

Integrated Territorial Planning in Chile - Extrapolated experiences approach from specific Public Services in the O'Higgins Region faced with the political administrative division

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Abstract

The Chilean administration has incorporated the territorial planning process only for program implementation development and not as a rule. The idea to verify the effectiveness of the approach of bottom-up planning, values the participation of stakeholders in the territories, both private and public, and we make a look to Colchagua valley with whose commitment achieve a sustainable system still lacks a policy framework and only from sectorized interventions territorial perspective.

Information from the years 2001 and 2006 of the O'Higgins Region lets us see for the consistency and/or inconsistency of political-administrative division of the territory. This becomes more complex with the incorporation of electoral districts under the law of 1980 and a vital influence in the processes of management and financing of investments in the territories involved.

With this experience we look for a score of relevant issues to be considered for a possible instrument of Sustainable Land Management.

Keywords: public administration, planning, integrated land management, O'Higgins region, sustainable land management.

Introduction

In late 1996, a group of 6 wine makers from Colchagua Valley - with the support of the Economic Development Corporation (CORFO) and by an Associative Development Project (PROFO) - create a stock trading company named of "Colchagua Wine Route." Thus, the valley becomes a tourist destination, in addition to being a producer of quality wines. With this development, CORFO, from a strategic perspective define priorities and insert projects and interrelated activities, decided to take a step further in supporting the wine makers in the valley, seeking to strengthen the various support programs - which had already been applied to small and medium enterprises – through its integration into regional programs.

This integrated system of the Territory of Colchagua - which has involved developing the wine industry and associated tourism in harmony with the economic, social, cultural and environmental concerns in the Colchagua Valley - has been based on the active participation of local community and active public-private partnership in many areas. It made the *Wine Enthusiast*



magazine in the United States - which is seen by the finest wine producers of the world and that each year recognizes a particular valley as the best in the world for all its integrated features in the enhancement of wine produced - the May 9, 2005 nominate the Colchagua Valley as *Wine Star Region of the Year*, which deserves that the work already done, should be systematized and ensure the valley to have it as a relevant reference ordered as productive landscape consistently (Muñoz, 2009: 29).

We have then that urbanization and suburbanization of land constitutes a form of human intervention in the territorial context where adequate space directly, gradually and based on visions of political, economic and cultural development in the human desire to meet their basic daily requirements of life (to be, to have) and their relationships with their peers, which has been regarded worldwide as a major cause of habitat fragmentation and loss of biological diversity (McKinney, 2006).

The artificial soil surface - which corresponds to one consolidated city-planning or infrastructure and therefore, usually tends to irreversibility in terms of ecological restoration – has increased enormously and has resulted in the occupation of large areas of farmland, forest and natural lands. On the other hand counter-urbanization processes in rural areas near urban centres and the growing demand for second homes, especially in suburban or rural areas, have increased.

Thus, urban sprawl, helped by strong economic interests, for the transformation of the urban model of vertical to horizontal occupation, today is a reality inherent in our cities and rural areas (Gurrutxaga, Lozano 2010).

In the process of generating a tidy habitat in a given territory, consider what you want to keep and what is needed to innovate, according to the needs and aspirations of a particular applicant; we can abstract it like the "common good". Therefore, the zone will be and is the result of a set of social, cultural, environmental, political and economic impact of society on the basis of the environment it inhabits, produced and consumed. This dynamic is influenced by social rationality, it means an idea of the world to the interests of society, what we might call "Target State" (Aránguiz, 2002: 441) based on their socio-cultural, feelings of identification, sense of belonging, social bonds, redemption of their cultural values and behaviours that legitimize the development process and the relationship between humans and the diversity of the components of their habitat.

Problems arise when there is a conductive line of land management, which preserves most of all, the common, the common good of its residents. Without legislation based on a sustainable state goal for all functions of the territory, the results of use are unpredictable. We know that restrictions on residential habitat in the territory can be analyzed, assuming they are the result of a variety of variables, complex and dynamic character, marked by the interaction of three fundamental transverse dimensions are: the territorial dimension - the environment, the social and cultural dimension and the economic policy -. And without a balance to ensure sustainability, the predominance of one over another, particularly economic policy, has been leaving in an obvious state of imbalance in the quality of life of the inhabitants of those territories.

We have conventional zoning has been an obstacle to the objectives of many communities, as neither the high-value areas such as forests or agricultural land, which are low density residential areas, are fought to expand economic purposes only. Traditional planning techniques to deal with these situations, such as the acquisition of land in agricultural areas, are politically sensitive, expensive and often impractical because they reduce the development potential of private investment sensitized to the coherent development.

Given the circumstances described, what would happen if, for example, given the situation you want to install a coal-fired power generator with high undesirable effects on the context of sustainable land?

Then, the State Should therefore takes steps that would allow make sustainability over time. We have that so much effort and coordination has developed, simply by the will of the actors of a valley. Then have to see that we have to deal with hypothetical situations as indicated.

¿Territorial Policy in Chile?

The concept of "habitat" today covers the space that society has arranged to live and carry out the activities necessary for all its spiritual and material requirements. It is hardly possible today to think that the concept of "habitat" refers to those areas of land where housing is located or human activity given the interdependence of different systems, especially if we look at the area from an ecological perspective. When we speak of "habitat" today we are - indeed - the whole territory.

