provide critical assistance and facilitation.

26. These unique conditions present a viable opportunity to create a public-private partnership for conserving Mediterranean scrub biodiversity through a protected area management approach centered on private conservation areas. This would not only deliver direct biodiversity benefits but also make significant advances towards catalyzing the sustainability of the protected areas system in Chile. It would increase representation of this ecoregion under protection and provide a model of private conservation areas in partnership with public institutions that can be replicated to other eco-regions. This is highly significant as although 18% of Chile's continental territory is under legal protection through the National Protected Areas System the Mediterranean ecoregion is under represented. Additionally a large number of Chile's 68-priority sites for conservation are under private ownership.

Barriers to the Selected Approach

27. Despite the potential viability of achieving conservation of biodiversity in the Altos de Cantillana through private conservation areas, a number of barriers impede the full adoption of this approach at a scale and in a time frame that would provide both effective and sustainable protection to global biodiversity values in the area and provide a sound demonstration that could be replicated throughout the system. These barriers are summarized below along with the associated baseline actions.

28. ***Deficiencies in management categories and legal instruments for private conservation set-asides.*** The Chilean National System of Wildlife Protected Areas (SNASPE) was established by Law in 1984 as the main legal instrument for biodiversity conservation. It now counts with 94 areas collectively covering 14 million hectares and representing 18% of the national territory, excluding the Chilean Antarctic. This system includes only protected areas in public lands but was created as a basis for a more comprehensive protected areas system that would eventually integrate public and private components. It falls under the leadership of CONAF and to date efforts have focused on completing this public system. However, the development of a more comprehensive and sustainable system is now a Government priority and an initiative to establish this broader framework is under development (see Section E).

29. A key element of incorporating private lands into a broader system that will enable the achievement of national conservation targets, is to establish clear legislation on the general requirements and conditions for private protected areas. Significant progress has been made in this arena. In 2003 Council of Ministers of CONAMA approved a Privately Owned Protected

Wildlife Areas Decree and that will be operational once approved by the Government Comptroller Office, where it is currently under discussion. This Decree lays out a series of requirements and guidance for private conservation areas and indicates that affectation of these areas is voluntary at the request of landowners but that once approved as a protected area, the commitment for conservation will become legally binding for at least 25 years. Furthermore, this regulation establishes management categories; management plans, affectation and disaffectation issues, and explains the benefits for Privately Owned Protected Wildlife Areas. The four management categories are Private Area for Strict Preservation; Private Natural Park, Natural Private Monument, Natural Private Reserve each with different degrees of land use restriction.

30. While this is a significant advance, even when it comes into force it is still largely unknown to many landowners. Under the baseline scenario landowners in the Cantillana could advance individually seeking to create conservation set-asides that would comply for legal status under this Decree. However this progress would be limited by the still scarce availability of information on this Decree and the processes and capacities required to apply it. Although the new decree offers an opportunity for acquiring legal status for protection areas only four management categories are outlined and all require long-term commitments to specific land use restriction. Not all landowners in the area may be prepared, or able, to make these pledges. A wider set of legal protection instruments and requirements would enable a greater number of landowners to contribute to conservation.

31. A number of such legal instruments can be created independently of the Decree, by mutual agreement between private entities or with the State in order to give protection to a piece of land where biodiversity conservation activities are carried out. Examples are conservation easements, beneficial interests, loan-contracts and compensation (*comodato*), and joint ownership, among others. While eleven landowners have signed a Protocol for Conservation for the Altos de Cantillana this is only a stepping-stone to the selection and implementation of the appropriate legal instruments that each will adopt. Support in and the development and application of a broad range of these instruments would facilitate landowners' adherence to the Protocol and increase the number of additional signatories to it over time, thus increasing the area of private land that contributes to the conservation of the entire region.

32. Even with this range of instruments, the creation of private areas by landowners in an isolated fashion would reduce the contribution of each to the conservation target for Altos de Cantillana. This is because the main conservation option in the Cantillana is entirely through private protected areas rather than largely public areas complemented by smaller private ones. Thus to ensure effective conservation at the ecoregion level a careful mix of private area management categories and legal instruments and status should be selected in a systemic approach across the target area to deliver effective conservation to those areas with highest biodiversity value. This requires a strong structure for coordination and consensus reaching and detailed assessments of the priority areas and the definition of optimal potential conservation status for each.

33. In addition, collectively the private areas should meet minimum size standards to ensure habitat viability especially for large-sized mammals. They also need to be in locations that allows connectivity between them to ensure long-term conservation. Whilst this is feasible in the Altos de Cantillana given the size and location of key properties and the fact that they are contiguous,

the challenge here is to ensure altitudinal connectivity given that in mountainous area much of the biodiversity is related to altitudinal changes and different facing valleys and mountainsides. This could be achieved through the application of a mosaic of different management categories according to their value as connecting sites or as conservation of key biodiversity reservoirs. This underlines the importance of a coordinated and systemic approach to defining private protected areas in the Cantillana. Under the baseline scenario the information to enable the final definition of most appropriate sites for connection and strict preservation would not be complete nor would there be sufficient coordination mechanism between private landowners to reach consensus on this mosaic. These points will be detailed below in paragraphs 37 and 38).

34. ***Deficiencies in land-use regulatory and enforcement framework:*** In addition to the systematic adoption of instruments that provide legal status and govern privately owned conservation set asides, effective conservation over the entire area would require a broader set of regulations to reduce threats to these set asides and to land that is not officially declared as a private conservation areas. Under the baseline scenario a number of public instruments will exist that could be applied to private lands and contribute to this broader regulatory framework. These include the Non-Hunting Areas in *Laguna de Aculeo*, *Altos de Cantillana*, and *Tantehue* established by the Ministry of Agriculture (S.D. N°382/98) for a period of 30 years. Although this has produced positive results as indicated in paragraph 27), this is not enough to prevent further biodiversity loss or cover other threats such as plant extraction.

35. Other potential public instruments in the baseline are the land use planning and regulations procedures both at municipal and regional level. Land use regulating plans, developed under the framework of the General Decree of Housing and Urban Affairs, such as the Santiago Metropolitan Land Use Plan (Plan Regulador Metropolitano de Santiago), are the initial step for regulating the development of activities in important conservation zones inside the project area. However these do not cover all of the Altos de Cantillana. In addition such plans tend to be at a general level and while they may prevent certain types of development in areas demarcated for conservation, they will not be strong enough, or detailed enough, to ensure landowners adopt more compatible land uses and practices that are appropriate for the specific environmental conditions of fragile and dry mountain areas.

36. Furthermore, for this and other public instruments to be effective in conservation, strong enforcement and oversight is required. The various government agencies with responsibility for environmental protection in the Altos de Cantillana, such as SAG and CONAF have used their limited resources to fulfil their enforcement responsibilities. However resource deficiencies, coupled with the difficult access of much of the area due the geo-morphological characteristics, has impeded enforcement of regulations and the monitoring of conservation efforts in the area. Under the baseline scenario existing public instruments and enforcement systems would afford some protection to biodiversity but it is not enough to prevent further loss of biodiversity in the complex mosaic of ecosystems and communities represented in the Altos de Cantillana.

37. ***Weak capacities in integrated management approaches.*** It is clear from the above sections that if private conservation areas are to form the core to a protected area approach to the Altos de Cantillana, a well-coordinated approach to the selection and establishment of them is essential, as well as the effective application of complementary public regulatory instruments over a broader area. Developing and implementing this mix requires a strong framework for

bringing these private and public elements together and for reaching consensus on key issues such as the application of specific management categories, the development of incentives for these and the resource allocation to different enforcement tasks. Experience of how to effectively achieve and manage such public-private partnerships for conservation goals is incipient in Chile and particularly in regions that have private reserves as the pivot of the conservation strategies, as in Altos de Cantillana.

38. At present there is no clear framework in Altos de Cantillana defining the corresponding roles, rights and responsibilities of the private owners, municipal and regional authorities, nor are there mechanisms for implementing these once defined. However an important step has been taken in the signing of the Agreement Protocol in 2002, and the elaboration of the Agreement for the Conservation of the Cantillana mountain range in 2003, formalizing both private and public commitment to working together to achieve conservation targets and building the foundation for developing the partnerships for achieving this. Despite this advance, under the baseline scenario there are insufficient resources and technical support to develop an integrated management mechanism for the implementation of this protocol. A real opportunity to consolidate advances in private and public actions and creating synergies between these will be lost and conservation levels will continue to be sub optimal.

39. ***Deficiencies in protected area operation standards.*** The achievement of the conservation objective of protected areas depends to a large extent on the management effectiveness, and in turn, on the management plan to guide their operations. The current level of management in the SNASPE is suboptimal with only half of the system units with updated Management Plans. Those that do exist are more geared to the larger areas and resource levels that characterize public protected areas. Experience in management plans for private protected areas in Chile is incipient and although the Decree includes some guidance on this it has yet to be applied. Some advances in defining methods and standards for private reserve management plans were made through a GEF World Bank project (Section E), however, this experience was confined to temperate rain forests and areas significantly different from those in the Altos de Cantillana. In the absence of support and guidance, under the baseline scenario those landowners that advance on the formalization of conservation set aside are unlikely to have the resources or knowledge to develop and implement a management plan, undermining the effectiveness of these areas in achieving their conservation goals.

40. ***Knowledge gaps on sustainable economic activities appropriate for the high mountain conditions of the Altos de Cantillana.*** As indicated in earlier sections landowners have, in general, not controlled the entrance of local communities into their properties and these community members continue to over-harvest the flora and fauna within these private areas. It is this over-harvesting which is the main threat to the biodiversity in the core areas of ecological interest. In part this is due to weak enforcement of environmental regulations but in part it is also due to deficiencies in the information that hinder the detailed evaluation of root causes and the identification of potential alternatives for income generation for community members that is both economically and environmentally sustainable in the more fragile mountain habitats. Detailed data on the socioeconomic conditions, such as unemployment levels and income needs of inhabitants in the area is missing. There are also gaps in the information on habitats and ecosystem functions impeding the definition of sustainable extraction levels and techniques, for example of compost collection. The information that experts have about the project area is not

available to the community in general, not only impeding their input to the definition of sustainable alternatives, but also limiting their awareness of the environmental value of the area both in terms of its biodiversity value and the environmental services that this provides.

41. Information deficiencies also affect land use practices of landowners. Land use activities such as agriculture and livestock rearing are more intense in areas where implementation costs are lower, and future economic reward is higher. These have tended to be the lower areas however in some cases landowners employ techniques that are causing increasing physical degradation in these areas. The result is that land use pressures move towards areas that initially were excluded due to high production costs. There are few examples of, and guidelines for, non-extractive economic activities that are compatible with these higher areas and the potential conservation areas on the steeper slopes. Similarly there is a scarcity of information on alternative activities in lower areas or techniques that could be employed to maintain initial productivity levels reducing the need for bringing higher lands under production. Under the baseline scenario these information deficiencies are likely to continue as scarce government resources for the region are focused on maintaining minimum levels of enforcement of existing regulations. In the absence of clear guidelines on land use practices that are appropriate for each altitudinal level, and with few alternative sources of income generation for local communities, existing pressures on biodiversity will continue.

42. **Low levels of awareness on the environmental value of Altos de Cantillana ecosystems:** This applies to different stakeholder groups ranging from local community members to neighboring inhabitants and municipal and regional government authorities. In the case of local inhabitants, appraisal of the value of mountainous area is largely determined by the inputs it provides to their daily subsistence needs and income generation. However there is low awareness on the links between the provision of these inputs and the protection of core conservation areas and ecological services for delivering them. These links are not fully recognized by some political authorities although there is a more general acknowledgment of the tourism potential that this landscapes provide.

Intervention Strategy

43. In summary, due to the presence of large landowners in the project area, there is both a clear necessity and opportunity for building constructive private/public partnerships for conservation through the protected area approach. However, there are few examples to follow on how this can be effectively achieved. The unique combination of globally significant biodiversity, characteristic and levels of threats and patterns of private land ownership in the Altos de Cantillana provides an opportunity to demonstrate how various stakeholders, public and private, can collaborate in protecting global commons. Given that land rights are secure in Chile, developing legally respected agreements with specific landowners is possible, especially with the foundation of the existing, signed Protocol for Conservation and the pending Decree for Private Protected Areas. The inter-stakeholder collaboration initiated during the PDF A process provides a constructive basis and synergies for the development of the proposed model. This opportunity is the GEF entry-point

44. The project will not only remove barriers to the adoption of private conservation areas within a public private framework for conservation of the area, but also provide the vehicle through which to promote the replication of this mechanism across the broader Metropolitan

region and throughout the country's SNAPSE. It plans to do this through a multi-pronged approach that involves working with the regulators and planners for the area to introduce legal regulations and guidelines for land use and conservation in the project area as well as working with the landowners to test and develop a set of conservation management agreements. The main model to be developed is the use of Conservation Easements. These are voluntary agreements by landowners to comply with agreed conservation objectives for their property. These Conservation Easement agreements, whilst voluntary are subsequently binding for an agreed amount of time, and in some cases for perpetuity. These are believed to be the most appropriate model to apply as the landowners, through consultation, have demonstrated a willingness to work with the government to manage and conserve their biodiversity rich land but do not wish to give up their rights to their own land.

45. The project will also set up a public-private system to manage the area. This will be in the form of a multi-stakeholder Corporation that will gradually take over responsibility for the management of the area and specific tasks initially carried out by the project. This integrated system will enable each landowner to recognize their territory as part of a larger private nature area/reserve. In parallel the intervention strategy will also ensure sufficient landowners are part of the system so that there is peer pressure and other landowners wish to join, not withdraw. This will be based on awareness building efforts and on the provision of support initially from the project and then from the Corporation, for developing management plans once contracts for protected areas have been signed. The Corporation will build partnerships between the government, landowners and local communities and industry and will provide support to the management plans and integrated enforcement for the area.

46. The project will also work with the landowners and local communities to develop environmentally friendly economic activities that will motivate them to reduce development and degradation of the conservation areas. This has been selected as fiscal reform and incentives are not appropriate here as land tax is extremely low and it was felt that economic activities such as ecotourism could provide a greater economic incentive for conservation, although due to the income dynamics of the landowners such an economic incentive is not essential. This combination of approaches and assistance from regulation to voluntary agreements, facilitated by partnership and the provision of technical assistance and the opportunity for new environmentally friendly income generation options, will work together to motivate landowners to commit their land to conservation and provide them and the local communities with the ability to achieve the desired levels of conservation and sustainable use. Alone, these approaches would not be sufficient, but together they will be.

47. By overcoming these barriers direct biodiversity benefits will be captured in the Mediterranean ecoregion of the Altos de Cantillana. However progress will also have been made to maturing the National Protected Areas System in Chile, in which Mediterranean scrub is currently underrepresented and that is based on public protected areas. While the action in Altos de Cantillana per se contributes towards this rationalization and maturation, additional impacts in this arena are expected as the project includes key elements for facilitating the replication of the Altos de Cantillana Model to other areas in the Metropolitan Region and nationally. These elements are described in Outcome 6.

