

# World Bank - Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) Report

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Ref. TF050081  
Printed On: 11/21/2011

Reporting Period: 09/26/2001 to 06/30/2006  
Report Type: Completion  
Report Status: Approved

Assignment: TF050081

## GEF2 MSP :CHILE-CONSERVATION OF SANTIAGO FOOTHILLS

### GEFIA - GEF-IBRD AS IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

Task Team Leader: 00000094894 - Robert Ragland Davis  
Approving Manager: 00000023216 - Abel Mejia

Summary Information	
TF Status	ACTV
Recipient Country	Chile
Executed By	Recipient
Managing Unit	7631 - LCSEN
Grant Start Date / Closing Date	09/26/2001 to 10/31/2006
Program Manager	
Original Grant Amount	725,000.00
Grant Amount	725,000.00
Outstanding Commitments	0.00
Cumulative Disbursements	725,000.00 as of 06/30/2006
Disbursed 09/26/2001 to 06/30/2006	725,000.00
Donor	TF602001 - MULTIPLE DONORS

*This GRM report includes the following sections: Overview, Outcome, Components/Outputs, Execution, Program(GEFIA), Completion, Processing, Attached Documents, Disbursements.*

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## OVERVIEW

### Overall Assessments and Ratings

#### Grant Objectives:

The specific objectives of the project are:

- (i) improve the legal, institutional, and political groundwork required to create a conservation area in the Santiago Foothills;
- (ii) develop conservation activities in the proposed conservation area;
- (iii) promote among the urban populations an increased environmental awareness of the significance of this ecosystem, as a way to ensure the sustainability of the efforts; and
- (iv) disseminate information on, and promote the concept of, mainstreaming mountainous ecosystems conservation efforts into urban planning process.

#### Overall progress from 09/26/2001 to 06/30/2006 with regard to Achieving Grant Objectives:

**Rating:** Satisfactory ( Previously Rated Satisfactory on 06/30/2005 )

#### Comment:

SUMMARY: Progress toward achieving the grant objectives has been evaluated as satisfactory in order to protect, conserve and restore in-situ a 12,900 ha area located in the Mediterranean-mountainous ecosystem (ie Santiago Foothills) and support the continued functioning of the ecosystem's ecological process on which much of the city depends. (Note area was upgraded to 13,352 ha during implementation)

#### SUMMARY OF COMPLETION OF GRANT OBJECTIVES:

- (I) The project has contributed positively to improving the legal, institutional, and political groundwork required to create a conservation area in the Santiago Foothills through framework agreements and draft legislation with the government. Specifically, through: (a) Agreement for declaration of the Foothills as a no-hunting zone. (Decreto N° 693 del Ministerio de Agricultura); (b) Agreements on conservation with 7 landowners covering 6,141.32 ha, (c) inclusion of Foothills area as a priority site in the government's document "Strategy for the conservation of biodiversity in the metropolitan region of Santiago elaborated by the "Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente" (CONAMA) el año 2005 and approved by the "Comisión Regional del Medio Ambiente" (COREMA); (d) inclusion of the Santiago foothills in the "Plan Regional de Desarrollo Urbano" (PRDU) - technical planning instrument; (e) a proposed Amendment to the Plan Regulador Metropolitano de Santiago (PRMS). The amendment to the Plan will formalize the protected area by establishing three major zones for development and conservation (i) Priority Areas for Ecological Preservation, which covers 80% of the area from the limits of the urban areas to the high peaks of the foothills, (ii) Areas for Ecological Rehabilitation which includes degraded areas and areas with steep slopes, and (iii) Special Area for Urbanization and Infrastructure; and (f) a proposed Amendment to the Ley General de Urbanismo y Construcción (LGUC) y su respectiva Ordenanza (OGUC). The amendment to this law establishes the "Parque Natural Periurbano", which the Santiago Foothills Park will be based which serves as a special management area for sustainable development, and buffer between the city and the mountains.
- (II) The project has developed key conservation activities in the proposed conservation area of the foothills including: (a) Development of a Conservation Plan for the Santiago Foothills. The master plan was completed in 2005 and included biological, physiographic, legal, recreation land use, social and economic studies or perspectives as inputs to its development. The plan proposes to create different zones where certain activities are permitted. The proposal permits limited development in the zone adjacent to Santiago, but with restrictions on the amount and type of construction in order to mitigate impacts on biodiversity and the environment. Other zones are for recuperation, agro forestry, urban use, strict conservation (3 zones) and erosion control. Details of the plan were presented in 2005 and have been released on a CD. The plan also includes an action plan for 2006-2010 which keys on public participation, especially given that 71% of the area is private property. The plan was found to be of very high technical quality by the Bank and FAO CP and is backed to a high degree through the public participation and stakeholder involvement that went into its development. It is a model for other projects. The action plan 2006-2010 is now supported by the Federal Government's official recognition in May 2005 that the Foothills is a priority site for biodiversity conservation (Comisión Regional del Medio Ambiente (COREMA RMS), Resolución Exenta N° 184) which approved the document produced by Protege "Estrategia para la Conservación de la Biodiversidad en la Región Metropolitana de Santiago". The resolution recognized the foothills as the no. 7 priority for conservation. This provides the

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formal framework for the elaboration and implementation of the Action Plan for each priority site.

(b) Pilot work on revegetation and recuperation of the environment in select sites - The average increase for 6 or 7 plots is estimated at around 10 percent overall however, variability was high between plots, and some of the treatment regimes worked better on some types of vegetation and conditions than others. In summary, of the 7 plots; 3 plots had vegetation increases of over 10 percent; 2 plots had increases below 10 percent, one plot could not be measured (due to slow growth of species) and one plot was cancelled. Results of these trials need to be reviewed carefully for replication due to the high variability in results.

(c) Trails. 36.6 km of trails have been constructed, and another 15 km are planned for after project close. Signs are installed. Trails were constructed to conservation specifications to control erosion and impacts from hikers and mountaineers. Each trail has guidance and educational signs and maps for users.

(d) Shelters. Both refuges (shelters) are now installed in Cerros Ramon and Provincia.

(e) Park Guards. 4 park guards are now working in Cuenca de Ramon and another 9 in the Quebrada de Macul. 8 Training sessions for guards were carried out.

(III) The project promoted an increased environmental awareness of the significance of this ecosystem among the urban populations, as a way to ensure the sustainability of the efforts in the following ways:

(a) Development of an environmental education strategy, completed (Aug. 2005) and submitted to the Bank and distribution and reproduction of 500 copies in CD format.

(b) Through student and teacher training. 3,200 students have participated in project activities from 35 municipal schools, five special education institutes, and three social organizations. The full complement of 3,600 students was invited to participate in the training but only 3,200 actually participated. 137 teachers were trained exceeding the target of 120 teachers. An additional seminar presented to another 187 educators and 50 other relevant professionals/technicians, such as park guards, in a second seminar "La precordillera de Santiago como un gran recurso para la educación ambiental".

(c) Environmental education center. The Environmental Education Center is completely built and established in the Cuenca de Ramon. The work was inspected during the final mission and found to be of extremely high quality, as well as esthetic. It was co-financed by Aguas Andinas that contributed US \$228,102 to its construction and is located on public land in the Cuenca de Ramon that is operated under a concession by Aguas Andinas for water supply to the city.

(IV) The project successfully disseminated information on, and promoted the concept of, mainstreaming mountainous ecosystems conservation efforts into urban planning process.

Dissemination was achieved through 12 workshops, 2 videos, multiple reports and the project's website. The conservation process was more specifically mainstreamed into urban planning process via the inclusion of Foot hills area as a priority site in the government's document "Strategy for the conservation of biodiversity in the metropolitan region of Santiago" elaborated by the "Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente" (CONAMA) 2005 which was approved by the "Comisión Regional del Medio Ambiente" (COREMA); (d) inclusion of the Santiago foothills in the "Plan Regional de Desarrollo Urbano" (PRDU) - technical planning instrument; (e) and a proposed Amendment to the Plan Regulador Metropolitano de Santiago (PRMS).

