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USAID SUSTAINABLE FORESTS AND COASTS
IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS BY CONSERVING BIODIVERSITY



FY12 SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

APRIL – SEPTEMBER 2012

USAID SUSTAINABLE FORESTS AND COASTS

October 15, 2012

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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

| | |
|--------|--|
| CCAM | Caja Campesina Agro-ecológica Muisne |
| ECAs | Agricultural Field Schools |
| FECCHE | Federación de Centros Cháchis de Ecuador (Ecuadorian Federation of Cháchi Communities) |
| 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, Acuicultura y Pesca (Ministry of Agricultural, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries) |
| MINTUR | Ministerio de Turismo del Ecuador (Ministry of Tourism of Ecuador) |
| PIR | Project Intermediate Results |
| PNM | Parque Nacional Machalilla (Machalilla National Park) |
| POAM | Plan de Ordenamiento Ambiental |
| 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 present Semi-Annual Progress Report provides an update on implementation of FY12 annual work plan activities and progress made towards FY12 targets established in the updated Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP). For the FY12 period the project has met or exceeded all targets. This report complements the first semi-annual report as well as weekly and monthly reports that are submitted to the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR).

The Project's implementation strategy remains focused on reducing the following four main threats to biodiversity conservation in six priority sites along the coast of Ecuador: (1) Loss and/or alteration of critical habitats, (2) Climate change, (3) Lack of economic alternatives, and (4) Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation. To this end, the project builds local capacity to manage Protected Areas, implement climate change adaptation measures, and manage integrated farms. In addition, the project has provided tools for communities and local governments to mitigate and respond to climate risks and is helping develop a climate change strategy for the entire Guayas province. It is also promoting market access for products that support conservation (such as red crab, which depend on protecting mangroves; tagua, which depends on forest conservation; and organic cacao produced using environmentally safe practices). To improve livelihoods it also helps people access cash-for-conservation payments for protecting natural forests under the Ministry of Environment's (MAE) Socio Bosque Program. Lastly, the project continues to work in close partnership with the MAE and provide high level forestry policy guidance.

To date, the Project has trained 3,657 people, promoted 16 new commercial linkages, and helped individuals and communities access \$9.1M in cash-for conservation payments for protecting 38,745 hectares¹. As a result of project technical assistance, over 11,120 people are benefiting economically and 426,133 hectares are under improved management. Parallel to this, the Project strengthened conservation coalitions that serve as platforms for coordinating natural resource management with local public and private sector actors, and has leveraged over \$14.3 million. For a more detailed summary of results to date please see Section 1.

Especially noteworthy achievements this reporting period include (1) launching red crab stock analysis results with the National Fishery Institute, (2) conducting an assessment of tagua palm populations within Machalilla National Park and then developing guidance on how tagua harvesting could be managed within Protected Areas (3) helping establish three tagua collection centers and drying racks and linking their value added products (dried tagua) with new markets at higher prices (4) developing a Manual Protected Area Operational Management and developing a pilot annual operations plan for Machalilla National Park and Antisana Ecological Reserve based on the manual (5) helping communities (Puerto Roma, Mondragón, etc) apply for and obtain a new mangrove concessions, (6) supporting the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve promote sustainable fishing practices (7) supporting Ecocacao become technical advisors for the Caja Campesina Agro-Ecológica Muisne (CCAM)

¹ The project supported submitting applications for an additional \$1.1M and 3,447 hectares, which are not counted here as they are pending MAE approval

(8) continuing technical assistance for integrated farm management (9) publishing a Comparative Study on Development of Climate Change Adaptation Measures for Machalilla National Park and El Salado Wildlife Production Reserve (10) holding a series of community workshops to improve fishery management in Churute (11) working with the Guayas provincial government to prepare the Guayas Climate Change Adaptation Strategy,(13) continuing to support Machalilla National Park to improve protected area management, including tourism and fishery management and strengthening surveillance and monitoring systems (14) helping communities develop new applications to protect over 7,000 hectares under Socio Bosque, and (15) helping the Río Blanco community obtain its land title. This period the project has also expanded communications materials, launching the second project video regarding its work to protect Machalilla National Park. The project recognizes the role, the guidance and continual support the COR, Rocío Cedeño, has played in meeting its FY12 targets. Key to the project's ability to complete the FY12 work plan activities and meet its goals is the MAE's collaboration and recognition of project technical assistance, which is also an integral part of their internal work plans and goals.

SECTION 1: SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The Project continued reducing threats to biodiversity conservation in six priority sites along the coast of Ecuador. The following is a summary of results to date through September 30, 2012:

- 38,745 hectares (ha)² of natural forest being protected under the Socio Bosque Program for which \$9.1M in cash-for-conservation payments have been committed, benefiting over 11,000 people.
- 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), which will benefit 495 people and result in increasing property values by approximately 170% -- \$1,441,524 in total value. This semester the Río Blanco community received their title for 1,652 hectares, benefiting 93 people. In addition, in Manabí five families received their land titles for a total of 703 hectares.
- 295,816 ha under monitoring and oversight systems:
 - Churute Mangrove Ecological Reserve/Concessions, 65,110ha
 - Centros Chachi Sabalito, Capuli, Guadual and Calle Manza, 8,108 ha
 - Ayampe River Watershed/ Machalilla National Park: 167,977 ha
 - Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve, 54,621 ha
- 26,920 ha under new Mangrove Concessions (representing over 80% of concession areas in the Gulf of Guayaquil) and successfully renewed a concession with 1,284 ha.
- 2,889 ha of forest under protection/regeneration
 - Ayampe River Watershed, 1,556 ha
 - Esmeraldas, 1333 ha
- 11,120 people with increased economic benefits:
 - 8740 people 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.
 - 120 people as a result of new commercial relationships facilitated for red crab pulp processors in the Gulf of Guayaquil.
 - 1,830 people as a result of improved management practices (ECAs).
 - 30 people benefiting from improved tourism resources (recycling centers in Las Tunas)
 - 430 people as a result of improved practices for non timber products (tagua sales).

² This represents the hectares from the applications that have already been approved by Socio Bosque. Applications for an additional \$1M and 3,447hectares have been submitted and are pending MAE approval.

- 3,657 People trained (2,855 men and 802 women) in natural resource management and initiating improved practices:
 - 1) 301 in La Gran Reserva Chachi,
 - 2) 877 in Galera San Francisco,
 - 3) 1,063 in Ayampe
 - 4) 1,416 Gulf of Guayaquil

- 16 new commercial linkages
 - 1) Las Delicias (linked with Tagua buyer, Alen Bosligua)
 - 2) Ecocacao Producer's Association (linked with Hotel Club del Sol for sales of tropical fruit)
 - 3) Ecocacao Producer's Association (linked with Hotel Tiburon)
 - 4) Ecocacao Producer's Association (linked with Hotel Hotel Siona)
 - 5) Ecocacao Producer's Association (linked with Hotel Cielo Azul)
 - 6) Ecocacao Producer's Association (linked with Hotel Aldea Mar)
 - 7) Crab Women Association 6 de Julio (linked with Marrecife)
 - 8) Crab Women Association 6 de Julio (linked with Unipark)
 - 9) Crab Women Association 6 de Julio (linked with Rey de las Ostras)
 - 10) Producers from the Upper Ayampe River Watershed ECAs (linked with the municipal market in Jipijapa to sell produce)
 - 11) Producers from Vueltas Largas - Venta de hortalizas a hoteles de la zona
 - 12) Producers from El Corocito - acuerdos de comercialización en el mercado de Jipijapa
 - 13) Ecocacao Producer's Association (exporting organic cacao to Nova Monda)
 - 14) Dried tagua in Ayampe (4 collection centers with local buyer)
 - 15) Tagua beads (animelas y tajada) in Ayampe (La Crucita community with local buyer)
 - 16) Timber products in Ayampe (Family from San Francisco with small exporter)

- 156 model integrated farms implementing integral farm management plans for 4,060 ha.
 - 96 Ecocacao Producer's Association (3,204 ha)
 - 60 in Ayampe (856 ha)

- 5 Conservation coalitions formed and operating: 1) Stakeholders in Gran Reserva Chachi, 2) Stakeholders in Galera San Francisco, 3) Crabbing Associations in Mondragón, 4) Stakeholders in Ayampe, 5) National Fishery Institute and crab associations in Gulf of Guayaquil. Also helped form a coalition among Four Crab Associations to Jointly Apply and Manage 4,434 hectares of mangroves on the Escalante, Puerto Arturo, Mosquiñaña and San Francisco islands in the Gulf of Guayaquil.

- Continued strong coordination with:
 - 1) Municipalities: Puerto Lopez, Jipijapa, and Paján;
 - 2) Provincial Governments: Manabí, Esmeraldas, and Guayas;
 - 3) Juntas Parroquiales: Quingue, Galera, San Francisco Del Cabo, Pedro Pablo Gómez;
 - 4) Ministries: MAE, Ministry of Tourism (MINTUR), and Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería, Acuacultura, y Pesca (MAGAP); and

- 5) National Fishery Institute (INP)
- 6) National Bureau of Aquatic Spaces (DIRNEA)
- 7) Ecuadorian Navy's Oceanography Institute (INOCAR)

- \$14,307,976 in Funds Leveraged for Biodiversity Conservation:

| Community/Landowner | Source | Amount |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Alianza Cangrejeros Sur - Isla Mondragón | Alianza Sur - Mondragón | 18,609.00 |
| | MAE | 19,620.00 |
| Antonio Carrasco | MAE Socio Bosque | 4,026.00 |
| Asociación de Cangrejeros Balao | Asociación Balao | 13,700.00 |
| | MAE | 14,360.00 |
| Asociación de Concheros Costa Rica | Asociación Costa Rica | 15,500.00 |
| | MAE | 15,330.00 |
| Asociación de cangrejeros 6 de Julio | Asociación Seis de Julio | 12,060.00 |
| | MAE | 19,081.15 |
| Centro Chachi Calle Manza | MAE Socio Bosque | 160,876.00 |
| Centro Chachi Capuli | MAE Socio Bosque | 910,481.60 |
| Centro Chachi Corriente Grande | MAE Socio Bosque | 815,812.80 |
| Centro Chachi El Encanto | MAE Socio Bosque | 553,198.80 |
| Centro Chachi Guadual | MAE Socio Bosque | 376,945.60 |
| Centro Chachi Pichiyacu | MAE Socio Bosque | 258,802.40 |
| Centro Chachi Sabalito | MAE Socio Bosque | 559,891.80 |
| Centro Chachi Tsejpi | MAE Socio Bosque | 592,077.00 |
| Chispero | MAE Socio Bosque | 99,751.80 |
| Comuna Dos Mangas | MAE Socio Bosque | 691,675.43 |
| Comuna Febres Cordero | MAE Socio Bosque | 376,000.00 |
| Comuna Loma alta | MAE Socio Bosque | 755,459.43 |
| Comuna Playa de Oro | MAE Socio Bosque | 1,013,864.00 |
| Comunas Vueltas Largas y Rio Blanco | MAGAP | 6,800.00 |
| Costa Ecuatoriana | BID | 4,000,000.00 |
| Diego Tirira | MAE Socio Bosque | 7,200.00 |
| Filemón Magallán | MAE Socio Bosque | 12,840.00 |
| Finqueros de Galerita | Groenhart | 5,000.00 |
| Finqueros socios de EcoCacao | EcoCacao y otros | 104,156.14 |
| Global | CI Internacional | 15,000.00 |
| | Corporación Andina de Fomento | 24,000.00 |
| Godefridus de Koning | MAE Socio Bosque | 12,312.00 |
| Gran Reserva Chachi y Area de Influencia | CI Internacional | 70,000.00 |
| | Fundación Mc Artur | 14,250.00 |
| | GIZ | 20,100.00 |
| Guttembert Moreno | MAE Socio Bosque | 1,560.00 |
| Hosterias de la zona (14) | MINTUR | 57,950.00 |

| | | |
|--|--|------------------|
| Ines Elvira Echavaarria Uribe | MAE Socio Bosque | 1,098.00 |
| Jorge Alejandro Chila Bolaños | MAE Socio Bosque | 4,128.00 |
| José Abel Briones | MAE Socio Bosque | 18,672.00 |
| Juan Carlos Galarza Dávila | MAE Socio Bosque | 34,820.00 |
| Judith Jane Barrett | MAE Socio Bosque | 33,952.00 |
| Junta parroquial de Pedro Palo Gomez y recinto Vueltas Largas. | Gobiernos locales de Manabi y Puerto López | 3,750.00 |
| Juntas parroquiales de Galera, Quingue y San Fco. | PROFORESTAL | 4,000.00 |
| Luis Cruz | MAE Socio Bosque | 71,660.00 |
| Manuel Pallares | MAE Socio Bosque | 16,098.00 |
| Margarita Teodora baque | MAE Socio Bosque | 8,100.00 |
| Mariano del Jesús Zambrano Ortiz | MAE Socio Bosque | 22,110.00 |
| Municipio de Jipijapa | Municipio de Jipijapa | 68,400.00 |
| Martin Couell | MAE Socio Bosque | 11,466.00 |
| Pablo Espinoza Romero | MAE Socio Bosque | 53,016.00 |
| Parque Nacional Machalilla | CI Internacional | 310,000.00 |
| | Fundación WildAid | 7,000.00 |
| | MAE | 507,000.00 |
| Primitivo Pihuave | MAE Socio Bosque | 40,300.00 |
| Reserva Manglares Churute | MAE | 310,720.00 |
| Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco | CI Internacional | 190,900.00 |
| | ECOLAP | 5,970.00 |
| | FFI | 150,000.00 |
| | FFLA | 20,000.00 |
| | Fundación Lighthouse | 70,000.00 |
| | Fundación WildAid | 15,000.00 |
| | Nazca | 27,190.00 |
| | TNC | 40,000.00 |
| San Miguel | MAE Socio Bosque | 561,546.93 |
| Sigrid Vásconez | MAE Socio Bosque | 13,680.00 |
| Teodulio Plúa | MAE Socio Bosque | 21,882.00 |
| Wilson Hernán Merino Machado | MAE Socio Bosque | 17,226.00 |
| TOTAL | | \$ 14,307,975.88 |

- Supported development and formally proposing three municipal ordinances: i) creation of a security committee in Puerto Lopez, ii) creation of an environmental management division in Jipijapa and iii) approval of the Territorial Management Plan (POT for the Spanish acronym) for Jipijapa.
- 426,133 ha under improved management
 - 1) 239,290 ha of terrestrial ecosystems
 - 2) 186,843 ha of marine ecosystems

- 112,944 hectares under Environmental Land Use Plans (POAMs for the Spanish acronym) with local governments/communities leading local environmental planning in:
 - 1) Ayampe River Watershed: 61,257 ha
 - 2) Coastal Watersheds by Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve: 34,260 ha
 - 3) Centro Chachi Capulí: 13,929 ha
 - 4) Centro Chachi Hoja Blanca: 3,498 ha

- In response to a request by the MAE, during the first half of FY12 the project provided high level guidance and technical assistance for policy development to the Sub-Secretary for Natural Patrimony, which included (1) restructuring the forestry policy as needed to be incorporated into the new Environmental Code, (2) restructuring the section on biodiversity in the Environmental Code and (3) incorporating chapters on environmental services and climate change within the section on Institutional Framework in the Environmental Code, which have been formally presented for the Government of Ecuador's review and approval. Also conducted and presented two studies to guide alignment of national program in biodiversity and climate change within the new Environmental Code. Under the climate change study key steps were identified that will be necessary to align the national climate change plans for mitigation and adaptation with the required decentralization of land use planning that is advancing in Ecuador. The study for biodiversity identified that the current administrative structure for protected areas is a limitation to effective protected area management. The project helped the MAE develop a national level Manual for Protected Area Operational Management, which it is helping pilot in three protected areas, and is currently helping analyze management status of protected forests.

- The project has helped authorities analyze and respond to climate variability. It first conducted a climate change vulnerability analysis for the El Salado Mangrove and Wildlife Production Reserve, which borders the city of Guayaquil and helped develop adaptation measures both for El Salado and Machalilla National Park. The project then led implementation of key adaptation measures, which included training local government representatives, journalists, and youth on climate change vulnerability and adaptation and how to involve decision makers in reducing climate risks. In addition to workshops, the project used a virtual (web based) classroom to distribute training and reference materials and provide a space for participant discussions. The training contained modules on climate change adaptation measures, trends in Ecuador, and risk management, among others. As a result, the project has raised awareness on climate risks and vulnerability and provided tools for communities and local governments to mitigate, manage, and respond to climate risks. The project is currently helping the Guayas Provincial Government develop the Provincial Strategy for climate change adaptation measures.

SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Semi-Annual Progress Report is to report on the status and impact of activities through September 2012 that are contemplated in FY12 Annual Work Plan. The activities reported have been implemented by the project through its technical advisors, grantee (Ecocacao), and Chemonics' subcontractors (Conservación y Desarrollo, Bioeducar, Centro Internacional para la Investigación del Fenómeno del Niño (CIIFEN)Altrópico and Ecolex).

While Section 1 provided a summary of FY12 results and Section 2 is the present Introduction, Section 3 provides a narrative of FY12 results and 2nd semester activities. The report 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 for FY12:

| PIR 1: Biodiversity conservation in critical habitats improved | | |
|--|---|--|
| Threats | Strategies | Activities |
| 1. Loss and/or alteration 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. Promote implementation of critical actions in the environmental management plan for the Ayampe River watershed and selected micro-watersheds of the Galera San Francisco Peninsula. |
| | | 1.1.5 Promote protection of water source/riverbank vegetation |
| | 1.2. Rehabilitate degraded terrestrial and coastal marine habitats | 1.2.1. Promote reforestation/regeneration |
| 2. Climate change | 2.1. Establish and implement climate change response and adaptation measures | 2.1.1. Implement adaptation measures to climate change |
| | 2.2. Reduction of greenhouse gases caused by deforestation and carbon sink conservation | 1.1.2., 1.1.3., and 1.2.1. |

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

| | | |
|--------------|--|---|
| alternatives | market-based 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 |
| | | 3.1.4. Strengthen value chains that promote biodiversity conservation |

| PIR 3: Partnerships formed for ongoing support for biodiversity conservation | | |
|--|---|---|
| Threats | 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 |
| | 4.3. Public policy advocacy | 4.3.1. Provide technical assistance to review and revise policies and programs related to biodiversity conservation and management. |
| | | 4.3.2. Technical and legal assistance for drafting the Forests Law |

Section 4 summarizes activities related to the project’s environmental compliance, Section 5 discusses challenges encountered and solutions identified/implemented, Section 6 discusses the project’s adaptive management approach, and Section 7 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, 6, 7, 8 and 9 contain SIGA updates for environmental compliance and annex 10 presents a tentative project calendar that lists upcoming events and dates. Annex 11 presents the case study developed this semester in Spanish titled “Conservación en Beneficio a los Agricultores.”

SECTION 3: FY12 WORK PLAN PROGRESS BY PIR

The following is a narrative explanation of progress/status of each activity (and key actions) presented in the FY12 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 FY12 targets and results are as follows in accordance with the Project's PMP:

| FY12 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 FY12 Per Updated PMP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1.1: 239,290 hectares of terrestrial areas of biological significance a/o natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance Indicator 1.2: 135,508 hectares of coastal-marine areas of biological significance a/o natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance | Accumulative Project Targets FY12 Per Updated PMP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1.3: 3,000 people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation resources and in BMP along value chains Indicator 1.4: 20 initiatives co-financed |
| Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1.1: Target met – 239,290 hectares of terrestrial areas of biological significance a/o natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance Indicator 1.2: Target Exceeded – 186,843 hectares of coastal-marine areas of biological significance a/o natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance | Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 1.3: Target Exceeded – 3,657 people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation resources and in BMP along value chains Indicator 1.4: Target met – 20 initiatives co-financed |

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

In FY12, the Project improved conservation and management practices by promoting rehabilitation of degraded habitats and engaging in public policy advocacy to ensure that this is sustainable in the long term.