48. The Development Objective (Goal) is to advance the maturation of Chile's Protected Area System by increasing the representativity of Chile's Mediterranean Ecoregion under effective protected areas and increasing private landowners contribution to national protected area targets. The Immediate Objective (Purpose) of the project is to develop an appropriate legal and public-private management framework for the Altos de Cantillana, which becomes a replicable model for effective protection of biodiversity in private lands. This immediate objective is achieved through seven interrelated Outcomes as follows:

- i. Private land within the core area of ecological interest has appropriate legal protection status
- ii. A sustainable public-private management system is in place for the Altos de Cantillana
- iii. An effective integrated enforcement program is operational to increase compliance with environmental regulations in the Altos de Cantillana
- iv. Private land management plans are in operation for natural resources conservation in properties within the ecological interest core zone
- v. Environmentally and economically sustainable activities to reduce degradation and increase conservation are operating in private lands
- vi. The Altos de Cantillana public-private mechanism for protected area management is replicated over a broader area and incorporated into national conservation strategies and systems
- vii. Learning, evaluation, and adaptive management increased to improve project impact.

Outcome 1: Private land within the core area of ecological interest has appropriate legal protection status. Total cost US\$ 565,977, GEF will contribute US\$ 275,033 and GoC US\$290,944.

49. During the preparation phase of the project, an initial zoning process was undertaken to identify a high-priority protection zone to be considered as the "area of ecological interest" for the project. This selection is based on criteria that included conservation status, degree of degradation, current land use and coverage, connectivity value, and the diversity of communities in the area". This initial identification will be improved during the execution of the project, and at the same time, appropriate protection categories will be identified for specific sites within this area to be adopted by mutual agreement with landowners of the area. Additionally, land use-regulating plans – regional, inter-municipal, municipal and sectoral will be detailed within the framework of the General Decree of Urbanism and Construction – and will clearly include Altos de Cantillana as a protected area. Environmental agreements will also have been promoted and executed, or will be in the last stages of the process, (e.g. conservation easements) between landowners of the protection area, aimed at protecting and developing sustainable activities. Finally, a private protection area of ecological interest will have been implemented.

50. All activities and sub-activities will be under the direct enforcement of Metropolitan Region (RM) divisions of SAG, CONAF and the Government of El Maipo province, and the CONAMA (RM) that will coordinate fieldwork with experts in gathering information on, implementing and operating a Geographic Information System (GIS), and zoning and implementing an area of ecological interest. This Outcome will be developed during the first 3 semesters, with the exception of operating the GIS operation which will be continued throughout

the project to provide information and analysis to guide adaptive management of the area and the project. Indicative Outputs required to achieve this Outcome are described below.

51. *Output 1.1. Zoning of the Area Completed* to identify and demarcate the biodiversity value of private properties and hence the corresponding level of conservation needed. The zoning will characterise private land as one of the following: preservation, conservation, development, and connectivity. The core conservation areas will then be targeted through the Outputs described below for state regulation and for conservation management agreements. This Output will be delivered by filling critical information-gaps in the project area in order to select and implement an appropriate protection status for different sites. The zoning exercise carried out for project formulation (definition of areas of intensive use, extensive use, preservation and conservation) will be improved by taking it to a scale that allows the level of detail required to guide land use appropriate to each sites biotic and abiotic characteristics. It will also take into account the various options of local landowners, their willingness and interests. The completion of the zoning process will require the implementation of a geographic information system that will later help as a management instrument.

52. *Output 1.2. Legal regulations for land use and development developed in the project area,* particularly inside the “area of ecological interest”. Advances will be made in defining areas under the protection categories established in the Chilean legal framework and/or that can be assimilated into internationally recognized categories, such as a biosphere reserve. In order to achieve this, formal consultations will be held not only with landowners of the area of ecological interest, but also with relevant authorities, to determine their criterion and gain their support. The project will work with relevant State authorities to influence regulations to demarcate conservation areas that then gain official recognition. The main legal structure will be Santiago’s Metropolitan Land Use Plan (Plan Regulador Metropolitano de Santiago) designed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. This Plan defines land use in a general way, and is the initial step for regulating the development of activities in important conservation zones inside the project area. The project will support the development of municipal and sectional regulating plans and environmental decrees, within this framework in order to ensure that the legal structure allows a variety of private conservation agreements to be developed in the project area. This procedure will lead to the legal protection of certain sites and/or private agreements between landowners, and eventually prepare and process the respective requests for further legal status with the relevant authority. This will rely on external technical advice, and support from public organization experts, both legal and from other areas of expertise.

53. *Output 1.3. Agreements for long-term conservation and support of land management in the area of ecological interest.* This will be performed individually with landowners in order to generate voluntary agreements and/or official arrangements of environmental conservation. This will create a basis for implementing joint management agreements on land planning between landowners and the Corporation. CODEFF’s experience in coordinating and supporting the National Network of Private Protected Wildlife Areas will be strongly considered. The entire process will be supported by environment-related public organizations, due to their capacity for dealing with civic participation and for generating conservation agreements. This includes their participation in the development of voluntary agreements, as well as field visits for their fulfilment.

54. *Output 1.4 Implement protection mechanisms in areas of ecological interest* A legally feasible conservation and management proposal with terms and conditions for managing protected areas with ecological interest, will be generated and agreed upon by all landowners involved in the project area, based on the legal regulations defined. This will be used as a basis on which to develop the Management Plans in Outcome 4. The project will also support the basic implementation of privately owned protected areas through this and other Outcomes.

Outcome 2: A sustainable public-private management system is in place for the Altos de Cantillana. Total cost is US\$351,486; GEFUS\$ 248,430, GoC US\$ 103,056

55. The management system for biodiversity conservation in the Altos de Cantillana will be facilitated and supervised by a multi-stakeholder entity which will bring the respective government agencies together with the landowners and a third party NGO. This entity will be set up as a Corporation. This Corporation will not substitute for on-going responsibilities and work by the government but will act as a mechanism to bring together the relevant stakeholders to agree on management principles, processes and activities for the area. The project will establish this Corporation and formalize its role and the respective roles of each partner providing a new public-private partnership model for Chile. The legal and administrative framework of the Corporation will be designed to allow it to become highly representative of landowners in the area, of important authorities from regional and municipal governments, of recognized non-governmental organizations and of other interested actors. It will rely on agreements for supporting the implementation of control and promotion activities in the project area, and will make use of the necessary facilities, equipment and staff for fulfilling its objectives. The Corporation will guarantee the continuation of project activities after GEF contributions finish. Indicative Outputs to achieve this outcome are outlined in the paragraphs below.

56. *Output 2.1 Altos de Cantillana Corporation established.* The project's Executing Agency (CONAMA RM) will coordinate the operation of an Executive Committee, based on the Public-Private Committee that will be created after the signing of the Agreement for Biodiversity Conservation in Altos de Cantillana. The Executive Committee will be in charge of bringing into operation the Altos de Cantillana Corporation, which will consist of the signatory parties to the Agreement and other entities present in the area who can significantly contribute to the objectives of protecting biodiversity in Cantillana. One of the key immediate objectives of the Corporation will be the successful development of the activities defined in the GEF project.

57. *Output 2.2. Corporation under operation.* The Corporation's offices will be equipped and staffed to make it operational. This includes establishing an office in SAG-owned lands, located in Aculeo, providing adequate infrastructure, purchasing equipment for its operations, providing staff, and budgeting for associated maintenance costs. Staff working at the Corporation will include a Director, an Operations Manager, an administrative clerk with accounting skills, a night watchman and cleaning personnel. The Corporation will operate within a work plan framework, and will be supported by public and private agencies throughout the project's execution. The building will be spacious enough to cover space needs of the Enforcement Program and the Fire Brigade, referred to in Outcome 3.

58. *Output 2.3. Funding mechanisms developed for the Corporation operations in the long term.* The design of the "Corporation" will take into account the need to keep operating costs low

and to identify and secure resources to cover these once the GEF project is completed. This will include the identification of alternative financing sources to ensure the Corporation's sustainability beyond the GEF project. This will require an expert in funding mechanisms to undertake an evaluation of possible financing sources, both national and international, and draw up a funding proposal. The Director of the Corporation would lead the negotiation of implementing this proposal and obtaining and committing the identified financing sources. Amongst these possible-funding mechanisms the development of resource generation through payment systems based on the value of the water catchments will be explored. The development and discussion of valuation of water production and conservation as an ecosystem service will also serve to illustrate to landowners that conservation areas will ultimately produce benefits to their land lower down in the slope. This will increase interest in conservation set-asides in the catchments areas of their lands as well as offering a potential funding source for the Corporation.

Outcome 3: An effective integrated enforcement program is operational to increase compliance with environmental regulations in the Altos de Cantillana Total cost is US\$ 710,624 of which GEF is US\$170,323 and GoC US\$ 540,301

59. All environment-related public services and municipalities will be included in a joint enforcement and oversight program for preventing degradation, and controlling regulations related to biodiversity conservation in Altos de Cantillana. Budgets of operational units belonging to appropriate entities and municipalities will be increased, consistent with the commitments related to the Altos de Cantillana project. The joint enforcement program will be delivered through the following Outputs.

60. *Output 3.1. A joint enforcement program* will be designed up for prevention and control purposes, to be implemented by relevant governmental entities and municipalities. This will incorporate the results of consultations with landowners to determine best approaches and the role they can play in the program. It will include the monitoring of land management plans referred to in Outcome 4, as well as an infringement registry related to illegal flora harvesting, and fauna hunting, and other environmental concerns detected in the area. The establishment of legal and administrative requirements will be necessary in order to agree on joint actions regarding scope, financing, and institutional responsibilities, as well as develop an agreement between corresponding organizations and municipalities, including roles, coverage, procedures and financing. The Output will require close communication and negotiation between parties. A preliminary agreement is expected between the regional offices of CONAMA, CONAF and SAG, subject to authorization by the national offices of the public prosecutor (fiscalías) and directorates, and of entities such as COREMA-RM. Only then will municipalities and other public entities be included.

61. *Output 3.1. Institutional strengthening of relevant environmental public services and municipalities.* A detailed assessment of institutional needs both in terms of equipment, human resources and capacities will be undertaken to feed into the design of the program and to finalise the commitments agreed upon for the enforcement program. Subsequently each entity take will secure within their respective Ministry offices, the funds to co/fund the setting up of the program. The program will operate in two offices: one in the Corporation office (Aculeo headquarters), and one in the Alhué area (Alhué headquarters). SAG-RM and CONAF-RM will operate in these facilities as well. The GEF contribution to this Outcome is largely the setting up and initial

operation of the program. This includes equipping these offices and some infrastructure improvement, in the case of the Alhué headquarters. The project will also support an inter-organizational communication system that will help to efficiently solve conflicts in the area, as well as address emergencies. An observation tower will be installed, together with a fire brigade to allow prevention and control of forest fires in the area. The fire brigade will operate from the Corporation headquarters. Selected staff will be trained in ecosystem conservation, supervising, and managing cartographic information tools.

62. *Output 3.3. Enforcement program under operation.* Personnel will be provided to operationalize the enforcement program, as well as for vehicle operation and maintenance, and maintenance of the Aculeo and Alhué offices. Each office will have an expert from each enforcement agency (SAG-RM and CONAF-RM), as well as a secretary, and a night watchman for the Alhué headquarters. The offices would have qualified personnel for the fire brigade, and for the operation of the observation tower. Each agency will finalise commitments to secure these personnel in their respective Ministry offices. This includes institutional personnel from SAG-RM and CONAF-RM for training and monitoring of the enforcement programme. The linkage between the enforcement program and the Corporation will be defined in the through the work on responsibilities to be undertaken through Outcome 2 and based on existing mandates. Once the enforcement program is approved by the enforcement agencies it will be implemented with appropriate public entities supported by the Regional Government, the Corporation, and with the collaboration of the landowners. GEF resources will be provided to support initial running costs but from year two onwards, proportionately more GoC will cover these costs until at project end all operational costs are assumed by the Corporation.

Outcome 4: Management plans for natural resources inside conservation areas are designed and under implementation Total cost is US\$ 92,366 of which GEF is US\$ 40,078 and GoC US\$ 52,288

63. This Outcome will include the development of an Indicative Management Plan for the project area, in which protection category areas and their long-term management will be identified. This will include the definition of monitoring plan to guide the Corporation activities and to set the standards of monitoring the implementation of land management plans of the individual conservation areas. Initially this Plan will build on the monitoring plan developed for the oversight of the project in Outcome 7. This will include the use of the METT tool for measuring management effectiveness of protected areas although it is expected that some adjustment may be required to tailor it to the project area characteristics. Within the framework of the overlap management plan, the project will work with landowners to design and implement land use management plans. Following the project end the Corporation will continue to provide support and oversight for the fine-tuning and implementation of these plans. Information produced through Outcome 1 will be used to inform the Plans. This will be supplemented by additional work to be undertaken on species conservation for selected vulnerability categories to feed into the monitoring and evaluations appropriately adjusting both the indicative management plan and the land management plans. This Outcome will also promote Clean Production through strengthening productive practices to achieve product and procedure certification of a “Cantillana green seal”. This Outcome will be delivered through the following Outputs:

64. *Output 4.1. An indicative management plan developed for the project area.* A general indicative management plan for the project area will be drawn up, drawing from the framework

of the methodology proposed for private protected areas (CONAMA/FAO, 1999) and from other experiences in Chile. This overall plan will determine the mix of different protection categories required for each zone and their long-term management goals and standards. This process will require the support of different environment-related public entities, and at least eleven landowners in the project area. The indicative management plan will begin with the zoning exercise agreed upon by authorities and landowners, through outcome 1, and will be reviewed annually by state agencies during the course of the project.

65. *Output 4.2. Management plans developed for at least eleven (11) landowners in the project area.* A land management plan will be drawn up with at least 11 landowners of the project area, taking into consideration their protection interests and initiatives, as well as the implementation of economic activities. This exercise will engage large-area landowners, such as CODELCO, as well as environment-related public agencies to define the guiding principles to be used for other land management plans. Zoning information gathered from the activities of Outcome 1 will be used to develop a geographical database, and to prepare indicative technical terms and conditions aiming at guiding the management of local natural resources. The Corporation will promote the elaboration and signing of Clean Production Agreements, supported by public agencies and the Financing Corporation - *la Corporación de Fomento* (CORFO), in order to achieve product and procedure certifications to earn the “Cantillana green seal”. Environment-related agencies will support and monitor the implementation of land management plans through the joint enforcement program

66. *Output 4.3. Plan design and monitoring strengthened with information for the conservation of species.* To complement the information gathered through Outcome 1, data on species under selected vulnerability categories will be gathered to prepare specific conservation strategies in the mid-term and to strengthen the design and monitoring of the land use plans. Potential forms of funding such strategies will be explored including the role of public and academic sectors. Environment-related public organizations will prepare the ToR for cooperation projects between public agencies and universities. These will develop research guidelines and management proposals for protecting and preserving selected species. These species should have a multiplier or synergetic effect in ecosystem protection. For example, developing protection to the Cocoli Heron, implies conserving the last existing wetlands in Laguna de Aculeo. Among the species initially identified are the Santiago Oak, *Avellanita bustillosii* (little Hazelnut tree), Cachaña Austral Parakeet, and the Cocoli Heron. . Expert technical teams will be defined for developing such research programs in coordination with SAG-RM and CONAF-RM. The resulting specific conservation strategies will be included in the Indicative Management Plan, with necessary adjustments to be made at its annual review. Land management plans for areas included in the strategy, will be adjusted to support the conservation strategy objectives.