## Overall progress from 09/26/2001 to 06/30/2006 with regard to Implementation of Grant Financed Activities:

**Rating:** Satisfactory (Previously Rated Satisfactory on 06/30/2005)

### Comment:

Implementation has been rated as satisfactory, and a full accounting of progress was submitted by the project during the most recent mission. There has been closure in completing activities that were pending from previous periods, and in achieving objectives set for this period. The project is fully and successfully closed. Detailed progress by components is explained under component ratings and thus not repeated here.

The following summarizes the implementation by component.

Component A) Institutional Arrangements, Public Participation And Supporting Studies:

the project developed a proposed Amendment to the Ley General de Urbanismo y Construcción (LGUC) and its associated regulation. In addition, a proposed amendment was also made for the Plan Regulador Metropolitano de Santiago (PMRS) for zoning changes to protect biodiversity and limit urban expansion and mitigate its effects. In addition, two decrees, nos. 693 (MAG) and 184 (COREMAS), for a hunting ban in the foothills, and establishing the formal framework for the action plan for the foothills. 12 workshops carried out and a comprehensive proposal for a new institutional framework was developed and made public in October 2005. The economic study was completed in 2002.

Under Component B) Design And Partial Implementation of A Master Conservation Management Plan: The master plan is complete and finalised in October 2005. Four park guards are now working in Cuenca de Ramon and another 9 in the Quebrada

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de Macul. (8 Training sessions for guards were carried out.) 36.6 kms of trails constructed and two mountain shelters were constructed and in place on Cerros Provincia and Ramon.

Component C) Environmental Education And Institutional Strengthening:

3,200 students were educated and 137 professors have been trained. A seminar was presented to 187 educators and 50 other relevant professionals/ technicians, such as park guards in "La precordillera de Santiago como un gran recurso para la educacion ambiental", and two studies conducted and the environmental education center fully established and constructed.

Component D) Project Implementation, Monitoring And Evaluation, And Information Dissemination;

The PIU remained in place throughout the project and continues following the project under its own financing. The project boasts a state-of-the-art webpage ([www.protege.cl](http://www.protege.cl)), two videos were produced during the project and three CDs developed and disseminated. Multiple reports sent to stakeholders and interested parties in other institutions.

## Grant follow-up and structure

### Description and context of Grant:

The grant has four components: (i) institutional arrangements, public participation and supporting studies; (ii) design and (partial) implementation of a master conservation management plan for the Santiago Foothills; (iii) environmental education and institutional strengthening; and (iv) project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and information dissemination. Grant components:

1. Institutional Arrangements, Public Participation and Supporting Studies: The primary outcomes under the public participation and institutional arrangements component will be: (i) the development of a consensus among key individual and institutional actors on the importance for and a approach to the conservation of the Santiago Foothills; (ii) a proposal for the establishment of a permanent institutional mechanism to promote and co-ordinate the actions of private and public institutions and individuals directed to the conservation of the ecosystem; and (iii) the development of draft legislation leading to the legal creation of a conservation area encompassing the proposed project area.
2. Design and Partial Implementation of a Conservation Management Plan :To date, most conservation efforts in the Foothills have been ad hoc in nature and have proved to be relatively ineffective in addressing the threats to the ecosystem. A key outcome under this component will be the development of a conservation management master plan, which will guide future interventions in the proposed project area over the medium and long-term. Within the project area, habitat restoration activities in selected pilot areas (e.g., exotic species removal, re-introduction of native vegetative cover, soil restoration) will be supported as a way to provide critical field-tested results needed to support future restoration efforts in the conservation area. Finally, a number of small, conservation infrastructure works will be built (e.g., interpretative trails, mountain refuges, fencing and signposts). At the end of the project life, there will be a network of conservation trails, interpretative infrastructure, and a body of field-based pilot activities suitable to build on in the future as well as support the project's environmental education and information dissemination components.
3. Environmental Education and Training: A key outcome from the project will be the development of a broad recognition among the public at large of the significance of the Santiago Foothills, not only as an ecosystem characterized by biodiversity of global importance, but in terms of its importance as a source of a wide range of goods and services for urban dwellers and visitors, alike. This outcome will occur in parallel to the processes leading to the achievement of the project's other outcomes, in particular the establishment of sustainable institutional arrangements and an effective management plan. Relevant personnel in selected institutions will be trained in the importance of incorporating biodiversity considerations into the planning and management processes affecting the growth and development of the Santiago metropolitan region.
4. Project Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Information Dissemination: A small group of core PROTEGE staff, supplemented by consultants, will implement the project and carry out monitoring and evaluation. The M&E is designed to ensure that relevant information is generated to provide the basis for documenting and disseminating experiences and "lessons learned" useful to other relevant efforts in both Chile and the Region.

**Expected follow up (if any):** Dissemination of new knowledge/technology/best practice

### Comment on follow up:

The client has discussed a second project with CONAMA and the Bank to conduct similar conservation activities in other peri-urban settings in Chile. However, CONAMA has not undertaken a prioritization exercise for GEF 4, and it is unclear if the proposal will be accepted.

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The client has developed several hundred copies of materials, including their environmental education strategy, lessons learned paper, and project video (and intends to produce more), in order to disseminate their work on a regional, national and international basis. The GEF anchor has seen the materials and intends to present them in the GEF meeting in S. Africa in August 2006.

**End Date of Last Site Visit:** 06/20/2006

**Restructuring of Grant:**  
no change

## Activity Risk

**Rating:**  
**Comment:**  
None

## Critical Issues and Pending Actions for Management Attention

Summary of key issue and pending actions for management attention are listed below.

### Critical Issues:

All previous issues have been successfully resolved. The project is closed. The FM unit has agreed that the final audit will cover the period from Jan 2005 through Jun 2006, and that report is due on Dec. 31, 2006, per the legal agreement. The Recipient's Closure Report is to be received, per the legal agreement, by Dec. 31, 2006 (a draft has already been submitted for comments).

### Environmental Education Centers

**By Whom:** Project  
**By When:** 4/30/2006  
**Status:** Completed  
**Date Resolved:** 06/10/2006

### Mountain Refuges

**By Whom:** Project  
**By When:** 4/1/2006  
**Status:** Completed  
**Date Resolved:** 04/12/2006

### Timing of Activities

**By Whom:** Project  
**By When:** 9/23/2005  
**Status:** Completed  
**Date Resolved:** 09/23/2005

### Final version Master Conservation Management Plan

**By Whom:** Project  
**By When:** 8/31/2006  
**Status:** Completed

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Date Resolved: 10/31/2005

## Publication Environmental Education Strategy

By Whom: Project  
By When: 10/31/2005  
Status: Completed  
Date Resolved: 04/01/2006

## Final Project Evaluation

By Whom: Project  
By When: 6/30/2006  
Status: Completed  
Date Resolved: 04/30/2006

## Lessons disseminated on website

By Whom: Project  
By When: August 2005  
Status: Completed  
Date Resolved: 06/20/2006

## Production of CD on project

By Whom: Project  
By When: 1/31/2006  
Status: Completed  
Date Resolved: 06/20/2006

## Final Audit

By Whom: Project  
By When: Dec 2006  
Status: New  
Date Resolved:

## Closure Report

By Whom: Project  
By When: Dec 2006  
Status: New  
Date Resolved:

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## OUTCOME

### Comments on outcome achieved from 09/26/2001 to 06/30/2006

Indicators and Results:

1) 10% increase, over 3 years in woody vegetation cover on pre-selected and measured pilot areas:

Pilot work on revegetation and recuperation of the environment in selected sites - The average increase for 6 of 7 plots is estimated at or around 10 percent overall however, variability was high between plots, and some of the treatment regimes worked better on some types of vegetation and conditions than others. In summary, of the 7 plots; 3 plots had vegetation increases of over 10 percent; 2 plots had increases below 10 percent, one plot could not be measured (due to slow growth of species) and one plot was cancelled. Results of these trials need to be reviewed carefully for replication due to the high variability in results.