However, we need regional planning - an instrument to harmonize the different uses of it - at least in Chile that not exists.

In practice we find that the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MINVU) - which carried out the preparation of their Territorial Planning Tools (IPT), which recognizes only human settlements be planned as segments of a regional system -aims to solve current planning requirements of the territory, only from a ministerial segment, without coordination with other pairs, and only from the urban (Gastó, 2002, 40).

On the other hand, exists and prevails today consolidated and the idea that spatial planning is an integral staging - if we want sustainable - that bring together and articulate the environmental, the economic and cultural production. This view, widely accepted in the business world in developed countries, today in Chile does not yet exist.

An example of this is that recently faced several cases of conflicts between our electrical generation needs that our development demand, and demand in the future, environmental situations where it intends to develop these operations. Cases Barrancones power plants and hydroelectric Castilla and HidroAysen are visible. While their approvals have had different results, clearly the main issue is the economic vision on environmental and socio-cultural.

Not having a system of Integrated Territorial Planning normative¹ it is confirmed when the President of the Republic - about his decision to change the location of Barrancones power plants in Punta de Choros -says: "shows that our legislation requires environmental improvement and that's why I instructed the Minister National Property to make a territorial planning process, in order to establish areas suitable for power plants and areas to be protected to be a nature sanctuary²."

But the issue is more complex than simply stated, is that the conflict between any "power" and "wildlife sanctuaries", is the absence in our elite social, economic and political vision of sustainable development. It is also developing a vision of reductive type, where only the economic stresses.

This contrasts, however, with the experience that lives in the global market, which suggests that, the territories - not just businesses - those that compete in markets, this in the context of the so-called structural competitiveness or also called systemic competitiveness. This has generated a new interest

¹ Integrated Habitat, august 24th, 2010, <http://carlosmunozparra.blogspot.com/>.

² A statement to the press issued by the President of the Republic on 26 August 2010 on the occasion of its decision with respect to the relocation of the thermoelectric central Barrancones. (http://www.cooperativa.cl/prontus_notas/site/artic/20100826/pags/20100826112734.html?comentpage=18&ts_artic=20100826112734#inicio_lista)

in incorporating the aspects relating to the territories in search of the grounds for the development and creation of competitiveness of countries, highlighting the leading role of local and regional administrative structures while operating an given geographic area.

Given this perspective, it is difficult to imagine that a modern nation has the capacity to achieve their full development without incorporating the idea of spatial planning in its national vision. As an example of this, we cite the case of the U.S. country that has lived in the antipodes of any central planning and since June 1960 where there is the Sustainable Multiple Use Act (Gastó, 2002: 28), as a mechanism intended to make the best combination of land use and fully meet the needs of the population.

However, despite the growth and development stage in which the country finds itself, we have the concept of multiple use sustained in the territory beyond the city limits, have been absent from the debate. Currently prevails, where it is possible agricultural development, agricultural economics focused on the export market. Multifunctional is absent, and the municipalities are not involved in the organization of space that is beyond the city limits.

However, despite the above - in the context of simple functionality or sector - we can see that there are some standards in the country that might be relevant sector norms and available for use in a comprehensive effort that someone could or would undertake. We detected a total of sixteen laws and decree-laws covering the same number of different aspects ranging from the regulation of forest to the determination of areas of tourist importance, to cite, by way of example only (Muñoz-Dziekonski, 2010: 127).

But this, though it may eventually be used to "clean up" a given geographic area, obviously not enough, we can not pretend to develop without a minimum of land, at least, to avoid conflicts of interest as they have been, between producers pigs and wine companies as those developed in the Casablanca Valley some years ago, by the use of the same territory. This question involves the establishment of a state-goal to be achieved in time, which implies articulating the different actors of a territory, in this view, at least in the medium term.

Four Perspectives on the Land.

However, the first problems that may arise for a zoning consistent with certain goals - which may arise from the integration of environmental considerations productive, social, environmental, and additionally, morphological and phenomenological - are in the recurrent discrepancy between the different views existing on the territories. We recognize at least four: the geography of production, the political-administrative and political representation.

Observations, we can recognize that, first, none of the four is quite stable, and suffer all have changes over time. But on the other hand, we note that there are some that are more stable than others and there are also some definitely unstable. The more stable are more virtual, are those that emerge from the political consensus that sometimes lasts beyond what is necessary and in doing so become a hindrance. It is the related to political-administrative divisions of the territory and, those relating to the constituencies with ordering our representative democratic institutions. The most dynamic, relatively speaking, are geography and economic and productive practices that are applied to it.

By geography understand for purposes of this article, the mere existence of "natural" territory, i.e., topography, watersheds and their different qualities of soil. We can recognize a relative stability over time incorporated in the routine passage of the seasons, rainfall patterns – current and the girl child included - and we know that suffering slow but real changes over time, whether by human action on it is about the effects of mere changes due to the impact of the seasons and climate. We can distinguish in it at least three areas that are natural, agricultural and urban. In Chile, the land surface of

each is respectively 91%, 8% or 1% in heavy numbers. Proportions between these changes and can be slow and progressive changes over time, sometimes advancing or retreating as the region in question.

