

FINAL REPORT

1. Background Information

1.1	Project title: Protecting Biodiversity and Multiple Ecosystem Services in Biological Mountain Corridors in Chile
1.2	Project number: 5135 Umoja No.: GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-004356
1.3	Responsible Divisions/Units in UNEP: Robert Erath, Task Manager, Ecosystems Division, GEF Biodiversity and Land Degradation Unit
1.4	Project starting date: 28/06/2016
1.5	Project completion date: 30/09/2022
1.6	Reporting period: 2016 - 2022
1.7	<p>Reference to UNEP Sub-Programme/GEF Strategic Priority and expected accomplishments:</p> <p>POW 2018-19 Subprogram 3: Healthy and Productive Ecosystems</p> <p>EA(b) Policymakers in the public and private sectors test and consider the inclusion of the health and productivity of ecosystems in economic decision-making</p> <p>Indicator: (i) Number of public sector institutions that test the incorporation of the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems in economic decision-making</p>
1.8	<p>Overall objectives of the project: (maximum quarter of a page):</p> <p>Project Objective: To consolidate public-private initiatives to conserve globally significant biodiversity and multiple ecosystem services in the mountain areas of Chile's Mediterranean Ecosystem in the Metropolitan Region.</p> <p>In order to fulfill this objective, this initiative includes three components:</p> <p>Component 1: Local environmental governance capacity development and knowledge management on biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use. Expected outcome: Municipal environmental departments apply updated information on the biodiversity components and ecosystem services at a local scale for decision making in land use planning.</p> <p>Component 2: Implementation and promotion of best practices for the sustainable management of landscapes for biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation. Expected outcome: The scenario for conservation of biodiversity and key ecosystem services is improved in biological corridors by means of the implementation of best practices for the sustainable management of landscapes and financial incentive mechanisms, emphasizing SLM/SFM and the need to combat desertification.</p> <p>Component 3: Pilot-scale application of Integrated Conservation Districts for Soils, Forest and Water legislation. Expected outcome: Integrated Conservation Districts for soils, forest and water effectively established and implemented in some 500,000 hectares of production/conservation pilot areas.</p> <p>The project is commonly referred to in Chile with the short name "GEF Mountain". This name may appear in some parts of this report. https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/</p>

1.9	Total Budget (US\$): (specify contributions by donor/s)			
	Cost of project	US\$	%	
	Cost to the GEF Trust Fund	5,657,201	17.35	
	Co-financing Total	26,952,404	82.65	
	Total Project	32,609,605	100.00	
	Cofinance- Summary			
	Cash			
	Chilean Environment Ministry	2,545,455	7.80	
	Council for Clean Production	18,182	0.06	
	La Florida (Mining Company)	9,091	0.03	
	Sub-total	2,572,727	7.89	
	In-kind			
	Chilean Environment Ministry	4,140,872	12.69	
	Agriculture and Livestock Department (SAG), Metropolitan Region	3,209,455	9.84	
	Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP), Metropolitan Region	7,347,500	22.5	
	National Forestry Corporation	651,000	1.99	
	Municipality of Alhué	591,051	1.81	
	Municipality of Calera de Tango	747,273	2.29	
	Rural Municipalities Association (AMUR)	880,291	2.69	
	Cordillera Park Association	2,156,818	6.61	
	Agronomy Faculty, University of Chile	1,078,364	3.30	
	Forestry Faculty, University of Chile	1,578,818	4.84	
	La Parva Ski Resort	48,182	0.14	
	Council for Clean Production (CPL)	370,955	1.13	
	Fundación Chile (NGO)	318,182	0.97	
	La Florida (Mining Company)	910,917	2.79	
	UNEP	350,000	1.07	
	Sub-total	24,379,676	74.76	
	Total Co-financing	26,952,404	82.65	
	1.10	Partners and leveraged resources:		
		Describe collaboration with partners and state their role. The Ministry of the Environment increased its role in the project, especially in the second half of its execution. Professionals and participating ministry units were added. In addition to his role as supervisor, the appropriation of some of the project's contents was added to its work agenda. At the municipal level, this process was more important. From the beginning of the project, a greater number of municipalities than planned, joined contributing with professionals and financial resources. Through		

them, the involvement of INDAP, SAG and other institutions was achieved. The forestry agency CONAF also became more involved than expected as the project progressed. This occurred mainly in the Valparaíso region, where they helped expand the area under sustainable forest management, contributing with human and financial resources.