Outcome 5: Environmentally and economically sustainable activities to reduce degradation and increase conservation are operating in private lands. Total cost is US\$ 590,496 of which GEF is US\$ US30,321 and GoC US\$ 60,175

67. This Outcome will focus on influencing the resource use of local communities so that they do not need to illegally over-harvest flora and fauna within the private landholdings. This will include promoting the sustainability of existing activities, primarily livestock grazing, collection of fuelwood and compost and develop alternatives such as organic agriculture. It will

also work with landowners to help them generate income in their areas for conservation which are not damaging to the environment but generate sufficient income to motivate them to continue their commitment to the conservation agreements for their land. A promotion program will be implemented, coordinated primarily by the Corporation, in order to help local landowners assess and apply private conservation initiatives, as well as develop alternative ways of tourism, and other environmentally sustainable economic project. Some of these landowners will have signed Clean Production Agreements, adopting specific practices to achieve product and process certification, via the creation of the “Cantillana green seal”, and thus achieving competitive advantages in the national market. This Outcome will be delivered through the following Outputs.

68. *Output 5.1. Environmentally sustainable programs and/or projects identified and implemented.* This will include the identification of communities whose natural resources are being threatened, and develop alternative-use proposals that are compatible with the available natural resources in the area, and, where possible, to introduce technologies that are appropriate to the local conditions. In order to achieve this, economic opportunities will be identified, as well as new systems for the sustainable use of natural resources, particularly the assessment of a combination of multi-purpose plantations (for fuelwood) and agro-forestry systems. Environment-related public agencies will prepare the ToR that will guide the formulation of individual programs or projects. Project profiles will preferably be of productive, socio-environmental and cultural nature to assess the risks and turn them into opportunities. Some examples could include promoting recycling to avoid dumping in the area, creating a nursery for native plants, controlling charcoal production, planting species for firewood production and compost production. Meetings will be held with community organizations to gather information and propose an alternative use of resources in programs to be overseen by the Corporation.

69. *Output 5.1. Technical and financial assistance provided for individual business ideas.* Landowners and local leaders will be trained in developing, implementing and monitoring individual and community projects. A survey on possible financing sources will be developed for both collective and individual projects. The Corporation will assist in training, identifying financing sources for individual business ideas, as well as in promoting plans and the signing of Clean Production Agreements supported by public entities and CORFO. This will foster product and process certification through the “Cantillana green seal” labeling, and likewise obtain competitive advantages in the national market.

Outcome 6: The Altos de Cantillana public-private mechanism for protected area management is replicated over a wider area and incorporated into national conservation strategies and systems. Total cost is US\$ 139,487 of which GEF is US\$ 57,150 and GoC 82,337

70. This Outcome will focus on providing an enabling environment for the long-term sustainability of the public private mechanism and providing a vehicle for its replication to other areas in the Metropolitan Region and its uptake into the design and operations of a comprehensive National Protected Area System that will be developed through a parallel initiative. Actions that contribute to this Outcome are also embedded throughout the project and will serve as mechanisms for replication. These include examples of how to detail municipal and regional land use plans to include guidelines and standards that enable conservation. These will be complemented with input to specific policy and guidelines to be included in a National

Protected Areas System through close coordination of the Regional CONAMA with the central CONAMA. The Outcome will also include specific actions such as forums, websites, and dissemination of lessons to further enhance replication. In parallel an awareness program will be implemented in the area focusing not only local residents but also visitors from Santiago and other regions. This program will have the dual purpose of increasing awareness regarding the environmental value of the region and the role private landowners can use, and acting as a mechanism for replication through individuals that visit the area and are interested in adopting private conservation actions in their regions or through their institutions. Specific Outputs are described below.

71. *Output 6.1 Awareness program implemented as a vehicle for local buy-in and replication.* This program will target community leaders, landowners, entrepreneurs related to the protection area and its outer boundary, and external visitors and ensure the inclusion of different organization leaders, teachers, policemen, firemen, tourism guides and agents, agriculture and livestock experts, and inputs sellers. To be carried out by the Corporation with support from environment-related public agencies, a module of the program will be designed specially for each target group. These will have the dual purpose of increasing local support to the project and to the conservation goals for the areas and facilitating replication of this experience through individuals and institutions that visit the area. Local communities will be targeted through components of the programme designed to raising awareness on the value of the area's biodiversity and the role it plays in their livelihoods. This will increase their buy-in for compliance with the Management Plan, reduce infractions, and increase interest in the alternative practices efforts of the project. Land owners will be targeted through modules that are designed to report on benefits that can be obtained through conservation areas in economic, social and altruistic terms, and to outline the different potential approaches available and the process and requirement for obtaining official recognition and or legal status. A third module would provide information to visitors on the conservation approach in Altos de Cantillana and on private landowner contribution to this and the public and private partnerships that has been developed. This Output will also include the posting of signs and identification boards in the area.

72. *Output 6.2. Mechanisms developed to enhance replication throughout the Metropolitan Region and Nationally.* A variety of approaches have been selected to enhance the replication of the Altos de Cantillana model. These include the development of reports on the Corporation's experience that assess operations and provide an input for the definition of policies and guidelines for local, regional and national governments to develop in other conservation areas. Based on these, meetings will be held within the Regional government and with national counterparts to develop specific policies, guidelines and incentives to enable replication in other areas. Particular attention will be given to incorporate these mechanisms into the definition and setting up of a comprehensive national protected area system that would include both public and private protected areas. Emphasis would also be given to incorporate this approach into the land/use regulation frameworks at regional and national levels.

73. This Output will also develop documents for dissemination to a wider group of stakeholders throughout the country providing information on the experiences of creating private protected areas and creating and operating a Public-Private Corporation for the integrated management of the area. To complement this a national forum will be held with the participation of members of existing networks of private reserves such as the RAPP (National Network of

Private Protected Areas) supported by CODEFF, NGOs, environmental and planning regional governmental representatives, and private sector representatives. This forum will discuss and evaluate the experiences in Altos de Cantillana and define guidelines of how this can be replicated to other regions. In turn the findings of this forum will be used to feed into the norms and policies being developed at the national and Metropolitan region to replicate this experience.

Outcome 7. Learning, evaluation, and adaptive management increased to improve project impact. Total cost is US\$ 141,150 of which GEF is US\$135,150 and GoC US\$ 6,000.

74. This Outcome will provide the vehicle through which project activities will be monitored and evaluated and as such will guide the definition of annual operational working plans and resource allocations to ensure that progress is being made to the achievement of project objectives. It will also provide the information on which to access if expected impacts are being achieved and if not guide any design changes required. This monitoring and evaluation plan is detailed in Annex 2. It will also include such activities as the hiring of a Project coordinator, holding Steering Committee Meetings and the dissemination of lessons learnt. This latter activity should be differentiated from those dissemination actions to be under taken under Outcome 6. The lessons learnt under Outcome 7 focus on a wider audience and include participation in thematic meetings with other GEF projects in the LAC region as well as the reports that can be shared with GEF projects worldwide. Outcome 6 in contrast is focused on enhancing replication within Chile and the definition of mechanisms for this to be incorporated in national policies related to conservation.

Risks and assumptions

75. The following table represents the risks and assumptions identified during the preparatory phase, as well as suggested actions for mitigation of those risks.

Table 1: Risks and Mitigation

Risk (Short description)	Probability	Mitigation action
Failure to develop and implement a series of agreements for biodiversity conservation management.	Low	Currently, 11 out of 16 landowners have already signed a Protocol for Conservation. Public authorities have demonstrated interest in developing a legal private-public partnership framework for conservation management.
Environmental Agreements are voluntary and have time limits.	High	Introduce and try additional conservation and management agreements, which have contractual obligations. Among these are natural sanctuaries with legal protection and co-management agreement of 5 to 30 years. Landowners can also sign contracts that provide financial support to management plans of natural resources, and technical assistance for developing economically and/or environmentally feasible projects.
Few landowners are willing to work with the government agencies to manage and preserve biodiversity in their lands, as they do not want to give up their land rights.	Medium	Ensure a sufficient number of landowners in order for the system to be supported in the future. Currently, 11 out of 16 landowners have already signed a Protocol for Conservation.
Environment agreements may not attain the project objectives.	Low	The Corporation should provide a system for supervising the management of the area, in order for each landowner to recognize that his/her land belongs to a larger area that

Risk (Short description)	Probability	Mitigation action
		corresponds to phytogeographical issues of national and global significance.
Landowners decide to develop another activity on the land once the contract expires (a shorter timeframe than the anticipated project duration).	Medium	Give landowners incentives that include sharing costs of land management that provide a support system for landowners, in order for them to manage their lands in favor of conservation. This implies supporting opportunities for development, for example, ecotourism.
The land increases in productive value, i.e. development (infrastructure, industrial, real estate).	Low	Continue to work on regulating plans, increasing legal regulations and introducing restrictions on natural resource use in the area.
Current income sources of the landowners decrease, so are no longer interested in conserving the upper lands that are currently not profitable from an agricultural point of view.	Low	Most of the landowners that own key areas for conservation undertake economic activities in the valleys or off farm. The project will work with them to ensure that those on farm activities enable sustainable production and as such income sources should no decline. In addition the project will include demonstration of how other alternatives, such as ecotourism, can be profitable
Migration of human populations to areas of ecological interest.	Medium	Continue to work on regulating plans, increasing legal regulations and introducing restrictions on population limits.
Availability of 1 funding sources to support the Corporation's continued operations.	Medium	Actively engage potential funding sources in project initiatives from the outset of the project to build and strengthen involvement and interest in the project's future.

Sustainability

76. The project strategy, activities and their implementation have been designed to reduce the risks involved in complying with the proposed objectives and aim to promote sustainability in the Altos de Cantillana. The long term vision of the situation which will result from the project is that a public-private management system for the Altos de Cantillana is accepted and implemented by all relevant stakeholders without need for external promotion, leading to its eventual replication over a broader area and incorporation into national conservation strategies and systems, including SNASPE; and that the costs and responsibilities for its long term implementation and eventual renewal are fully covered by a combination of Government and private resources, efforts of local stakeholders and income generated from alternative livelihoods and other financial instruments to be established through the project.

77. The GEF incremental actions are designed specifically to assure the social, institutional, financial, and environmental sustainability of project impacts following the completion of the GEF incremental activities. Removal of the barriers will create the policies, capacities, and financial structures that are lacking and which currently make the initiative overly dependent on the implementing agencies.

78. **Environmental sustainability** is assured through the project itself. The size and location of the properties act collectively to cover large areas for conservation and alternative livelihoods, and as such are more sustainable. The project will produce conservation and production models that will eventually replace the status quo with more environmentally sound practices that are geared to the biological and physical characteristics of the area. Additionally, the proposed zoning exercises will ensure connectivity that specifically increases ecological sustainability. This, in turn, will increase the ecological sustainability of the Protected Areas system in Chile as it will increase representation of Mediterranean Scrub in the system.

79. **Institutional sustainability** will be ensured by the formation of a long-term public-private sector partnership during the period of GEF support. The main agencies that have direct legal powers over biodiversity conservation already form part of the team that formulated this project (CONAMA, SAG and CONAF). Additionally, the institutional sustainability of the proposed Corporation will be promoted through demonstrating its value to all stakeholders, including the Government, which will in the medium and long term assume the responsibilities associated with the viability of the Corporation's structure and functions.

80. The gradual process of transfer of responsibilities to the Corporation is an additional strategy which will be applied in order to promote functional sustainability, and will be reinforced by the establishment of an office on SAG-owned lands. Emphasis will be placed on achieving conviction at an institutional, rather than individual level, in order to safeguard against personnel changes; this will be achieved through visits to discuss experiences and dissemination of results, involving functionaries at a range of levels. Furthermore, the project will establish procedures and work plans, as well as provide training to further strengthen the institutional capacity of pertinent environmental public services and municipalities as described in Outcome 3.

81. The interest that has been generated during project preparation with regard to the Corporation and the Agreement for Conservation is another strong indication of success and commitment toward sustainability. A number of public agencies will participate as members of a working board created for the signing of the Agreement for the Conservation of the Cantillana mountain range. In particular, with regards to Outcome 1, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, has already decided to extend Santiago's Land Use Metropolitan Plan towards the Project zone, and all other board members are participating in its drafting. Additionally, one of the activities carried out by the Ministry of Housing during 2003 was the presentation of the town and country planning project to the landowners. Institutional sustainability will further be ensured by the fact that the governance structure proposed, specifically the Corporation, does not represent a new institution as such, but rather a mechanism for coordination between existing institutions and with other stakeholders. Finally, the joint enforcement programme will also provide institutional cohesion which in turn bodes well for sustainability.

82. **Financial sustainability** is characterized by two issues. The first is that land owners will derive some economic benefits from productive actions and alternative livelihoods to be developed through the project. This is strengthened by the fact that most of the owners are not solely reliant on the areas that will be brought under conservation. In fact, since an important part of the "zone of ecological interest" is characterized by non-productive and steep-slope areas, their use is limited to conservation and development of eco-tourism or similar activities, so economic loss to conservation is virtually nothing. This, in turn, makes it more likely that new protected areas will be kept and will not be costly.

83. The other key issue for financial sustainability, especially following the termination of GEF funding and Co-funding, is the operation of the Corporation in terms of representing all stakeholders and regarding its funding (Outcome 2). Given that the main costs of establishing the Corporation and identifying financial mechanisms are up front and covered by the project (GEF and cofunding), the costs of maintaining the Corporation after the termination of GEF and Co-funding are low. The signing of the Agreement Protocol in 2002, and the elaboration of the Agreement for the Conservation of the Cantillana mountain range in 2003, have advanced the

building of the management foundation needed for achieving sustainability. The economic sustainability of the Corporation will be ensured by the approval of initiatives to be financed by different financial organizations, notably Chilean, and designed to encourage clean production and sustainable economic activities.

84. Finally, upon termination of GEF funding and co-funding, any activity carried out or funds invested by the State, private organizations, academicians or others in the Project area, will have the support of a base of information, organization, and coordination developed during the project that will allow efficient management of funds afterwards.

85. **Social sustainability** of the project is ensured principally by the interest that has already been expressed by the landowners throughout the development of the proposal, particularly with regards to the foundation of the existing and signed Protocol for Conservation. The fact that the idea of a protected area status and system covering the entire region emerged from and was agreed upon by the population is a strong indicator that the initiative will be socially sustainable. The strategy used in the development of this initiative considered the participation of the most important landowners and those who own a vast territory in the project area. While the signing of the Protocol for Conservation provides an important indication, their actual degree of commitment during activity implementation will be largely related to the success of strengthening the capacities of the other counterparts, notably the public sector, in complying with legal and controlling measures.

86. The CODELCO initiative on its property in Altos de Cantillana also indicates a level of social commitment. This initiative involves carrying out eco-development activities on its property, which is immediately adjacent to the project zone. It is expected that CODELCO's own project will strengthen conservation objectives in the rest of the protected area, as well as the development of sustainable productive activities in the buffer zone.

87. Finally, the project builds in specific actions to provide more sustainable incomes and therefore stronger buy-in by the local communities. Given that most of the population in the project area is rural and their incomes are low, it is assumed that by providing them alternatives that will improve their income, together with the proper technical assistance to perform them, they should be willing to adopt new practices and respect the initiatives put forth by the project. This is strengthened by the fact that the aforementioned has the support of the respective Municipality, which is part of the working board created for the Conservation Agreement of the Cantillana mountain range.

88. Table 1 (Risks/Assumptions) and Annex 1 Logical Framework Matrix of the Project present the risks and assumptions identified for each product and activity, while the project budget has been designed to account for project sustainability (see Section D Financing).

Replicability

89. This project will demonstrate a specific public-private sector partnership that will have great value in advancing Chile's protected area biodiversity conservation strategy as many of the country's priority sites are under private ownership. Although there is a general interest in Chile within the private sector for developing conservation areas there is also the recognition that to be viable as part of a conservation strategy and over the long-term, these areas need to be embedded

within a normative and enforcement framework that reduces external threats encroaching on the areas and provide guidance on approaches that can adopted within the areas. These roles fall under the mandate of public entities.

