



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

ECUADOR

USAID SUSTAINABLE FORESTS AND COASTS
IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS BY CONSERVING BIODIVERSITY

FY13 SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OCTOBER 2012 – MARCH 2013

USAID SUSTAINABLE FORESTS AND COASTS

April 15, 2013

This report was prepared for the review of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). It was prepared by Chemonics International.

FY13 SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OCTOBER 2012 – MARCH 2013

USAID SUSTAINABLE FORESTS AND COASTS

Contract No. EPP-I-00-06-00013-00 TO #377

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.

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
SECTION 1: SUMMARY OF RESULTS.....	8
SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION	12
SECTION 3: FY13 WORK PLAN PROGRESS BY PIR	15
THREAT 1: LOSS OR ALTERATION OF CRITICAL HABITATS	15
STRATEGY 1.1: IMPROVE MANAGEMENT OF CRITICAL TERRESTRIAL AND COASTAL MARINE HABITATS	15
STRATEGY 1.2: REHABILITATE DEGRADED HABITATS	22
THREAT 2: CLIMATE CHANGE	23
STRATEGY 2.1.: ESTABLISH AND IMPLEMENT CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE AND ADAPTATION MEASURES	23
STRATEGY 2.2.: REDUCTION OF GREENHOUSE GASES AND CARBON SINK CONSERVATION	24
THREAT 3: LACK OF ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES.....	24
STRATEGY 3.1: DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF MARKET- BASED ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES AND ECONOMIC INCENTIVES FOR CRITICAL HABITAT CONSERVATION	25
THREAT 4: INSUFFICIENT INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION	30
STRATEGY 4.1 STRENGTHEN MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS.....	30
STRATEGY 4.2.: STRENGTHEN LOCAL CAPACITY	33
STRATEGY 4.3: DESIGN AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS FOR INTER- INSTITUTIONAL COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION	34
STRATEGY 4.4: UPON MAE REQUEST CONTINUE PROVIDING INPUT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC POLICIES	35
SECTION 4: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.....	38
SECTION 5: CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED, SOLLUTIONS IDENTIFIED/IMPLEMENTED, AND LESSONS LEARNED.....	39
SECTION 6: ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT APPROACH.....	41
SECTION 7: BEST PRACTICES TO BE TAKEN TO SCALE.....	42
ANNEX 1: WORK PLAN STATUS CHARTS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA	44
1) GRAN RESERVA CHACHI AND ITS BUFFER ZONE.....	44
2) RESERVA MARINA GALERA SAN FRANCISCO AND WATERSHEDS OF THE GALERA SAN FRANCISCO PENINSULA	45
3) PARQUE NACIONAL MACHALILLA AND AYAMPE RIVER WATERSHED	46

5) CHONGÓN COLONCHE MOUNTAIN RANGE	52
6) GUAYAS PROVINCE	54
7) NATIONAL ACTIVITIES	55
ANNEX 2: RESULTS REPORTING TABLES	56
A. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT'S USAID/ECUADOR INDICATORS.....	56
B. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT'S INDICATORS BY PIR	57
C. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT'S INDICATORS BY PIR (WITH GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCES).....	59
ANNEX 3: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR NARRATIVE.....	62
ANNEX 4: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: AGRO-FORESTRY- REFORESTATION	72
ANNEX 5: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: INTEGRATED FARMS	72
ANNEX 6: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: MANGROVE MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE RED CRAB COLLECTION	72
ANNEX 7: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: FORESTRY HARVESTING.....	72
ANNEX 8: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: TAGUA MANAGEMENT.....	72
ANNEX 9: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: AFRICAN SNAIL CONTROL.....	72
ANNEX 10: UPDATED PROJECT CALENDAR.....	72

Acronyms

BPCHC	Bosque Protector Chongón Colonche (Chongon Colonche Protected Forest)
CCAM	Caja Campesina Agro-ecológica Muisne
ECAs	Escuelas de campo (Agricultural Field Schools)
FECCHC	Federación de Centros Cháchis de Ecuador (Ecuadorian Federation of Cháchi Communitites)
FY	Fiscal Year
FRA	Fichas de Revisión Ambiental (Environmental Review Worksheet)
INP	Instituto Nacional de Pesca (National Institute of Fisheries)
MAE	Ministerio de Ambiente (Ministry of Environment)
MAGAP	Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería, Acuacultura y Pesca (Ministry of Agricultural, Livestock, Aquaculture and Fisheries)
PIR	Project Intermediate Results
PNM	Parque Nacional Machalilla (Machalilla National Park)
POAM	Plan de Ordenamiento Ambiental (Environmental Land Use Plans)
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)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The present Semi-Annual Progress Report provides an update on implementation of FY13 annual work plan activities and progress made towards FY13 targets established in the updated Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) approved on May 2, 2012. The progress made this semester has the project on track to meet or exceed all FY13 targets. This report complements the weekly and monthly reports that are submitted to the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR).

In FY13 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 continues to build local capacity to manage Protected Areas, implement climate change adaptation measures, and manage integrated farms. In addition, the project is providing tools for communities and local governments to mitigate and respond to climate risks and has helped 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; organic cacao produced using environmentally safe practices; and ecotourism). To improve livelihoods it also continues to help 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 technical inputs for policy making.

To date, the Project has trained 4,185 people, promoted 17 new commercial linkages, and helped communities and families access over \$11.1M in cash-for conservation payments for protecting 50,718 hectares. As a result of project technical assistance, over 15,375 people are benefiting economically and over 614,000 hectares of critical habitats are under improved management. Parallel to this, the Project is strengthening seven conservation coalitions that serve as platforms for coordinating natural resource management with local public and private sector actors, and has leveraged over \$16.3 million. For a more detailed summary of results to date please see Section 1.

Especially noteworthy achievements this reporting period include:

- (1) expanding red crab stock analysis to El Oro province with the National Fishery Institute (INP for its Spanish acronym)
- (2) developing a policy proposal for managing tagua palm commercialization within Machalilla National Park (PNM for its Spanish acronym), which resulted in the MAE signing a cooperative agreement with the Matapalo Association
- (3) helping establish two hybrid tagua drying racks and linking their value added products (dried tagua) with new markets at higher prices
- (4) designing a Manual for Protected Area Operational Management and developing a pilot annual operations plan for Yasuni National Park, Machalilla National Park and Antisana Ecological Reserve based on the manual

- (5) helping crabbing organizations (Mondragón and APAREBAFIE/Isla Escalante) apply for new mangrove concessions
- (6) supporting the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve in promoting sustainable fishing practices among local fishermen (contributing to the Reserve's workshops with fishermen)
- (7) supporting grantee Ecocacao to provide technical assistance to beneficiaries of the Caja Campesina Agro-Ecológica Muisne (CCAM) for implementing sustainable farming practices
- (8) providing technical assistance for integrated farm management
- (9) publishing the red crab value chain study, the study on tagua harvesting and management, the survey on profitability of timber harvesting, and a guide on best tagua management practices
- (10) concluding proposal to improve fishery management in Churute
- (11) working with the Guayas provincial government to finalize the Guayas Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and share it with stakeholders,
- (13) providing PNM with technical guidelines and recommendations for regulating fishery activities
- (14) holding an in-country study tour to help communities that participate in the Socio Bosque Program exchange lessons learned and experiences with investing their incentives and monitoring forest conservation
- (15) conducting a national level assessment of protected forests as well as a more detailed assessment for the province of Guayas.

This period the project also updated its communications materials (one page descriptions), was evaluated by SETECI, and hosted a by the US Ambassador and Consul to a project activity site in Guayas Province. Key to the project's ability to complete the FY13 work plan activities and meet its goals is the MAE's ownership of project technical assistance, which is also an integral part of its internal work plans and goals.

SECTION 1: SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The Project continued reducing threats to biodiversity conservation in priority sites along the coast of Ecuador. The following is a summary of accumulative results to date through March 31, 2013:

- 50,718 hectares (ha) of natural forest being protected under the Socio Bosque Program for which \$11.1M in cash-for-conservation payments have been committed, benefiting over 12,900 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. In FY12 the Río Blanco community received their title for 1,652 hectares, benefiting 93 people. In addition, in FY12 in Manabí five families received their land titles for a total of 703 hectares.
- 305,683 ha under monitoring and oversight systems:
 - 67,824.39 ha in Gulf of Guayaquil
 - 15,260.33 ha in Gran Reserva Chachi (Centros Chachi Guadual, Calle Manza, Sabalito, Tsejpi, and Pichiyacu, and Afro-Ecuadorian communities of Chispero, San Miguel and Playa de Oro)
 - 103,580.20 ha in Ayampe River Watershed and PNM
 - 64,397 ha in Marine Area of PNM and buffer zone
 - 54,621 ha in Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve
- 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. 5,014 ha in new mangrove concessions are underway and 4,617 ha are expected to be awarded by the MAE on April 16th, 2013.
- 3,251 ha of forest under protection/regeneration
 - Ayampe River Watershed, 2,188 ha
 - Esmeraldas, 1333 ha
- 15,375 people with increased economic benefits:
 - 12,965 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).
- 4,185 people trained (3,225 men and 960 women) in natural resource management and initiating improved practices:
 - 1) 353 in La Gran Reserva Chachi,
 - 2) 1,068 in Galera San Francisco,
 - 3) 1,107 in Ayampe
 - 4) 1,610 Gulf of Guayaquil
 - 5) 47 Chongón Colonche
- 17 commercial linkages for organic cacao, fruits, vegetables, live crabs, crab pulp, ecotourism, and tagua.
- 185 model integrated farms implementing integral farm management plans for 5,236 ha.
 - 96 EcoCacao Producer's Association (3,204 ha)
 - 89 in Ayampe and Chongón Colonche (2,032 ha)
- 7 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, 6) Four Crab Associations to jointly manage 4,434 hectares of mangroves for Isla Escalante in the Gulf of Guayaquil, and 7) Stakeholders in the the Chongón Colonche Protected Forest.
- Continued strong coordination with:
 - 1) Municipalities: Puerto Lopez, Jipijapa;
 - 2) Provincial Governments: Manabí, Esmeraldas, Santa Elena and Guayas;
 - 3) Juntas Parroquiales
 - 4) Ministries: MAE
 - 5) National Fishery Institute (INP)/MAGAP
- \$16,357,463.48 in funds leveraged for biodiversity conservation and 27 activities co-financed.
- Supported development and formally proposing 14 policies/agreements:
 - Municipal ordinance to create a security committee in Puerto Lopez
 - Municipal ordinance to create an environmental management division in Jipijapa
 - Municipal ordinance to approve the Territorial Management Plan (POT for the Spanish acronym) for Jipijapa.
 - Proposal for managing commercial tagua harvesting presented and cooperative agreement signed as a result.
 - Forestry law proposal (Forestry chapter within Environmental Code)
 - Churute Fishery Management agreement
 - Ministerial Agreement 144 for Mangrove Concessions

- Mangrove concession agreements for Puerto Roma, Aguas Vivas, Los Isleños, Los Ciebos, and Cerrito de los Morreños
 - Mangrove concession agreement renewal for Seis de Julio
- 614,070 ha under improved management
 - 1) 427,227 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 requests by the MAE, to date the project has provided national level support in the following areas:
 - (1) Restructured the forestry policy as needed to be incorporated into the new Environmental Code
 - (2) Restructured the section on biodiversity in the Environmental Code
 - (3) Incorporated 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.
 - (4) Conducted and presented two studies to guide alignment of national program in biodiversity and climate change within the new Environmental Code.
 - (5) Developed a national level Manual for Protected Area Operational Management
 - (6) Conducted a national level rapid assessment of the management status of the 238 Protected Forest and Vegetation that currently represent over 2.2 million hectares as well as a more detailed analysis of the Protected Forests in Guayas. Both resulted in policy recommendations.
 - (7) Helped MAE develop a cooperative agreement with the Matapalo community in PNM to regulate and permit commercial tagua extraction for the first time within a protected area.
- 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. In FY13 the project supported the Guayas Provincial Government to develop the Provincial Strategy for climate change adaptation measures and present it to stakeholders.

SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Semi-Annual Progress Report is to report on the status and impact of activities through March 2013 that are contemplated in FY13 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 FY13 results and Section 2 is the present introduction, Section 3 provides a narrative of FY13 results and 1st 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 FY13:

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 conservation of forests and critical habitats
		1.1.3. Strengthen mangrove/concession 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 and integral farms
	1.2. Rehabilitate degraded terrestrial and coastal marine habitats	1.2.1. Promote recovery of mangroves, pastures, and other critical habitats.
		1.2.2 Promote reforestation and regeneration
2. Climate change	2.1. Establish and implement climate change response and adaptation measures	2.1.1 Foment implementation of climate change adaptation measures (and through 1.1.1, 1.1.2, and 1.1.3)

	2.2. Reduction of greenhouse gases caused by deforestation and carbon sink conservation	Through 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.2.1 and 1.2.2
--	---	---------------------------------------

PIR 2: Improved local livelihoods		
Threats	Strategies	Activities
3. Lack of economic alternatives	3.1. Development and promotion of market-based economic alternatives and economic incentives for critical habitat conservation	3.1.1. Facilitate access to environmentally responsible markets
		3.1.2. Support accessing and maintaining Socio Bosque incentives
		3.1.3. Strengthen value chains that promote biodiversity conservation (red crab, tagua, wood, and cacao), especially in the natural resource management linkage, which is the basis for the entire value chain.

PIR 3: Partnerships formed for ongoing support for biodiversity conservation		
Threats	Strategies	Activities
4. Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation	4.1. Strengthen protected area management	4.1.1. Strengthen institutional capacity
		4.1.2. Design and support implementation of monitoring systems
	4.2. Strengthen local capacity for natural resource management	4.2.1. Strengthen local capacity of communities, local governments, grassroots organizations, etc
	4.3. Improve inter-institutional communication and coordination	4.3.1. Strengthen coalitions
		4.3.2. Obtain co-financing and/or leverage funds
	4.4. Upon MAE request continue providing input for development of public policies	4.4.1. Provide input to the MAE for policy and program development related to conservation and biodiversity management.
		4.4.2. Support sharing and training related to implementing the new Environmental Code regarding forests, biodiversity, and climate change.

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.

SECTION 3: FY13 WORK PLAN PROGRESS BY PIR

The following is a narrative explanation of progress/status of each activity (and key actions) presented in the FY13 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 FY13 targets and results are as follows in accordance with the Project's PMP:

FY13 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 FY13 - Indicator 1.1: 427,227 hectares of terrestrial areas of biological significance a/o natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance - Indicator 1.2: 291,560 hectares of coastal-marine areas of biological significance a/o natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance	Accumulative Project Targets FY13 - Indicator 1.3: 3,200 people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation resources and in BMP along value chains - Indicator 1.4: 25 initiatives co-financed
Progress to Date: - Indicator 1.1: Target met – 427,227 hectares of terrestrial areas of biological significance a/o natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance - Indicator 1.2: On Schedule to meet Target – 186,843 hectares of coastal-marine areas of biological significance a/o natural resources under improved management as a result of USG assistance and 108,234 hectares under way.	Progress to Date: - Indicator 1.3: Target Exceeded – 4,185 people (3,225 men and 960 women) receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation resources and in BMP along value chains - Indicator 1.4: Target Exceeded – 27 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 FY13, the Project continued to improve conservation and management practices by promoting rehabilitation of degraded habitats. It also continued to provide support to farmers for: a) developing integrated management plans as a key strategy for natural resource management b) legalizing tagua harvesting and transportation and in assuring sustainability of the tagua palms, which is the base of the value chain. The Project also worked with the MAE to develop mechanisms for regulating commercial tagua extraction within protected areas for the first time and with the INP to strengthen and expand their Red Crab Program (created with Project support) to monitor crab stocks.

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

Gulf of Guayaquil

- Together with the INP the Project continued red crab stock research and helped the INP expand participation to the El Oro province. Through March, accumulative results and activities included:
 - o Over 9,000 hectares of crab reproduction sample sites monitored (approximately), representing all of the Gulf of Guayaquil
 - o 901 crabbers trained in data collection, reporting, and results analysis
 - o 26 crabbing organizations participating (representing 1,670 crabbers)
 - o 19 workshops conducted for initial training and 58 in results analysis and feedback.
 - o 8,386 data worksheets processed and analyzed
 - o 5 coalition meetings held
 - o 4 publications printed/distributed regarding results and research protocols (and a 5th underway).
 - o 2 years of data collection on size, gender, and quantity of crabs captured.