List the additional resources leveraged (beyond those committed to the project itself at time of approval) as a result of the project (financial and in-kind).

The GEF Mountain project and its partners leveraged a total amount of **US\$17,836,020** that were not originally committed. The following table reports the amount leveraged by each original partner during project execution. There were institutions that did not fulfill what was promised, and others who exceeded what was promised or who joined the project along the way.

RESOURCES LEVERAGED			
Institution	Cash US\$	In-Kind US\$	Total US\$
Chilean Environment Ministry (MMA)	-2,545,455	12,392,027	9,846,572
Council for Clean Production (CPL)	-18,182	-116,362	-134,544
National Forestry Corporation (CONAF)	-	4,525,747	4,525,747
Agriculture and Livestock Department (SAG), Metropolitan Region	-	126,454	126,454
Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP), Metropolitan Region	-	-6,252,503	-6,252,503
Municipality of Alhué	-	-230,827	-230,827
Municipality of Calera de Tango	555,625	52,826	608,451
Rural Municipalities Association (AMUR)	-	-864,244	-864,244
Cordillera Park Association (APC)	-	-1,879,950	-1,879,950
Agronomy Faculty, University of Chile	-	-35,352	-35,352
Forestry Faculty, University of Chile	-	-1,455,036	-1,455,036
Fundación Chile (NGO)	-	-318,182	-318,182
UNEP	-	-	-
Fundación Sendero de Chile	-	96,600	96,600
Consorcio para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecorregión Andina (CONDESAN)	-	150,000	150,000
La Florida (Mining Company)	-9,091	-910,917	-920,008
La Parva Ski Resort	-	-10,000	-10,000
Others	600,932	13,981,907	14,582,839
<i>Others - Agrosustainability</i>	-	13,028	13,028
<i>Others - Ecosystem services</i>	2,326	51,806	54,131
<i>Others - Local management</i>	-	26,528	26,528
<i>Others - Local pilots</i>	-	67,431	67,431
<i>Others - Municipalities</i>	596,680	13,512,147	14,108,827
<i>Others - Organic beekeeping</i>	1,926	33,889	35,815
<i>Others - Sustainable livestock</i>	-	131,944	131,944
<i>Others - Territorial planning</i>	-	145,136	145,136
Total	-1,416,170	19,252,191	17,836,020

In summary, considering the co-financing materialized from the original budget and the leveraged resources, the total co-financing scenario is as follows:

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Investment Mobilized	Amount US\$
National Government	Chilean Environment Ministry (MMA)	Grant		0
National Government	Chilean Environment Ministry (MMA)	In-Kind	Investment Mobilized	16,532,899
National Government	Council for Clean Production (CLP)	Grant		0
National Government	Council for Clean Production (CLP)	In-Kind	Investment Mobilized	254,592
National Government	National Forestry Corporation (CONAF)	In-Kind	Investment Mobilized	5,176,747
National Government	Others	In-Kind	Investment Mobilized	133,028
Regional Government	Agriculture and Livestock Department (SAG), Metropolitan Region	In-Kind	Investment Mobilized	3,335,909
Regional Government	Institute of Agricultural Development (INDAP), Metropolitan Region	In-Kind	Investment Mobilized	1,094,997
Regional Government	Others	In-Kind	Investment Mobilized	18,056
Local Government	Municipality of Alhué	In-Kind	Investment Mobilized	360,224
Local Government	Municipality of Calera de Tango	Grant	Investment Mobilized	555,625
Local Government	Municipality of Calera de Tango	In-Kind	Investment Mobilized	800,099
Local Government	Rural Municipalities Association (AMUR)	In-Kind	Investment Mobilized	16,047
Local Government	Cordillera Park Association (APC)	In-Kind	Investment Mobilized	239,141
Local Government	Cordillera Park Association (APC)	In-Kind	Recurrent Expenditure	37,727
Local Government	Others	Grant	Investment Mobilized	596,680
Local Government	Others	In-Kind	Investment Mobilized	13,538,466
Public University	Agronomy Faculty, University of Chile	In-Kind	Investment Mobilized	79,375
Public University	Agronomy Faculty, University of Chile	In-Kind	Recurrent Expenditure	963,637
Public University	Forestry Faculty, University of Chile	In-Kind	Investment Mobilized	123,782
Public University	Others	In-Kind	Investment Mobilized	107,636
NGO	Fundación Chile	In-Kind		0
NGO	Others	Grant	Investment Mobilized	1,926
NGO	Others	In-Kind	Investment Mobilized	143,333
GEF Agency	UNEP	In-Kind	Investment Mobilized	350,000
Executing Agency	Fundación Sendero de Chile	In-Kind	Investment Mobilized	96,600
Executing Agency	Consorcio para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecorregión Andina	In-Kind	Investment Mobilized	150,000

