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IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS BY CONSERVING BIODIVERSITY

FY11 SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OCTOBER 2010 - MARCH 2011

USAID SUSTAINABLE FORESTS AND COASTS

April 15, 2011

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The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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ACRONYMS

ECAs	Field Schools
FECCHE	Federación de Centros Cháchis de Ecuador (Ecuadorian Federation of Cháchi Communitites)
FY	Fiscal Year
FRA	Fichas de Revisión Ambiental (Environmental Review Worksheet)
INHAMI	Instituto Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología (National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology)
INP	Instituto Nacional de Pesca (National Institute of Fisheries)
MAE	Ministerio de Ambiente (Ministry of Environment)
MAGAP	Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería, Acuacultura y Pesca (Ministry of Agricultural, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries)
MINTUR	Ministerio de Turismo del Ecuador (Ministry of Tourism of Ecuador)
PIR	Project Intermediate Results
PN	Parque Nacional (National Park)
POAM (ELUP)	Plan de Ordenamiento Ambiental (Environmental Land Use Plan)
PNM	Parque Nacional Machalilla (Machalilla National Park)
RE	Reserva Ecológica (Ecological Reserve)
RM	Reserva Marina (Marine Reserve)
RPF	Reserva de Producción Faunística (Wildlife Production Reserve)
SIGA	Sistema de Información de Gestión Ambiental (Environmental Management and Information System)
SNAP	Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (National System of Protected Areas)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The first half of FY11 is marked with continued successes in developing effective mechanisms to mitigate threats to biodiversity conservation. The Project's implementation strategy remains focused on providing the technical assistance needed to reduce threats to biodiversity conservation and increase local capacity to manage natural resources in priority areas, and particularly in protected areas. In the FY11 Work Plan the threats targeted, and the strategies and activities designed to minimize them, were tailored to the project's results framework and presented in alignment with the Project's Intermediate Results (PIRs) and are presented in the Introduction of this report. The present Semi-Annual Progress Report provides an update on the implementation of the activities and results contemplated in the approved FY11 annual work plan.

In sum, the project continues to provide a series of incentives to conserve the remnants of high biodiversity areas along the Ecuadoran coast and increase local capacity to manage natural resources, especially in protected areas. These incentives include technical assistance for land titling and meeting other prerequisites for accessing the Ministry of Environment's (MAE) conservation incentives (Socio Bosque), facilitating market access/linkages, and training in best practices, among others. These incentives coupled with establishing partnerships with local, regional and international organizations, and strengthening local capacities, continue to result in local stakeholders taking ownership in project activities. Parallel to this, the Project formed key alliances to formalize collaboration with local public and private sector actors, and has leveraged over \$7 million, and continues to work in close partnership with the MAE.

Especially noteworthy achievements this reporting period include (1) launching a historic red crab stock analysis, (2) presenting climate change adaptation measures for El Salado to local stakeholders, (3) improving fishery practices in the Gulf of Guayaquil, (4) strengthening protected area and mangrove concession management, (5) making the mangrove monitoring and enforcement system more operable in the Gulf of Guayaquil, (6) promoting implementation of priority activities in the Ayampe Environmental Land Use Plan, (7) preparing a pamphlet on land tenure policies, (8) fomenting forest rehabilitation and (9) increasing local capacity for implementing good natural resource management practices.

In addition, upon request by the MAE and in accordance with the project's expanded scope of work (incorporated via Task Order Modification 2), the project continues supporting the Sub-Secretariat for Natural Patrimony in revising the national forestry policy and preparing a new framework for forestry governance.

Progress towards meeting FY11 indicators are presented in the results reporting tables found in Annex 2 of the report and a narrative explanation of such results is presented in Annex 3. The project is on track for completing the results contemplated in the task order agreement, which are articulated in the project's approved Performance Monitoring Plan. The project recognizes the role that the guidance and continual support the Contracting Officer's Technical Representative, Rocío Cedeño, has played in meeting its goals and implementing work plan activities to date.

SECTION 1: SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The Project's implementation strategy continued to experience success in FY11 by creating incentives for biodiversity conservation in critical geographic areas, increasing local capacity, and improving economic alternatives. The following is a summary of results thru March 31, 2011:

- 271,391 hectares (ha) under improved management
 - 162,136 ha in terrestrial ecosystems
 - 109,255 ha in marine ecosystems
- 112,944.58 hectares under Environmental Land Use Plans (POAMs for the Spanish acronym) with local governments/communities leading local environmental planning in:
 - Ayampe River Watershed, 61,257.00 Ha,
 - Watersheds related to the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve, 34,260 Ha.,
 - Centro Chachi Capulí, 13,929.04 Ha, and
 - Centro Chachi Hoja Blanca, 3,498.54 Ha.
- 25,664.9 Ha. dedicated to Conservation Under Programa Socio Bosque:
 - Ayampe River Watershed, 3,918.35 Ha,
 - Watersheds related to the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve, 534.55 Ha, and
 - Gran Reserva Chachi, 21,212 Ha.
- 21,456 Has Under Surveillance and Enforcement Systems:
 - Churute Mangroves, 7,558 Ha, and
 - Gran Reserva Chachi, 13.898 Ha.
- Presented 41 new applications to Socio Bosque (2 this reporting period – San Miguel Negro and Chispero in Gran Reserva Chachi) and assisted 4 communities in maintaining Socio Bosque incentives. This corresponds to conservation of 25,564.9 hectares of forest over the next 20 years in exchange for \$3,501,845, in incentives, \$2,685,426 of which has already been approved and is benefiting 801 families.
- As part of technical assistance to meet Socio Bosque requirements for applying for conservation incentives, to date the Project has provided legal and technical assistance with land titling for 6,864 ha (406 ha in Esmeraldas and 6,458 ha in Ayampe), benefiting 99 families and resulting in increasing property values by approximately 170% -- \$1,441,524 in total value.
- 8,077.79 Ha under Mangrove Concessions and 23,003 Ha of new concessions underway.
- 470 Ha in Agro-Forestry and water source protection Pilot Projects
- 144,617 Ha with Surveillance and Enforcement Systems Underway/Initiated:
 - Ayampe River Watershed, 61,257 Ha,

- Watersheds related to the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve, 54,621 Ha, and
 - Gran Reserva Chachi, 28,739.95 Ha.
- 686 Families with Increased Incomes:
 - 455 as a result of Socio Bosque/other incentives
 - 201 as a result of implementing improved agricultural practices
 - 24 as a result of increased price for crab pulp (from \$4 to \$6.60 per container, increasing their incomes up to 25% a year).
 - 6 as a result of tourism promotion.
 - 2,114 People trained (1,640 men and 474 women) in Natural Resource Management and Initiating Improved Practices:
 - 148 in La Gran Reserva Chachi,
 - 440 in Galera San Francisco, and
 - 813 in Ayampe
 - 713 Gulf of Guayaquil
 - 208 People Accessing New Responsible Markets:
 - 40 small producers from Ayampe, accessing the municipal market in Jipijapa.
 - 38 farmers/members of Ecocacao, beginning tropical fruit sales to hotels in Atacames.
 - At least 100 crab pulp processors obtain new commercial linkages, higher prices, and increased incomes.
 - At least 30 tagua producers are obtaining new commercial linkages.
 - 6 Coalitions formed: 1) FECCHE - Gran Reserva Chachi, 2) Galera San Francisco, 3) Mondragón, 4) Ayampe, 5) Nazca, and 6) INP and seven crab associations in Gulf of Guayaquil.
 - A Security Committee Operating in Puerto López (Comité De Seguridad Ciudadana) and receiving institutional strengthening support as well as technical assistance.
 - Continued Strong Coordination and Relationships with:
 - Municipalities: Puerto Lopez, Jipijapa, Paján, Santa Elena;
 - Provincial Governments: Manabí, Esmeraldas, Santa Elena;
 - Juntas Parroquiales: Quingue, Galera, San Francisco Del Cabo, Pedro Pablo Gómez;
 - Ministries: MAE, Ministry of Tourism (MINTUR), and Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería, Acuacultura, y Pesca (MAGAP); and
 - Other institutions: Instituto Nacional de Pesca (INP).
 - Created commercial relationships/interests between hotels in Atacames and small producers from the watersheds adjacent to the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve and in Ayampe that are implementing responsible management practices.
 - \$ 8,228,526 in Funds Leveraged for Biodiversity Conservation:

Alianza Sur - Mondragón	\$	18,609
Asociación Balao	\$	13,700
Asociación Costa Rica	\$	15,500
Asociación Seis de Julio	\$	12,060
BID	\$	4,000,000
CI Internacional	\$	385,000
Corporación Andina de Fomento	\$	24,000
Fundación Mc Arthur	\$	14,250
Gobiernos locales de Manabi y Puerto López	\$	3,750
Groenhart	\$	5,000
MAE Socio Bosque	\$	2,781,596
MAE	\$	886,111
MINTUR	\$	57,950
PROFORESTAL	\$	4,000
Fundación Wildaid	\$	7,000
Total	\$	8,228,526

- Supported the MAE (Sub-Secretariat for Natural Patrimony) in reviewing the current forestry law and revising the new law and forestry governance framework.
- Signed the following memorandums of understanding (MOUs), creating key partnerships:
 - Fundación Aves y Conservación
 - Bototagua
 - Alianza Sur Mondragón: Asociación de Comerciantes Minoristas de Cangrejo y Pesca Artesanal Buena Vista, Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Artesanal El Conchal, Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Artesanal Mondragón y Pre - Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Artesanal Puerto La Cruz
 - Asociación de Cangrejeros 6 de Julio
 - Asociación de Cangrejeros y Pescadores Balao
 - Hostería Alandaluz
 - Hostería Equus Erro
 - Instituto NAZCA de Investigaciones Marinas
 - Fundación ProPueblo
 - Programa Socio Bosque
 - Facultad de Ciencias Naturales de la Universidad de Guayaquil
 - Prefectura de Esmeraldas
 - Prefectura de Manabí
 - Prefectura del Guayas
 - INP

SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the FY11 Semi-Annual Progress Report is to report on the status and impact of activities contemplated in its FY11 Annual Work Plan from October 2010 thru March 2011. While Section 1 provided a summary of FY11 results and Section 2 is the present Introduction, Section 3 provides a narrative of progress to date on FY11 work plan activities and is organized using the Project's implementation framework, which lists activities based on the threats and strategies under each PIR, as summarized in the following table:

PIR 1: Biodiversity conservation in critical habitats improved		
Threats	Strategies	Activities
1. Loss and/or alternation of critical habitats	1.1. Improve management of critical terrestrial and coastal marine habitats	1.1.1. Improve management of and information regarding timber and non-timber forest products and coastal marine resources
		1.1.2. Promote forest management and conservation (timber and non-timber forest products).
		1.1.3. Strengthen Mangrove/concessions management
		1.1.4. Foment implementation of environmental management plan key actions for watersheds and beaches
		1.1.5. Promote protection of water source/riverbank vegetation
	1.2. Rehabilitate degraded terrestrial and coastal marine habitats	1.2.1. Foment mangrove recovery
1.2.2. Promote reforestation/regeneration		
1.3. Public policy advocacy	1.3.1. Provide technical assistance for the review and reformulation of policies and programs related to conservation and biodiversity management	
2. Climate change	2.1. Establish and implement climate change response and adaptation measures	2.1.1. Conduct vulnerability analysis, design and implement adaptation measures
	2.2. Reduction of greenhouse gases and carbon sink conservation	1.1.2., 1.1.3., 1.2.1. and 1.2.2.

PIR 2: Improved local livelihoods		
Threats	Strategies	Activities
3. Lack of economic alternatives	3.1. Development and promotion of market-based	3.1.1. Facilitate access to environmentally responsible markets and support for microenterprises

	economic alternatives and economic incentives for critical habitat conservation	3.1.2. Develop legal/economic conservation incentives
		3.1.3. Support accessing and maintaining Socio Bosque incentives

PIR 3: Partnerships formed for ongoing support for biodiversity conservation		
Threat	Strategies	Activities
4. Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation	4.1. Strengthen management of protected areas	4.1.1. Build institutional capacity
		4.1.2. Design and support implementation of surveillance and monitoring systems
	4.2. Improve inter-institutional communication and coordination	4.2.1. Strengthen coalitions/partnerships
		4.2.2. Obtain co-financing and/or leverage funds

Section 4 discusses progress of cross-cutting activities contemplated in the work plan, Section 5 summarizes activities related to the project’s environmental compliance, Section 6 discusses challenges encountered and solutions identified, Section 7 discusses the project’s adaptive management approach, and Section 8 summarizes best practices that can be replicated.

Annex 1 includes Work Plan Status Charts by Geographic site, which summarize the status of each work plan activity. Annex 2 contains the following project’s results reporting tables:

- a) Summary of the Project’s USAID/Ecuador indicators
- b) Summary of the Project’s indicators by PIR
- c) Summary of the Project’s indicators by PIR (with geographic references)

Annex 3 contains a narrative summary of the performance indicators. Annexes 4, 5, and 6 contain translations of project success stories presented in FY10 and annexes 7 and 8 present the success story prepared this reporting period on developing climate change adaptation measures. Lastly, annexes 9, 10, and 11 contain SIGA updates for environmental compliance and annex 12 presents a tentative project calendar that lists upcoming events and dates.

SECTION 3: FY11 WORK PLAN PROGRESS BY PIR

The following is a narrative explanation of progress/status of each activity (and key actions) presented in the approved FY11 Annual Work Plan and is organized by PIR.

PIR 1: Biodiversity conservation in critical habitats improved

All project activities tie into PIR 1 and address the need to conserve the last remnants of ecosystems and critical habitats on the Ecuadoran Coast. The FY11 targets and progress to date are as follows in accordance with the Project's approved Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP):

FY11 Targets and Progress to Date for PIR 1, by KRA	
KRA 1.1 Management strategies that address threats to biodiversity and harness opportunities for improved livelihoods designed.	KRA 1.2 Capacity of local stakeholders to implement best practices in NRM strengthened.
Accumulative Project Targets FY11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1.1: 220,564 hectares of terrestrial areas of intervention under improved management Indicator 1.2: 135,188 hectares of coastal-marine areas of intervention under improved management 	Accumulative Project Targets FY11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1.3: 900 stakeholders trained in best management practices (BMP) for natural resources and in BMP along value chains Indicator 1.4: 14 initiatives co-financed
Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1.1: 162,136 hectares of terrestrial areas of intervention under improved management (plus 58,428 underway) Indicator 1.2: 109,255 hectares of coastal-marine areas of intervention under improved management (plus 37,289.86 underway) 	Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1.3: 2,114 stakeholders trained in best management practices (BMP) for natural resources and in BMP along value chains Indicator 1.4: 10 initiatives co-financed (plus 1 underway)

For details regarding progress reported to date please reference the PMP narrative in Annex 3.

Threat 1: Loss or alteration of critical habitats

Strategy 1.1: Improve management of critical terrestrial and coastal marine habitats

Activity 1.1.1: Improve management of and information regarding timber and non-timber forest products and coastal marine resources

This activity aims at producing information about the regenerative capacity of ecosystems and populations to prevent resource extraction methods that exceed their capacity to recover. Coastal marine ecosystems are particularly sensitive in this regard (for example, red crab, scallop, crab [*jaiba*], and lobster) as are woodland ecosystems (for example, tree populations with commercial potential). Absent this type of information, it is almost impossible to design and implement effective management

systems or enforcement measures based on solid arguments for the beneficiaries of such activities.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 1.1.1

1. Together with the National Fishery Institute (INP for its Spanish acronym) and seven crab associations (Asociación de Cangrejeros y Pescadores de Balao, Asociación de Cangrejeros Seis de Julio, Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Nuevo Porvenir, Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Artesanal El Conchal, Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Artesanal Mondragón, Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Artesanal Puerto La Cruz, and Asociación de Comerciantes Minoristas de Cangrejo Puerto Buena Vista), the Project launched a historic red crab stock analysis in the Golf of Guayaquil to be implemented over a 16 month period (from February 2011 thru May 2012). The analysis will facilitate future policy and decision making to protect the red crab population on which over approximately 4,600 crabbers depend for their livelihoods. Crabbing is one of Ecuador's most important artisan fishing activities – representing a \$60 million industry in the Golf of Guayaquil where crabbers extract roughly 95 million crabs per/year and make \$28 million/year in sales. The methodology being used is historic due to its vast geographic coverage (58,000 hectares), participatory approach (having the crabbers themselves collect the data), the extent of data collection (approximately 2,000 entries per day), and the length of time the study will be conducted. As a result of the study, authorities and crabbing communities will be able to regulate crabbing (daily capture limits, size), establish appropriate dates for closed season (“veda”) to protect reproduction, and protect priority reproduction sites/habitats (“cangrejales”). This will assure sustainable natural resource management so that crabbing continues to be a viable livelihood for generations to come. Implementation to date has included:
 - Expanded participation of crab associations for data collection to include ten additional crab associations that work within the Churute Ecological Mangrove Reserve (Asociación Puerto Santo, Asociación Soledad Grande, Asociación 26 de Febrero, Asociación 25 de julio, Asociación Defensores del Manglar, Asociación ASORCMAF, Asociación 24 de Marzo, Asociación 5 de septiembre, Asociación Pto. Envidia, Asociación 16 de Enero de Taura).
 - Trained over 600 crabbers on how to take biological samples and complete registries regarding crab collection (size, amounts, sex, etc) so that they may consistently collect data in the field.
 - Purchased equipment and supplies needed to conduct the study.
 - Hired biologist to lead the study and coordinate efforts.
 - Developed templates and database for collecting and tabulating data collected in the field.
2. In order to develop and promote market-based management practices for timber and non-timber products for producers in target areas, conducted an exploratory forest inventory in the Ayampe watershed, which provides an analysis of supply and demand for timber and non-timber forest products. Next steps and follow on activities are contingent on USAID's approval of the Environmental Assessment, which was submitted on March 22, 2011.