90. Thus developing partnerships between these sectors would enable benefits on both sides and collectively contribute towards national targets. While there is a general perception of the value of such partnerships this project will be vital to provide a demonstration that has excellent chances of success and counts with the support of institutions that have the mandates and means to validate this as viable approach and to define specific mechanisms that can enhance its replication wider area. Without the support of GEF to this project the levels of partnerships developed in Cantillana would not provide a clear enough, or well consolidated enough, example to be replicated throughout the system. Thus support is required to take the partnership to the level that will provide the example needed and will enable its replication.

91. Specific elements have been incorporated in the project to provide the type and standard of demonstration that would provide a viable and attractive model for replication. This includes the fact that both large and small landowners alike will benefits from and contribute to the model along side the members of local inhabitants and a range of local and regional government entities. It also includes the use of existing regulatory mechanism such as regional land use plans as a vehicle for replication. In addition a specific Outcome (see Outcome 7) is included that will focus on developing replication mechanism such as guideline and norms for public-private co-management models to be incorporated into the design of a more comprehensive Protected Areas System for Chile, the mechanisms. These are in addition to other replication actions such as fostering knowledge transfer through training workshops, information exchange, and the dissemination of lessons learned, forums and targeted awareness building campaigns

Stakeholder Involvement

92. Both the project formulation process and the identification of proposed activities have considered different forms of participation by diverse stakeholders from the project zone (landowners and private companies), the involved municipalities (municipal authorities and representatives of local organizations), and public institutions that act on a regional or provincial level. The project also counts on the active participation of the same groups in project implementation, particularly landowners in the project area and peripheral communities.

93. Public institutions: During the project formulation process, a Board of Directors was established with representatives from different national, regional, provincial, and local public institutions. This Board of Directors was chaired by the Governor of the Maipo Province and integrated by a CONAMA RM representative, with representatives from the Governor's Office of Melipilla, as well as the regional CONAF and SAG offices. Additionally, a representative from CONAMA head office and UNDP participated. The abovementioned public institutions undertake a variety of diverse tasks related to biodiversity conservation in the research area and have committed themselves to the project's execution.

94. The participating public institutions will be integrated in the Public-Private Committee during the transitional phase, and will be members of the Altos de Cantillana Corporation. One of the project outcomes is the consolidation of a joint CONAF-CONAMA-SAG enforcement program, which will strengthen their control capacities. Finally, authorities from all four

municipalities with jurisdiction in the project area will also be involved in the substantive definitions of protection, considering that the respective land use regulating plans will include use categories focused on biodiversity protection in Altos de Cantillana. These local authorities will also be linked to the joint enforcement program.

95. Landowners and companies: During project formulation, individual interviews and extensive meetings were held with private landowners whose lands are in the project area. The objective was to inform them about this initiative of creating a biodiversity protection zone and to verify the degree of compatibility with their own initiatives. A high degree of interest in conservation of the area was perceived among landowners with varying land areas within the protected and the buffer areas. They expressed their interest in implementing management plans that would allow them to develop productive and recreational activities compatible with the general project objectives. They also expressed their commitment to supporting environmental compliance and land use monitoring. It is worth mentioning that some of these landowners are already performing, or are interested in performing in the future, some protection activities whose continuity is being threatened by the lack of a global-nature initiative. Landowners whose lands are inside the protection and buffer zones have expressed their interest in joining the project; so they will be engaged to play an active role in the project and protection area management. This does not include participating only in their individual lands, but also in the project's administration, both at the transitional stage through involvement in the Public-Private Committee, and at the consolidation stage as partners with a high degree of participation in the proposed Corporation.

96. Likewise, CODELCO was incorporated in the project's preparatory process. CODELCO is a mining company with a large land area in Altos de Cantillana, on the perimeter of the project area, and has already initiated actions directed towards a full diagnosis of its property – involving a national university – and the design of an eco-development project. A significant part of CODELCO's property is already protected under an agreement with CONAF.

97. Community: Meetings were held with municipal authorities and representatives from local organizations to provide information on the initiative, define their contributions, and identify their interests. Their participation will be fundamental in the definition of local development projects aimed at generating environmentally sustainable economic alternatives that should reduce the pressure of the population on the project area, with a consideration toward ensuring biodiversity protection in Altos de Cantillana.

98. The project considers involving organizations with presence in the area in project administration and management, particularly the Committee and the Corporation. It also considers a mass dissemination and training program with respect to the project and its objectives, in order to raise awareness in the diverse levels of society in the four municipalities involved, and motivate them to participate in and benefit from the initiative.

Monitoring and Evaluation (see Annex 2)

99. A monitoring and evaluation plan will set the stage for evaluation of impacts throughout the project's lifetime and beyond. Monitoring and evaluation will be an evolutionary process where some indicators will be refined in the first year of implementation, based on continued feedback. Project performance will be monitored by CONAMA RM in line with targets and indicators

presented in the Logical Framework (see Annex 1) and as detailed in the monitoring and evaluation plan (see Annex 2). The Project Coordinator will monitor and oversee the project day-to-day, and UNDP will monitor project performance according to IA agency requirements. The measurement of project's target indicators and means of verification will be coordinated by CONAMA RM.

100. The full, detailed M&E plan and allocated budget are provided in Annex 2 and includes the description of the range of UNDP and GEF monitoring and evaluation requirements, responsibilities and costs.

D - Financing

101. The budget covers the five-year period foreseen for the implementation of the GEF-UNDP project. The estimated total amount of funds, including the PDF A, is **US\$ 2,134,086**, of which an amount of **US\$ 981,485** is requested from GEF. The total cost of the project is estimated at **US\$ 2,134,086**. The division of these resources is detailed in the table below. The incrementality is discussed in later sections.

<i>Outcome and Output</i>		US\$		
		Total	GEF	GoC
<i>Outcome 1: Private land within the core area of ecological interest has appropriate legal protection status</i>				
1.1	Ecologically important zones demarcated	301,159	154,702	146,457
1.2	Land use regulations and guidance developed for ecological interest areas	78,297	9,619	68,678
1.3	Land owner agreements for land management of ecological interest areas	56,097	0	56,097
1.4	Ecological protected areas implemented	130,424	110,712	19,712
	<i>Sub-total</i>	565,977	275,033	290,944
<i>Outcome 2: A sustainable public-private management system is in place for the Altos de Cantillana</i>				
2.1	Corporation established	19,710	6,893	12,817
2.2	Operation of the Corporation	314,782	224,543	90,239
2.3	Long term funding mechanism developed for the Corporation,	16,994	16,994	0
	Sub total	351,486	248,430	103,056
<i>Outcome 3: An effective integrated enforcement program is operational to increase compliance with environmental regulations in the Altos de Cantillana</i>				
3.1	Enforcement program in operation	13,623	320	13,303
3.2	Institutional strengthening of public agencies and municipal authorities	158,439	118,842	39,597
3.3	Support enforcement program operation	538,562	51,161	487,401
	Sub total	710,624	170,323	540,301
<i>Outcome 4: Private land management plans are in operation for natural resources conservation in properties within the ecological interest core zone</i>				
4.1	Management plan prepared for the project area	26,352	10,000	16,352
4.2	Land management plan for at least eleven (11) landowners	45,009	20,000	25,009
4.3	Plan monitoring strengthened with information for the conservation of species	21,005	10,078	10,927
	<i>Sub-total</i>	92,366	40,078	52,288
<i>Outcome 5: Environmentally and economically sustainable activities to reduce degradation and increase conservation are operating in private lands</i>				
5.1	Environmentally sustainable projects implemented	32,792	5,321	27,471
5.2	Technical and financial assistance for individual business ideas	57,704	25,000	32,704
	<i>Sub-total</i>	90,496	30,321	60,175
<i>Outcome 6: The Altos de Cantillana public-private mechanism for protected area management is replicated over a broader area and incorporated into national conservation strategies and systems</i>				

6.1	Awareness program implemented as a vehicle for local buy-in and replication	61,364	10,000	51,364
6.2	Replication of public-private agreement model legal protection procedures	78,123	47,150	30,973
	Sub-total	139,487	57,150	82,337
Outcome 7. Learning, evaluation, and adaptive management increased to improve project impact				
	<i>Sub-total</i>	141,150	135,150	6,000
	<i>Total</i>	2,091,586	956,485	1,135,101

Incrementality

102. The global environmental objective of the project is to protect the critically endangered biodiversity of the central Mediterranean zone of the Altos de Cantillana mountain range. The end results of the project will be the conservation of the globally significant biodiversity in this conservation area, and a legal framework that permits and encourages the replication of this public-private partnership effort through the Metropolitan region and nationally increasing private conservation areas and their contribution towards achieving national conservation targets. This in turn will enable the capture of additional global benefits as many of Chile priority sites are under private ownership and house globally significant biodiversity.

103. Threats to the Altos de Cantillana area are described in Section C. The characteristics and intensity of these coupled, the land tenure pattern, the demonstrated interest of landowners to bring their land under conservation, and the presence of public entities that have proactively sought landowners to establish partnership for conservation of the area, indicate that conservation can be achieved through protected area approach. However, under the baseline scenario although advances will be made with individual landowners and through specific public agencies, a number of barriers prevent the full development of the potential partnerships and conservation efforts in the area. The barriers have been described also in Section C. Under the baseline scenario, these barriers will remain and, although advances may be made by the action of individual landowners these will be poorly coordinated and will not necessarily result in the conservation of the most biodiverse area. The current situation offer an opportunity for GEF to partner with the GoC to remove these barriers and enable conservation efforts to occur at the scale required to ensure ecosystem protection and in a manner that will guarantee long term conservation of globally significant biodiversity.

104. GEF funds will be used together with resources from the GoC to overcome the barriers – effective protected area status, management, policy, planning/institutional, and knowledge - that currently hinder the development of private-public partnerships for protection of the Altos de Cantillana. Without the GEF Alternative, private landowners would not enter into agreements for restricted land use in ecologically sensitive areas, nor would there be any legal framework to guide co-management schemes. The consequence would therefore be the loss of globally significant biodiversity. The costs of barrier removal are all essentially incremental but in view of the domestic benefits that may be incurred by the participating private land owners, as well as the additional protection provided to the ecological services that the Altos provides, substantial co-funding has been mobilized to offset domestic benefits. In addition to the amount registered below in co-funding resources, there will be a significant contribution to conservation through the value of the land that landowners commit to conservation set- asides of different types and under different degrees of protection. During the life of the project these additional resources, that could

be considered leveraging, will be carefully registered. As set out in the following table, the Total Baseline costs are estimated to be \$96,515, the Alternative costs \$2,230,601, and the total Increment is \$2,134,086, of which the GEF pays 46% (\$981,485). The rest of the Increment (US\$ 1,152,601) is covered by the GoC.

Incremental Cost Table

	Baseline (B)	Alternative (A)	Increment (A-B)
Global benefit		Conservation of an area identified as a world biodiversity hot spot and as a global center of flora diversity.	
Domestic benefit	Increase threats in high-value ecosystem fragmentation and loss of nation-wide significant species and genetic material	Conservation of a priority area of interest for its biological diversity and particular flora and fauna endemism, fresh surface water reserve, and landscape value.	
Outcome 1: Private land within the core area of ecological interest has appropriate legal protection status	Partial biodiversity protection in <i>Altos de Cantillana</i> , limited only to the non-hunting area. US\$ 14,724	Definition of <i>Altos de Cantillana</i> as a biodiversity protection area by instruments of regional and municipal land legislation, and zoning schemes for limited and/or restricted use. US\$ 580,701	Recognized protected area in the framework of the Santiago's Land Use Metropolitan Plan, and detailed zoning in municipal plans and decrees. GEF: US\$ 275,033 Co-financing: US\$ 290,944 Total: US\$ 565,977
Outcome 2: A sustainable public-private management system is in place for the Altos de Cantillana	There is no authority that represents public and private conservation interests of different social agencies belonging to <i>Cantillana</i> area	Creation of Public-Private Corporation for conservation in <i>Altos de Cantillana</i> US\$ 351,486	Creation, set up and management of <i>Altos de Cantillana</i> Corporation GEF: US\$ 248,430 Co-financing: US\$ 103,056 Total: US\$ 351,486
Outcome 3: Private land management plans are in operation for natural resources conservation in properties within the ecological interest core zone	Insufficient enforcement infrastructure in competent government agencies to ensure compliance with current protection regulations and management plan operation. US\$ 47,791	Institutional strengthening of government organizations with enforcement authority US\$ 758,415	Establishment of a joint enforcement program between different competent governmental organizations for controlling activities in the protected area. GEF: US\$ 170,323 Co-financing: US\$ 540,301 Total: US\$ 710,624
Outcome 4 Environmentally and economically	Problems in environmental management regarding land in order to adequately manage	Formulation, implementation, and monitoring of a general environmental management plan	Formulation of an overall Management Plan, and implementation and follow-

	Baseline (B)	Alternative (A)	Increment (A-B)
sustainable activities to reduce degradation and increase conservation are operating in private lands	private lands inside the area of interest for conservation US\$ 34,000	based on zoning of the protected area US\$ 126,366	up regarding land issue. GEF: US\$ 40,078 Co-financing: US\$ 52,288 Total: US\$ 92,366
Outcome 5: Environmentally and economically sustainable activities to reduce degradation and increase conservation are operating in private lands	Development of public and private projects that do not consider alternatives that are compatible with conservation objectives.	Incentive Program and advisory services for developing sustainable economic activities based on zoning in the conservation area. US\$ 90,496	Promotion program for developing ecotourism and sustainable productive activities in the buffer area. GEF: US\$ 30,321 Co-financing: US\$ 60,175 Total: US\$ 90,496
Outcome 6: The Altos de Cantillana public-private mechanism for protected area management is replicated over a wider area and incorporated into national conservation strategies and systems	The range of agreements and mechanisms for private conservation areas and the types of public management schemes possible is scarcely in the project and other regions. In the low awareness on the richness and value of biodiversity, both by neighboring population and citizens in general, reduce possible agreements and leads to continued infringements.	Design and implementation replication mechanisms to allow application of the model in other areas of the Metropolitan Region and nationwide increasing private sector contribution to conservation. This includes forums, input to guidelines and policies and an awareness on project area attributes and the models benefits and processes. US\$ 139,487	Training and dissemination program for the community GEF: US\$ 57,150 Co-financing: US\$ 82,337 Total: US\$ 139,487
Outcome 7 Learning, evaluation, and adaptive management increased to improve project impact			GEF US\$ 135,150 GoC 6,000 Total US\$141,150
<i>PDF A</i>		Project preparation work US\$ 42,500	GEF: US\$ 25,000 Co-financing: US\$17,500 Total: US\$ 42,500
Total Cost	US\$ 96,515	US\$ 2,230,601	GEF: US\$ 981,485 Co-financing: US\$ 1,152,601 Total: US\$ 2,134,086

Cost-Effectiveness

105. The capture of significant global benefits through this project will be achieved in a cost effective manner as significant areas of land that is privately owned, and house high value biodiversity areas, will brought under officially recognized forms of conservation without incurring the cost normally associated with land purchase by Governments for protected areas. The project elements have been selected to maximize existing structures, institutions and the individuals' efforts within a framework that would be developed through the project resources. Similarly, by developing a partnership that includes private and public entities, reductions are

expected in the overall cost of conservation, as synergies will be incurred through collective action. This is particularly evident in relation to the expected reduction in the cost per unit effort of enforcement of existing and new environmental regulation as an integrated program will maximize the resources and expertise of different public entities, and counts on the collaboration of landowners. By increasing awareness in a range of stakeholders on the benefits of conservation in their livelihoods, threats are expected to be reduced and in turn reducing the costs of conserving the protected areas standards that allow conservation objectives to be fulfilled.