		(CONDESAN)			
	Private Sector	La Florida (Mining Company)	Grant		0
	Private Sector	La Florida (Mining Company)	In-Kind		0
	Private Sector	La Parva Ski Resort	In-Kind	Recurrent Expenditure	38,182
	Private Sector	Others	Grant	Investment Mobilized	2,326
	Private Sector	Others	In-Kind	Investment Mobilized	34,028
	Private Sector	Others	In-Kind	Recurrent Expenditure	7,361
	Total Co-financing				44,788,424

2. Project Status

2.1	Information on the delivery of the project		
Activities/Outputs (as listed in the project document)		Status (complete/ongoing)	Results/Outcomes (measured against the performance indicators stated in the project document)
Output 1.1: Local scale land use plans developed and linked to GIS system of the project area.		Complete	<p>36 municipalities have an Ecological Landscape Planning (ELP). A participatory ecological landscape planning was carried out, and the cartographic results were delivered at the EM's Geoportal and redirected to download from project web page, bringing access for municipalities consultation and decision making.</p> <p>A Model Ordinance to protect biodiversity, developed and validated collectively between the EM, the GEF Mountain project team, and municipalities.</p> <p>21 municipalities interested in developing environmental ordinances based on ELP and the Model Municipal Ordinance. Finally, 9 municipal's ordinances are already designed and supported technically by the project.</p>
Output 1.2. Local-scale assessments on the biodiversity components and ecosystem services of the project area		Complete	<p>100% of the surface of the project area evaluated through landscape and site indicators; including characterization of terrestrial ecosystems at local scale and floristic survey; 3 ecosystem services evaluated (air purification; carbon sequestration; water provision reformulated model at ELP study); 2 local ecosystem services evaluated (chiropters and pollinators).</p> <p>Protocols and evaluation methodology for the biodiversity components finished by the project and delivered to EM' stakeholders.</p>

Output 1.3: Carrying out a pilot project to enhance personnel capacities in the environmental departments of 36 municipalities	Complete	<p>33 municipalities (29 Metropolitan Region y 4 Valparaíso Region) with trained personnel (around 500 professionals) with training courses; technical exchange tour; development of a manual in good municipal practices in biodiversity management; diploma in Landscape and Green Infrastructure of the University of Chile; CEPA awareness program; and ELP development.</p> <p>As a training strategy and to develop municipal capabilities of municipal officials, the GEF Mountain project gave technical support and supervised the design of 19 municipal demonstration projects.</p>
Output 1.4: Coordination mechanisms set in place for municipalities in the mountain areas	Complete	<p>More than 28 municipalities participate annually of the Municipal Coordination round table, where they share and collaborate between them in matters of biodiversity protection.</p> <p>The coordination mechanism that municipalities after the project will be allocated into the MECS headed by the Ministerial Regional Secretariat of the Environment.</p>
Output 1.5: Strategy for strengthening and promoting LEM schemes for management and conservation of soils, forests, biodiversity and its ecosystem services, on the municipal level	Complete	<p>Formalizations of 3 Conservation Landscape schemes are done, through a voluntary agreement involving 6 municipalities.</p> <p>35 of 36 municipalities belonging to the area of the project have advanced or stay in some environmental certification level within the Municipal Environmental Certification System (MECS) of the EM (6 Valparaíso Region and 29 Metropolitan Region).</p> <p>12 municipalities of them are at Excellence Level within the MECS of the EM, of which 5 allow to incorporate municipal management of natural resources.</p>
Output 2.1. Monitoring system for biodiversity conservation and SLM/SFM with private and public stakeholders in the project area.	Complete	<p>1 assessment report of the biodiversity information and monitoring system was validated by partner institutional counterparts and published (SIMBIO RMS report). By the end of Q2 2022 the report was updated at a new regional monitoring biodiversity platform, designed and developed by the GEF Mountain project and EM, integrating the Geoportal with the ELP results and pilots' results.</p> <p>The project began generating a collaborative monitoring system between</p>