The results and respective recommendations based on the results will facilitate future policy and decision making to protect the red crab population on which at least 2,215 crabbers depend for their livelihoods in the Gulf of Guayaquil. This semester, the project supported creating crab enclosures to launch new applied research on crab growth in captivity (in the 25 de Julio community) and to store live crabs temporarily to sell on peak days (Caimital and Balao communities). The project also supported the INP in training and incorporating three new crabbing organizations (21 de Septiembre, Puerto Tamarindo, and Puerto Roma), which are now collecting data.
- Explored the possibility of designing and developing software for the INP's Red Crab Program to expedite entering, validating, processing, and managing biological and fishery data, with the *Facultad de Sistemas de la Universidad de Especialidades Espíritu Santo* (UEES). To date the activity has not moved forward with the UEES and consequently the project is helping the INP identify an alternative way to develop the software.
- Provided TA to and trained members of the INP's Red Crab Program to determine: i) absolute abundance and sizes, ii) average sizes of sexual maturity, periods of spawning and fertility, iii) integrated red crab stock assessment incorporating information on commercial catches (data collected by crabbers) and independent studies (conducted by INP), iv) incorporation of economic data in stock analysis (the next batch of data collection forms printed by the INP will

incorporate economic data), and v) provision of crabbing policy recommendations.

- The INP has shared a series of publications regarding the research the project supported to decision makers. As a result, in January fishery authorities issued a new policy on the closed season, which was soon after suspended until they further share these changes with other crabbing communities that are not as involved in the research and unaware of the background. To this end, in February the INP and Sub-Secretariat of Fisheries provided a 2 day training event to 47 crabbers that are members of a crabbing union representing 22 crabbing organizations. The training focused on the red crab life cycle, protecting mangroves, and closed seasons, among other topics. During the training the INP presented red crab research data gathered with the support of the project and the participation of crabbing organizations. The training emphasized results regarding red crab reproduction and in response crabbers communicated their support for authorities using the results to make policy level decisions for red crab management.
- Provided TA to the INP's Red Crab Program staff to conduct data analysis on red crab population density in November 2012. A second analysis was conducted during the wet season in March 2013 and another is planned for September 2013 during the dry season.
- Facilitated agreements between crabbers (in the Naranjal sector) and shrimpers regarding access to crabbing areas. This semester the Project helped the Balao crab association develop and sign a memorandum of understanding with a neighboring shrimp company, Camaronera Camivan, which resolves conflicts between the two regarding access to mutually used waterways. Under the MOU the shrimp company agreed not to restrict navigation for Balao crab association members and the crab association agreed to provide a list of their members and pictures of the association's boats so that they can be easily identified.

Sharing Resource Management Experiences

The USAID Sustainable Forests and Coasts project has compiled a series of publications to share its experiences and knowledge on tagua harvesting and management, best practices for tagua collection, the red crab value chain, and forest harvesting profitability for small farmers.



Ayampe/Boque Protector Chongón Colonche (BPCHC)

- Developed a pilot plot of land to demonstrate management practices for natural regeneration, caña guadua, and tagua to community members in Dos Mangas.
- Continued providing support for developing integrated plans as a key strategy for natural resource management. To date, the project helped the communities of Dos Mangas, Olón, Vueltas Largas and Matapalo prepare integrated management plans, including zoning. It has also helped prepare integrated management plans for 30 individual farms. In addition, the project is currently helping implement over 156 integrated farm management plans (96 in Esmeraldas and 60 in Ayampe). As part of these plans, the project has provided support to farmers for legalizing harvesting for wood and tagua and in assuring sustainability of these products, which are the base of the value chains. The project also supported the MAE in signing a cooperative agreement with the Matapalo community to regulate commercial tagua harvesting in and around projected areas.
- Provided TA and training to develop and implement good tagua management practices. The project is supporting five tagua collection centers promote best practices and prepared a manual on best practices for tagua management as well as a study on tagua harvesting.

Progress/Impact of Activity 1.1.2.: Promote conservation of forests and critical habitats

PNM and Ayampe River Watershed

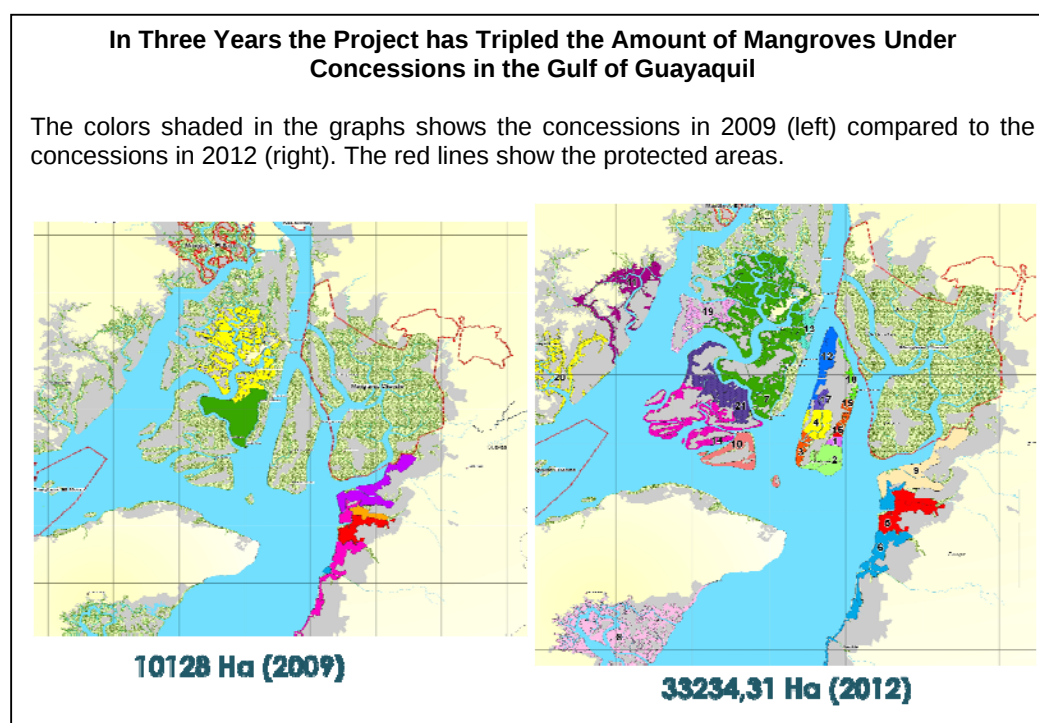
- Together with the MAE, developed a strategy for managing land use and protecting forests under Socio Bosque for the Agua Blanca community within PNM. The project then gathered inputs for developing the cooperative agreement (land use map, collection of socio-economic data, satellite image processing, etc). The community is currently contemplating the commitments to be made in the agreement and the decision of whether to apply to Socio Bosque program.

BPCHC:

- Provided TA to form a coalition under MAE Santa Elena between local stakeholders, including the communities that are in the SB Program. One aspect of the coalition is to strengthen the oversight, monitoring, and surveillance of Socio Bosque conservation areas (also to be reported under Activity 4.3.1 below).
- Reviewed available information to determine key problems and threats to the BPCHC and then held workshop with MAE authorities to present findings and validate key management topics identified.
- Based on data gathered, prepared a proposal for a new management strategy for the Chongón Colonche Protected Forest, which covers over 83,000 hectares. Shared the proposal with key stakeholders and MAE authorities.
- Provided TA for communities to enter the Socio Bosque Program and form part of the conservation corridor between PNM and BPCHC. Olón joined the program in September with 1,285.05 hectares and technical assistance continued (defining and measuring conservation area, preparing application) with Las Nuñez (641 hectares) and Luis Aranea (485 hectares) this semester.

Gulf of Guayaquil:

- The project began supporting the MAE in updating the Churute Mangroves Ecological Reserve's management plan. The project has committed to updating the fishery management component and has outlined this section, which will be developed in coordination with the MAE next semester and will cover fishery regulations, requirements, procedures for licensing, and oversight, among other key topics defined with the MAE.



Gran Reserva Chachi:

- Provided TA for continued conservation of 15,260 hectares of forest under the Socio Bosque Program (strengthening forest conservation monitoring, using participatory processes for presenting and planning spending of incentive, etc).

Galera San Francisco

- Supported the 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.
- Promoted sustainable management in the Galera San Francisco Peninsula (through grantee Ecocacao) and Ayampe River Watershed using farm level technical assistance to promote best practices for natural resource management.

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

Gulf of Guayaquil:

- Continued technical assistance to strengthen the monitoring and oversight system for mangrove concessions (coordination with authorities, etc). See details under Activity 4.1.2 below.
- Provided technical assistance to manage nearly 10,000 hectares of mangroves under concessions with the 6 de Julio, Balao, Nuevo Porvenir and Mondragón, Puerto la Cruz, Buena Vista and El Conchal organizations 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: institutional capacity building for organizational management, closed season enforcement, participation in data collections for the red crab stock analysis, and implementation of mangrove monitoring activities.
- Helped develop three new mangrove concession application:
 - Upon request by the MAE the project is helping the “Lucha y Progreso” crab association, which has 32 members, apply for a mangrove concession. To assist with this process, the project is prepared the map of the area, which is 397 hectares, and prepared socio-economic data. The organization is currently updating its management plan.
 - Assisted four communities form a coalition and apply for a concession for 4,434 hectares on the Escalante, Puerto Arturo, Mosquiñaña and San Francisco islands in the Gulf of Guayaquil. To this end, the project led a participatory process for zoning and mapping out the concession area and working with the community to develop the management plan, which identifies fishing/crabbing zones. It has also supported developing internal guidelines that identify community roles and responsibilities for protecting the mangroves as well as penalties for not abiding to the fishing practices presented in their management plan. The project also helped obtain the support from Bioeducar to serve as the communities’ technical advisor. The MAE is in the process of awarding the concession.
 - Assisted the Mondragón association apply for a new concession consisting of 183 hectares. The MAE is in the process of awarding the concession.
- Began developing sustainable/financial mechanisms for equipment maintenance (internal financial management) for mangrove concessionaires. Some concessionaires have increased crab association membership fees to cover radio communication operational costs, for example.
- Provided TA to increase local capacity to lead crab association assembly meetings, guide implementation of their mangrove concession management plans, and build local organizational management capacity, the Project:
 - Helped the Puerto La Cruz and Buena Vista crabbing associations update their internal regulations in accordance with requirements in new regulations (ley de Economía Popular y Solidaria) for productive organizations.
 - Facilitated a training program for 8 crabbing association leaders from Mondragon in which the Universidad Espiritu Santo in Guayaquil provided organizational development training on management, leadership, and team work.
 - Facilitated training by Fishery Inspector representatives for 119 crabbers from 4 associations that crab on Mondragón Island to promote sustainable fishery practices in regard to size limits, fishing techniques, and respecting closed seasons.

- o Helped the 6 de Julio association plan their board of directors election during their assembly meeting to assure increased participation among association members.
- o Assisted the Los Ciebos and Aguas Vivas crabbing associations prepare and submit their semi-annual reports to the MAE regarding management of their mangrove concession.
- o Trained 33 crabbers on how to prepare the semi-annual reports that they must submit to the MAE.
- o Helped facilitate a meeting between the presidents of the Seis de Julio, Nuevo Porvenir, and Balao associations from the Naranjal region and the MAE to resolve conflicts related to fishing limits that are defined in the concession management plans.
- o Guided mangrove reforestation efforts implemented by two crabbing associations (Mondragón and Buena Vista).
- Provided technical assistance to the MAE's Coastal and Marine Management Director, Xavier Carchi, and his technical advisor, Angelica Nuñez, in (1) defining their 2013 work plan for managing mangrove concessions (2) defining how to further simplify requirements for communities that are managing mangrove concessions, which could result in a proposal for a new ministerial regulation and (3) coordinating implementation of crab concessions with crab organizations.
- Continued documenting experiences of mangrove concession.

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.

Galera San Francisco

- Through the grant with Ecocacao, promoted implementation of good natural resource management practices (zoning, agro-forestry, etc) and protecting water sources on Ecocacao member farms. The project also provided TA for implementation of integrated farm management plans, strengthening forest conservation corridors, and creating water storage systems, among others.

PNM and Ayampe River Watershed

- Coordinated with the PROMUNI project and the municipalities of Puerto López, Jipijapa, and Paján in regard to their implementation of campaigns to increase awareness regarding the new solid waste and potable water models, which were key topics addressed in the POAM. In November, together with PROMUNI conducted a two day training event with the environmental management, treasury, planning, and communication departments of the three municipalities to coordinate communication on new environmental management models regarding water management and improving tax collection. The municipalities implemented door to door campaigns to improve tax collection in December and January.
- Developed an 8 chapter radio show and four pamphlets to promote good agricultural, use of organic fertilizers ("biol"), sustainable tagua management practices, and forestry management) and conservation practices.
- Promoted implementation of best practices for natural resource management (farm designs, agro-forestry, planting plans, etc) and TA to strengthen 60 model farms in the upper and mid section of the watershed (mentioned above).

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

- Strengthened the restoration process in micro watersheds in Ayampe and Esmeraldas by consolidating integrated farm management. Activities include reforestation, prevention and mitigation of erosion, best management practices (such as reducing or eliminating pesticides, shifting from monocultures to agroforestry schemes, planting plans etc.).
- Coordinated with the PROMUNI project and the municipalities of Puerto López, Jipijapa, and Paján in regard to their implementation of campaigns to increase awareness regarding the new solid waste and potable water models, which were key topics addressed in the POAM (mentioned above).

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

Galera San Francisco

- Provide TA and training on environmental and productive activities to 37 technical representatives and leaders of Ecocacao and CCAM. Topics included sustainable cattle ranching and farm practices (for raising poultry), as well as reforestation and maintaining conservation areas.
- Under the grant to Ecocacao:
 - Provided TA and training on environmental and productive activities to members of Ecocacao and the Caja Campesina Agroecológica Muisne (CCAM).
 - Strengthened conservation corridors (conservation of water sources, agroforestry, organic agriculture).
 - Supported community tree nurseries to provide seedlings for reforestation.
 - Conducted group work sessions (“mingas”) for reforestation and to recovery areas critical to conserving biodiversity, as well as in establishing family gardens to support nutrition and food security.
 - Initiated enriching conservation areas with commercially viable species and to improve farm productivity with seedlings produced in Ecocacao’s tree nurseries.

Ayampe River Watershed and BPCHC

- The project has promoted natural regeneration in over 2,100 hectares by fencing off areas (San Francisco, El Sombrero, Vueltas Largas) and natural regeneration management practices in Vueltas Largas.
- The project has focused on helping communities develop integrated management plans, which meets their farming and conservation needs with a more comprehensive approach.
- Identified new synergies with the Socio Bosque Program Manager, Max Lascano, to support forest restoration in the Ayampe River Watershed and Chongon Colonche Protected Forest. In Ayampe the project identified over 600 hectares of potential areas that Socio Bosque could consider providing incentives for forest

restoration and in Chongon Colonche the project developed a strategy proposal for how stakeholders can join efforts to support forest conservation.

Gulf of Guayaquil

- Worked with the MAE to prepare SOW and identify consultants that the project could hire to design a nursery as a key tool for restoring critical habitats affected for forest fire events in the Churute Mangrove Ecological Reserve.

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 the provincial government level and at the local level to establish and implement climate change response and adaptation measures. In FY12 the project provided support to the Sub-Secretariat of Climate Change at the National Level.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for activity 2.1.1: Foment implementation of climate change adaptation measures

The Project used a participatory process with local experts, provincial and national level stakeholders (civil society, academia, private sector and public sector) and GAD representatives in Guayas to develop the Guayas Province Strategy for Climate Change and Variability. A final draft has been approved by the provincial government of Guayas and a forum was held to share the strategy with stakeholders and incorporate any final comments. To accomplish this, the project together with the provincial government of Guayas conducted workshops with experts as well as civil and productive sectors in order to develop climate change adaptation activities. It then provided TA to design the provincial strategy for climate change adaptation based on the vulnerability study and participatory workshops and supported sharing the proposed provincial strategy for climate change adaptation with representatives from the province's 25 municipalities. A broader forum was also held on January 29th with 115 representatives from the public and private sectors, NGOs, and universities to obtain their feedback. The Guayas Provincial GAD will soon launch the final strategy. The strategy contemplates building institutional capacity of local governments for climate change adaptation and risk management.