Co-financing

Co-financing Sources				
Name of Co-financier (source)	Classification (of co-financier – NGO, bilateral donor, etc)	Type (in-kind or cash)	Amount (US\$)	Status (letter included in Annex)
Maipo Province	Govt - Regional	In-kind	163,982	Committed
CONAF	Govt - National	In-kind	485,869	Committed
Ministry of Agriculture	Govt - National	In-kind	253,783	Committed
CONAMA RM	Govt - Regional	In-kind	231,467	Committed
PDF A Co-financing			17,500	Already applied to PDF A
Sub-Total Co-financing			1,152,601	

Letters of commitment from co-financiers are provided in **Annex 8**.

E - Institutional Coordination and Support

Core Commitments and Linkages

106. The proposed project is fully consistent with UNDP's Country Co-operation Framework (CCF) with Chile. This CCF has three main strategic lines of action: Human Development and Poverty Alleviation, Decentralisation and Governance, and the Environment. While the project will fall within this last category, it will contribute to the second as it focuses on the promotion of public-private partnerships for effective conservation. It will also contribute to an area on which UNDP-Chile has been focusing more recently - that of the integration of the private sector in actions that achieve global and local environmental benefits. By seeking to promote the sustainable use of natural resources it will also contribute to the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7.

Consultation, Coordination and Collaboration between GEF projects

107. In addition to this broader fit with UNDP cooperation priorities for Chile, this project has close links with a number of other GEF projects in Chile's portfolio. Of particular relevance are those that fall under the GEF3: BD 1 strategic priority: Catalyzing the Sustainability of Protected Areas in the context of national protected area systems. UNDP together with the GoC is currently developing a programme approach under this SP to ensure that existing and new efforts collectively contribute to the maturation of Chile's PA system in a cost effective manner that builds on links between projects and avoids overlaps. Members of teams of these projects under different stages of the project cycle have meet to discuss how best to collaborate and how to consolidate this programme approach. Projects with which close collaboration has been, and will continue to be, sought are indicated below together with the contribution that each will or has

made to BD 1. This illustrates there are no overlaps with the current proposal and that effective synergies can be achieved between these GEF projects. In addition to the Chilean GEF projects, coordination will be sought with other relevant projects such as the Private Heritage Reserve MSP under implementation in Brazil.

- **Marine Protected Areas:** The recently approved UNDP-GEF FSP will catalyze the formation of a network of multi-use marine and coastal protected areas (MUMPAs) by removing barriers to the establishment of three MUMPAs in representative demonstration sites, building institutional and individual capacities for their management and facilitating their replication to other regions of the country. This will contribute to the maturation of national system of protected areas by bringing under protection marine and coastal biodiversity in an approach that uses tourism as a vector for achieving conservation and national development priorities and capturing global biodiversity benefits.
- **Conservation of the Valdivian Rainforest:** A UNDP-GEF PDF B developing a FSP for mid 2005 will establish at a regional level, a system of protected areas that would provide comprehensive coverage to the Valdivian Rain Forest Ecoregion and demonstrate innovative NGO-indigenous-and Government partnerships in the management and establishment of new protected areas. This will contribute to the ecological sustainability of national system of protected areas by bringing unprotected Valdivian Coastal Forest under protection and by developing management partnerships previously untested in Chile. It will also provide a practical, and on the ground, example of how a system of protected areas that includes a wide range of management categories of varying land use restriction, can complement regional development plans and strategies, providing a replicable example at the national level.
- **A UNDP GEF MSP** in its second half of implementation that seeks to conserve the High Andean Wetland Salar de Huasco developing a biodiversity conservation plan with stakeholders, particularly indigenous communities incorporating local sustainable development strategies.
- **A World Bank MSP** in the northern Valdivian Forest Zone completed in October 2003 that identified and demonstrated mechanisms and approaches for public and private co-operation for biodiversity conservation through private reserves and underlined the need for these to be inserted in systemic approach in order to maximize their contribution to conservation. Elements from these findings have been used to ensure such a systemic approach in Altos de Cantillana and input from the NGOS related to that project will be sought during the implementation of the present proposal. Although the World Bank's project also focused on private reserves there are substantial differences as those landowners were all interested in strict conservation objectives and were located in different areas and ecological conditions. The *Cantillana* project brings together a set of landowners concentrated in one place and that collectively own the larger part of an ecosystem that has been designation as high ecological interest and is a priority national conservation site. Additionally not all these landowners have the same interests in conservation but rather provide a more diverse range of interests ranging from sustainable extractive activities such as (such as mining) to sustainable non-extraction activities (such as ecotourism and agriculture) through to landowners interested in strict conservation area.

Furthermore, the Cantillana project does not encompass solely private sector but rather seeks to develop a partnership with Governmental agencies in the co-management of a larger protected area with individual areas within it. Thus, while there are complementarities the demonstration value and potential for replication are very different.

108. Finally, the GoC has requested UNDP assistance in the preparation of a proposal for GEF to establish a comprehensive and sustainable National Protected System expanding the existing system of public PAs to include those under a range of different ownerships such as private sector and indigenous communities, within an integrated and sustainable framework. Whilst still in the early stages of development, close coordination has already been sought to determine how such an initiative would build on the Outcomes of the existing project and only address those significant gaps that require action at a national level for completion of the system.

Implementation/Execution Arrangements

109. UNDP will act as the Implementing Agency for this MSP, while Executing Agency responsibilities will be in the hands of CONAMA RM. As mentioned throughout this document, long-term project management, beyond the GEF project period, will fall under the responsibility of a private corporation, the Corporation for Biodiversity Protection in Altos de Cantillana.

110. While the Corporation is being created and legalized, the Public-Private Committee (acting as the Project Steering Committee) will act as the managing agency, and will be integrated by all signing parties to the Agreement for the Conservation of the Cantillana mountain range; that is, all competent public agencies involved in biodiversity conservation and land planning. Also, it will be integrated by those agencies in charge of supervising and allowing the development of economic activities in the area, as well as by landowners with different economic interests in the area. UNDP will be also part of the Committee as an advisor.

111. The main task of this Committee will be to create the Corporation and later to transfer GEF project management from the Committee to the Corporation. Also, the Public-Private Committee will supervise the Corporation regarding the fulfillment of Project objectives and will support its management. The multidisciplinary and intersectoral nature of this Committee will help project development from the technical, social, and economic assessment of initiatives through the promotion of the value of the area and the project, particularly among political and business authorities. The Committee will also become a constructive participation tool that will contribute to conflict solution.

112. The Corporation will be formed by some of the public agencies that make up the Public-Private Committee, and by landowners representing different interests in the area. Those public agencies and landowners that are not part of the Corporation will be permanently informed about the progress of the project and will be able to collaborate with it, for example, through bilateral or group agreements with the Corporation.

113. A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be established, headed by a Project Director. The Project Director will report to the Public-Private Committee on the fulfillment of Project objectives which will lead to the founding of the Corporation. The execution of the different project components (outcomes), especially those related to biodiversity and zoning management of the project area (outcome 1, 2 and 3), as well as the promotion of protection programs and

sustainable activities (outcomes 4 and 5), will follow specifically-tailored management schemes, to be defined in detail at the inception workshop. Outcome 6 and 7 focusing on replication, lesson learnt and monitoring and evaluation will fall under the leadership of CONAMA RM that will coordinate closely with the Central CONAMA on relevant issues such as the provision of inputs to national policies and norms for private conservation models.

114. The PDF team that conducted the formulation of this project (Maipo Governor's Office, and Regional SAG, CONAF and CONAMA offices) – in addition to its integration into the Public-Private Committee and being linked to the Corporation - will advise the execution of the project. CONAMA-RM, based on its legal authority regarding environmental issues and as an executing agency of the present Project, will be in charge of coordinating all the necessary arrangements for the successful development, execution and sustainability of the Project. A Steering Committee will be conformed to provide additional input to the oversight of the project and also to act as a means of replication of the experiences to a wide range of sectors.

Part III – Response to Reviews

Part IV – Annexes

1. Logical Framework Matrix of the Project
2. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
3. Biodiversity (*Separate File*)
 - Plant Communities with Vulnerable Species
 - Terrestrial Vertebrate Fauna
4. Communities and Land Use in Project Area (*Separate File*)
 - Landowner survey and Municipalities characterization
 - Current and Project Land Use and Zoning in Project Area
5. Preliminary terms of reference for establishing *Altos de Cantillana* Corporation
6. Work Plan
7. Thematic Maps and zoning (*Separate File*)
 - Vegetation map
 - Fauna map
 - Hydrographic map
 - Roadway network map
 - Map of current land use
 - Map of property limits
 - Zoning map
 - Map of landowners interested in conservation
 - Map of landowners with scientific interest
8. Endorsement letters (*Separate File*)
9. Bibliography (*Separate File*)

ANNEX 1: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

Intervention strategy	Indicators	Baseline Value	End of Project Value	Means of Verification	Risks / Assumptions
<p>Global objective:</p> <p>To advance the maturation of Chile's Protected Area System by increasing the representativity of Chile's Mediterranean Ecoregion under effective protected areas and private landowners contribution to national protected area targets.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Populations of globally-significant biodiversity, such as Santiago oak and <i>Avellanita bustillosii</i> (Little Hazelnut tree), are the same level or have increased compared to levels at project start 2. The structure and composition of key forested areas and habitats have improved compared to the beginning of the project. 3. The % increase of private conservation areas reserves that contribute to national biodiversity conservation targets 4. Approximately 100,000 additional hectares of Mediterranean Ecoregion are under conservation in some form of protected areas. 	<p>tbd3⁷</p> <p>tbd3</p> <p>tbd3</p> <p>tbd3</p>	<p>At least same as month 3</p> <p>At least same as month 3</p> <p>tbd IW</p> <p>tbd +100,000</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Biological survey at the start and end of the project. 1.1 Biological survey at the start and end of the project. 3.1 CONAMA data bank on protected areas and official register of new private reserves. 4.1 CONAMA national and regional record on protected areas 	
<p>Immediate Objective:</p> <p>To develop an appropriate legal and public-private management and conservation framework for the Altos de Cantillana, which becomes a replicable model for effective protection of biodiversity in private lands.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 50,000 hectares in Altos de Cantillana is under some form of officially recognized protection status for biodiversity conservation 2. At least 140,000 hectares are under improved management that contributes to biodiversity conservation 3. At least 85% of the landowners in the core area are managing important zones of ecological interest with conservation objectives, with support from the government. 4. The % decrease in the amount of illegally extracted fuel wood and compost compared to the start of the enforcement program. 5. At least three (3) public-private agreement proposals are developed for the private protection of biodiversity, or other natural resources and/or the 	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>tbd3</p> <p>0</p>	<p>50,000</p> <p>140,000</p> <p>11</p> <p>target tbd IW⁸</p> <p>3 or more</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Official declaration reports of protected areas 1.2 Results of application to the whole area and individual areas of an appropriate tool based on the METT 2.1. Biological survey at the start and end of the project. 3.1 Records of Corporation Reports of enforcement program. Public-private agreement documents 	<p>The level of interest of private landowners to develop conservation areas in other regions of Chile continues at least at the same level as at project start.</p> <p>Replication mechanisms incorporated in project are effective</p> <p>Roads, hotels or other construction projects planned for Altos de Cantillana respect the land use zoning and</p>

⁷ The baseline values of some of the indicators will be completed during the first three months of the project once resources enable to completion of some of the more costly measurements but where possible this will build on information collected during the PDF A but that requires some completion. In these cases this has been marked as tbd3 = to be determined during the first three months of project execution.

⁸ IW Inception Workshop

Intervention strategy	Indicators	Baseline Value	End of Project Value	Means of Verification	Risks / Assumptions
	environment. 6. Altos de Cantillana Cooperation operations are fully funded and are guided by a validated work plan that is linked to the Indicative Management Plan for Conservation of the Area	0% as Corporation to be formed	100%		norms
Outcome 1: Private land within the core area of ecological interest has appropriate legal protection status	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Altos de Cantillana is officially under legal protected area status 2. Santiago's Metropolitan Land Use Plan (<i>Plan Regulador Metropolitano de Santiago</i>), includes the overall protected areas status of the Altos de Cantillana and its zoning and individual conservation areas 3. At least 30% of the area of "ecological interest" inside the project zone is in under officially recognized conservation agreements consistent with overall protected area status for the entire region 4. At least one conservation site is under implemented as an official protected area 	<p>No legal protection status Not included</p> <p>0%</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Under legal protection</p> <p>Fully included and detailed</p> <p>30%</p> <p>1 or more</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Official declaration records 2.1. Santiago Land Use Plan 3.1. Legal agreement, official documents 4.1 Official declaration 	<p>Authorities and other entities participating in the amendment proceeding of Santiago's Metropolitan Plan continue to be willing to approve the initiative.</p> <p>Landowners in the project area continue their willing to sign biodiversity conservation and protection agreements</p>
Outcome 2: A sustainable public-private management system is in place for the Altos de Cantillana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Altos de Cantillana Corporation has been established with the mandate to fulfill its role. 2. Public and private entities receive support from the Corporation in managing, supervising and developing environmentally compatible business initiatives on private land 3. The Corporation has sustainable (long-term) funding sources. 	<p>Does not exist</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Established</p> <p>Land owners that sign agreements have received support 100%</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Official declaration of Corporation. 2.1 Work and business plan, and reports from public and private entities 3.1 Audit and financial reports 	<p>There is no evidence of a significant opposition regarding the Corporation initiative.</p>
Outcome 3: An integrated enforcement program is operational to increase compliance with environmental	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 100% of relevant public agencies are integrated in an enforcement program for the project area. 2. Budgets of relevant public agencies for enforcement in the area have increased, compared to project start. 3. Number of successfully controlled fires increases in relation to levels at project start. 4. The number of legal infringements of illegal flora 	<p>0%</p> <p>tbd3</p> <p>tbd3</p> <p>tbd3</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>target tbd in IW</p> <p>target tbd in IW</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Enforcement program records 2.1 Annual budget reports of environment-related agencies. 3.1 Fire brigade reports 4.1 Enforcement program reports infringements 	<p>Institutional authorities, continue current levels of interest to form part of integrated program</p>