For production we think that the action of man on the territory, mining shares and / or agricultural. These important changes modifying, and regulates, deteriorating, homogenizing, the existing natural biodiversity and landscape. Suffers permanent changes depending on which market will serve the ongoing business. If the domestic market is satisfying, as was so dominant in the first half of the twentieth century through the policy of import substitution, the products to be developed will be about, if the external market is as prevalent now given the policy comparative advantages, the products could be retained but that the consumer certainly vary outside that are to be met. There are whole areas changing crop areas recover once considered useless, finally, we have seen over the past 30 years, the changes brought by this dynamic.

Political-administrative division understand the division of territory - in our case, if you look high to low - in regions, provinces and communes, all of them governed by a regional mayor, a governor and a mayor respectively, each one of them, with different legitimacy. The first two appointed by the central power and last democratically elected. They complement a set of institutions, read regional governments, councilors, etc., with greater or lesser degrees of democratic legitimacy and representative. The history of the administrative system over time, illustrates the relative importance of different regions in the territory, which are changing their impact and decision-making in the whole system. Periods where the economy was hegemonies by agriculture or mining or this or that region more accessible and productive, are reshaping the administrative maps and mechanisms of democratic construction of local representation and its impact on the national level.

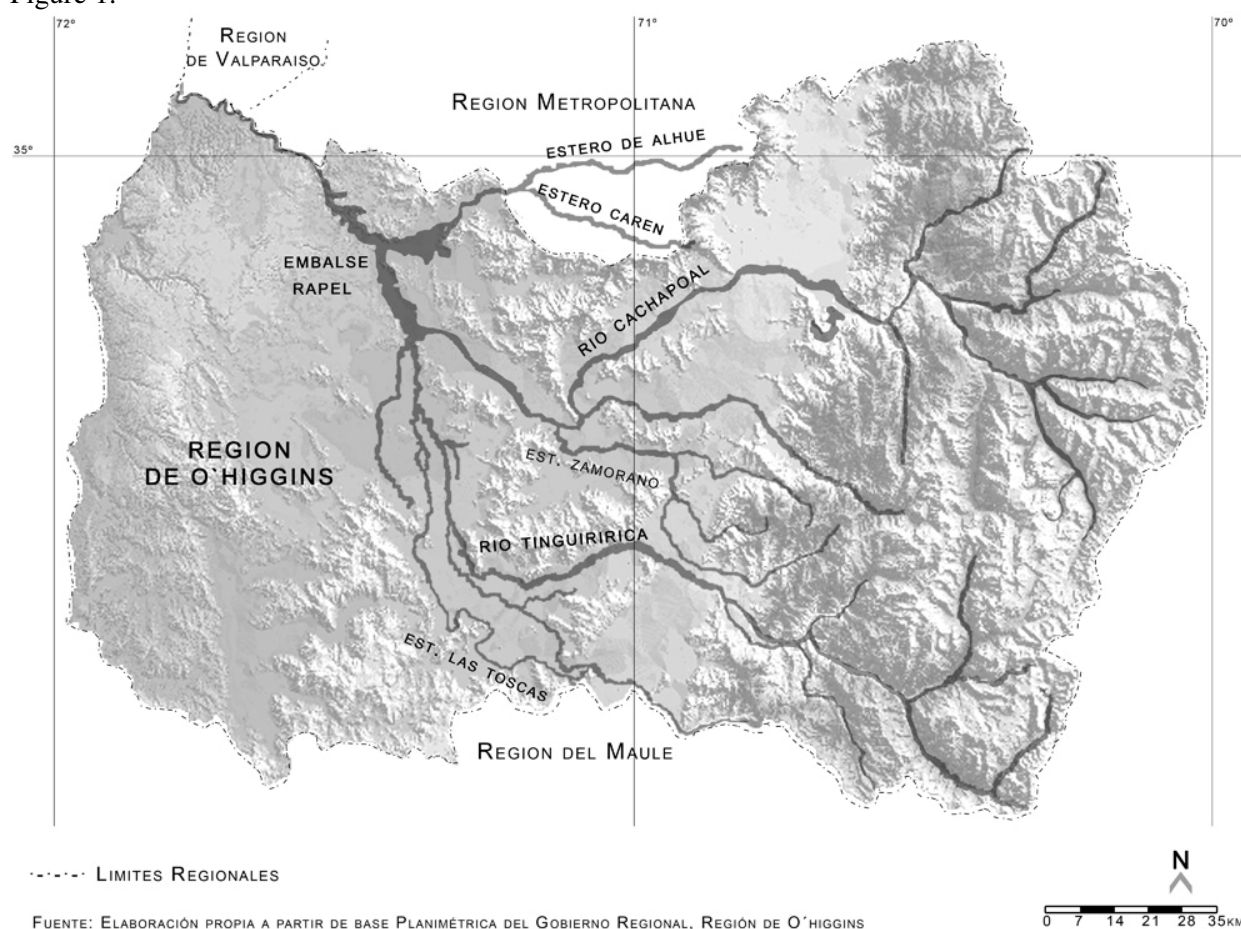
Finally the political representation of local communities in the central structures of the national state through periodic elections for representatives to the legislature creates a different perspective on the territory. In our case we have the constituencies and districts, which elect the senators and deputies respectively. Their number, the region they represent, depends largely on the population distribution over it. This aspect is relevant since in the concert of the national political groups and regions will inevitably be better represented major advantages when it comes to the distribution of national resources and also be able to assert their individual interests over those of another region or group.