2) 10% annual increase in no. visitors to Foothills trails:

At the onset of the project there were 6,214 visitors to the area. There were 15,510 visits in the final year (2005).

3) Consensus obtained on a permanent public-private institutional framework for conserving the Santiago Foothills:

The framework has several major components and has been widely endorsed by the stakeholders and through definitive government regulations, decrees and proposed legislation and with private citizens/groups, as follows:

(i) agreement for declaration of the Foothills as a no-hunting zone. (Decreto N° 693 del Ministerio de Agricultura).

(ii) agreements on conservation with 7 private landowners covering 6,141.32 ha.

(iii) Inclusion of Foothills area as a priority site in the government's document "Strategy for the conservation of biodiversity in the metropolitan region of Santiago elaborated by the "Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente" (CONAMA) el año 2005 and approved by the "Comisión Regional del Medio Ambiente" (COREMA).

(iv) Inclusion of the foothills in the "Plan Regional de Desarrollo Urbano" (PRDU) - technical planning instrument.

(v) Proposed Amendment to the Plan Regulador Metropolitano de Santiago (PRMS). The amendment to the Plan will formalize the protected area by establishing three major zones for development and conservation (a) Priority Areas for Ecological Preservation, which covers 80% of the area from the limits of the urban areas to the high peaks of the foothills, (b) Areas for Ecological Rehabilitation which includes degraded areas and areas with steep slopes, and (c) Special Area for Urbanization and Infrastructure.

(vi) Proposed Amendment to the Ley General de Urbanismo y Construcción (LGUC) y su respectiva Ordenanza (OGUC). The amendment to this law establishes the "Parque Natural Periurbano", which the Santiago Foothills Park will be based which serves as a special management area for sustainable development, and buffer between the city and the mountains.

(vii) Draft comprehensive proposal for conversion of PROTEGE to a non-profit organization to facilitate execution of the area

(viii) Agreement, July 2002 with CORFO, Aguas Andinas S.A., CONAF R.M. y Protege. Management of 3,300 ha of Cuenca Ramon as a natural area and establishment of an Environmental Education Center.

(ix) Protegé itself now has agreements with 7 municipalities of Santiago including La Región Metropolitana, la Reina, lo Barnachea, Las Condes, Peñalolen, la Florida, Puente Alto and San Jose de Maipo for protection of the Santiago Foothills.

4) 10% Annual increase in visits to project's website:

At the onset of the project there were 6,266 visits per year to the website. There were 12,884 visits in the final year (2005).

5) 80% increase, over 3 years of student/teacher knowledge of conservation efforts:

Through student and teacher training. 3,200 students have participated in project activities from 35 municipal schools, five special education institutes, and three social organizations. The full complement of 3600 students was invited to participate in the training with 3,200 actually participated (88% of target population). 138 teachers were trained exceeding the target of 120 teachers (114% of target population). An additional seminar presented to another 187 educators and 50 other relevant professionals/technicians, such as park guards, in a second seminar "La precondillera de Santiago como un gran recurso para la educación ambiental".

6) 80% agreement (municipal and local government) for the master plan

The master plan was completed in 2005 and included biological, physiographic, legal, recreation land use, social and economic studies or perspectives as inputs to its development. The plan proposes to create different zones where certain activities are permitted. The action plan 2006-2010 is now supported by the Federal Government's official recognition in May 2005 that the Foothills is a priority site for biodiversity conservation (Comisión Regional del Medio Ambiente (COREMA RMS), Resolución Exenta N° 184) which approved the document produced by Protege "Estrategia para la Conservación de la Biodiversidad en la Región Metropolitana de Santiago". The resolution recognized the foothills as the no. 7 priority for conservation. This provides the formal government-recognized framework for the elaboration and implementation of an action Plan for each priority site.

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The project has contributed positively to improving the legal, institutional, and political groundwork required to create a conservation area in the Santiago Foothills through inclusion of Foothills area as a priority site in the government's document "Strategy for the conservation of biodiversity in the metropolitan region of Santiago elaborated by the "Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente" (CONAMA) 2005 and approved by the "Comisión Regional del Medio Ambiente" (COREMA); (d) inclusion of the Santiago foothills in the "Plan Regional de Desarrollo Urbano" (PRDU) - technical planning instrument; (e) a proposed Amendment to the Plan Regulador Metropolitano de Santiago (PRMS) and (f) a proposed Amendment to the Ley General de Urbanismo y Construcción (LGUC) and regulation/order (OGUC). The amendment to this law establishes the "Parque Natural Periurbano", which the Santiago Foothills Park will be based which serves as a special management area for sustainable development, and buffer between the city and the mountains.

## Grant Outcome Indicators

Grant outcome indicators are listed below.

### 10% increase in woody vegetation

Baseline consider at 0% increase

Value:

Date: 09/26/2001

Progress to The average increase for 6 of 7 plots is estimated at or around 10 percent overall with high variability between plots with some of the treatments working better on some types of vegetation than other

Date:

Date: 06/30/2006

Target Value: 10% increase

Date: 05/30/2005

### 10% annual increase in visitors

Baseline 6,214 visitors

Value:

Date: 12/31/2002

Progress to 36% avg. annual increase

Date:

Date: 06/30/2006

Target Value: 15,150 visitors

Date: 12/31/2005

### consensus on instit. framework

Baseline no framework

Value:

Date: 09/26/2006

Progress to Multiple agreements with CONAMA, COREMA, landholders, proposed regulatory changes through Draft Law LGUC/OGUC and PRMS (see details in comments section)

Date:

Date: 06/30/2006

Target Value: Regulations adopted by relevant public authorities.

Date: 06/30/2006



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## 10% annual increase in web visits

**Baseline** 6,266 visits  
**Value:**  
**Date:** 12/31/2002  
**Progress to** 25+% avg. annual increase in website use  
**Date:**  
**Date:** 06/30/2006  
**Target Value:** 12,884 visits  
**Date:** 12/31/2005

## 80% increase in 3 yrs of student/teacher knowledge of conservation

**Baseline** consider at 0% increase of target populations of 3600 students and 120 teachers  
**Value:**  
**Date:** 09/26/2006  
**Progress to** 88% increase for students (3200) and 114% increase for teachers (137) in target population  
**Date:**  
**Date:** 06/30/2006  
**Target Value:** 80% increase over 3 years  
**Date:** 06/30/2006

## 80% agreement (municipal and local govt.) on master plan

**Baseline** no agreement (0%)  
**Value:**  
**Date:** 09/26/2006  
**Progress to** 100%. Supported by the Government's official recognition in May 2005 that the Foothills is a priority site for biodiversity conservation (Comisión Regional del Medio Ambiente (COREMA RMS), Res. 184/05  
**Date:**  
**Date:** 06/30/2006  
**Target Value:** 80% agreement on Conservation Plan  
**Date:** 06/30/2006

## COMPONENTS/OUTPUTS

### Output and Implementation by Component

#### PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.

**Implementation** Satisfactory  
**Rating:**  
**Status:** Completed  
**Planned Output:** Project management and the dissemination of experiences, lessons learned, elsewhere in Chile and the region.  
**Actual Output:** PMU established, website established, 2 project videos, 3 project CDs. Lessons learned complete and loaded on to the web and presented to stakeholders in Chile, Bolivia, Spain and Internationally.

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## ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

**Implementation Rating:** Satisfactory  
**Status:** Completed  
**Planned Output:** Increased recognition among the public at large of the importance of the Santiago Foothills as an ecosystem and a source of goods and services to the area.  
**Actual Output:** Awareness increased with 3200 students and 137 teachers trained in environmental education. Seminar presented to 187 educational professionals and 50 para-professionals. The Environmental Education Ce

## MASTER CONSERVATION PLAN

**Implementation Rating:** Satisfactory  
**Status:** Completed  
**Planned Output:** Development of a master conservation management plan, habitat rehabilitation, and construction of conservation infrastructure in S. Foothills.  
**Actual Output:** Master Plan final and presented to stakeholders in 2005. 6 of 7 sites rehabilitated with apx. avg. increase of vegetation of 10 %. Two refugios installed in Cerros Ramon/Provincia. 36.6 km of trails.

## INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

**Implementation Rating:** Satisfactory  
**Status:** Completed  
**Planned Output:** Development of the necessary public support, institutions, inter-institutional arrangements, and legal framework to ensure the long-term conservation of the Santiago Foothills.  
**Actual Output:** Agreements, draft laws and regulations made for protection of 13,352 ha of Santiago Foothills. 12 workshops and one proposal for institutional arrangements. Economic study complete.

## Comment on planned and actual Output

The project is closed and the following is an accounting of the work done for each component.

Component A) Institutional Arrangements, Public Participation And Supporting Studies;

The following agreements were established by the project for protection of the Santiago Foothills:

1. Agreement, July 2002 with CORFO, Aguas Andinas S.A., CONAF R.M. y Pro tege. Management of 3,300 ha of Cuenca Ramon as a natural area and establishment of an Environmental Education Center.
2. Agreement for implementation of stage one of the Park Aguas de Ramón, Nov. 2005.
3. Procurement of the peak of the Cerro Ramón for conservation management. Nov. 2001.
4. Agreement with Defensores del Bosque Chileno for development of the environmental education plan/center "Cantalao Precordillera", Dec. 2003.
5. Agreement CONAMA-PROTEGE for joint implementation of programs and activities in the Santiago Foothills and in the development of the Sendero de Chile in the Región Metropolitana. Sept. 2004.
6. Agreement with the Ejército de Chile y Defensores del Bosque Chileno, for implementation and monitoring and to create an environmental education center "Cantalao Precordillera", Dec. 2002.
7. Agreement with the Ministerio de Bienes Nacionales. Authorization to conduct reforestation and monitoring of forest growth. May 2001.
8. Agreement with NOLS (USA) for development of outdoor education programs and environmental education and training in these themes. July 2003.
9. Agreement Casa de La Juventud de La Municipalidad de Lo Barnechea, for training youths as volunteer guards and monitors of the foothills and in trail maintenance. May 2002.
10. Agreement (international) for collaboration with the Consorcio de Municipios que administra el Parque Collserola,

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Barcelona, España, Sept. 2004.

11. Agreement for collaboration with France (Francesa DCC -Delegación Católica para la Cooperación) for volunteers to work in environmental themes. One volunteer is already working with PROTEGE. May 2004.

12. Agreement for declaration of the Foothills as a no-hunting zone. (Decreto N° 693 del Ministerio de Agricultura).

13. Agreement in 2001 for an "Ecological right of way" in Chile, which consists of authorization for a landowner to cede the right of way of their property, or part of it for protection of the environment.

14. In May 2005, the Regional Comisión for the Environment (COREMARM), via Resolución Exenta N° 184, approved the document "Strategy for the Conservation of Biodiversity in the Metropolitan Region of Santiago" officially declaring the Project area the 7th highest priority for conservation (of 23 included) establishing the formal framework for the elaboration and implementation of an Action Plan for the Foothills (as well as the other priority areas).

15. Agreements on conservation easements with 7 landowners covering 6,141.32 ha.

16. PROTEGE now has agreements with 7 municipalities of Santiago including La Region Metropolitana, la Reina, lo Barnachea, Las Condes, Peñalolen, la Florida, Puente Alto and San Jose de Maipo for protection of the Santiago Foothills.

Pending agreements at end of Project:

1. Agreement for international cooperation with the Parque Tijuca de Río de Janeiro, Brasil.

2. Agreement with Ministry of Education to support the work of Protege in Environmental Education.

3. Agreement with the Australis Fauna Foundation of the Universidad Católica de Chile to repopulate the area with guanacos.

Draft Law(s):

1. Draft legislation has been developed according to the results of the master plan, legal study, social study and discussions with stakeholders. Copies of drafts have been received in 2005. The proposal centers on modification of existing legislation as follows:

(a) Proposed Amendment to the Plan Regulador Metropolitano de Santiago (PRMS). The amendment to the Plan will formalize the protected area by establishing three major zones for development and conservation (i) Priority Areas for Ecological Preservation, which covers 80% of the area from the limits of the urban areas to the high peaks of the foothills, (ii) Areas for Ecological Rehabilitation which includes degraded areas and areas with steep slopes, and (iii) Special Area for Urbanization and Infrastructure.

(b) Proposed Amendment to the Ley General de Urbanismo y Construcción (L.GUC) y su respectiva Ordenanza (OGUC). The amendment to this law establishes the "Parque Natural Periurbano", which the Santiago Foothills Park will be based which serves as a special management area for sustainable development, and buffer between the city and the mountains.

Institutional proposal for long-term management of the foothills. The project developed the draft legal agreement for the conversion of PROTEGE into a non-profit organization which would permit a more flexible and autonomous functioning in the future. (The complete draft was presented on Oct. 2005 to the public along with the CD containing the Environmental Strategy and Legal proposal.)

Workshops:

Multiple workshops, exceeding the 6 required, with participation of over 500 people, including:

1. Project Launch workshop. 2002.

2. Public workshop with stakeholders to review progress in the Ramon watershed.

3. 1° Public workshop with CCT. Technical workshop with municipal counterparts for the 7 municipalities that comprise PROTEGE to discuss Project and develop consensus on way forward with respect to institutional approach for modification of the regulations to ensure conservation, using the PRMS as the principal instrument. The results gave the needed backing to PROTEGE to proceed with the approach for the legislation later proposed.

4. Monthly workshops and seminars with contractors/consultants to elaborate the Master Plan, integrate work from various contributors and validate the process in participatory manner.

5. 2° Public workshop with CCT. Workshop with municipal leaders, public officials, technical staff and scientific community to develop consensus on the development of the Master Plan for Conservation. Important input was received by the participants in the Master Plan for its improvement and final form. The workshop also provided the opportunity for multiple stakeholders to familiarize themselves with PROTEGE's work.

6. Public seminar "La Precordillera en La Planificación Urbana". Attended by 110 public officials and other stakeholders involved in land use planning. Attending were the Mayor of Santiago and Heads of SERENIMRM and MINVU. The objective was to provide an opportunity for leaders and key stakeholders to discuss the proposed conservation plan for the foothills, especially in regard to its impacts on urban development and biodiversity.

7. Workshop "Taller de Diálogo Nacional GEF" organized by CONAMA. Presentation of Protege as case study in the context of

# World Bank - Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) Report

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Ref. TF050081  
Printed On: 11/21/2011

Reporting Period: 09/26/2001 to 06/30/2006  
Report Type: Completion  
Report Status: Approved

GEF funding at the national level.

8. Participation in the organizing comité and presentation at the Participación en " Primer Encuentro Chileno de Conservación Privada de Tierras" Pucón, 2002. The event was attended by 185 persons from several countries.

9. Presentation in the Project closing for the GEF Cipma-Valdivia, "Ecorregión Diciembre 2003.

10. Presentation in the 5th Interamerican congress on Private Protected Areas. April 2004, Vale Nevado, organized by CODEFF and TNC.

11. Presentation in the Fifth IUCN World Congress for Protected Areas. Johannesburg, Sudáfrica, septiembre de 2004.

12. Multiple workshops to review and discuss the Public Action Plan for conservation of the foothills, 2006-2010 organized by CONAMA RM. The primary objective was to validate the Master Conservation Plan and ensure that the public sector embraced the agenda.

13. Workshop for Public Services held, with participation of Minvu, CONAMA, CONAF, SAG, OTAS, and Mineduc.

Component B) Design And Partial Implementation Of A Master Conservation Management Plan;

Master Conservation Plan. The master plan was completed in 2005 and included biological, physiographic, legal, recreation land use, social and economic studies or perspectives as inputs to its development. The plan proposes to create different zones where certain activities are permitted. The proposal permits limited development in the zone adjacent to Santiago, but with restrictions on the amount and type of construction in order to mitigate impacts on biodiversity and the environment. Other zones are for recuperation, agro forestry, urban use, strict conservation (3 zones) and erosion control. Details of the plan were presented in 2005 and have been released on a CD. The plan also includes an action plan for 2006-2010 which keys on public participation, especially given that 71% of the area is private property. The plan was found to be of very high technical quality by the Bank and FAO CP and is backed to a high degree through the public participation and stakeholder involvement that went into its development. It is a model for other projects.