Intervention strategy	Indicators	Baseline Value	End of Project Value	Means of Verification	Risks / Assumptions
regulations in the Altos de Cantillana	collection and fauna hunting has decreased compared to the first year of enforcement program		target tbd in IW		
Outcome 4: Private land management plans are in operation for natural resources conservation in properties within the ecological interest core zone	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An overall indicative management plan formalized for the project area as a framework for activities to be developed in the area. 2. Eleven (11) land management plans under implementation by private landowners with the support of public departments. 3. Guidelines and norms available for different land use zone for an adequate use of natural resources. 4. Management effectiveness of conservation areas increases 5. Conservation strategies for key habitats incorporated into management plans. 	No Plan 0 None	Plan exists 11 Key guidelines available for each zone and category	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Management plan 2.1 Land management plans and agreements with public authority. 3.1 Guidelines and norms documents. 4.1 Annual reports and assessment tools based on the METT 5.1 Management plan and strategy documents 	<p>Landowners remain receptive to official authorization of management plans and support of relevant government entities to implement them</p> <p>Positive discrimination of products and/or services generated from lands that are being managed according to management plans.</p>
Outcome 5: Environmentally and economically sustainable activities to reduce degradation and increase conservation are operating in private lands	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least one sustainable tourism project has been implemented on private lands (ecotourism, agrotourism, and others) which is profitable and economically competitive, ensuring enough revenues for the landowner. 2. More than 5 projects have been implemented based on sustainable business initiatives with commercial viability, and are related to alternative energies, waste recycling and others. 	0 0	At least 1 > 5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Records and reports of the Corporation and public and private financing entities that have supported the referred projects. 2.1 Records and reports of the Corporation and public and private financing entities that have supported the referred projects. 	<p>There exist sustainable project initiatives that are economically feasible, and the appropriate technologies have been identified.</p> <p>Market sectors are interested in product and services guidelines developed in the project zone & the service area.</p>
Outcome 6 The Altos de Cantillana public-private mechanism for protected area management is replicated over a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of landowners seeking to establish some form of conservation agreement in the Metropolitan region increases progressively over the project life 2. Local population and visitors have increased awareness of the biodiversity value of Altos de Cantillana and the links it has with productive activities and the risk of overexploitation. 3. Relevant government official and landowners in the 	11 signed Protocol 0 signed contract tbd3 tbd3	target tbd in IW target tbd in IW target tbd in IW	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Government records 2.1 A representative survey at the beginning and end of the project execution 3.1 A representative survey at the beginning and end of the project execution. 4.1 Government Land use plans 	<p>Target groups are receptive to awareness programs</p> <p>The Altos de Cantillana model is considered successful by public and private entities.</p>

Intervention strategy	Indicators	Baseline Value	End of Project Value	Means of Verification	Risks / Assumptions
broader area and incorporated into national conservation strategies and systems	<p>wider geographical area are aware of the models developed under the project and the processes for their replication</p> <p>4. Local and municipal land/use plans incorporate private conservation areas and guidelines for their promotion and official recognition</p> <p>5. Norms and guidelines are developed at the national level for including private conservation areas and public private conservation management models similar to the Altos de Cantillana in an expanded National Protected Areas System.</p>	<p>tbd3</p> <p>Decree for Wildlife Reserves to be enacted. No others</p>	<p>All of 4 in project areas plus others tbd3</p> <p>At least 2 additional</p>	<p>5.1 CONAMA reports and norms</p>	
Outcome 7 Learning, evaluation, and adaptive management increased to improve project impact	<p>1. Measurable impacts of Outcome</p> <p>2. Design alignments if required</p> <p>3. Recommendations of mid term evaluations reflected in annual operation working plans</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Start, mid and end figures and reports available</p>	<p>1.1. M and E reports</p> <p>1.2. Restructured logframe and justification reports</p> <p>1.3. Reports and AOWP</p>	

ANNEX 2: PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures and will be provided by the project team and the UNDP Country Office in Chile (UNDP-CO) with support from UNDP/GEF. The Logical Framework Matrix in **Annex 1** provides *performance* and *impact* indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding *means of verification*. These will form the basis on which the project's Monitoring and Evaluation system will be built.

The following sections outline the principle components of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and indicative cost estimates related to M&E activities (Table 1). The project's Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will be presented and finalized at the Project's Inception Workshop following a collective fine-tuning of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

CONAMA RM will supervise and, in some cases, coordinate the activities indicated in this monitoring and evaluation plan in collaboration with the Project Team (formed by representatives of the project's co-financing partners: *Gobernación del Maipo*, SAG RM and CONAF RM), and with the support of the UNDP-CO and the UNDP-GEF Regional Coordination Unit.

1. MONITORING AND REPORTING

1.1. Project Inception Phase

A Project Inception Workshop will be conducted in the first months after project approval with participation from the full project team, co-financing partners, the UNDP-CO and representation from the UNDP-GEF Regional Coordination Unit, and coordinated by CONAMA RM. Public and private sector representatives will also be invited as appropriate.

A fundamental objective of this Inception Workshop will be to assist the project team to understand and take ownership of the project's goals and objectives. In this case the team will consist largely of participating member of the preparatory phase and ownership is already clear. As such the focus will be more on a thorough review of the logframe, with strong emphasis on indicators, means of verification, assumptions and how to use this as a monitoring tool. This will include the careful planning of the methodology and timing of completion of baseline and target values for those indicators for which these are missing. The first three months of the project will focus on completion of baseline values. The IW will also finalize preparation of the project's first Annual Operational Workplan on the basis of the project's logframe matrix and define precise and measurable progress indicators and targets to measure progress made towards the impact indicators targets in the logframe.

Additionally, the purpose and objective of the Inception Workshop (IW) will be to: (i) orient the project team to the GEF's new strategic priorities; (ii) introduce project staff to the UNDP-GEF *expanded team* which will support the project during its implementation, namely the CO and responsible Regional Coordination Unit staff; (iii) detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP-CO and RCU staff vis a vis the project team; (iv) provide a detailed overview of UNDP-GEF reporting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

requirements, with particular emphasis on the Annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs) and related documentation, the Annual Project Report (APR), Tripartite Review Meetings, as well as mid-term and final evaluations. Equally, the IW will provide an opportunity to inform the project team on UNDP project related budgetary planning, budget reviews, and mandatory budget rephrasing.

The IW will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, conflict resolution mechanisms, and engaging the public and private sectors related to Cantillana. The Terms of Reference for project staff and decision-making structures will be discussed again, as needed, in order to clarify for all each party's responsibilities during the project's implementation phase.

1.2. Monitoring responsibilities and events

A detailed schedule of project reviews meetings will be developed by CONAMA RM, in consultation with the Project Team, members of the UNDP-CO and UNDP-GEF RCU, project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives. This schedule will be incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Tripartite Reviews, Steering Committee Meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Project Coordinator, in close coordination with CONAMA RM, based on the project's Annual Workplan and its indicators. The Project Team will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

As mentioned above, the progress and performance/impact indicators of the project will be fine-tuned by the Project Coordinator in consultation with the full project team at the Inception Workshop, with support from UNDP-CO and assisted by the UNDP-GEF Regional Coordination Unit. Specific targets for the first year implementation progress indicators together with their means of verification will be developed at this Workshop. These will be used to assess whether implementation is proceeding at the intended pace and in the right direction and will form part of the Annual Workplan. Targets and indicators for subsequent years would be defined annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the project team.

Measurement of impact indicators related to global benefits will occur according to the schedules defined in the Inception Workshop and tentatively outlined in the indicative Impact Measurement Template at the end of this Section. The measurement of these will be undertaken through subcontracts or retainers with relevant institutions (e.g. vegetation cover via analysis of satellite imagery, or populations of key species through inventories).

Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO together with the Project Team, CONAMA RM and the Project Coordinator through quarterly meetings, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot

any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.

The UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF RCU, as appropriate, will conduct yearly visits to project field sites, or more often based on an agreed upon schedule to be detailed in the project's Inception Report / Annual Workplan to assess first hand project progress. Any other member of the Steering Committee can also accompany, as decided by the SC. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the CO and circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team, all SC members, and UNDP-GEF.

Annual Monitoring will occur through the **Tripartite Review (TPR)**. This is the highest policy-level meeting of the parties directly involved in the implementation of a project. The project will be subject to Tripartite Review (TPR) at least once every year. The first such meeting will be held within the first twelve months of the start of full implementation. CONAMA RM and the Project Coordinator will prepare an Annual Project Report (APR) and submit it to UNDP-CO and the UNDP-GEF regional office at least two weeks prior to the TPR for review and comments.

The APR will be used as one of the basic documents for discussions in the TPR meeting. The project proponent will present the APR to the TPR, highlighting policy issues and recommendations for the decision of the TPR participants. The project proponent will also inform the participants of any agreement reached by stakeholders during the APR preparation on how to resolve operational issues. Separate reviews of each project component may also be conducted if necessary.

Terminal Tripartite Review (TTR)

The terminal tripartite review will be held in the last month of project operations. The project proponent is responsible for preparing the Terminal Report and submitting it to UNDP-CO and LAC-GEF's Regional Coordination Unit. It shall be prepared in draft at least two months in advance of the TTR in order to allow review, and will serve as the basis for discussions in the TTR. The terminal tripartite review considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. It decides whether any actions are still necessary, particularly in relation to sustainability of project results, and acts as a vehicle through which lessons learnt can be captured to feed into other projects under implementation of formulation.

The TPR has the authority to suspend disbursement if project performance benchmarks are not met. Benchmarks will be developed at the Inception Workshop, based on delivery rates, and qualitative assessments of achievements of outputs.

1.3. Project Monitoring Reporting

CONAMA RM, in conjunction with the Project Team, Project Coordinator, UNDP-CO and the UNDP-GEF RCU, will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process.

(a) Inception Report (IR)

A Project Inception Report will be prepared immediately following the Inception Workshop, coordinated by CONAMA RM with inputs from the Project Team, UNDP-CO and the UNDP-GEF RCU. It will include a detailed First Year/ Annual Operational Work Plan (AOWP) detailing the activities and progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. This Operational Work Plan would include the dates of specific field visits, support missions from the UNDP-CO or the Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) or consultants, as well as time-frames for meetings of the project's decision making structures. The Report will also include any needed adjustments to the project budget (AWP) for the first full year of implementation, and any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12 months time-frame.

The Inception Report will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may effect project implementation.

Once finalized, the report will first be circulated UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF's RCU and then to project counterparts who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond with comments or queries.

(b) Annual Project Report (APR) and Project Implementation Review (PIR)

In light of the similarities of both APR and PIR, UNDP/GEF has prepared a harmonized format for reference. The combined APR/PIR is a self-assessment report by project management to UNDP and GEF and provides input to the UNDP and GEF reporting processes, as well as forming a key input to the Tripartite Project Review. The GEF M&E Unit provides the scope and content of the PIR. It has become an essential management and monitoring tool for project managers and offers the main vehicle for extracting lessons from ongoing projects. Once the project has been under implementation for a year, a Project Implementation Report must be completed by the CO together with the project. Heretofore, it will be prepared on an annual basis prior to the Tripartite Project Review, to reflect progress achieved in meeting the project's Annual Work Plan and assess performance of the project in contributing to intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work. The APR/PIR should then be discussed in the TPR so that the result would be a report that has been agreed upon by the project, the executing agency, UNDP CO and the concerned RC.

(c) Quarterly Progress Reports

Short reports outlining main updates in project progress will be provided quarterly to the local UNDP CO and the UNDP-GEF RCU by the project team.

(d) Periodic Thematic Reports

as and when called for by UNDP, UNDP-GEF or the implementing partner, the project team will prepare specific thematic reports, focusing on specific issues or areas of activity. The request for a thematic report will be provided to the project team in written form by UNDP and will clearly state the issue or activities that need to be reported on. These reports can be used as a form of lessons learnt exercise, specific oversight in key areas, or as troubleshooting exercises to evaluate and overcome obstacles and difficulties encountered. UNDP is requested to minimize its requests for thematic reports, and when such are necessary will allow reasonable timeframes for their preparation by the project team.

(e) *Project Terminal Report*

During the last three months of the project, the CONAMA RM, in coordination with the Project Team, the UNDP-CO and the Project Coordinator, will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the Project, lessons learnt, objectives met, or not achieved, structures and systems implemented, etc. and will be the definitive statement of the Project's activities during its lifetime. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the Project's activities.

1.3 Measuring means of Verification

a) *Measuring means of verification for the indicators of the project's objectives*

The Project Coordinator will be responsible for hiring the necessary studies that will allow the measurement of indicators related to the project's objectives. These measurements will be carried out at the beginning, middle, and end of the project. The Project Coordinator will supervise the development of these studies, supported by CONAMA RM and the Project Team. The results will be incorporated into the respective monitoring reports.

b) *Measuring means of verification of project progress*

The Project Coordinator will be responsible for hiring specific studies needed to measure means of verification of project progress. These measurements will be carried out annually. The Project Coordinator will supervise the development of these studies with the support of CONAMA RM and the Project Team. The results will be incorporated into the respective monitoring Reports.

2. INDEPENDENT EVALUATION

The project will be subjected to at least two independent external evaluations as follows:

(i) *Mid-term Evaluation*

An independent Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) will be undertaken at the end of the second year of implementation. The MTE will determine progress being made towards the achievement of

outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordination Unit and UNDP-GEF.

(ii) Final Evaluation

An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the terminal tripartite review meeting, and will focus on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation. The final evaluation will also look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the UNDP-GEF RCU.

Audit Clause

The Government will provide the Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the established procedures set out in the Programming and Finance manuals. The Audit will be conducted by the legally recognized auditor of the Government, or by a commercial auditor engaged by the Government. The audit will be coordinated and reviewed by the UNDP-CO with support from CONAMA RM, the Project Team and the Project Coordinator.

3. LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through a number of existing information sharing networks and forums. In addition:

- ◆ The project will participate, as relevant and appropriate, in UNDP/GEF sponsored networks, organized for Senior Personnel working on projects that share common characteristics, that will largely function on the basis of an electronic platform.
- ◆ The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned.
- ◆ The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Identify and analyzing lessons learned is an on- going process, and the need to communicate such lessons as one of the project's central contributions is a requirement to be delivered not less frequently than once every 12 months. UNDP/GEF shall provide a format and assist the project team in categorizing,

documenting and reporting on lessons learned. To this end a percentage of project resources will need to be allocated for these activities.

Table 1: INDICATIVE MONITORING AND EVALUATION WORK PLAN AND CORRESPONDING BUDGET

		Responsible Parties	Budget (US\$)	Time Frame
MEETINGS	(a) Project Inception Workshop	- CONAMA RM (coordinates) - Project Team - UNDP-CO - GEF UNDP RCU LAC	1,000 CONAMA RM)	Within the first months once the Project starts
	(B) Steering Committee Meetings	CONAMA-RM and National, Sector and NGO representatives, UNDP	3,000	At project start and Annually
	(c) Work Meetings	- CONAMA RM - Project Team - UNDP- CO - Project Coordinator	Included in project team costs	To be determined by the responsible parties.
GENERAL MONITORING & REPORTING	(a) Project Inception Report	- CONAMA RM (coordination) - Project team - UNDP-CO - GEF UNDP RCU LAC	Included in project team costs	Immediately after the Project Inception Workshop
	(b) Annual Project Report and PIR	- CONAMA RM (coordination) - Project Team - UNDP-CO - GEF-UNDP RCU LAC - Project Coordinator	Included in project team costs	Annual
	(c) Periodic Status Report	- CONAMA RM (supervision) - Project Team - UNDP-CO - GEF_UNDP Regional Coordinating Unit - Project Coordinator	Included in project team costs	To be determined by the Project Team, CONAMA RM, Project Coordinator and UNDP-CO.
	(d) Technical Reports	- CONAMA RM (supervision) - Project team (supervision) - Project Coordinator - Hired Consultants	5,000 (CONAMA RM)	To be determined by the Project Team, CONAMA RM and UNDP-CO
	(e) Terminal Report	- CONAMA RM (coordination) - Project Team - UNDP-CO - Project Coordinator -	Included in project team costs	At least a month prior to the end of the project
INDICATORS	(a) Measurement of means of verification for the indicators of project's objectives	- Project Coordinator (coordinates) - CONAMA RM - Project Team	30,000 (GEF)	At the beginning, middle and end of the project
	(b) Measurement of means of verification for the Project progress	- Project Coordinator (coordinates) - CONAMA RM - Project Team	20,000 (GEF)	Annual
2.1		- CONAMA RM	10,000	In the middle of

		Responsible Parties	Budget (US\$)	Time Frame
INDEPENDENT EVALUATIONS	Mid-term Evaluation	- Project Team - UNDP-CO - GEF-UNDP RCU LAC - External consultants - Project coordinator	(GEF)	project implementation
	(b) Final Evaluation	- CONAMA RM - Project Team - UNDP-CO - GEF-UNDP Regional Coordinating Unit - External consultants - Project coordinator	20,000 (GEF)	At least one month prior the end of the project
2.2 AUDIT		- CONAMA RM - Project team - UNDP-CO - External consultants	5,000 (GEF)	Annual
		TOTAL GEF (US\$)	88,000	
		TOTAL CONAMA RM (US\$) (marked*)	6,000	
		TOTAL (US\$)	94,000	

ANNEX 5: PRELIMINARY TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR ESTABLISHING ALTOS DE CANTILLANA CORPORATION

Altos de Cantillana Corporation should be created to operate as an administration agency in charge of biodiversity protection activities at *Cantillana* area.