Supporting Climate Change Strategy Development for Guayas

Under a partnership with the Guayas Provincial Government the Project helped develop a climate change strategy for Guayas. A forum was also held on January 29th with 115 representatives from the public and private sectors, NGOs, and universities to obtain their feedback prior to launching the final version.



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 conservation of forests and critical habitats

1.1.3. Strengthen mangrove/concession management

1.2.1. Promote recovery of mangroves, pastures, and other critical habitats

1.2.2. Promote reforestation and natural 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 FY13 targets and results are as follows:

FY13 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 FY13 Indicator 2.1: 20 new commercial linkages derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	Accumulative Project Target FY13 Indicator 2.2: 10,000 people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance
Progress to Date: Indicator 2.1: On Schedule to Meet Target – 17 new commercial linkages derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	Progress to Date: Indicator 2.2: Target Exceeded – 15,375 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

The project 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, organic cacao and tourism.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 3.1.1 Facilitate access to environmentally responsible markets and support for microenterprise

Galera San Francisco

- Helped EcoCacao in obtaining credit for productive activities, including work infrastructure and capital. Ecocacao is operating on \$2,000 in working capital from APROCA, which is paid off every two weeks, as well as advances from NOVAMONDA (\$3,000 for July – November 2013 and \$2,000 currently). It also obtained a \$4,000 loan from CCAM for working capital and infrastructure.
- Strengthened local capacity for farmers from the Ecocacao Association to maintain organic certification, maintain commercial linkage with Nova Monda, an artisanal chocolate maker located in Boulder County, Colorado in the United States, and develop a new commercial linkage with APROCA. Also supported Ecocacao in participating in two national level fairs to promote their organic products.

Ayampe River Watershed and BPCHC

- Provided TA to local tagua gatherers and collection centers in harvesting and post-harvesting processes as well as in strengthening and expanding community commercial systems developed in FY12. In addition, supported maintaining and expanding commercial linkages and helping foment price differentials based on quality. The support has benefited 280 new people as well as 410 people that the project supported in FY12.
- Facilitated a workshop between MAE authorities and tagua harvesters to clarify MAE requirements for being able to transport tagua and obtain transportation permits. Information has been entered into the MAE’s Forestry Administration System (SAF for its Spanish acronym) and there are over 30 tagua collectors interested in completing the process for obtaining transportation permits, which requires them to pay a small fee.
- Facilitated a new commercial linkage between the Dos Mangas community and Montañitours, which will double the number of visitors that it brings to the community over the next year. Under the agreement, the tour operator has also committed to helping the community develop promotional materials with information on bird watching and the community committed to assuring the paths

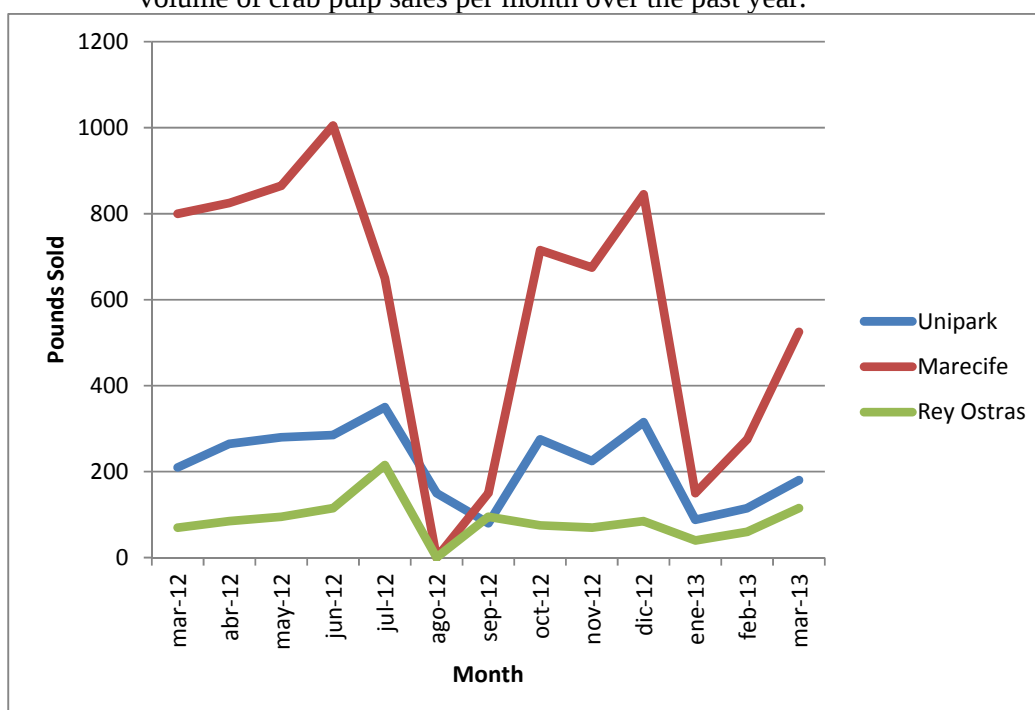
are kept in good condition and having first aid materials on hand. The project had previously helped the community of 200 families join the Socio Bosque Program for which it receives \$18,204 in conservation incentives per year and promoting ecotourism is one of the areas in which it is helping the community invest its incentive in environmentally friendly income generating activities.

- For tagua, began facilitating a new commercial linkage with the Andean Collection (<http://www.theandeancollection.com/>), a US firm that offers a jewelry line made from tagua, and farmers that are supporting conservation in the Ayampe River Watershed and Chongón Colonche Protected Forest. The sales strategy contemplates the farmers providing fresh, dry, and cut tagua to the artisan workshops that produce jewelry for the firm in Rocafuerte, Manabí.
- Provided materials for Peace Corps volunteer Mandy Monroe to hold workshops with 11 women and 15 children from the Las Crucitas community to teach them how to improve solid waste management and make handcrafts out of recyclable materials.

Gulf of Guayaquil

- Analyzed feasibility of incorporating carbon credits as an additional incentive for sustainable mangrove and biodiversity management. To this end, the project contacted leading carbon firms (South Pole and Clear Sky) to assess the market, information available, and cost of estimating the volume of commercial carbon credits in Ecuador. It was determined that the main regulated carbon market in Europe collapsed last year (prices fell to \$3-\$8 per ton from \$53 per ton two years ago). While voluntary markets could still offer a possibility and better terms, given the cost, time, and complexity of carbon credits and certification requirements the project determined that it is best to wait for the MAE to publish its inventory before offering any further support in this area. The project or future biodiversity projects could, however, consider incorporating an indicator to track carbon captured or trapped and/or support the MAE in developing an incentive program for carbon captured or mangroves to provide a national incentive.
- Supported the Balao crab association in developing a new commercial relationship with the Cangrejales Manny chain, which is the first time they've sold live crabs directly to a restaurant without going through intermediaries. The sale almost doubled their sale price from \$0.50 to \$0.94 per crab. To achieve this the Project identified the buyer, negotiated with the restaurant chain in Guayaquil and helped the crab association organize how to make a joint sale among members, transport the crabs to Guayaquil, invoice for the sale and distribute the profit.
- Supported crabbers associations (with a focus on women-operated initiatives):
 - Requested training in good manufacturing practices for seafood from the Servicio Ecuatoriano de Capacitación Profesional (SECAP), which is pending for the 2nd semester.
 - Supported maintaining the three commercial linkages created by the project (UniPark, Marrecife, Rey Ostras) and establishing new ones. The project has helped maintain commercial linkages for which sales have been consistent considering sales are suspended during the two closed seasons (one in August and the other in January – February). It has also provided support to increase the price per pound. In April the price per pound to be paid by Marrecife has increased from \$8 to \$9 and has increased the

volume to over 1,000 pounds per month. The following graph shows the volume of crab pulp sales per month over the past year.



Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 3.1.2: Support accessing and maintaining Socio Bosque incentives

Great Chachi Reserve

- Provided TA so that 15,260 ha meet requirements to continue participating in the Socio Bosque (and for communities to maintain \$193,037 in incentives).
- Held an in-country study tour in March to share experiences in participating in the Socio Bosque Program, bringing 29 leaders from 15 communities (Calle Manza, Ceiba, Chispero, Corriente Grande, El Encanto, Guadual, Gualpí, Jeyambi, Majua, Pichiyacu, Playa de Oro, Sabalito, San Miguel Chachi, San Miguel Negro, and Tsejpi) from the Great Chachi Reserve and its buffer zone in Esmeraldas to visit the Dos Mangas community, which is in the Chongón Colonche Protected Forest in Santa Elena. The participants from Esmeraldas shared their experiences monitoring forest conservation under the Socio Bosque Program, under which the government of Ecuador provides cash payments for 20 years to property owners and communities that protect natural forests. The Dos Mangas community in turn shared their experiences implementing productive activities (ecotourism and paja toquilla) with their cash payments to generate additional income. The study tour was co-financed by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF).
- Provided TA so that SB incentives generate additional income by implementing productive activities linked to biodiversity conservation that are included in the investment plans or through community banks (cacao in Tsepi, community stores in San Miguel Negro, Calle Manza, and Sabalito, and community banks in San Miguel and Chispero).
- In October, the project participated in a workshop with over 150 stakeholders from Socio Bosque, communities, and other civil society and public institutions in

the Gran Reserva Chachi regarding mining in the region. The workshop presented information on Ecuador's mining regulations and existing mining concessions in Esmeraldas, as well as studies on negative impacts of mining in the San Lorenzo and Eloy Alfaro counties.

PNM, Ayampe River Watershed and BPCHC:

- Assisted the Las Nuñez community prepare Socio Bosque application for 641.55 hectares (investment plan, measured conservation area, prepared map), which will provide a cash incentive of over \$14,000 per year for 20 years, a total of \$280,000.
- Assisted Mr. Luis Aranea prepare Socio Bosque application for 484.75 hectares, for which he'll obtain \$6,347.50 per year for 20 years, a total of \$126,950.
- Developed a strategy with the MAE to establish requirements for the Agua Blanca community inside PNM meet requirements to apply for the Socio Bosque Program with 1,452.38 hectares.
- Obtained Socio Bosque approval for Olón with a conservation area of 1,285 hectares for \$450,113 in payments that will benefit 1,840 people.
- Provided TA for at 3 communities (Dos Mangas, Loma Alta and Olón) that participate in the SB program to diversify their production (agricultural products, ecotourism, etc) in activities that are linked to conservation and included in their SB investment plans.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 3.1.3 Strengthen value chains that promote biodiversity conservation (red crab, tagua, wood, and cacao), especially in the natural resource management linkage, which is the basis for the entire value chain:

Galera San Francisco:

- Continued TA to improve cacao productivity through implementation of good practices for natural resource management.
- Helped Ecocacao host a visit by the Productive Network project, which expressed interest in including them as a partner in their work plan, however this did not come to fruition.
- Ecocacao participated in the Cacao Roundtable in Esmeraldas, which is trying to bring small producers together to meet the demand of larger buyers and increase sales options.
- Provided TA to maintain commercial linkages for organic cacao in niche markets that pay higher prices for certified products. Sales to Novamonda continue.

PNM and Ayampe River Watershed

- Provided TA to strengthen tagua harvesting (implement best practices) and drying as well as the respective commercial linkages to expand benefits to gatherers and collection centers.
- Provided TA to implement wood harvesting plans and improve incomes for legal timber, however, given the size of the farms and costs of legalization it did not prove to be profitable.
- Provided training in food security and customer service to improve their tourism related services to strengthen tourism products offered by the Dos Mangas community.

- For tagua, linked tagua collection centers with credit opportunities that allow them to pay farmers immediately in cash who have collected and provide them with tagua nuts and at market prices, whereas before farmers were generally made to wait months for payment and were often paid below market rates. It also installed two hybrid drying racks in the Chongón Colonche region. Also, as mentioned above, facilitated a meeting with the MAE and tagua collection centers in the Las Crucitas, Las Maravillas, Dos Mangas and La Entrada communities to review requirements and procedures for obtaining transportation permits to ship tagua to buyers in Manta and other surrounding cities.

Gulf of Guayaquil

- Built temporary enclosures for red crabs in order to house live crabs to facilitate selling more crabs at higher prices during peak sales days (holidays and weekends) in Balao and Caimital. Also built crab enclosures to measure growth in captivity in the 25 de Julio community. Data is being gathered by crabbers.

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 FY13 targets and results are as follows:

FY13 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 FY13 Indicator 3.1: US\$ 14,600,000 in public and/or private investment leveraged	Accumulative Project Target FY13 Indicator 3.2: 5 coalitions created and/or strengthened with USG assistance	Project Target FY13 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 5).

Progress to Date: Indicator 3.1: Target exceeded – US\$16,357,463 in public and/or private investment leveraged	Progress to Date: Indicator 3.2: Target met – at least 5 coalitions and alliances created and/or strengthened with USG assistance and 2 others underway	Progress to Date: 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 5).
--	--	---

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" its local capacity building strategy is tailored to each stakeholder'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 it faces limitations to being able to reach its goals.

Strategy 4.1 Strengthen management of protected areas

The Project is working with the MAE to improve its capacity to manage priority protected areas on the coast (RM Galera San Francisco, PNM, RE Manglares Churute and RVS Manglares El Salado).

Activity 4.1.1 Build institutional capacity

National Level:

- Provided TA and training on use and implementation of the Protected Area Management Manual developed together with the MAE in FY12. Completed three pilot protected areas to develop their annual operational plans (PNM, Yasuni National Park, and Antisana Ecological Reserve).

BPCHC

- Supported the MAE in developing a strategy proposal to improve management the Chongón Colonche Protected Forest, which covers over 83,000 hectares. In March the project submitted a draft proposal to the MAE's Provincial Director for the Santa Elena province.

PNM and Ayampe River Watershed:

- To help control introduced species, provided PNM with 42 animal traps for rats and felines. This complements the parks' efforts to sterilize domestic animals in local communities.
- Provided satellite image of the park to help manage land use. Complemented the MAE's provision of equipment to support protected area and management (traps, computer, plotter, radios, and satellite image).
- Provided TA for the MAE to structure and implement legal mechanisms to allow extracting non-timber forest products, mainly for tagua within PNM, using the technical recommendations from the tagua assessment conducted in FY12. This semester the project worked with the Matapalo community to develop an integrated management plan covering 2,600 hectares (2,077 for harvesting tagua) and prepare a cooperative agreement, which has been signed between the community's association and MAE.
- Provided TA to PNM to establish legal mechanisms to regulate fishing within the marine area of the park based on the fishery assessment conducted in FY12. In March, the project submitted a series of policy and management recommendations to MAE authorities.
- To raise awareness of communities in and around PNM, supported developing an Environmental Education and Communications strategy, which is still underway.
- Provided TA to the MAE and Walton III project for developing a Scope of Work for supporting and implementing community tourism management schemas for coastal tourism products through awarding patents that will facilitate managing and regulating public access.
- Obtained a satellite image of PNM to help determine the current land use situation which is needed to manage the Park.
- To build local management capacity in Protected Areas, together with the MAE, in October the project facilitated a two day training event to 37 park guards from Machalilla National Park, the Pacoche Wildlife Coastal Marine Reserve, and the Isla Corazon y Fragata Wildlife Reserve. Training focused on the norms and regulations applicable to Protected Areas, the different types and levels of environmental infractions, and how to report infractions to the MAE.

Gulf of Guayaquil

- Analyzed possibility of developing and implementing an informational tool that allows managing fishery information (database for fishery registries). The project outlined the needs for the system and obtained a proposal from a local university. The system would cost around \$15,000 and the MAE is exploring the feasibility if it could be financed by the GEF project.