3. Continued to support management of Las Tunas beach in the Ayampe River watershed by assisting the local beach management committee to implement key actions included in their work plan, particularly those related to biodiversity conservation –such as protecting sea turtle nesting sites against harmful beach activities (bon fires, vehicle use, etc) and regulating blue crab fishing practices. The project also supported the committee in preparing for implementing adequate beach management activities during holiday weekends, such as Carnival.
4. Continued preparing the tourism component of the management plan for RM Galera San Francisco, through a small grant to local partner NAZCA. The core methodology for developing the tourism component is a dynamic tourism management system known as SIMAVIS (Sistema de Manejo de Visitantes or Visitors Management System) originally developed in the Galapagos Island. SIMAVIS lays the foundation for adequate tourism management by monitoring and generating adaptive responses to pressures generated by tourism activities.

During the next reporting period, the project will also promote good natural resource management/harvesting practices for tagua palm in target areas. Training materials will be developed based on a relevant study from Peru (Plan de Manejo de *Phytelephas macrocarpa* “Yarina” en el Área de Influencia de la Comunidad de Yarina Cuenca Yanayacu Pucate Reserva Nacional Pacaya Samiria).

Activity 1.1.2.: Promote forest management and conservation (timber and non-timber products).

Conditions in the Ayampe River watershed are favorable for establishing a forest management model that includes expanding the surveillance and enforcement system in PNM. To this end, the project is supporting development of a forest reGENCY system at the request of PNM.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 1.1.2

1. Developed an exploratory forestry inventory (also referenced in key action 2 under activity 1.1.1) covering: forest tenure, species varieties, quantities and

Helping Communities Apply for Mangrove Concessions

As part of assisting Cooperativa Lucha y Progreso obtain a mangrove concession, the project is helping association members develop a management plan as well as internal regulations that define how the concession will be managed.



- potential, with a focus on incentives for sustainable management that is responsive to the demand.
2. Drafted training program (content, methodology, and logistics) on forestry management in Ayampe. Gathered input from local stakeholders by holding workshops with the environmental divisions of the municipalities of Puerto López, Jipijapa, Paján, Santa Elena, and Manabí and the MAE.
 3. Worked with PNM to assess the existing radio communication system and needs to make the system operable within the park. Also established a timeline and target indicators for park guard activities related to forestry management and forestry policy enforcement in coordination with the MAE.
 4. Conducted site visits throughout the area selected for a pilot project to produce and extract non-timber forest products in Vueltas Largas to assess current production of tropical flowers, bromeliads, and seeds for reforestation.

Development of a forest regency system in which compensation of inspectors is not based on timber volumes is planned for the 2nd semester. This will involve establishing forest control points in the Ayampe watershed as well as a surveillance and enforcement system for that area. This activity will use infrastructure (antennas and vehicles) provided by MAE in combination with equipment purchased by the project.

Activity 1.1.3: Strengthen mangrove/concession management

Mangrove concessions and management have proven to be an effective strategy and incentive for their conservation. During FY10 the Project supported designing a surveillance and enforcement system, the creation of new mangrove concessions and the renewal of existing ones. The Project continued to provide technical support with these initiatives in FY11 as detailed in the following key actions:

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 1.1.3

1. Provided technical assistance for implementing surveillance and enforcement activities in the 6 de Julio, Balao and Mondragón concessions and in the Churute Mangrove Reserve, highlights of which include:

- Coordinated logistics for installing 35 meter antenna in Seis de Julio, which will allow the crab association to begin using the radio equipment donated by the MAE for monitoring and controlling activities within their mangrove concessions for the first time.
- Liaised with telecommunications firm PORTA to request using their radio antenna in Balao to facilitate the crab association’s use of radio equipment

Crab Associations Adopt New Internal Policies for Mangrove Management



Over 40 members of the El Conchal Crab Association approve new internal policies developed with project support to improve mangrove concession management and meet the Ministry of Environment’s concession agreement requirements.

donated by the MAE for monitoring and controlling activities within their mangrove concessions.

- Worked with the Navy Aquatic Directorate (*Dirección Nacional de Espacios Acuáticos* - DIRNEA) to coordinate activities with port managers, Navy brigades, coastguards, and radio frequency technicians to install radio antennas to facilitate communication between crabbers patrolling mangroves and local authorities.
 - Reviewed procedures and registries for monitoring and enforcement activities with the communities of Puerto La Cruz, El Conchal and Buena Vista.
 - Obtained support from DIGMER (*Dirección General de la Marina Mercante y del Litoral*) and Guayaquil harbor master's office for monitoring and enforcement activities. Both institutions agreed in providing personnel to protect critical ecosystems.
 - Worked with the Port Authority to facilitate communities obtaining registrations for the motors and boats donated by the MAE for enforcement activities, which are needed to operate them.
 - Formed and trained surveillance committees for mangrove concessionaires from Conchal, Puerto de La Cruz and Buena Vista. Training emphasized the importance of registering patrol activities and findings consistently.
2. Promoted creation of over 23,000 ha in new mangrove concessions in the Gulf of Guayaquil (Los Ciebos: 1,548 ha; Ríos de Aguas Vivas: 2,579.3 ha; Los Isleños: 651 ha; Buena Esperanza: 1,753 ha, Balao: 2,653, Nuevo Porvenir: 2,236, Isla Mondragón: 3,082.76; Cerritos de Los Morreños-Puerto Libertad-Santa Rosa: 7,000 ha; and Cooperativa Lucha y Progreso: 1,500 ha), highlights of which include:
- Assisted with preparation and submission of concession applications for: Los Ciebos, Ríos de Aguas Vivas, and Los Isleños.
 - Met with the President of the School of Biology in Guayas to request their support in providing technical assistance over the next four years to mangrove concession applicants in the Gulf of Guayaquil.
 - Presented requests to DIRNEA on behalf of three potential concession applicants (Asociación de Cangrejeros, Pescadores Artesanales y Afines Ríos de Agua Viva, from the La Playita del Guasmo sector in Guayaquil; Asociación de Comerciantes Minoristas de Cangrejos Los Ceibos, of Puná Island; and Asociación de Mariscadores Autónomos y Afines Los Isleños, of Puerto Bolívar) for certificates stating that no previous concessions have been awarded for the areas for which they are applying. The DIRNEA certificate is required by the MAE in order to present a request for a mangrove concession and demonstrates that a concession has not previously been awarded for the same area.
 - Facilitated signing agreements between the WildAid Foundation and two potential concession applicants (Asociación de Comerciantes Minoristas de Cangrejeros Los Ceibos and Asociación de Cangrejeros, Pescadores Artesanales y Afines Río de Aguas Vivas), designating WildAid as their technical advisor for the possible concession agreements, which is an MAE pre-requisite.

- Together with the MAE, held workshop with crab associations in Puerto Roma and Nuevo Esperanza on Mondragón Island to assess the feasibility of the project assisting them in applying for a mangrove concession. The crabbers are enthusiastic about this opportunity and the project is working with them to update their management plans and meet the MAE's current prerequisites and requirements. In this case, the plan is to apply for two concessions: one for approximately 1,600 hectares on the northwestern side of the island, which would benefit the 21 de Mayo Association and the Puerto Roma Cooperative, which together have 300 fishermen, and a second for approximately 1,750 hectares on the northeastern side of the island, led by the Lucha y Progreso Fishermen's Association, which is made up of 6 smaller associations representing 160 crabbers.
3. Provided technical assistance for community-based mangrove management actions in the Churute Mangrove Reserve and its area of influence. Highlights include:
- Strengthened mangrove concession management of 4 associations in Southern Mondragón Island (Buena Vista, El Conchal, Mondragón, and Puerta La Cruz), which included helping them prepare and submit the required semi-annual reports to the MAE Sub-secretary for Coastal and Marine Management, Edgar Muñoz. The reports informed the MAE on implementation of their individual mangrove management plans as well as results from monitoring and enforcement activities within their concessions. Also submitted new internal policies for each of the four associations to Sub-Secretary. Muñoz, which address how the associations will govern crabbing, mangrove protection, and enforcement activities. In addition, provided guidance for preparing signage necessary to mark concession areas and technical assistance for improving fishery practices and organizational management.
 - Reviewed the Environmental Management Plan and concession reporting requirements with the Balao, Nuevo Porvenir, and 6 de Julio crab associations and initiated technical assistance to strengthen their fulfillment of management commitments.

Activity 1.1.4.: Foment implementation of the key actions set out in the environmental management plans for watersheds and beaches

In FY10, Project developed POAMs for the Ayampe River watershed and for the Bunche, Galera and San Francisco watersheds. These plans identified key conservation areas, primary threats, communities and their relationship with conservation and strategies to minimize threats. Ultimately, the goal is to turn these POAMs into a guidebook for municipalities and provincial and parochial governments.

In FY11, the Project is focusing on fomenting implementation of key activities in priority micro-watersheds (Vueltas Largas and La Crucita in Ayampe and upper watersheds of Río Quingue and Estero Caimito in Galera San Francisco) in order to facilitate having tangible impacts that can be replicated in other areas.

The Project continued to use the field school methodology [escuelas de campo – ECA] as a tool for promoting best practices and for implementing critical actions, such as protecting forests, terracing to prevent erosion, reducing monocultures, limiting the use of agrochemical products and protecting water sources. In FY11 the project also conducted an analysis to assess the application of best practices promoted in FY10 via ECAs and the extent that farmers perceived obtaining increased incomes as a result. Based on this analysis the project tailored training and technical assistance for FY11 and while focusing on 4 priority micro-watersheds is also providing continued technical assistance and training to FY10 ECA participants to promote and incentivize application of best practices.

Activities for supporting POAM implementation in Capulí and Hoja Blanca have been postponed until the communities resolve land tenure issues.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 1.1.4

Key actions implemented to date are based on the POAMs and include the following:

1. Protecting water sources (natural regeneration, establishing protection belts, and designing legal safeguards). Progress included:
 - Leveraged support from SENAGUA to contribute resources (seedlings and barbed wire fences) for reforestation, natural regeneration, and protection belts.

Promoting Reforestation in Priority Micro-Watersheds in Esmeraldas

As a result of project training and technical assistance, farmers in Esmeraldas are committed to supporting tree nurseries and reforestation efforts in target areas to protect priority micro-watersheds and water sources.



- Identified eight legal/economic incentives under existing law at national level. Land titling, promoting monitoring and enforcement, technology transfer, and training were found to be most feasible (final report under final revisions).
 - Assessed four priority micro-watersheds (Vueltas Largas and La Crucita in Ayampe and upper watersheds of Río Quingue and Estero Caimito in Galera San Francisco) and designed respective technical assistance to protect water sources. The reports included: basic geographic map, stakeholder map, analysis of threats and identification of priority work sites.
 - Provided technical assistance to families thru ECAs in Estero de Platano, Galerita, Tóngora, Caimito, Quingue, Vueltas Largas, and La Crucita for implementation of best practices to protect water sources and riverbank vegetation.
 - Obtained commitment from farmers in El Sombrero, San Francisco, and Vueltas Largas to foment natural forest regeneration of more than 1,093 ha.
2. Promoting agro-forestry and training in best management practices for natural resources thru field schools. In this reporting period, the project provided 11 ECA training events in Galera San Francisco (59 men and 17 women) on soil protection, water conservation, and improving agro-forestry practices. Also trained 41 men and 8 women on developing agro-forestry plantations in Galera San Francisco. In Ayampe, the project trained 53 men and 13 women on preparing organic fertilizer as well as 53 men and 13 women on timber and non-timber forest product management and 44 men and 12 women on forestry management enforcement. Prior to continuing ECA training this reporting period, the project first assessed implementation of good agricultural practices that the project promoted in FY10 and developed a training strategy and work plan for FY11.
 3. Implementation of agreements for community-based conservation. After signing conservation agreements with 40 farmers in the upper Ayampe watershed in July 2010, , the project facilitated obtaining market access thru the municipality of Jipijapa and is working to adapt the market space to farmer needs. The project is also providing continued technical assistance to help the farmers initiate selling their products in the market and help the municipality oversee the farmer's fulfillment of conservation commitments. The Project is also promoting good fishery practices in accordance with mangrove conservation management plans/agreements signed with the MAE. In addition, during the second semester agreements will be promoted/signed with stakeholders in each of the four priority micro-watersheds where the project is promoting conservation of priority water sources.
 4. Thru field schools, continued providing training and technical assistance to biologically control the highly invasive African Snail (in the watersheds related to the RM Galera San Francisco). Also drafted a communications campaign that will be presented for consideration by Agrocalidad, the local authority charged with controlling pests. This reporting period also presented methodology used and progress to date in controlling the African Snail on farms in Esmeraldas to Agrocalidad and the COTR.

Activity 1.1.5.: Promote protection of water sources/riverbank vegetation

Water is essential for human populations and therefore features inherent incentives for its conservation. In light of this opportunity, the Project is implementing reforestation activities on riverbanks to protect forest cover in critical micro-watersheds (Vueltas Largas and La Crucita in Ayampe and upper watersheds of Río Quingue and Estero Caimito in Galera San Francisco).

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 1.1.5

1. Promoted conservation practices in micro-watersheds and restoration mechanisms on integrated farms. Activities included reforestation and promotion of best management practices (such as reducing or eliminating pesticides, shifting from monocultures to agro-forestry schemes, preventing and mitigating erosion etc.).
2. Provided technical assistance to families through field schools (ECAs) for the implementation of best practices for protecting water sources and river banks on integrated farms.
3. Promoted forest plantations with native species to recover pasturelands in upper areas of the Galera, Bunche and San Francisco watersheds. Progress to date includes:
 - Conducted Feasibility Assessment for Forming Commercial Partnerships between cattle ranchers and private sector companies reforest the upper section of the Galera, San Francisco and Bunche river watersheds. As part of the assessment, worked with private sector firms (such as Cobalsa and Plantabal) to define contract terms, commitments, and obligations for implementing reforestation activities with cattle ranchers. Also held workshops with community members from Tablada, 7 de Agosto, Crisanto, Galera, Galerita, and Quitito to determine costs for establishing balsa plantations in priority areas for protecting water sources.
 - Provided technical assistance for establishing forest plantations by working with small scale forest companies and government programs (Proforestal) in cattle ranching areas of the upper Galera San Francisco watershed (La Tablada, 7 de Agosto, El Aguacatae, Crisanto, La Mina, El Cabito, Nueva Unión, San Pablo, Barlovento, Estero Ancho, and Abdón Calderón.) The project is preparing to sign a memorandum of understanding with ProForestal under which ProForestal will contribute close to \$300,000 for establishing plantations in cattle pastures and communities in the Galera San Francisco watersheds.
 - Established 15 tree nurseries with 75,000 seedlings, created 30 hectares of agro-forestry plantations, and designated 190 hectares for conservation/protection.
4. Supported water conservation initiatives sponsored by provincial, municipal and parochial governments. To this end, promoted reforestation of 100 hectares in priority areas of Quingue in Esmeraldas, of which 25 hectares have been reforested to date. In Ayampe, promoted protection of 300 hectares in La Crucita and Vueltas Largas (60 for reforestation and 240 for regeneration) for which

reforestation of bamboo has initiated and will be completed during the rainy season. These conservation initiatives are being implemented in accordance with POAM priorities.

Strategy 1.2.: Rehabilitate degraded terrestrial and coastal marine habitats

Activity 1.2.1: Foment mangrove recovery

The MAE is requiring illegal shrimpers to leave the Churute Mangrove Reserve and finance shrimp farm restoration. If required by the MAE, the Project will provide technical assistance to support mangrove recovery efforts in shrimp farms within the protected area. This can potentially also have an impact on improving local livelihoods by generating alternative economic activities to crab harvesting through mangrove nurseries, particularly in closed seasons, however depends on a series of decisions and actions to be taken by the MAE.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 1.2.1

The project has provided guidance to MAE Sub-Secretariat for Coastal and Marine Management regarding mangrove reforestation in shrimp farms and creation of mangrove nurseries. If/when illegal shrimp farmers leave the Reserve, the Project will offer technical assistance to the MAE in defining strategies to restore these habitats and to concession holders for producing mangrove seedlings and accessing markets generated as a result of the MAE's mandate.