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

- Together with the National Fishery Institute (INP for its Spanish acronym) and 20 crab associations (representing 1,155 crabbers), the project has helped carried out a historic effort to conduct a red crab stock analysis over a 16 month period (from February 2011 through May 2012) in the Gulf of Guayaquil. Data includes registries of size, gender, and quantity of crabs captured. The methodology used is historic due to its vast geographic coverage (58,000 hectares), participatory approach (having the crabbers themselves voluntarily collect the data), the extent of data collection (approximately 400 entries per day), and the length of time the study was conducted. To conduct this research the project and INP trained over 750 crabbers on how to take biological samples and complete registries to consistently collect data in the field. The INP, crab associations and the project formed a coalition to continue research and share data. During its fourth coalition meeting on September 11th, the INP launched three publications to present results (regarding stock analysis, sexual maturity, and participatory research protocols), which have been distributed to crabbers and authorities. The results and respective recommendations based on the results will facilitate future policy and decision making to protect the red crab population on which over approximately 2,200 families depend for their livelihoods in the Gulf of Guayaquil. During the coalition meeting the project and the INP presented plaques to each crabbing association to recognize their contributions and also recognized crabbers that were most consistent in data collection. Other related activities this semester include:
 - Led a series of regular workshops with crab associations to present periodic results, provided feedback to strengthen data collection, and validate data collected.
 - Supported the INP to establish a budget and formally create the “Programa de Cangrejo Rojo” to continue and expand participatory research.
- Given that crabbing is one of Ecuador’s most important artisan fishing activities and supports a \$64 million industry, the project has provided technical assistance and equipment to the INP to establish a permanent Red Crab Program to continue research and is helping expand participation to five crab associations in the El Oro province for which 60 crabbers have already been trained. In coming months the project and INP will also continue working with crabbers to conduct research on survival in captivity, which would allow crabbers to sell on peak days when prices are higher, among other studies.
- As part of improving fishery management within the Churute Mangrove Reserve, the Project supported the Reserve’s Director in designing and implementing a new

Protecting Mangroves

The project is building local capacity in 8 communities throughout the Gulf of Guayaquil to monitor and protect mangroves. Communities have learned how to patrol strategic sights, liaise with authorities, and ultimately prevent deforestation, overfishing, and even robberies at sea.



system for issuing fishery permits. This semester the project, together with the Reserve's Director and representatives from the Ecuadorian Navy and the Sub-secretariat for Coastal and Marine Management held workshops with each of the 16 communities to share the new fishery management proposal with them and get feedback. The proposal covers new regulations for defining artisan fishery techniques, fishing areas, types of fishing permitted, and new processes and procedures for fishing permits.

- The project continued providing inputs to help update Machalilla National Park's (PNM for its Spanish acronym) management plan as well as to develop more specific management policies. To facilitate the Park in developing adequate fishery management regulations the project, together with MAE authorities, conducted an assessment of fishery activities within the park's limits. The assessment describes and quantifies the fishing techniques used and their impact as well as how many families depend on each of the respective fishing activities. The project has also obtained quotes to purchase a satellite image of the park to determine land use and based on that image conduct an analysis of existing human settlements within the park.
- Concluded and presented tagua assessment within PNM that included data on the volume produced, the collection methods used, the timeframes for collection, number of people that collect tagua/depend on tagua as a means of income, and how/where the tagua is sold in the Matapalo-Manantial, La Colombia and Río Plátano communities that are located within the Park. The assessment showed that the tagua tree population can sustain continued tagua harvesting. Based on the assessment the project provided key technical inputs for the MAE to develop management policies that would allow sustainable tagua harvesting within protected areas.
- Supported the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve in holding a series of workshops on environmental education initiatives such as solid waste management and beach management/conservation as well as beach clean-up activities. On September 1st, for example, the project supported the Reserve in working with approximately 150 members of the Galera, Estero de Plátano, Quingue and El Cabo San Francisco communities to carry out beach clean-up events.
- Promoted sustainable management in the Galera San Francisco Peninsula and Ayampe River Watershed using field schools and technical assistance to promote best practices for natural resource management (through grantee Ecocacao).

Progress/Impact of Activity 1.1.2.: Promote forest management and conservation (timber products)

- Supported developing forestry management plans (*Planes de manejo forestal simplificados* – PAFSIs for their Spanish name) to be implemented by families in the Ayampe River watershed, however, given delays in obtaining MAE approval and in response to farmer's needs, the project has refocused activities on promoting integrated farm management – helping farmers to improve overall management of all aspects of their farm (productive areas, conservation areas, forested areas, etc) to improve conservation and their productivity. The project is also providing a second round of training MAE authorities to expedite approving PAFSIs in the future.

- Supported regeneration of commercially valuable tree species. Last semester the project identified and mapped out 450 hectares in Vueltas Largas. This semester it has trained farmers on managing natural regeneration, which they have begun implementing.
- Worked with PNM Director to implement priority activities under the conservation monitoring system (see Activity 4.1.2).

Progress/Impact of Activity 1.1.3: Strengthen mangrove/ concession management

- Continued technical assistance to strengthen the monitoring and oversight system for mangrove concessions (including training in equipment use/maintenance, complaint follow-up, coordination with authorities, etc). See details under Activity 4.1.2 below.
- Provided technical assistance to concessionaires in 6 de Julio, Balao, Nuevo Porvenir and Mondragón, Puerto la Cruz, Buena Vista and El Conchal for: i) implementation of the actions set out in their management plans, ii) preparation and submission of reports to the MAE the areas under their custody, iii) support with data recording, iv) liaising with the MAE, v) reporting infractions, and vi) training in best fishery practices. Highlights include: zoning concessions, institutional capacity building for organizational management, closed season enforcement, participation in data collections for the red crab stock analysis, and implementation of mangrove surveillance and monitoring activities.
- Assisted the Puerto Roma community apply for a new mangrove concession, which covers 1,374 hectares. The MAE awarded the concession in September 2012.
- Assisted the Mondragón association apply for a new mangrove concession to expand their concession area by 183 hectares.
- Assisted four communities develop a coalition and management plan to jointly apply for 4,434 hectares on the Escalante, Puerto Arturo, Mosquiñaña and San Francisco islands in the Gulf of Guayaquil.
- Continued documenting experiences with mangrove concessions in response to request by the Minister of the Environment. The assessment includes: (1) overview of the situation prior concessions being awarded in 1999 (2) background on origin of concession in Ecuador (3) description of procedures for implementing as well as monitoring and evaluation. The assessment is expected to be completed in December.
- Helped the Balao, Seis de Julio, and Nuevo Porvenir crabbing associations design and install signs that mark the concessions under their custody.
- On September 14th, together with the Sub-secretariat for Coastal and Marine Management the project trained MAE authorities from Esmeraldas, Guayas, Manabí and El Oro on the origin, purpose, and management cycle for mangrove concessions. The project presented the impact concessions are having on protecting mangroves and worked with the provincial MAE authorities to streamline concessionaire reporting requirements and mechanisms.

Progress/Impact of Activity 1.1.4: Promote implementation of critical actions in the environmental management plan for the Ayampe River watershed and selected micro-watersheds of the Galera San Francisco Peninsula Francisco.

- In FY12, the Project continued to support the authorities in implementing the activities from the Environmental Land Use Plans (POAMs) developed in FY10, with a goal of having at least two new municipal ordinances adopted for the Ayampe River watershed and the POAMs included in the Land Management Plans [Planes de Ordenamiento Territorial - POTs]. The project also promoted implementation of best management practices (conservation corridors, reduced use of pesticides, forest conservation, and integrated farms) for natural resources conservation to achieve the POAM's conservation goals.
- Supported municipal environmental education/communications programs in Ayampe.
- Provided farm level technical assistance to implement 60 sustainable model farm management plans that focus on conserving natural resources. The plans include a participatory diagnostic of the farm, a farm diagram, and a 3 year action plan (activities, implementation timeline, necessary resources, and those responsible for implementation). Farmers using field materials provided to select model farms to demonstrate replicable practices and in particular those for managing water. The plans are used for promoting and implementing best practices and for implementing critical actions such as protecting forests, terracing to prevent erosion, reducing monocultures, integrated farm zoning, limiting the use of agrochemical products, and protecting water sources.
- In the Galera San Francisco Peninsula, the project worked with the EcoCacao farmer's association (as an implementing partner) on micro-watershed and farm management, including the dissemination of best practices. As a result, at least 96 of Ecocacao farmers are implementing an integrated farm management plans. Ecocacao staff are now replicated the best practices by serving as technical advisors to Caja Campesina Agroecológica Muisne (CCAM).
- During the first semester provided technical assistance to local governments connected to the Ayampe River watershed for implementation of the activities set out in the POAMs, and to ensure that POAM recommendations are incorporated into at least two municipal ordinances (which also entails including the POAMs in POTs) in Puerto López and Jipijapa. As a result, Jipijapa has (1) included POAM activities and their respective budget in

Enforcing Closed Seasons for Crabbing



The USAID Sustainable Forests and Coasts project helps crabbers in the Gulf of Guayaquil protect mangroves awarded to them by the Ministry of Environment (MAE) under agreements for sustainable use and custody of mangroves (concessions). During both closed seasons the project helped crabbers work with the Fishery Inspector, Coastguard, National Aquatic Space Office (DIRNEA for its Spanish acronym), and National Police to patrol mangroves to protect crabs. To strengthen enforcement of the closed season the project is supporting crabbing organizations liaise with authorities, plan joint patrols, and coordinate routes. Crabbers use their own resources and equipment donated by the MAE and the project to patrol the mangroves on a daily basis and are in regular communication with authorities to report findings.

its annual work plan, (2) is processing an ordinance to create an environmental management department, and (3) prepared an ordinance to approve its POT, which incorporated POAM activities, which is going through the approval process (and has passed the first round of approvals). During the 2nd semester the project has continued to support approval of the ordinances. In Puerto López, the project provided assistance with its ordinance regarding solid waste management, which is also being reviewed by the PROMUNI project for improving municipal services.

- Provided technical assistance to the municipalities of Puerto López and Jipijapa and to PNM to implement a common environmental education program, aimed at addressing solid waste management. The Project has also taken steps to ensure that municipal budget allocations include funding for environmental education for next year, which has been successful to date in Jipijapa.
- After helping the Las Tunas community in Manabí develop an integrated beach management plan, the project now helps community leaders design and implement key activities and leverage funding to do so. This semester the project helped the community update their internal regulations to incorporate beach management and forest conservation objectives, which will be presented to the general assembly for approval. The project also supported the communities' sustainable tourism association put on a workshop to promote protecting sea turtle nesting areas, which have begun to be marked for the first time.
- On June 5th the Project helped the Municipality of Jipijapa organize festivities in honor of World Environment Day. Events included an open house for universities and public sector institutions, to share information on water conservation and solid waste management and present alternative uses for solid waste and for recycling.

Progress/Impact of Activity 1.1.5: Promote protection of water source/riverbank vegetation

- Assisted farmers living near protected areas improve water management, use, and storage on their farms. Farmers are learning how to store water so that it is available for use in their homes and on their farms for longer periods during the year. As a result, farmers are benefiting from increased availability of water during the dry season, which allows them to increase sales.
- Helping farmers use integrated farm management techniques and conserve remaining forests. Integrated farms improve overall watershed management by preventing erosion, linking remaining forests together to form conservation corridors, and reducing contamination. In all, assisted at least 780 people (family members from 96 farms in Esmeraldas and 60 farms in Ayampe) address key environmental problems on their farms (such as water management), which will protect their crops, increase productivity, and ultimately increase sales while promoting conservation. The project has taught farmers how to prevent erosion, protect water sources, and improve waste management. The project also helped farmers create and maintain tree nurseries to support reforestation (detailed below under Activity 1.2.1).
- Provided technical assistance to families in Ayampe and on the farms of EcoCacao members for implementation of best practices for the protection of water sources and riverbanks on integrated farms, and for water management and storage (as mentioned under Activity 1.1.4).

- Assisted farmers implement mechanisms for storing water and restoring creeks in order to extend the portion of the year in which they can access water. Project support is building local capacity to improve natural resource management, which in turn helps protect the adjacent protected areas that are home to endangered species.
- In July grantee Ecocacao and CCAM signed a memorandum of understanding under which Ecocacao is providing technical assistance to up to 330 families to replicate good agricultural and conservation practices in their productive activities carried out under loans financed by CCAM.

Strategy 1.2: Rehabilitate degraded habitats

This strategy focuses on restoring habitats for establishing conservation corridors. The Project seeks out partnerships or incentives to ensure the sustainability of these actions.

Progress/Impact of Activity 1.2.1: Promote reforestation/regeneration

- During the first semester, coordinated reforestation with provincial governments in Manabí and Esmeraldas to help them target reforestation in critical areas identified in the POAMs and leverage resources for obtaining plants.
- As mentioned under Activity 1.1.5, the project helped farmers create and maintain tree nurseries to support reforestation. This semester over 12,000 seedlings were produced in nurseries to be planted for agro-forestry purposes on Ecocacao member farms.
- Promoted reforestation and natural regeneration promotion/management activities on EcoCacao's integrated farms and on farms in the Ayampe River watershed, including the promotion and development of conservation corridors through farm management plans.
- As mentioned under Activity 1.1.2 above, the project began support for regeneration of commercially valuable tree species. To date it has identified and mapped out 450 hectares in Vueltas Largas and has trained farmers on managing natural regeneration.

Threat 2: Climate change

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

This semester the project provided support for climate change adaptation at two levels:

- To the provincial government of Guayas.
- At the local level to establish and implement climate change response and adaptation measures.

During the first semester is also provided support to the Sub-Secretariat of Climate Change at the National Level.

Activity 2.1.1.: Implement climate change adaptation measures

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for activity 2.1.1

- Concluded technical assistance to implement adaptation measures for Machalilla National Park (3.4 *Develop training sessions for representatives of local governments and institutions on risk and disaster management, environmental management, and climate change adaptation.* 3.5 *Provide technical assistance to municipal and government planning teams to include climate change and risk management topics in their Territorial Management Plans*). To this end, the project developed Risk Management/Environmental Management training materials and conducted training oriented at two audiences: technical staff of Machalilla National Park and technical staff from local governments in areas surrounding the park (Jipijapa, Puerto Lopex, Paján, and the Provincial Counsel for Manabí).
- Following the Guayas Provincial government's financing of a climate change vulnerability assessment, began developing a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the Guayas Province. In July the project held a workshop with local authorities and climate change experts to get feedback on the project's work plan for developing the strategy. Guayas Prefect Jimmy Jairala participated and expressed great appreciation for project collaboration. In September the project facilitated a follow-on meeting in which data regarding climate vulnerability for the productive sectors in Guayas was presented..

Supporting Climate Change Strategy Development for Guayas

Under a partnership with the Guayas Provincial Government the Project is helping develop a climate change strategy for Guayas. On July 24th project held a workshop with local authorities and climate change experts to get feedback on the project's work plan for developing the strategy. Guayas Prefect Jimmy Jairala participated and expressed great appreciation for project collaboration. In September a follow-on workshop was held in which data regarding climate vulnerability for the productive sectors in Guayas was presented.



- . Last semester upon MAE request the Project supported the Sub-Secretariat for Climate Change by preparing a roadmap for supporting development of the national level climate change policy.

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

This strategy 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 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. Promote reforestation/natural forest 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 FY12 targets and results are as follows:

| FY12 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 FY12 Per Updated PMP | Accumulative Project Target FY12 Per Updated PMP |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 2.1: 16 new commercial linkages derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 2.2: 8,500 people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance |
| Progress to Date: | Progress to Date: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 2.1: Target met – 16 new commercial linkages derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 2.2: Target exceeded – 11,120 people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance |

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

Threat 3: Lack of economic alternatives

The Project’s mandate is biodiversity conservation by reducing threats. One of the greatest threats to biodiversity in Project intervention areas is the lack of economic alternatives that leads to the unsustainable use of natural resources. Living in remote

areas without access to credit or markets, local residents frequently focus on opportunity costs (particularly illegal logging, farming and livestock) mainly for self-consumption. These activities bring about changes in land usage and residents generally face obstacles in trying to market or sell any of the products not consumed by their family. The Project has not promoted traditional farming activities (such as corn farming or stock-raising) with potential to boost community incomes, because they pose a potential threat to biodiversity conservation.

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

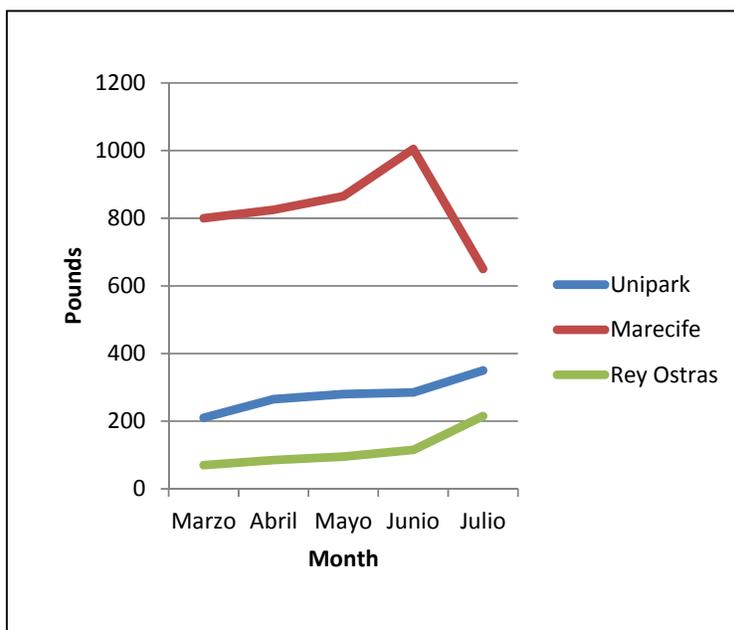
To reduce this threat, the Project has focused on generating economic initiatives that are based on existing biodiversity and rely on its conservation. One example of a successful link between habitats and ecosystem conservation and economic resource generation that the Project has promoted is support for mangrove concessions, which have generated economic resources through the harvesting of red crab. This in turn creates incentives for conserving its ecosystem.

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

- Continued to facilitate market access for products associated with, or that promote, biodiversity conservation by strengthening value chains by connecting responsible markets to producers that apply environmentally friendly practices based on the “honest broker” principle, and by providing technical assistance for microenterprises working with products such as red crab, tagua, and tourism.
- Strengthened local capacity for farmers from the Ecocacao Association to maintain organic certification, increase sales, and maintain commercial linkage with Nova Monda, an artisanal chocolate maker located in Boulder County, Colorado in the United States. In addition, for the July through September harvest, Ecocacao reports selling 450 quintals of organic certified cacao pulp to APROCA.
- Facilitated commercial linkages with local buyers for dried and cut tagua nuts. The project first assisted communities with developing and implementing a system for gathering tagua at collection centers and using drying racks to accelerate the drying process to be able to expedite selling dried tagua.
- Continued supporting women that process crab pulp in maintaining commercial linkages created by the project and establishing new ones. During the first semester the project facilitated a third commercial relationship with El Rey de las Ostras restaurant, to which they sell crab meat at double the price they sold crab meat for prior to the project’s assistance. Marrecife suffered a drop in their cliental after a fire in a nearby building caused the building to close, which was where many of their clients worked. The project has helped maintain commercial linkages for which sales have steadily increased this year up to when the closed season started in August, as follows:

| Month | UniPark Hotel (pounds sold) | Marrecife (pounds sold) | Rey Ostras (pounds sold) |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| March | 210 | 800 | 70 |
| April | 265 | 825 | 85 |

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|------|-----|
| May | 280 | 865 | 95 |
| June | 285 | 1005 | 115 |
| July | 350 | 650 | 215 |
| August | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| September | 80 | 150 | 95 |
| Total (Pounds) | 1,620 | 4295 | 675 |



Activity 3.1.2: Develop economic incentives for conservation

- Project supported programs and activities that generate income through conservation incentives. Examples include imparting best practices through field schools and facilitating market access for farmers who have signed conservation agreements.
- The project helped develop four collection centers to stock pile and resell tagua, using a fair trade model that increased prices for tagua harvesters from \$5 to \$7 per quintal (a 40% increase). Furthermore, the project supported making drying racks for three communities and implementing best practices, which they now use and are selling dried tagua at a higher price (\$15 per quintal - a 200% increase from fresh tagua). In addition, the project has provided training and materials for cutting tagua and making buttons (“animelas”). Sale prices for cut tagua have reached \$25 per quintal and \$50 for buttons - 400% and 900% increases from fresh tagua sales respectively.