The O'Higgins Region Facts.

Relationship between the geographical and political-administrative division.

Analyzing the case of O'Higgins Region today (fig 1), we see that the structure of watersheds in the region and its administrative boundaries are slightly displaced to the south. Indeed, estuaries Alhué and Caren, born in the metropolitan area, are released at the Rapel reservoir. On the other hand, the reservoir empties into the Rapel River, which in turn receives water from both the Metropolitan Region and the Region of Valparaiso.

Figure 1.



This issue, probably minor in the past, begins to be any occurrence of the concern arising from climate change that - at least in this area - predicted that rainfall will decrease and driest region. The idea of saving water - the water consumption or water footprint³ - as a new variable measuring the environmental impact of our ways of production and life, should move to a higher sensitivity and a review of our practices and ways of managing our territories. If we want to be consistent with that we should move towards a clear vision of what our behavior in the watershed and should not be such as can be seen administratively targeted, because a river is the central axis of the basin, its spine and not a limit territorial, an accident of continuity of displacement on the surface, as has been treated to date. In short, it requires a three-dimensional vision rather than the traditional two-dimensional vision. We then see a contradiction here between two of our eyes land defined above: the look geographical and political-administrative look at the regional definition.

³ Increasing demand on an increasingly scarce resource was born in 2002, the "water footprint." Arjen Hoekstra, creator of the concept, defines it as "the volume of water required to produce a product, added during the various stages of the production chain." Like carbon, here we evaluate the direct and indirect use of water. Despite having nearly five years since the idea was conceptualized, is still in its infancy. "The use of water still remains competitive and is a highly regarded standard in the world," said Tony Allan, co-creator of this measure, who came to Chile the Water Footprint Seminar, conducted by the British Embassy. Ref: http://www.sustentable.cl/reportajes_extendida.php?nid=2896

3.2. Relationship between production and the political-administrative division.

Figure 2.



Now, if we look at the relationship (fig 2) between the production characteristics of the region and its political-administrative division, we are going to find again some inconsistency in the superposition of both. We can see how the Colchagua Premium Land⁴ zone is presented covering a minority of Cardenal Caro Province, a majority of the province of Colchagua and extends northward into the Cachapoal province. On the other hand, the Horticultural Zone⁵ comes sliding down from the metropolitan area, moving through the region also cross to the south and across the two provinces. Finally both have net areas and an area where they overlap, making it clear that in this case, the agricultural export sector and its geographical origin, do not have a land administration system that will be fully consistent.

We can conclude again that there is no overlap between the political and administrative structure designed for land for the public system (Muñoz, 2010, 3) and what objectively has developed productively. That is, taking our model of the four sights, the look productive and administrative policy are inconsistent with each other today.

In practice, most relevant are the coherences productive - from Tinguiririca River basin - which have spread throughout the country also produces an identity with the inhabitant and the empowerment of an economic, environmental and social which runs habitat. It is an empirical process of involvement of

⁴ Economic development project developed with local wine producers by the Corporation for the Promotion of Production of Chile CORFO in the Colchagua Valley between 2002 and 2006.

⁵ Territorial area where is produced mainly fruit and vegetables.

stakeholders in the physical environment that welcomes and from everyday action, are generating more than limits, areas of interaction.

These situations and identifies Zanzzi, who notes that when a nation can no longer operate in a manner consistent with its territory from the political-administrative division that holds, it is convenient to make a thorough analysis to propose solutions⁶ to Possible causes of stagnation in development, linked to involution and decentralization⁷. Political Administrative Division is not due to contemporary patterns that will surely drag understandable given territorial administrative divisions inherited from earlier times and now obsolete given all the changes brought about in recent decades.

In practical terms, achieving economies of scale and synergies between the areas that make up the territory recognized by the actors and the legally established, as for a specific project that requires funding, for example, the National Regional Development Fund, this should submitted simultaneously to two or three provinces, segmenting proportion to coverage area each, and thus obtain financing so integral to the project requirements.

All this is exhausting, and also of great cumbersome, and the classic processes of negotiation among members of regional councils - which are ultimately those who approve of these actions against the presentation of projects - almost become inconclusive. This is sized to hierarchies in the division imposed where inequities might occur in the redistribution of wealth and national income, since it is secreted by the ability to access these resources.

The sensitivity of financing with undesirable externalities arising from the adoption of the same mechanisms, which is closely related to group decisions by authorities of technical origin – indirect representation⁸, as is the case of Regional Councils -makers decisions of its validity or not, as the applicability of regulatory resources to a specific portion of the territory. What if the territory does not follow traditional patterns of administration? And then we can imagine the problems this generates.

This inequity in the process of project financing for certain territories, may result in that in many cases, it is financing in excess of those territories which include, for example, less populated than others, to the detriment of the people who are trapped in the administrative maze of the territory, generating in fact non-integrated management of public resources. The alleged redistribution of resources – made in the current political and administrative frameworks are not linked to geographical and environmental realities- from the top to the community, you can not keep it in the long term in a sustainable local development process. It is proven that these resources management policies are ultimately less effective than those who stop to determine the true needs of the actors in a given territory, and thus the generation of initiatives from the bottom up territorially to higher levels of structure of public organization. The country's economic development is the logical consequence of sustained local economic development (Ferreira, 1971: 23).