- Assisted Churute Reserve Director in defining priorities, outlining the fishery component of the new management plan and preparing a scope of work to develop a tree nursery.
- Concluded a participatory process to develop new fishing regulations and re-zone fishing sites within the Churute Mangroves Ecological Reserve for which it has worked closely with crabbing organizations and local authorities. The new regulations are needed to resolve territorial conflicts between crabbing organizations and update what fishing/crabbing practices would be permitted in order to protect the species within the Reserve. The project has also supported designing and implementing a new system for issuing fishing permits. As part of this process, the project facilitated a workshop with 17 fishing organizations to reach agreement on the fishing techniques and practices that would be permitted under the new regulations as well as the guidelines crabbers would have to obey in order to maintain their fishing permit. This serves as input to the proposal for new fishing regulations and zoning that will soon be presented to the Ministry of Environment for approval.
- Reviewed Plan for Preventing and Controlling Forest Fires for the Churute Reserve provided by Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), which ended up being a very basic plan. Any further work is pending discussions with new reserve director.
- Provide training to INP staff working for the Red Crab Program in various fields in order to strengthen the program's research and obtain inputs needed to implement fishery evaluation models (see activity 1.1.1).
- Guided and instructed INP staff working for the Red Crab Program on how to prepare periodic technical and scientific reports to share results from field research.
- Guided and supervised replicating participatory crab monitoring with crabbing organizations in the El Oro province. This includes 1) TA to INP to extend and implement participatory methodology for the monitoring commercial catches in El Oro 2) supporting the INP in implementing initial training workshops to new fishing organizations that will be collecting data for the crab stock (commercial catch) analysis in El Oro and 3) identifying main crabbing spots in El Oro. In April the project will support the INP in georeferencing main crabbing spots in El Oro.
- Helped the Sub-secretariat for Coastal and Marine Management hold a workshop with mangrove concessionaires in the El Oro province to review implementation of concession agreements and develop a work plan for joint activities.
- 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.

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

Gran Reserva Chachi

- Provided technical assistance for implementation of a unified monitoring system for Socio Bosque in the Gran Reserva Chachi, together with the MAE, FECHE, Socio Bosque and other donors in the region with an emphasis on training

community forest guards, improving processes for reporting violations, and coordinating with authorities.

PNM

- Provided TA to design a database that will manage information regarding monitoring PNM (patrol activities), findings, and corrective actions.

Gulf of Guayaquil

- Facilitated having the Fishery Inspector coordinate and jointly implement closed crabbing season patrol operations with crabbers.
- Helped crabbers plan and implement patrol activities during the closed crabbing season in coordination with local authorities (fishing inspectors and port authorities).
- Met with representatives of ECU 911 in Guayaquil and the presidents of the Balao and 6 de Julio crab associations to explore improving communications with authorities. ECU 911 offered to develop a protocol for the communities to report illicit activities or emergencies via telephone based on radio communications that the communities receive from crabbers while out on their boats. They also offered to provide training on the protocol in the communities.
- Provided binoculars and radio equipment (radio base, portable radios, antenna, batteries, and chargers) to strengthen monitoring and oversight activities in the Churute Reserve

Strategy 4.2.: Strengthen Local Capacity

In FY13 the Project is building local management capacity by providing technical assistance and training to key stakeholders to strengthen the management of their organizations/institutions and institutionalize processes and procedures that will support natural resource management in years to come. It is also developing tools and streamlining processes for collaborating with the MAE to leave sustainable mechanisms in place for implementing joint conservation initiatives, such as mangrove concessions, monitoring red crab populations, and Socio Bosque.

Progress/Impact of Activity 4.2.1: Strengthen local capacity of communities, local governments, grassroots organizations, etc

Cross-cutting

- Assured local capacity to provide TA by collaborating with Altrópico, CIIFEN, Ecocacao, Bioeducar, Conservación y Desarrollo, and Ecolex.

Gran Reserva Chachi

- Developed scope of work for strengthening community organizational capacity of at least 2 communities to implement procedures required by SB and incorporate them in statutes/policies to that they are not vulnerable to change when leadership changes. TA will be provided during the 2nd semester.

Gulf of Guayaquil

- Strengthened INP's implementation of the Red Crab Program (see activity 4.1.1) that is now financed by the INP and their continued leadership of the coalition for monitoring red crabs in the Gulf of Guayaquil.

- Strengthened the INP in its efforts to replicate and expand the Red Crab Program and continued use of equipment that was donated by the project (see activity 4.1.1).
- Strengthened crab association administrative (accounting, compliance with tax policies, MAE reporting requirements for mangrove concessions) and organizational (assembly meeting management) capacity so that they can fulfill conservation commitments.
- Supported the Provincial Government of Guayas in developing a provincial climate change adaptation strategy (activity 2.1.1).

Strategy 4.3: Design and Support Systems for inter-institutional communication and coordination

The project supports coalitions that are led by the MAE or local stakeholders and serve as 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 Project is also promoting direct partnerships with public, private and community stakeholders to leverage funds and to implement Project activities.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 4.3.1: Strengthen coalitions

National Level

- Coordinated activities with other projects by USAID and other donors, as well as with government institutions (MAE, PROMUNI, MAGAP, etc.).
- Assessed and documented impact of 5 initial coalitions, 2 more will be documented next semester.

Gran Reserva Chachi

- Supported the conservation coalition in the Gran Reserva Chachi in implementing its work plan and coordinating with other institutions with an emphasis on protecting and monitoring Socio Bosque conservation areas and development of productive activities that are linked to biodiversity conservation.

PNM, BPCHC and the Ayampe River Watershed

- Promoted creating a coalition for stakeholders in the BPCHC under the leadership of the MAE Santa Elena office. It first held a coordination workshop in January with 25 representatives of entities that are providing assistance to improve natural resource management and conservation within BPCHC. As a result, participants identified synergies and became aware of other organizations or projects working in the region with which they can coordinate technical assistance to communities and agreed to form conservation coalition that will meet on a regular basis, strengthen forestry control in communities, and that stakeholders would communicate progress in their activities on a monthly basis. The 2nd coalition meeting will be held in April.
- Under MAE leadership (Sub-Secretariat for Marine and Coastal Management), held a coalition meeting in February for the Ayampe Conservation coalition in which 21 representatives of 10 local institutions participated. As a result an inter-institutional working group was established between the project, the MAE, the

GEF project, and fishing organizations to improve fishery management. To this end, in March the project supported the ASOPESCAR association and PNM develop a proposal to regulate their fishing activities and boats that operate along the park's 2 mile long coast, which could be replicated with other fishing associations. The next coalition meeting is planned for May.

Gulf of Guayaquil

- Guided and strengthened the Coalition for Red Crab Monitoring in the Gulf of Guayaquil in expanding coalition members and fomenting fishery policies related to red crabs (as indicated under activity 1.1.1). The 5th coalition meeting was held in March, which was attended by 47 people representing 18 crab organizations, the MAE, Provincial government of Guayas, Port Captain, and Vice Ministry for Aquaculture and Fisheries, as well as advisors from the INP and the project.
- Guided and strengthened the Mondragón Island Coalition for Controlling Closed Seasons, which was from January 15- February 15. This semester three coalition meetings were held for planning, overseeing, and evaluating implementation of monitoring activities during the closed season under Bioeducar's leadership and with participation from fishery inspector authorities. The MAE has committed to try to leverage funding to support the crab associations in covering gas expenses during their patrol activities.
- Guided and strengthened the Escalante Island coalition for managing a joint mangrove concession among 4 organizations. This semester held two coalition meetings in which members coordinated progress regarding their concession application, monitoring activities during the closed session, and filing complaints for deforestation. Their concession will be awarded on April 16th.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 4.3.2: Obtain co-financing and/or leverage funds

- Supported grantee Eco Cacao who provided farm level TA and training workshops to members of Eco Cacao and the Caja Campesina Agroecológica Muisne (CCAM) for implementing sustainable farming practices, tree nurseries, integrated farm management plans and organic certification requirements. Also under Ecocacao's grant helped protect water sources, implement water storage and watering systems, and consolidate forest conservation corridors.
- Leveraged funds, totaling over \$16.3M (see details in Annex 3).

Strategy 4.4: Upon MAE request continue providing input for development of public policies

Upon MAE's request, the Project provides technical and legal input for developing public policies for natural resource management and biodiversity conservation.

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 4.4.1: Provide input to the MAE for policy and program development related to conservation and biodiversity management.

- As indicated above under Activities 4.1.1 and 4.1.2, continued supporting PNM management (updating the management plan, strengthening monitoring and oversight, public use management, and others), Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco, RE Manglares Churute (monitoring and oversight; administration and

management), and RVS Manglares El Salado (monitoring and oversight; administration and management).

MAE:

- After developing a Protected Area Operational Management Manual to streamline operations, budgeting, and human resource management tasks, among others, the project worked with the MAE to pilot its use in three Protected Areas. In September 2012 the project carried out a week long off-site workshop with the representatives from the MAE's National Biodiversity Division and the National Environmental Fund along with park guards and the PNM Director to pilot preparing their annual operational plans. In October 2012 the same was done for Antisana Ecological Reserve, Machalilla National Park and Yasuni National Park. 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 work plans are developed to address the area's needs based on the funding available for next year.

Autonomous Decentralized Governments:

- Supported the design of the Climate Change Strategy for Guayas Province (under activity 2.1.1).
- Continued supporting access to Socio Bosque and promoting the program (under activity 3.1.2).
- Provided TA for provincial, municipal, and parochial governments for implementing activities set out in the POAMs and activities contemplated in the environmental education programs developed in FY12 (mentioned above under activities 1.1.4 and 4.1.1).

Progress/Impact of Key Actions for Activity 4.4.2: Support sharing and training related to implementing the new Environmental Code regarding forests, biodiversity, and climate change.

This activity is still pending the government of Ecuador's approval of the Environmental Code.

Progress/Impact of Communications/Outreach

- Documented and disseminated technical materials, success stories, lessons learned, and fostered their replication through the following activities:
 - o Continued preparing and distributing weekly reports to the COR and project staff/subcontractors.
 - o Distributed monthly newsletters in Spanish to present short articles and photos that explain project impact to project stakeholders.
 - o Updated project one pagers and project data on Rainforest Alliance's Eco-Index webpage.
 - o Coordinated updating project website with the MAE.
- Ecuador's Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation (SETECI for its Spanish acronym) conducted a technical evaluation of project activities in Guayas, Santa Elena, and Manabí. As part of the evaluation SETECI conducted site visits with crabbing communities in the Gulf of Guayaquil and farming communities in the Ayampe River watershed. They got to see first-hand the project's support to

protect crab populations and mangroves as well as its technical assistance to help communities improve agricultural practices to promote conservation as well as access the Government of Ecuador's Socio Bosque Program, which provides cash for conservation payments for a 20 year period. SETECI also met with project partners (MAE, Provincial Government of Guayas, and INP) to evaluate the joint initiatives being implemented with the project.

- The project's Value Chain Coordinator/Deputy Director, Walter Palacios, participated in the International Symposium on Medicinal Plants and Natural Products during which he presented the project's work with tagua.
- Participated in Socio Bosque's partner workshop "Un intercambio para el cambio".

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 during the first quarter of FY13. 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.
- **Counterpart Staffing.** Implementation of red crab analysis is now led by the INP and the extent of research depends on its staffing, which is less than initially envisioned. Research continues, but has been adapted in accordance with the INP's available resources. Likewise, the MAE has high turnover rates in some protected areas (RMGSF, El Salado, and Churute), which often causes delays or changes in the TA the project can provide.
- **Fee Payments.** On March 5, 2012, the project received ENV-2012-013 stating that "since this is a Cost-Plus-Fixed-Fee completion type contract this requires that all deliverables are paid in accordance to a schedule". The project presented a schedule in June 2012 and reviewed it with the RCO in September 2012 and submitted the final version in English on September 20, 2012. In anticipation of the fee schedules incorporation into the contract, Chemonics began submitting fee milestone documentation and invoices in October 2012 for COR approval. USAID incorporated the fixed fee schedule into the TO in Modification 7 on February 15, 2013. USAID then incorporated into the fee schedule additional milestones for the expanded SOW (New Protected Area Management Model) in Modification 8 on March 11, 2013. On March 18th Chemonics requested revising some of the dates for the new milestones given that the activity start date moved back to April 2013 rather than November 2012 as originally planned. The milestones and fee payments currently pending USAID approval are as follows:
 1. *Milestones invoiced on November 19th (sent to COR on November 16, 2012):*
 - Indicator 1.3 Milestone 1: 1) At least 3200 people (accumulative) receiving training documented by summary spreadsheet
 - Indicator 1.4 Milestone 2: 1) 20 initiatives (accumulative) co-financed documented by summary of initiatives and attaching back up of Year 4 initiatives (Grants, subcontracts, agreements, MOUs, certificates/letters)
 - Indicator 2.2 Milestone 1: 1) 10,000 accumulative people with increased economic benefits documented by summary sheet attaching Year 4 survey results and list of new Socio Bosque participants
 - Indicator 3.3 Milestone 1: 1) 4 accumulative (list of proposals presented) 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.

- Indicator 1.1 Milestone 1: 1) Summary of FY12 management score with the focal group worksheets attached
- Indicator 1.2 Milestone 1: 1) Summary of FY12 management score with the focal group worksheets attached
- Indicator 2.1 Milestone 1: 1) 16 linkages (accumulative) documented by list of linkages attaching the Year 4 sales contracts, commitments, or invoices
- F13 Annual Work Plan
- Semi-Annual Report through September 2012
- Indicator 3.1 Milestone 1: 1) \$13'800.000 accumulative documented by summary spreadsheet in private or public investment leveraged.

II. Milestones sent and invoiced on December 20, 2012:

- Indicator 1.2 Milestone 2: GPS map of area under improved management: Gulf of Guayaquil
- Indicator 1.2 Milestone 3: GPS map of area under improved management: Machalilla National Park (completed ahead of schedule)
- Indicator 3.2 Milestone 1: 5 coalitions (accumulative) strengthened and/or created documented by September's coalition strengthening assessment workshop
- Indicator 3.3 Milestone 2: 5 (accumulative) laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity presented.

III. Milestones sent and invoiced on February 27, 2013:

- Indicator 1.1 Milestone 3: Coalition formed in the Chongon Colonche Protected Forest (BPCH-C) documented by an MOU
- Indicator 1.2 Milestone 4: GPS map of area under improved management: Galera San Francisco Marine reserve (GPS reference points available on request)

The total in outstanding fixed fee payments totals \$150,690.90. Chemonics has followed up with the COR regarding these pending approvals. In addition, in April Chemonics will be invoicing for the following milestones:

- Indicator 1.1. Milestone 4: Management strategy for BPCH-C
- Indicator 1.4. Milestone 225 linkages (accumulative) documented by summary of initiatives and attaching back up of Year 4 initiatives (Grants, subcontracts, agreements, MOUs, certificates/letters)

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) **Expanded SOW.** The project worked with USAID to expand its SOW to include support for the MAE's Biodiversity Division in improving protected area management, for which implementation begins in the 2nd semester of FY13.
- 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. One example is the project's support to do a national level assessment of protected forest management and a similar, more detailed assessment for the Guayas province.

SECTION 7: BEST PRACTICES TO BE TAKEN TO SCALE

The following are examples of new replicable models the project has developed in FY13:

- 1. Commercial Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) Harvesting in Protected Areas:** The project helped the Matapalo community, which is within Machalilla National Park, develop a cooperative agreement with the MAE that allows harvesting tagua for commercial purposes and established sustainable management requirements. This is the first agreement of this type that allows communities to benefit from selling NTFPs within a protected area. To prepare the agreement the project first helped the community develop an integrated management plan covering 2,600 hectares. This could be replicated by the MAE for tagua or other NTFPs in other protected areas throughout Ecuador.
- 2. Managing Land Use within Protected Areas:** The project supported the MAE in developing a model for incentivizing forest conservation and regulating land use for communities within protected areas. To this end, it prepared a strategy and road map for the Agua Blanca community which is inside Machalilla National Park apply to the MAE's Socio Bosque Program, which will provide cash payments for forest conservation. In turn the community would need to sign a cooperative agreement with the MAE regarding its land use. To support this process the designed and carried out a socio-economic survey, compiled the results and prepared a land use map. Machalilla National Park staff will be replicating the project's methodology for collecting socio-economic data in Agua Blanca throughout the entire park as part of a broader land use study to be financed by the GEF project. The process used for Agua Blanca for accessing Socio Bosque benefits can also be replicated in other communities.
- 3. Assessing Protected Forests:** The project conducted a national level rapid assessment requested by the MAE of the management status of Ecuador's 238 Protected Forests and Vegetation that represent over 2 million hectares as well as a more detailed analysis in the Guayas province, which resulted in policy recommendations. This type of assessment could be replicated in other provinces. In addition, based on this assessment a series of national level policies could be developed.
- 4. Improving Fishery Management:** The project supported the ASOPESCAR association and Machalilla National Park develop a proposal to regulate their fishing activities and boats that operate along the park's 2 mile long coast. This activity is a result of the last conservation coalition meeting in Ayampe and could be replicated with other fishing associations.
- 5. Regulating Fishery Activities within Protected Areas:** The project conducted an assessment of fishery activities within Machalilla National Park and provided a series of management recommendations to MAE authorities, which could be replicated in other coastal marine protected areas.