Activity 3.1.3 Support accessing and maintaining Socio Bosque’s incentives

- Promoted Socio Bosque and assisted families and communities in applying for Socio Bosque cash-for-conservation incentives. This includes selecting the conservation area, preparing an investment plan indicating how the cash payments will be used, and compiling legal documents on land titles, among others. Investment plans often designate money to health, education, and monitoring forest conservation. Once accepted into the program, applicants sign an agreement

with Socio Bosque committing to conserve their forests for 20 years and the project helps both applicants and Socio Bosque monitor forest conservation. The areas supported to date in FY12 include:

- In the Ayampe Watershed/Chongón Colonche Protected Forest the project is supported applications for over 7,000 hectares of land to be dedicated to conservation. During the first semester the project support and application to expand of the Las Balsas community by 1,403 hectares, adding \$84,156 in cash-for-conservation payments benefiting 1,175 people. An application was also submitted for Sube y Baja for 1,494 hectares for \$504,000 in payments benefiting 650 people). During the second semester the Las Balsas application was corrected and resubmitted due to an area that had been deforested within the conservation area. The revised application maintained the same overall conservation area of 1,403 hectares. In May the project helped the Sinchal community apply for Socio Bosque to protect 1,103 hectares of forest for over \$402,000, benefiting 4,240 people. In September the project helped the Sanlanguillo community submit their application with a conservation area of 2,000 hectares for \$608,000 in payments, which will benefit approximately 1,155 people. It also helped Olón submit their application with a conservation area of 1,285 hectares for \$450,113 in payments that will benefit 1,840 people.
- In the Gran Reserva Chachi, provided technical assistance to develop and submit Socio Bosque applications (maps and investment plans) for expanding Sabalito's conservation area by 1,078, which has been approved by Socio Bosque. Also helped the Pichiyacu community apply for conserving 549,24 hectares, which the MAE approved and is providing \$12,940 in annual incentives for a total of \$258,802 over the next 20 years.
- Once part of the Program, the Project also helps communities invest their payments in productive activities to generate additional income. The project has helped the Dos Mangas community use their Socio Bosque payments to add value to their paja toquilla production (by expanding their equipment needed to boil and dry the leaves). Overall the community will receive over \$690,000 in payments of the next 20 years from Socio Bosque for conserving 2,841 hectares of forest.
- Throughout this semester the project worked with the Chachi communities to train forest guards to patrol the conservation area and help community leaders use participatory mechanisms for updating their investment plans that show how their conservation payments will be used over the next year.
- Began working with the MAE to develop a strategy for at least one community within PNM to enter the Socio Bosque Program and to use the process as a mechanism to regulate land use within the park.
- The project promoted the program in the Churute Mangrove Reserve and Machalilla National Park. In Churute, the project facilitated a meeting between the Churute Mangrove Director and the Socio Bosque Director as well as permission to proceed from the MAE's Biodiversity office. For Machalilla, the project is working with authorities to develop a strategy that will allow the Park to manage land use and for the community to apply for Socio Bosque.
- Provided technical assistance so that Socio Bosque Program participants (Calle Mansa, Capuli, Guadual, Sabalito, Playa de Oro, Chispero, Loma Alta, San Miguel Negro, Tsejpi, and Dos Mangas) could meet requirements to maintain approximately \$292,000 in annual cash-for-conservation payments that protect

25,112 hectares of forest. Capuli was suspended, however, while internal financial issues are resolved. Activities included working with communities to train forest guards to patrol the conservation area and help community leaders use participatory mechanisms for updating their investment plans that show how their conservation payments will be used over the next year.

- The project signed a modification to extend the term for the memorandum of understanding with Socio Bosque that was signed in November 2009. The MOU formalizes the project's support to communities and families to apply to the Program.
- 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), which will benefit 495 people and result in increasing property values by approximately 170% -- \$1,441,524 in total value. This semester the Río Blanco community received their title for 1,652 hectares, benefiting 93 people. In addition, in Manabí five families received their land titles for a total of 703 hectares.

Adding Value to Tagua

In Ayampe, tagua nuts are an important non-timber forest product on which many farmers depend. The USAID Sustainable Forests and Coasts Project is working with farmers to protect the tagua trees and add value to their tagua sales. The project has helped make three tagua drying racks, which farmers have used to produce and sell dry tagua nuts, for which the price is more than double the fresh product. The project has also helped farmers compile tagua collected in seven strategic sites and link collection centers with local buyers. Overall, the project's assistance in tagua in Ayampe is currently providing economic benefits to 440 people.



Activity 3.1.4.: Strengthen value chains that promote biodiversity conservation

- To help farmers improve drying mechanisms and increase drying capacity in July the project conducted an analysis of current drying mechanisms used in eight communities in the Ayampe River Watershed and determined what improvements could be made in each community, depending on the volume they collect. To date the Project has helped install three new drying racks for tagua collectors in the Las Maravillas (El Sombrero), Río Blanco, and Las Crucitas communities, which are increasing the capacity and quality of tagua nuts that are dried. For quality control

and to increase local capacity, the project has trained tagua collectors on how to track the temperature and monitor the humidity of the drying racks on a daily basis. Once dried the tagua is usually sold to firms that process the nuts into jewelry or buttons with which the project has helped farmers form new commercial linkages (see activity 3.1.1 and 3.1.2). The racks can be replicated by tagua collectors in other communities or built on a smaller scale to be used by individual farmers.

- Provided technical assistance to stakeholders in key positions in value chains related to biodiversity. The project has continued training and technical assistance to build institutional capacity for mangrove concessionaires in Mondragón, Buena Vista, Puerto La Cruz, el Conchal, 6 de Julio, Balao, Nuevo Porvenir, and in RE Manglares Churute. This included assistance with crab bed zoning, promoting good fishery practices, extensive work to strengthen institutional capacity for organizational management, and support for strengthening mangrove surveillance and monitoring (use and maintenance of radio equipment, how to notify authorities of violations, protocols for patrolling, routes to use during the closed season), how to prepare semiannual reports to the MAE on implementation of their management plans, etc. In Churute support focused on improving fishery management (as detailed above).
- During the first semester the project assessed the economic impact the Project’s technical assistance has had on the red crab value chain and its contribution to the incomes of the beneficiary families. The study shows that the project has benefited at least 722 families (3,610 people) directly and 160 families (800 people) indirectly. The value chain study also determines the bottlenecks and the profit margins within each section of the value chain.

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 main strategy is to develop local capacity by empowering the organizations we work with, such as MAE, local governments, grassroots organizations (such as ECOCACAO), and other institutions (such as the INP) to play a leadership role in conservation activities and initiatives and to establish/improve coordination with other organizations or donor projects sharing similar objectives. The FY12 targets and results are as follows:

| FY12 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 FY12 Per Updated PMP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 3.1: US\$ 13,800,000 in public and/or private investment leveraged | Accumulative Project Target FY12 Per Updated PMP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 3.2: 5 coalitions and alliances created and/or strengthened with USG assistance | Project Target FY12 Per Updated PMP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 3.3: 1 law, policy, strategy, plan, agreement, or regulation addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (accumulative target is 4). |
|--|---|--|
| Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 3.1: Target exceeded – US\$14,307,976 in public and/or private investment leveraged | Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 3.2: Target met – at least 5 coalitions and alliances created and/or strengthened with USG assistance | Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator 3.3: Target met - 1 law, policy, strategy, plan, agreement, or regulation addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (accumulative progress is 4). |

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

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. Given that the project’s objective is to “conserve biodiversity in critical habitats along the Ecuadorian coast” it’s local capacity building strategy is tailored to each client’s role and potential to contribute to achieving the project’s goal as measured by the performance indicators. The project seeks to strengthen institutional/organizational capacity of our partner and client organization for clearly defined purposes. The project uses a building block approach to help develop capacity that is sustainable and within the means and resources of the clients. The project is careful not to create capacity that cannot be sustained without permanent infusions of external financial and technical assistance. The project seeks to maximize the capacity of its partners and clients by focusing on their strengths and their potential to play critical roles in biodiversity conservation and in institutional coordination/collaboration.

Threat 4: Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation

The MAE has made significant efforts in the area of biodiversity conservation from the outset. However, budget constraints and the size of the protected areas hamper its ability to reach its goals. The Project worked with the MAE throughout FY12 to improve its capacity to manage protected areas (RM Galera San Francisco, PN Machalilla, RE Manglares Churute and RVS Manglares El Salado). In addition, local

governments sometimes fail to include biodiversity conservation in their planning and management processes and this creates gaps at the regulator and planning level that pose a threat to natural resource conservation. Another dimension of this threat is that many of the resources that might be earmarked for biodiversity conservation get lost, are duplicated, or are not sustained over time due to poor inter-institutional coordination, which undermines the effectiveness of conservation activities.

Strategy 4.1 Strengthen management of protected areas

In FY12, the project provided advisory services based on the needs of the directors of each area and are focused on activities related to Project goals. The Project also provided technical assistance as needed to the MAE's regional directors as well as to high-level MAE officials focused on policy-making. Last semester, upon request by the Government of Ecuador, the project conducted two studies to guide alignment of national program in biodiversity and climate change with the new Environmental Codes. Under the climate change study key steps were identified that will be necessary to align the national climate change plans for mitigation and adaptation with the required decentralization of land use planning that is advancing in Ecuador. The study for biodiversity identified that the current administrative structure for protected areas that is a limitation to effective protected area management. This semester the project developed a national level Protected Area Operational Management Manual and has launched three pilot projects to develop annual operational plans based on the manual, which the MAE is interested in replicating at the national level.

Activity 4.1.1 Build institutional capacity

- Continued providing technical assistance to protected area directors and the MAE regional directors, with a focus on planning, strengthening management, and optimizing budgets and leveraging financial resources. The project also purchased equipment for Churute and PNM. This contributes to improving management and administration of protected areas in the Project's geographic target areas (RE Manglares Churute, RVS Manglares El Salado, PN Machalilla, and RMC Galera San Francisco).
- The Project continued to work with PNM Director, park guards, and local service providers (such as moto-taxis) to improve tourism management in Machalilla National Park to assure everyone complies with management tasks agreed upon. Continued support for managing the massive influx in tourist that visit the "Los Frailes" beach for holiday weekends. Park guards continue enforcing limits on the number of vehicles (150) and visitors (1,000) that could access the beach. The project also continued to help the Park design a strategy and work plan for opening a new tourist visitation site within the park and develop a new ecotourism route, which is expected to be implemented under the Walton III project.
- Upon request by the PNM Director, Fernando Vera, the Project trained five park guards and five park guides in how to recognize and explain characteristics of plant and tree species found in the Park's dry forests. The two day training consisted of a short theoretical briefing followed by site visits along the Aguas Blancas path in the Los Frailes sector of the Park. As a result, the park guards and

guides are now able to better explain the value and importance of species to park visitors, which will make their visit to the park more meaningful.

- Provided technical assistance for the development of annual operating plans, prioritizing budget related activities with strategies for leveraging funds and assistance for budget execution. Highlights include:
 - Helped prepare work plans and budgets for the Fondo Areas Protegidas (FAP) for Churute and Machalilla and guide implementation.
 - Developing work plans, scopes of works, and budgets for implementation of the Walton II project in Machalilla.
 - Preparing the 2013 Operational Plan for PNM.
- Provided technical assistance to the MAE's provincial office in Esmeraldas and Manabí. In Esmeraldas support focused supporting implementation of monitoring activities (see activity 4.1.2) and in Manabí support has focused on PNM for which the provincial office is involved in (land tenure, fishery management, tagua management, forestry control/monitoring, and the management plan).
- Provided technical assistance to the municipality of Jipijapa in activities related to biodiversity conservation set out in the POAM. As a result, the environmental section of the POT has been based on the POAM (during the first semester).
- Submitted the community security system project design to the municipality of Puerto López.
- In response to requests from PNM conducted an analysis of tagua harvesting within the protected area in order to regulate this activity and tagua management (See activity 1.1.1 above). Also, analyzed traditional fishing activities in the park's marine area (see adjacent text box).
- Supported implementation of an environmental education program (for PNM and municipalities of Jipijapa and Puerto López).
- Helped design road map for resolving issues related to human settlements within the park for which the project is helping leverage funds to implement.
- Supported implementation of PNM's campaign regarding introduced species (and sterilizing domestic animals).
- In Churute worked with authorities and 16 communities to develop a new fishery management proposal with them and get feedback. The proposal covers new regulations for defining artisan fishery techniques, fishing areas, types of fishing permitted, and new processes and procedures for fishing permits. (See Activity 1.1.1).
- Began working with the MAE to develop a strategy for at least one community within PNM to enter the Socio Bosque Program and to use the process as a mechanism to manage land use within the park (as indicated in Activity 3.1.3).

Improving Fishery Management in Machalilla

Machalilla National Park is responsible for managing 14,430 hectares of marine areas. To facilitate the Park in developing adequate fishery management regulations the project, together with MAE authorities, conducted an assessment of fishery activities within the park's limits. The assessment describes and quantifies the fishing techniques used and their impact as well as how many families depend on each of the respective fishing activities.



Progress/Impact of Activity 4.1.2 Design and support implementation of oversight and monitoring systems

- Continued to support monitoring and oversight systems for mangrove concessions in the Gulf of Guayaquil and RE Manglares Churute, for Socio Bosque, particularly in the Gran Reserva Chachi, as well as for PNM and in RM Galera San Francisco. The Project's role in monitoring and oversight systems is to facilitate and serve as a catalyst for the actions of the responsible institutions and others working in those areas, and provide essential equipment for those activities.
- Provided technical assistance to strengthen the surveillance and enforcement system for 600,000 hectares of the Gulf of Guayaquil, which now has a radio communication system with coverage of over 800,000 hectares. Highlights include:
 - The project brought communities and authorities together to coordinate efforts and trained to over 200 people from 8 communities on key topics such as boat and radio equipment maintenance, procedures to follow when reporting violations (robberies, deforestation, etc.) or an emergency, and protocols for liaising with authorities. The project also provided communities with maps and instructions on how and where to conduct patrol activities, especially during the closed season for crabbing. The training and technical assistance helps assure that mangrove concessions are monitored and that ultimately crabber's livelihoods are protected.
 - The Project, together with Socio Bosque and the German Cooperation Agency (GIZ) led a workshop with forest guards from nine Chachi communities (Sabalito, Corriente Grande, Calle Mansa, San Miguel, Tseipi, Jayambi, La Ceiba, Guadual, and Gualpi del Cayapas) in the Cayapas region of Esmeraldas to exchange lessons learned and experiences regarding monitoring and enforcing forest conservation under the Socio Bosque Program. Under the program, the communities receive cash payments for conserving forests, which they use to meet community needs and also to pay the community forest guards to patrol their conservation areas. Together the over 40 participants discussed strengths and weaknesses of their current system and developed a work plan over the next six months for improving operations.
 - Helped crabbers work with the fishery and navy authorities to monitor and enforce compliance with red crab close seasons.
 - Worked to develop partnerships for navigation and access with shrimp companies that

New Communication Systems for Communities

The Project helped the Balao and Nuevo Porvenir communities install radio equipment and antennas financed by USAID small grants, which they are using as a tool to monitor and protect mangroves in the Gulf of Guayaquil.



- neighbor mangrove concessions.
- Assisted concessionaires enforce closed season for crabbing from August 15 – September 15, which resulted in crabbing organizations in Mondragón forming a coalition to coordinate efforts to rotate patrolling the mangroves and assuring the presence of the police and fishery authorities to provide the necessary oversight.
- Provided additional radio and operational equipment to PNM and Churute. In PNM the new radios have now provided 100% park coverage under the radio communication system.
- Continued technical assistance for implementation of a unified surveillance system for Socio Bosque in the Gran Reserva Chachi, in conjunction with local stakeholders, aid organizations and Socio Bosque. This semester the project supported planning and conducting forest patrol activities.
- Provided technical support for monitoring and oversight for the Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco. Last semester the project installed a new tower and antenna in the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve and provided radio equipment materials (batteries, chargers, etc). As a result, park guards can now to communicate with the Navy in Tonchigue. The project continued supporting activities and operations, as needed.

Strategy 4.2.: Improve inter-institutional communication and coordination

This strategy is designed to strengthen existing and promote new conservation coalitions. These coalitions are platforms to coordinate and plan conservation efforts among a wide range of stakeholders within specific Project areas and to complement the activities of USAID and other donors through similar or complementary projects. The strategy is also to promote direct partnerships with public, private and community stakeholders to leverage funds and to implement Project activities. The Project focuses on supporting five main coalitions and on their impact and is open to providing support to more coalitions where stakeholders have a common conservation need to address.

Progress/Impact of Activity 4.2.1: Strengthen coalitions/partnerships

- The project has focused on strengthening five core coalitions that serve as platforms to share information, avoid duplication of efforts, and coordinate among actors to improve natural resource management, as follows:
 1. **Gulf of Guayaquil Coalition for the red crab stock study.** This coalition is helping to protect the basis of a \$64M industry that depends on crabbing activities in the Gulf of Guayaquil carried out by over 2,215 crabbers and their families. Coalition members collaborate to collect data that serves as the basis for the long-term monitoring of the crab stock and evolve into a coalition to promote the conservation of biodiversity in the Gulf of Guayaquil. This semester the INP led the 4th coalition meeting to present results and publications to crabbers and authorities (see details under Activity 1.1.1).
 2. **Conservation Coalition in Esmeraldas.** This coalition is a platform for stakeholders in Esmeraldas to coordinate natural resource management in order to protect Ecuador's only marine reserve (Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve). The coalition allows stakeholders to exchange experiences, coordinate efforts, and

identify synergies. The Project serves as secretary and supported developing and distributing the 13th, 14th, and 15th editions of the coalition's bimonthly newsletters this semester, which has proven to be an effective tool for coordinating and disseminating information. It coordinates efforts with and participates in Esmeralda's environmental roundtable (Mesa Ambiental). It also promotes linkages (Nazca, MAE, and Navy, etc) for supporting radio communication and monitoring activities within the Reserve and for promoting good natural resource management practices and water storage systems (MAGAP and Provincial Government). In the future the coalition will be adapted to assure leadership among local actors.

3. **Conservation Coalition in the Ayampe River watershed.** The Coalition for the conservation of Ayampe watershed has at its center the Machalilla National Park (PNM), which covers 40,883 has of land in the watershed and an additional marine area of 24,165 has. The land area of the watershed itself covers 61,257 Has including the PNM. The Ayampe watershed and more specifically the PNM contains the last remnants of the last coastal dry forest habitats and a number of threatened species. Project activities in the area include technical assistance and on-the job training for the PNM staff, POAM, integrated farm management and sound environmental practices and economic development activities. For the project itself the coalition is an arena where it can find and leverage additional fund for project sponsored activities. The Coalition is very fluid and the degree to which members participate depends on the issues being dealt with. The project serves as secretary, distributing newsletters to members every 2 months to keep them informed of member activities (this semester distributing the 11th, 12th, and 13th editions). Members (Machalilla National Park, Municipality of Puerto López, and National Police) coordinate security efforts and to control environmental threats, such as illegal logging, that were identified in the POAM. They also collaborate for tourism management, environmental education (Machalilla National Park, Municipality of Puerto López, and Municipality of Jipijapa), beach management (in Las Tunas) and waste management. This semester the MAE has assumed leadership of the coalition and going forward will use it as a venue to assure a participatory approach is used in implementing its annual operational plan for 2013.
4. **Conservation Coalition in the Gran Reserva Chachi.** This coalition is a platform for stakeholders in the Gran Reserva Chachi and its buffer zone (approximately 70,000 hectares) to promote biodiversity conservation, especially for protecting forest conservation. The coalition is a venue for forming partnerships among public, private, and community actors (both Chachi and Afro-Ecuadorian). It's main activity is coordinating forest conservation monitoring and control among the local stakeholders, aid agencies, MAE/Socio Bosque, and Chachi Centers and is having significant impact in streamlining monitoring and control activities, sharing experiences, and helping communities maintain their cash-for-conservation payments from Socio Bosque. Altropico is now leading the coalition, coordinates coalition meetings, and leads developing and implementing a coalition work plan. This semester it also supported park guards in exchanging information on monitoring forest conservation.
5. **Mondragon Crabbing Associations.** The coalition was originally formed for the associations to coordinate implementation of the mangrove surveillance and monitoring system and the use of equipment (radios, life vests, boat and motor)

donated by the MAE for patrolling efforts to protect 3,082 hectares of mangroves. The project has supported these 4 crab associations through their designated mangrove concession technical advisor (Fundación Bioeducar) to strengthen the coalition and mangrove protection. To this end, the project has facilitated regular organizational strengthening workshops, training in mangrove surveillance (use and maintenance of equipment, patrol and reporting protocols) as well as with promoting good mangrove concession management (zoning, implementation of management plan, good fishery practices, mangrove reforestation, etc). This semester select members formalized their commitment to continue collaboration to enforce the closed season and jointly liaise with authorities. To this end, members continued to coordinate patrols during the closed season. The coalition's efforts have resulted in fishing authorities and crabbing organizations providing mutual support and collaborating to enforce closed crabbing seasons. Coalition members worked together this semester to implement its work plan for operations during the closed season.