		public institutions through a round table, with the participation of 6 public entities (EM, Seremi RM, SAG, CONAF, INFOR, DGA), but the EM requested, as a first step, to concentrate efforts on designing the internal structure of the SIMBIO into the EM. The GEF Mountain project supported the EM with the development of a national and regional proposal for the governance and interoperability data of the SIMBIO. EM continues with the implementation phase.
Output 2.2. Strategy for improved dissemination and application of existing financial resources as incentives for biodiversity conservation among private land owners in the project area.	Complete	<p>1 Designed training programs for the GEF Mountain project.</p> <p>1 SLM training on financing mechanisms and best practices runs in Q3 2018 in Til-Til commune, Metropolitan Region; and 2 SFM trainings executed in Q2 2019 in Peñuelas and Hijuelas communes, Valparaíso Region; 2 online SFM Seminar in Q2 2020; 1 online SFM course in Q4 2020; the publication of a SFM manual with biodiversity conservation criteria; 1 SFM training for small land owners in financing plan and markets; 2 Technology Transfer Group for organic apiculture taught by INIA (The Institute of Agricultural Research).</p> <p>The lessons learned from implemented SLM and SFM pilots disseminated through the project's communication plan.</p>
Output 2.3. Compliance label for good productive practices in SLM/SFM for the protection of ecosystem services.	Complete	<p>6 institutions involved with the GEF Mountain project in strengthened financial mechanisms (FMs) (CONAF; INDAP; SAG; ASCC; Seremi RMS; and EM).</p> <p>1 SFM pilots with CONAF and the ASCC (ex CPL), working a Clean Production Agreement (CPA); 6 new properties were added of a total of 12; 2 pilots in SFM in the Metropolitan Region (Paine and Curacaví communes); the publication of a SFM manual with biodiversity conservation criteria and lessons learned from SFM pilots was developed.</p> <p>2 pilot projects to restore burned forests in alliance with CONAF, applying Forest Law N°20,283.</p> <p>2 pilots were partially established to combat land degradation to apply SLM techniques, legally sustained in the Law N°20,412, due to repeated delays associated with the</p>

		<p>pandemic. The partial results will be incorporated into the Restoration of Degraded Lands System of the Agriculture Ministry - SIRDS Program (Til Til and San Pedro communes).</p> <p>2 instruments of national policies related to SFM strengthened through the GEF Mountain project's technical support and the pilots' results promotion (NDC and CONAF's forest law); 1 environmental off-set guide for biodiversity was finished, within the framework of the EIA System, by Q1 2022; 1 web platform of biodiversity's compensation designed for the municipalities, to leverage additional resources for their SFM and SLM projects.</p> <p>According to the tracking tool, the GEF Mountain project has achieved 389,351.23 ha with SFM and SLM management plans executed.</p>
Output 2.4. Support program to explore market options for best practice compliant products from the Project area	Complete	<p>5 institutions (SAG, ASCC ex CPL, CONAF, INDAP, ODEPA) involved.</p> <p>A protocol of the San José de Maipo District Master Plan with standards in good productive practices carried out.</p> <p>A work with stakeholders to seek carbon markets, biomass uses for heating systems, medicinal uses, and saponin uses, was concluded satisfactorily, with new markets perspectives through producer associations for SFM products, as a financing alternative to the CPA certification model.</p> <p>The cooperative of honey producers was legally formalized and by the end of 2021 it was recognized as certification entity by the Livestock and Agriculture Service, being able to obtain the self-certification of the organic SAG seal.</p> <p>Dissemination of lessons learned from the instruments implemented and strengthened, through the project's communication plan.</p>
Output 2.5. Education program on the need to conserve biodiversity and combat desertification for relevant local	Complete	<p>One education and awareness program called "Significant Local Learning Programme", adapted from the CEPA Programme and executed for 16 municipalities. In summary, 654 beneficiaries (municipal stakeholders and community).</p>