6. **“Sin Dejar Rastro” Awareness Campaign.** The project helped PNM develop and implement a program to inform tourists of the park’s rules. Upon entering the projected area’s beaches visitors are asked to sign a form acknowledging the rules and committing to take their trash with them. It has served an effective tool for reducing contamination and regulating beach usage to reduce the negative impact tourists can have to and to keep the beaches clean. The campaign can be replicated in other protected areas.

ANNEX 1: WORK PLAN STATUS CHARTS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

1) Gran Reserva Chachi and its buffer zone

Threats	Expected results	Key actions	Status	Responsible staff/ Implementing partner
Loss and/or alteration of critical habitats	15,260.33 Has remain in the Socio Bosque program	Provided technical assistance to communities to meet the requirements for maintaining Socio Bosque's incentives. This semester TA focused on helping community leaders present expenditures in community meetings. The project also supported communities in monitoring forest conservation. Patrol reports were compiled for Guadual, Tsepi, and Sabalito. Investment plans will be updated next semester in accordance with Socio Bosque due dates.	On-going	Altrópico
	Strengthen community forest guard capacity to monitor conservation areas	Held workshop in Guadual with 15 people from other communities to share experiences with monitoring. Trained 65 people in monitoring from Guadual, Calle Manza, and Sabalito.	On-going	Altrópico
Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation	Coalition for Gran Reserva Chachi and area of influence led by a coalition member and strengthened	Altrópico continued leading coalition efforts to coordinate inter-institutional coordination with an emphasis on monitoring forest conservation under Socio Bosque. Prepared 2013 work plan, which has 9 activities.	On-going	Altrópico
	At least 2 communities with increased administrative capacity	Prepared SOWs to strengthen community organizational capacity to implement procedures required by SB and incorporate them in statutes/policies	Planned for 2 nd semester	Altrópico
Lack of economic alternatives	At least 5 communities implement productive activities linked to biodiversity conservation or income generating activities	Supported implementing productive activities linked to biodiversity conservation or income generating activities (cacao in Tsepi, community stores in San Miguel Negro, Calle Manza, and Sabalito, and community banks in San Miguel and Chispero). Support for developing investment plans (Socio Bosque) is planned for next semester.	On-going	Altrópico
		Conducted an in-country study tour in Dos Mangas (29 participants from 15 communities and FECCHÉ) to share experiences on managing budgets, monitoring forest conservation, and implementing productive activities using Socio Bosque Program Incentives.	Completed	Altrópico

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

Threats	Expected results	Key actions	Status	Responsible staff/Implementing partner
Loss and/or alteration of critical habitats	96 properties with conservation areas are implementing farm management plans	Consolidation of conservation corridors through farm plans emphasizing best practices (natural regeneration, enrichment of conservation areas and farms, improve agro-forestry systems with cacao on 40 farms)	Completed/Will continue in 2 nd semester	EcoCacao
		Training in enriching conservation areas with commercial tree species and in improving farm productivity	Planned for 2 nd Semester	Walter Palacios and Ecocacao
	330 farmers trained (220 new) and implementing practices that reduce water contamination	To date, held 8 workshops to Ecocacao technical reps and members of Ecocacao and CCAM on agro-ecology and raising farm animals, sustainable cattle ranching, and solid waste management. Trained 181 new farmers from CCAM.	On-going	EcoCacao
		Held reforestation group work sessions in critical areas such as riverbanks and near streams using materials from community tree nurseries (Ríos Sua, Bunche, Cabo, Tonchigue, Piedra)	Completed/Will continue in 2 nd semester	EcoCacao
		Began recovering cliffs and other areas for water collection (Caimito, La Mina, Nueva Unión, 7 de Ago, Galerita)	On-going	EcoCacao
	120 farmers maintain organic certification	Provided TA to Implement internal control systems through inspectors. The organic certification was renewed.	Completed	EcoCacao
Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation	The Marine Reserve's operational plan and programs are known and supported by local stakeholders and coordinated with the provincial office	Supported the MAE and local actors to strengthen local capacity for conservation in the Reserve (workshops on sustainable fishing practices with 25 people in Cabo San Francisco)	On-going	Cristóbal Rodas and Reserve Director
	Marine Reserve's monitoring and oversight system strengthened	Held 4 meetings with stakeholders (fishing organization and local authorities to coordinate activities)	On-going	Cristóbal Rodas
		Prepare a Manual regarding procedures and protocol for interactions between authorities and local stakeholders that operate in the Reserve	Planned for 2 nd Semester	Cristóbal Rodas and Reserve Director
		Training workshops with Reserve staff on security, navigation, nautical operations, and protection of marine life	Planned for 2 nd Semester	Cristóbal Rodas and Reserve Director
		Study tour or training focused on improving capacity and knowledge of Protected Area management	Planned for 2 nd Semester	Cristóbal Rodas and Reserve Director
Lack of economic alternatives	220 new families (benefiting 1,100 people) access credit to implement productive activities that use best practices for natural resource management and generate income	Provided TA and support for productive activities that generate additional income to farmers that are accessing credits provided by CCAM	On-going	EcoCacao
		Maintained commercial linkages for organic cacao (Nova Monda) and created a new linkage with APROCA.	Completed/Will continue in 2 nd semester	Cristóbal Rodas

3) Parque Nacional Machalilla and Ayampe River Watershed

Threats	Expected results	Key actions	Status	Responsible staff/Implementing partner
Loss or alteration of critical habitats	At least 2,000 new hectares of forest are conserved under the Socio Bosque Program, helping strengthen a conservation corridor between PNM and BPCHC	Assisted the Las Nuñez community prepare application for 641.55 hectares (investment plan, measured conservation area, prepared map). Also assisted Mr. Luis Aranea prepare application for 484.75 hectares. Also explored helping the Agua Blanca community inside PNM meet requirements to apply for the Socio Bosque Program with 1,452.38 hectares. Received approval for Olón.	On-going	ECOLEX
	At least five communities strengthen implementing good practices for natural resource management	Provided TA to implement 61 production plans and strengthen model farms in order to increase production and biodiversity conservation in 13 communities.	Completed/Will continue in 2 nd semester	CyD
		Provided TA and training to implement best practices for natural resource management on 61 farms in 13 communities.	Completed/Will continue in 2 nd semester	CyD
		Developed and documented the project's Tagua Program.	Completed	Walter Palacios
		Developed communication tools (flyers, 8 chapter radio show) to promote conservation and/or implementation of best management practices (tagua, forestry, etc) and compliance with regulations.	Completed	Ecolex
	Integral Management Plans conducted for 3,000 Has that include improved forestry harvesting, tagua management, and protection/natural regeneration management (EA and FRA)	Supported preparing an Integral Management Plan for Dos Mangas and Matapalo.	Completed	Marco Cuasapaz
		Provided TA to support protection and restoration in Dos Mangas and tagua management in Matapalo. MAE signed cooperative agreement for commercial tagua harvesting in Matapalo. Will support implementation in 2 nd semester.	On-going	
Lack of economic alternatives	At least 45 people have improved income through sustainable forestry products and 400 maintain economic benefits from tagua	Provided TA to strengthen the Tagua value chain including post-harvesting (drying, button production) and price differentials for quality and 400 people maintain economic benefits from tagua that initiated in AF12. This semester determined efficiency of solar drying racks, which is twice as fast as traditional methods.	On-going	CyD
		Provided TA to implement 3 simplified forestry harvesting plans (to benefit 5 families – 25 people). Others did not continue with the process and TA was reprogrammed to focus on non-timber forest product forestry management (tagua).	On-going /reprogrammed	Marco Cuasapaz
	At least 11 new commercial linkages created and 2 existing linkages strengthened	Promoted a credit line provided by Codesarrollo to 60 farms. Provided TA for at least 30 farmers to apply to credit to strengthen their production. TA is ongoing for credit to be awarded and implemented.	On-going	CyD

		Creating 9 new commercial linkages for agricultural products produced with best practices for NRM	On-going	
		Identified buyers and needs (type of product, volume, price), negotiated fair trade agreements between collection centers and tagua harvesters. Five new commercial linkages for tagua are underway for next semester. Provided TA to maintain 2 linkages created in FY12.	On-going	CyD
		Developed 4 Investment plans, one for each of the tagua collection centers in Las Maravillas, Rio Blanco, Las Crucitas, and one for the cut tagua and button workshop in Las Crucitas. The basic structure includes a market analysis, analysis of production and investment, and management objectives.	Completed	CyD
		Create at least 1 commercial linkage for forestry products. This is underway for a non-timber forest product (tagua from Matapalo).	Planned for 2 nd Semester.	Marco Cuasapaz
Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation	Local governments implement priority activities from the POAM	Held workshops to strengthen coordination with PROMUNI and municipal governments to implement the POAM	Completed	Diana Vinueza/PROMUNI
	At least one community within PNM has negotiated a Cooperative Agreement, based on the strategy agreed on with the MAE, to enter the Socio Bosque Program	Developed a strategy for at least one community (Agua Blanca) that is located within Machalilla National Park (MNP) to regulate land use and for that same community to enter the Socio Bosque Program and purchased satellite image of PNM.	Completed	Ecolex, Manuel Bravo, PNM Director
		Once the MAE has approved the strategy, provided TA for Agua Blanca to develop a cooperation agreement, however community members are still considering the extent of commitments for NRM it will make. Parallel to this the project assisted the Matapalo community develop and sign a cooperative agreement with the MAE to commercially harvest tagua within PNM. The project is providing on-going TA to Matapalo in order to obtain transportation permits and licenses from the MAE:	On-going	Ecolex, Manuel Bravo, PNM Director
	3 communities or groups inside PNM benefit from manage tagua based on legal mechanisms agreed on with the MAE	Based on the tagua assessment conducted in FY12 supported developing a legal mechanism for harvesting tagua within PNM for which a cooperative agreement was signed in March between the MAE and Asociación de Productores de Tagua Río Matapalo representing Matapalo, La Colombia, and Manantiales	Completed	Walter Palacios/ M. Cuasapaz
		Prepared Integral Management Plan, information has been entered into the SAF. RUC and transportation permits are underway.	On-going	Walter Palacios/Marco Cuasapaz
	PNM management strengthened and inputs provided for decision making	Provided 42 animal traps, computer, plotter, and radio equipment as well as satellite image of the park. Also helped obtain equipment from the FAP to strengthen monitoring and oversight system.	Completed	Manuel Bravo
		Strengthened technical and financial management of PNM by preparing its	Completed	Diana Vinueza, Karin Columba, Richard Vaca,

		Annual Operations Plan using the Protected Area Operational Management Manual as a guide		Natalia Araujo
		Provided TA to design an Environmental Education strategy to raise awareness among PNM visitors to comply with park policies and regulations, raise awareness among fishermen regarding incidental captures of sea turtles, and raising awareness among local communities on the importance of the park's existence.	On-going	Diana Vinueza
	Coastal tourism management schemes and monitoring and oversight system for NRM strengthened	Supported developing and implementing community/alternative management schemes for beach visitors. Prepared SOW for MAE to hire specialist with FAP.	On-going	Manuel Bravo
		Coordinated TA to PNM Director and Provincial MAE Director to implement coastal tourism routes by awarding patents to operate within part of the park	Planned for 2 nd Semester	Manuel Bravo
	Legal mechanism to regulate fishery activities within the marine area of PNM developed and presented to MAE	Based on the assessment conducted in FY12 prepared and submitted a fishery analysis together with management recommendations (fishery registry, conservation agreements, ministerial agreements, etc) to Roddy Macías on March 24 th .	Completed	Manuel Bravo

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

Threats	Expected results	Key actions	Status	Responsible staff/Implementing partner
Loss and/or alteration of critical habitats	At least one new mangrove concession awarded	Assisted four communities create a coalition and jointly apply for 4,434 hectares on the Escalante, Puerto Arturo, Mosquiñaña and San Francisco islands in the Gulf of Guayaquil. The process involved developing a joint management plan, mapping out the area, and identifying the technical advisor. The group is called <i>Asociación de Pescadores Artesanales de Especies Bioacuáticas y Afines Isla Escalante</i> (APAREBAFIE). Also assisted the Mondragon association apply for a 2nd concession for 183 hectares. The MAE is in the process of awarding both concessions. The project is also helping Lucha y Progreso prepare prerequisites for applying.	On-going	Manfred Altamirano/Manuel Bravo/Bioeducar
	Parameters for red crab growth in captivity developed and shared	TA to INP to design enclosures to raise crabs in captivity and collect and analyze data. Materials, transportation and labor covered to build the enclosure in Puerto Baquerizo where the 25 de Julio community goes to crab.	On-going	Ivan Cedeño/INP
	Mangrove concession experiences documented and presented	Continued report preparation.	On-going	Manuel Bravo
Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation	Management Capacity of RE Manglares Churute strengthened in regard to public use, fishing, and resource management	Analyzed feasibility of developing and implementing an informational management tool to manage fishery data. Prepared SOW and obtained cost estimates from UESS (\$15K), which could possibly be implemented with GEF funding.	Completed	Manfred Altamirano
		Provided TA in: 1) developing POA and oversight activities during closed crabbing season 2) defining priority activities for managing the reserve 3) input for new management plan. The top priorities identified are (1) management plan (2) designing a tree nursery (3) implement OFDA's Forest Fire Prevention and Control Plan. Also provided some radio equipment and binoculars to improve oversight activities.	On-Going	
		Reviewed and shared OFDA's Plan for Forest Fire Prevention and Control and provide training for its implementation with the Churute Director. In accordance with the plan, next semester the project hopes to request OFDA to train community members in implementing the plan	On-Going	

		and providing response teams.		
	Planning and Management of RPFM El Salado strengthened	Worked with new reserve directors to provide background information and define areas where the project can provide support.	On-Going	Manfred Altamirano
	Mangrove Concessionaires continue and strengthen implementation of the monitoring and oversight system	Assisted groups from Balao and 6 de Julio in exploring feasibility of obtaining panic buttons for ECU911. ECU 911 is considering offering radio protocols and training to the radio operators under the monitoring system in the Gulf so that they can report infractions or emergencies to authorities.	Completed	Manfred Altamirano
		Provided training to 33 crabbers on preparing semi-annual reports on management plan implementation. Requested support to provide training to repair boat motors (from SECAP in mechanics).	On-going	Manfred Altamirano/Juan Carlos Santos
		Began developing sustainable mechanisms for equipment maintenance equipment (internal quotas)	On-going	Bioeducar y Juan Carlos
		Negotiated a cooperative agreement with shrimpers regarding access to crabbing spots (to date one agreement has been signed)	Completed	Juan Carlos Santos
		Provided TA to strengthen organizational management (general assembly) and implementation of concession management plans	Completed/Will continue in 2 nd semester	Bioeducar, Juan Carlos, Manuel Bravo
	Mangrove Concession Coalition strengthened in mangrove and resource management	Supported the Mondragon mangrove concessionaires in: i) planning activities to enforce closed season and ii) obtaining support from the Fishery authorities. Supported Isla Escalante concession (led by APAREBAFIE) in holding 2 coalition meetings to review concession application, implementation of management plan, closed season enforcement, and internal regulations. Also helped contacted shrimp companies to propose reaching agreements for fishery access, etc.	Completed/Will continue in 2 nd semester	Bioeducar/Manuel Bravo
	Coalition for Monitoring Red Crab Stock in the Gulf of Guayaquil strengthened	Guided and supervised replicating participatory crab monitoring with crabbing organizations in the El Oro province. The new participants consist of the 11 de Enero, 15 de Enero, Hualtaco-Huaquillas, and Hualmasur crabbing associations as well as a group of independent crabbers. Activities included 1) TA to INP to extend and implement participatory methodology for the monitoring commercial catches in El Oro, 2) supporting the INP in implementing initial training workshops to new fishing organizations that will be collecting data for the crab stock (commercial catch) analysis in El Oro. Supporting the INP in identifying and geo-referencing main crabbing spots in El Oro is planned for April.	On going	INP, Ivan Cedeño
	Strengthen INP's Red Crab Program	Explored developing software to manage research data for the Red Crab Program with the UESS and in the process of exploring other alternatives.	Completed/Will continue in 2 nd semester	
		Guided and instructed INP staff	Completed/Will	

		working for the Red Crab Program on how to prepare periodic technical and scientific reports to share results from field research (population dynamics and stock), such as 1. Reports on commercial captures (Rene Zambrano and María Peña) 2. Executive reports for decision makers (Fedra Solano). 3. Reports on frequency of sizes (René Zambrano) 4. Evaluation of crab organization participation (Fedra Solano) 5. Fishery Statistics 2002-2012 (Fedra Solano) In addition, population density Dec 2011, April 2012 and November 2012 was prepared by Iván Cedeño.	continue in 2 nd semester	
		Provided training to INP staff working for the Red Crab Program in various fields in order to strengthen the program's research and obtain inputs needed to monitor red crab stocks.	Completed/Will continue in 2 nd semester	
Climate Change	Effects of climate variability on red crabs documented	Explored ways to quantify effects of environmental/climate variables on red crab stocks	To be completed in 2 nd semester	INP, Ivan Cedeño
Lack of economic alternatives	At least one new commercial linkage created for crabs and previous commercial linkages continue	Training on good manufacturing practices for seafood (crab pulp) with the support of organizations such as SECAP	Planned for 2 nd Semester	Juan Carlos Santos, Manfred Altamirano
		Provided TA in designing and building temporary cages in order to increase sales during peak days when prices are higher. Cages built in Balao and Caimital as well as 25 de Julio.	Completed/Will continue in 2 nd semester	INP, Ivan Cedeño
		Supported accessing new commercial linkages and maintaining current linkages.	Completed/Will continue in 2 nd semester	Juan Carlos Santos
		Explored alternative markets for live crabs. A new linkage was developed for live crabs with Cangrejal Manny's in Guayaquil, the first time crabbers from Balao have sold live crabs directly to a restaurant without going through a 3 rd party.	Completed/Will continue in 2 nd semester	Juan Carlos Santos
	Pre-Legal/Political Feasibility Study on Voluntary Blue Carbon Credits as an incentive for concessionaires	Analyzed feasibility designing a strategy to sell carbon credits in voluntary markets. Contacted leading carbon firms (South Pole and Clear Sky) to assess the market, information available, and cost of estimating the volume of commercial carbon credits in Ecuador. Given the cost, time, and complexity of carbon credits and certification requirements the project determined that it is best to wait for the MAE to publish its inventory before offering any further support in this area.	Completed	Ivo Kraljevic, Manuel Bravo