- Coordinated activities with other projects by USAID and other donors, as well as with government institutions (PROMUNI, GEF, MAGAP, MINTUR, SETECI etc.).
- Started supporting a new coalition among four crab associations to jointly apply and manage 4,434 hectares of mangroves on the Escalante, Puerto Arturo, Mosquiñaña and San Francisco islands in the Gulf of Guayaquil.

Progress/Impact of Activity 4.2.2 Obtain co-financing and/or leverage funds

- Continued working with Ecocacao through a small grant to leverage funds to support actions that contribute to achieving Project objectives. This semester Ecocaco completed its second grant for which it has made a noteworthy impact on conserving the environment and increasing incomes for its members, as follows:
 - 96 farms are implementing integrated farm management plans and have designated areas for conservation or recuperation.
 - 250 non-chemical traps are being used to control African Snails, a pest that destroys crops.
 - 10 tree nurseries are operating and have provided 60,000 plants for reforestation.
 - Over 50 families (2,500 people) are benefiting from new water collection and distribution systems, which extend the length of time they can produce crops throughout the year – mitigating the effects of the dry season.
 - 98 farms maintain organic certification, which allowed them to access 2 new markets (Nova Monda and APROCA) and sell cacao at a higher price (\$180 versus \$130 per quintal).
 - 143 hectares of forests will be conserved under the Socio Bosque Program for which farmers will receive cash-for-conservation from the Ministry of Environment.
- Began implementation of follow-on grant to EcoCacao to help farmers living in coastal watersheds near the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve address key environmental challenges on their farms. The assistance protects their crops, increases productivity, and ultimately increases sales while promoting conservation. The project is helping a group of 96 cacao farms obtain and

maintain organic certification and has linked them with new markets that offer higher prices (see Activity 3.1.1 above). The project is also helping farmers establish tree nurseries to support reforestation. This semester Ecocacao signed an MOU with the Caja Campesina Agroecológica Muisne (C-CAM), a local organization that offers credit to small producers to finance agricultural activities that are environmentally friendly and that aim at increasing farmer incomes. Ecocacao under the project's grant is now providing technical advisors to up to 330 members of C-CAM members to incorporate good agricultural and conservation practices into the productive activities carried out under loans financed by C-CAM. In turn C-CAM will encourage its members to join Ecocacao's commercial sales system.

- Leveraged funds, totaling over \$14.3M that are detailed in Section 1.

Strategy 4.3.: Public policy advocacy

The Project engages in public policy advocacy to promote good resource management and create a legal and institutional framework for biodiversity conservation.

Progress/Impact of Activity 4.3.1.: Promote technical assistance to review and revise policies and programs related to biodiversity conservation and management.

- Continued to provide technical input for policy development related to POAM implementation, mangrove concessions, and protected areas. This semester the Project's support focused mostly on protected area management. It also continues to provide input on issues related to the Forests Law (now part of the Environmental Code), biodiversity, and climate change.
- Together with the MAE the project has developed a Protected Area Operational Management Manual, which will be used to streamline operations, budgeting, human resource management, and a series of other management tasks for all protected areas nationwide. Together with the MAE's National Biodiversity Division, the project worked with Machalilla National Park and Antisana Ecological Reserve directors to carry out pilot initiatives to prepare their Annual Operation Plans based on the new concepts and procedures presented in the Protected Area Management Manual. The same will be done for Yasuni National Park in October. There is interest in replicating these pilot projects in all of Ecuador's protected areas.
- Continued technical assistance for the Sub-Secretariat of Natural Patrimony related to the Forestry policies. In September initiated support for a national level rapid assessment of the management status of the 168 Protected Forest and Vegetation that currently represent over 2 million hectares as well as a more detailed analysis of the Protected Forests in Guayas. Both will result in policy level recommendations and inputs, which are planned to be presented in December.
- Worked with the Guayas Prefecture on developing a climate change adaptation strategy.
- Continued supporting management of PNM (providing technical inputs to develop management policies, strengthening monitoring and oversight, training park guards, improving environmental education, administration and management, developing a new operational plan), Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco

(strengthening monitoring and oversight, improving environmental education, administration and management), RE Manglares Churute (strengthening monitoring and oversight; administration and fishery management), and RVS Manglares El Salado (strengthening planning).

- Supported research and data collection necessary for policy-making for protected areas (fishing and non-timber forest resource management in protected areas).
- Continued supporting access to Socio Bosque and promoting the program.
- Provided technical assistance to municipal governments for implementing activities set out in the POAM (Jipijapa and Puerto López).

Progres/Impact of Activity 4.3.2. Technical and legal support for drafting the National Forest Patrimony Registry of the Environmental Organic Code

- Upon the MAE's request, the Project has provided technical assistance and advisory services for drafting the National Forest Patrimony Chapter of the Environmental Organic Code. The Project is playing a key role in the development of technical standards and regulations for its implementation. This support is flexible and subject to needs and requests of the Sub-Secretariat of Natural Patrimony and other government entities with responsibilities related to the Environmental Code and to drafting its regulations. The forestry law is currently under approval process by the Ecuadorian government. This semester (on May 2, 2012) the project submitted sixth key technical studies developed and used in development of one policy – the new Forestry Law and its regulatory framework titled “*Sondeo Sobre la Percepción de la Rentabilidad del Aprovechamiento de Madera por parte de Pequeños Productores en Ecuador.*”

Progress/Impact of Communications/Outreach

- Documented and disseminated technical materials, success stories, lessons learned, and fostered their replication through the following activities:
 - Continued preparing and distributing weekly reports to the COR and project staff/subcontractors.
 - Continued monthly reports in English to present short articles and photos that explain project impact to USAID staff and other implementers.
 - Launched video on its collaboration with the MAE for Protecting Machalilla National Park on Youtube: <http://youtu.be/TXXngNgjUII>
 - Prepared a case study titled “Conservación en Beneficio a los Agricultores” in Spanish that shares how over 10,000 people are receiving financial benefits from improving farming practices, accessing new markets, or accessing cash-for-conservation payments as a result of project technical assistance (see Annex 11).

SECTION 4: 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. 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.
- Risk of displacement of important animal (birds and reptiles) species, which is mitigated by tree regeneration in accordance with the approved Environmental Assessment.

The project has prepared environmental impact checklists (FRAs for its Spanish Acronym for: 1) agro-forestry/reforestation, 2) integrated farms, 3) mangrove management and sustainable red crab collection, 4) improved forestry harvesting, 5) tagua management and 6) manual control of the African snail, all of which have been approved by USAID. Additional environmental compliance activities implemented this reporting period include:

- 1) Updated progress online via SIGA for implementing the environmental plans the 6 above mentioned FRAs that have been approved by USAID (see Annexes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9).
- 2) Continued natural tree regeneration activities in Ayampe as a mitigation measure for improving forestry harvesting.

SECTION 5: CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED, SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED/IMPLEMENTED, AND LESSONS LEARNED

In addition to those reported in previous reports, which remain valid, the following bullet points summarize the challenges encountered in this reporting period:

- **Congressional Hold.** The congressional hold placed a significant amount of uncertainty on the continuity of implementation at the end of FY12. The project worked with USAID to evaluate implementation and funding scenarios. There was little flexibility to scale back given the tight pipeline and short timeframe. The project will continue to communicate with USAID regarding the project's pipeline.
- **Political Uncertainty.** The project has always has a close working relationship with the MAE, which has continued for the most part, however, the uncertainty of the bilateral agreement being negotiated has left mid and lower level authorities feeling less empowered to make decisions related to USAID support. Nonetheless, the project has been able to continue its close coordination with the project and worked with the MAE for FY13 annual work plan development, which has MAE and stakeholder buy-in.
- **Option Year Execution Implications on Work Planning.** As requested, the FY13 work plan was prepared assuming the 2nd option year would be awarded, however, it has not yet been executed. The project has used a highly participatory process for developing the work plan with communities, local governments, and MAE authorities and has conducted planning with these stakeholders based on the project being implemented through June 2014.

SECTION 6: 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) **Performance Monitoring.** The project worked with USAID to update its PMP to update its indicators and targets, as needed.
- 2) **Continued immediate responses to MAE Needs.** The project continued to provide immediate and responsive technical assistance to MAE authorities as requested for forestry policy support. The MAE has expressed its appreciation for the project's flexibility and ability to immediately respond to needs that fall within the project's scope.

SECTION 7: BEST PRACTICES TO BE TAKEN TO SCALE

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

- 1. Protected Area Management:** After developing a Protected Area Operational Management Manual to streamline operations, budgeting, and human resource management tasks, among others, the project is now working with the MAE to pilot its use in three Protected Areas. In September the project carried out week long off-site workshops with the representatives from the MAE's National Biodiversity Division and the National Environmental Fund along with park guards and directors from PNM and Antisana Ecological Reserve to pilot preparing their annual operational plans. The process involved reviewing the reasons that the Protected Area exists (such as being the home to endangered species) and the threats that those animals, flora, and fauna face. Then they developed work plans to address the area's needs based on the funding available for next year. In October there will be a similar workshop with the Yasuni National Park staff and there is interest in replicating on a national level.
- 2. Legal Timber Sales:** The project assisted farmers in Ayampe prepare simplified timber harvesting plans and link them with responsible markets, which resulted in the first legal sale of timber in the region. This provides an example both for farmers and MAE authorities to follow.
- 3. Local Capacity Building for Replication Best Practices for Natural Resource Management.** Through a local grant to Ecocacao, grantee staff are serving as technical advisors to approximately 330 local families that are taking out credit for productive activities to assure that they implement environmentally safe practices that promote conservation, based on the farm level experiences that the approximately 100 Ecocacao members are applying on their farms. In addition, some farmers in Ayampe are making a business out of implementing best practices by producing and selling organic fertilizer "boil", for example.
- 4. Working Capital to Access New Markets.** The project has been able to help local farmers obtain working capital to support harvesting, collecting, and selling organic cacao and tagua. It has also helped tagua collection centers establish and use drying racks to add value to their tagua sales.
- 5. Participatory Annual Work Plan Development.** Key to developing project work plans is the close partnership the Project has developed with the MAE from the outset. The Project has worked with MAE authorities from the provincial offices for Manabí, Esmeraldas, Guayas, and Santa Elena, as well as from the Sub-secretariats for Coastal and Marine Management and Natural Patrimony, and protected area directors from the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve, Machalilla National Park, Churute Mangroves Ecological Reserve, and El Salado Mangroves Wildlife Production Reserve. To this end and since the project's inception, the Project has continuously supported the MAE's conservation activities, particularly the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP for its Spanish acronym) and technical assistance for the government's programs and policies for protected area management. The Project develops its Work Plan using

a participatory approach, gathering input on the needs and priorities through strategic consultations with a wide range of stakeholders in each geographic area. The planning process takes into account the technical assistance needs requested by USAID and the MAE and specifically by the Sub-Secretariats of Coastal and Marine Management and Natural Patrimony. Stakeholders consulted include MAE authorities, protected area managers, community members, local governments, NGOs, MAE authorities, and USAID.

ANNEX 1: WORK PLAN STATUS CHARTS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

1) Gran Reserva Chachi and its buffer zone

| Threats | Expected results | Progress | Status (on-going, completed, etc) | Responsible staff/ Implementing partner |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| Illegal logging and change in land use (deforestation) | 18,945.67 Has continue to benefit from the Socio Bosque program and an additional 1,500 has. entered the program | <p>Provided technical assistance to communities to meet the requirements for maintaining/accessing Socio Bosque's incentives: i) updating of investment plans, and ii) monitoring forest conditions. This includes updating incentive amounts per new (increased) rates.</p> <p>Chachi Capuli, Guadual, Calle Manza, Sabalito and Tsejpi Centers as well as Afrodescendent communities of San Chispero, San Miguel and Playa de Oro remain in Socio Bosque (although Capuli is suspended while they resolve internal financial management issues).</p> | Completed | Altrópico |
| | At least one community expands their conservation area under Socio Bosque | Provided technical assistance to develop and submit Socio Bosque applications (maps and investment plans) for expanding Sabalito's conservation area by 1,078 hectares and for 549 hectares for Pichiyacu, which have been approved by Socio Bosque. | Completed | Altrópico |
| | Unified monitoring system operating | Strengthened forest conservation monitoring system. A workshop with forest guards was held to exchange experiences and strengthen implementation. Radios provided in February are installed (in Sabalito and Calle Manza) and operating. | Completed | Altrópico |
| Weak coordination and technical/financial capacity of local stakeholders | Coalition for Gran Reserva Chachi and area of influence led by a coalition member | Altrópico is leading the coalition. Members are working on land titling and marking the Cotacachi Cayapas' reserve limits. They are also working on having communities implement a common forest conservation monitoring system for which they developed a 6 month work plan. | Completed | Altrópico |
| Lack of economic initiatives | At least 300 families have improved their income through implementation of environmentally friendly productive activities. | Supported developing investment plans (Socio Bosque) with a focus on productive activities to maintain the incentive. Guadual is producing honey and there are two community banks (San Miguel Negro and Chispero). Fish are being raised in Playa de Oro. | Completed | Altrópico |
| | | A brief assessment was conducted on the impact of Socio Bosque incentives, which determined 67% of families have increased income by 57% as a result of cacao sales (increase in production and price) in two communities. | Completed | Henry Quiroz |

2) Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco and watersheds of the Galera San Francisco Peninsula

| Threats | Expected results | Progress | Status | Responsible staff/ Implementing partner |
|---|--|---|--------------|--|
| Loss and /or alteration of critical habitats | 96 properties with conservation areas are implementing farm management plans | Consolidated conservation corridors through farm plans emphasizing best practices (conservation of water sources/riverbanks/ agro-forestry, organic farming, etc.). 31 best practices are being implemented throughout 98 farms. | Completed | EcoCacao, George Fletcher |
| | 30 farms have a water management system through implementation of climate change adaptation measures. | Provided technical assistance and training in water management for farmers. | Completed | |
| | | Eight water containers have been developed and are supplying water to 59 gardens (on 56 farms). | Completed | |
| | At least five applications (aprox 200 has.) submitted to the Socio Bosque program. | Supported submitting Socio Bosque applications for 163 hectares (for 7 farms) and have established conservation agreements with 4 farms with 75 hectares given that they did not have land titles and did not meet Socio Bosque requirements. This totals 238 hectares under conservation. | Completed | |
| for biodiversity conservation | Coalition for la REMGSF led by the MAE | Prepared and distributed three bimonthly newsletters (editions 13, 14, and 15) for the Coalition. Coordinated promotion of best practices and conservation monitoring in the Reserve. In the future the coalition will shift to be serve more specific local needs under local leadership rather than the MAE. | Reprogrammed | Cristóbal Rodas |
| | The Marine Reserve has an action plan and secures a budget for implementation of the management plan. | Provided advisory services to MAE to review the management plan. Assisted MAE to prioritize actions and project costs. Provided NAZCA with a detailed edits to plan. NAZCA is managing the plan's overall budget. | Completed | Manuel Bravo |
| | The Marine Reserve has an operating surveillance and control system. | Supported the MAE in monitoring and implementation of the surveillance and control system for Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco. Conducted needs assessment. Provided materials, installed antenna/tower, provided protocol for use. Prepared summary of needs and expenses to optimize system's operations going forward. Drafted agreement between Port Captain and MAE Esmeraldas to implement the system. | Completed | Patricio Goyes and Manuel Bravo |
| Lack of economic initiatives | At least 96 families have improved their incomes through implementation of environmentally friendly productive activities. | Supported EcoCacao's marketing system under Ecocacao's grant. Strengthened commercial linkage with Nova Munda and are expanding marketing efforts in the US and Ecuador. | Completed | EcoCacao |
| | | Nova Munda is making advance payments and Yanapuma has provided a loan to support working capital | Completed | EcoCacao |
| | | Documented the impact of implementing good practices for natural resource management on the family economy. 605 people (121 families) have increased incomes as a result of increased cacao production and/or higher prices. The increases range from \$80 a \$700 a year per family. | Completed | Henry Quiroz |

3) Parque Nacional Machalilla and Ayampe River Watershed

| Threats | Expected results | Progress | Status | Responsible staff/ Implementing partner |
|---|---|---|---------------------|--|
| Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation | Administration of the Parque Nacional Machalilla strengthened in planning, information management for decision-making and strengthening sanctions | Provided technical assistance for strategic planning and budgeting | Completed | Manuel Bravo |
| | | Prepared project proposal to obtain internal and external resources. (Walton II project, \$5,000 from National Environmental Fund) | Completed | |
| | | Walter Palacios provided a course to Park Guards on how to recognize tree species and explain their usages. Another workshops for the marine area to improve its capabilities and strengthen administrative procedures for civil and criminal penalties as necessary is planned for October. | Completed/Postponed | |
| | Management plan updated, disseminated, and being implemented. | Provided technical assistance to update the plan provided. Data collected regarding the park was shared with stakeholders and communities. CI is helping update the plan, after which the project will assist with dissemination and implementation. | Completed | Luis Arriaga Manuel Bravo |
| | Policy for harvesting and management of the tagua resource for communities settled in the PNM. | Upon request by the MAE, the project assesses tagua harvesting within the Park so that the MAE can use this information to create a policy to regulate tagua harvesting and management in PNM. The project presented technical recommendations for tagua management. The MAE will lead development of legal mechanisms and policy making. | Completed | Diana Vinueza, Jame Perez, Walter Palacios |
| | Human Settlements Policy in process and included in the Management Plan. | Prepared a roadmap based on the experience of working with Human Settlements in SNAP. | Completed | Diana Vinueza, Manuel Bravo |
| | | Quoted satellite images and are coordinating with government counterparts regarding purchase or access to existing images. This information will be used to update the information on current land use in the PNM which will guide decision-making processes concerning population settlements, road infrastructure, and zoning. Implementation of the actions set out in the roadmap for developing a policy on settlements will depend on obtaining satellite images. | On-going | Manuel Bravo |
| Advisory services provided regarding the structure and incorporation of the Introduced Species Management Program. Program is being implemented throughout Ayampe by PNM (sterilization and informational campaigns). Provided 42 small animal traps to the park. | | Completed | Diana Vinueza | |

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|---|---|---|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Analysis of the legal and fisheries situation to regularize this activity in the PNM marine area based on its management category. | Together with park guards prepared Rapid Assessment of fishing activity in the PNM (types of fisheries, fishing gear, target species, places caught and estimated number of boats operating each day to facilitate conflict management in fishing communities. Held meetings to present the analysis to MAE authorities (Isabel Endara, Roddy Macías, Silvia del Campo). | Completed | Manuel Bravo |
| | | Provided advisory services to decide whether fisheries would be compatible with conservation objectives for PNM. | Completed | Manuel Bravo |
| | | Provided advisory services to the PNM and the Provincial Office in Manabí for identifying and implementing specific fishing management measures. | Postponed to FY13 | Manuel Bravo |
| | Proposal for tourism management alternatives in the PNM | Provided technical assistance for tourism management and developed proposal for new visitation site and ecotourism route (La Playita and Coastal tour). Helped plan tourism management in high season in Los Frailes and coordinated with local tourism providers to organize services. Helped train park guards on how to improve visitor management/customer service. Developed SOW and planning for tourism specialists and infrastructure to be financed by WALTON 2. | Completed | Manuel Bravo |
| | Manual for directors of protected areas prepared and approved by the MAE, disseminated and distributed. | Developed Protected Area Operational Management, which has been approved by the MAE and is being printed. The Manual was used to pilot its implementation for developing an Annual Operational Plan for Machalilla National Park and the Antisana Reserve. | Completed | Karin Columba |
| | Systematization of experiences in protected areas management. | Workshops have been held to gather and share experiences in protected areas management. The systematization of experiences have been incorporated in the above mentioned manual. | Completed/Reprogrammed | Karin Columba |
| | Terrestrial and marine surveillance and enforcement system (including the Puerto Lopez security committee) strengthened. | Supported priority activities of the Surveillance and Enforcement System together with PNM to achieve having 100% coverage of the park under the communication system (the project moved one antenna and purchased radios). | Completed | Cecilia Araujo Manuel Bravo |
| | | Fundraised for implementation of security projects (communications network and community alert systems). The radio communication project was approved by the Ministry of the Interior. The Puerto Lopez's security committee's budget obtained approval. Submitted design to the municipality. | Completed | |
| | | Facilitated inter-institutional relations between the PNM and National Police for surveillance and enforcement in the PNM and security. | Completed | |
| Coalition led by the MAE coordinating actions for management of the PNM and Ayampe River watershed. | Membership has expanded and members have joined efforts to address key environmental threats in the region and implement priority activities from the POAM. The Park has committed to lead the coalition to | Completed | Diana Vinueza | |