stakeholders		One communication program for social networks and relevant actors of the project was designed. In overall, project's communications area through its social networks substantially increased more than 25,000 followers as of June 30, 2022. In turn, the website has 124,000 visits consultations / downloads, last 21 months. Project has managed to maintain the project's position among national influencers in matters of biodiversity conservation, productive sustainability and territorial governance.
Output 3.1. Declaration of one pilot-scale areas as soil, forests and water conservation districts	Complete	<p>1 Master Plan of the Conservation District for the commune of San José de Maipo for the 500,000 ha developed and validated by the counterparts (municipality, MINAGRI, EM). Cartography's results are made available on the SIMBIO RMS module of EM's platform.</p> <p>As a formal recognition, in Q1 2021, the decision was taken to sign a cooperation protocol (in replacement of the decree) agreed among the MINAGRI agencies, allowing compliance with subsidies on soils vulnerable to erosion with standards in good productive practices, to implement the District Master Plan.</p>
Output 3.2. Conservation plans and activities for the pilot-scale areas	Complete	<p>Revised and updated 7 integrated management plans according to the District Master Plan, and 2 new plans added, which means 283,453 ha. 2 landowners have reduced animal stocking rate into their properties.</p> <p>1 pilot of good livestock practices in mountain ecosystem designed with livestock community. During 2020 and 2021, pilot activities in integrated soil management implemented as a result of the livestock management plan with a participatory process. The plan was concluded in Q1 2022. Cartography's results are made available on the SIMBIO RMS module of EM's platform.</p> <p>Dissemination activities executed for the pilot of livestock management plan, including sustainable grazing and the methodological guide of the District Master Plan, focused on public services.</p>

Output 3.3. Dissemination of lessons learned in the implementation of the pilot-scale areas.	Complete	<p>The GEF Mountain project implemented 5 activities regarding to disseminate lesson learned to public services and local actors.</p> <p>The lessons learned regarding actions implemented within the district instrument and the lessons learned from the pilot of livestock management plan, disseminated through the project's communication plan.</p>
2.2	<p>List lessons learned and best practices</p> <p>Related to the execution of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The continuity of people who were linked to the design of the project during its implementation is an advantage for its comprehensive understanding and appropriation, as well as a practice that largely ensures greater programmatic coherence and management oriented towards effects and results. - Fund-managing entities based in a country other than the one in which the project is executed, affect the fluidity in the administrative and financial management of the projects. Without prejudice to the good will and efforts made by foreign entities, in the event that the minimum conditions are met, the search for national alternatives should be unavoidable. - The inclusion of the gender perspective in projects financed by the GEF and led by UNEP is a priority and its strategies are binding. The integration of this approach, although it was not formally established through a designed program, the project followed its own strategies and methodologies to achieve it. For example, in the surveys carried out with municipal officials, the participation in the activities of the LEM component, the proportion of women always were greater than men, being frequently up to 60%; work with communities and associations of ranchers and beekeepers where women' involvement were present, was privileged; women were positively weighted in the training courses' application process of sustainable forest management, a traditionally male productive sector; the GEF Mountain project is at parity; and so on. - To take advantage of the support potential in knowledge management and other functions that monitoring and evaluation systems can fulfill, it is necessary to have a robust structure and infrastructure; accompanied by personnel who have the possibility of dedicating quality time to its management, without this representing an overload of responsibilities for the project team. - In order to keep, the articulation and adherence of the interested parties active with the actions and objectives of the project, the socialization of planning, progress of activities and results obtained must be permanent. Along with this, it is necessary to have a public relations approach and communication strategies differentiated by interest groups or type of organization. The communication strategy raised by the GEF Mountain project managed to capture the interest and commitment to the proposed goals of different groups of actors. <p>In relation to the Territorial Governance and Local Environmental Management line of</p>	