3.3. *Relationship between the constituencies and the political-administrative division.*

To elect their representatives to Congress, the territory of Chile is divided into 19 senatorial districts and 60 constituencies of elected members. Each senatorial district is to choose two senators, and each district, two deputies. Consequently, the Senate is composed of 38 elected senators and House of Representatives, 120 members. Who make up each of the branches of Congress, both the 120 deputies and the 38 senators, as well as for the formation of laws with the President and oversee the actions of

⁶ The Civil Engineers Association has made a proposal about this topic, to be tested in future research.

⁷ The public services are part of decentralized public administrative centralization whose powers or jurisdiction is exercised on the regions, off-site which is based on the executive.

⁸ Law 19.175, article 25.

government represent the people who elected them and reflect their various positions, ideas and sensibilities. It is in this institution where democracy exists and makes more sense⁹.

The deputies' districts are composed of a variable number of communes, but the law does not specify the criteria for grouping together in one constituency. There are a total of 60 districts.

In the case of Senators, each region of Chile (Chile is composed of 15 regions) becomes a district, with the exception of 6 regions are split into two constituencies. The total number of districts to elect senators is 19¹⁰.

However, a much debated issue politically is the geographical distribution of electoral districts. The division of electoral constituencies' territory can be done from different viewpoints. Considerations of historical and geographical criteria are certainly important. The history of elections, however, abounds in examples to show how well the division into constituencies, is the result of purely political reasons. Generally, the most important in understanding the factors causing the bias in political representation, is whether behind a "key performance" in the division of electoral constituencies territory (Navia, Rojas, 2005, 8). The question is therefore whether, in all districts the same relationship exists between the number of electors or inhabitants and the seats.

If the effects of manipulation of key representation is added to the effects of different magnitudes of such divisions may occur, then significant distortions in political representation.

How manipulated electoral geometry is known by the name of gerrymandering. The concept dates back to Mr. Gerry, who managed to cut its constituency as the city of Boston, like a salamander. The arrangement involves intentional gerrymandering, not accidental, the boundaries of the constituencies according to the geographic dispersion of the electorate of a candidate or party, without necessarily having to manipulate key representation¹¹.

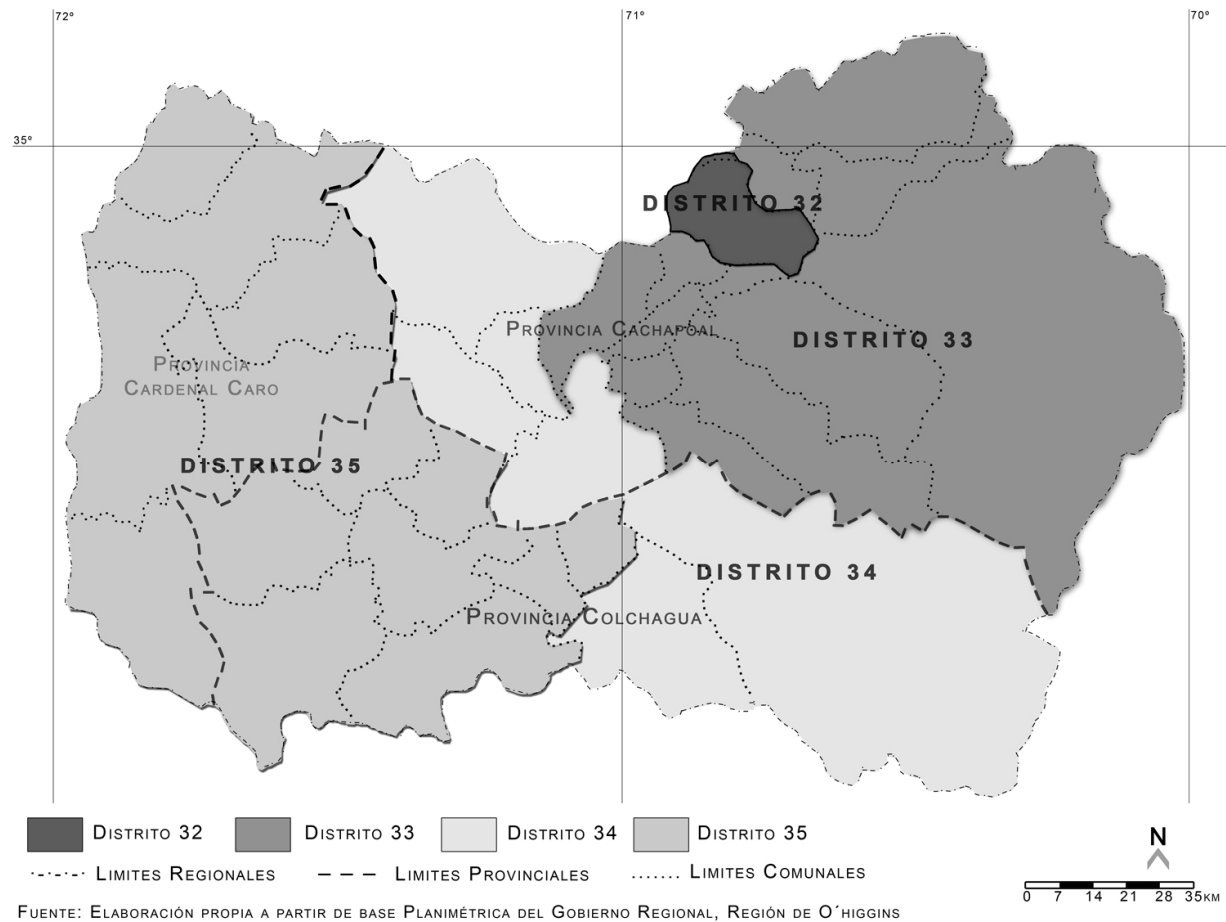
We have that in the period of military dictatorship in Chile; there were great changes in political and administrative divisions. Under the circumstances, the old pre-1973 electoral map was no longer viable for them in 1988 for political interests and their influence on the time of that government. Point Navia and Rojas (2005) understandably under the circumstances, the military government decided to incorporate a new map before the parliamentary election of 1989. In this proposal what was sought was to amend the Constitutional Act on Voting and Elections (Law 18,700, of April 19th, 1988). At the time of the creation this law did not include information on the number of districts, their boundaries and the size of each district.