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| | | facilitate informing communities and stakeholders of PNM activities. | | |
| | | The project prepared and distributed three bimonthly newsletters (editions 13, 14, and 15) for the Coalition. | Completed | |
| Climate Change | PNM is implementing at least two climate change adaptation measures. | Completed and printed a comparative analysis of the vulnerability studies in PNM and El Salado. Presentations to authorities are planned for next semester. | Completed | CIIFEN |
| | | Completed and printed guide to best practices for climate change adaptation along the coast. Presentations to authorities are planned for next semester. | Completed | |
| | | Implemented 2 climate change adaptation measures resulting from the vulnerability study (3.4 Develop training sessions for representatives of local governments and institutions on risk and disaster management, environmental management, and climate change adaptation, and 3.5 Provide technical assistance to municipal and government planning teams to include climate change and risk management topics in their Territorial Management Plans). Designed Risk Management/Environmental Management training materials and conducted training oriented at two audiences: technical staff of Machalilla National Park and technical staff from local governments in areas surrounding the park (Jipijapa, Puerto Lopex, Paján, and the Provincial Counsel for Manabí). Developed virtual classroom to share materials and serve as a forum for stakeholders. | Completed | |
| Loss or alteration of critical habitats | PNM has a land tenancy management plan included in its management plan. | Together with the MAE, the project developed a roadmap and quoted obtaining a high definition image of the park to determine land use and based on that image conduct an analysis of existing human settlements within the park. | On-going | Manuel Bravo |
| | At least two ordinances approved on environmental issues related to the POAM (including activities in the Land Management Plan/POA). | Technical assistance provided to local governments to implement priority activities of the POAM. In Jipijapa ordinances have been presented to approve the POT (which includes POAM activities) and to create an environmental management division. They've both received the first of two levels of approvals so far. | On-going | ECOLEX |
| | An environmental education program designed and being implemented by the local governments of Jipijapa, Puerto López, and PNM. | Designed environmental education program. Implementation continued through community drama performances. The radio show continued to air on the municipality's channel (Jipijapa, Puerto López, and Paján). Provided training to municipal and PNM authorities on developing environmental education materials and strategies. | Completed | ECOLEX |
| | At least five communities are implementing good practices for natural | Promoted good practices for natural resources management through implementation of 60 integrated farm management plans. Farms are actively | Completed | CyD |

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|--------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|
| | resources conservation management, including water storage and conservation of water sources and riverbanks | implementing up to 17 good practices. 11 farms have established and are implementing new watering systems, which are increasing the volume of their production. | | |
| | Continue promoting forestry management in 3,000 Has | Identified and mapped 450 has for regeneration and trained farmers who have begun field work. The project is working with MAE authorities to resolve bottlenecks in obtaining PAFSI approval. The project is focusing on integrated farm management given that the forests are dividing into many small properties where forestry management isn't viable. | Reprogrammed | Cesar Yanqui, Marco Cuasapaz, Walter Palacios |
| | At least 2,000 Has that have been titled, and have joined Socio Bosque. | Continued technical assistance for land titling. Río Blanco and San Francisco will not be able qualify to apply for Socio Bosque until the GOE approves their titles. This semester Río Blanco obtained its title, however, while the land titling process continued, the project reprogrammed this activity to support at least 2,000 ha in other communities that already have land titles apply for Socio Bosque (that border in the Chongón Colonche Protected Forest) in strategic sites so to form a conservation corridor. Therefore the total for Chongón Colonche includes an additional 2,000 hectares. | On-going/Reprogrammed | ECOLEX |
| | 6,500 Has maintained in Socio Bosque | Provided technical assistance to maintain Socio Bosque incentives (Loma Alta, Dos Mangas, José Briones, Margarita Baque, Teodulio Plua, Luis Cruz) by: i) updating of investment plans ii) monitoring forest conservation and iii) expense reporting | Completed | ECOLEX |
| Lack of economic alternatives | At least 500 families have improved incomes. | Strengthened collection and marketing of tagua and assistance to add value (dry tagua and animelas). Four commercial linkages developed (benefiting 75 new families). | Completed | CyD |
| | | 34 new families obtained economic benefits from implementing their integral farm management plans and best practices | Completed | CyD |
| | | Determined that MINTUR is not interested in jointly organizing and financing an event to promote tourism in the Ayampe watershed. | Completed | Diana Vinueza |
| | | Helped Río Blanco obtain land title, which was awarded this semester (benefiting 29 families). Due to delays in approving the land title support for Socio Bosque was reprogrammed to form a conservation corridor between Ayampe and Chongón Colonche for which additional families were supported and are reported in Chongón Colonche | Reprogrammed | ECOLEX |
| | | Timber sales depend on PAFSIs first being approved. Project efforts are focusing on promoting integrated farm management. One new commercial linkage has been created with one family and an exporter | Reprogrammed | Cesar Yanqui, Marco Cuasapaz, Walter Palacios |

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| | | (which is the first legal wood sale in the region). | | |
| | Socio-economic and environmental impact assessment of the application of best management practices. | Conducted impact of applying best management practices. On average incomes have increased by \$285 per family. Farmers have reduced slash and burn agriculture and increased conservation areas by between 11 - 32 hectares. | Completed | Henry Quiroz/Cesar Yanqui |

4) **Gulf of Guayaquil (including Reserva Ecológica Manglares Churute, la Reserva de Producción de Fauna Manglares El Salado, and mangrove concessions)**

| Threats | Expected results | Progress | Status | Responsible staff/ Implementing partner |
|--|---|--|-----------|---|
| Loss and/or alteration of critical habitats | Surveillance and enforcement system operating on 60,000 hectares in the Gulf of Guayaquil (concessions and protected areas) | <p>Provided technical assistance to strengthen monitoring system that covers 60,000 hectares and has a radio communication system with a range of 80,000 hectares. TA includes training/local capacity building, protocols for reporting and equipment maintenance, maps for patrolling, coordination with authorities. Provided training on equipment use and maintenance, use of GPS, protocols for reporting, etc.)</p> <p>Balao and Nuevo Porvenir purchased equipment financed with USAID's small grant, which is now operating and the project facilitated Claro providing permission for the community to use their antenna.</p> | Completed | Patricio Goyes Juan Carlos Santos BIOEDUCAR |
| | | Support operations with authorities to enforce red crab close seasons. Also obtained support from the Fishery authorities to join patrolling trips. | Completed | |
| | | Requested that DIRNEA provide access to a marine VHF frequency activated in the Gulf. The DIREA is open to doing so if the communities have radio relay stations (valued at \$20,000). | Completed | |
| | Landowners with forested areas in Reserva Churute are aware of existing conservation incentives. | Promoted Socio Bosque for properties within the Churute Reserve through a joint workshop. | Completed | Manfred Altamirano |
| | 9,258. 57 Has of mangrove concessions are complying with their commitments to the MAE | <p>Provided technical assistance to concessionaires for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) implementation of the actions set out in their management plans, ii) preparation and submission of reports to the MAE for the areas under their custody, iii) data collection for red crab stock study, iv) requests for information/liasing with authorities, v) processing complaints, vi) training in best fishing practices, vii) implementing zoning/signage, viii) enforcing closed season, ix) simplifying reporting mechanisms, x) updating management plans per revisions in ministerial agreement, xi) strengthening local capacity for organizational management, xii) supported reforestation | Completed | Juan Carlos Santos Bioeducar |

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|--|--|--|--------------|--|
| | Participatory monitoring protocol for red crab harvesting developed and being applied. | Provided oversight for data collection, tabulation and reporting. | Completed | Iván Cedeño Juan Carlos Santos BIOEDUCAR |
| | | Developed protocols and three publications launched by the INP regarding research methodology and results. | Completed | Ivan Cedeño |
| | | Worked on including resources for crab monitoring in the INP budget, which resulted in the INP establishing the Red Crab Program. | Completed | Ivan Cedeño |
| Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation | RE Manglares Churute has a proposal for a strategic plan with key actions | Supported preparing a strategic plan (conducted SWOT analysis) that contributes to protected area management and includes priorities and strategies for leveraging funds. Technical assistance was then focused on fishery management upon MAE request. | Reprogrammed | Manfred Altamirano |
| | La RE Manglares Churute has a fishing management system that grants fishing rights (fishing registry) and establishes differentiated fishing areas for different groups of fishermen | Supported the Reserve's Director in designing and implementing a new system for issuing fishery permits. Together with local authorities (Churute Reserve, Sub-secretariat for Coastal Marine Management, and Ecuadorian Navy) the project helped carry out a series of workshops with 16 crabbing communities that operate within the Reserve as part of a participatory approach to developing new fishery regulations within the Reserve. The regulations will govern types of fishing practices and areas that are permitted within the Reserve. | On-going | |
| | Administration of the protected area has increased its budget by at least 20% and budget execution by more than 180%. | Provided technical assistance for fundraising and budget execution via the FAP, CI, GEF. Budget increased by 130%. The Reserve's funding originates from the FAP (approximately \$50,000 for operations) for 2012 has been used/programmed. In addition, the project helped the Reserve request additional funding for a boat (approximately \$17,000 for a motor for the boat). | Completed | Manfred Altamirano |
| | Management of RPFM El Salado strengthened | Support management of the reserve area: i) planning; ii) review technical information; iii) needs assessment for monitoring mangrove conservation. Developed work plan with El Salado based on site visits. | Completed | Manfred Altamirano |
| | Coalition lead by the INP | Coalition continued to be led by the INP. The 4 th coalition meeting was held on September 11 th . | Completed | INP, Manuel Bravo, Ivan Cedeño |
| | Experiences and lessons learned about mangrove concessions disseminated. | Continued documenting experiences and lessons learned about mangrove concessions. | On-going | Manuel Bravo |
| | | In September, the project facilitated a workshop with mangrove concessionaires and MAE authorities to simplify and streamline concession management plan implementation and reporting. | Completed | Manuel Bravo |
| Climate Change | At least two priority climate change adaptation measures implemented | Promoted coordination of efforts between the national, provincial, and Guayaquil municipal governments for the recovery of Estero Salado | Completed | CIIFEN |

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|--------------------------------------|--|--|--------------|------------------------------|
| | | Coordinated and strengthened youth to consolidate their role as local agents of change | Completed | |
| | | Trained local government representatives, journalists, and youth on climate change vulnerability and adaptation and how to involve decision makers in reducing climate risks. In addition to workshops, the project used a virtual (web based) classroom to distribute training and reference materials and provide a space for participant discussions. The training contained modules on climate change adaptation measures, trends in Ecuador, and risk management, among others. The project also worked with local governments, media figures, and youth to promote protecting the Reserve and recovering the estuary that feeds into its waters, which is highly polluted. As a result, the project has raised awareness on climate risks and vulnerability and provided tools for communities and local governments to mitigate and respond to climate risks. | Completed | |
| Lack of economic alternatives | A crab pulp processing initiative obtains certification that enables it to penetrate new markets | Provided guidance to women regarding obtaining sanitary registration and explored options for doing so based on how the women are organized. | Reprogrammed | Juan Carlos Santos |
| | Impact of the technical assistance along the red crab value chain ascertained. | Determined the impact of the Project's technical assistance on red crab value chain (concession management plan, surveillance and enforcement of crab, close seasons, etc.) | Completed | Jose Daniel Flores |
| | At least 21 households have increased their incomes through the Project's technical assistance. | Strengthened the organizational capacity of productive groups | On-going | Juan Carlos Santos Bioeducar |
| | | Maintained and created new marketing links for crab sales (Rey de las Ostras for crab pulp). | Completed | Juan Carlos Santos |
| | | Participated in local promotional events (women crab pulp processors participated in crab festival in Naranjal on November 7th, where they won a prize for the best stand and best typical dish.). | Completed | Juan Carlos Santos Bioeducar |

5) Chongón Colonche Mountain Range

| Threats | Expected results | Progress | Status | Responsible staff/ Implementing partner |
|--|--|--|-----------|---|
| Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation | Bosque Protector Chongón management strengthened | Held a workshop with MAE authorities and stakeholders to exchange lessons learned for managing the Bosque Protector (BP) Chongón | Initiated | Walter Palacios and Diana Vinueza |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------|--------|
| | | Colonche . The project is drafting a management strategy. | | |
| Loss and/or alteration of critical habitats | At least 5,000 Has join the Socio Bosque program. | Supported communities develop applications (maps, investment plans, legal documents, etc) and submitting applications to Socio Bosque. Three applications were submitted during the first semester for Sube y Baja and Las Balsas totaling 2,896 hectares and benefiting 1,825 people. New applications were submitted for Sinchal Barcelona (1,103 hectares), Salanguillo (2,000 hectare, and Olón (1,285). Socio Bosque has already approved Sinchal Barcelona, benefiting 4,240 people. | Completed | ECOLEX |

6) Guayas Province

| Threats | Expected results | Progress | Status | Responsible staff/ Implementing partner |
|-----------------------|---|---|-----------|--|
| Climate change | Climate change strategy for Guayas province developed | Workshops with local stakeholders and the productive sector have been held as part of the process of developing adaptation measures. The project has outlined the adaptation strategy, which will be presented in December. | Initiated | CIIFEN |

ANNEX 2: RESULTS REPORTING TABLES

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

| INDICATORS | Accumulative FY12 Results (September 2012) | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | FY12 Target (Sept 2012) | FY11 Results (Sept 2011) | FY12 Results (September 2012) |
| Summary of the Project's USAID/Ecuador Indicators | | | |
| INDICATOR ENV-1: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance. (1.1. and 1.2. PMP) | 374,798 | 362,575 | 426,133 |
| 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) | 8,500 | 5,765 | 11,120 |
| INDICATOR ENV-3: Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. (1.3. PMP) | 3,000 | 2,868 | 3,657 |

B. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT'S INDICATORS BY PIR

| Indicators | FY12 Target | FY11 Results | FY12 Results (September 2012) |
|---|-------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| PIR 1: Improved biodiversity conservation in critical habitats | | | |
| Indicator 1.1. Number of hectares of terrestrial areas of biological significance a/o natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance | 239,290 | 227,067 | 239,290 |
| Indicator 1.2. Number of hectares of coastal marine areas of biological significance a/o natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance | 135,508 | 135,508 | 186,843 |
| Indicator 1.3. Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation | 3,000 | 2,868 | 3,657 |
| Indicator 1.4. Number of initiatives co-financed | 20 | 16 | 20 |
| PIR 2: Local livelihoods improved | | | |
| Indicator 2.1. Number of new commercial linkages derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance | 16 | 13 | 16 |
| Indicator 2.2. Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a | 8,500 | 5,765 | 11,120 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| result of USG assistance | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|

| PIR 3: Partnerships formed for ongoing support for biodiversity conservation | | | |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Indicator 3.1. Private and/or public investment leveraged | 13,800,000 | 13,665,731 | 14,825,853 |
| Public | | 8,617,647 | 9,677,418 |
| Private | | 5,048,084 | 5,148,435 |
| Indicator 3.2. Number of coalitions created and/or strengthened | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Indicator 3.3.: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance. | 4 | 3 | 4 |

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

| PIR 1: Improved biodiversity conservation in critical habitats | FY12 Target | FY11 Results | FY12 Results (September 2012) |
|---|-------------------|---|---|
| Indicator 1.1. Number of hectares of terrestrial areas of biological significance a/o natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance | Total 239,290 Has | <u>227,067 Has</u> 62,776 Gran Reserva Chachi 34,239 Galera San Francisco 117,669 Ayampe 12,382 RM Churute | <u>239,290 Has</u> 66,286 Gran Reserva Chachi 42,952 Galera San Francisco 117,669 Ayampe 12,382 RM Churute |
| Indicator 1.2. Number of hectares of coastal marine areas of biological significance a/o natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance | Total 135,508 Has | <u>135,508 Has</u> 54,621 Galera San Francisco 14,437 Ayampe 66,450 Golfo | <u>185,468 Has</u> 54,621 Galera San Francisco 64,397 Ayampe 67,824 Golfo |
| Indicator 1.3. Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation | Total 3,000 | <u>2,868:</u> 301 Gran Reserva Chachi 652 Galera San Francisco 934 Ayampe 981 Golfo (RM Churute/El Salado and concessions) | <u>3,657:</u> 301 Gran Reserva Chachi 877 Galera San Francisco 1,063 Ayampe 1,416 Golfo (RM Churute/El Salado and concessions) |
| Indicator 1.4. Number of initiatives co-financed | Total 20 | <u>16:</u> 3 Gran Reserva Chachi 4 Galera San Francisco 4 Ayampe 3 Cross-Cutting 2 Golf of Guayaquil | <u>20:</u> 4 Gran Reserva Chachi 6 Galera San Francisco 5 Ayampe 3 Cross-Cutting 2 Golf of Guayaquil |
| PIR 2: Local livelihoods improved | | | |
| Indicator 2.1. Number of new commercial linkages derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance | Total 16 | <u>13:</u> 6 Galera San Francisco 4 Ayampe 3 Golfo | <u>16:</u> 6 Galera San Francisco 7 Ayampe 3 Golfo |

| | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|---|
| Indicator 2.2. Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance | Total 8,500 | 5,765: 1,880 Gran Reserva Chachi 1,040 Galera San Francisco 2,125 Ayampe 720 Golfo | 11,120: 2,635 Gran Reserva Chachi 1,530 Galera San Francisco 6,235 Ayampe 720 Golfo |
| PIR 3: Partnerships formed for ongoing support for biodiversity conservation | | | |
| Indicator 3.1. Private and/or public investment leveraged | Total 13'800.000 | 13,665,731 5,514,005 Reserva Chachi 794,657 Galera S, Francisco 2,879,089 PNM y Ayampe 438,980 Golfo 4,039,000 BID y otras | 14,825,853 5,534,105 Reserva Chachi 864,908 Galera S, Francisco 3,948,859 PNM y Ayampe 438,980 Golfo 4,039,000 BID y otra |
| Public | | 8,617,647 5,429,755 Reserva Chachi 236,692 Galera S, Francisco 2,572,089 PNM y Ayampe 379,111RM Churute and conseccions | 9,677,418 5,429,755 Reserva Chachi 236,692 Galera S, Francisco 3,631,859 PNM y Ayampe 379,111Golfo |
| Private | | 5,048,084 84,250 Reserva Chachi 557,965 Galera S, Francisco 307,000 PNM y Ayampe 59,869 Golfo 4,039,000 BID y otras | 5,148,435 104,350 Reserva Chachi 628,216 Galera S, Francisco 317,000 PNM y Ayampe 59,869 Golfo 4,039,000 BID y otras |
| Indicator 3.2. Number of coalitions and alliances created and/or strengthened | Total 5 | 5 1 Reserva Chachi 1 Galera S. Francisco 1 Ayampe 2 Golfo | 5 1 Reserva Chachi 1 Galera S. Francisco 1 Ayampe 2 Golfo |
| Public | 4 | 3 2 Ayampe 1 Global (Ley de bosques) | 4 3 Ayampe 1 Global (Ley de bosques) |

| | | | |
|--|---------------------|---|--|
| Private | Total 13'800.000 | <u>13,665,731</u> 5,514,005 Reserva Chachi 794,657 Galera S, Francisco 2,879,089 PNM y Ayampe 438,980 Golfo 4,039,000 BID y otras | <u>14,825,853</u> 5,534,105 Reserva Chachi 864,908 Galera S, Francisco 3,948,859 PNM y Ayampe 438,980 Golfo 4,039,000 BID y otra |
| Indicator 4.1.: Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance. | | <u>8,617,647</u> 5,429,755 Reserva Chachi 236,692 Galera S, Francisco 2,572,089 PNM y Ayampe 379,111RM Churute and conseccions | <u>9,677,418</u> 5,429,755 Reserva Chachi 236,692 Galera S, Francisco 3,631,859 PNM y Ayampe 379,111Golfo |