Activity 1.2.2 Promote reforestation/regeneration

Reforestation activities implemented by the Project in FY10 included establishing nurseries in the Bunche, Galera and San Francisco watersheds and in the Ayampe River watershed. The Project continues to pursue reforestation efforts using these nurseries as part of the strategy to promote and develop integrated farms with a focus on micro watersheds. In FY11, the project has focused on linking public initiatives (such as ProForestal) and the private sector (forest companies) to promote sustainable plantations in upper areas of the Galera, Bunche and San Francisco watersheds. It is also promoting converting pastures to native species plantations for small scale commercial sales. Lastly, the Project is supporting provincial and municipal government-sponsored reforestation programs using native species.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 1.2.2

1. Initiated connections between cattle ranchers and forest companies for commercial plantations of native species. See details reported under 1.1.5 for the Feasibility Assessment for Forming Commercial Partnerships between cattle ranchers and private sector companies reforest that was conducted.
2. Linked cattle ranchers interested in reforestation and agro-forestry systems with ProForestal's initiatives in Esmeraldas.
3. Provided technical assistance regarding reforestation to provincial, municipal and parochial governments to help them target reforestation in critical areas. To this end, developed a Forestry Practices Guidebook and Training Plan. Also worked with the municipal government in Jipijapa to promote and implement reforestation activities contemplated in the POAM.

4. Promoted reforestation activities on integrated farms in priority micro-watersheds in Ayampe and Esmeraldas. The following are highlights of activities implemented to date:
- Held community field work sessions (“*mingas*”) with over 30 farmers in Carmelita, Chipa, Caimito, and Quingue. As a result, priority areas are being reforested and projected by local farmers.
 - Identified priority areas for reforestation on five farms in Tóngora.
 - Provided a workshop attended by 13 farmers in Caimito regarding micro-watershed management and reforestation to protect water sources. As a result, participants committed to reforest 24 hectares.
 - Met with MAE provincial office to leverage provision of 1,500 seedlings for reforestation efforts in the Quingue micro-watershed.
 - Held community field work session (“*minga*”) with 15 farmers in Quingue to restore/reforest a priority ravine. As a result, erosion is being prevented and farmers are replicating the practices on their farms.

Strategy 1.3.: Public policy advocacy

Activity 1.3.1 Provide technical assistance for the review and reformulation of policies and programs related to biodiversity conservation and management

In response to a request by the MAE, the project is providing high level guidance and technical assistance for forestry policy development¹ to the Sub-Secretary of Natural Patrimony. The MAE is leading the effort to revise the law and the project is playing a key role in providing the technical assistance for designing the law and developing the technical norms and regulations for its implementation. This includes providing key input, analysis, and studies on which the policies are been shaped. Once enacted, the new law and its regulatory framework will improve the sustainability of forestry management and biodiversity conservation throughout Ecuador. As part of this process, in late March 2011 the project assisted the Sub-Secretary and the national forestry team present progress to date to the Minister of Environment, Marcela Aguinaga. During the meeting, the project presented the need to provide technical norms and guidelines to local governments for preparing their environmental land use plans, which are required under the new COOTAD (*Código de Ordenamiento Territorial*) policy that decentralizes land and environmental planning to local governments. Ms. Aguinaga agreed with the immediate need to prioritize such guidance and in response the project worked with MAE representatives to do so. The guidance has since been cleared by the Sub-Secretary of Natural Patrimony and submitted to the Minister’s office for final approval and submission to SENPLADES (*Secretaria Nacional de Planificación*), which will instruct local governments how to clearly identify management of national parks and protected forests as the MAE’s responsibility/jurisdiction in their plans.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 1.3.1

The list below describes some of the key actions that the Project has continued to support in addition to the above described assistance with the forestry law and to SENPLADES:

¹ This activity is in response to the request from the MAE and is subject to additional funding.

- Supported the National Climate Change Strategy by coordinating the project's climate change initiatives with the Sub-Secretary for Climate Change. To this end, there is interest in expanding/replicating the project's work in El Salado for the entire province of Guayas and other areas.
- Strengthened management of Machalilla National Park (PNM for its Spanish acronym), the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve, Churute Mangrove Reserve, and El Salado Wildlife Production Reserve as a result of technical assistance provided by the project's protected area advisors. See details below under activity 4.1.1.
- Supported access to Socio Bosque and promoted the program.
- Promoted ProForestal by establishing ties with farmers and other users in Esmeraldas.
- Supported development of the management plan for Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve.
- Supported mangrove concessions (by providing technical assistance to strengthen management of existing concessions and promote establishing new mangrove concessions).
- Provided technical assistance (In environmental planning? to provincial, municipal and parochial governments (local.
- Assisted the MAE in reviewing technical aspects of the application submitted by Cerrito de los Morreños and the Provincial Government of Guayas' for establishing a new protected area in the Gulf of Guayaquil.

Threat 2: Climate change

Strategy 2.1.: Establish and implement climate change response and adaptation measures

Activity 2.1.1 Conduct vulnerability analysis, design and implement adaptation measures

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 2.1.1

1. Developed climate change adaptation measures for 5,000 hectares of El Salado Wildlife Production Reserve and its surrounding communities, providing a replicable model for other coastal areas of Ecuador. The methodology consisted of gathering information from both scientific sources and local communities to conduct an analysis of: (1) stakeholders, (2) socio-economic data, (3) climate change vulnerability and risk, (5) geospatial data, and (4) hydrodynamic simulations. Based on this analysis, the project estimated future climate change trends for El Salado, which identified that there will likely be an increase in consecutive days of rainfall, for example. Then, based on the risks and trends identified, and an analysis of their causes, the project developed a proposal of over twenty climate change adaptation measures that decision makers can implement to prevent and mitigate the effects of climate change. The proposal included strengthening control measures, sanctions and solid waste management, for example. Lastly, the measures were validated by local stakeholders and presented to authorities and local stakeholders.

2. Completed stakeholder map for PNM, which was validated through a series of community workshops, using a similar approach to the methodology used in El Salado. Also held community workshops and interviews in Salango, Puerto López, Machalilla and Agua Blanca to measure local perception, knowledge and traditional ways of adaptation to local climate variability including climate extremes like El Niño phenomena.
3. Began socio-economic analysis of local populations that depend on the PNM's natural resources and ecosystems economically.

Activities planned for next semester include:

- Supporting implementation of select adaptation measures in El Salado (inter-institutional coordination, etc).
- Designing and supporting implementation of select adaptation measures in PNM based on the findings of the vulnerability study conducted by Instituto Nacional de Meteorología en Hidrología (INAMHI).
- Preparing a comparative analysis of the vulnerability studies and adaptation measures to be implemented in the El Salado Wildlife Production Reserve and in PNM.
- Preparing a Manual on Good Adaptation Practices for the Coastal Region.
- Possibly replicating/expanding activities in El Salado to prepare adaptation measures and/or a climate change strategy for the Guayas province.

Strategy 2.2.: Reduction of greenhouse gases and carbon sink conservation

Strategy 2.2 does not include its own activities, but instead ties in to other Project activities that promote best practices (such as changing slash-and-burn practices) and conservation of carbon sinks by preserving forest remnants and promoting restoration and reforestation. The FY11 work plan's activities that relate to this strategy are:

1.1.2. Promote forest management and conservation (timber and non-timber forest products)

1.1.3. Strengthen mangrove/concession management

1.2.1. Foment mangrove recovery

1.2.2. Promote reforestation/regeneration

PIR 2: Improved Local livelihoods

Because many of the primary threats stem from human pressures exacerbated by poverty and the lack of economic alternatives, the objective of this PIR is to reduce such threats by creating incentives for conservation and improving the living conditions of local communities in and/or around critical ecosystems. The FY11 targets and progress to date are as follows:

FY11 Targets and Progress to Date for PIR 2, by KRA	
KRA 2.1 Markets matched with environmentally responsible producers	KRA 2.2 Best practices applied along key value chains
Accumulative Project Target FY11	Accumulative Project Target FY11
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 2.1: 8 producer organizations linked to new markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 2.2: 900 households with increased economic benefits

<p>Progress to Date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 2.1: 5 producer organizations linked to new markets (plus 1 underway) 	<p>Progress to Date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 2.2: 686 households with increased economic benefits (plus 196 underway)
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For details regarding progress reported to date please reference the PMP narrative in Annex 3.

Threat 3: Lack of economic alternatives

Strategy 3.1: Development and promotion of market-based economic alternatives and economic incentives for critical habitat conservation

Activity 3.1.1 Facilitate access to environmentally responsible markets and support for microenterprise

The Project continues to facilitate market access for products associated with, or that promote, biodiversity conservation. It will approach this from two angles: 1) by strengthening value chains by connecting producers to anchor firms and to markets, serving as “honest brokers”; and 2) by providing technical assistance for microenterprises working with products such as red crab, tagua, kapok, and tourism which depend on biodiversity conservation.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 3.1.1

1. Awarded grant to Ecocacao which aims at strengthening conservation of fragile habitats by promoting sustainable agricultural practices throughout its member’s farms. The grant contemplates facilitating linkages and developing commercial relationships (and related technical assistance) between farmers implementing best environmental practices for tropical fruits and responsible markets (such as hotels) in the watersheds above the Galera San Francisco Marine Resersve. To date, Ecocacao inaugurated a field school in Chipa to complete training and has hired a Commercial Advisor who has initiated training and technical assistance to foment new sales.
2. Initiated social feasibility assessment of the crab pulp processing plant business plan in 6 de Julio, which will be formalized/summarized in a short written report. Results show that the plant is not feasible due to organizational weaknesses. In addition, it is apparent that there is insufficient funding to complete the plant’s construction.
3. In order to promote nature tourism, hosted a series of workshops with MAE, MINTUR, PNM, and municipal representatives to design and plan an event to be held next semester to promote the Ayampe River Watershed as a tourist destination. Dates are being confirmed and logistics (event schedule, invitation list, speaker invitations, and preparation of materials, etc) are underway.
4. Strengthened value chains for products that depend on biodiversity conservation (such as red crab, tagua nuts, kapok cotton, and tourism). Progress includes:

- For red crab, trained a group of 21 women that extract crab pulp in Sies de Julio on: (1) good manufacturing practices (sanitation and product presentation), (2) critical control points (minimizing cross contamination and importance of refrigeration), and (3) marketing/sales strategies. In addition, helped establish internal production procedures to control quality. Also, trained a group of 20 women that extract crab pulp from the Nuevo Porvenir community on good manufacturing practices and personal hygiene.
- For Kapok, met with the following anchor firms to explore their interest in using kapok as filling for their products, provide a sample of kapok from Ayampe, and explore possibly linking them with producers:
 - 1) EcoBebe (<http://www.ecobebe.org/>), a firm that produces reusable diapers with natural fibers
 - 2) Namasté Yoga studio and shop, which sells yoga cushions and pillows and exports to Colombia and Chile.
 - 3) Lunas, a small firm that produces biodegradable and reusable sanitary napkins.

Also, gathered data on ceibo cotton production and sales in the communities of La Cadena, La Pila, and Sancan regarding costs, producers, and buyers, as well as the harvesting and cleaning process. As a result, identified an opportunity to link producers in Las Piñas with a company from Sancan that produces pillows and mattresses.

- For tagua, met with harvesters and intermediaries in the lower section of the Ayampe watershed to define a framework for improving tagua management practices and conservation and identified document from Peru (*Plan de Manejo de Phytelephas macrocarpa “Yarina” en el Área de Influencia de la Comunidad de Yarina Cuenca Yanayacu Pucate Reserva Nacional Pacaya Samiria*) on which to base training during the second semester on good tagua production practices.
- For tourism, as mentioned above, the project is organizing an event to be held next semester to promote the Ayampe River Watershed as a tourist destination. In addition, the project is exploring forming an alliance with the Jocotoco foundation to promote birding and conservation in Ayampe and has helped the municipality of Puerto López takes measures to improve security (see details under Activity 4.1.1 below).

Next semester the project will evaluate local needs and possibility of providing technical assistance for implementing critical activities included in the community-based tourism business plan for Galera San Francisco.

Activity 3.1.2 Develop economic incentives for conservation

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 3.1.2

1. Developed and implemented incentives for farmers who implement best environmental practices and provided technical support to the ones that received incentives in FY10. This included:
 - Facilitating Jipijapa Mayor, Johnny Cañarte, signing an agreement to designate a section of the municipal market to the 40 families that are applying good agricultural and natural resource management practices promoted by the project in FY10. With this agreement, families who have been trained by the project and are supporting conservation of highly endangered forests in the upper section of the Ayampe River watershed will be able to sell their products directly to the end buyers, eliminating intermediates. The municipality is committed to monitoring the farmers' implementation of best practices and support for conservation while the project will provide continued support to this partnership by adapting the market space to farmer needs and providing technical assistance to farmers for initiating sales in the market.
 - Continued technical assistance to meet Socio Bosque requirements for land owners and communities to maintain their incentives.

2. Identified eight legal and economic incentives for conservation under current Ecuadorian legislation, of which land titling, promoting monitoring and enforcement, technology transfer, and training were found to be most feasible. During the 2nd semester the Project will explore developing the respective mechanism and, depending on the scope, implement key activities.

3. Provided technical assistance for land titling to facilitate access to the Socio Bosque program (see details under activity 3.1.3 below). As a result of obtaining land titles, property values increase on average by approximately 170%.

4. Initiated red crab stock analysis (see Activity 1.1.1 above) and promoted new mangrove concessions (see Activity 1.1.3 above) as a means of promoting sustainable management of mangroves and red crabs and to this end help crabbers protect their livelihoods and sustain their incomes.



The project continued providing technical assistance needed to access and maintain Socio Bosque's economic conservation incentives.

Activity 3.1.3 Support accessing and maintaining Socio Bosque's incentives

Since its inception, the Project has supported the Socio Bosque program as a mechanism to create an economic incentive for communities in high biodiversity forest areas in the Gran Reserva Chachi and its buffer zone and in the RM Galera San Francisco river basins and the Ayampe River watershed. The Project continued to provide technical assistance to Socio Bosque beneficiaries who joined the program in

FY10 and facilitated access to the program for new landowners in priority areas (land bordering RE Cotacahi Cayapas within the Gran Reserva Chachi such as Tesjpi, San Miguel Negro y Viruela and in close proximity to PNM such as the Río Blanco and San Francisco communities).

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 3.1.3

1. Promoted Socio Bosque program together with Socio Bosque staff in Ayampe with the *Asociacion de Comunas del Bosque Protector Chongón Colonche*. As a result, technical assistance is being provided to communities of Dos Mangas and Salanguillo to apply with approximately 6,000 hectares. In addition, two applications are being prepared for land owners totaling 222.57 ha.
2. Provided technical assistance for land titling (as a pre-requisite for applying for Socio Bosque conservation incentives for forest conservation), as follows:
 - Initiated technical assistance to title 17 new properties for families interested in applying for conservation incentives for titling for over 984 hectares of priority areas in La Crucita and Galera.
 - Provided continued assistance to land titling applications initiated in FY10. This included planning on site land titling inspections of properties in Santa Elena with the MAE and coordinating press release and radio announcement for the required public notification regarding the land titles for San Francisco and Río Blanco, which was made for three consecutive days starting November 9th.
 - To date, as part of technical assistance to meet Socio Bosque requirements, the Project provided legal and technical assistance with obtaining land titles for 6,864.4 ha, benefiting 99 families with an estimated increased property value of 170% -- an approximately \$1,441,523.74 in total value.
3. Provided technical assistance to access Socio Bosque incentives, as follows:
 - Took field measurements to document the size and location of the forest for which Tsejpi will be applying for conservation incentives.
 - Assisted Afro-Ecuadorian community, San Miguel Negro, apply for \$12,870/year in Socio Bosque incentives for conserving 1,775 hectares of forest for 20 years.
 - Assisted Afro-Ecuadorian community Chispero apply for over \$3,218.50/year in Socio Bosque incentives for conserving 171.85 hectares of forest.
 - Supported leaders from the Chachi Centers of Capulí, El Encanto, and La Ceiba en fulfilling requirements to obtain a *Registro Único de Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil* (RUOSC), which is required to apply to the Socio Bosque Program.
 - Facilitated obtaining application approval for Loma Alta, which was submitted last year for \$20,091/year in Socio Bosque incentives for conserving 3,218.20 hectares of forest for 20 years.
 - Facilitated obtaining application approval for Margarita Baque, which was submitted last year for \$405/year in Socio Bosque incentives for conserving 13.5hectares of forest for 20 years.

- Facilitated obtaining application approval for Primitivo Pihuave, which was submitted last year for \$2,015/year in Socio Bosque incentives for conserving 75.75 hectares of forest for 20 years.
 - To date, presented a total of 41 new applications to Socio Bosque (2 this reporting period – San Miguel Negro and Chispero in Gran Reserva Chachi) and assisted 4 communities in maintaining Socio Bosque incentives, corresponding to the conservation of 25,564.9 hectares of forest over the next 20 years in exchange for \$3,501,845, in incentives, \$2,685,426 of which has already been approved, and benefiting 801 families.
4. Provided technical assistance for developing investment plans and for monitoring, as follows:
- Worked with the Chachi Center of Tsejpi to revise their investment plan, which contemplates investing their incentive in monitoring and enforcing their conservation area, improving residential infrastructure, community health and institutional strengthening.
5. Provided technical assistance for updating investment plans and preparing quarterly reports required by Socio Bosque, as follows:
- Updated investment plans for Guadual, Calle Manza, Capulí, and Sabalito.
 - Held workshops for reviewing spending/accounting and preparing respective quarterly reports for Chachi Centers of Capulí, Calle Manza, Gudual and Sabalito and in the Afro-Ecuadorian community Playa de Oro.