	<p>work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within the work strategies with the local actors, to be highlighted: during the start-up phase of the project, to first add the convinced municipalities; advance with the financing of demonstrative pilots with them; achieve the first results, and then exchange experiences among peers. Also to be highlighted, throughout the process, the practice of "listening and respecting" the knowledge of local actors. - Collaborative work proved to be the success factor to achieve goals. The multiplicity of actors allowed the coordination and articulation of State programs with the community. It was an instance for the municipalities to strengthen alliances with territorial public services, producers, local environmental organizations and the academy, as a fundamental basis for developing initiatives to protect local biodiversity. - By strengthening technical capacities at the local level, municipal officials in the environmental area are made visible. It positions them better within municipal management and allows them to select the best protection alternative for biodiversity. - The diversity of actors and platforms participating in the learning generated a virtuous interrelation within the municipality, in favor of the protection of local biodiversity. - The methodological approach of "peer learning" and "learning by doing" supported the generation of a network of municipal officials dedicated to the protection of biodiversity and to work, on this issue, with the community. - The actions, which integrate Solutions Based on Nature, which nurture the figure of Conservation Landscapes, grant territorial ownership and identity among local actors, generating well-being for the community. The intervention model of the GEF Mountain project is demonstrative of promoting the search for "Local solutions for global problems". - The figure of municipal nature reserve (RENAMU), within the project area, was innovative. The municipal teams that implemented it learned and grew technically from the use of Open Standards in the development of management plans for this type of protected areas of municipal administration. The municipalities contribute to the protection of local biodiversity by recognizing the RENAMU within their territorial management and planning instruments. <p>Related to the Productive Sustainability line of work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In order to achieve more relevant impacts in this line, it was necessary to reinforce the approach that integrates the objectives of protecting biodiversity with the challenges of adaptation to climate change and mitigation of the emission of greenhouse gases, through Nature Based Solutions and Accounting for the contribution to carbon sequestration by good production practices, mainly in the forestry and agricultural sector. - Women tend to dare more to promote changes in the way of carrying out productive activities. - The current institutional framework and current regulations are insufficient to adequately address the promotion of sustainability in productive activities (insufficient bonuses; difficulties in promoting associativity; need to support the market for sustainable products not covered). Therefore, the adoption of good conservation and sustainable management practices by producers is
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	<p>conditional on a favorable financial balance, which is currently rarely met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving incentives for good practices, together with technical assistance to expand product marketing opportunities, would significantly increase the interest of landowners in changing production practices towards greater sustainability. Demonstrative pilots are relevant. - The exchange of experiences, access to evidence of its multidimensional benefits and systematic technical support are key to the institutional adoption of local biodiversity conservation instruments. Through the development of demonstrative pilots, among all the participating institutions, learning is incorporated in the promotion of sustainability in productive activities. - The chances of success in promoting good practices in producer organizations will be greater and more sustainable if the training work in production and conservation techniques is accompanied by a process of organizational strengthening and the development of skills that allow its members enhance their collective action. For different products of sustainable origin, associativity of producers is required (for example, for carbon credits). Programs financed by the State are required to strengthen and support associations (requirement of a socio-ecological approach and assistance from social science professionals). - The design, institutionalization and expansion of the public and private offer of financial and non-financial incentives for the conservation of biodiversity, as well as the search for alternatives for the commercialization of production managed in a sustainable manner, require more