ANNEX 3: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR NARRATIVE

Indicator 1.1: 239.290 hectares of terrestrial areas of intervention under improved management

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 (66,287 hectares): Centros Chachi de El Encanto, Corriente Grande, Capulí, Calle Manza, Guadual, Sabalito, Pichiyacu, Tsejpi y Hoja Blanca; Comunidades Afrodescendientes de Playa de Oro, San Miguel Negro y Chispero.
- 2) The Ayampe River Watershed (117,669 hectares): Parque Nacional Machalilla, Ayampe River watershed
- 3) Reserva Manglares Churute (12,382).
- 4) Watersheds affecting the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve and Tonchigue River microwatershed (42,952)

| AREA | FY 12 Target = 239 290 Actuals = 239 290 Hectares | AREA | FY 12 Target = 239 290 Actuals = 239 290 Hectares |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| Gran Reserva Chachi | 66,286.74 | Galera San Francisco | 42,952.00 |
| Management terrestrial, score* | 35.21 | Management terrestre, score* | 36.26 |
| Area terrestrial cumulative | 66,286.74 | Area terrestre cummuOatOve | 42,952.00 |
| Cuenca del Ayampe | 117,669.20 | Golfo de Guayaqui | 12,382.00 |
| Management terrestrial, score* | 37.26 | Management terrestre, score* | 34.47 |
| Area terrestrial cumulative | 117,669.20 | Area terrestre cummuOatOve | 12,382.00 |
| | | Total Terrestrial Has | 239,289.94 |

Indicator 1.2: 186,843 hectares of marine areas of intervention under improved management

- 1) Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco (54,621 Has with an index of 36.68)
- 2) Parque Nacional Machalilla and area of influence for Ayampe (64,397.2 Has with an index of 34.96)
- 3) Gulf of Guayaquil (67,824.4 Has with an index of 29)

| AREA | FY 12 Target = 135 508 Actuals = 186 843 | AREA | FY 12 Target = 135 508 Actuals = 186 843 |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| | Hectares | | Hectares |
| Gran Reserva Chachi | | Galera San Francisco | 54,621.00 |
| Management marine, score* | | Management marine, score* | 36.68 |
| Area marine cummulative | | Area marine cummulative | 54,621.00 |
| Cuenca del Ayampe | 64,397.22 | Golfo de Guayaquil | 67,824.39 |
| Management marine, score* | 34.96 | Management marine, score* | 28.51 |
| Area marine cummulative | 64,397.22 | Area marine cummulative | 67,824.39 |
| | | Total marine Has | 186,842.62 |

Indicator 1.3: 3,657 people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation

The Project trained a total of 2,855 men and 802 women on micro-watershed management, soil management and conservation, tagua management and post-harvesting practices, agro-systems for cacao, and maintaining water sources, among other topics. The project has also trained public sector authorities on risk management, climate change adaptation, as well as protected area management.

The following is a list of field schools and communities where training was provided:

Field Schools in Galera San Francisco watersheds included: 1) Estero de Plátano, 2) Cabo San Francisco, 3) Galerita, 4) Quinqué, 5) Caimito and 6) Los Laureles.

*Training was also provided to community members of 7 de Agosto, Abdón Calderón, Aguacate, Barlovento, Cabito, Carmelita, Chipa, Colegio Galera, Crisanto, Cumba, EcoCacao, Escuela Eugenio Espejo, Escuela Lautaro Ortiz, Estero Ancho, Galera, Guachal, La Mina, La Tablada, Macará, Muchín, Nueva Sonrisa, Nueva Unión, Quitito, San Pablo, Tongora, Tongorachi and Tres Vías.

Field Schools in the Ayampe River watershed included: 7) Casas Viejas, 8) La Crucita, 9) Las Delicias, 10) Las Tunas, 11) Pedro Pablo Gómez, 12) Río Blanco, 13) San Francisco, 14) San José de Pinas, 15) San Pablo, 16) Sombrero and 17) Vueltas Largas.

*Training was also provided to community members of Agualán, Ayampe, Barranco Alto, Barcelona, Boya Grande, Colegio Fisco Misional Pedro Pablo Gomez and Colegio Municipal, 13 de Diciembre, Dos Mangas, El Azufrado, El Higueron, El Pital, El Trinfo, Guale, La Colonia, La Encantada, La Entrada, La Florida, La Maravilla, La Pila, Las Balsas, Mono Bravo, Olón, Puerto Rico, Salanguillo, San Isidro, San Jacinto, San Pedro, Sinchal, Sube y Baja y Vueltas Perdidas.

Gran Reserva Chachi and buffer zone: training was also to community members of Calle Manza, Capuli, Chorrera Grande, Colón del Onzole, Corriente Grande, El Encanto, Guadual, Gualpi, Guayacana, Hoja Blanca, Jeyambi, Las Pavas, Loma Linda, Naranjal, Piedra Blanca, Playa de Oro, Sabalito, San Miguel, Tsejpi y Zapallo Grande.

Gulf of Guayaquil (REM Manglares Churute y concesiones de manglar): training was provided to community/associations/cooperative members of 24 de Marzo, 25 de julio, 26 de Febrero, 5 de Septiembre, 6 de Julio, Buena Vista, Balao, Caimital, El Conchal, La Flora, Mondragón, Nuevo Porvenir, Puerto Baquerizo, Puerto La Cruz, Puerto Santo and Soledad Grande.

| AREA | FY 12 Target Sep = 3,000 Actuals Sep = 3 657 | | | AREA | FY 12 Target Sep = 3,000 Actuals Sep = 3 657 | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----|-------|------------------------------|--|------------|-------------|
| | M | F | Total | | M | F | Total |
| Gran Reserva Chachi | 234 | 67 | 301 | Galeras San Francisco | 583 | 294 | 877 |
| Government sector | - | - | - | Government sector | 27 | 12 | 39 |
| Private sector | 5 | - | 5 | Private sector | 26 | 25 | 51 |
| People from Community | 229 | 67 | 296 | People from Community | 530 | 257 | 787 |
| Cuenca del Ayampe | 748 | 315 | 1,063 | Golfo y concesiones | 1,290 | 126 | 1,416 |
| Government sector | 73 | 30 | 103 | Government sector | 12 | 23 | 35 |
| Private sector | 15 | 1 | 16 | Private sector | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| People from Community | 660 | 284 | 944 | People from Community | 1,270 | 99 | 1,369 |
| | | | | Total | 2,855 | 802 | 3657 |

Indicator 1.4: 20 initiatives co-financed

- 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) Grants (Phase 1 and 2) for strengthening conservation of fragile habitats by promoting sustainable agricultural practices throughout its member's farms (Ecocacao)
- 10) Red crab stock analysis with INP and 7 crab associations
- 11) Updating Management Plan (MAE – PNM)
- 12) Climate Change Strategy for Guayas (Prefectura del Guayas)

- 13) Developed and presented ordinance for creating an environmental management división in Jipijapa (Municipio de Jipijapa)
- 14) Protecting wáter sources, baboo reforestation (SENAGUA)
- 15) Value added cacao production (EcoCacao)
- 16) Watering systems (MAGAP-Santa Elena)
- 17) Sistema de control y vigilancia en Galera San Francisco (MAE – CI, Walton)
- 18) Ecocacao grant for strengthening conservation of fragile habitats by promoting sustainable agricultural practices throughout its member´s farms Phase 3 (EcoCacao and CCAM)
- 19) Community Banks with Altrópico (with third party financing)
- 20) Tagua Collection (credit from Conservación y Desarrollo)

| AREA | FY 12 Target Sep = 20 Actuals Sep=20 | AREA | FY 12 Target Sep = 20 Actuals Sep=20 |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Iniciativas | | Iniciativas |
| Gran Reserva Chachi | 4 | Manglares El Salado | - |
| Government | - | Government | - |
| NGO | - | NGO | - |
| Associations | - | Associations | - |
| Private sector | - | Private sector | - |
| Community | 4 | Community | - |
| | | | |
| Galeras San Francisco | 6 | Manglares Churute y concesiones | 2 |
| Government | 1 | Government | 2 |
| NGO | - | NGO | - |
| Associations | 4 | Associations | - |
| Private sector | - | Private sector | - |
| Community | 1 | Community | - |
| | | | |
| Cuenca del Ayampe | 5 | A nivel global | 3 |
| Government | 4 | Government | 3 |
| NGO | - | NGO | - |
| Associations | - | Associations | - |
| Private sector | - | Private sector | - |
| Community | 1 | Community | - |
| | | | |
| | | Total | 20 |

Indicator 2.1: 16 new commercial linkages derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance

- 1) Las Delicias (linked with Tagua buyer, Alen Bosligua)
- 2) Ecocacao Producer´s Association (linked with Hotel Club del Sol for sales of tropical fruit)
- 3) Ecocacao Producer´s Association (linked with Hotel Tiburon)
- 4) Ecocacao Producer´s Association (linked with Hotel Hotel Siona)
- 5) Ecocacao Producer´s Association (linked with Hotel Cielo Azul)
- 6) Ecocacao Producer´s Association (linked with Hotel Aldea Mar)
- 7) Women from Crab Association 6 de Julio (linked with Marrecife)
- 8) Women from Crab Association 6 de Julio (linked with Unipark)
- 9) Women from Crab Association 6 de Julio (linked with Rey de las Ostras)
- 10) Producers from the Upper Ayampe River Watershed ECAs (linked with the municipal market in Jipijapa to sell produce)
- 11) Producers from Vueltas Largas (vegetables sales to local hotels)

- 12) Producers from El Corocito (produce sales in the Jipijapa market)
- 13) Ecocacao Producer's Association (linked with Nova Monda)
- 14) Dried tagua in Ayampe (4 collection centers with local buyer)
- 15) Tagua beads (animelas y tajada) in Ayampe (La Crucita community with local buyer)
- 16) Timber products in Ayampe (Family from San Francisco with small exporter)

Indicator 2.2: 11,120 people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance

- 8740 people³ 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.
- 120 people as a result of new commercial relationships facilitated for red crab pulp processors in the Gulf of Guayaquil.
- 1,830 people as a result of improved management practices (ECAs).
- 30 people benefiting from improved tourism resources (recycling centers in Las Tunas)
- 430 people as a result of improved practices for non timber products (tagua sales).

| AREA | FY 12 | | AREA | FY 12 | |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------|
| | Target Sep 12= 8 500 | Actuals Sep 12= 11 120 | | Target Sep 12= 8 500 | Actuals Sep 12= 11 120 |
| | People | | | People | |
| Gran Reserva Chachi | 2,635 | | Gaqueras San Francisco | 1,530 | |
| Agricultura | - | | Agricultura | 1,530 | |
| Ganaderia | - | | Ganaderia | - | |
| Pesca - recolección productos bioacuáticos | - | | Pesca - recolección productos bioacuáticos | - | |
| Forestal | - | | Forestal | - | |
| Turismo | - | | Turismo | - | |
| Artesanias | - | | Artesanias | - | |
| Socio Bosque - incentivos para cons. | 2,635 | | Socio Bosque - incentivos para cons. | - | |
| Cuenca del Ayampe | 6,235 | | Golfo de Guayaquil | 720 | |
| Agricultura | 300 | | Agricultura | - | |
| Ganaderia | - | | Ganaderia | - | |
| Pesca - recolección productos bioacuáticos | - | | Pesca - recolección productos bioacuáticos | 120 | |
| Forestal | 430 | | Forestal | - | |
| Turismo | 30 | | Turismo | - | |
| Artesanias | - | | Artesanias | - | |
| Socio Bosque - incentivos para cons. | 5,475 | | Socio Bosque - incentivos para cons. | 600 | |
| | | | Total | 11,120 | |

Indicator 3.1: \$14,307,976 in public and/or private investment leveraged (and \$2,238,402 underway)

The following table summarized funds leveraged to date:

| Community/Landowner | Source | Amount |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|
| Alianza Cangrejeros Sur - Isla Mondragón | Alianza Sur - Mondragón | 18,609.00 |
| | MAE | 19,620.00 |
| Antonio Carrasco | MAE Socio Bosque | 4,026.00 |
| Asociación de Cangrejeros Balao | Asociación Balao | 13,700.00 |
| | MAE | 14,360.00 |

³ The 1,748 households (8,740 people) reported as having increased economic benefits from Socio Bosque are those that have already begun receiving bank deposits from the MAE.

| | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| Asociación de Concheros Costa Rica | Asociación Costa Rica | 15,500.00 |
| | MAE | 15,330.00 |
| Asociación de cangrejeros 6 de Julio | Asociación Seis de Julio | 12,060.00 |
| | MAE | 19,081.15 |
| Centro Chachi Calle Manza | MAE Socio Bosque | 160,876.00 |
| Centro Chachi Capuli | MAE Socio Bosque | 910,481.60 |
| Centro Chachi Corriente Grande | MAE Socio Bosque | 815,812.80 |
| Centro Chachi El Encanto | MAE Socio Bosque | 553,198.80 |
| Centro Chachi Guadual | MAE Socio Bosque | 376,945.60 |
| Centro Chachi Pichiyacu | MAE Socio Bosque | 258,802.40 |
| Centro Chachi Sabalito | MAE Socio Bosque | 559,891.80 |
| Centro Chachi Tsejpi | MAE Socio Bosque | 592,077.00 |
| Chispero | MAE Socio Bosque | 99,751.80 |
| Comuna Dos Mangas | MAE Socio Bosque | 691,675.43 |
| Comuna Febres Cordero | MAE Socio Bosque | 376,000.00 |
| Comuna Loma alta | MAE Socio Bosque | 755,459.43 |
| Comuna Playa de Oro | MAE Socio Bosque | 1,013,864.00 |
| Comunas Vueltas Largas y Rio Blanco | MAGAP | 6,800.00 |
| Costa Ecuatoriana | BID | 4,000,000.00 |
| Diego Tirira | MAE Socio Bosque | 7,200.00 |
| Filemón Magallán | MAE Socio Bosque | 12,840.00 |
| Finqueros de Galerita | Groenhart | 5,000.00 |
| Finqueros socios de EcoCacao | EcoCacao y otros | 104,156.14 |
| Global | CI Internacional | 15,000.00 |
| | Corporación Andina de Fomento | 24,000.00 |
| Godefridus de Koning | MAE Socio Bosque | 12,312.00 |
| Gran Reserva Chachi y Area de Influencia | CI Internacional | 70,000.00 |
| | Fundación Mc Artur | 14,250.00 |
| | GIZ | 20,100.00 |
| Guttembert Moreno | MAE Socio Bosque | 1,560.00 |
| Hosterias de la zona (14) | MINTUR | 57,950.00 |
| Ines Elvira Echavaarria Uribe | MAE Socio Bosque | 1,098.00 |
| Jorge Alejandro Chila Bolaños | MAE Socio Bosque | 4,128.00 |
| José Abel Briones | MAE Socio Bosque | 18,672.00 |
| Juan Carlos Galarza Dávila | MAE Socio Bosque | 34,820.00 |
| Judith Jane Barrett | MAE Socio Bosque | 33,952.00 |
| Junta parroquial de Pedro Palo Gomez y recinto Vueltas Largas. | Gobiernos locales de Manabi y Puerto López | 3,750.00 |
| Juntas parroquiales de Galera, Quingue y San Fco. | PROFORESTAL | 4,000.00 |
| Luis Cruz | MAE Socio Bosque | 71,660.00 |
| Manuel Pallares | MAE Socio Bosque | 16,098.00 |
| Margarita Teodora baque | MAE Socio Bosque | 8,100.00 |
| Mariano del Jesús Zambrano Ortiz | MAE Socio Bosque | 22,110.00 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Municipio de Jipijapa | Municipio de Jipijapa | 68,400.00 |
| Martin Couell | MAE Socio Bosque | 11,466.00 |
| Pablo Espinoza Romero | MAE Socio Bosque | 53,016.00 |
| Parque Nacional Machalilla | CI Internacional | 310,000.00 |
| | Fundación WildAid | 7,000.00 |
| | MAE | 507,000.00 |
| Primitivo Pihuave | MAE Socio Bosque | 40,300.00 |
| Reserva Manglares Churute | MAE | 310,720.00 |
| Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco | CI Internacional | 190,900.00 |
| | ECOLAP | 5,970.00 |
| | FFI | 150,000.00 |
| | FFLA | 20,000.00 |
| | Fundación Lighthouse | 70,000.00 |
| | Fundación WildAid | 15,000.00 |
| | Nazca | 27,190.00 |
| | TNC | 40,000.00 |
| San Miguel | MAE Socio Bosque | 561,546.93 |
| Sigrid Vásquez | MAE Socio Bosque | 13,680.00 |
| Teodulio Plúa | MAE Socio Bosque | 21,882.00 |
| Wilson Hernán Merino Machado | MAE Socio Bosque | 17,226.00 |
| TOTAL | | 14,307,975.88 |

Indicator 3.2: 5 coalitions or alliances created and/or strengthened

The 5 coalitions created to date serve as coordination platforms to improve natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. The following is a list of the coalitions and a brief summary of their impact:

1. **Gulf of Guayaquil Coalition for the red crab stock study.** This coalition is helping to protect the basis of a \$64M industry that depends on crabbing activities in the Gulf of Guayaquil carried out by over 2,215 crabbers and their families. Coalition members collaborate to collect data that serves as the basis for the long-term monitoring of the crab stock and evolve into a coalition to promote the conservation of biodiversity in the Gulf of Guayaquil. This semester the INP led the 4th coalition meeting to present results and publications to crabbers and authorities (see details under Activity 1.1.1).
2. **Conservation Coalition in Esmeraldas.** This coalition is a platform for stakeholders in Esmeraldas to coordinate natural resource management in order to protect Ecuador's only marine reserve (Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve). The coalition allows stakeholders to exchange experiences, coordinate efforts, and identify synergies. The Project serves as secretary and supported developing and distributing the 13th, 14th, and 15th editions of the coalition's bimonthly newsletters this semester, which has proven to be an effective tool for coordinating and disseminating information. It coordinates efforts with and participates in Esmeralda's environmental roundtable (Mesa Ambiental). It also promotes linkages (Nazca, MAE, and Navy, etc) for supporting radio communication and

monitoring activities within the Reserve and for promoting good natural resource management practices and water storage systems (MAGAP and Provincial Government). In the future the coalition will be adapted to assure leadership among local actors.