PIR 3 Partnerships formed for ongoing support for biodiversity conservation

PIR 3 aims at consolidating and promoting partnerships to leverage public and private funding to ensure the financing and sustainability of project initiatives. The FY11 targets and progress to date are as follows:

FY11 Targets and Progress to Date for PIR 3, by KRA	
Flow of public and private investment to support biodiversity conservation increased.	Enabling environment for sustainable management at the local and regional level improved.
Accumulative Project Target FY11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 3.1: US\$ 1,700,000 in public and/or private investment leveraged (including payments for environmental services) 	Accumulative Project Target FY11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 3.2: 8 coalitions and alliances created and/or strengthened
Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 3.1: US\$ 8,228,526 in public and/or private investment leveraged including payments for environmental services (plus \$462,471 underway) 	Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 3.2: 6 coalitions and alliances created and/or strengthened (plus 1 underway)

For details regarding progress reported to date please reference the PMP narrative in Annex 3.

Threat 4: Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation

Strategy 4.1 Strengthen management of protected areas

Activity 4.1.1 Build institutional capacity

The Project is building local institutional and management capacity by providing technical assistance to (1) directors of protected areas and MAE regional directors to support the planning and implementation of critical actions, (2) provincial, municipal and parochial governments and (3) grassroots organizations and community-based associations or businesses where opportunities for biodiversity conservation exist.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 4.1.1

1. Provided technical assistance to improve management and administration of protected areas (Churute Mangrove Reserve, El Salado Wildlife Production Reserve, PNM and Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve). Highlights include:
 - Assisted PNM develop an informational campaign “Sin Dejar Rastro” to share park policies and conservation goals with visitors. The project helped develop an agreement that park visitors sign upon entrance, confirming their knowledge of and commitment to not leaving a “footprint” of their visit by not littering, not removing animals or artifacts from the park, and respecting the peace and natural environment sought by other visitors.
 - Helped PNM staff, the MAE provincial environmental management office, and other local actors (Conservación Internacional, Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano, and ECOLAP) design an information sharing campaign regarding the park’s marine monitoring and enforcement system.
 - Worked with PNM stakeholders to coordinate roles and responsibilities for updating the park’s management plan.
 - Assisted MAE authorities in defining and prioritizing financial and technical needs for PNM and Pacoche in response to interest by Conservation International in supporting the park’s needs thru the Walton Three project.
 - Coordinated continued improvements to the PNM’s marine enforcement and surveillance system and to verify correct installation and operation of respective equipment.
 - Developed and designed a new promotional poster and brochure for the Churute Mangrove Reserve. The brochure includes pictures and a map of the reserve and summarizes its paths and attractions, as well as what to bring while visiting.
 - Assisted Director of El Salado identify ways that Holcim, a large private cement producer, can support the Reserve’s management as part of their corporate social responsibility goals. As a result, Holcim expressed interest in financing: (1) printing costs for environmental education materials that the project plans to develop, (2) signage for the park that the project planned to design, (3) equipment to support enforcement of Reserve policies (radios, antennas, GPS navigators, etc), under the monitoring system designed by the project and (4) restoration of natural habitats damaged by former shrimp farm infrastructure. Preparation of Holcim funding applications is underway.
 - Facilitated a series of workshops in Churute Mangrove Reserve to resolve conflicts over crabbing/fishing rights within the reserve. The Management and

Coordination Director for the MAE Sub-Secretariat for Coastal and Marine Management, Nelson Zambrano, as well as the Reserve's Director, Fernando Cedeño, also participated. As a result, workshop participants developed a map of the mangroves where each crab association or cooperative currently extracts red crab and a work plan for assessing conflicts regarding authorized crabbing areas.

- Assisted El Salado reserve manager prepare budget and timeline for implementing activities financed by the Guayaquil Ecológico and Global Environmental Fund projects from October 2010 thru December 2011.
2. Provided technical assistance to strengthen the MAE provincial office in Esmeraldas and the management capacity in the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve by helping define three top priorities for the Reserve (establishing, staffing, and equipping a MAE office within the Reserve), all of which have been fulfilled. Further opportunities for support are being explored for the next semester while the reserve's management plan is still being finalized.
 3. Provided technical assistance to provincial, municipal and parochial governments on issues concerning biodiversity conservation and related to Project geographic target areas. Highlights include:
 - Helped the municipality of Puerto López establish a security committee and obtain an operating budget to address the communities' needs in light of deteriorating security and increased assaults on tourists. To strength the capacity of committee members, the project facilitated an in-country study tour, brining local stakeholders responsible for safety and security to Mindo, a town that depends on nature tourism in the Pichincha province. The study tour shared security measures that have been taken and technology used in Mindo to protect tourists (and the industry on which their community depends). As a result, an alliance has been formed between the Pichincha Province and Puerto López under which the Pichincha Province is providing continued training and technical assistance to the security committee. In addition, the project facilitated creating a linkage with the USAID PRONUMI project, which has committed to provide continued institutional strengthening to security committee in Puerto López. As a result, Puerto López has a greater and growing capacity to address security concerns, a budget to do so, and is taking measures to protect the tourism industry on which the local economy depends. Delegates from Pichincha have held workshops in Puerto López to analyze security needs and propose an appropriate radio communications system. In turn, delegates from Puerto López have made site visits to communities, such as El Pital, Vueltas Largas, Salango, and Casas Viejas, to share information regarding the proposed new security system.
 - To help strengthen local government management capacity, together with USAID's PROMUNI project, co-hosted workshop on the new national policy regarding local government responsibilities: "*Código Orgánico de Ordenamiento Territorial Autonomía y Descentralización* (COOTAD)." Local authorities from Puerto López, Jipijapa, Santa Elena, Machalilla, Pedro Pablo Gómez, Las Tunas, El Pital, and Machalilla National Park attended.

- Assisted Puerto López Security Council prepare their emergency action plan and assisted with Tsunami evacuation.
4. Coordinated an initiative with MINTUR to promote nature-oriented tourism in the Ayampe Watershed (see key actions for activity 3.1.1 above for details).
 5. Coordinated development of the tourism component of the management plan for Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve with the MINTUR and MAE. To this end, MINTUR has participated in related workshops and meetings. In addition, a coordination workshop was held with the MAE in December in which the MAE specified a format for the plan and requested to review all inputs for the management plan. To this end, the project has since provided the Sub-Secretary for Coastal and Marine Management with copies of deliverables produced by project grantee NAZCA (tourism zoning proposal, evaluation of tourism demand, evaluation of tourism attractions, etc) for his review and approval.
 6. Coordinated with MAGAP for:
 - Reforesting former pasture land in the upper parts of the Galera San Francisco watersheds. This included:
 - Coordinating with MAE and PROFRESTAL advisors, Daniel Lemus and Edwin Jimenez respectively, to analyze possible financing options for a social forestry social trust fund.
 - Working with advisor from the Sub-Secretariat for Sustainable Cattle Ranching of MAGAP in Esmeraldas to establish a partnership for strengthening the sustainable livestock management model and complement project efforts to establish balsa plantations and promote agro-forestry systems.
 - Controlling the introduced African snail –in collaboration with Agrocalidad.
 - Forming a partnership with the INP to conduct red crab stock analysis in Gulf of Guayaquil, together with 7 crab associations.
 - Collaborating with MAGAP to provide training to crabbers on mangrove monitoring and enforcement techniques.
 - Obtaining MAGAP commitment to oversee fishing practices thru the provision of a permanent inspector for the Mondragón region.

The Project Facilitates Improving Security for Tourists in Puerto López

Puerto López Mayor, Colón Izurieta, signs a memorandum of understanding with Pichincha's Provincial Government that was promoted and facilitated by the project. The agreement commits the Pichincha Provincial government to providing technical assistance related to security initiatives to help better protect tourists.



Activity 4.1.2 Design and support implementation of surveillance and monitoring systems

Monitoring and enforcement systems are a priority given their impact on threat reduction, particularly in areas where resource users play an active role. These systems complement the development and promotion of incentives.

The Project continues to support surveillance and enforcement systems for mangrove concessions in the Gulf of Guayaquil and Churute Mangrove Reserve, and for Socio Bosque, particularly in the Gran Reserva Chachi. The Project's role in surveillance and enforcement systems is to facilitate and serve as a catalyst for the actions of the responsible institutions and others working in those areas.

This activity includes the surveillance and enforcement system and the forest reGENCY for the Ayampe River watershed as an extension of the surveillance and enforcement system of PNM.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 4.1.2

1. Facilitated a formal institutional relationship between the INP and mangrove concession-holders in the Gulf of Guayaquil (see first key action reported under Activity 1.1.1 above).
2. Supported implementation of surveillance and enforcement system in the Gulf of Guayaquil in conjunction with MAE. Highlights include:
 - Supported enforcement of the closed crabbing season to protect crab reproduction in the Churute Mangrove Reserve by assuring presence of authorities to complete patrol activities, developing a strategy for conducting patrol operations, and helping oversee such operations. As a result, authorities conducted fluvial patrol operations, during both day and night throughout the Reserve's waterways, including: Río Taura, Canal de Matorrillos, Estero Soledad, Río Churute, Isla Churutillo, and Isla Matorrillos. Also supported land based patrol operations at the primary ports where boats are launched. Results of the patrol operations indicate that the presence of authorities was effective in deterring illegal fishing practices.
 - Coordinated transfer of property titles and invoices from the MAE for equipment donated to the crab associations for implementing monitoring and enforcement activities. The invoices are required in order for the associations to obtain permits necessary for operating the boats.
 - Worked with Guayas Provincial Government to design scope of work for hiring a firm to provide technical assistance to Cerritos de Los Morreños-Puerto Libertad-Santa Rosa. The Provincial Government will finance the technical assistance and surveillance equipment while the project will design the concessionaire's system for monitoring and controlling their area.
 - See additional activities under the first key action reported under Activity 1.1.1 above.
3. Provided technical assistance for implementing the surveillance and enforcement system designed with Project support in FY10 for the mangrove concessions in Balao, 6 de Julio, Mondragón and the Churute Mangrove Reserve (see first impact of key action reported under Activity 1.1.1 above).

4. Provided technical assistance for implementing a pilot surveillance and enforcement system for Socio Bosque in the Gran Reserva Chachi. This included training 17 park guards in Corriente Grande, Loma Linda, Jeyambi, Gualpí, Sabalito, Tsepi, Guadual and El Encanto, together with GIZ and FECCHE. Also, designed and validated templates for reporting patrol findings. Also, participated in initial patrol activities and in preparing and submitting respective reports to the MAE.
5. Began development of a monitoring and enforcement system for forestry management in PNM in the Ayampe River watershed (see progress mentioned under the key actions for activity 1.1.2).

Strategy 4.2.: Improve inter-institutional communication and coordination

Activity 4.2.1 Strengthen coalitions/partnerships

During the first year of implementation, the Project supported an initiative by the MAE's Sub-Secretariat of Coastal and Marine Management to create conservation coalitions involving public, private and community stakeholders in the Ayampe River watershed and in Esmeraldas. The Project continues to support these conservation platforms to strengthen actions and avoid duplication of efforts while creating other bilateral partnerships to support project goals.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 4.2.1

1. Strengthened major conservation coalitions –for Esmeraldas and Ayampe- and active partnerships with stakeholders from the public, community and private sector by coordinating implementation among local actors and developing bi-monthly coalition newsletters to keep stakeholders informed of coalition member activities. Highlights include:
 - Preparing and distributing the fourth, fifth and sixth editions of coalition newsletters.
 - Strengthened local institutional capabilities of the Puerto López Security council (as reported under activity 4.1.1).
 - Increased local management capacity thru COOTAD workshop, attended by 25 local authorities from Puerto López, Jipijapa, Santa Elena, Machalilla, Pedro Pablo Gómez, Las Tunas, El Pital, and PNM (as reported under activity 4.1.1).
 - Assisted PNM, MAE, hotels, and the community of Las Tunas control and manage beach activities during the Carnival holiday weekend. As a result, for the first time the guidelines contemplated in the work plan for beach management were implemented, such as safety measures for swimmers, public bathroom services, beach security/oversight, and beach clean-up.
 - Assisted PNM implement an informational campaign “*Sin Dejar Rastro*” to share conservation goals with visitors to Los Frailes beach (as reported under activity 4.1.1), which resulted in reducing waste left on the beach by 80%.
 - Supported regional initiatives in Esmeraldas, such as reforestation (with Quingue township and provincial government), sharing/implementing environmental land use plan, and development of the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve's Management Plan (with MAE, MINTUR, NAZCA, FFLA, CI, TNC, Municipality of Muisne, local townships, farmers, fishermen, artisans, etc).

- As secretary of the conservation coalition for Esmeraldas, the project co-hosted a coalition meeting with the Ministry of Environment. The Vice Minister of Environment, Mercy Borbor, opened the event, which served to coordinate conservation efforts and strategies among local stakeholders. The meeting resulted in an agreement signed by participants to coordinate conservation efforts.
2. Brought new stakeholders into existing coalitions, which for Galera San Francisco includes Club del Sol and La Aldea. In Ayampe, the project has facilitated support for coalition members in institutional strengthening/local governance by PROMUNI and in security by the Consejo Provincial de Pichincha.
 3. Developed a new coalition in the Gulf of Guayaquil as part of the red crab stock analysis, which consists of the INP and seven crab associations.
 4. Promoted development of a conservation coalition in the Gran Reserva Chachi for biodiversity conservation efforts, which is still being formalized.

Activity 4.2.2 Obtain co-financing and/or leverage funds

The Project has a multi-faceted approach in this activity, as follows:

1. A small grants program for local stakeholders to support actions that contribute to achieving Project activities, such as promoting microenterprises or supporting mangrove concessions to fulfill the responsibilities assumed for managing and protecting the mangroves under their custody. However, as a result of opportunities to provide grants being limited, the project is instead focusing on building local capacity thru technical assistance and training provided under other budget line items (salaries for technical advisors or subcontracts, for example). In addition, technical assistance and equipment is being provided directly by the project for supporting the red crab stock analysis with the INP instead of using a grant mechanism. In this case, a cost sharing agreement was signed instead of a grant. Although the FY11 the annual work plan contemplated approximately \$210,000 in grants, the project currently contemplates spending a total of \$67,910 in grants thru FY11, which consists of grants to Nazca (reported under activity 1.1.1) and Ecocacao (reported under activity 3.1.1). Despite the change in line items, initiatives are still being co-financed and funding is still being leveraged for the institutional strengthening activities.
2. Leveraging funds from new sources -from other organizations or projects- to ensure the sustainability of key actions once the Project has ended.
3. Providing follow-up to partnerships forms with other organizations during FY10.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 4.2.2

- The Project awarded a small grant to Ecocacao (reported under activity 3.1.1) as a means of supporting work plan goals and leveraging funds. The grant aims

at strengthening conservation of fragile habitats by promoting sustainable agricultural practices throughout its member's farms.

- Continued supporting implementation of grant to Nazca to prepare the tourism component of the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve Management Plan and develop a local tourism product (reported under activity 1.1.1)
- Leveraged an additional \$1,992,980 in funding this semester, for an accumulative total of \$ 8,228,526 to date (see details in Annex 3: Performance Indicator Narrative). An additional \$462,471 is underway.

Protecting Crab Reproduction in the Churute Mangrove Reserve

The project supported enforcement of the closed crabbing season to protect crab reproduction in the Churute Mangrove Reserve by assuring presence of authorities to complete patrol activities, developing a strategy for conducting patrol operations, and helping oversee such operations. As a result, authorities conducted fluvial patrol operations, during both day and night throughout the Reserve's waterways, including: Río Taura, Canal de Matorrillos, Estero Soledad, Río Churute, Isla Churutillo, and Isla Matorrillos. They have also conducted land based patrol operations at the primary ports where boats are launched. Results of the patrol operations indicate that the presence of authorities has been effective in deterring illegal fishing practices.



SECTION 4: PROGRESS WITH CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

In addition to its local interventions, the Project has been working at the national level on a number of issues with potential relevance beyond the target areas. The following are among the activities that the Project supported in FY11 to date:

1. Coordinated with ministries (MAE and MAGAP) on project-related policies and strategies, as requested.
2. Supported the National Climate Change Strategy by coordinating the project's climate change initiatives with the Sub-Secretary for Climate Change. To this end, there is interest in expanding/replicating the project's work in El Salado for the entire province of Guayas and other areas.
3. Continued to support management of PNM, Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve, RE Manglares Churute and RPF Manglares El Salado (see activity 4.1.1 above).
4. Continued to support access to Socio Bosque and to promote the program (see activity 3.1.3 above).
5. Promoted government conservation incentives by establishing ties with farmers and other users (Socio Bosque and ProForestal).
6. Provided technical assistance for provincial, municipal and parochial governments (environmental planning - see activity 1.1.4 above).
7. Supported review and development of a new legal framework for forestry activities.² See details on implementation above under activity 1.3.1.
8. Documented and disseminated technical materials, success stories, lessons learned, and fostered their replication thru the following activities:
 - Published article in *El Comercio* highlighting the project's role in preparing new applications for incentives and helping communities already in the program maintain their incentives.
 - Began preparing strategy for project video.
 - Prepared case study on developing climate change adaptation measures (Annexes 7 and 8).
 - Continued preparing and distributing weekly reports in English and monthly newsletters in Spanish highlighting project activities.
 - Worked with the MAE to update the project's web page, including migration of content to MAE's new web page format.
 - Prepared press releases for project related events (climate change presentation, MOU signing ceremonies, etc.).
 - Project subcontractor *Centro Internacional para la Investigación del Fenómeno de El Niño* (CIIFEN) presented the project's work to prepare climate change adaptation measures for El Salado at the International Workshop on ENSO, "Decadal Variability and Climate Change in South America: Trends, tele-connections and potential impacts" in Guayaquil in October 2010.