Corporation facilities will be spacious enough so as to cover any space needs of the Integrated Enforcement Program and the Fire Brigade.

Following, we present the essential items to be considered for the establishment of *Altos de Cantillana* Corporation, which can be modified according to specific legal studies carried on for this purpose.

1. OBJECTIVES

The Corporation should meet the following objectives:

- a) Manage biodiversity protection activities at *Cantillana* area.
- b) Promote environmental sustainable and economic development at *Cantillana* area.
- c) Channel, integrate and optimize funds eventually allocated by partners or other individuals or legal agencies, in order to promote projects and efforts favoring sustainable development and preservation of *Altos de Cantillana* site, and other activities for the community's benefit.
- d) Continue activities undertaken in GEF project.
- e) Produce documentation for disseminating the Corporation's experience.

2. CORPORATION AUTHORITY

IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THE AFOREMENTIONED OBJECTIVES, AND THIS ENUMERATION NOT BEING A CONSTRAINT AT ALL, THE CORPORATION WILL HAVE, AMONG OTHERS, THE FOLLOWING POWERS:

- a) Perform or promote general and/or specific surveys in interesting and important topics for *Altos de Cantillana* area. In this context it will be able to perform or commission feasibility surveys, research works and other similar activities.
- b) Collaborate by drawing up specific or general plans, programs and projects for *Altos de Cantillana* area.
- c) Collaborate in joint management agreements together with landowners of the *Cantillana* area.
- d) Promote CPA (Clean Production Agreements) drawing up and signing with the support of public entities and CORFO.
- e) Coordinate promotion programs for economically and environmentally sustainable private projects.
- f) Collaborate in the search for funding sources and arrangements for surveys and projects execution.

- g) Deliver to public entities and all partners as much information as possible to be used for the general improvement of *Altos de Cantillana* area, or of other core zones inside of it.
- h) Promote and sponsor training, advisory and service activities that promote sustainable development in *Altos de Cantillana*.
- i) Enter into any kind of civil, business or other contract and hold meetings with institutions, organizations, and companies, both inside the country or abroad, aimed at fulfilling Corporation objectives and implementing enforcement activities.
- j) Seek funding for project development under the scope of the Corporation objectives, invest and administer them for the Corporation's purposes.

1. MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION

Some signing parties to the Agreement for the Conservation of *Altos de Cantillana* will form the Corporation (according to their own legal nature); individuals or legal entities in general as well. Among legal entities we mention, as an example, the following:

- a) Productive sector companies, goods and utility companies.
- b) Cultural and social institutions
- c) Public organizations
- d) Municipalities
- e) Universities, professional institutes and technical education centers.

Regarding those sectors which are not being members of the Corporation (public and private utilities), interaction mechanisms should be clearly established.

Types of members should be established according to their roles, their rights, their duties, and also according to the reasons for their suspension, or dismissal from the Corporation.

2. ASSETS OF THE CORPORATION

Any kind of income received by the Corporation, contributions, collaboration agreements, inheritances from individuals or legal entities; or any company, public and private institution, public and private law institution, governmental, regional, provincial, or municipal public organization, whether national or foreign, which have agreed some kind of contribution to the Corporation.

3. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The team that manages and operates the Corporation is formed by a Director, an Operations Manager, and an administrative clerk with accounting knowledge, a night watchman, and cleaning personnel. Terms of reference should be established for all of them.

If necessary for the operation of the Corporation, a Board of Directors will be established whose role is to lead and manage the Corporation. Its member parties (requirements, period), responsibilities, meetings, etc. will be defined.

ANNEX 6: WORK PLAN

Activity		Sem. 1	Sem. 2	Sem. 3	Sem. 4	Sem. 5	Sem. 6	Sem. 7	Sem. 8	Sem. 9	Sem. 10
1.	Expected outcome: “Private land within the core area of ecological interest has appropriate legal protection status”										
1.1	Project area survey in order to implement the appropriate protection category, improving a zoning process focused on planning (demarcation of more important zones).	1.1.1 Information analysis of the <i>Cantillana</i> area									
		1.1.2. GIS implementation and management									
		1.1.3. Overall analysis and consultation with landowners and public entities.									
1.2	Proposal of legal regulations with some restrictions and guidance in the use of the land, and in development inside the project area, aiming at achieving a more intensive work at the “area of ecological interest”										
1.3	Approval and development, together with landowners, of agreements for conserving and supporting land management at the area of ecological interest, in the long term										
1.4	Implementation of protection areas with ecological interest	1.4.1 Develop a Conservation Management Plan and the terms and conditions for managing a private protected area									
2.	Expected outcome: “ A sustainable public-private management system is in place for the Altos de Cantillana”										
2.1	Corporation established										
2.2	Operation of the Corporation										
2.3	Development of funding mechanisms by the Corporation, in the long term.										
3.	Expected outcome: “An effective integrated enforcement program is operational to increase compliance with environmental regulations in the Altos de Cantillana ”										
3.1	A supervision program for the area already in operation										
3.2	Institutional strengthening of environment-related public services and municipal authorities										
3.3	Support enforcement program operation										
4.	Expected outcome: “Private land management plans are in operation for natural resources conservation in properties within the ecological interest core zone”										
4.1	Indicative management plan for the project area										
4.2	Land management plan for at least eleven (11) landowners of the project area										
4.3	Monitoring of management plans being developed										
4.4	Information gathered to strengthen Management Plans for conservation of species in any protection category										
5.	Expected outcome: “Environmentally and economically sustainable activities are operating in private lands to reduce degradation and increase conservation”										
5.1	Development of environmentally sustainable programs and/or projects										
5.2	Provide technical and financial assistance for individual business ideas										
6.	Expected outcome: “The Altos de Cantillana public–private mechanism for protected area management is replicated over a broader area and incorporated into national conservation strategies and systems”										
6.1	Awareness program implemented as a vehicle for local buy-in and replication										
6.2	Replication of public-private agreement model legal protection procedures										
7.	Expected outcome: Learning, evaluation, and adaptive management increased to improve project impact										

Part 2. Other agreements

2.1. Letters of Co-financing Commitment and GEF OFP Endorsement



GOBERNACIÓN
PROVINCIAL DE MAIPO

San Bernardo, 15 de marzo de 2004

Señora
Irene Philipi
Representante Residente
Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo
Presente.-


Estimado señora:

Junto con hacer llegar a usted mis más cordiales saludos y de acuerdo a las exigencias del GEF efectuadas para la obtención de los recursos que permitan el financiamiento del Proyecto de "Protección de la Biodiversidad de Altos de Cantillana", quisiera declarar mi profundo compromiso con dicha iniciativa la que representa una gran significación ambiental para la Provincia de Maipo, así como también para nuestra nación.

De este modo la Gobernación Provincial de Maipo, se compromete a destinar para la duración total de proyecto el monto de US 163.982*, el cual se detalla a continuación: US 97.212 horas hombre; US 4.569 Transporte; y, US 62.201 torres de vigilancia contra incendios y otros implementos.

Agradeciendo su gestión y expresando mis mas alta consideración.

Se despide atentamente,


JOSE LETELIER VIAL
GOBERNADOR PROVINCIAL DE MAIPO

*Nota: Valor dólar de \$ 623,78 pesos, al 27 de noviembre 2003.

JLV/CRL/pqd

DISTRIBUCION

- A quien remite.
- Pablo Banedier Director CONAMA RM
- Depto. Proyectos Gobernación Maipo
- Of. de Partes.

Freire 493 San Bernardo, Región Metropolitana - Chile. Fono fax: 02 8595040 - 8595020



GOBIERNO DE CHILE
CONAF
REGION METROPOLITANA

MS. IRENE PHILLIPI

01 Marzo, 2004

Estimada Señora:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a usted en relación al Proyecto Conservación de la Biodiversidad en Los Altos de Cantillana, sector sur de la Región Metropolitana, proyecto orientado a realizar una Gestión Integral en la Conservación de la Biodiversidad de los Recursos Naturales del sitio más importante de la Región, identificado en la Estrategia Regional para la Conservación de la Biodiversidad.

La Corporación Nacional Forestal-CONAF constituye una institución de Gobierno, dependiente del Ministerio de Agricultura, encargada de proteger los recursos forestales del país, específicamente a cargo de administrar el Sistema Nacional de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas del Estado -SNASPE, la prevención y control de incendios forestales y de fiscalizar cuerpos legales conducentes a Fomentar el Patrimonio Forestal de Chile.

Nuestro aporte institucional en éste proyecto asciende a un monto de US\$ 485.869 distribuidos en los 5 años que dura el proyecto, relativo a la participación de profesionales en asistencia técnica en materias propias de nuestra gestión como es el control de incendios forestales, la recuperación de suelos degradados, la forestación de pequeñas propiedades, administración y manejo de áreas silvestres protegidas y conservación de la biodiversidad. También los recursos se han valorado en términos de ofertar la infraestructura actual de oficinas, recursos humanos, y vehículos.

Sin otro particular, se despide atentamente de Ud.

CARLOS RAVANALES ESPINA
Ingeniero Forestal
Director Región Metropolitana
Corporación Nacional Forestal



19 MAR 2004



**MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA
SERVICIO AGRICOLA Y GANADERO
REGIÓN METROPOLITANA**

Señora
Irene Philippi
Energía y Medio Ambiente
Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo
PNUD
Av. Dag Hammarskjöld 3241, Vitacura
Santiago de Chile

Santiago, 17 MAR. 2004

Me dirijo a usted en relación al proyecto "Conservación de la Biodiversidad de Ailos de Cantillana, Región Metropolitana - Chile", el cual ha sido desarrollado conjuntamente por el Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero y otras instituciones del Gobierno de Chile.

Nuestra institución está encargada de proteger los Recursos Naturales. Es así como desarrolla diversas estrategias de protección y fomento en este sentido.

Este proyecto se enmarca dentro de las líneas estratégicas del Servicio y es por ello que ha destinado a su mejor recurso humano en el diseño, seguimiento y futuro desarrollo del mismo, en materias de su competencia.

En consecuencia, este Servicio se compromete a destinar US\$ 253.783 a través de los próximos 5 años, a fin de cofinanciar y lograr los 5 productos esperados. Esta cifra considera horas profesionales, vehículos y traslados, entre otros.

Saluda atentamente a usted.


JOSE IGNACIO GÓMEZ-MEZA
Director Región Metropolitana
Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero

MRT/mid



ORD. N°1072

Santiago, 11 de mayo de 2004

Señora
Irene Philippi
Representante Residente
Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo

Me dirijo a usted en relación con el Proyecto "CONSERVACIÓN DE LA BIODIVERSIDAD EN LOS ALTOS DE CANTILLANA – CHILE", el cual ha sido desarrollado conjuntamente por esta Comisión y otros servicios del gobierno con interés en la conservación y uso sustentable de la biodiversidad en la Región Metropolitana.

La Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente tiene por misión el promover la sustentabilidad ambiental del proceso de desarrollo y coordinar las acciones derivadas de las estrategias y políticas en materia ambiental. Se han establecido líneas de acción prioritarias, entre las cuales se asocian la preservación y protección del patrimonio natural del país.

Bajo este marco, la ejecución de un proyecto de esta naturaleza permitirá probar, desarrollar y promover sociedades público – privadas para la conservación efectiva tanto de especies, material genético como de ecosistemas relevantes. Cabe señalar que durante el proceso de formulación de este Proyecto, ya se han alcanzado significativos avances en términos de integrar a grupos de actores relevantes, logrando acuerdos formales entre los propietarios y los servicios de gobierno.

Por las razones anteriormente descritas, CONAMA RM en su rol de agencia ejecutora se compromete a velar por el desarrollo de la totalidad de las fases del proyecto, aportando un co-financiamiento a lo largo de los 5 años de ejecución del mismo por un monto total de US\$231.467, que corresponde a estudios de línea base en Cantillana, participación de profesionales multidisciplinarios de la institución, vehículo institucional para los diferentes terrenos y traslados acorde a los objetivos del proyecto, implementación de un Sistema de Información Geográfico (softwares base, oficina y producción cartográfica), inversión en señalética y material de difusión del proyecto, entre otros.

Finalmente, es de interés de esta Dirección Regional promover la consolidación jurídica y operacional de la Corporación Altos de Cantillana en una perspectiva de largo plazo, por lo tanto, manifestamos nuestro compromiso de apoyar su funcionamiento más allá del período de ejecución del proyecto.

Saluda atentamente a usted,


PABLO BADENIER MARTÍNEZ
Director
Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente
Región Metropolitana de Santiago




CGP/PUL/VRM/blm



SECRETARIA DE RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

Santiago, 12 de julio de 2004

SRI CAR Nº13/04

041688

Señora
Irene Philippi
Representante Residente PNUD
Av. Dag Hammarskjold 3240
Vitacura

Endoso de proyecto GEF "Conservación de la Biodiversidad en los Altos de Cantillana"

Estimada señora Philippi:

Por medio de la presente tengo el agrado de comunicar a Ud. que CONAMA aprueba la presentación del proyecto "Conservación de la Biodiversidad en los Altos de Cantillana" al Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial para el financiamiento de su ejecución.

El proyecto cumple con los objetivos ambientales del Gobierno de Chile. CONAMA valora la contribución que su ejecución prestará a la protección y conservación de la biodiversidad de un área de la Región Metropolitana cuya biodiversidad endémica está amenazada.

Sin otro particular saluda atentamente a usted,

XIMENA GEORGE-NASCIMENTO LARA
Punto Focal Operacional del GEF
Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente

ASR/xg-n
CC: Conama RM
Archivo

UNDP - CHILE		
Date Received: 15 JUL 2004		
Registry No:		
R.R.	ACTION	INFO
YS		
LC		
Action number 1001		
Taken: FAX 13/011 # 4069		
File:		

2.2. Description of UNDP Country Office Support Services

1 Reference is made to consultations between CONAMA RM, the institution designated by the Government of Chile and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for the nationally managed project: Biodiversity Conservation in Altos de Cantillana.

2. In accordance with the provisions of the project document, the UNDP country office shall provide support services for the Project as described below.

3. The Government of Chile has requested UNDP to undertake a number of executing activities as illustrated below. The agreed upon costs of these will be recovered using UNDP cost recovery procedures and are expected to be in the range of 5%.

These amounts shall be apportioned upon certification of actual expenditures incurred by the Project and shall be automatically deducted as disbursements are made. Occasional variations in the Project's total budget over which the respective operational costs will apply shall be reflected in successive budget revisions. Receipts corresponding to the appropriation of referred costs will only be issued upon specific request of CONAMA RM.