3. **Conservation Coalition in the Ayampe River watershed.** The Coalition for the conservation of Ayampe watershed has at its center the Machalilla National Park (PNM), which covers 40,883 has of land in the watershed and an additional marine area of 24,165 has. The land area of the watershed itself covers 61,257 Has including the PNM. The Ayampe watershed and more specifically the PNM contains the last remnants of the last coastal dry forest habitats and a number of threatened species. Project activities in the area include technical assistance and on-the job training for the PNM staff, POAM, integrated farm management and sound environmental practices and economic development activities. For the project itself the coalition is an arena where it can find and leverage additional fund for project sponsored activities The Coalition is very fluid and the degree to which members participate depends on the issues being dealt with. The project serves as secretary, distributing newsletters to members every 2 months to keep them informed of member activities (this semester distributing the 11th, 12th, and 13th editions). Members (Machalilla National Park, Municipality of Puerto López, and National Police) coordinate security efforts and to control environmental threats, such as illegal logging, that were identified in the POAM. They also collaborate for tourism management, environmental education (Machalilla National Park, Municipality of Puerto López, and Municipality of Jipijapa), beach management (in Las Tunas) and waste management. This semester the MAE has assumed leadership of the coalition and going forward will use it as a venue to assure a participatory approach is used in implementing its annual operational plan for 2013.
4. **Conservation Coalition in the Gran Reserva Chachi.** This coalition is a platform for stakeholders in the Gran Reserva Chachi and its buffer zone (approximately 70,000 hectares) to promote biodiversity conservation, especially for protecting forest conservation. The coalition is a venue for forming partnerships among public, private, and community actors (both Chachi and Afro-Ecuadorian). It's main activity is coordinating forest conservation monitoring and control among the local stakeholders, aid agencies, MAE/Socio Bosque, and Chachi Centers and is having significant impact in streamlining monitoring and control activities, sharing experiences, and helping communities maintain their cash-for-conservation payments from Socio Bosque. Altropico is now leading the coalition, coordinates coalition meetings, and leads developing and implementing a coalition work plan. This semester it also supported park guards in exchanging information on monitoring forest conservation.
5. **Mondragon Crabbing Associations.** The coalition was originally formed for the associations to coordinate implementation of the mangrove surveillance and monitoring system and the use of equipment (radios, life vests, boat and motor) donated by the MAE for patrolling efforts to protect 3,082 hectares of mangroves. The project has supported these 4 crab associations through their designated mangrove concession technical advisor (Fundación Bioeducar) to strengthen the coalition and mangrove protection. To this end, the project has facilitated regular organizational strengthening workshops, training in mangrove surveillance (use and maintenance of equipment, patrol and reporting protocols) as well as with

promoting good mangrove concession management (zoning, implementation of management plan, good fishery practices, mangrove reforestation, etc). This semester select members formalized their commitment to continue collaboration to enforce the closed season and jointly liaise with authorities. To this end, members continued to coordinate patrols during the closed season. The coalition's efforts have resulted in fishing authorities and crabbing organizations providing mutual support and collaborating to enforce closed crabbing seasons. Coalition members worked together this semester to implement its work plan for operations during the closed season.

Indicator 3.3: 4 laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance

1. Forestry law proposal
2. Ordinance for security council in Puerto Lopez
3. Ordinance for Environmental Management Unit in Puerto López
4. Ordinance for POT approval in Jipijapa with POAM activities

ANNEX 4: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: AGRO-FORESTRY-REFORESTATION

See Attachment in PDF.

ANNEX 5: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: INTEGRATED FARMS

See Attachment in PDF.

ANNEX 6: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: MANGROVE MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE RED CRAB COLLECTION

See Attachment in PDF.

ANNEX 7: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: FORESTRY HARVESTING

See Attachment in PDF.

ANNEX 8: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: TAGUA MANAGEMENT

See Attachment in PDF.

ANNEX 9: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: AFRICAN SNAIL CONTROL

See Attachment in PDF.

ANNEX 10: UPDATED PROJECT CALENDAR

See below.

ANNEX 11: BENEFITING FARMERS AND CONSERVATION CASE STUDY

See Attachment in PDF.

| USAID Costas y Bosques Sostenibles / Calendario Tentativo Período Octubre – Diciembre 2012 | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Evento | Fecha(s) | Sitio | Propósito | Socio Implementador A Cargo | Contacto A Cargo | Comentarios |
| OCTUBRE 2012 | | | | | | |
| Taller de retroalimentación 4ta fase – Mondragón | 1 Octubre | Guayaquil | Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 4ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil | INP/Costas y Bosques | Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño | |
| Taller de retroalimentación 4ta fase – Seis de Julio | 1 Octubre | Seis de Julio | Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 4ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil | INP/Costas y Bosques | Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño | |
| Elaboración de borrador de acuerdo ministerial para regularizar el aprovechamiento de tagua en el PNM | 1-15 Octubre | Quito | Regular el aprovechamiento de tagua dentro del PNM | Costas y Bosques | Walter Palacios | |
| Seguimiento a procesos de ingreso al programa socio bosque de las Comunas Salanguillo, Olón y Las Balsas | 1 al 25 Octubre | Quito: Ministerio del Ambiente (MAE) | Suscripción de Convenios por parte del Gerente del Programa Socio Bosque y depósitos de incentivos por conservación | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa | |
| Colocación de 3 letreros difusivos en actividades apoyadas por el proyecto. | 3 Octubre | Dos Mangas; Cerro San Martín | Identificar las acciones que el proyecto apoya en la comuna dentro del programa socio bosque y manejo de toquilla | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón; César Yanqui | |
| Taller de retroalimentación 4ta fase – Nuevo Porvenir | 3 Octubre | Pto. Baquerizo | Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 4ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil | INP/Costas y Bosques | Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño | |
| Taller de retroalimentación 4ta fase – Buena Vista | 3 Octubre | Mondragón | Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 4ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil | INP/Costas y Bosques | Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño | |
| Reunión de trabajo con los acopiadores de tagua | 4 Octubre | Puerto López | Socializar las actividades a desarrollar en el nuevo | C&D | Patricio Yucta | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|---|------------------|---|---|
| | | | período de trabajo y evaluar el proceso de crédito. | | | |
| Taller de capacitación Crianza de cerdos | 4 Octubre | Nueva Unión | Mejorar conocimientos de los Técnicos para mejorar las asistencias técnicas a agricultores. | Eco-cacao | Amado Bone | Capacitación a técnicos de Eco-cacao y directivos de la C-CAM |
| Visita a acopiadores locales de Chongón Colonche. | 5 Octubre | Chongón Colonche | Planificar el trabajo de construcción de 2 nuevas marquesinas solares, a nuevos acopiadores de Chongón Colonche. | C&D | Patricio Yucta | |
| Reunión de trabajo con responsable y técnico del Programa Socio Bosque | 5 Octubre | Portoviejo. MAE | Coordinar actividades de socialización de ingresos individuales y colectivos; rendición de cuentas; monitoreo; y, otros | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/ Fernando García y Rodolfo Rivadeneira | |
| Reunión de trabajo con responsable del Proyecto Costas y Bosques | 5 Octubre | Puerto López.PNM-MAE | Coordinar e informar actividades a desarrollar en el mes | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/ Diana Vinueza | |
| Determinar sitios y establecer una parcela modelo de manejo de tagua y cade | 4, 5 y 6 Octubre | Dos Mangas | Llevar a la práctica las recomendaciones del taller de tagua y cade y fomentar un manejo sostenible | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón; César Yanqui. | |
| Seguimiento a procesos de legalización de predios individuales | 5 al 25 Octubre | Portoviejo: Subsecretaría de Tierras y Reforma Agraria (STRA) | Obtener aprobación de planos e informes de linderación, previo a obtener título de propiedad | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa | |
| Incidencia ante el Cabildo y taller de socialización de ingreso al programa socio bosque de la Comuna Barcelona | 5 al 25 Octubre | Comuna Barcelona | Obtener aprobación de ingreso y área a conservar, mediante Asamblea General | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/ Programa Socio Bosque | |
| Coordinar trabajo de campo de geógrafo. Predios individuales y colectivos | 5 al 25 Octubre | Comuna Barcelona y Jipijapa | Toma de puntos GPS de las áreas a conservar | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa | Coordinar trabajo de campo de geógrafo |
| Coordinar trabajo de gabinete de geógrafo | 5 al 25 Octubre | Quito: ECOLEX | Elaboración de mapas con áreas a conservar | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa | Coordinar trabajo de gabinete de geógrafo |
| Talleres de socialización para | 5 al 25 | Pedro Pablo Gómez | Obtener aprobación de ingreso | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/ Programa Socio | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|---|----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| ingreso al programa socio bosque, de predios individuales | Octubre | /Jipijapa | y área a conservar, mediante actas | | Bosque | |
| Asesoramiento a los Cabildos para elaborar informes de avance y rendición de cuentas | 5 al 25 Octubre | Comunas: Las Balsas, Loma Alta, Dos Mangas, Febres Cordero, Sinchal y Sube Baja | Presentar al programa socio bosque del MAE, los respectivos informes | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa | |
| Asesoramiento a los propietarios individuales para elaborar informes de avance y rendición de cuentas | 5 al 25 Octubre | Jipijapa y Santa Elena | Presentar al programa socio bosque del MAE, los respectivos informes | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa | |
| Asesoramiento a los propietarios individuales para inscripción de convenios | 5 al 25 Octubre | Jipijapa y Santa Elena | Presentar al programa socio bosque del MAE, los convenios inscritos | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa | |
| Taller de retroalimentación 4ta fase – Puerto Santo | 6 Octubre | Guayaquil | Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 4ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil | INP/Costas y Bosques | Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño | Fecha confirmada |
| Taller de retroalimentación 4ta fase – 25 de Julio | 6 Octubre | Santa Rosa de Flandes | Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 4ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil | INP/Costas y Bosques | Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño | Fecha confirmada |
| Taller de retroalimentación 4ta fase – Balao | 6 Octubre | Balao | Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 4ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil | INP/Costas y Bosques | Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño | Fecha confirmada |
| Taller de retroalimentación 4ta fase – 26 de Febrero | 6 Octubre | Churute | Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 4ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil | INP/Costas y Bosques | Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño | Fecha confirmada |
| Minga de limpieza de playas | 6 Octubre | Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco | | Costas y Bosques | Cristóbal Rodas | |
| Gira de ubicación y reconocimiento de límites de la RMGSF | 6 Octubre | Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco | | Costas y Bosques | Cristóbal Rodas | |
| Elaborar un cronograma de actividades ecoturísticas a implementarse con fondos | 8 Octubre | Olón | Apoyar el desarrollo ecoturístico de la comuna y hacer conocer la biodiversidad | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón; César Yanqui | Estas actividades se implementarán una vez se cuente |

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| socio bosque. | | | existente dentro del área bajo conservación con socio bosque | | | con los incentivos de Socio Bosque |
| Actividades de manejo de regeneración natural | 8 al 12 Octubre | Dos Mangas | Implementación en dos parcelas piloto | Costas y Bosques | Marco Cuasapaz/ Javier Rodríguez | |
| Protocolización e inscripción del acuerdo de adjudicación otorgado por el MAE a favor de la Comuna Río Blanco | 8 al 20 de Octubre | Santa Elena: Notaría Pública y Registro de la Propiedad; y, Comuna Río Blanco | Obtener el título de propiedad del territorio de la Comuna Río Blanco, previo ingreso al Programa Socio Bosque | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa | |
| Seguimiento a proceso de legalización del territorio de la Comuna San Francisco | 8 al 25 Octubre | Santa Elena: MAE; Notaría y Registro de la Propiedad; y, Comuna | Actualizar documentos, previo a obtener título de propiedad e ingreso al programa socio bosque | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa | |
| Taller de Socialización dirigido a ONG's y otros actores involucrados en la 76gestión y manejo de la RMGSF. | 9 Octubre | Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco | | Costas y Bosques | Cristóbal Rodas | |
| Conjuntamente con Dirigentes y Guardabosques, recolectar semillas de árboles nativos para su propagación. | 9 y 10 Octubre | Loma Alta | Contar con insumos para el establecimiento de vivero familiares y la posterior implementación de sistemas agroforestales dentro de las fincas agroproductivas | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón; César Yanqui | |
| Talleres ampliados dirigidos a los pobladores de las comunidades aledañas a la RMGSF sobre la importancia y los requerimientos de la misma. | 11 Octubre | Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco | | Costas y Bosques | Cristóbal Rodas | |
| Taller de capacitación Ganadería Sostenible y Agroforestería. | 12 Octubre | Galerita | Mejorar conocimientos de los Técnicos y de los agricultores. | Eco-cacao | Amado Bone | Capacitación a técnicos de Eco-cacao y directivos de la C-CAM |
| Verificación de campo, uso de GPS y zonificación PMI | 12 y 19 Octubre | Olon - MAE | Capacitar a técnicos de Santa Elena en SAF y uso de herramientas | Costas y Bosques | Marco Cuasapaz/ Leonardo Lavalle | Técnicos MAE Santa Elena |
| Verificación a la ejecución de programas de corta | 13 Octubre | Pedro Pablo Gómez | Verificación al proceso y cumplimiento de aprovechamiento bajo la | Costas y Bosques | Marco Cuasapaz/ Arcadio Muñiz | |

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| | | | norma en programas de corta | | | |
| Inventario exploratorio de tagua | 15 al 18 Octubre | Por seleccionar dentro del Chongón Colonche | Levantar información de campo sobre el estado de la tagua | Costas y Bosques | Marco Cuasapaz | |
| Participación en Inventario exploratorio de tagua | 15 al 18 Octubre | Por seleccionar dentro del Chongón Colonche | Levantar información de campo sobre el estado de la tagua | Costas y Bosques | Walter Palacios | |
| Reuniones con representantes de entidades públicas y privadas que otorgan créditos. | 15- 26 Octubre | Quito, Portoviejo, Manta | Identificar entidades que otorguen crédito para tagua y productos agroecológicos de las fincas | C&D | Patricio Yucta | |
| Implementación de un vivero familiar en la parcela de Giovanny Catuto, plántulas que servirán para establecer sistemas agroforestales (linderos) en esta finca. | 16 y 17 Octubre | Loma Alta | Brindar AT en las fases iniciales del vivero familiar destinado a la producción de plantas forestales de especies nativas. | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón; César Yanqui | |
| Taller interno con Direcciones de Prefectura del Guayas | 17 Octubre (fecha tentativa) | CIIFEN | Recoger las visiones de los diferentes Directores sobre la gestión del cambio climático en sus áreas | CIIFEN | Abigail Alvarado | |
| Taller de inducción RMGSF dirigido a instituciones y personal involucrado en la gestión y manejo de la RMGSF MAE, Marina, Subsecretaría de Recursos Pesqueros, y otros actores locales. | 17 y 18 Octubre | Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco | | Costas y Bosques | Cristóbal Rodas | |
| Coordinar con el presidente del cabildo y de la Asoc. De Agricultores y desarrollar un de capacitación sobre abonos orgánicos y bioles. | 18 y 19 Octubre | Loma Alta | Incorporar el uso de buenas prácticas agrícolas para disminuir la utilización de químicos en la producción de cultivos de ciclo corto | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón; César Yanqui | |
| Taller de capacitación Ciclo corto | 19 Octubre | Galerita | Mejorar conocimientos de los Técnicos y de los agricultores | Eco-cacao | Amado Bone | Capacitación a técnicos de Eco-cacao y directivos de la C-CAM |

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| Seguimiento control y vigilancia. Seguimiento a los avances de las actividades planificadas en el plan de inversión | Tercera semana | Sabalito, Calle Manza, Guadual Sabalito, Calle Manza, Guadual, | Recopilar información de campo en base a una matriz de chequeo. Evaluación intermedia del cumplimiento del plan de inversión, manejo de matrices para rendición de cuentas, y capacitación a nuevos dirigentes de los centros de acuerdo a lo establecido por Socio Bosque | ALTROPICO | Santiago Montaña | |
| Reunión de actores de la coalición | Tercera semana | Esmeraldas | Coordinar actividades enmarcadas dentro de la colación con la FECCHE, MAE y Socio Bosque | ALTROPICO | Ramiro Valencia | |
| Seguimiento al manejo de las parcelas modelo de toquilla de los Sres.: Juan Tigreiro y Efraín Guale. | 20 y 21 Octubre | Dos Mangas | Incrementar la producción y asegurar mejores precios en el mercado y por ende en la economía familiar | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón; César Yanqui | |
| Evento de matriculación de lanchas pesqueras que operan al interior de la RMGSF | 20 y 21 Octubre | Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco | | Costas y Bosques | Cristóbal Rodas | |
| Apoyar la coordinación de actividades para la vista de campo de los directivos de USAID. | 22 Octubre | Dos Mangas | Hacer conocer al Director de USAID las acciones apoyadas por el proyecto | Costas y bosques | Augusto Pinzón; César Yanqui | |
| Asistencia en mejores prácticas de aprovechamiento | 22 Octubre | Vueltas Largas | Asistencia en aplicación de criterios de la norma y mejores prácticas de aprovechamiento de madera | Costas y bosques | Marco Cuasapaz; José Jiménez | |
| Revisión de actividades sobre manejo de regeneración natural, aprovechamiento mejorado de madera, fortalecimiento de las cadenas de valor de tagua, madera | 22-31 Octubre | Quito y comunidades | Dar seguimiento al avance de actividades del equipo técnico forestal | Costas y Bosques | Walter Palacios | |
| Revisión de actividades consolidación del programa | 22-31 Octubre | Quito y comunidades | Dar seguimiento al avance de actividades, y | Costas y Bosques | Walter Palacios/ C&D | |

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| tagua | | | | | | |
| Participar de la visita del Director de USAID; recolectar información sobre producción de toquilla | 23 Octubre | Dos Mangas | Explicar el manejo del toquillal a los visitantes y recolectar información sobre producción y comercialización de toquilla | Costas y bosques | Augusto Pinzón; César Yanqui | |
| Talleres dirigidos al personal de la RMGSF en temas técnicos y operativos como, sistemas de ubicación y navegación, operación de equipos marinos, temas de seguridad marina, etc. | 25 Octubre | Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco | | Costas y Bosques | Cristóbal Rodas | |
| Talleres dirigidos al personal de la RMGSF en técnicas de rescate y manejo de la bio diversidad, monitoreo biológico, leyes y normativa pesquera | 26 Octubre | Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco | | Costas y Bosques | Cristóbal Rodas | |
| Reunión de trabajo con responsable del Proyecto Costas y Bosques | 26 Octubre | Puerto López: PNM - MAE | Informar resultados de actividades del mes | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/Diana Vinueza | |
| Reunión de trabajo con responsable y técnico del programa Socio Bosque | 26 Octubre | Portoviejo: MAE | Análisis de resultados obtenidos en el mes | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/ Fernando García y Rodolfo Rivadeneira | |
| Taller Diseño Agroecológico y capacitación Huertos familiares | 26 Octubre | Caimito | Mejorar los conocimientos de los socios, técnicos y amas de casas. | Eco-cacao | Amado Bone | Capacitación a técnicos de Eco-cacao y directivos de la C-CAM |
| Taller con ONGS, GADS y entidades estatales para definir acciones con Asociación de comunas y coalición. | 26 Octubre | Olón | Definir el apoyo y participación de las entidades estatales, ONGS y GADS para conformar la coalición en el BPCHOCO | Costas y Bosques | Diana Vinueza – Walter Palacios | |
| Evento de matriculación de lanchas pesqueras que operan al interior de la RMGSF | 27 Octubre | Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco | | Costas y Bosques | Cristóbal Rodas | |
| Gira con el personal al PNM para observación de técnicas y procedimientos de manejo de | 27 Octubre | Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco | | Costas y Bosques | Cristóbal Rodas | |

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| esa área protegida | | | | | | |
| Taller para definir procedimientos de las radios HF y su función en el sistema de monitoreo | Cuarta semana | Zapallo | Establecer compromisos mantenimiento radios con fondos SB. Normas para uso de radios. Articular las radios con el sistema de monitoreo | | | Se complementará con otros proyectos que maneja Altropico |
| Taller de retroalimentación 4ta fase – Soledad Grande | Por confirmar fecha | Churute | Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 4ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil | INP/Costas y Bosques | Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño | Por confirmar fecha |
| Taller de retroalimentación 4ta fase – ASORCMAF | Por confirmar fecha | Guayaquil | Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 4ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil | INP/Costas y Bosques | Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño | Por confirmar fecha |
| Taller de retroalimentación 4ta fase – La Flora | Por confirmar fecha | La Flora | Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 4ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil | INP/Costas y Bosques | Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño | Por confirmar fecha |
| Taller de retroalimentación 4ta fase – 24 de Marzo | Por confirmar fecha | Guayaquil | Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 4ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil | INP/Costas y Bosques | Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño | Por confirmar fecha |
| Taller de retroalimentación 4ta fase – Caimital | Por confirmar fecha | Churute | Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 4ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil | INP/Costas y Bosques | Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño | Por confirmar fecha |
| Taller de retroalimentación 4ta fase – 5 de Septiembre | Por confirmar fecha | Durán | Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 4ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil | INP/Costas y Bosques | Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño | Por confirmar fecha |
| Taller de retroalimentación 4ta fase – Conchal | Por confirmar fecha | Mondragón | Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 4ta Reunión de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil | INP/Costas y Bosques | Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño | Por confirmar fecha |
| Taller de retroalimentación 4ta fase – Puerto de la Cruz | Por confirmar | Mondragón | Difusión de los resultados presentados en la 4ta Reunión | INP/Costas y Bosques | Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño | Por confirmar fecha |