The action plan 2006-2010 is now supported by the Federal Government's official recognition in May 2005 that the Foothills is a priority site for biodiversity conservation (Comisión Regional del Medio Ambiente (COREMA RMS), Resolución Exenta N° 184) which approved the document produced by Protege "Estrategia para la Conservación de la Biodiversidad en la Región Metropolitana de Santiago". The resolution recognized the foothills as the no. 7 priority for conservation. This provides the formal framework for the elaboration and implementation of the Action Plan for each priority site.

Pilot plots - The average increase is estimated at around 10 percent, though variability was high between plots, and some of the treatment regimes worked better on some types of vegetation and conditions than others. In summary, of the 7 plots; 3 plots had vegetation increases of over 10 percent; 2 plots had increases below 10 percent, one plot could not be measured (due to slow growth of species) and one plot was cancelled. Results of these trials need to be reviewed carefully for replication due to the high variability in results.

Summary results for individual plots:

- VALLECITO - An increase of 23 percent in vegetation was achieved except in areas with direct seeding, which had no increase in vegetation. However, by project closure the increase fell below 10 percent due largely to grazing.

- MATORRAL XEROFILO - The exclusion process was successful and the overall vegetative cover increased, but without changes to the floristic composition. While it was not possible to quantify the percent changes in the cover, they are estimated at below 10 percent.

- QUEBRADA DE RAMÓN - Following the clearing of vegetation, 50 percent of the vegetation returned fully, 33 percent had a high rate of return and 17 percent had a low rate. Mortality of planted stock was very high with only 5.7 percent surviving. There was an increase of 8.6 percent in floristic composition and overall increase of cover at closure of more than 10 percent.

- QUEBRADA EL LITRE - The pilot clearings to stimulate regrowth, thinnings and prunings remain under observation. Results are not definitive and not measurable due to the slow growth of species in this area.

- FORESTACIÓN GASANDES - Plantings increased the vegetative cover by 16 and 20 percent on two plots. However, some mortality is expected overtime due to the xerophytic conditions present on each site.

- FUNDO EX VIÑA TARAPACA - Vegetative cover has increased over 10 percent. The total number of species (38) had not changed at last measurement.

Trails. 36.6 km of trails have been repaired, and another 15 km are planned for after project close. Signs are installed.

Locations and lengths of trails are:

- Parque Mahuida - Cerro La Cruz (La Reina) de 5,369 kms.

- Quebrada El Litre - Cerro La Cruz (Peñalolén) de 2,339 kms.

- Cerro La Cruz - Cerro De Ramón (Las Condes) de 3,330 kms.

- Puente Ñilhue - Cerro Provincia (Lo Barnechea) de 8,022 kms.

# World Bank - Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) Report

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Ref.	TF050081	Reporting Period:	09/26/2001 to 06/30/2006
Printed On:	11/21/2011	Report Type:	Completion
		Report Status:	Approved

- Sendero Altas Cumbres, entre las cumbres de los Co Provincia y Ramón de 7,369 kms.

- Circuitos de interpretación Parque Cuenca de Ramón (Las Condes) de 10,4 kms.

Trails were constructed to conservation specifications to control erosion and impacts from hikers and mountaineers. Each trail has guidance and educational signs and maps for users.

Shelters. Both refuges (shelters) are now installed. Each will house 8 people and designed to withstand high winds and snowloads of 3-4 meters, common in the mountains. One is in the upland area of the Cuenca de Ramón and the other in Cerros Provincia. The installation of the shelters was done in cooperation with the military that provided aircrews and a large helicopter to transport the shelters. This event was featured on a national television newscast, a copy of which was provided to the Bank.

Park Guards. 4 park guards are now working in Cuenca de Ramón and another 9 in the Quebrada de Macul. 8 Training sessions for guards were carried out.

Component C) Environmental Education And Institutional Strengthening;

Environmental education. The environmental education strategy has been completed (Aug. 2005) and submitted to the Bank. 500 copies have been reproduced in CD and disseminated.

Student and teacher training. 3,200 students have participated in project activities from 35 municipal schools, five special education institutes, and three social organizations. The full complement of 3600 students was invited to participate in the training but only 3,200 actually participated (88%). 137 teachers were trained exceeding the target of 120 teachers (114%). An additional seminar presented to another 187 educators and 50 other relevant para-professionals/technicians, such as park guards, in a second seminar "La precordillera de Santiago como un gran recurso para la educación ambiental".

Environmental education center. The Environmental Education Center is completely built and established in the Cuenca de Ramón. The work was inspected during the final mission and found to be of extremely high quality, as well as esthetic. It was co-financed by Aguas Andinas that contributed US \$228,102 to its construction and is located on public land in the Cuenca de Ramón that is operated under a concession by Aguas Andinas for water supply to the city.

Component D) Project Implementation, Monitoring And Evaluation, And Information Dissemination;

Videos. Two videos have been completed (only one required), and are judged to be of high quality (i) Parque Natural Aguas de Ramón and (ii) "Santiago Contrafuerte". A third video will be made for a special lessons learned multi-media presentation to be shown at GEF Council in South Africa.

CDs. Various CDs were produced over the project's tenure, including (i) Lessons learned "Santiago Contrafuerte", (ii) Plan Maestro de Manejo para la Conservación (PMMC) de la biodiversidad de la precordillera de Santiago, (iii) la Estrategia de Educación Ambiental y (iv) el simposio "La Precordillera de Santiago en la Planificación Urbana".

Other outreach materials. Folders were made on Protege's program, the GEF project "Santiago Contrafuerte", trail construction, the Intl. year of the mountain (2002), and fire prevention. Two posters were made and reproduced (a) ecosystems of the Santiago foothills and (b) flora and fauna of the foothills.

Web page. The project has a well developed web page for the duration of the project that is used to transfer information on lessons learned and other project information. [www.protege.cl](http://www.protege.cl)

Results Disseminated. The project disseminated results to both international and national institutions in workshops in Chile and South Africa, exceeding the target of three reports distributed.

PIU Staffing. -The team was maintained through the duration of the project. In the last two years principally counterpart funds were used for PIU staffing.

M&E. The monitoring and evaluation system is still working and adding to the database and provides for continual monitoring and reporting on project results.

## Comment on component implementation progress

Progress on each of the components has been rated as satisfactory. The project is closed and the following is an accounting of the work done for each component as measured against targets.

Component A) Institutional Arrangements, Public Participation And Supporting Studies;

The institutional rating is satisfactory. All aspects of the work were successfully completed and in some cases exceeded project specifications:

- 1 draft law required:

Accomplished through the proposed Amendment to the Ley General de Urbanismo y Construcción (LGUC) and its associated regulation. A proposed amendment was also made for the Plan Regulador Metropolitano de Santiago (P MRS) for zoning changes to protect biodiversity and limit urban expansion and mitigate its effects. In addition, two decrees, no. 5693 (MAG) and 184

# World Bank - Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) Report

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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Reporting Period: 09/26/2001 to 06/30/2006  
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(COREMA RS), for a hunting ban in the foothills, and establishing the formal framework for the action plan for the foothills.

- 6 Public workshops required:

12 workshops carried out (list is provided in description of output)

- 1 proposal for institutional framework required:

comprehensive proposal received and made public in October 2005.

- 1 economic study required:

economic study received in Nov. 2002.

B) Design And Partial Implementation Of A Master Conservation Management Plan;

Component is rated satisfactory.

- 1 master plan required:

one completed plan finalized October 2005.