⁹ <http://www.camara.cl/camara/distritos.aspx>

¹⁰ http://americo.usal.es/oir/legislatina/Comparada/delimitacion_distritos.pdf

¹¹ http://www.iidh.ed.cr/comunidades/redelectoral/docs/red_diccionario/circunscripciones%20electorales.htm

Figure 3.



If we proceed to review the composition of the districts resulting community, we will not conform at all to the Provincial Division of the Region, neither to the geographical features of it, and likewise, not fit for anything economic conditions and production in the region. Thus we have the O'Higgins Region, was a Senate-seat district two senators and four districts for eight deputies (fig 3).

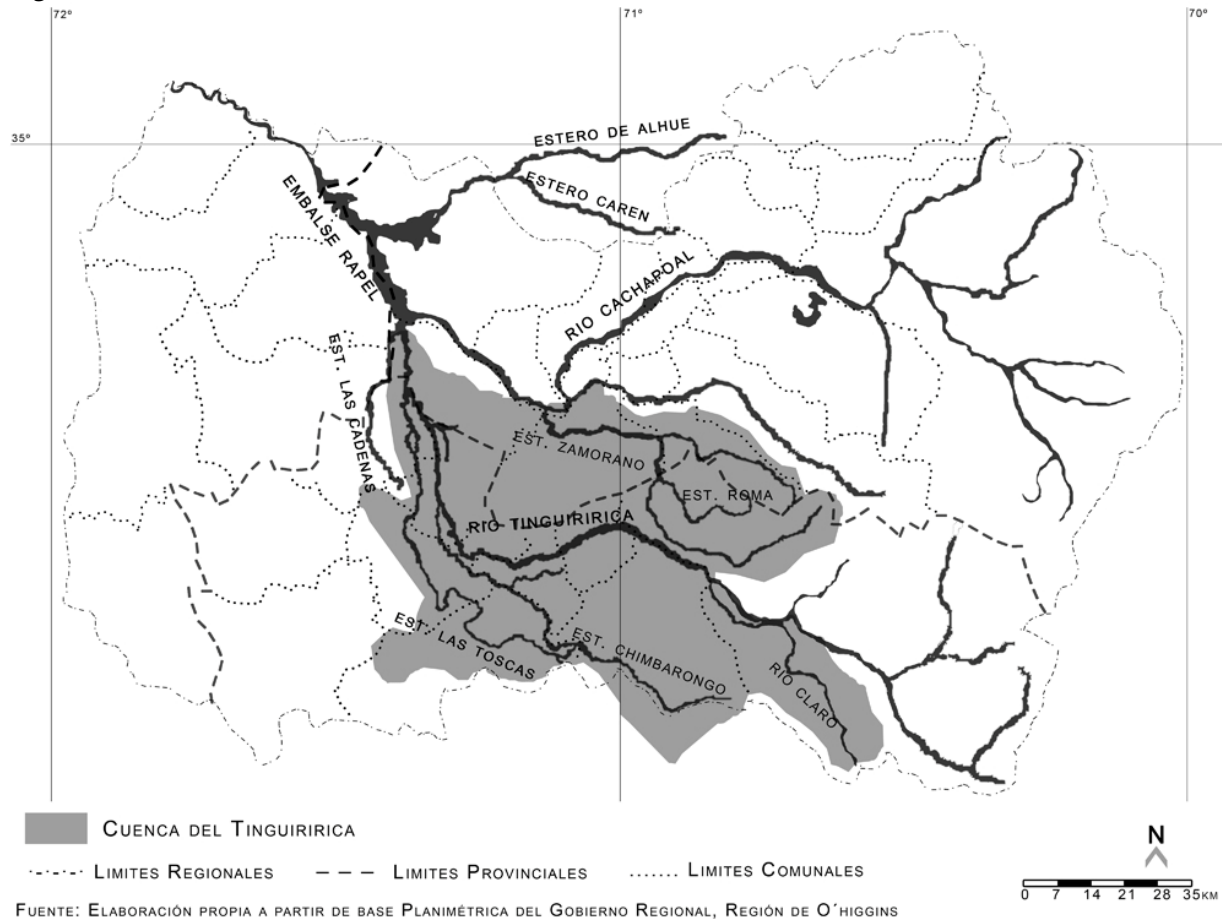
If we see that the country's budget is approved by congress, we will run into conflicts of interest of parliamentarians in the provinces that they have to perform, given the different settings both in terms of community composition of their territories.