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| | fecha | | de la Coalición del Golfo de Guayaquil | | | |
| Taller de capacitación inicial – Puerto Tamarindo | Por confirmar fecha | Mondragón | Capacitación de los asociados para participación de la organización en el seguimiento participativo de la pesquería de cangrejo rojo en el Golfo de Guayaquil | INP/Costas y Bosques | Fedra Solano/Iván Cedeño | Por confirmar fecha |
| NOVIEMBRE 2012 | | | | | | |
| Reunión con Diana Vinuesa | 1 Noviembre | Puerto López | Definir prioridades del proyecto | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Elaboración de borrador para una Estrategia de Gestión para el BP Chongón Colonche para presentar al MAE y otros actores | 1-15 Noviembre | Quito, Santa Elena | Mejorar la gestión del BP Chongón Colonche que realiza el MAE | Costas y Bosques | Walter Palacios | |
| Seguimiento a procesos de ingreso al programa socio bosque de las Comunas Salanguillo, Olón y Las Balsas | 1 al 25 Noviembre | Quito: Ministerio del Ambiente (MAE) | Depósitos de incentivos por conservación | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa | |
| Continuar con la AT en los viveros familiares | 2 Noviembre | Loma Alta | Seguimiento a las actividades de viveros familiares, Inspección de fincas agroproductivas | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Recorrido a las parcelas de manejo de tagua y cade | 3 Noviembre | Dos Mangas | Verificar y AT en la implementación de buenas prácticas de manejo de tagua y cade | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Reunión con Presidente de Olón | 5 Noviembre | Olón | Elaborar cronograma de actividades ecoturísticas y definir prioridades de apoyo | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Reunión de trabajo con responsable y técnico del Programa Socio Bosque | 5 Noviembre | Portoviejo. MAE | Coordinar actividades de socialización de ingresos individuales y colectivos; rendición de cuentas; monitoreo; y, otros | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/ Fernando García y Rodolfo Rivadeneira | |

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| Reunión de trabajo con responsable del Proyecto Costas y Bosques | 5 Noviembre | Puerto López.PNM-MAE | Coordinar e informar actividades a desarrollar en el mes | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/ Diana Vinueza | |
| Actividades para generar e identificar áreas complementarias del PMI | 5 al 23 Noviembre | Salanguillo | Identificar las zonas para manejo de regeneración natural y zonas para aprovechamiento de madera | Costas y Bosques | Marco Cuasapaz/ Presidente de la comuna | Socios de la comuna |
| Coordinar trabajo de campo de geógrafo. Predios individuales | 5 al 25 Noviembre | Jipijapa y Santa Elena | Toma de puntos GPS de las áreas a conservar | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa | |
| Coordinar trabajo de gabinete de geógrafo | 5 al 25 Noviembre | Quito: ECOLEX | Elaboración de mapas con áreas a conservar | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa | |
| Seguimiento a procesos de legalización de predios individuales | 5 al 25 Noviembre | Portoviejo: STRA | Informes técnicos y legales favorable de adjudicación y envío de expedientes al Distrito Regional Occidental | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa | |
| Coordinar trabajo de campo de geógrafo | 5 al 25 Noviembre | Comuna Río Blanco | Toma de puntos GPS del área a conservar | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/ Programa Socio Bosque | |
| Coordinar trabajo de gabinete de geógrafo | 5 al 25 Noviembre | Quito: ECOLEX | Elaboración de mapa con el área a conservar | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/ Programa Socio Bosque | |
| Asesoramiento a los Cabildos para elaborar informes de avance y rendición de cuentas | 5 al 25 Noviembre | Comunas: Las Balsas, Loma Alta, Dos Mangas, Febres Cordero, Sinchal y Sube Baja; Salanguillo y Olón | Presentar al programa socio bosque del MAE, los respectivos informes | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/ Programa Socio Bosque | |
| Asesoramiento a los propietarios individuales para elaborar informes de avance y rendición de cuentas | 5 al 25 Noviembre | Pedro Pablo Gómez /Jipijapa. Manglaralto/Santa Elena | Presentar al programa socio bosque del MAE, los respectivos informes | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa | |
| Asesoramiento a los Cabildos de las Comunas Salanguillo y Olón para inscripción de convenios | 5 al 25 Noviembre | Santa Elena | Presentar al programa socio bosque del MAE, los convenios inscritos | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa | |
| Incidencia ante el Cabildo y taller de socialización de ingreso al programa socio bosque de la Comuna Río | 5 al 25 Noviembre | Comuna Río Blanco | Obtener aprobación de ingreso y área a conservar, mediante Asamblea General | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/ Programa Socio Bosque | |

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| Blanco | | | | | | |
| Reunión con Directivos de MontañiTours y Javier Rodríguez | 6 Noviembre | Montañita – Dos Mangas | Definir acciones entre comuna y operadora turística para suscripción de convenio de participación | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Recorrido a las parcelas de Toquilla | 7 Noviembre | Dos Mangas | Sistematizar información sobre producción de toquilla | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Reunión con Jaime Camacho TNC – Cambio Climático | 8 Noviembre | Manglaralto | Elaborar cronograma de actividades que se ejecutarán bajo coordinación para la comuna Dos Mangas | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Talleres de capacitación en temas pesqueros dirigidos a pescadores que operan dentro de la RMGSF, dictados por personal de la Sub Secretaria de Pesca | 8, 10 y 15 Noviembre | Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco | | Costas y Bosques | Cristóbal Rodas | |
| Seguimiento a proceso de legalización del territorio de la Comuna San Francisco | 8 al 25 Noviembre | Santa Elena: MAE; | Elaboración de borrador de acuerdo de adjudicación y envío a la matriz del MAE, para la firma de la Ministra | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa | |
| Reunión con Presidente Aso. Comunas y técnicos de Socio Bosque | 9 Noviembre | La Entrada | Preparar borrador sobre conformación de coalición para el manejo de los RRNN del BPOCHOCO | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Taller Diseño Agroecológico. Y cultivo de ciclo corto. | 09 Noviembre | Guadurnal | Mejorar los conocimientos a socios de la C-CAM y Eco-cacao | | Amado Bone | Replica a beneficiarios de C-CAM |
| Registro forestal y emisión de guías de movilización de productos madereros y no madereros | 9 y 16 Noviembre | Olon - MAE | Capacitar a técnicos de Santa Elena en SAF y uso de herramientas | Costas y Bosques | Marco Cuasapaz/ Leonardo Lavalle | Técnicos MAE Santa Elena |
| Seguimiento y AT en la producción de cultivos de ciclo corto | 10 Noviembre | Loma Alta | AT en la aplicación de buenas prácticas agrícolas en las fincas agroproductivas; seguimiento a la producción de plantas en el vivero familiar de Giovanni Catuto | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Gira de observación a | 12 | Dos Mangas – Río | Conocer los resultados de esta | Costas y | Augusto Pinzón | |

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| marquesina de Río Blanco | Noviembre | Blanco | infraestructura para el manejo post cosecha de tagua y replicar un modelo en beneficio de los tagueros de Dos Mangas | Bosques | | |
| Visita a acopiadores de tagua. | 12 - 23 Noviembre | Comunidades de Las Maravillas, Río Blanco, Las Crucitas. | Dar seguimiento al proceso de venta de tagua seca, producida en las marquesinas. | C&D | Patricio Yucta | |
| Recorrido al interior del área bajo conservación con socio bosque | 13 Noviembre | Olón | Definir sitios para la construcción de pequeña infraestructura ecoturística | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Reunión con dos acopiadores de tagua de Chongón Colonche | 13 de noviembre | Jipijapa | Entrega de dos nuevos créditos para el acopio de tagua en el sector de Chongón Colonche | C&D | Patricio Yucta | |
| Reunión con presidente de cabildo y asociación de agricultores | 14 Noviembre | Loma Alta | Analizar potencialidades para comercialización de productos de ciclo corto y la posibilidad de suscripción de vínculos o acuerdos comerciales | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Reunión con presidente de cabildo y asociación de artesanos de tagua | 15 Noviembre | Dos Mangas | Analizar potencialidades para comercialización de tagua y la posibilidad de suscripción de vínculos o acuerdos comerciales | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Reunión con Diana Vinuesa para el seguimiento a la conformación de la coalición en CHOCO | 16 Noviembre | Puerto López | Analizar, discutir y ajustar documento sobre conformación de coalición del BPOCHOCO | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Taller Manejo de área de conservación y enriquecimiento. | 16 Noviembre | Matambal | Mejorar los conocimientos a socios de la C-CAM y Eco-cacao | | Amado Bone | Replica a beneficiarios de C-CAM |
| Revisión de actividades sobre manejo de regeneración natural, aprovechamiento mejorado de madera, fortalecimiento de las cadenas | 16-30 Noviembre | Quito y comunidades | Dar seguimiento al avance de actividades del equipo técnico forestal | Costas y Bosques | Walter Palacios | |

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| de valor de tagua, madera | | | | | | |
| Recorrido con Juan Tigrero a la parcela de toquilla | 17 Noviembre | Dos Mangas | Recolectar información en campo sobre producción y comercialización de cade | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Reunión con Presidente y Guardabosques | 18 Noviembre | Dos Mangas | Definir información para elaboración de trípticos que apoyen la divulgación de actividades de conservación | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Seguimiento a la implementación de alternativas productivas | Segunda y tercera semana | Centros Chachi Guadual, Calle Mansa, Sabalito, Pichiyacu y Tsejpi. Comunas afro de Chispero, San Miguel y Playa de Oro. | Apoyar en la implementación de un sistema administrativo de las tiendas comunitarias (San Miguel, Calle Manza y Sabalito). Verificar in situ la implementación de las alternativas productivas | ALTROPICO | Santiago Montaña | |
| Capacitación sobre establecimiento de Sistemas Agroforestales | 19 - 20 Noviembre | Loma Alta | Preparar a los agricultores de la Asociación en temas forestales y establecer linderos con especies nativas en sus fincas | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Elaboración de borrador del Programa Tagua | 19-23 Noviembre | Quito | Fortalecer el manejo de la tagua por parte de las comunidades | Costas y Bosques | Walter Palacios | |
| Minga para implementación de actividades turísticas | 21 Noviembre | Loma Alta | Inicio de la implementación de pequeña infraestructura al interior del área socio bosque (senderos, cabañas) | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Reunión con propietarios de fincas. | 21 Noviembre | Jipijapa | Analizar necesidades de crédito y definir mecanismo para acceder a los mismos. | C&D | Patricio Yucta | |
| Reunión con Diana Vinuesa para análisis final del documento de conformación de coalición y distribución para revisión de sus integrantes | 22 Noviembre | Puerto López | Contar con observaciones y sugerencias de los actores dentro de la coalición e incorporarlos en el documento a suscribirse entre las partes | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Taller crianza de Gallinas en modelo Agroecológico | 23 Noviembre | El aguacate | Mejorar los conocimientos a socios de la C-CAM y Eco- | | Amado Bone | Replica a beneficiarios de C- |

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| | | | cacao | | | CAM |
| Reunión de trabajo con responsable del Proyecto Costas y Bosques | 26 Noviembre | Puerto López: PNM - MAE | Informar resultados de actividades del mes | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/Diana Vinueza | |
| Reunión de trabajo con responsable y técnico del programa Socio Bosque | 26 Noviembre | Portoviejo: MAE | Análisis de resultados obtenidos en el mes | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/ Fernando García y Rodolfo Rivadeneira | |
| Seguimiento a los avances de las actividades planificadas en el plan de inversión | Cuarta semana | San Miguel Negro, Chispero, Pichiyacu | Evaluación intermedia del cumplimiento del plan de inversión, manejo de matrices para rendición de cuentas, y capacitación a nuevos dirigentes de los centros de acuerdo a lo establecido por Socio Bosque | ALTROPICO | Santiago Montaña | |
| Taller de trabajo dirigido hacia las instituciones y el personal involucrado en la gestión y manejo de la RMGSF (MAE, Marina, Subsecretaría de Recursos Pesqueros y sector | 28 Noviembre | Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco | | Costas y Bosques | Cristóbal Rodas | |
| Minga de limpieza de playas | 30 Noviembre | Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco | | Costas y Bosques | Cristóbal Rodas | |
| Taller de Ganadería Sostenible y Agroforestería | 30 Noviembre | 7 de agosto | | | Amado Bone | Replica a beneficiarios de C-CAM |
| DICIEMBRE 2012 | | | | | | |
| Discusión de borrador para una Estrategia de Gestión para el BP Chongón Colonche con el MAE y otros actores | 1-15 | Quito, Santa Elena | Mejorar la gestión del BP Chongón Colonche que realiza el MAE | Costas y Bosques | Walter Palacios | |
| Reunión de trabajo con responsable y técnico del Programa Socio Bosque | 3 Diciembre | Portoviejo. MAE | Coordinar actividades de socialización de ingresos individuales y colectivos; rendición de cuentas; monitoreo; y, otros | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/ Fernando García y Rodolfo Rivadeneira | |
| Reunión de trabajo con responsable del Proyecto | 3 Diciembre | Puerto López.PNM-MAE | Coordinar e informar actividades a desarrollar en el | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/ Diana Vinueza | |

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| Costas y Bosques | | | mes | | | |
| 1.- Brindar AT para la implementación/mejoramiento en al menos 4 fincas agroproductivas modelo implementadas con fondos SB. | 3 -4 Diciembre | Loma Alta | Agricultores implementando buenas prácticas agrícolas y han disminuido el uso de productos químicos | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Actividades para generar e identificar áreas complementarias del PMI | 4 al 14 Diciembre | Febres Cordero | Identificar las zonas para manejo de regeneración natural y zonas para aprovechamiento de madera | Costas y Bosques | Marco Cuasapaz/ Presidente de la comuna | Socios de la comuna |
| Continuar con AT en la parcelas de tagua y Cade | 5 Diciembre | Dos Mangas | Asegurar la implementación de buenas prácticas de manejo de tagua y cade en las fincas modelo de tagua | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Seguimiento a procesos de legalización de predios individuales | 5 al 20 Diciembre | Guayaquil: STRA | Elaboración y firma de providencias de adjudicación | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa | |
| Taller de socialización de los mapas de predios individuales y colectivos | 5 al 20 Diciembre | Comuna Río Blanco y Jipijapa | Obtener aprobación del mapa con el área a conservar, mediante Asamblea General | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/ Programa Socio Bosque | |
| Asesoramiento a los Cabildos para elaborar informes de avance y rendición de cuentas | 5 al 20 Diciembre | Comunas: Las Balsas, Loma Alta, Dos Mangas, Febres Cordero, Sinchal y Sube Baja; Salanguillo y Olón | Presentar al programa socio bosque del MAE, los respectivos informes | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa | |
| Talleres de socialización de planes de inversión. Predios individuales y colectivos | 5 al 20 Diciembre | Comuna Río Blanco y Jipijapa | Elaborar y aprobar planes de inversión, mediante Asamblea General y actas | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/ Programa Socio Bosque | |
| Recopilar documentación técnica y legal. Predios individuales y colectivos | 5 al 20 Diciembre | Comuna Río Blanco, Jipijapa y Santa Elena | Implementación de expedientes a ser ingresados al programa socio bosque. | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/ Programa Socio Bosque | |
| Mingas para construcción de infraestructura ecoturística | 6 -7 Diciembre | Olón | Contar con pequeña infraestructura en beneficio de los visitantes al ACSB | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Taller de Ganadería | 07/12/12 | Salima | Mejorar los conocimientos a | | Amado Bone | Replica a |

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| Sostenible | | | socios de la C-CAM y Eco-cacao | | | beneficiarios de C-CAM |
| Generación de mapas de trabajo y áreas de afectación para el registro en el SAF | 7 y 14 Diciembre | Olón - MAE | Capacitar a técnicos de Santa Elena en SAF y uso de herramientas | Costas y Bosques | Marco Cuasapaz/ Leonardo Lavalle | Técnicos MAE Santa Elena |
| Seguimiento a proceso de legalización del territorio de la Comuna San Francisco | 8 al 20 Diciembre | Quito: MAE; | Firma de acuerdo de adjudicación y envío al Registro Oficial para su publicación | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa | |
| Coordinación TNC – Cambio Climático | 10 – 11 Diciembre | Dos Mangas | Dar inicio al implementación de actividades productivas priorizadas con apalancamiento de fondos de TNC | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Planificación y desarrollo de taller elaboración de planes de negocios. | 10 - 14 Diciembre | Jipijapa | Obtener insumos para estructurar planes de negocios para acopiadores locales y representantes del taller de las Crucitas. | C&D | Patricio Yucta | |
| Taller para revisar reglamentos internos de 2 Centros Chachis | Segunda semana | Guadual y Sabalito | Actualización de reglamentos internos que consideren el tema ambiental, territorio, administrativo y financiero. | ALTROPICO | Cristhian Rodas, Ramiro Valencia, Santiago Montaña | |
| Discusión de borrador de acuerdo de conservación con operadora turística | 12 Diciembre | Dos Mangas | Propiciar al menos un vínculo comercial para el desarrollo ecoturístico | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Reunión de coordinación con presidente de Aso. de Comunas | 13 Diciembre | La Entrada | Priorizar y elaborar cronograma de actividades definidas dentro de la coalición para la gestión de los RRNN de BP CHOCO | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Taller crianza de gallinas | 14/12/12 | Contreras | Mejorar los conocimientos a socios de la C-CAM y Eco-cacao | | Amado Bone | Replica a beneficiarios de C-CAM |
| Repartición de especies forestales nativas para establecimiento de sistemas agroforestales | 14 – 15 Diciembre | Loma Alta | AT y establecer sistemas agroforestales (linderos) en al menos 5 fincas agroproductivas | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Revisión de actividades sobre | 16-31 | Quito y comunidades | Dar seguimiento al avance de | Costas y | Walter Palacios | |

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| manejo de regeneración natural, aprovechamiento mejorado de madera, fortalecimiento de las cadenas de valor de tagua, madera | Diciembre | | actividades del equipo técnico forestal | Bosques | | |
| Asistencia técnica para implementación del convenio para regular el aprovechamiento de tagua | 16-31 Diciembre | Comunidades del PNM y del BP Chongón Colonche | Fortalecer la aplicación del convenio con los beneficiarios | Costas y Bosques | Walter Palacios | |
| AT y verificación en campo las actividades de manejo de toquilla con fondos socio bosque | 17 -18 Diciembre | Dos Mangas | Manejo de toquillales en las dos fincas modelo incrementa la producción en cantidad y calidad, generando mejores precios en la economía familiar. | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Visita a propietarios de fincas, | 17- 21 Diciembre | Comunidades participantes del proyecto | Dar seguimiento a los planes de gestión sostenible de finca y planes de producción. | C&D | Patricio Yucta | |
| Reunión con cabildos y socios de comunas | 19 -20 Diciembre | Loma Alta, Dos Mangas | Planificar acciones agro-productivas dentro de los planes de inversión socio bosque e infraestructura post cosecha de toquilla y tagua | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |
| Entrega de la Estrategia | 20 Diciembre | CIIFEN | Socializar la estrategia a los actores | CIIFEN | Abigail Alvarado | |
| Reunión de trabajo con responsable del Proyecto Costas y Bosques | 21 Diciembre | Puerto López: PNM - MAE | Informar resultados de actividades del mes | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/Diana Vinueza | |
| Reunión de trabajo con responsable y técnico del programa Socio Bosque | 21 Diciembre | Portoviejo: MAE | Análisis de resultados obtenidos en el mes | Ecolex | Fabián Ochoa/ Fernando García y Rodolfo Rivadeneira | |
| Taller de capacitación Ciclo corto | 21 Diciembre | Boca del sucio | Mejorar los conocimientos a socios de la C-CAM y Eco-cacao | | Amado Bone | Replica a beneficiarios de C-CAM |
| Implementación de acciones dentro de la coalición del Chongón Colonche | 21-22 Diciembre | Comunas CHOCO afiliadas a la Asociación | Apoyar al presidente de la Asociación de comunas en la ejecución de actividades que fortalezcan el accionar de la | Costas y Bosques | Augusto Pinzón | |

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| | | | Aso. de comunas y sus afiliadas | | | |
| Seguimiento a los avances de las actividades planificadas en el plan de inversión | Cuarta semana | Tsejpi, Playa de Oro, | Evaluación intermedia del cumplimiento del plan de inversión, manejo de matrices para rendición de cuentas, y capacitación a nuevos dirigentes de los centros de acuerdo a lo establecido por Socio Bosque | ALTROPICO | Santiago Montaña | |