- 4 additional trail guards contracted:

4 park guards are now working in Cuenca de Ramon and another 9 in the Quebrada de Macul. 8 Training sessions for guards were carried out (exceeds target)

- 32 kms of trails required:

36.6 kms of trails constructed (exceeds target)

- 2 mountain shelters required:

two mountain shelters constructed and a third designed.

Component C) Environmental Education And Institutional Strengthening;

Component is rated satisfactory.

- 3600 students educated required:

3,200 students educated (note: this is 88% actual of the 80% required indicator)

- 120 professors required to be trained:

137 professors trained (exceeds target)

- 1 workshop required:

One workshop presented to 187 educators and 50 other relevant professionals/technicians, such as park guards in "La precordillera de Santiago como un gran recurso para la educacion ambiental".

- 1 prefeasibility study for environmental education center required:

Study complete in May 2005, and environmental education center fully established and constructed. Physical inspection made by Bank in June 2006.

D) Project Implementation, Monitoring And Evaluation, And Information Dissemination;

- Establishment of PIU required:

PIU established and functioning

- 1 homepage required:

Homepage established and functioning

- 1 project video required:

Two videos produced

- 1 project CD required:

3 CDs produced

- 3 reports sent to counterpart institutions required:

The project disseminated results/reports and CDs and Videos to multiple organizations during 12 workshops in Chile, bi-lateral visit to Spain, a TNC regional workshop in Bolivia and an IUCN Protected Areas Conference in South Africa.

# World Bank - Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) Report

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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Reporting Period: 09/26/2001 to 06/30/2006  
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## EXECUTION

### Bank project related to the grant

Project ID / Name: P070654 - Santiago Foothills  
Project Status: Lending  
Global Focal Area: Biodiversity  
Product Line: GM - GEF Medium Sized Program

### Implementing agency and contact details

Agency: PROTEGE  
Contact: FELIPE BANADOS  
Address: SANTIAGO, CHILE  
Phone: 56-2-233-6697 Email: FELIPEB@PROTEGE.CL  
Website: www.protege.cl

### Implementation performance ratings from 09/26/2001 to 06/30/2006 with regard to:

**Project Management:** Satisfactory (Previously Rated Satisfactory on 06/30/2005)

**Brief Comment:**

Project management has been effective in implementing project activities efficiently, constructing relationships to promote project activities, involving stakeholders in the project, and disseminating results.

**Financial Management:** Satisfactory (Previously Rated Satisfactory on 06/30/2005)

**Brief Comment:**

Audits completed on time and acceptable to the Bank.

**Counterpart Funding:** Satisfactory (Previously Rated Satisfactory on 06/30/2005)

**Brief Comment:**

Counterpart funds consistently on time.

**Procurement:** Satisfactory (Previously Rated Satisfactory on 06/30/2005)

**Brief Comment:**

Follows Grant Agreement - no issues identified.

**Monitoring and Evaluation:** Satisfactory (Previously Rated Satisfactory on 06/30/2005)

**Brief Comment:**

Good electronic M&E system database established in the PIU.

### Additional Comments on Implementation Performance:

Project management has been effective in implementing project activities efficiently, constructing relationships to promote project activities, involving stakeholders in the project, and disseminating results. Their outreach efforts are exemplary and noted as a best practice by the LCRG EF Unit. The project has been visited by the President of Chile and several mayors of the municipalities of Santiago and has been the feature of several new broadcasts. It has been widely embraced by politicians, private individuals, and other stakeholders.

Seven municipalities are formally involved in the conservation effort and the project succeeded in striking agreements with seven private individual landholders for conservation of the foothills. The project team also effectively worked with the

# World Bank - Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) Report

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Reporting Period: 09/26/2001 to 06/30/2006  
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government to ensure consensus in the development of laws, regulations and draft laws (see previous sections). These accomplishments came through diligence in execution, tenacity and excellent diplomatic, interpersonal and public relations skills which were particular assets of the team.

Financial management has been satisfactory. All project funds have been disbursed, and all financial reports have been submitted in a timely fashion and found acceptable. Audit for 2004 was assessed by WB FM teams as acceptable to the Bank. The Bank FM agreed that the final audit could cover the period from Jan 2005 to June 30, 2006 to be submitted 6 months following the close of the project.

Procurement has followed Bank guidelines and been found acceptable.

Project results have been monitored closely, reported to Bank staff, and disseminated to the public through a website and other material.

## PROGRAM

### Program Specific Ratings

1. Please rate public involvement - Satisfactory
2. Please rate government commitment - Satisfactory
3. Please rate safeguard performance - Satisfactory
4. Please rate arrangements for sustainability - Satisfactory

### Program Specific Questions

#### 1. Please comment on additional resources leveraged

Other leveraged funds total US \$1,028,015 as follows:

CORFO (lease, Quebrada Ramon)- \$350,901; Aguas Andinas (lease, CEA)- \$3,647; Colegio Giordano (reforestation)- \$11,958; Casa Juventud (hats for students outing to foothills)- \$934; Regional Government (goods and personnel for sendero Chile Construction)- \$70,323; Asociación (Mancomunidad) de Municipios Parque Collserola Barcelona - España (Expenses for Symposium)- \$6,290; USDA Forest Service (Park Expert to help on Master Plan)- \$3,643; Aguas Andinas (infrastructure and construction of Env. Ed Ctr.) - \$228,102; University Finis Terrae (Study on Connectivity) - \$18,248; Empresa Sacyr (reforestation 40 ha)- \$91,240; Empresa Sacyr (landscaping CEA) \$20,073; Military (helicopter transport)- \$3,649; Empresa Eléctrica (reform 4 ha)- \$9,124; (Mun. Barnachea) additional park guards - \$177,051.

## COMPLETION

### Overall Assessments and Lessons Learned

#### Main lessons learned:

- (1) Use a multidisciplinary approach. The project recognized the value of using a multidisciplinary approach given the complexity of conservation efforts in peri-urban settings. The project team's skills included forestry, civil engineering, biology, architecture, law and education, as well as database management, funds management, GIS, design, journalism and videography. Most of these skills were needed for the development of the Master Conservation Plan as well, which is in itself a multi-disciplinary tool for management includes social, biophysical, esthetic, economic and legal perspectives.
- (2) Maintain a high profile in the field and high levels of quality public contact. The project maintained a permanent presence in the country side of the foothills, and invited stakeholders to accompany them to experience the foothills firsthand. This helped to sensitize and inform stakeholders in a very tangible way and provide them with a sense of ownership. Many agreements were preceded by actual visits to the foothills area.
- The necessity of a strong high-quality positive outreach program. The project conducted extensive outreach through personal encounters, videos, radio and television newscasts, posters, folders and workshops. The quality of the media was high and helped bring positive attention to the work, necessary for building consensus on the development of an approach to conservation. In particular, the media campaign was essential in winning the support of the mayors of the municipalities of Santiago. The long-term approach to environmental education in the area can help to foster increased awareness of the citizens to protect and enhance the conservation of the foothills.
- (3) Maintain a transparent financial and administrative management system. The project's accounting and administration



# World Bank - Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) Report

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Printed On: 11/21/2011

Reporting Period: 09/26/2001 to 06/30/2006  
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system was well organized which helped during project audits and routine visits by controllers from the Municipalities. It was critical to access information in a timely manner in order to avoid delays in contracting and project execution. The project would have benefited by having some emergency funds on hand to help manage fluctuation of exchange rates and delays in disbursements.

(4) Involve persons committed to Conservation. Involving persons in the project that were committed to conservation was important to the project's success. Honorariums were low and much overtime required by staff and consultants. Their dedication was key to ensuring completion when conditions were less than optimal.

(5) Identify the key decision makers for involvement in the project in all sectors and ensure their participation. The project found that it benefited from a good identification of key decision makers with whom they needed to work, this included elected and appointed politicians, public officials and technicians, landholders in the conservation area, educators (both formal and non-formal). The identification process was well structured and focused in the case of the landholders. In order to develop a protected area which is largely on private land, it was essential to understand their motivations and desires concerning the use of their land.