5) Chongón Colonche Mountain Range

Threats	Expected results	Key actions	Status	Responsible staff/Implementing partner
Lack of economic alternatives	At least 3 communities diversity productive activities that favor conservation that are implemented as part of activities included in Socio Bosque investment plans	TA for implementation of best management practices (tagua, ecotourism, paja toquilla) to diversify production in Dos Mangas, Loma Alta, and Olón.	Completed/Will continue in 2 nd semester	Augusto Pinzón
	At least 4 new commercial linkages created	Provided TA to develop commercial linkages for productive activities implemented with SB incentives. A linkage has been created with Montañitours to increase visitors to Dos Mangas. Other linkages are being explored for Paja Toquilla in Dos Mangas and Azuay.	On-going	Augusto Pinzón
	At least 200 people have improved income through sustainable tagua management	Provided TA to strengthen the Tagua value chain including post-harvesting (drying, button production) and price differentials for quality. This semester installed two hybrid drying racks in La Entrada and Dos Mangas. Designed storage system for collection centers.	Completed/Will continue in 2 nd semester	CyD
		Developed 3 investment plans, one for the tagua collection center in La Entrada and two in Dos Mangas. Supported tagua drying techniques (by using drying racks) and in obtaining credit to purchase tagua from tagua harvesters. CyD has provided credit for a total of \$2,000 in credit to the 3 collection centers. Prepared Manual on Best Practices for tagua harvesting and a study on tagua collection in BPHC.		
	At least 40 people have improved income through implementation of best practices for NRM	Provided technical assistance to 9 new model farms (benefiting aprox 45 people) to implement best practices for NRM and improve production. A focus group will be held during the 2 nd semester to document increased incomes.	On-going	CyD/Henry Quiroz
Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation	Management Strategy for Bosque Protector Chongón Colonche developed and presented to MAE	Held a series of workshops to provide TA to design a management/conservation strategy.	Completed	Walter Palacios and Diana Vinuesa
		Developed and submitted strategy proposal to the MAE Santa Elena Director	Completed	
		Foment MAE's implementation/adoption of strategy	On-going	

	Coalition for monitoring and oversight of natural resources in the Chongón-Colonche mountain range created and strengthened	Promoted creation of coalition with stakeholders from BPCHC under MAE Santa Elena leadership. The 2 nd coalition meeting is planned for April 2013. The MAE hired Ecolex to reactivate radio frequency after which the project could provide TA to help unify oversight systems or help communities invest Socio Bosque incentives in improving radio equipment.	Completed/Will continue in 2 nd semester	A. Pinzón
--	---	---	---	-----------

6) Guayas Province

Threats	Expected results	Key actions	Status	Responsible staff/Implementing partner
Climate change	Climate change strategy for Guayas province developed and shared with stakeholders	Supported developing and sharing climate change adaptation strategy for Guayas	Completed	CIIFEN

7) NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Threats	Expected results	Key actions	Status	Responsible staff/Implementing partner
Insufficient institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation	Management of Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (SNAP) strengthened	Provided TA to strengthen operational and financial management of PAs by preparing 3 pilot projects to develop annual operational plans (PNM, PN Yasuni, and RE Antisana)	Plans completed	Karin Columba -- Consultora
		Support designing and implementing a new Protected Area Management Model. (subject to additional funding, which was received in March 2013)	Planned for 2 nd Semester	
	Input for forestry policies provided. Forestry regulations developed and shared with stakeholders	Upon the MAE's request, the project will provided inputs for forestry regulations and present them to stakeholders once the Environmental Code is approved. This semester conducted national level assessment of protected forests and a more detailed analysis of Guayas for the Sub-secretariat of Natural Patrimony.	Planned for 2 nd Semester	Walter Palacios/Consultants

ANNEX 2: RESULTS REPORTING TABLES

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

INDICATORS	Accumulative FY13 Progress (March 2013)		
	FY13 Target (Sept 2013)	FY12 Results (Sept 2012)	FY12 Progress (March 2013)
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)	718,787	426,133	614,070 108,234 underway
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)	10,000	11,120	15,375
INDICATOR ENV-3: Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation. (1.3. PMP)	3,200	3,657	4,185

B. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT'S INDICATORS BY PIR

Indicators	FY13 Target	FY12 Results	FY13 Progress (March 2013)
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	427,227	239,290	427,227
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	291,560	186,843	186,843 108,234 underway
Indicator 1.3. Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	3,200	3,657	4,185
Indicator 1.4. Number of initiatives co-financed	25	20	27
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	20	16	17 5 additional underway
Indicator 2.2. Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	10,000	11,120	15,375

PIR 3: Partnerships formed for ongoing support for biodiversity conservation			
Indicator 3.1. Private and/or public investment leveraged	14,600,000	14,307,976	16,357,463
Public		9,159,541	11,209,028
Private		5,148,435	5,148,435
Indicator 3.2. Number of coalitions created and/or strengthened	5	5	5 2 additional underway
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.	5	4	5

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

PIR 1: Improved biodiversity conservation in critical habitats	FY13 Target	FY12 Results	FY13 Progress March 2013
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 427,227 Has	<u>239,290 Has</u> 66,286 Gran Reserva Chachi 42,952 Galera San Francisco 117,669 Ayampe 12,382 RM Churute	<u>427,227 Has</u> 66,286 Gran Reserva Chachi 42,952 Galera San Francisco 117,669 Ayampe 12,382 RM Churute 187,938 Chongón Colonche
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 291,560 Has	<u>186,843 Has</u> 54,621 Galera San Francisco 64,397 Ayampe 67,825 Gulf of Guayaquil	<u>186,843 Has</u> 54,621 Galera San Francisco 64,397 Ayampe 67,825 Gulf of Guayaquil <u>108,234 en proceso</u> 68,121 Galera San Francisco 40,113 Gulf of Guayaquil
Indicator 1.3. Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	Total 3,200	<u>3,657:</u> 301 Gran Reserva Chachi 877 Galera San Francisco 1,063 Ayampe 1,416 Gulf of Guayaquil (RM Churute/El Salado and concessions)	<u>4,185:</u> 353 Gran Reserva Chachi 1,068 Galera San Francisco 1,107 Ayampe 1,610 Gulf of Guayaquil (RM Churute/El Salado and concessions) 47 BPCHC
Indicator 1.4. Number of initiatives co-financed	Total 25	<u>20:</u> 4 Gran Reserva Chachi 6 Galera San Francisco 5 Ayampe 3 Cross-Cutting 2 Gulf of Guayaquil	<u>27:</u> 5 Gran Reserva Chachi 6 Galera San Francisco 10 Ayampe 3 Cross-Cutting 3 Gulf 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 20	<u>16:</u> 6 Galera San Francisco 7 Ayampe 3 Gulf of Guayaquil	<u>17:</u> 2 Galera San Francisco 8 Ayampe 4 Gulf of Guayaquil 3 Chongón Colonche 5 underway: 3 Ayampe 1 Chongón Colonche 1 Gulf of Guayaquil
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 10,000	<u>11,120:</u> 2,635 Gran Reserva Chachi 1,530 Galera San Francisco 6,235 Ayampe 720 Gulf of Guayaquil	<u>15,375:</u> 2,635 Gran Reserva Chachi 1,530 Galera San Francisco 6,235 Ayampe 720 Golfo 4,255 Chongón Colonche
PIR 3: Partnerships formed for ongoing support for biodiversity conservation			
Indicator 3.1. Private and/or public investment leveraged	Total 13'800.000	<u>14,307,976</u> 6,007,599 Reserva Chachi 864,908 Galera S, Francisco 2,957,489 PNM/Ayampe 438,980 Gulf of Guayaquil 4,039,000 BID/other	<u>16,357,463</u> 6,007,598 Reserva Chachi 864,908 Galera S, Francisco 2,957,489 PNM/Ayampe 2,049,488 Chongón Coloeche 438,980 Gulf of Guayaquil 4,039,000 BID/other

Public		<u>9,159,541</u> 5,903,249 Reserva Chachi 236,692 Galera S, Francisco 2,640,489 PNM/Ayampe 379,111 Gulf of Guayaquil	<u>11,209,028</u> 5,903,248 Reserva Chachi 236,692 Galera S, Francisco 2,640,489 PNM/Ayampe 2,049,488 Chongón Coloché 379,111 Gulf of Guayaquil
Private		<u>5,148,435</u> 104,350 Reserva Chachi 628,216 Galera S, Francisco 317,000 PNM/Ayampe 59,869 Golfo 4,039,000 BID y otras	<u>5,148,435</u> 104,350 Reserva Chachi 628,216 Galera S, Francisco 317,000 PNM/Ayampe 59,869 Gulf of Guayaquil 4,039,000 BID y otras
Indicator 3.2. Number of coalitions and alliances created and/or strengthened	Total 5	<u>5</u> 1 Reserva Chachi 1 Galera S. Francisco 1 Ayampe 2 Golfo	<u>5</u> 1 Reserva Chachi 1 Galera S. Francisco 1 Ayampe 2 Gulf of Guayaquil 2 new being strengthened: 1 Chongón Colonche 1 Gulf of Guayaquil (Isla Escalante)
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.	4	<u>4</u> 3 Ayampe 1 Global (Ley de bosques)	<u>5</u> 4 Ayampe 1 Global (Ley de bosques)

ANNEX 3: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR NARRATIVE

Indicator 1.1: 427,227 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)
- 5) Chogon Colonche Protected Forest (187,937)

AREA	FY 13 Target = 427 277 Actuals = 427 277 Hectares	AREA	FY 13 Target = 427 277 Actuals = 427 277 Hectares
Gran Reserva Chachi	66,286.74	Chongón Colonche	187,937.09
Management terrestrial, score*	35.21	Management terrestrial, score*	26.84
Area terrestrial cumulative	66,286.74	Area terrestrial cumulative	187,937.09
Cuenca del Ayampe	117,669.20	Golfo de Guayaquí	12,382.00
Management terrestrial, score*	37.26	Management terrestrial, score*	34.47
Area terrestrial cumulative	117,669.20	Area terrestrial cumulative	12,382.00
Galera San Francisco	42,952.00		
Management terrestrial, score*	36.26		
Area terrestrial cumulative	42,952.00		
		Total Terrestrial Has	427,227.03

Indicator 1.2: 186,843 hectares of marine areas of intervention under improved management and 108,234 hectares ongoing

- 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 13 Target = 291,560 Actuals = 186,843 108,234 on-going	AREA	FY 13 Target = 291,560 Actuals = 186,843 108,234 on-going
	Hectares		Hectares
Gran Reserva Chachi		Galera San Francisco	54,621.00
Management marine score*		Management marine score*	36.68
Area marine cumulative		Area marine cumulative	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 cumulative	64,397.22	Area marine cumulative	67,824.39
		Total marine Has	186,842.62

The additional 108,234 hectares ongoing includes 68,120.82 hectares in the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve and 40,113.50 hectares in the Gulf of Guayaquil. The maps have been prepared and are pending focal group evaluation.

Indicator 1.3: 4,185 people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation

The Project trained a total of 3,225 men and 960 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 Trinifo, 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 13 Target Sep 13 = 3 200 Actuals Mar 13 = 4 185			AREA	FY 13 Target Sep 13 = 3 200 Actuals Mar 13 = 4 185		
	M	F	Total		M	F	Total
Gran Reserva Chachi	278	75	353	Golfo y concesiones	1,467	143	1,610
Government sector	-	-	-	Government sector	33	25	58
Private sector	5	-	5	Private sector	8	4	12
People from Community	273	75	348	People from Community	1,426	114	1,540
Cuenca del Ayampe	777	330	1,107	Chongón Colonche	18	29	47
Government sector	101	43	144	Government sector	-	-	-
Private sector	15	3	18	Private sector	-	-	-
People from Community	661	284	945	People from Community	18	29	47
Galeras San Francisco	685	383	1,068				
Government sector	33	15	48				
Private sector	26	26	52				
People from Community	626	342	968				
				Total	3,225	960	4185

Indicator 1.4: 27 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 (CI and Ecolap).
- 2) Forest Plantations (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 (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 (CI).
- 8) Analysis of bottlenecks and challenges to legalize land and access Socio Boque incentives (CI and Ecolex).