² This activity is in response to the request from the MAE and is subject to additional funding from USAID.

SECTION 5: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Activities continue to be focused on the following four types of ecosystems: 1) coastal rainforests in the Chocó region; 2) dry forests along the central and southern regions of the coast; 3) mangroves; and 4) other coastal/marine areas bordering the ocean. The main threats to biodiversity conservation in these areas are related to changes in land use, lack of economic alternatives, and weak local capacity for coordination and management.

In response, the Project's implementation strategy aims at creating incentives to reduce these threats and, in accordance with USAID's environmental regulations, required preparing environmental impact checklists (FRAs for its Spanish Acronym) for: 1) agro-forestry/reforestation, 2) integrated farms, 3) mangrove management and sustainable red crab collection.

The primary potential negative impacts that could result from these activities and their respective prevention/mitigation measures are:

- Risk of erosion resulting from the spread of agro-forestry and integrated farms, which will be prevented by promoting and providing training in using soil conservation techniques.
- Possible changes in/impact on existing vegetation, which will be mitigated by using careful analysis in selecting and preparing intervention sites. To this end, only secondary forests and brush would be affected.
- Risk of water contamination as a result of inadequate residual solid waste management, which will be prevented by using targeted criteria for implementation.

FY11 environmental compliance activities implemented to date include:

- 1) Presented the environmental manual for mangrove management and sustainable red crab collection to the Regional Environmental Officer, Mission Environmental Officer, and COTR. The project had submitted the manual last reporting period as part of the environmental plan included in the respective FRA and no comments or requests for revisions have been received to date.
- 2) Updated progress online via SIGA for implementing the environmental plans for each of the three above mentioned FRAs (see Annexes 9, 10, and 11).
- 3) Submitted Environmental Assessment (EA) for Forestry Management Activities for USAID approval on March 22nd, 2011.

During the second half of FY11, following approval of the EA, the Project will prepare a FRA for providing technical assistance for the small-scale forest management system in the Ayampe watershed.

SECTION 6: CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED, SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED, AND LESSONS LEARNED

The following bullet points summarize the challenges encountered to date and the solutions identified:

- Land titling procedures in some cases (Vueltas Largas and San Francisco especially) are taking longer than a year to be processed by local authorities, which in turn delays completing their Socio Bosque applications, which are only accepted in May and October. As a result, the project has identified communities to support in applying for Socio Bosque incentives that already have land titles (Dos Mangas and Salanguillo).
- Reforestation for Shrimp Farms depends on legal actions being led by MAE. The project is in constant communication with the MAE to provide guidance and follow-up when needed.
- Management weaknesses within Socio Bosque often create delays in processing applications due to files being lost or misplaced. The project has formalized communication with Socio Bosque and is documenting such delays.
- Management weaknesses within grantee Nazca caused delays in implementing grant activities. As a result, the timeline for implementation has been revised several times.
- As in FY10, the areas selected for activities based on their importance to biodiversity are in areas with high levels of poverty (less than \$1/day per person in Ayampe and \$1.65/day per person in Galera San Francisco in accordance with the Project's baseline study). These areas also face multiple bottlenecks in terms of accessibility, a decreasing labor force, and lack of transportation for their products, as well as the lack of basic services (health and education, for example). Emphasis is being put on strengthening existing value chains, creating market linkages, and creating local alliances to incentivize purchasing from these communities and facilitating transportation. The project continues looking for viable value chains to support and aims at increasing incomes, however, these circumstances continue to present challenges.
- As in FY10, Field Schools are often faced with participant presumptions that they will receive monetary assistance or materials as "incentives" to participate and limited availability to consistently participate in training. Project subcontractors coordinated implementation so as not to over-saturate communities' time limitations and to communicate a clear and consistent message regarding the Project's role. The expectation for material or financial incentives also poses a challenge to how they perceive economic benefits for implementing improved practices. In FY11 the project is working to better track implementation of best practices and their respective perception of their economic value.
- As in FY10, following years of receiving paternalistic assistance, many local stakeholders expect the project to become an instant "Problem Solver" or provide resources in terms of equipment, materials, or even vehicles. The project successfully clarifies its role and controls expectations through constant communication with all level of stakeholders. The project was successful in doing so during preparation of the POAMs, which used a participatory methodology to help local actors assume responsibility and leadership for local environmental planning, under project leadership. This is a challenge for the coalitions and field schools, for which the project

will continue to re-enforce its mission thru communicating with stakeholders effectively.

- As in FY10, most local organizations responsible for biodiversity conservation have insufficient institutional capacity to do so. The project is providing targeted technical assistance to support their work, however, this depends on their ability to absorb and apply the guidance as well as having sufficient funding to operate.

The following summarizes lessons learned as reported in FY10:

- In order to promote sustainability of project activities, it is important to obtain buy-in on behalf of local governments and MAE authorities to take ownership of them.
- It is important to communicate that the project does not have solutions for all of the challenges faced, however, it uses an adaptive management approach, which has proven to be efficient.
- Working in areas prioritized based on their importance to biodiversity that have minimal resources and limited potential for economic alternatives is challenging. The project acts as “honest brokers” in order to identify sustainable economic alternatives and link respective producers with responsible markets. Although the number of commercial relationships has not been especially large, the project has used innovative approaches and has created meaningful change for the producers.
- Given the project’s focus on conserving natural resources and therefore not promoting new products in order to avoid expanding lands dedicated to agriculture, it has been challenging to identify new markets for non-traditional products (tagua, etc). In some areas, conditions are not adequate for supporting value chains that are environmentally sustainable.
- Complementing efforts with other stakeholders is often difficult due to territorial attitudes and individualist views held by other implementers. The conservation coalitions, however, are serving as coordination platforms and as a means to exchange regional information related to conservation.
- The project faces limited management capacity on behalf of protected areas and local governments, which often do not have sufficient financing to cover their basic operational needs. In response to their demand for support, the project has increased the presence of field staff and has de-centralized decision making.
- Many activities that the project promotes need to be supported within the legal framework, therefore the project has placed increased importance on policy aspects.

SECTION 7: ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT APPROACH

An adaptive management concept is integrated into activity implementation to adapt and learn, ultimately leading to adjustments to our implementation strategy if needed. Examples of such adjustments during this reporting period in no specific order include:

- 1) **Revised line item spending to accomplish project results.** Chemonics assures the completion of project results by using the most appropriate line item and proposing budget realignments to USAID, as needed. For example, in FY11 instead of subcontracting or issuing a grant as originally contemplated to conduct a crab stock analysis the project developed a historic alliance (under a cost sharing agreement) with the INP and 7 crab associations to implement the study together. This mechanism builds institutional capacity and augments sustainability to the activity.
- 2) **New Implementing Partners.** The project replaced EcoBiotec with BioEducar in order to best provide assistance to mangrove concessionaires in Southern Mondragon Island. This decision was made given that BioEducar was already designated by the concessionaire as their technical advisors in the agreement signed with the MAE. In addition, the project hired a field assistant to support beach management directly and an institutional strengthening specialist to support mangrove concessionaires (6 de Julio, Balao, and Nuevo Porvenir).
- 3) **Re-assessing Feasibility.** The project discontinued support for the crab pulp processing plant given organizational and social limitations in adapting the local business model to a community based plant. However, the project continues providing support to crab pulp processors in good manufacturing practices and development of commercial relationships.
- 4) **Immediate responses to Forestry Policy Needs.** The project provided immediate technical assistance when requested for forestry policy support, which resulted in an expanded scope of work. This included reviewing current policy, conducting a comparative analysis with the original revised policy proposal, and then providing guidance to prepare a new version of the policy and its framework. Technical assistance is being channeled thru a core group of experts and including meeting with the National Secretariat for Planning and Development (SEMPLEDES), PROFORESTAL, and the Association of Municipalities of Ecuador (AME) to gather input on current forestry plantation implementation and local forestry governance needs. Part of the assistance included analyzing information on forestry financing in Ecuador in recent years.
- 5) **Adapting support for controlling the African Snail.** Currently, the authority for controlling pests, Agrocalidad, has not formed a policy regarding the African Snail. However given the immediate need in the field to do so, technical assistance and training has been provided through field schools in Esmeraldas to promote using biological control methods. Support will continue in the second semester and will include provision of continued training and supplies for trap preparation.

The project shared farmer's experience in the field with authorities and drafted a communication campaign for Agrocalidad's consideration. It will continue supporting Agrocalidad with policy development if requested.

- 6) **Adapting support for Tagua Practices.** The project identified a relevant management plan from Peru and is adapting it for training purposes in Esmeraldas and Ayampe, saving time and money that would have been spent subcontracting out a new independent study through a university or consultant as originally contemplated.
- 7) **Staffing Changes.** Given the volume of activities in the Gulf of Guayaquil, designated Protected Area Advisor, Manfred Altamirano, as Coordinator for the region, who is now overseeing consultants and subcontractors working in the region.

SECTION 8: BEST PRACTICES TO BE TAKEN TO SCALE

The following are examples of replicable models the project has developed:

1. **Applying a participatory approach for developing Climate Change Adaptation Measures.** See case story included in annexes 7 and 8.
2. **Forming partnerships with local fishery associations and national authorities for assessing natural resources.** The methodology being used by the project for the red crab stock analysis is historic due to its vast geographic coverage (58,000 hectares), participatory approach (having the crabbers themselves collect the data), extent of data collection (approximately 2,000 entries per day), and the length of time the study will be conducted. As a result of the study, authorities and crabbing communities will be able to regulate crabbing (daily capture limits), establish appropriate dates for closed season (“veda”) to protect reproduction, and protect specific reproduction sites. The project served as a catalyst for this partnership and capacity building activity, which should continue long beyond the life of the project.
3. **Promoting good fishery practices as part of mangrove concession management.** See adjacent text box highlighting one way that promoting mangrove concessions are assuring improved fishing practices.

Crabbers Voluntarily Turnover 20,000 Traps to Authorities as a Result of the Project’s Promotion of Good Fishing Practices

Crabbers from Buenavista, Las Cruces y El Conchal voluntarily turned over approximately 20,000 fishing traps to authorities, which are not permitted in mangrove concessions due to their non-discriminatory nature of capturing crabs. This formerly common practice is being replaced with more sustainable practices as a result of the project strengthening mangrove concession management and promoting good fishing practices.



ANNEX 1: WORK PLAN STATUS CHARTS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Gran Reserva Chachi and its buffer zone

Expected Results	Progress/Impact to Date	Geographic area/site	Responsible Staff/Implementing Partner	Status (on-going, completed, etc)
A total of 13,440.35 Has. of forest continue to benefit from Socio Bosque incentives and 3,000 Has. join the Socio Bosque incentives program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported communities already receiving incentives (Capulí, Calle Manza, Sabalito, Guadual, and Playa de Oro) in maintaining Socio Bosque's incentives by meeting program requirements (updated investment plans, obtained RUOSC) Supported Afro-Ecuadorian communities (San Miguel Negro with 1,775 ha and Chispero with 171.85 ha) access Socio Bosque incentives for conserving natural forests. They have applied and been accepted. Assisted Chachi Centro Tsejpi prepare application for 2,000 hectares (measured conservation area, updated investment plan). 	<p>Calle Manza, Capulí, Guadual, Sabalito and Playa de Oro.</p> <p>San Miguel Negro, Chisper, Centro Chachi Tsejpi</p>	Altrópico	On-going
Surveillance and enforcement systems operating throughout the Gran Reserva Chachi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained 17 park guards from 8 communities (together with GIZ, FECCHE, and Socio Bosque) in implementing surveillance and enforcement systems (patrolling, completing registries, and report preparation). Patrolling began in November and a first quarterly report for Calle Manza, Capulí, Guadual, and Sabalito was prepared and submitted to the MAE in January and Socio Bosque in February, which reported that infractions were not found to date regarding protection of areas dedicated to conservation under Socio Bosque. 	Calle Manza, Capulí, Guadual, and Sabalito	Altrópico	On-going
Coordination mechanisms to foster biodiversity conservation are functional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated community site visits and implementation with Socio Bosque and FECCHE. Promoted creation of a coalition for surveillance and enforcement on Gran Reserva Chachi territory which is expected to be formalized next semester 	Gran Reserva Chachi	Altrópico	On-going

Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco and related watersheds

Expected Results	Progress/Impact to Date	Geographic area/site	Responsible Staff/Implementing Partner	Status (on-going, completed, etc)
Five hundred (500) Has. Remain in the Socio Bosque program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported 19 land owners in monitoring conservation as well as completion/compliance of investment plans. Also provided continued technical assistance in obtaining approval of 4 Socio Bosque applications presented in FY10, which are still pending approval. 	San Francisco River micro watershed. Chipa area	Ecolex	On-going
Parish boards are taking measures to reduce threats to biodiversity based on implementation of environmental management plans for watersheds and beaches.	Supported implementation of the POAM (implementation of critical actions). In response to protecting water sources, assisted land titling for 9 properties in order to apply to Socio Bosque in Chipa. Also, began reforestation and forest protection with SENAGUA's support (SENAGUA provided barbed wire and seedlings).	Galera, Quingue and San Francisco del Cabo parishes.	Ecolex	On-going
Conservation incentives have been identified and found to be feasible and are being implemented in at least 1 case	Identified 8 legal/economic incentives under existing law at national level. Land titling, promoting monitoring and enforcement, technology transfer, and training were found to be most feasible. Report being finalized.	Global	Ecolex	On-going
Two hundred (200) families are applying best practices for natural resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Began new field schools for training in best practices and agroforestry systems designed to conserve critical habitats in Quingue and Caimito. Continued technical assistance for improving practices with field school participants from FY10. A survey was first carried out to assess application of practices promoted in FY10. A new strategy and training work plan was prepared for FY11 and training is underway on (organic fertilizer, etc). 	Quingue and Caimito micro watersheds 1) Estero de Plátano, 2) Galerita, 3) Caimito, 4) Cabo de San Francisco, 5) Quingue, 6) Galera, 7) El Aguacate.	CyD	On-going

<p>Area of degraded terrestrial habitats (1200 Ha) in recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted Feasibility Assessment for Forming Commercial Partnerships between cattle ranchers and private sector companies reforest the upper section of the Galera, San Francisco and Bunche river watersheds. • Provided technical assistance for establishing forest plantations working with small scale forest companies and/or government programs in cattle areas of the upper Galera San Francisco watershed (in La Tablada, 7 de Agosto, El Aguacatae, Crisanto, La Mina, El Cabito, Nueva Unión, San Pablo, Barlovento, Estero Ancho, and Abdón Calderón.) • Established 15 tree nurseries with 75,000 seedlings, created 30 hectares of agro-forestry plantations, and designated 190 hectares for conservation/protection. 	<p>Upper Galera watershed, Quitito Sector.</p>	<p>RA</p>	<p>On-going</p>
<p>Control of the introduced African snail</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with AgroCalidad, drafted informational campaign and materials for controlling the African Snail. Implementation of campaign will depend on AgroCalidad, however, the project will work with ECAs to promote control and use of traps. • Technical Assistance and training will be provided next semester for developing and using traps 	<p>Galera San Francisco</p>	<p>CyD</p>	<p>Initiated</p>
<p>1 conservation coalition strengthened and functional</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued coordination among conservation coalition members for Galera San Francisco, including continued preparation and distribution of bi-monthly coalition newsletters. • Under MAE leadership, coalition meeting held on March 31st to coordinate conservation initiatives. 	<p>Galera San Francisco</p>	<p>Deputy regional director for Esmeraldas</p>	