(6) Identify the best appropriate role of the government in conservation of private areas. Because 71% of the foothills is privately owned, ensuring government involvement was essential in the development of legislation and regulation to ensure its protection. While some of the landholders were amenable to conservation, others, particularly developers, were more interested in financial gains through construction. Only by working with the government was it possible to develop a plan through use of local laws and ordinances that would ensure compliance by all parties.

(7) Develop conservation and tourist infrastructure. In order to ensure the public involvement and ownership of the foothills, the construction of the trails, environmental education center, and shelters were essential. The public needs to maintain a close contact to the protected area in order that they continue to support it through their elected officials and regulatory system. It is impossible to do this without providing opportunities and the facilities for them to access the area.

(8) Provision of legal protection in private areas. In the absence of substantive laws and regulations for private protected area conservation, the project found it critical to identify and review other legal instruments related to land use planning that could be used to promote conservation.

(9) Create a network of national and international support. The project found it useful and important to develop support within Chile as well as internationally. Aside from the GEF donation, international support was obtained for funding two volunteer professionals, financing the visit of two specialists in peri-urban parks (USA and Spain) and in obtaining additional donations for continuation of the conservation work.

## Overall outcome (and its Sustainability): Rated Likely

### Comment:

Sustainability depends to a large degree on (a) government support and participation for conservation, (b) public awareness of the foothills area, and (c) institutional and legal provisions that can provide a formal means for protection. The project has done a credible job in addressing these factors, as outlined below:

(i) #Government Support and Participation. The project has interacted with and achieved a high-level of support through municipal governments, CONAMA, MINVU, MAG and the Intendencia in particular. Their involvement is helping to ensure sustainability in the following ways:

-#MUNICIPALITIES: formal agreements with 7 municipalities of Santiago including La Region Metropolitana, la Reina, lo Barnachea, Las Condes, P eñalolen, la Florida, Puente Alto and San Jose de Maipo for protection of the Santiago Foothills;  
-#CONAMA: Through CONAMA and the Regional Comisión for the Environment (COREMA RMS), via Resolución Exenta N° 184.  
-#MAG: Through the Ministry of Agriculture for declaration of the Foothills as a no-hunting zone. (Decreto N° 693 del Ministerio de Agricultura).

-#MINVU: Through the Ministry of Vivienda and Urbanismo (MINVU), inclusion of the foothills in the Plan Regional de Desarrollo Urbano (PRDU) and proposed amendments to the Plan Regulador Metropolitano de Santiago (PRMS) and a Proposed Amendment to the Ley General de Urbanismo y Construcción (LGUC) y su respectiva Ordenanza (OGUC).

(ii) #Public awareness: The project conducted extensive outreach through personal encounters, videos, workshops, radio and television newscasts, posters, folders and workshops. The quality of the media was high and helped bring positive attention to the work, necessary for building consensus on the development of an approach to conservation. In particular, the media campaign was essential in winning the support of the mayors of the municipalities of Santiago. The long-term approach to environmental education in the area can help to foster increased awareness of the citizens to protect and enhance the conservation of the foothills. Notable successes were:

# World Bank - Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) Report

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Ref. TF050081  
Printed On: 11/21/2011

Reporting Period: 09/26/2001 to 06/30/2006  
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Report Status: Approved

- #The project exceeded the six workshops required, conducting 12 in total;
- #Protégé arranged formal agreements on conservation with 7 landowners in the foothills covering 6,141.32 ha;
- #3200 Students involved in an environmental education program as were 137 teachers. Another 187 educators (formal and informal) participated in an environmental education seminar.
- #The project has produced two project videos and three CDs that are helping in their outreach efforts. Hundreds of copies have been produced and distributed. Their website is state-of-the-art.
- (iii)#Formal means for protection. During the project, Protégé worked with government agencies in the formulation of draft laws, regulations and formal decrees to ensure that sustainability of project actions. The following are a list of the formal actions initiated by the project:
  - Agreement for declaration of the Foothills as a no-hunting zone. (Decreto N° 693 del Ministerio de Agricultura).
  - Agreements on conservation with 7 landowners covering 6,141.32 ha.
  - Inclusión of Foothills area as a priority site in the government's document Strategy for the conservation of biodiversity in the metropolitan region of Santiago elaborated by the Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente (CONAMA) el año 2005 and approved by the Comisión Regional del Medio Ambiente (COREMA) via Resolución Exenta N° 184.
  - Inclusion of the foothills in the Plan Regional de Desarrollo Urbano (PRDU) technical planning instrument.
  - (a) Proposed Amendment to the Plan Regulador Metropolitano de Santiago (PRMS). The amendment to the Plan will formalize the protected area by establishing three major zones for development and conservation (i) Priority Areas for Ecological Preservation, which covers 80% of the area from the limits of the urban areas to the high peaks of the foothills, (ii) Areas for Ecological Rehabilitation which includes degraded areas and areas with steep slopes, and (iii) Special Area for Urbanization and Infrastructure.
  - (b) Proposed Amendment to the Ley General de Urbanismo y Construcción (LGUC) y su respectiva Ordenanza (OGUC). The amendment to this law establishes the Parque Natural Periurbano, which the Santiago Foothills Park will be based which serves as a special management area for sustainable development, and buffer between the city and the mountains.

## Bank Performance: Rated Satisfactory

### Comment:

The Bank carried out two supervisions per year. These were frequently only by the Task Manager, who holds degrees in both Biology and Forestry and has formal training in protected areas management. Also, in the course of implementation, the following specialists participated; procurement assistant, financial management consultant, and FAO Biodiversity Specialist. The FM specialists also provided annual reviews of audit report on a timely basis. In addition, the LCR GEF Coordinator visited the project in 2005.

## Additional Assessment

### Development / strengthening of institutions: Rated Substantial

#### Comment:

A number of measures implemented by the project provide increased capacity of the institutions to manage the Santiago Foothills, including:

- (i) agreement for declaration of the Foothills as a no-hunting zone. (Decreto N° 693 del Ministerio de Agricultura).
- (ii) agreements on conservation with 7 private landowners covering 6,141.32 ha.
- (iii) Inclusión of Foothills area as a priority site in the government's document "Strategy for the conservation of biodiversity in the metropolitan region of Santiago elaborated by the "Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente" (CONAMA) el año 2005 and approved by the "Comisión Regional del Medio Ambiente" (COREMA).
- (iv) Inclusion of the foothills in the "Plan Regional de Desarrollo Urbano" (PRDU) - technical planning instrument.
- (v) Proposed Amendment to the Plan Regulador Metropolitano de Santiago (PRMS). The amendment to the Plan will formalize the protected area by establishing three major zones for development and conservation (a) Priority Areas for Ecological Preservation, which covers 80% of the area from the limits of the urban areas to the high peaks of the foothills, (b) Areas for Ecological Rehabilitation which includes degraded areas and areas with steep slopes, and (c) Special Area for Urbanization and Infrastructure.
- (vi) Proposed Amendment to the Ley General de Urbanismo y Construcción (LGUC) y su respectiva Ordenanza (OGUC). The amendment to this law establishes the "Parque Natural Periurbano", which the Santiago Foothills Park will be based which serves as a special management area for sustainable development, and buffer between the city and the mountains.

# World Bank - Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) Report

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- (vii) Draft comprehensive proposal for conversion of PROTEGE to anon-pr ofit organization to facilitate execution of the area
- (viii) Agreement, July 2002 with CORFO, Aguas Andinas S.A., CONAF R.M. y Protege. Management of 3,300 ha of Cuenca Ramon as a natural area and establishment of an Environmental Education Center.
- (ix) Protégé itself now has agreements with 7 municipalities of Santiago including La Region Metropolitana, la Reina, lo Barnachea, Las Condes, Peñalolen, la Florida, Puente Alto and San Jose de Maipo for protection of the Santiago Foothills.
- (x) Increases in the number of park rangers Park Guards patrolling the foothills with 4 park guards now working in Cuenca de Ramon and another 9 in the Quebrada de Macul. 8 Training sessions for guards were carried out.
- (xi) 137 teachers are now trained in environmental education.
- (xii) an Environmental education center is now established in the foothills.
- (xiii) The project developed the draft legal agreement for the conversion of PROTÉGÉ into a non-profit organization which would permit a more flexible and autonomous functioning in the future.