specialized studies, which enable an expansion of the chances of success of the different proposals to be developed. - The success achieved by the pilots in sustainable mountain livestock, organic beekeeping and sustainable forest management demonstrates the importance of collaborative work and synergy produced between different actors, each contributing from their potential. The execution model of the GEF Mountain project is essentially a comprehensive and coordinated work, where a private party puts up a piece of land, the academy the knowledge and the different State institutions the technical management, financing, and product promotion. The collaborative work experiences of the project confirm that municipal actors and the productive sector can be partners in the conservation of biodiversity. <p>In relation to the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services line of work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The implementation of the test for the elaboration of simple and informative indicators (at the landscape and site scale) on the condition of the biodiversity of the project area and the provision of ecosystem services has corroborated, among all the actors and collaborators of the project, the need to have biodiversity data in long-term series, at the level of species and ecosystems; and at the national, regional, and local levels. All the actors show interest that the biodiversity monitoring pilot be expressed at a regional and communal scale; and stay in time. The Ministry of the Environment, with the support of the GEF Mountain project, has generated a module for monitoring biodiversity and its ecosystem services, at the regional and local levels, within the platform of the biodiversity information and monitoring system called SIMBIO. - Site-scale monitoring revealed a greater richness of species in the Coastal mountain ranges, compared to the transverse cords of Paine and Chacabuco, as well as the Andean range. The results of the flora monitoring revealed a greater coverage of forest and scrub, which was accompanied by a greater
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	<p>degree of endemism in the sampled plots.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In accordance with what was observed for the vegetation, everything indicates that a greater cover of forest and scrub would provide greater refuge for native carnivores. This is observed from the results of monitoring with camera traps; where there is a greater diversity of carnivores in the Costa range, with a greater presence of smaller carnivores such as guiña (<i>Leopardus guigna</i>), colocolo (<i>Leopardus colocolo</i>), quique (<i>Galictis cuja</i>) and chingue (<i>Conepatus chinga</i>).
2.3	<p>State how the project has nurtured sustainability. Is the project or project methodology replicable in other countries or regions? If yes, are there any concrete examples or requests?</p>
	<p>The project worked closely with the partners, making sure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They participated in the design of the activities, collecting their local wisdom and contributing expert knowledge from different specialized sources (in addition, the project team itself was made up of specialists in diverse themes; involving academics and private experts); • They developed capacities to maintain activities over time beyond project closure; • They executed, during the project, practical actions, which they themselves could learn to monitor along the time. <p>A working principle of the project with the partners was “learn by doing”. In other words, demonstration projects were designed and executed in such a way that the partners would develop skills and knowledge, which will make them independent, in the future, from the supervision and technical assistance.</p> <p>The work model or intervention strategy of the project, that combined a local landscape planning of the territory, with capacity building in biodiversity conservation of local governments; improvement of productive financial mechanisms, adding benefits to those who protect biodiversity; and development of knowledge, information and monitoring capacity of local biodiversity; contributed to the sustainability of what was reach and accomplish by the project.</p> <p>This methodology or model of territorial intervention promoted the development of biodiversity management instruments that will continue beyond the closure of the project, such as Conservation Landscapes and Municipal Nature Reserves, urban wetlands, municipal ordinances, which promote sustainable development and conservation of relevant ecosystems managed by local governments.</p> <p>Those instruments already existed in the country, but not in the project area. The GEF Mountain project boosted the strengthening of these instruments through the collaborative work with municipalities, who learned to know and implement them.</p> <p>Very important were the efforts to train municipal officials and regional and national public services on the diverse topics used by the project.</p>