UNDP RESPONSIBILITIES IN TERMS OF EXECUTION ACTIVITIES

(Funded through the above cited on agreement with the GoC and UNDP CO)

UNDP-CO	CONAMA RM
Recruitment of Consultants (International and National)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Review TORs ➤ Issue contracts where applicable ➤ Authorize salary/consultancy fee/missions where applicable ➤ Ensure adequate supervision of consultants' work, review and approve outputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prepare draft TORs ➤ Participate in interviewing candidates ➤ Authorize salary/consultancy fee/missions where applicable ➤ Supervise consultant's work, review and approve outputs
Sub-Contracts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Review TORs ➤ Assist in identifying suitable subcontractors (advertisement, website, rosters) ➤ Assist in evaluating bids ➤ Assist in issuing contract (when applicable) ➤ Ensure inputs as per contract TORs ➤ Ensure payments are made accordingly ➤ Ensure adequate supervision of sub-contractors' work (in terms of quality and meeting of milestones) ➤ Critical review of sub-contractors' performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prepare draft TORs ➤ Assist in identifying suitable subcontractors ➤ Participate in evaluating bids ➤ Supervise sub-contractors' work (in terms of quality and meeting of milestones) ➤ Critical review of sub-contractors' performance
Project Co-ordination and Execution	
➤ Those tasks covered under the	➤ Execute the project to ensure quality delivery of outputs to

UNDP-CO	CONAMA RM
Implementing Agency (IA) A responsibilities shown in the following table	meet project objectives ➤ Participate in monthly meetings with UNDP to ensure smooth project execution ➤ Chair Steering Committee to ensure smooth project execution ➤ Participate in Technical Committee meetings to ensure smooth project execution ➤ Provide advice and information to project staff on a regular basis in order to ensure the effectiveness of the project and its relevance to Government policies.
Financial Management and Accountability	
➤ Making direct payments and ensuring flow of funds for project activities ➤ Training of staff of executing agency on financial disbursement and reporting ➤ Financial monitoring and record keeping ➤ Financial reporting ➤ Budget revisions	➤ Financial monitoring and record keeping ➤ Financial reporting ➤ Budget revisions ➤ Issue requests for disbursements and budget revisions
Technical Reporting	
	➤ Prepare progress reports ➤ Prepare and submit APR to UNDP CO
Monitoring and Evaluation	
➤ Making appropriate arrangements for logistical and technical support of the evaluation teams and missions. ➤ ➤ ➤ Those tasks covered under the IA responsibilities shown in the following table	➤ Validate and implement the project monitoring and evaluation system, including punctual measurement of specified indicators ➤ Provide information required by evaluation teams and missions ➤ Provide logistical and technical support for evaluation teams and missions ➤ Ensure incorporation of results of evaluation missions into project strategies and activities
Training/Workshop	
➤ Support the development of training and workshop activities	➤ Making appropriate arrangements for the logistical and technical support of the training and workshop activities
Awareness	
➤ Those tasks covered under the IA responsibilities shown in the following table	➤ Ensure effective dissemination to key regional and national stakeholders of information on the project and lessons learnt through publications, workshops, seminars, conferences, project website and other means.
Equipment	
➤ Review and approve specifications ➤ Identify suppliers of goods and services ➤ Evaluate contracts ➤ Award contracts ➤ Undertake Customs clearance (when applicable) ➤ Authorize payment	➤ ➤ Prepare specifications and request equipment
Office Premises	
➤ Assist with procurement of services (furniture in setting-up office, telephone etc.)	➤ Ensure the availability of adequate office space.

UNDP-CO	CONAMA RM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Authorize budget for rent ➤ Authorize payment 	

Implementation Services as part of UNDP responsibilities as GEF IA
(Funded through GEF IA Fees)

Project launching Responsibilities of UNDP as a GEF IA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assist in preparation and delivery of Project Inception Workshop
Project Management Oversight Responsibilities of UNDP as a GEF IA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hold regular meetings with project executing agency to ensure smooth project execution including field visits to the project at its site (at least once a year); preparing and circulating reports no later than two weeks after the end of the visit. ➤ Participate in Steering Committee meeting to ensure smooth project execution ➤ Participate in Technical Committee meetings as appropriate to ensure smooth project execution ➤ Keeping clear communications and taking necessary interventions to ensure co-ordination between different co-financiers in implementing and completing project activities ➤ Operational completion activities: Determining when the project is operationally complete and advising all interested parties accordingly.
Monitoring and Evaluation Responsibilities of UNDP as a GEF IA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensuring progress reports are prepared and submitted timely ➤ Ensuring Annual Programme Report and Project Performance Report (APR- PIR) are prepared and submitted to UNDP CO by the due date and, when relevant, at 2 weeks before the Tripartite ➤ Finalizing and submitting APR/PIR to UNDP-GEF ➤ Organizing Tripartite (TPR) meetings, participating and ensuring that decisions are taken on important issues and that follow up action is undertaken to implement these decisions ➤ Contribute to preparation of TPR reports ➤ Undertake project monitoring/site visits ➤ Supporting and ensuring the development of clear guidelines for assessing project progress and impact, for improving monitoring, and for identifying lessons learned and including them in the following years' workplans ➤ Preparation and finalization of TOR for evaluation (mid-term and mandatory evaluation) ➤ Trouble shooting and arranging independent evaluations (hiring personnel, mission planning) ➤ Reviewing editing, responding to reports ➤ Overseeing project document revisions to incorporate evaluations recommendations ➤ Policy negotiations
Awareness Building Responsibilities of UNDP as a GEF IA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disseminating relevant information to host and other countries in the region through UNDP COs ➤ Sharing of project best practices with other UNDP offices ➤ Sharing of training materials from training workshops for other similar UNDP workshops ➤ Disseminating information through UNDP CO website ➤ Create links between this project and other GEF projects, and linking up national and international scientific communities that are addressing similar issues ➤ Working with media and journalists to publicize project activities
Financial Management & Accountability

- Budget Revisions. The 1st. revision within two months of the signing of the project document to reflect the actual starting date and to enable the preparation of a realistic plan for the provision of inputs for the first full year. Annual revision approved by 10 June of each year to reflect the final expenditures for the preceding year and to enable the preparation of a realistic plan for the provision of inputs for the current year.
- Ensuring annual audits of NEX projects are completed and the audited financial statements together with the audit report reach UNDP headquarters (Office of Audit and Performance Review) no later than 30th April.
- Verifying expenditures, advancing funds, issuing combined delivery reports
- Financial completion activities: Ensuring projects are financially completed not more than 12 months after the date of operational completion by ensuring the final budget revision is promptly prepared and approved.

PART II : Terms of References

TERMINOS DE REFERENCIA

COORDINADOR DEL PROYECTO “CONSERVACION DE LA BIODIVERSIDAD EN LOS ALTOS DE CANTILLANA - CHILE”

1. Antecedentes

La Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente (CONAMA) coordinó durante el año 2003 la elaboración del documento de proyecto de tamaño medio “Conservación de la biodiversidad en los Altos de Cantillana – Chile” para el Global Environment Facility (GEF), iniciativa canalizada a través del Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD).

La implementación de dicho proyecto sentará las bases de una gestión sustentable y de conservación de la biodiversidad a través de una coordinación público - privada y con la comunidad de modo que compatibilice la protección de la naturaleza con el desarrollo de actividades productivas. La zona del proyecto se localiza al sur oeste de la Región Metropolitana y abarca una superficie aproximada de 200.000 há, en su mayor parte de propiedad privada. El territorio involucra parte de las comunas de Melipilla, Paine, San Pedro, Isla de Maipo y la totalidad de la comuna de Alhué.

El proyecto está asociado a siete grandes productos que enmarcan iniciativas de protección, de educación y difusión. El proyecto deberá cumplir con los siguiente productos principales: (1) Implementación de figuras de protección legal que permitan resguardar sectores relevantes; (2) Creación y operación de un sistema de gestión público privado (Corporación); (3) Creación y operación de un Programa integrado de fiscalización gubernamental; (4) Desarrollo de planes de manejo y programas de investigación de especies; (5) Apoyo a la implementación de proyectos sustentables (pequeños propietarios); (6) Sensibilización y sociabilización de las comunidades locales y aledañas y (7) monitoreo, evaluación y replicabilidad del proyecto.

2. Definición del cargo

El Coordinador del Proyecto o Director del Proyecto (en adelante Coordinador) será el responsable principal de la ejecución de las actividades, del cumplimiento de los productos, seguimiento y monitoreo de indicadores de desempeño del proyecto y su respectiva evaluación. El Coordinador jugará un rol clave en la coordinación y coherencia de las actividades que se ejecutarán en Altos de Cantillana con los objetivos, estructura y propósito general del proyecto. Esto incluye las actividades con cofinanciamiento desarrolladas por otras entidades colaboradoras del proyecto.

Asimismo, deberá asegurar que los planes de trabajo y los presupuestos asociados se ejecuten en relación con los parámetros señalados en la matriz lógica y cronograma del proyecto y deberá mantener comunicación y coordinación fluida con la Agencia Ejecutora (en adelante CONAMA

RM), el Equipo de Proyecto, la Agencia Implementadora (en adelante PNUD), los servicios colaboradores del proyecto, los privados y otros actores que participen en el proyecto.

El Coordinador tendrá como contraparte técnica a CONAMA RM, la que supervisará y hará seguimiento del trabajo desarrollado por éste.

La selección del Coordinador se hará de común acuerdo entre la CONAMA RM, SAG RM, CONAF RM y PNUD, y la contratación estará a cargo de este último organismo.

A continuación, se especifican las responsabilidades asociadas al cargo:

Responsabilidades principales

- a) Responsabilizarse por la obtención de los productos esperados, en los tiempos estipulados en el documento de proyecto.
- b) Coordinar y supervisar la implementación del proyecto a nivel operacional, entregando los lineamientos y apoyo necesario para tal fin, asegurando la coherencia de las etapas con la estructura general del proyecto.
- c) Preparar, desarrollar y cumplir los planes anuales de trabajo y los presupuestos asociados a los objetivos en el marco indicado en la matriz lógica del proyecto, y en los tiempos estipulados para su realización.
- d) Coordinar y apoyar las gestiones necesarias con las agencias externas, privados y/o servicios estatales pertinentes para asegurar la implementación eficiente de las actividades a cargo de dichos organismos.
- e) Preparar y coordinar con PNUD y CONAMA RM los aspectos operacionales como la contratación y subcontratación de servicios profesionales, compra de equipos y otros insumos necesarios para la ejecución de las actividades, dentro del marco de objetivos del proyecto.
- f) Autorizar todos los desembolsos y/o pagos y velar que éstos estén en concordancia con los planes de trabajo anuales y con el presupuesto del proyecto.
- g) Redactar y elaborar los términos de referencias finales para la contratación de consultores y subcontratos para el desarrollo de estudios y otras actividades necesarias para el cumplimiento de los objetivos del proyecto.
- h) Considerar los mecanismos necesarios para monitorear el cumplimiento de los planes de trabajo de los consultores y personal externo (contratos y subcontratos) y para medir los indicadores de impacto establecido en el marco lógico y en el Plan de monitoreo y evaluación. Realizar la planificación operativo anual en base a los evaluaciones anuales y en el progreso hacia el cumplimiento de los indicadores de impacto.
- i) Evaluar periódicamente el progreso del proyecto y el gasto presupuestario basándose en la información proporcionada por CONAMA RM y el Equipo de Proyecto, visitas regulares a terreno y, especialmente por los indicadores de impacto del proyecto. Para ello, deberá asegurar la actualización sistemática de información para los mismos.
- j) Elaborar informes anuales sobre la gestión, desarrollo y cumplimiento de los objetivos propuestos por el proyecto, ajustándose a lo indicado en el plan de monitoreo y evaluación del proyecto. Elaborar, en conjunto con su equipo de proyecto, los PIR anuales. Estos informes deben ser revisados y consensuados en conjunto con el oficial encargado del proyecto de UNDP- Chile.

- k) Elaborar el plan de trabajo detallado en el Taller de inicio e incluirlo en el informe del taller de inicio.
- l) Sin perjuicio de lo anterior, deberá preparar Minutas de Información Ejecutivas de acuerdo a solicitudes específicas de la contraparte técnica.
- m) Coordinar auditorias y evaluaciones externas a solicitud de PNUD y CONAMA RM de acuerdo al plan de monitoreo y evaluación del proyecto.
- n) Coordinar, traspasar información derivada de la experiencia generada y facilitar espacios para la discusión y análisis de la información generada
- o) PNUD y CONAMA RM podrán acordar con el candidato otras responsabilidades atinentes al desarrollo del proyecto.

3. Modalidad de evaluación de desempeño

Los criterios de evaluación de desempeño del candidato seleccionado se basarán en el cumplimiento del plan de trabajo proyectado para cada año, y en el progreso de los indicadores de impacto del proyecto. El proceso de evaluación estará a cargo de un equipo formado por la CONAMA RM, Equipo de Proyecto y PNUD. Asimismo, PNUD y CONAMA RM pueden acordar con el candidato otros criterios adicionales de evaluación de desempeño.

4. Perfil Profesional

- a) Profesional con formación en manejo de recursos naturales, ciencias ambientales, y/o economía o administración vinculada a manejo de recursos naturales. (requerimiento).
- b) Conocimiento y experiencia en el funcionamiento de la institucionalidad ambiental vigente en Chile. (Requerimiento)
- c) Experiencia de trabajo con el sector público (requerimiento).
- d) Experiencia y habilidades probadas en la coordinación, negociación y liderazgo para desenvolverse en ambientes de trabajo públicos multisectoriales, privados, de ONG, multiculturales, y de expertos técnicos y científicos internacionales y/o nacionales (requerimiento).
- e) Capacidad probada en manejo de conflictos y negociación (requerimiento).
- f) Experiencia como gerente proyectos con experiencia comprobado en el uso del marco lógico como herramienta de gestión, experiencia en elaborar planes anuales operativos y planificación y gestión de planes de monitoreo e evaluación.(requerimiento) . Experiencia en proyectos nacionales o internacionales - de conservación de biodiversidad y desarrollo sostenible (deseable).
- g) Habilidad para relacionarse y formar redes formales e informales de conocimiento e intercambio técnico, de acuerdo a los requerimientos del proyecto (altamente deseable).

5. Lugar y duración del cargo

El Coordinador tendrá su sede de trabajo en dependencias de CONAMA RM y la duración del contrato será por 12 meses que serán renovables de acuerdo a los resultados de la evaluación de desempeño.

6. Salario y modalidad de pago

La remuneración bruta asociada al cargo es de US\$ 2,230 (dos mil doscientos treinta dólares) mensuales, que se pagarán en su equivalente en moneda nacional, previa aprobación y certificación por parte de CONAMA RM.

Será responsabilidad del candidato seleccionado, la cancelación de leyes sociales e impuestos.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: **CHILE**

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s): To advance the maturation of Chile’s Protected Area System by increasing the representativity of Chile’s Mediterranean Ecoregion under effective protected areas and increasing private landowners contribution to national protected area targets.

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s): To develop an appropriate legal and public-private management framework for the Altos de Cantillana, which becomes a replicable model for effective protection of biodiversity in private lands.

Implementing partner: **CONAMA RM**

Other Partners: **Regional Public Services**

Programme Period: 2005 - 2009
Programme Component: Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development
Project Title: Biodiversity Conservation in Altos de Cantillana, Chile
Project ID: _____
Project Duration: 5 years
Management Arrangement: NEX Execution

Total budget: US\$ 2,091,586
Allocated resources:
• Government US\$ 1,135,101
• GEF US\$ 956,485

Agreed by:
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Minister

Agreed by
CONAMA RM
Director

Agreed by
UNDP
Resident Representative