- 9) Grant (Phase 1 and Phase 2) for strengthening conservation of fragile habitats by promoting sustainable agricultural practices throughout its member's farms (Ecocacao)
- 10) Red crab stock analysis (INP and 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 division in Jipijapa (Municipality of Jipijapa)
- 14) Protecting water sources, bamboo reforestation (SENAGUA)
- 15) Value added cacao production (Nova Monda)
- 16) Watering systems (MAGAP-Santa Elena)
- 17) Control and Enforcement System Galera San Francisco (MAE – CI, Walton)
- 18) Ecocacao grant (phase 3) for strengthening conservation of fragile habitats by promoting sustainable agricultural practices throughout its member's farms (EcoCacao and CCAM)
- 19) Community Banks with Altrópico (with third party financing)
- 20) Credit for Tagua Collection centers and integrated farm management (credit from Conservación y Desarrollo)
- 21) Strengthening Marine Conservation and Oversight in Machalilla National Park (WildAid)
- 22) Strengthening Machalilla National Park management (CI Walton III)
- 23) Improving Machalilla National Park equipment (MAE)
- 24) Organizational Strengthening Training (Universidad de la Peninsula de Santa Elena - UPSE)
- 25) Credit for producing and selling ecological agricultural products in Ayampe and Chongón Colonche (Codesarrollo via subcontract with Conservación y Desarrollo)
- 26) Environmental Education Program and Radio Space (Municipality of Jipijapa)
- 27) Study tour Chachis-Dos Mangas (CEPF – Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund)

AREA	FY 13 Target Sep = 25 Actuals Mar=27	AREA	FY 13 Target Sep = 25 Actuals Mar=27
	Iniciativas		Iniciativas
Gran Reserva Chachi	5	Chongón Colonche	-
Government	-	Government	-
NGO	4	NGO	-
Associations	-	Associations	-
Private sector	-	Private sector	-
Community	1	Community	-
Galeras San Francisco	6	Golfo de Guayaquil	3
Government	1	Government	2
NGO	2	NGO	-
Associations	3	Associations	-
Private sector	-	Private sector	1
Community	-	Community	-
Cuenca del Ayampe	10	A nivel global	3
Government	8	Government	-
NGO	-	NGO	3
Associations	1	Associations	-
Private sector	1	Private sector	-
Community	-	Community	-
		Total	27

Indicator 2.1: 17 new commercial linkages derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance

17 New Commercial Linkages With Regular Sales

Provider	Linked with	Product
1. Asociación Las Delicias	ASOPETT (Asociación de Pequeños Productores de Tagua)	Tagua
2. Women's group from 6 de Julio	Restaurant Marrecife	Crab meat
3. Farmers from San José de Piñas and La Merced	Jipijapa Market	Fruits and Vegetables
4. EcoCacao	Nova Monda	Organic cacao
5. Asociación El Corocito	Jipijapa Market and other local markets	Fruits and Vegetables
6. Women's group from 6 de Julio	Unipark	Crab meat
7. Women's group from 6 de Julio	El Rey de las Ostras	Crab meat
8. Tagua Collection Centers in La Crucita, Las Maravillas, Vueltas Largas and Río Blanco	Pedro Tumbaco (Intermediario)	Dried tagua
9. Tagua Collection Centers in La Crucita, Las Maravillas, Vueltas Largas and Río Blanco	Oscar Flores (Intermediario)	Cut tagua and beads
10. Asociación de Cangrejeros de Balao	Restaurant Cangrejal Manny's	Live crabs
11. Comuna Dos Mangas	Montañiturs	Ecotourism
12. Farmers from La Crucita	Unión de campesinos "Produciendo Sanos Luchando por la Soberanía Alimentaria"	Fruits and Vegetables
13. Farmers from Dos Mangas	Olón Market	Fruits and Vegetables
14. Alba Mateus (from La Crucita)	Martha Silva (Intermediario)	Fruits and Vegetables
15. Onofre Baque (from Casas Viejas)	María Cochea (Intermediario)	Fruits and Vegetables
16. EcoCacao	Aproca	Organic cacao
17. Farmers from Dos Mangas	Freddy Cochea (Intermediario)	Fruits and Vegetables

8 Linkages with less frequent sales

Provider	Linked with	Product
1. Farmers from GSF	Hotel Costa del Sol	Fruits and Vegetables
2. Farmers from GSF	Hotel Tiburon	Fruits and Vegetables
3. Farmers from GSF	Hotel Siona	Fruits and Vegetables
4. Farmers from GSF	Hotel Cielo Azul	Fruits and Vegetables
5. Farmers from GSF	Hotel Aldea del Mar	Fruits and Vegetables
6. Farmers from Vueltas Largas	Hotel Alandaluz	Fruits and Vegetables
7. Asociación de Cangrejeros de Buena Vista	Caraguay Market	Cangrejo
8. Timber produce from Río Blanco	Gloria Mercedes Chancay Alvares	Timber

Indicator 2.2: 15,375 people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance

- 12,965 people ¹ 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). Additional people will be added once focal groups are conducted.

AREA	FY 13 Target Sep 13= 10 000 Actuals Mar 13= 15 375	AREA	FY 13 Target Sep 13= 10 000 Actuals Mar 13= 15 375
	People		People
Gran Reserva Chachi	2,635	Galeras 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
Chongon Colonche	4,255	RESUMEN	15,375
Agricultura	-	Agricultura	1,830
Ganaderia	-	Ganaderia	-
Pesca - recolección productos bioacuáticos	-	Pesca - recolección productos bioacuáticos	120
Forestal	-	Forestal	430
Turismo	-	Turismo	30
Artesanias	-	Artesanias	-
Socio Bosque - incentivos para cons.	4,255	Socio Bosque - incentivos para cons.	12,965
		Total	15,375

Indicator 3.1: \$16,357,463.48 in public and/or private investment leveraged (and \$\$ 215,200 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

¹ The Project prepared a case study in December 2012 in which it reported over 17,000 beneficiaries, however, the lists of Socio Bosque participants have since been reviewed further to only count families for heads of households. Initially families were counted for all beneficiaries listed, however, some were in the same household. The official number is presented here in this report and an updated version of the case study will be prepared.

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
Las Balsas	MAE Socio Bosque	84,156.00
Sinchal	MAE Socio Bosque	402,782.60
Sube y Baja	MAE Socio Bosque	504,432.00
Salanguillo	MAE Socio Bosque	608,004.00
Olón	MAE Socio Bosque	450,113.00
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		16,357,463.48

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. A summary of activities implemented this semester is included under Activity 4.3.1.

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 5th coalition meeting to present results and publications to crabbers and authorities (see details under Activity 1.1.1 and 4.3.1).

2. **Conservation Coalition in Esmeraldas.** This coalition has developed into 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 coalition's bimonthly newsletters, which has proven to be an effective tool for coordinating and disseminating information.
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 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 MAE continues to lead the coalition, held a meeting in January, and has established working groups to address specific threats to biodiversity conservation and natural resource management needs.
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 continues to lead the coalition, coordinates coalition meetings, and leads developing and implementing a coalition work plan. This semester it also supported an in country study tour in part with project funding to exchange experiences with Socio Bosque participants in Dos Mangas.

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 and held three meetings.

Two additional coalitions have been created and will be documented at the end of the FY13 as strengthened:

- **Four Crab Associations to jointly manage 4,434 hectares of mangroves for Isla Escalante in the Gulf of Guayaquil**
- **Stakeholders in the Chongón Colonche Protected Forest**

Indicator 3.3: 5 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
5. Proposal for managing commercial tagua harvesting presented and cooperative agreement signed as a result.

A revised PMP has been submitted for COR approval to increase FY14 Target to seven.

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

See below.

ANNEX 5: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: INTEGRATED FARMS

See below.

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

See below.

ANNEX 7: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: FORESTRY HARVESTING

See below.

ANNEX 8: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: TAGUA MANAGEMENT

See below.

ANNEX 9: FRA UPDATE FROM SIGA: AFRICAN SNAIL CONTROL

See below.

ANNEX 10: UPDATED PROJECT CALENDAR

See below.

USAID Costas y Bosques Sostenibles / Período Abril – Septiembre 2013						
Evento	Fecha(s)	Sitio	Propósito	Socio Implementador A Cargo	Contacto A Cargo	Comentarios
ABRIL 2013						
Capacitación de 8 líderes cangrejeros (convenio Bioeducar – Universidad Estatal Península de Santa Elena).	2, 3, 16 y 22 de abril.	Guayaquil Mondragón	Desarrollar y fortalecer capacidades de liderazgo para mejorar gestiones de las organizaciones cangrejeras.	Bioeducar		
Ingreso al Proyecto Socio Bosque de expedientes de solicitantes individuales y colectivos: Luis Aranea, Aurelio Baque, Dolly Lino, Bernabé Medina, Crisólogo Chilan; y, Comuna Las Núñez	Abril	Santa Elena	Ingreso de predios individuales y colectivos al Proyecto Bosque del MAE con fines de conservación	ECOLEX	<i>Fabián Ochoa Ojeda</i>	Proceso coordinado con el responsable y técnico del PSB del MAE de la zona Superficie total a ingresar 1.251,79 hectáreas. Más 1.285,05 de la Comuna Olón ingresada en septiembre 2012. TOTAL: 2.536,84 hectáreas.
Taller de entrega y difusión de cartillas de buenas prácticas	4 y 5 Abril	Comuna Dos Mangas, parroquia Manglaralto, cantón y provincia de Santa Elena	Socialización de contenidos y manejo de cartillas y capacitación teórica y técnica a extensionistas y/o técnicos de la zona de influencia de la Cuenca del Río Ayampe	ECOLEX	<i>Manolo Morales Fabián Ochoa Ojeda</i>	Proceso coordinado con técnicos de C&B y de C&D de la zona y la Asociación de Acomunas del BPCC
Difusión de serie radial	Abril	Zona de influencia de la Cuenca del Río Ayampe	Promover la implementación de buenas prácticas		Manolo Morales	En coordinación con la Regional de C&B
Elaboración de Matrices	Todo Abril	Eloy Alfaro -	Asistencia técnica para	Altropico	Ramiro Valencia	

técnicas y Financieras de las Comunidades Afro de Playa de Oro, Chispero y San Miguel y los Centros Chachis: Sabalito, Guadual, Pichiyacu, Calle Manza y Tejpi		Esmeraldas	rendición de cuentas de planes de inversión.			
Reuniones de Coordinación Institucional PSB, FECCH, ALTROPICO para avances en la coalición	Segunda Semana	Quito o Esmeraldas	Reuniones para seguimiento de la coalición	Altropico	Ramiro Valencia	
Intercambio de Experiencia entre Cofanes y Chachis sistema de monitoreo	Última semana del mes	Sucumbidos	Intercambio de experiencias en sistemas de monitoreo de áreas de conservación en socios del Programa Socio Bosque.	Altropico	Ramiro Valencia	
Desarrollo de ejercicios de comercialización de productos agroecológicos.	22 al 30 abril	Paján, Olón	Desarrollar dos ferias agroecológicas. Desarrollar ejercicios de venta de kits de productos en la comunidad de Olón	Conservación y Desarrollo	Patricio Yucta	
Entrega de los primeros créditos a productores de fincas y/o acopiadores de tagua	22 al 30 de abril	Dos Mangas	Entregar créditos a las personas que cumplan con los requisitos definidos por CODESARROLLO	Conservación y Desarrollo	Patricio Yucta	
Firma de convenio con Andean Collection	30 de abril	Quito	Formalizar el apoyo de una empresa privada para dinamizar la comercialización de productos de tagua.	Conservación y Desarrollo	Patricio Yucta	
Desarrollo de eventos de capacitación a recolectores en temas de manejo sostenible de la tagua	22 de abril al 15 de mayo		En coordinación con acopiadores de tagua, se desarrollarán talleres de capacitación en manejo de tagua.	Conservación y Desarrollo	Equipo técnico de C&D	
Seguimiento actividades productivas en los planes de inversión de los Centros Chachis y Comunidades Afro	Todo Abril	Eloy Alfaro	Acompañamiento a la implementación de actividades productivas y análisis de la información	Altropico	Ramiro Valencia	
Talleres para actualización de reglamentos internos y	Abril (por definir)	Eloy Alfaro	Actualización de reglamentos y construcción de manuales	Altropico	Ramiro Valencia	

manuales administrativos y financieros en los Centros Chachis de Guadual y Sabalito.	fechas)		administrativos y financieros.			
Evaluación del Proyecto		Área del Proyecto	De ser conjuntamente con los auditores internacionales participar en la evaluación del proyecto	Consultor	Augusto Pinzón	
Nuevos Vínculos comerciales	Abril	Dos Mangas, Loma Alta, Olón	Gestionar y concretar la suscripción de nuevos vínculos comerciales en: (turismo, tagua, cade, toquilla, caña guadua), que fortalezcan las acciones de conservación llevadas con incentivos Socio Bosque	Consultor	Augusto Pinzón	
Talleres de actualización de planes de inversión	Abril	Dos Mangas, Loma Alta	En acciones coordinadas con MAE-Socio Bosque y ECOLEX, apoyar a las comunas en la actualización de planes de inversión previo al desembolso de los incentivos de conservación	Consultor	Augusto Pinzón	
Fortalecimiento de vínculos comerciales	Abril	Dos Mangas	Apoyar al cabildo comunal en el cumplimiento de los acuerdos establecidos con la operadora Montañi Tours, así como también desarrollar eventos de capacitación orientados a mejorar la oferta de servicios a turistas nacionales y extranjeros	Consultor	Augusto Pinzón	
Coalición para la conservación de los RRNN en Chongón Colonche	Abril	Comunidades del BP Chongón Colonche	Conjuntamente con el MAE Santa Elena, coordinar reunión de trabajo para conocer avances de acciones a favor de la conservación y aprovechar el espacio para hacer conocer la estrategia	Consultor	Augusto Pinzón	

			para el manejo del BP			
Plan de trabajo Asociación de Comunas	Abril	Comunidades del BP Chongón Colonche	Apoyar al presidente de la Aso. De Comunas en la implementación de acciones según el plan de trabajo	Consultor	Augusto Pinzón	
Convenio con Asociación Matapalo	Abril	Matapalo, La Colombia, Guale	Apoyo en el seguimiento al cumplimiento de actividades suscritas por la Asociación Matapalo para el aprovechamiento y movilización de tagua	Consultor	Augusto Pinzón	
Supervisión de actividades	Abril	Área del Proyecto	Verificar el cumplimiento de productos por los miembros de la coalición del Proyecto	Consultor	Augusto Pinzón	
Ingreso de la comuna Dos Mangas a Restauración Forestal	Abril	Dos Mangas	Asistir técnicamente al cabildo de Dos Mangas para el ingreso y firma de convenio con SB en el tema de restauración forestal y con ello acceder a nuevos incentivos de conservación.	Consultor	Augusto Pinzón	
Evaluación del Proyecto	Abril	Área del Proyecto	De ser conjuntamente con los auditores internacionales participar en la evaluación del proyecto	Consultor	Augusto Pinzón	
AT para registro en el MAE de todos los involucrados en el aprovechamiento y movilización de productos diferentes a la madera.		Matapalo, Dos Mangas y Las Crucitas	Dar seguimiento al manejo del recurso y PMI establecido	Consultor	Marco Cuasapaz	
AT para los recolectores de tagua del PNM para el correcto aprovechamiento del recurso durante las épocas de recolección	Abril	Matapalo	Dar seguimiento al manejo del recurso y PMI establecido	Consultor	Marco Cuasapaz	
Acompañamiento a las Asambleas generales de las cuatro organizaciones	Abril	Isla Mondragón Guayaquil	Guiar técnicamente la implementación de los	Bioeducar		

cangrejeras.			planes de Manejo y aplicación de procedimiento parlamentario			
Capacitación en Buenas Prácticas Pesqueras a los cangrejeros de la Cooperativa Mondragón.	Abril	Isla Mondragón	Reforzar conocimientos y técnicas para el respeto de talla, no uso de mallas, respeto de vedas, técnicas de captura.	Bioeducar		Se solicitará la participación del Inspector de Pesca de Puná para la capacitación.
Refuerzo de la capacitación a socios cangrejeros para la elaboración del Informe Semestral para el MAE.	Abril	Isla Mondragón	Desarrollar en los cangrejeros para que elaboren sus informes para poder cumplir con el MAE.	Bioeducar		
Asesoría para la reestructuración de las 4 organizaciones cangrejeras.	Abril	Isla Mondragón Guayaquil	Cumplir con lo que establece la Ley Orgánica de EPS. Conformación de la estructura interna: Órgano Directivo y Órgano de Control.	Bioeducar		
Asesoría para la presentación de documentación al MIES.	Abril	Isla Mondragón Guayaquil	Legalización del órgano directivo, de control y estatutos reformados de cada organización cangrejera.	Bioeducar		La mayoría de los documentos ya fueron presentados, faltando sólo los nuevos estatutos de cada organización.
Capacitación del órgano directivo y socios de cada organización.	Abril	Isla Mondragón Guayaquil	Capacitarlos sobre la nueva operatividad que deben tener en el marco de la nueva ley de cooperativas.	Bioeducar		
Brindar asesoría y materiales para la elaboración de 2 letreros	Abril	Isla Mondragón	Lograr la señalización de la nueva área concesionada a la cooperativa Mondragón	Bioeducar		Una vez firmado el Acuerdo por parte del MAE se procederá a la elaboración y ubicación de los letreros.