3. List of attached documents

(For example: publications, reports of meetings/training seminars/workshops, lists of participants, etc.)

The GEF Mountain project have developed the following documents and printed material:

- More than 140 videos related to the GEF Mountain project in its YouTube account: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCnwSWA2HMyPrO-nLo2Re8kA>
- More than 60 articles published at media releases: <https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/categoria/en-la-prensa/>
- More than 150 web articles published on its webpage: <https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/categoria/noticias/>
- More than 850 postings in its Instagram account: <https://www.instagram.com/gefmontanas/?hl=es-la>
- More than 3,000 tweets in its Twitter account: <https://twitter.com/GefMontana>
- More than 850 postings in its Facebook account: <https://www.facebook.com/gefmontana>
- More than 80 documents released in its webpage: <https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/categoria/estudios/>

Most highlighted are:

Brochure/Poster.

- September, 2022. Biodiversity education map of the Santiago Metropolitan Region: emblematic species and ecosystems where they live. <https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Mapa-de-Educacion-para-la-Biodiversidad-1.pdf> tv press <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=22dE7UPAt2o&t=9s>
- May, 2022. How to build raptors birds houses: An infographic illustrated about and promote de biological pest control. https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Infografia-anideras-rapaces_gefmontana.pdf
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- March, 2020. Short film: International Women's Day - Women in Conservation.
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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XCvpQIAf0Ns&t=74s>
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- July, 2018. Determination of the ecosystem service of air purification in the GEF Mountain project area. web page: <https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/INFORME-AIRE-Gefmontana.pdf> poster: https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Afiche-Gefmontan%CC%83a_AIRE.pdf
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- December, 2021. Workshop: Closure of Financing Plan to enable SFM under the Clean Production Agreement (APL) for forest land owners of Valparaíso Region <https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/propietarios-de-bosque-esclerofilo-con-planes-de-ordenacion-forestal-abren-sus-perspectivas-a-mercados-verdes/>
- May, 2021. Workshop: iNaturalistCL for municipalities. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CCsvFXIUHn8&t=4065s> webpage: <https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/ciencia-ciudadana-y-la-aplicacion-inaturalistcl/>
- May, 2021. Conference SFM pilot: How Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services are protected by Forest management? - Pau Vericat https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xlcBoXV3_Pw
- May, 2021. Workshop: "Citizen Science and the iNaturalistCL application". <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CCsvFXIUHn8>
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- December, 2020. Web Seminar: Ecological planning methodology at local scale results. (6 videos about methodological topics to learn about it). https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WD0EVYTPYJQ&list=PLaj3YZIKDf_uNy2u_nnEbK1PdXzJ-5rIV
- October, 2020. 2nd Web Seminar: Forest management. (5 videos 25 minutes in average, each one): teaser: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2DABRtw6dlk&list=PLaj3YZIKDf_tHm8Nnp90dOWXHwaL7_Jti&index=6 web page: <https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/segundo-seminario-de-ordenacion-forestal-como-instrumento-de-gestion-publica-una-serie-de-capsulas-online/>

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- June, 2019. Seminar: Sclerophyllous Forest before Heat Waves. video part 1 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HOIM21Gb6Oo&t=5s> and part 2 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RCEIOCAwJ-U&t=20s> ppt: https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Sequias-y-olas-de-calor_M.Miranda-PUC.pdf and https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Dano-en-el-bosque_C.Dobbs-U.Mayor_compressed.pdf
- March 2019. Report Systematization Document - First National Meeting of Conversation Landscapes. workshop report <https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Sistematizacion-Encuentro1.pdf>
- November, 2018. Training programme for municipalities: Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) (a serie of 6 videos about the municipal officials experience). https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lm1geb0BNPc&list=PLaj3YZIKDf_uWITbhG8cm6Mm8j-i1a9y9
- October, 2018. Seminar: Access to the mountains. video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o8d2uW2DC1A&t=3870s> ppts: <https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/recursos/presentaciones/> web: <https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/seminario-acceso-a-las-montanas-necesitamos-crear-conciencia-sobre-un-acceso-responsable-a-las-montanas-2/>
- July, 2018. Seminar: Contribution of the sclerophyllous forest to air decontamination. web page: <https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/arboles-nativos-hacen-importante-aporte-a-la-descontaminacion-del-aire/> videos #1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hd4rl2fwUIY&t=25s> and ppt <https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/PUC-Bosques-A.pdf> #2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x5DlrIOTwQQ&t=70s> and ppt <https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Seminario-GEF-Dobbs.pdf> #3: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cfhgeADztU&t=8s> and ppt <https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Presentacion-MMS.pdf>
- December, 2017. Technical Tour Conservation Landscape with municipalities video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LVlgMATFT2c&t=340s> web release <https://gefmontana.mma.gob.cl/paisaje-de-conservacion-corrall-la-union-potencia-desarrollo-economico-en-torno-a-sus-areas-protegidas/>

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