Parque Nacional Machalilla and Ayampe River Watershed

Expected Results	Progress/Impact to Date	Geographic area/site	Responsible Staff/Implementing Partner	Status (on-going, completed, etc)
<p>Seven thousand hectares (7,000 Has.) of forest remnants protected under the Socio Bosque program (4,028.35 Has. remain in the program and 3,000 Has. join it).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported land owners in monitoring conservation as well as completion/compliance of investment plans. • Provided continued technical assistance in obtaining approval of 3 Socio Bosque applications presented in FY10, which are still pending approval. • Assisted communities of Salanguillo (4,000 ha) and Dos Mangas (2,000 ha) as well as 2 land owners (222.57 ha) prepare Socio Bosque applications to be submitted in May. • Also assisted 7 landowners (596 ha) with land titling in order to apply to Socio Bosque next year. At the national level the project is also producing a Guide on Land Tenure. 	<p>Río Blanco and San Francisco communities; farmers from Las Delicias</p> <p>Farmers from El Sombrero, La Crucita, El Jaile, La Vaca, Vueltas Largas and the Loma Alta community</p>	<p>Ecolex</p>	<p>On-going</p>
<p>Local governments are taking measures to reduce threats to biodiversity based on the implementation of environmental management plans for watersheds and beaches.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed training module for local governments. • Negotiated SENAGUA contributing resources (seedlings and barbed wire fences) for reforestation and protection of 300 ha. • After establishing a security committee in Municipality of Puerto López, helped obtain an operating budget to address the communities' needs. Also strengthened capacity of committee members, thru in-country study tour to Mindo, a town that depends on nature tourism in the Pichincha province. The study tour shared security measures that have been taken and technology used in Mindo to protect tourists (and the industry on which their community depends). Facilitated an alliance between the Pichincha Province and Puerto López under which the Pichincha Province is 	<p>Throughout the area</p>	<p>Ecolex and Rainforest Alliance</p>	<p>On-going</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> providing continued training and technical assistance to the security committee. Next semester will continue supporting implementation of POAM (including training, follow-up and implementation of priority activities critical to biodiversity conservation, as well as communications) Drafted and submitted ordinance for creating an Environmental Management Department in the Municipality of Jipijapa. 			
Conservation incentives have been identified and found to be feasible and are being implemented in at least 1 case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified 8 legal/economic incentives under existing law at national level. Land titling, promoting monitoring and enforcement, technology transfer, and training were found to be most feasible. Report being finalized. Implementation of incentive planned for next semester. 	Global	Ecolex	On-going
The MAE has current information to craft a policy for management and regularization of land tenure inside and along the boundaries of PNM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated information on land tenure inside and along the boundaries of the PNM in the Ayampe watershed based on secondary sources, and on-site verification. Presented findings to PNM authorities on March 11th and report is being finalized. 	The area of Parque Nacional Machalilla located within the Ayampe watershed.	Ecolex, Protected Areas Advisor for PNM	On-going
Two hundred (200) families are implementing best practices for natural resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Began new field schools for training in best practices and agro-forestry systems designed to conserve critical habitats in La Crucita and Vueltas Largas. Follow-up on improved practices with field school participants from FY10. A survey was first carried out to assess application of practices promoted in FY10. A new strategy and training work plan was prepared for FY11 and training is underway on (organic fertilizer, etc). 	1) Vueltas Largas, 2) San José de Piñas, 3) Pedro Pablo Gómez, 4) Las Delicias, 5) Casas Viejas, 6) El Sombrero, 7) La Crucita, 8) Las Tunas, 9) San Pablo and 10) Pedro Pablo Gómez	CyD	On-going
Tagua palm producers have adopted sustainable management practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project plans on adapting manual from Peru on management practices to provide training in ECAs and promote creating respective policies within PNM. Also, working with the Botanical Garden in Guayaquil to gather information on management practices. 	San José de Piñas, Palmital and Las Delicias.	CyD/Deputy regional director for Ayampe	Planned for Next Semester

At least one hundred (100) families have improved their livelihoods through the implementation of economic alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported development of commercial ties between farmers and producers and the market, resulting in farmers in Vueltas Largas having a new commercial relationship with hotels in Ayampe. 	San José de Piñas, Palmital and Las Delicias.	Deputy regional director for Ayampe	On-going
250 families and 1 parish board have implemented best practices for the protection of water sources and riverbank vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessed 2 priority micro-watersheds. The report included: basic geographic map, stakeholder map, analysis of threats and identification of priority work sites (Vueltas Largas and La Crucita). Technical assistance for families provided through field schools (ECAs) in Vueltas Largas and La Crucita for implementation of best practices for the protection of water sources and riverbank vegetation. Began reforestation of bamboo with SENAGUA's support on priority riverbanks. 	Pedro Pablo Gómez	CyD	On-going
Three thousand (3,000) Has. of land in the Ayampe watershed are under a sustainable forest management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity (establishment of a regency and commercial relations) is subject to Environmental Assessment. In preparation for activity, project conducted an Exploratory Forest Inventory for the Ayampe River Watershed. Agreements have also been made with farmers from El Sombrero, San Francisco, and Vueltas Largas to foment natural forest regeneration of more than 1,093 ha. 	Forest remnants in San José de Piñas, Vueltas Largas and El Sombrero.	RA	Planned for 2 nd Semester
The 61,000 Has. of territory in the Ayampe watershed are subject to a surveillance and enforcement system under MAE jurisdiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance provided to assess and improve radio communication system in PNM for the watershed. Drafted Natural Resource Management Surveillance and Enforcement Strategy. Provided technical assistance during two inspections/reviews of compliance with forestry harvesting requirements. 	Entire watershed	RA	On-going
One (1) management committee is implementing its plan of action for the management and zoning of the lower Ayampe watershed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported the beach management committee in implementing its work plan. Supported in initiatives for holiday weekends and Tsunami evacuation. 	Las Tunas, Puerto Rico and Ayampe.	Ayampe Field Assistant	On-going

Management of PNM strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided assessment of equipment needed to implement monitoring and enforcement system in marine area. • Provided Technical Assistance to implement an informational campaign to share park policies and conservation goals with visitors during the Carnival holiday weekend. This included having visitors sign an agreement titled "Sin Dejar Rastro." • Facilitated workshop with 30 stakeholders (tour operators and community members) from Salango Island to improve tourism management. As a result the policies were established to control tourist activities on/near the island, such as snorkeling. • Designed scope for updating management plan for Park which will be carried out next semester. • Began assisting MAE effort to demarcate the boundaries of PNM (purchased materials for posts). • Assessed land tenure to guide policy on human settlements (see above activity). 	Puerto López Parque Nacional Machalilla	Protected Areas Advisor for PNM	On-going
Develop the Ayampe watershed as a tourist destination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning event to be held next semester to promote watershed as a tourism destination with the support of MAE and MINTUR in a joint effort with hotel owners in Puerto López. International bird experts will participate and possibly the US Ambassador. 	Puerto López	DCoP Deputy director Regional for Ayampe	Planned for Next Semester
Follow-up on market access for environmentally responsible producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a result of project assistance, Jipijapa Mayor, Johnny Cañarte, signed an agreement to designate a section of the municipal market to 40 families that are applying good agricultural and natural resource management practices promoted by the project. • The project will provide continued support by adapting the market space to farmer needs, providing technical assistance to municipality for monitoring fulfillment of farmer commitments, and providing technical assistance to farmers for initiating sales in the market. 	Jipijapa Farmers from San José de Piñas, Las Delicias, and Pedro Pablo Gómez	DCoP Regional deputy director for Ayampe	On-going
Search for new products related to biodiversity, with market access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project plans on adapting manual from Peru on management practices to provide training in ECAs and promote creating 	Middle and upper watershed	DCoP	On-going

	<p>respective policies within PNM during next semester. Challenge remains that majority of harvesting is done by third parties informally (not land owners).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contacted anchor firms to assess Kapok quality and explore creating linkages with kapok producers (Namasté Yoga, Ecobebé, and Lunas Biodegradables). Also, conducted survey with farmers regarding their interest in producing Kapok. 			
1 conservation coalition strengthened and functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued coordination among conservation coalition members, including continued preparation and distribution of bi-monthly coalition newsletters. 	Ayampe River Watershed	Regional deputy director for Ayampe	On-going
Implementation of at least 2 critical actions identified in the INAMHI vulnerability and adaptation to climate change study.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed stakeholder map, which was validated through a series of community workshops, using a similar approach to the methodology used in El Salado. • Held community workshops and interviews in Salango, Puerto López, Machalilla and Agua Blanca measuring local perception, knowledge and traditional ways of adaptation to local climate variability including climate extremes like El Niño phenomena. • Preparation of socio-economic analysis of local populations that depend on the park's natural resources and ecosystems economically is underway. • Development of adaptation measures, preparation of Manual on Good Adaptation Practices for the Coastal Region, preparation of comparative Analysis PNM-RSV El Salado, and implementation of critical activities in response to climate change in PNM and its area of influence are planned for next semester. 	Parque Nacional Machalilla and area of influence	CIIFEN	Planned for next semester

Gulf of Guayaquil:

This area includes the Reserva de Producción de Fauna Manglares el Salado and the Reserva Ecológica Manglares Churute with their buffer zones and mangrove concessions.

Expected Results	Progress/Impact to Date	Geographic area/site	Responsible Staff/Implementing Partner	Status (on-going, completed, etc)
<p>Mangrove concessions are implementing management plans and fulfilling their commitments pursuant to agreements on “Sustainable use and stewardship of mangrove areas by ancestral users”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided technical assistance in mangrove management for concession holders with over two years of experience. To date reviewed progress in implementing management plans and helped concessionaires develop work plan to fulfill remaining commitments. Also planned training, where needed. 	<p>6 de Julio, Balao and Nuevo Porvenir</p>	<p>Institutional Strengthening Specialist (Juan Carlos Santos)</p>	<p>On-going</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided technical assistance for concessions in the southern part of Mondragón Island. • Helped prepare a mangrove reforestation plan to be implemented over the next 6 months. • Provided technical assistance to establish new internal policies for each of the four associations to the MAE Sub-secretary for Coastal and Marine Management. The policies address how the associations will govern crabbing, mangrove protection, and enforcement activities. • Reviewed implementation of their management plans. • Assisted in preparation of semi-annual concession reports and monitoring and enforcement reports that are submitted to the MAE. • Helped select sites for placing signs to mark and identify concession areas. • Provided training workshops with communities regarding (1) making signs to mark their concession areas, (2) implementing good fishery practices thru Dirección 	<p>Aso. Buena Vista Cooperativa El Conchal Cooperativa Mondragón Pre-cooperativa Puerto La Cruz</p>	<p>BioEducar</p>	<p>On-going</p>

	Regional de Pesca, and (3) monitoring and enforcing mangrove conservation under concession agreement.			
At least one hundred (100) families involved in mangrove management will have improved their livelihoods through access to environmentally responsible markets and/or support for microenterprises	• Study will prepared to document the social feasibility/institutional capacity for installing and activating a community crab pulp processing plant in 6 de Julio. Consultations show that the plant is not feasible due to organizational weaknesses and insufficient funding.	6 de Julio	Institutional Strengthening Specialist (Juan Carlos Santos)	Initiated
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training to women that produce crab pulp on (1) good manufacturing practices (sanitation and product presentation), (2) critical control points (minimizing cross contamination and importance of refrigeration), and (3) marketing/sales strategies. • Assisted in prepare for participating in a Gastronomy Fair in Naranjal. • Assisted with preparing internal policies for producing and selling crab pulp. • Monitor and strengthen commercial relations between crabbers and firms planned to continue next semester. 	6 de Julio	Institutional Strengthening Specialist (Juan Carlos Santos)	Initiated
Transfer of a surveillance and enforcement system to mangrove concession holders and RE Manglares Churute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of critical actions in the surveillance and enforcement plan. • Supported enforcing closed season (Veda) for red crab in Churute. • Assessed equipment needs. • Obtained support from Director of Dirección Nacional de Espacios Acuáticos (DIRNEA), Carlos Moncayo, to work with port managers, Navy brigades, coastguards, and radio frequency technicians to coordinate installing radio antennas to facilitate communication between crabbers patrolling mangroves and local authorities. • Coordinated logistics for installing 35 meter antenna in Seis de Julio, which will allow the crab association to begin 	6 de Julio, Balao and Mondragón	Surveillance and Enforcement Specialist (Patricio Goyes)	On-going

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using the radio equipment donated by the MAE for monitoring and controlling activities within their mangrove concessions for the first time. Consulted with PORTA regarding the possibility of using their radio antenna in Balao to facilitate the crab association's use of radio equipment donated by the MAE for monitoring and controlling activities within their mangrove concessions. 			
Management of RE Manglares Churute and Manglares El Salado strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported La Reserva Manglares Churute in the implementation of a surveillance and control system in conjunction with the 15 Crab fishermen Associations. Assessed fishing areas granted by the Reserva to 15 crabber organizations working within the Reserva Manglares Churute and development maps as input for preparing recommendations for a fishing zoning policy for the area. Designed a new promotional poster and pamphlet for Churute Mangrove Reserve. Supported enforcing closed season (Veda) for red crab in Churute (as mentioned above). Prepared work plan with Guyaquil Ecologico project for surveillance and control system in El Salado. Designed scope of work to prepare environmental education materials. Respective training is planned for next semester. 	Manglares Churute and El Salado	Protected Areas Advisor for Churute/El Salado	On-going
Follow-up on the surveillance and enforcement system of 7 concession holders in the Gulf and in RE Manglares Churute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated logistics for installing 35 meter antenna in Seis de Julio, which will allow the crab association to begin using the radio equipment donated by the MAE for monitoring and controlling activities within their mangrove concessions for the first time. Liaised with telecommunications firm PORTA to request using their radio antenna in Balao to facilitate the crab association's use of radio equipment donated by the MAE for monitoring and controlling activities within their mangrove concessions. 	Manglares Churute and El Salado	Protected areas expert	Planned for Next Semester (Transfer of system still underway)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked with the Navy Aquatic Directorate (Dirección Nacional de Espacios Acuáticos - DIRNEA) to coordinate activities with port managers, Navy brigades, coastguards, and radio frequency technicians to install radio antennas to facilitate communication between crabbers patrolling mangroves and local authorities. • Reviewed procedures and registries for monitoring and enforcement activities with the communities of Puerto La Cruz, El Conchal and Buena Vista. • Obtained support from DIGMER (Dirección General de la Marina Mercante y del Litoral) and Guayaquil harbor master's office for monitoring and enforcement activities. Both institutions agreed in providing personnel to protect critical ecosystems. • Worked with the Port Authority to facilitate communities obtaining registrations for the motors and boats donated by the MAE for enforcement activities, which are needed to operate them. • Formed and trained surveillance committees for mangrove concessionaires from Conchal, Puerto de La Cruz and Buena Vista. Training emphasized the importance of registering patrol activities and findings consistently. 			
<p>One (1) crab stock analysis, with management measures implemented by at least three (3) mangrove concessions and RE Manglares Churute</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed MOU with National Fishery Institute and 7 Crab Associations to conduct analysis. • Together with the National Fishery Institute, trained over 600 crabbers from the Gulf of Guayaquil on taking biological samples and complete registries regarding crab collection (size, amounts, sex, etc). • Purchased digital calibrators, GPS equipment, etc for conducting analysis (procurement will continue during 2nd semester with boat and motor, etc). • Hired Fishing Evaluator as lead biologist to lead the study. • Designed and printed 10,000 reporting forms. • Ten crab associations that work within the Churute Ecological 	<p>Mangrove concessions in the Gulf of Guayaquil and Manglares Churute</p>	<p>Protected area advisor, regional deputy director</p>	<p>On-going</p>

	<p>Mangrove Reserve (that were not originally part of the MOU) are supporting with data collection and have been trained in the methodology.</p>			
<p>5,000 hectares of mangrove in the Gulf of Guayaquil are protected under a management system (concession, Ramsar site, etc.).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitated inspection by MAE of new concession area (Cerrito de los Morreños) and helped define priorities for implementing its management plan. Assisted the MAE in reviewing technical aspects of the application submitted by Cerrito de los Morreños and the Provincial Government of Guayas for establishing a new protected area in the Gulf of Guayaquil. Promoted creation of over 23,000 ha in new mangrove concessions in the Gulf of Guayaquil (Los Ciebos: 1,548 ha; Ríos de Aguas Vivas: 2,579.3 ha; Los Isleños: 651 ha; Buena Esperanza: 1,753 ha; Balao: 2,653, Nuevo Porvenir: 2,236, Isla Mondragón: 3,082.76; Cerritos de Los Morreños-Puerto Libertad-Santa Rosa: 7,000 ha; and Cooperativa Lucha y Progreso: 1,500 ha) 	<p>Potentially Don Goyo or/and Cerrito de los Morreños</p>	<p>Protected area Advisor</p>	<p>On-going</p>
<p>One (1) conservation coalition created and functioning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed MOU with National Fishery Institute and 7 Crab Associations to conduct analysis, which included/stipulated formation of coalition for this purpose. 	<p>Gulf of Guayaquil</p>	<p>Protected area Advisor</p>	<p>Completed</p>
<p>At least one (1) new mangrove concession established</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting Puerto Roma and Cooperativa Lucha y Progreso apply for concessions and develop management plans as well as internal regulations and penalties to define how the concession will be managed. As a result of technical assistance provided to crab associations to obtain new mangrove concessions, the Asociación de Comerciantes Minoristas de Cangrejeros Los Ceibos and Pescadores Artesanales y Afines Río de Aguas Vivas each signed an agreement with the Wildaid Foundation, designating Wildaid as their technical advisor. Having a technical advisor is a pre-requisite for obtaining a 	<p>Potential beneficiaries are at least one of the following Puerto Roma and Río de Agua Viva.</p>	<p>Protected area Advisor</p>	<p>On-going</p>

	mangrove concession.			
Mangrove restoration in at least one (1) shrimp farm in RE Manglares Churute (To be determined)	9. Provided guidance to the SGMC on mangrove reforestation of shrimp farms and creation of mangrove nurseries.	To be determined	Protected area Advisor	Completed
Vulnerability analysis and responses to climate change developed in the Reserva de Producción Faunística El Salado	10. Designed adaptation measures based on the findings from the climate, socioeconomic and environmental vulnerability study in RPF El Salado	Reserva de Producción Faunística El Salado	CIIFEN	Completed
Implementation of at least 2 critical activities stemming from the vulnerability analysis (see previous result)	11. Implementation of priority adaptation actions in El Salado planned for 2 nd semester.	RPF Manglares El Salado PNM	CIIFEN	Planned for 2 nd Semester