3.4. *Returning to the relationship between geography and the political-administrative division.*

On the other hand we have the concept of geographical space involved in the production, is one of the most salient features of the late twentieth century, gaining in value development variables that are directly linked to the territories in which they operate and that have been incorporated by the socio-economic geography, such as, social, cultural and political (MIDEPLAN, 2005), and beyond the purely economic field.

With this, there is the very definition of the watershed, which comprises the territory defined by the limits of the zone of surface water runoff, which converge towards the same runway. Similarly, a watershed, its resources and its people, have certain physical, biological, economic, social and cultural rights, make them quite common (fig 4).

Figure 4.



Therefore, the basin, either independently or interconnected with others, is recognized as the appropriate territorial unit for integrated management of water resources (Ministerio de Obras Públicas, 2003).

Despite this, the political-administrative divisions of the country (regions, provinces, municipalities and others) do not coincide with the geographical boundaries of the territories it occupies a basin. The hydrologic cycle, water use and the inhabitants of a watershed, affect the development of the latter, without neglecting the interrelationships that take place in the context of this integrated system, as well as the consequences water drainage basin in the coastal areas and sea (Melo, Vial 2005).

On this basis, we created a nonprofit corporation to be called "Clean Water for Colchagua" which allowed acting with greater autonomy from the public and private sectors to generate projects that ensure the best time to water disposal productive irrigated valley basin and give a projection as to the care of the environment of the area. Devoted himself to work among other issues relevant to the land of the Rio Estero Zamorano Tinguiririca and from a sustainable vision of itself and in coordination with other sectors (CONAMA O'Higgins, 2004: 1).

3.5. *Experience of management of land management from the public.*

Competitiveness in today's world has been altered by three major processes:

- The technological revolution,
- Economic globalization and
- Supranational integration.

All of them have been driven by a new approach to the promotion of production and business development, assigning a new role for public administration, and establishing the need for a concerted public-private partnership to guide the training of human resources and supply of services technical assistance and knowledge to the needs of different regional production systems.

Territorial decentralization is very important in the design and implementation of policy to promote production and business to harness the best knowledge of the socio-economic and business in each territory. It makes its way under an approach with a strong element of pragmatism, a concept "bottom up" approach, a more comprehensive view of the different facets or aspects of development (Albuquerque, 2004: 159), greater ability to call for actors to facilitate reaching agreements and to identify and mobilize indigenous resources (human and material). "The regional approach allows each specific situation to give appropriate treatment according to their resources, circumstances and potentials for development". (Albuquerque, 2007: 11, 13).

Chile, the Public Administration has recently incorporated in the process of territorial planning, integrating cross-cutting as part relevant variables in a geographic, this innovation has collected from some form of spatial planning as a process that has to be spread over units ever wider from the territory at least until global contexts. Generally, however, has insisted on treating the problem from the perspective of some specific disciplines such as economics, geography or other, and in sectorized planning without considering the totality of the space (Durán, 2002: 816).

Ministry of Planning and Cooperation (MIDEPLAN) Chile, has redefined the traditional concepts of economic development and points out that the decisive variables on regional development can be grouped mainly in two aspects: spatial or geographic and functional. Both are converging towards a more holistic conception of territory, seen as key in understanding the processes in the physical context is carried out.

In 2003 the Government covered the implementation of Law No. 19.5531 of 1998, began to develop Improvement Program (PMG) in public services, involving the fulfillment of management objectives of incentive money for officials (Ministry of Finance, 2005, 2). With this regulatory framework are pushed politics "Good Governance and Integrated Land Management (GTI), where the Interior Ministry described as ..." "To develop effective capabilities to define and implement policies that encourage development articulated processes territories and communities, making effective use of all instruments and public resources. "

This proposal was put to work throughout the country from its vision of land regions, away from the traditional sectorized perspectives. The GTI beyond being a new system within the system Improvement Program (PMG) of the Public Sector is validated by the Secretariat for Regional and Administrative Development (SUBDERE), Ministry of Interior (Ministry of Interior, 2004, 6), since it is above all a policy of non concentration and decentralization in the Quartermasters, natural agents for their implementation, as leaders of this process.

The GTI is referred to the Public Services incorporated in this process would comply with the technical requirements to enable them to help deliver better care to the community, thus generating a higher degree of satisfaction of customer needs, users and beneficiaries. This satisfaction is achieved through greater integration between public and territorial equity in accordance with the provision of their products, goods and services, which is achieved through the adaptation of the definition, modes of access and provision of their products to regional reality. In short, this particular integration through greater complementarities of products, goods and services provided by related services, so to give an integrated offering of products and services in the regions (Ministry of Interior, 2004, 6) .