## Mobilization of other resources: Rated Substantial

### Comment:

The project did an excellent job in mobilizing additional support. Other leveraged funds total US \$1,028,015 as follows: CORFO (lease for Q Ramon)- \$350,901; Aguas Andinas (lease CEA site)- \$3,647; Colegio Giordano (reforestation)- \$11,958; Casa Juventud (hats for students outing to foothills)- \$934; Regional Government (goods and personnel for sendero Chile Construction)- \$70,323; Asociación (Mancomunida) de Municipios Parque Collserola Barcelona - España (Expenses for Symposium)- \$6,290; USDA Forest Service (Park Expert to help on Master Plan) - \$3,643; Aguas Andinas (infrastructure and construction of Env. Ed Ctr.) - \$228,102; University Finis Terrae (Study on Connectivity) - \$18,248; Empresa Sacyr (reforestation 40 ha)- \$91,240; Empresa Sacyr (landscaping CEA) \$20,073; Military (helicopter transport)- \$3,649; Empresa Eléctrica (reform 4 ha)- \$9,124; (Mun. Barnachea) additional park guards - \$177,051.

## Knowledge exchange : Rated Substantial

### Comment:

The number of workshops required were 6 but the project conducted 12. They also produced 2 videos, several CDs, uploaded relevant information onto their website on a timely basis and presented their project at the Intl. Conference on Protected Areas (S. Africa). Workshops listed in previous section. Videos. Two videos have been completed (only one required), and are judged to be of high quality (i) Parque Natural Aguas de Ramon" and (ii) "Santiago Contrafuerte". A third video will be made for a special lessons learned multi-media presentation to be shown at GEF Council in South Africa. CDs. Various CDs were produced over the project's tenure, including - (i) Lessons learned "Santiago Contrafuerte", (ii) Plan Maestro de Manejo para la Conservación (PMMC) de la biodiversidad de la precordillera de Santiago, (iii) la Estrategia de Educación Ambiental y (iv) el simposio "La Precordillera de Santiago en la Planificación Urbana". Other outreach materials. Folders were made on Protege's program, the GEF project "Santiago Contrafuerte", trail construction, the Intl. year of the mountain (2002), and fire prevention. Two posters were made and produced (a) ecosystems of the Santiago foothills and (b) flora and fauna of the foothills. Web page. The project has a well developed web page for the duration of the project that is used to transfer information on lessons learned and other project information. www.protege.cl. Results Disseminated. The project disseminated results to both international and national institutions in workshops in Chile, Bolivia, Spain and South Africa, exceeding the target of three reports distributed.

## Client's policy / program implementation : Rated Substantial

### Comment:

The project had a substantial impact on the client's program implementation, as it strengthened their capacity through the development of new tools (such as the Master Conservation Plan, the inclusion of the foothills in the Plan Regional de Desarrollo Urbano (PRDU) and potentially through proposed amendments to the Plan Regulador Metropolitano de Santiago (PRMS) and a Proposed Amendment to the Ley General de Urbanismo y Construcción (LGUC) and its respective Ordenanza (OGUC). Their outreach capacity is enhanced through 2 videos, 3 CDs and the website. They have garnered the support of 7 municipal governments, MINVU, CONAMA, MAG, CONAF and other government entities in the conservation effort, as well as numerous private stakeholders. These developments have greatly strengthened the institutions capacity to carry out its mandate to protect the Santiago Foothills.

# World Bank - Grant Reporting and Monitoring (GRM) Report

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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## Efficiency : Rated Highly Satisfactory

### Comment:

The cost of the GEF contribution was \$725,000, total co-financing was \$ 474,177 and leveraged funding amounted to \$1,028,015. The ratio was 1(G EF): 2.1 (local funding). Given the high contribution of local funding, and the high-quality results of the project, the cost effectiveness of the intervention is considered highly satisfactory.

## Replicability: Rated Likely

### Comment:

In Chile, recent work through the Santiago Foothills GEF MSP has established a framework for the conservation of biological diversity in privately held peri-urban areas. Since its inception the project has succeeded in developing (i) a proposal for the establishment of a permanent institutional mechanism to promote and co-ordinate the actions of private and public institutions and individuals directed to the conservation of the ecosystem; (ii) development of draft legislation leading to the legal creation of a conservation area encompassing the proposed project area; (iii) development of a conservation management master plan; (iv) a network of conservation trails, interpretative infrastructure, and a body of field-based pilot activities suitable to build on in the future; (v) development of a broad recognition among the public at large of the significance of the Santiago Foothills, not only as an ecosystem but as a source of a wide range of goods and services for urban dwellers and visitors; and (vi) information dissemination.

The Santiago Foothills Park provides an ideal opportunity to replicate both the strategy leading to its creation and the means to support its long-term financial sustainability to other relevant peri-urban ecosystems in both Chile and the region. A number of other growing urban areas in Chile are characterized by their proximity to fragile ecosystems both in Chile and in the region. Opportunities identified as good possibilities for replication exist in:

- Chile, Temuco [riverine],
- Chile, Valdivia [lacustrine],
- Chile, Iquique [coastal/marine] and
- Chile, Calama [semi-arid mountainous])
- Regional, Caracas (PN El Avila),
- Regional, Rio de Janeiro (PN Tijuca)
- Regional, Buenos Aires (PN Costanera Sur).

## Main recommendations to stakeholders:

Main recommendations to stakeholders:

- Followup and support the process for formalization of the Draft Law;
- Followup with compliance control monitoring for conformance with zoning proposed under the master conservation plan and the ban on hunting;
- Fund and execute the environmental education strategy in cooperation with educational institutions;
- Implementation of the Master Conservation Plan
- Continue outreach efforts with private landholders, general public;
- Support and followthrough for the organizational-change proposal for PR OTEGE to become a not-for-profit organization; and
- Investigate opportunities for market-based instruments, such as payments for environmental goods and services.

## Main recommendations to Bank Management:

In developed countries most peri-urban parks are well financed and operate on a financially sustainable basis, in part due to their role in providing critical environmental "goods and services" to the adjacent population. In contrast, most fragile peri-urban ecosystems in developing countries are underfinanced due to the lack of the necessary legal, institutional and financial mechanisms to avail of many of these same goods and services provided by these areas. Chile, however, is much more advanced than most developing countries, and capacities exist thereto help to pilot new and innovative work such as this project, from which much can be learned from.

The high quality work performed under this project demonstrates the possibility of making important impacts with small and medium size projects. In many cases, it is not so much the size of the intervention, but the design and preparation of the project, its supervision and support by the Bank during execution, and the dedication of the implementing agencies and the stakeholders which make the difference.

The outreach aspect of the project was extraordinary and its media campaigns were world class. This helped to sensitize the



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Submitted for Approval	Robert Ragland Davis	Submitted	07/31/2006
Approved by Manager	Abel Mejia	Approved	08/03/2006

## DOCUMENTS

### List of documents attached to this GRM

- 1) AM TF050081 Jun 06.pdf
- 2) TEXTO COMPLETO lecciones aprendidas.doc
- 3) PRO RPT TF050081 Jun 06.doc

## DISBURSEMENTS

### Disbursements Summary in USD

Date From	Date To	Planned Cumulative	Planned Period	Actual Cumulative	Actual Period
07/01/2001	12/31/2001	0.00	0.00	225,000.00	225,000.00
01/01/2002	06/30/2002	0.00	0.00	0.00	225,000.00-
07/01/2002	12/31/2002	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2003	06/30/2003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/01/2003	12/31/2003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2004	06/30/2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/01/2004	12/31/2004	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2005	06/30/2005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/01/2005	12/31/2005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
01/01/2006	06/30/2006	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
07/01/2006	12/31/2006	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00