ANNEX 2: RESULTS REPORTING TABLES

A. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT'S USAID/ECUADOR INDICATORS

INDICATORS	Accumulative Results To Date Thru March FY11		
	FY11 Target (Sept 2011)	FY10 Results (Sept 2010)	FY11 Results to Date (March 2011)
Summary of the Project's USAID/Ecuador Indicators			
INDICATOR ENV-1: Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance (1.1. and 1.2. PMP)	355,752	271,391	271,391 (95,717.86 on-going)
INDICATOR ENV-2: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance (2.2. PMP)	900	594	686 (251 on-going)
INDICATOR ENV-3: Number of people trained in BMP for natural resources and in BMP along value chains. (1.3. PMP)	900	1,290	2,114

B. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT'S INDICATORS BY PIR

Indicators	FY11 Target	FY10 Results	FY11 Results Thru March 2011
PIR 1: Improved biodiversity conservation in critical habitats			
Indicator 1.1. Number of hectares in terrestrial areas of intervention under improved management.	220,564	162,136	162,136 (58,428 on-going)
Indicator 1.2. Number of hectares of coastal marine areas of intervention under improved management	135,188	109,255	109,255 actual (37,289 on-going)
Indicator 1.3. Number of people trained in BMP for natural resources and in BMP along value chains.	900	1,290	2,114
Indicator 1.4. Number of initiatives co-financed	14	8	10 (1 on-going)
PIR 2: Local livelihoods improved			
Indicator 2.1. Number of producer's organizations linked to new markets	8	4 <i>*FY10 Semi-Annual report originally reported 6, however, this number was reduced to 4 in final PMP indicators reported to USAID</i>	6 (1 on-going)
Indicator 2.2. Number of households with increased economic benefits	900	594	686 (251 on-going)

PIR 3: Partnerships formed for ongoing support for biodiversity conservation			
Indicator 3.1. Private and/or public investment leveraged	1,700,000	6,235,546	8,228,526 (462,471 on-going)
Public	1,117,000	2,047,427	3,226,407 (400,000 on-going)
Private	583,000	4,188,119	4,188,119 (62,471 on-going)
Indicator 3.2. Number of coalitions and alliances created and/or strengthened	12	5	6 (1 on-going)
Public	7	2	3 (1 on-going)
Private	5	3	3
Indicator 4.1.: Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservations that are implemented as a result of USG assistance	3	NA	2 (1 on-going)

C. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT'S INDICATORS BY PIR (WITH GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCES)

PIR 1: Improved biodiversity conservation in critical habitats	FY11 Target	FY10 Results	FY11 Results Thru March 2011
Indicator 1.1. Number of hectares in terrestrial areas of intervention under improved management.		<p align="center"><u>162,136 Has</u></p> 53,129 Gran Reserva Chachi 34,239 Galera San Francisco 62,386 Ayampe 12,382 RM Churute	<p align="center"><u>162,136 Has</u></p> 53,129 Gran Reserva Chachi 34,239 Galera San Francisco 62,386 Ayampe 12,382 RM Churute <p align="center"><u>58,428 on-going:</u></p> 9,933 Gran Reserva Chachi 48,495 PNM and Ayampe
Indicator 1.2. Number of hectares of coastal marine areas of intervention under improved management		<p align="center"><u>109,255 Has</u></p> 54,621 Galera San Francisco 9,898 Ayampe 44,736 RM Churute	<p align="center"><u>109,255 Has</u></p> 54,621 Galera San Francisco 9,898 Ayampe 44,736 RM Churute <p align="center"><u>37,289 on-going:</u></p> PNM and Ayampe 4,539.00 El Salado 9,747.80 Mangrove Concessions 23,003.06
Indicator 1.3. Number of people trained in BMP for natural resources and in BMP along value chains.		<p align="center"><u>1,290:</u></p> 128 Gran Reserva Chachi 362 Galera San Francisco 709 Ayampe 91 RM Churute/El Salado	<p align="center"><u>2,114:</u></p> 148 Gran Reserva Chachi 440 Galera San Francisco 813 Ayampe 713 RM Churute/El Salado
Indicator 1.4. Number of initiatives co-financed		<p align="center"><u>8:</u></p> 3 Gran Reserva Chachi	<p align="center"><u>10:</u></p> 3 Gran Reserva Chachi

		2 Galera San Francisco 3 Cross-Cutting	3 Galera San Francisco 3 Cross-Cutting 1 on-going: Golfo de Guayaquil
PIR 2: Local livelihoods improved			
Indicator 2.1. Number of producer's organizations linked to new markets		4: 1 Galera San Francisco 2 Ayampe 1 RM Churute	5: 1 Galera San Francisco 3 Ayampe 1 RM Churute 1 on-going: Golfo de Guayaquil
Indicator 2.2. Number of households with increased economic benefits		594: 243 Gran Reserva Chachi 199 Galera San Francisco 8 Ayampe 144 RM Churute	686: 243 Gran Reserva Chachi 199 Galera San Francisco 100 Ayampe 144 RM Churute 1 on-going: 50 Galera San Francisco 151 Ayampe 50 RM Churute
PIR 3: Partnerships formed for ongoing support for biodiversity conservation			
Indicator 3.1. Private and/or public investment leveraged	Total 1'700.000	6,235,546 1,825,744 Gran Reserva Chachi 74,460 Galera S. Francisco 168,082 Ayampe 128,260 RM Churute 4.039.000 IDB/other cross-	8,228,526 2,147,614 Gran Reserva Chachi 170,630 Galera S. Francisco 1,432,302 PNM/Ayampe 438,980 RM Churute

			cutting	4.039.000 IDB/other cross cutting 462.471 on-going
Public	1.117.000	<u>2,047,427</u> 1,741,494 Gran Reserva Chachi 69,460 Galera S. Francisco 168,082 Ayampe 68,391 RM Churute		<u>2,819,517</u> 2,063,364 Gran Reserva Chachi 69,460 Galera S. Francisco 618,302 Ayampe 68,391 RM Churute <u>400,000 on-going:</u> 300,000 Galera San Francisco 100,000 Gulf of Guayaquil
Private	583.000	<u>4,188,119</u> 84,250 Gran Reserva Chachi 5,000 Galera S. Francisco 59,869 RM Churute		<u>4,188,119</u> 84,250 Gran Reserva Chachi 5,000 Galera S. Francisco 59,869 RM Churute 62,471 on-going
Indicator 3.2. Number of coalitions and alliances created and/or strengthened	Total 12	<u>5</u> 1 Gran Reserva Chachi 2 Galera S. Francisco 1 Ayampe 1 RM Churute		<u>6</u> 1 Gran Reserva Chachi 2 Galera S. Francisco 1 Ayampe 2 RM Churute <u>1 on-going:</u> 1 Gran Reserva Chachi
Public	7	<u>2</u> 1 Galera S. Francisco 1 Ayampe		<u>3</u> 1 Galera S. Francisco 1 Ayampe 1 Gulf of Guayaquil

Private	5	<u>3</u> 1 Reserva Chachi 1 Galera S. Francisco 1 RM Churute	<u>3</u> 1 Reserva Chachi 1 Galera S. Francisco 1 RM Churute <u>1 on-going:</u> 1 Reserva Chachi
Indicator 4.1.: Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservations that are implemented as a result of USG assistance	3	NA	<u>2</u> 2 Ayampe <u>1 on-going:</u> 1 National (Forestry Law)

ANNEX 3: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR NARRATIVE

Indicator 1.1: 162,136 hectares of terrestrial areas of intervention under improved management (plus 58,428 hectares underway)

The corresponding activities focus on responding to the threats and opportunities identified for each project intervention area. The main purpose of these activities is to create incentives for conservation through coalitions and efficient management systems that include surveillance and enforcement. The Project made important progress in improving management of watersheds that supply coastal-marine ecosystems and improving mangrove concession management. To measure the project's impact, the monitoring and evaluation system uses the following formula: Biodiversity (Threat + Intervention). The factors considered as interventions are alliances formed, good management practices promoted, local environmental planning facilitated, and linkages to responsible markets created. Each geographic area where the project is working is evaluated based on these factors, and using the above formula. Focal groups are being used to evaluate/score the project's intervention.

- 1) Gran Reserva Chachi (53,129 ha): Centro El Encanto, Corriente Grande, Capuli, Playa de Oro, Calle Manza, Guadual, Sabalito, and Hoja Blanca.
- 2) The Ayampe River Watershed (61,257 ha) and Isla de la Plata (1,129 ha)
- 3) Reserva Manglares Churute (12,382 ha).
- 4) Watersheds affecting the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve (34,239 ha).

The area reported as underway total 58,428 ha and consists of Machalilla National Park (41,194 ha), Ayampe's Area of Influence (7,301 ha – Dos Mangas and Salanguillo), and new communities in the Gran Reserva Chachi (9,933 ha - for Tsejpi, San Miguel Negro, Viruela, and Majua).

Indicator 1.2: 109,255 hectares of marine areas of intervention under improved management (plus 37,289.86 hectares underway).

- 1) The Ayampe River Watershed 9,898 ha (Machalilla National Park – Área de Alta Protección: Isla de la Plata, Los Frailes, Puerto López)
- 2) Reserva Manglares Churute/Gulf of Guayaquil 44,736 ha (42,830 ha for the Reserve and 1,906 ha for 6 Julio)
- 3) Watersheds affecting the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve: 54,621 ha

The area reported as underway is:

- The Ayampe River Watershed: 4,539 ha for Machalilla National Park
- Reserva Manglares Churute/Gulf of Guayaquil: 23,003.06 ha (Los Ciebos: 1,548 ha; Ríos de Aguas Vivas: 2,579.3 ha; Los Isleños: 651 ha; Buena Esperanza: 1,753 ha, Balao: 2,653, Nuevo Porvenir: 2,236, Isla Mondragón: 3,082.76; Cerritos de Los Morreños-Puerto Libertad-Santa Rosa: 7,000 ha; and Cooperativa Lucha y Progreso: 1,500 ha)
- El Salado: 9,747.8 ha.

Indicator 1.3: 2,114 stakeholders trained in best management practices (BMP) for natural resources and in BMP along value chains

The Project trained a total of 1,640 men and 474 women on forest/mangrove conservation monitoring and enforcement, agro-forestry plantations, crab stock monitoring techniques, good manufacturing practices for crab pulp, organizational management, and forestry management. The main training sites were concentrated in the following sites:

Gran Reserva Chachi: Corriente Grande, El Encanto, Guadual, Gualpi, Jeyambi, Loma Linda, Sabalito, Tsejpi

Galera: Muchin, La Tablada, 7 de Agosto, El Aguacate, and Galerita.

Ayampe: Parque Nacional Machalilla, Vueltas Largas, Municipalities of Jipijapa, Paján and Puerto López, and Provincial Government of Manabí.

Churute/Gulf of Guayaquil: Mondragón, 6 de Julio, Puerto la Cruz, Puerto Baquerizo, and Balao.

Indicator 1.4: 10 initiatives co-financed (plus 1 underway)

- 1) The Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve's management plan through a small grant to marine research institute NAZCA for the tourism component co-financed by CI and Ecolap.
- 2) Forest Plantations co-financed by Groenhart.
- 3) Updated the measurements of communities in Gran Reserva Chachi that border Reserva Ecológica Cotacachi Cayapas (RECC) co-financed by McArthur Foundation.
- 4) Territorial consolidation of community lands in the buffer zone of Gran Reserva Chachi and RECC co-financed by Conservation International (CI).
- 5) Implementation of surveillance and enforcement activities in the Gran Reserva Chachi co-financed by GTZ.
- 6) Land titling security and initiatives for forest conservation co-financed by Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)
- 7) Designing fiscal incentives for natural forest conservation and associated ecosystems co-financed by CI.
- 8) Proposal for fiscal incentive for conserving natural forests co-financed by CI and Ecolap.
- 9) Ecocacao grant for strengthening conservation of fragile habitats by promoting sustainable agricultural practices throughout its member's farms
- 10) Red crab stock analysis with INP and 7 crab associations

The 11th agreement underway will constitute initiatives to be implemented and co-financed with the Provincial Government of Guayas.

Indicator 2.1: 5 producer organizations linked to new markets (plus 1 underway)

The project linked the following four producer groups to new markets:

- 1) Ecocacao Producer's Association (linked with Hotel Club del Sol for sales of tropical fruit)
- 2) Crab Association 6 de Julio (linked with 3 new restaurants)
- 3) Las Delicias (linked with Tagua buyer, Alen Bosligua)
- 4) Producers from the Upper Ayampe River Watershed ECAs (linked with the municipal market in Jipijapa to sell produce)
- 5) Vueltas Largas (linked vegetable producers with hostels and tourism providers).

The 6th linkage underway is Nuevo Porvenir, which consists of linking crab pulp producers with new restaurants.

Indicator 2.2: 686 households with increased economic benefits (plus 196 underway)

The 686 households with increased economic benefits reported include:

- 455 households³ as a result of the Project's assistance in obtaining Socio Bosque economic incentives as well as resources obtained from the PMRC for surveillance of mangrove concessions. The 92 additional households this semester consist of families in Loma Alta that have accessed Socio Bosque incentives.
- 24 households as a result of new commercial relationships facilitated for red crab pulp processors in the Gulf of Guayaquil.
- 201 households as a result of improved management practices (ECAs).
- 6 households benefiting from improved tourism resources (recycling centers in Las Tunas).

The 196 underway consists of:

- 100 households as a result of improved management practices new (underway in new ECAs)
- 96 new households as a result of the Project's assistance in obtaining Socio Bosque economic incentives

Indicator 3.1: US\$ 8,228,526 in public and/or private investment leveraged (plus \$462,471 underway)

The following table summarized funds leveraged to date:

Alianza Sur - Mondragón	\$	18,609
Asociación Balao	\$	13,700
Asociación Costa Rica	\$	15,500
Asociación Seis de Julio	\$	12,060
BID	\$	4,000,000
CI Internacional	\$	385,000
Corporación Andina de Fomento	\$	24,000
Fundación Mc Arthur	\$	14,250

³ The households reported as having increased economic benefits from Socio Bosque are those that have already begun receiving bank deposits from the MAE. The families reported as having benefited from Socio Bosque incentives is a total of those families for which incentives have been approved by the MAE.

Gobiernos locales de Manabi y Puerto López	\$	3,750
Groenhart	\$	5,000
MAE Socio Bosque	\$	2,781,596
MAE	\$	886,111
MINTUR	\$	57,950
PROFORESTAL	\$	4,000
Fundación Wildaid	\$	7,000
Total	\$	8,228,526

The additional co-financing underway includes contributions under grants with Nazca (\$22,735.58) and Ecocacao (\$39,736), as well as additional funding from ProForestal (\$300,000) and Guayaquil Ecológico (\$100,000).

Indicator 3.2: 6 coalitions and alliances created and/or strengthened (plus 1 underway)

A cross-cutting activity across all PIRS, the six coalitions and alliances created and/or strengthened to date consist of:

1. The conservation coalition created for Reserva Marina Galera – San Francisco and watershed for the San Francisco, Bunche and Galera Rivers.
2. The conservation coalition created for the Ayampe River Watershed.
3. The alliance formed with marine research institute NAZCA for the joint activities being implemented in Esmeraldas, such as support for Programa Socio Bosque.
4. The creation of *Alianza para el Manejo y Conservación del Sur de la Isla Mondragón*.
5. The alliance formed with the FECCHE to promote natural resource management in the Gran Reserva Chachi.
6. The alliance formed with the INP and 7 crab associations to implement the red crab stock analysis and promote biodiversity conservation in the Gulf of Guayaquil.

The seventh coalition underway is being promoted and formalized by subcontractor Altrópico with GIZ and Socio Bosque to coordinate conservation efforts in the Gran Reserva Chachi.

ANNEX 4: SUCCESS STORY – “IMPROVING LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING” – SPANISH VERSION

See Attachment in PDF.

ANNEX 5: SUCCESS STORY – “INCENTIVIZING NATURAL FOREST CONSERVATION” – SPANISH VERSION

See Attachment in PDF.

ANNEX 6: SUCCESS STORY – “AN INNOVATIVE MANGROVE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM” – ENGLISH VERSION

See Attachment in PDF.

ANNEX 7: SUCCESS STORY – “UNA RESPUESTA AL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO” – SPANISH VERSION

See Attachment in PDF.

Annex 8: SUCCESS STORY “A RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE”– ENGLISH VERSION

See Attachment in PDF.

ANNEX 9: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: AGRO-FORESTRY-REFORESTATION

See Attachment in PDF.

ANNEX 10: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: INTEGRATED FARMS

See Attachment in PDF.

ANNEX 11: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: MANGROVE MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE RED CRAB COLLECTION

See Attachment in PDF.

ANNEX 12: UPDATED PROJECT CALENDAR

See below.