These and the guidelines given to the highest regional authorities set up the installation of the Comprehensive Regional Cabinets (GRA) for the purpose of addressing the GTI system. In that

context was of great importance the work done prior to the regional authorities who allowed the contents and ordering the GTI strategically target the respective regions. So was the Regional Mayors began a working commission that would address the pillars of development. For this purpose it was necessary to have information that would give body to the proposal from the Quartmasters, which was based on:

1. Identifying regional priorities in coherence and consistency with existing regional development strategies or other strategic guiding document for definitions and the pillars of development, incorporating a regional perspective.
2. Provide guidance and / or definitions of territorial units to deal with a GTI, and it was assumed that the basic territorial unit was in the region. However, because certain process unleashed in some regions it was possible to identify certain priority areas of intervention as the beginning of this process, but at the same time be flexible to address the successive stages of the PMG system and in relation to areas development through existing regional public institutions, consistent with the identification of strategic definitions previously defined.
3. Organize the structure that the GRA would be given to meet the challenge of a GTI. Notably, the coordinator of the GRA must comply with a regional public policy profile of high-level and confidence of the Mayor and have a systemic view of management of regional public institutions.

On this basis, the goals reached at the meetings were GRA installation recommendations for the development of the GTI among which are:

- Transmission of the objectives sought to achieve with the installation of a process of GTI in the region, in the context of the challenges of decentralization and good governance in the territories.
- The interconnected companies and public institutions linked to the productive development, environment, and innovation, should develop a table of effective public-private work, which obviously then blend the social, cultural and political jointly the economic and productive amalgamated the scheme (GORE O'Higgins 2004: 61)

Thus we have the management model developed in the context of the GTI, promoting regional development and space advantage catalyst potential and strengths of each area of development.

Conclusions

There is a kind of dichotomy between the territory administratively predefined Colchagua Province and the processes that occur in it: it is passed through the watershed, shackled by the productive processes of the wine industry and related to wine tourism industry. It is in this valley, has been setting up a regional map that extends beyond political boundaries - administrative and involving communities and areas of neighboring provinces, such as Cardinal Caro and Cachapoal.

Land Management should be based primarily on regular proper use from a coherent economic exploitation, amalgamated to their geography, environmental care and energy resources, harnessing social equity and preserve its tangible and intangible heritage place value or their identity. With no less than it could be fully sustainable territories.

The information collected in public services in the O'Higgins Region, reveals that the whole of them, identify and use the territorial approach, specifically in the implementation of

their products, goods and services, which in one way or another benefit for Users/Customers/Beneficiaries in the territory of the region. However, it was not clear territorial focus accuracy is conceptualized and managed within each institution, so you could deduce that it used the traditional geographic area, which is the political administration with its best at the community level.

We found examples of sectorized origin, but with a vision of territorial integrity, the Integrated Regional Programs CORFO, the Watershed Management Program of CONAMA (Muñoz 2009, 26, 28) and the Program Management Improvement, Integrated Land Management SUBDERE (GTI) (GORE O'HIGGINS 2004; 60, 61).

In the case of Integrated Territorial Program CORFO, they had been designed with a territorial approach that exceeded the traditional administrative, political, defining a more specific zones or areas¹², to resolve a territorial and sectorized issues to facilitate the coordination of the entities participating in a territory.

The project "Assessment and Management Plan Tinguiririca River and Zamorano stream, developed by CONAMA, had a highly significant impact on its agenda for dissemination, training and awareness at the provincial level, with the various stakeholders on water quality necessary for various productive and recreational activities around the River.

This project, in turn diagnosed the current state of the basin, taking into account the geography, geology, hydrology and geomorphology, population, flora and fauna of the environment, making it possible to highlight the natural and cultural attractions, developing and, a nature tourism and another associated with the production of wine from the Colchagua Valley which also has encouraged the zonal and local cuisine.

Colchagua Valley working on the prospect of a wine cluster, defined as value-adding process and vertical and horizontal joints, "starting with a core activity, gathers around it a variable number of activities (including intangible as research and development, consulting, marketing services, etc...) which later may have an independent development and even export potential. In practice, the cluster refers to a group of interconnected companies and institutions in a particular field, which one are close geographically, and are linked by common elements and complementarities" (Arenas, Lavanderos, Pérez, Fernández. 2008, 14).

Assessment carried out in developing the first year of this process of implementation of the Improvement of Integrated Land Management GTI, allowed us to recognize that knowledge is developed between the services and the generation of inter-institutional relations, especially among public institutions involved Productive axis Economic Development, Institutional and Political Science and Technology, highlighting the Wine as the hub of development in the province.

It is clear that the quantum leap to be carried out as a result of the information obtained is to achieve a realignment of political and administrative divisions. This should lead to an assimilation of the electoral districts to the territory, with its geographical, productive, social and administrative characteristics. This will facilitate the processes of financial and program management for each territory involved, making a more efficient and

¹² It was assumed that the basic territorial unit was the region, however, because certain processes unleashed in some regions it was possible to identify certain priority areas of intervention as the beginning of this process, but at the same time be flexible to address the successive stages of system in the PMG and in relation to the development areas, through existing regional public institutions.

sustainable management of them, without having to deal with installations of activities that are harmful to the smooth running of the context, and achieve as a result, decentralization effectively maintaining the unitary character of the Chilean political system.

The case of the experience developed in Colchagua, said that in this process have been given the right political and administrative decision, which respected the concerns, aspirations and decisions of the actors, which led to a series of successful and consistent with the territory, which guarantees that regulatory action can be taken to make it sustainable these interventions in time. All this is perfectly transferable to other areas, each with its particular properties.

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