USAID Costas y Bosques Sostenibles / Agenda Abril – Junio 2011						
Evento	Fecha(s)	Sitio	Propósito	Socio Implementador A Cargo	Contacto A Cargo	Comentarios
ABRIL 2011						
Taller sobre elaboración de letreros	1 - 2 abril	Comunidad Buena Vista	Contar con personas capacitadas y delimitar áreas de manglar en concesión	Ing. Juan Chávez – Fundación Bioeducar	Blga. Sonia Carabajo	
Continuación de trabajos de letreros y su ubicación en las áreas de manglar.	5 - 30 abril	Áreas de manglar de El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz.	Delimitar las áreas del manglar concesionado a cada organización cangrejera.	Dirigentes de cuatro organizaciones cangrejeras del Sur de la Isla Mondragón	Blga. Sonia Carabajo	
Capacitación a las cuatro organizaciones pesqueras sobre buenas prácticas pesqueras.	4-5 y 19 abril	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Que se cumpla con los reglamentos Internos, que se dé un buen manejo del recurso cangrejo y se conserve el manglar.	Subsecretaría de Pesca Instituto nacional de Pesca	Lcda. Francisca Carcelén	Se ha previsto capacitar a por lo menos 200 socios cangrejeros.
Capacitación al menos 20 dirigentes sobre como insertar los temas relacionados a los manglares en concesión en sus asambleas generales.	Por coordinar las fechas con los dirigentes	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Que en las asambleas generales se aborden temas sobre los manglares para involucrar a todos los socios en su mejor manejo.	Lcda. Sandra Chalacán – Fundación Bioeducar	Lcda. Francisca Carcelén	Este proceso se viene realizando desde marzo del 2011.

Acompañamiento a la Asambleas generales de tres organizaciones cangrejeras.	Por coordinar las fechas con los dirigentes	Comunidades: El Conchal, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Fortalecer a los dirigentes en temas de Procedimiento Parlamentario.	Lcda. Sandra Chalacán – Fundación Bioeducar	Lcda. Francisca Carcelén	Este proceso se viene realizando desde marzo del 2011.
Apoyo en las gestiones para legalizar embarcaciones y motores para Control y Vigilancia.	5 -30 abril	Guayaquil	Promover la implementación del Sistema de Control y Vigilancia	Cmdte. Patricio Goyes	Blga. Sonia Carabajo	Estas embarcaciones y motores fueron donadas por el Ministerio del ambiente.
Apoyo para los cronogramas de patrullaje y registros de bitácoras	1 - 30 abril	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Promover la implementación del Sistema de Control y Vigilancia	Cmdte. Patricio Goyes	Blga. Sonia Carabajo	
Seguimiento a los reportes de patrullajes y denuncias de infractores realizados por las asociaciones.	1 – 30 abril	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Promover la implementación del Sistema de Control y Vigilancia	Fundación Bioeducar	Blga. Sonia Carabajo	
Talleres de capacitación de manejo de los recursos naturales en la cuenca del Ayampe	12 - 15 abril	Comunidad Las Tunas	Fortalecer las capacidades locales de la gente de las comunidades	Rainforest Alliance	Christian Terán	
Recopilación de matrices del Monitoreo del cangrejo rojo, en las cuatro organizaciones cangrejeras.	30 abril	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Contribuir a la conservación de la especie cangrejo rojo, en la isla Mondragón	Instituto Nacional de Pesca	Blga. Sonia Carabajo	
Reestructuración de Políticas de manejo para el plan de manejo de las 4 áreas concesionadas.	10- 30 abril	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y	Cumplir con lo establecido en el Acuerdo No. 129 del Ministerio del Ambiente	Fundación Bioeducar	Blga. Sonia Carabajo Lcda. Francisca	

		Puerto La Cruz			Carcelén	
Seguimiento a la aplicación del reglamento Interno y las buenas prácticas pesqueras	10- 30 abril	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Lograr un mayor empoderamiento, de los dirigentes y socios de las organizaciones cangrejeras, sobre el ecosistema de manglar y sus recursos, que los motive a aplicar normas y sanciones para su protección y manejo	Fundación Bioeducar	Lcda. Francisca Carcelén	
Taller de aprendizaje sobre experiencias dentro del proceso Socio Bosque con comunidades Chachi (Capacitación en temas contables)	Segunda semana	Las Peñas	Facilitar un espacio para lecciones aprendidas dentro del proceso Socio Bosque: Cumplimiento planes de inversión, requerimientos contables, monitoreo de áreas de conservación.	ALTROPICO	Marcos Jiménez Natalia Valarezo Ramiro Valencia	Se coordinará con la FECCHE, Socio Bosque y GIZ
Presentación de expedientes de Majua.	Segunda semana	Quito	Ingreso a Socio Bosque	ALTROPICO	Marcos Jiménez Natalia Valarezo Ramiro Valencia	Coordinación con FECCHE, Socio Bosque y GIZ
Informe Técnico: Análisis social y económico de Actores (para el diseño de las medidas de adaptación para el PNM)	14 abril	PNM	Preparar Análisis Social y Económico de Actores e incluir un resumen sobre talleres y las fotos correspondientes y listas de participantes usando la plantilla del proyecto.	CIIFEN	Oc. Rodney Martínez	

Acompañamiento a patrullajes a realizarse en los cuatro centros Chachi.	Tercera semana	Sabalito, Calle Manza, Capulí y Guadual.	Área de conservación sin conflictos	ALTROPICO	Marcos Jiménez Natalia Valarezo Ramiro Valencia	Coordinación con dirigentes de los centros y guardabosques respectivos
Reunión mensual de coordinación y seguimiento de acciones. Reporte Técnico del ingreso a Socio Bosque para 3,000 hectáreas de la Gran Reserva Chachi y su área de influencia y los 3 expedientes completos (Centro Chachi Tsejpi y 2 comunidades Afro).	Cuarta semana	Quito y Esmeraldas	Mantener comunicación respecto a los avances, logros, dificultades y líneas a seguir. Cumplimiento del contrato	ALTROPICO	Marcos Jiménez Natalia Valarezo	Coordinación con FECCHE, Socio Bosque y GIZ
Manejo de regeneración natural	Abril	San Francisco, Vueltas Largas, el Sombrero	Conservación de la biodiversidad y bosques de la parte alta y media de la cuenca	Rainforest Alliance	Christian Terán	
Implementación de plantaciones forestales y sistemas agro silvopastoriles	Abril	Aguacate, La Tablada, 7 de agosto, El Cabito, Nueva Unión, Galerita	Diversificación de alternativas económicas que contribuyan a la conservación y recuperación de la cobertura vegetal	Rainforest Alliance	Christian Terán	

Asistencia Técnica en la implementación del sistema de control y vigilancia del Parque Nacional Machalilla	Abril	Parque Nacional Machalilla	Conservación de la biodiversidad e integridad del área protegida	Rainforest Alliance	Christian Terán	
Establecimiento del sistema de radio comunicación	Abril	Parque Nacional Machalilla	Conservación de la biodiversidad e integridad del área protegida	Rainforest Alliance	Christian Terán	
MAYO 2011						
Apoyo para los cronogramas de patrullaje y registros de bitácoras	1 - 31 mayo	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Promover la implementación del Sistema de Control y Vigilancia	Cmdte. Patricio Goyes	Blga. Sonia Carabajo	
Seguimiento a los reportes de patrullajes y denuncias de infractores realizados por las asociaciones.	1 - 30 mayo	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Promover la implementación del Sistema de Control y Vigilancia	Fundación Bioeducar	Blga. Sonia Carabajo	
Apoyo en la implementación de los sistemas de comunicaciones y patrullajes	1 - 30 mayo	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Promover la implementación del Sistema de Control y Vigilancia	Fundación Bioeducar	Blga. Sonia Carabajo	
Apoyo al acceso a Socio Bosque a nuevas comunidades.	Primera semana	Quito y Esmeraldas, Viruela	Reciben incentivos	ALTROPICO	Marcos Jiménez Natalia Valarezo	Coordinación con FECCHE, Socio Bosque y GIZ

Reunión mensual de coordinación y seguimiento de acciones.	Primera semana	Quito y Esmeraldas	Mantener comunicación respecto a los avances, logros, dificultades y líneas a seguir.	ALTROPICO	Marcos Jiménez Natalia Valarezo	Coordinación con FECCHE, Socio Bosque y GIZ
En base de SCV y visitas a campo, realizar un análisis comparativo del cumplimiento de las buenas prácticas como resultado de la asistencia técnica vs las prácticas indicadas en el plan de manejo	15 - 30 mayo	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Evaluar el cumplimiento de los reglamentos Internos, y las buenas prácticas pesqueras, para hacer ajustes que se requieran..	Fundación Bioeducar	Blga. Sonia Carabajo Lcda. Francisca Carcelén	
Informe Técnico: Medidas de Adaptación Preliminares para el PNM.	16 mayo	PMN	Preparar medidas de Adaptación que surgen de las comunidades y un resumen sobre talleres y las fotos correspondientes y listas de participantes usando la plantilla del Proyecto.	CIIFEN	Oc. Rodney Martínez	
Taller de manejo de los recursos naturales en la cuenca del Ayampe	17 - 20 mayo	Comunidad de Casas Viejas	Fortalecer las capacidades locales de la gente de las comunidades	Rainforest Alliance	Christian Terán S	
Visitas a centros Chachis para apoyar en la consolidación de reportes de patrullajes y realización de asambleas	Cuarta semana	Sabalito, Calle Manza, Capulí y Guadual.	Área de conservación sin conflictos	ALTROPICO	Marcos Jiménez Natalia Valarezo Ramiro Valencia	Coordinación con dirigentes de los centros y guardabosques respectivos

comunitarias para la validación de hallazgos y definición de acciones a seguir.						
Reporte Técnico del Cumplimiento de Requerimientos de Socio Bosque para los 13.440,35 hectáreas de Capulí, Calle Manza, Guadual, Sabalito y Playa de Oro.	Cuarta semana	Quito y Esmeraldas	Cumplimiento del contrato	ALTROPICO	Marcos Jiménez Natalia Valarezo	Coordinación con FECICHE, Socio Bosque y GIZ
Recopilación de matrices del Monitoreo del cangrejo rojo, en las cuatro organizaciones cangrejeras.	30 mayo	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Contribuir a la conservación de la especie cangrejo rojo, en la isla Mondragón	Instituto Nacional de Pesca	Blga. Sonia Carabajo Lcda. Francisca Carcelén	
Elaboración y entrega de informe Trimestral sobre el sistema de Control y Vigilancia para el MAE.	31 mayo	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Cumplir con los compromisos adquiridos con la autoridad ambiental	Fundación Bioeducar	Lcda. Francisca Carcelén	
Seguimiento a la aplicación del reglamento Interno y las buenas prácticas pesqueras.	10 - 31 mayo	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Lograr un mayor empoderamiento, de los dirigentes y socios de las organizaciones cangrejeras, sobre el ecosistema de manglar y sus recursos, que los motive a aplicar normas y sanciones para su	Fundación Bioeducar	Lcda. Francisca Carcelén	

			protección y manejo			
Capacitación sobre Contabilidad Básica	Por definir las fechas	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Fortalecer a los dirigentes en temas contables, para un mejor manejo de los fondos y rendición de cuentas en asambleas.	CPA Mariuxi Reina - Fundación Bioeducar	Lcda. Francisca Carcelén	Participarán al menos 20 miembros de la Directiva y 10 socios de las 4 organizaciones cangrejas
Manejo de regeneración natural	Mayo	San Francisco, Vueltas Largas, el Sombrero	Conservación de la biodiversidad y bosques de la parte alta y media de la cuenca	Rainforest Alliance	Christian Terán S	
Implementación de plantaciones forestales y sistemas agro silvopastoriles	Mayo	Aguacate, La Tablada, 7 de agosto, El Cabito, Nueva Unión, Galerita	Diversificación de alternativas económicas que contribuyan a la conservación y recuperación de la cobertura vegetal	Rainforest Alliance	Christian Terán S	
Asistencia Técnica en la implementación del sistema de control y vigilancia del Parque Nacional Machalilla	Mayo	Parque Nacional Machalilla	Conservación de la biodiversidad e integridad del área protegida	Rainforest Alliance	Christian Terán S	
JUNIO 2011						
Reunión mensual de coordinación y seguimiento de acciones.	Primera semana	Quito y Esmeraldas	Mantener comunicación respecto a los avances, logros, dificultades y	ALTROPICO	Marcos Jiménez Natalia Valarezo	Coordinación con FECCHE, Socio Bosque y GIZ

			líneas a seguir.			
Evento de promoción de turismo	2-3-4 Junio	Ayampe	Promover destino turístico	Chemonics	Arnaldo Rodríguez/New Epok	MAE, MINTUR, Municipio de Puerto López
Apoyo para los cronogramas de patrullaje y registros de bitácoras	1 - 30 junio	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Promover la implementación del Sistema de Control y Vigilancia	Cmdte. Patricio Goyes	Blga. Sonia Carabajo	
Seguimiento a los reportes de patrullajes y denuncias de infractores realizados por las asociaciones.	1 - 30 junio	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Promover la implementación del Sistema de Control y Vigilancia	Fundación Bioeducar	Blga. Sonia Carabajo	
Apoyo en la implementación de los sistemas de comunicaciones y patrullajes	1 - 30 junio	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Promover la implementación del Sistema de Control y Vigilancia	Fundación Bioeducar	Blga. Sonia Carabajo Lcda. Francisca Carcelén	
Usando un proceso participativo, facilitar el desarrollo de un esquema de zonificación del área de los 4 concesionarios	6 - 25 junio	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Contribuir a un mejor manejo de los recursos naturales del área y promover su respeto en las cuatro organizaciones cangrejeras.	Especialista - Fundación Bioeducar	Blga. Sonia Carabajo	
Monitoreo gastos según planes de inversión	Tercera y cuarta semana	Sabalito, Calle Manza, Capulí y Guadual y Playa de Oro.	Inversión de fondos de acuerdo al Plan de inversión	ALTROPICO	Marcos Jiménez Natalia Valarezo	Coordinación con FECCHE, Socio Bosque y GIZ
Visitas a centros Chachis	Tercera	Sabalito, Calle	Área de conservación sin	ALTROPICO	Marcos Jiménez	Coordinación con

para apoyar en la consolidación de reportes de patrullajes y realización de asambleas comunitarias para la validación de hallazgos y definición de acciones a seguir	semana	Manza, Capulí y Guadual.	conflictos		Natalia Valarezo Ramiro Valencia	dirigentes de los centros y guardabosques respectivos
Taller de manejo de los recursos naturales	21 - 24 junio	Comunidad de Piñas de Julcuy	Fortalecer las capacidades locales de la gente de las comunidades	Rainforest Alliance	Christian Terán S	
Recopilación de matrices del Monitoreo del cangrejo rojo, en las cuatro organizaciones cangrejeras.	30 junio	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Contribuir a la conservación de la especie cangrejo rojo, en la isla Mondragón	Instituto Nacional de Pesca	Blga. Sonia Carabajo Lcda. Francisca Carcelén	
Seguimiento a la aplicación del reglamento Interno y las buenas prácticas pesqueras.	10 - 30 junio	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Lograr un mayor empoderamiento, de los dirigentes y socios de las organizaciones cangrejeras, sobre el ecosistema de manglar y sus recursos, que los motive a aplicar normas y sanciones para su protección y manejo	Fundación Bioeducar	Lcda. Francisca Carcelén	
Capacitación sobre facturación y SRI	Por definir las fechas	Comunidades: El Conchal, Buena Vista, Mondragón y Puerto La Cruz	Fortalecer a los dirigentes en temas de impuestos y facturación con miras a que se formalicen en sus	CPA Mariuxi Reina - Fundación Bioeducar	Lcda. Francisca Carcelén	Participarán al menos 20 miembros de la Directiva y 10 socios de las 4 organizaciones

			actividades comerciales.			cangrejas
Informe Final: Medidas de Adaptación para el PNM	16 junio	PNM	Preparar medidas de adaptación en forma intersectorial y el resumen del taller de participantes usando la plantilla del Proyecto.	CIIFEN	Oc. Rodney Martínez	
Manual de buenas prácticas para Adaptación en zona costera	18 junio	PMN	Elaborar el manual que contendrá las buenas prácticas identificadas en la zona o en otras zonas que puedan ser replicadas en la zona costera y adaptará información provista en el manual de adaptación previamente financiado por USAID.	CIIFEN	Oc. Rodney Martínez	
Manejo de regeneración natural	Junio	San Francisco, Vueltas Largas, el Sombrero	Conservación de la biodiversidad y bosques de la parte alta y media de la cuenca	Rainforest Alliance	Christian Terán S	
Implementación de plantaciones forestales y sistemas agro silvopastoriles	Junio	Aguacate, La Tablada, 7 de agosto, El Cabito, Nueva Unión, Galerita	Diversificación de alternativas económicas que contribuyan a la conservación y recuperación de la cobertura vegetal	Rainforest Alliance	Christian Terán S	
Asistencia Técnica en la implementación del	Junio	Parque Nacional Machalilla	Conservación de la biodiversidad e	Rainforest Alliance	Christian Terán S	

sistema de control y vigilancia del Parque Nacional Machalilla			integridad del área protegida			
Reportes trimestrales sobre el funcionamiento del sistema de monitoreo para 7.000 hectáreas de bosque en Capulí, Calle Manza, Guadual, y Sabalito	Cuarta semana	Quito y Esmeraldas	Cumplimiento del contrato	ALTROPICO	Marcos Jiménez Natalia Valarezo	Coordinación con FECCHE, Socio Bosque y GIZ