MAYO 2013

Entrega de certificados de participación en el proceso de implementación de buenas prácticas de manejo de tagua y productos agroecológicos.	15 de mayo	Olón – Las Crucitas	Entregar certificados de participación a actores locales que han sido parte de las actividades desarrolladas en el FY 2013.	Conservación y Desarrollo	Patricio Yucta	
Seguimiento actividades productivas en los planes de inversión de los Centros Chachis y Comunidades Afro	Todo Mayo	Eloy Alfaro	Acompañamiento a la implementación de actividades productivas y análisis de la información	Altropico	Ramiro Valencia	
Talleres para actualización de reglamentos internos y manuales administrativos y financieros en los Centros Chachis de Guadual y Sabalito.	Mayo (por definir fechas)	Eloy Alfaro	Actualización de reglamentos y construcción de manuales administrativos y financieros.	Altropico	Ramiro Valencia	
Elaboración de Informes finales de: Se mantienen 15.260,33 hectáreas dentro del Programa Socio Bosque. Evaluación de las actividades realizadas por la coalición y plan de trabajo Al menos 2 comunidades fortalecidas administrativamente. Conocer las experiencias sobre el manejo del Programa Socio Bosque.	Mayo	San Lorenzo y Quito	Informes Finales	Altropico	Cristhian Rodas	

Implementación de actividades productivas amigables con el ambiente.						
Nuevos Vínculos comerciales	Mayo	Dos Mangas, Loma Alta, Olón	Apoyar en el seguimiento al cumplimiento de los acuerdos establecidos en los nuevos vínculos comerciales	Consultor	Augusto Pinzón	
Implementación de actividades productivas con incentivos socio bosque	Mayo	Dos Mangas, Loma Alta	Brindar AT en las actividades productivas priorizadas en los planes de inversión	Consultor	Augusto Pinzón	
Seguimiento a la implementación planes de inversión	Mayo	Dos Mangas, Loma Alta	Coordinar con los cabildos la elaboración de gastos según planes de inversión y respaldos de gastos correspondientes	Consultor	Augusto Pinzón	
Fortalecimiento de vínculos comerciales, Loma Alta	Mayo	Dos Mangas, Loma Alta	Apoyar a los cabildos comunales en el cumplimiento de los acuerdos establecidos, así como también desarrollar eventos de capacitación orientados a mejorar la oferta de servicios a turistas nacionales y extranjeros	Consultor	Augusto Pinzón	
Coalición para la conservación de los RRNN en Chongón Colonche	Mayo	Comunidades del BP Chongón Colonche	Conjuntamente con el MAE Santa Elena y, la Aso de Comunas coordinar esfuerzos a fin de que se cumplan los compromisos suscritos en el acta de acuerdo compromiso de la coalición del BP CHOCO.	Consultor	Augusto Pinzón	
Plan de trabajo Asociación de Comunas	Mayo	Comunidades del BP Chongón Colonche	Apoyar al presidente de la Aso. De Comunas en la implementación de acciones según el plan de trabajo concretando esfuerzos y apoyo con las ONGs que suscribieron el acta de compromisos.	Consultor	Augusto Pinzón	

Convenio con Asociación Matapalo	Mayo	Matapalo, La Colombia, Guale	Apoyo en el seguimiento al cumplimiento de actividades suscritas por la Asociación Matapalo para el aprovechamiento y movilización de tagua	Consultor	Augusto Pinzón	
Supervisión de actividades	Mayo	Área del Proyecto	Verificar el cumplimiento de productos por los miembros de la coalición del Proyecto	Consultor	Augusto Pinzón	
Restauración Forestal	Mayo	Dos Mangas	AT al cabildo en la implementación del plan de restauración orientado a la conservación de ecosistemas en fases preliminares de sucesión forestal	Consultor	Augusto Pinzón	
AT a las comunidades para que cumplan los requisitos de los mecanismos legales del MAE (Plan de Manejo Integral, documentos legales, de mapas y otros) para el manejo de tagua, caña y cade.	Mayo	Dos Mangas	Cumplimiento con la FRA	Consultor	Marco Cuasapaz	
Establecimiento de parcelas permanentes para monitoreo de la dinámica a largo plazo	Mayo	Matapalo	Dar seguimiento al manejo del recurso y PMI establecido	Consultor	Marco Cuasapaz	
AT para los recolectores de tagua del PNM para el correcto aprovechamiento del recurso durante las épocas de recolección	Mayo	Matapalo, Dos Mangas y Las Crucitas	Dar seguimiento al manejo del recurso y PMI establecido	Consultor	Marco Cuasapaz	
Vínculos comerciales (el finquero, promotor y el vínculo)	Mayo	Matapalo, Dos Mangas y Las Crucitas	Cumplimiento con la FRA	Consultor	Marco Cuasapaz	

Acompañamiento a las Asambleas generales de las cuatro organizaciones cangrejeras.	Mayo	Isla Mondragón Guayaquil	Guiar técnicamente la implementación de los planes de Manejo y aplicación de procedimiento parlamentario	Bioeducar		
Refuerzo de la capacitación a socios cangrejeros para la elaboración del Informe Semestral para el MAE.	Mayo	Isla Mondragón	Desarrollar en los cangrejeros para que elaboren sus informes para poder cumplir con el MAE.	Bioeducar		
Asesoría para la reestructuración de las 4 organizaciones cangrejeras.	Mayo	Isla Mondragón Guayaquil	Cumplir con lo que establece la Ley Orgánica de EPS. Conformación de la estructura interna: Órgano Directivo y Órgano de Control.	Bioeducar		
Asesoría para la presentación de documentación al MIES.	Mayo	Isla Mondragón Guayaquil	Legalización del órgano directivo, de control y estatutos reformados de cada organización cangrejera.	Bioeducar		La mayoría de los documentos ya fueron presentados, faltando sólo los nuevos estatutos de cada organización.
Capacitación del órgano directivo y socios de cada organización.	Mayo	Isla Mondragón Guayaquil	Capacitarlos sobre la nueva operatividad que deben tener en el marco de la nueva ley de cooperativas.	Bioeducar		

MEDIDAS DE MITIGACIÓN

Filtros Seleccionados

- Proyecto: Costas y Bosques Sostenibles
- FRAS: Control manual del caracol africano

Responsable	Recurso Financiero
George Fletcher	1200

1. Medida: Documentar la efectividad (con grupos focales) de las trampas y densidad poblacional

Impacto: Afectación de la vida silvestre

Tipo medida: Monitoreo

Costo: \$1230

Fecha Inicio: 15-Mar-2012

Fecha Finalizacion Prevista: 15-Mar-2014

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecucion	Costo
Se elaboraron y distribuyeron un total de 242 trampas: 147 a 48 finqueros, 20 a los siete viveros comunitarios y 75 a cinco comunidades de otros sectores del cantón Muisne por pedido de beneficiarios de la Caja de Agroecológica de Ahorro y Crédito de Muisne (C-CAM). Hasta la fecha se ha determinado que el uso de las trampas está realizandose de manera lenta y creciente. Una de las principales motivaciones para usar trampas es la utilización de los caracoles en alimentación de cerdos y gallinas. Se ha programado una evaluación sobre su uso y efectividad en el próximo trimestre, considerando que en el AF2011 se realizaron algunas experiencias iniciales para el desarrollo de la trampa con tres productores: 1) Celso Antonio Dominguez Matute del recinto Tóngora, 2) Mary Marilandia Chere Mielles del recinto Tongorachí y 3) María Cristina Reyes Garcés de la parroquia Quingue.	26-Sep-2012	\$280

Se ha programado la realización de un sondeo de efectividad en el próximo mes, una vez que haya finalizado la época lluviosa. 13-Mar-2013 \$200

2. Medida: Revisión de las trampas con la respectiva extracción y liberación de los caracoles u otros animales silvestres (ratones/murcielagos).

Impacto: Afectación de la vida silvestre

Tipo medida: Implementación

Costo: \$1230

Fecha Inicio: 15-Mar-2012

Fecha Finalizacion Prevista: 15-Mar-2014

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecucion	Costo
Durante las visitas de asistencia técnica a los 48 productores y 7 viveros, se revisan las trampas extrayendo y liberando a caracoles silvestres y murcielagos, encontrados en 3 casos.	26-Sep-2012	\$700

3. Medida: Se realizará la gestión a Agrocalidad para que realice el análisis de laboratorio en la época lluviosa junto con la difusión de resultados sobre la presencia del nemátodo parásito *Angiostrongylus cantonensis* identificado como vector de a meningoencefalitis eosinofílica y angiostrongiliasis abdominal. Parásito que hasta la fecha no se ha reportado en la zona.

Impacto: Otro impacto

Tipo medida: Monitoreo

Costo: \$200

Fecha Inicio: 15-Mar-2012

Fecha Finalizacion Prevista: 15-Mar-2014

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecucion	Costo
Programado para la época lluviosa (diciembre, 2012 - marzo, 2013). Se ha planteado realizar la gestión conjuntamente con EcoCacao al responsable del laboratorio de Diagnóstico Animal, Dr. Patricio Sandoval (patricio.sandoval@agrocalidad.gob.ec) Es importante mencionar que, en el AF2011, se realizaron acercamientos a Agrocalidad como entidad competente, en eventos de difusión sobre métodos de control del caracol gigante africano, realizados en Atacames y Guayaquil en los cuales	26-Sep-2012	\$0

se socializó una campaña diseñada por el Proyecto y las experiencias en el diseño de una trampa para el control de la plaga (caracol africano), insumos entregados a Agrocalidad para su estrategia de acción nacional.

4. Medida: Visitas y asistencia técnica en campo (capacitación en servicio) respecto al control manual (mecánico) del africano así como de medidas de salud preventiva y de su posterior uso/aprovechamiento.

Impacto: Afectación de la vida silvestre

Tipo medida: Capacitación

Costo: \$2700

Fecha Inicio: 05-Feb-2012

Fecha Finalizacion Prevista: 30-Sep-2013

Plan de Capacitacion			
Tema	Num. Personas	Horas Previstas	Fecha Inicio
Fabricación y uso de trampas de caracol africano. La trampa consiste en un balde o caneca cerrada que tiene un cebo al interior (fruta) con un tubo en forma de "T" atravesado formando un par de conductos a los lados que permite al caracol ingresar y caer al interior de la trampa. Las trampas son colocadas en las zonas infestadas y son revisadas diariamente para extraer los caracoles capturados.	123	16	15-Mar-2012
Manipulación y uso/aprovechamiento del caracol africano. El destino de los caracoles es para alimentación de animales menores, principalmente e inclusive para elaborar abono; pudiendo usarse para consumo humano, teniendo la precaución de cocerlo bien.	123	16	15-Mar-2012

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecucion	Costo
Los cuatro técnicos de EcoCacao, conjuntamente con la entrega de las trampas de caracol y la asistencia técnica para la implementación de los	26-Sep-2012	\$700

96 planes de finca, han apoyado en el uso de las trampas de caracol así como en orientar sobre medidas preventivas de manipulación y uso del caracol, especialmente para el consumo de animales

Los técnicos de EcoCacao continúan brindando asistencia técnica sobre el tema en el marco de la implementación de buenas prácticas así como para aquellas personas de la HCCAM que están solicitando microcrédito.	15-Mar-2013	\$1600
--	-------------	--------

MEDIDAS DE MITIGACIÓN

Filtros Seleccionados

- Proyecto: Costas y Bosques Sostenibles
- FRAS: Manejo, cosecha y procesamiento de tagua

Responsable	Recurso Financiero
Patricio Yucta, Conservación y Desarrollo	No requiere costo adicional

1. Medida: Reuniones comunitarias para conocer la percepción respecto al nivel de afectación de la vida silvestre, que se estima se da un desplazamiento temporal. En caso de determinarse alguna complicación al respecto, se establecerá una zonificación que indique las áreas a ser cosechadas y las que no deben serlo.
Impacto: Afectación de la vida silvestre
Tipo medida: Monitoreo
Costo: \$900
Fecha Inicio: 25-Jun-2012
Fecha Finalizacion Prevista: 31-Mar-2014

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecucion	Costo

2. Medida: Establecimiento de registros de ventas y análisis del incremento de ingresos a nivel familiar.
Impacto: Efectos sobre las expectativas económicas
Tipo medida: Implementación
Costo: \$900
Fecha Inicio: 30-Mar-2012
Fecha Finalizacion Prevista: 15-May-2014

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecucion	Costo
Se tienen registros de compras de parte de los acopiadores locales apoyados con el proyecto. También se realizó un primer sondeo de percepciones del incremento de ingresos determinandose aumentos entre U\$ 120 y U\$ 1500 al año.	30-Mar-2012	\$200
En base a los registros de la gestión de cuatro acopiadores locales, han comprado 848 quintales de tagua fresca a 88 familias del sector. Los	25-Sep-2012	\$530

ingresos generados a los acopiadores, por la reventa de tagua fresca y la venta de tagua seca (en menor cantidad), les representó \$ 1575.90. Es importante mencionar que el acopiador “paga en efectivo por la compra de tagua fresca” a recolectores del sector con un precio preferencial (20 - 30 % de incremento) respecto al precio del intermediario”

Se ha identificado a 62 recolectores principales que están trabajando con los acopiadores locales. Con ellos se han realizado acuerdos para la mejora de ingresos en base a la aplicación de buenas prácticas, una de ellas, es la selección de la tagua para comercializar un producto de mejor calidad. Hasta la fecha, se ha coordinado y realizado los preparativos y logística requerida para la realización de los eventos de capacitación práctica en las zonas de recolección.	12-Mar-2013	\$230
--	-------------	-------

3. Medida: Determinación del nivel de adopción de las practicas de manejo establecidas.

Impacto: Introducción de prácticas de cultivo, de trabajo y de procesamiento nuevos y ajenos a las culturas y tradiciones locales

Tipo medida: Monitoreo

Costo: \$1200

Fecha Inicio: 15-Mar-2012

Fecha Finalizacion Prevista: 15-May-2014

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecucion	Costo
En un primer sondeo de percepciones se ha determinado que el 97% realizan una buena cosecha (sin quemar ni golpear la palma) y un 73% saca la semilla sin golpear.	31-Mar-2012	\$470
Se ha promocionado e implementado el secado de tagua, mediante tres marquesinas solares, con los acopiadores locales. Las marquesinas han sido construidas con crédito otorgado por Conservación y Desarrollo.	25-Sep-2012	\$235
Durante este período se determinó que con el uso de marquesinas solares se logra el secado entre 50 a	12-Mar-2013	\$360

55 días lo que significa un ahorro de 50% de tiempo (recursos) versus el secado al exterior, tradicional. Se han establecido dos cronogramas de secado, dependiendo del estado de la tagua. así: 1) Tagua semiseca, 35 días en capas de hasta 15 cm y 4 recomociones. 2) Tagua fresca, 47 días en capas de hasta 12 cm y 5 recomociones

4. Medida: Capacitación en servicio sobre normas de seguridad en el trabajo y uso de herramientas/maquinaria

Impacto: Posibilidad de accidentes por uso de maquinaria

Tipo medida: Capacitación

Costo: \$2600

Fecha Inicio: 05-Mar-2012

Fecha Finalizacion Prevista: 15-Mar-2014

Plan de Capacitacion			
Tema	Num. Personas	Horas Previstas	Fecha Inicio
Normas básicas de seguridad	24	24	05-Feb-2012
Manejo y operación de maquinaria (torno y cortadora) en la practica.	24	60	15-Jan-2012

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecucion	Costo
Un total de 75 personas (25% mujeres) de las cuatro comunidades (El Sombrero, Rio Blanco, Las Crucitas y Vueltas Largas) se han capacitado mediante talleres y en servicio sobre: i) Buenas practicas de manejo de tagua, ii) Manejo de maquinas y equipo para dar valor agregado, y iii) Elaboración de artesanías.	31-Mar-2012	\$975
Se han capacitado 125 personas (42% mujeres) de 7 comunidades (La Crucita, Mono Bravo, Las Maravillas, Corocito, San Jacinto, La Linea y El Sombreo) en 8 talleres sobre corte de tagua y elaboración de artesanías con el uso de pequeña maquinaria.	25-Sep-2012	\$1200

MEDIDAS DE MITIGACIÓN

Filtros Seleccionados

- Proyecto: Costas y Bosques Sostenibles
- FRAS: Mejoramiento del aprovechamiento forestal

Responsable	Recurso Financiero
Walter Palacios & Marco Cuasapaz	No se requiere de financiamiento adicional

1. Medida: Formulación e implementación de planes de aprovechamiento forestal simplificados según la normativa forestal y que incorporan progresivamente los principios y criterios del FSC, con énfasis en la zonificación predial que promueve la formación de franjas (corredores) de conservación entre fincas contiguas.
Impacto: Afectación de la vida silvestre
Tipo medida: Implementación
Costo: \$13340
Fecha Inicio: 01-Oct-2011
Fecha Finalización Prevista: 15-Jun-2012

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecución	Costo
Hasta la fecha se han elaborado un total de 11 PAFSIs, de los cuales 3 han sido aprobados por el MAE. También se están organizando las actividades para realizar el aprovechamiento de la madera.	30-Sep-2010	\$6050
Se procedió al cambio del regente forestal con quién se ha verificado los 11 programas de aprovechamiento forestal realizados determinándose que no se puede realizar el aprovechamiento de madera dadas las restricciones establecidas en la plan de manejo del BP. Adicionalmente se han formulado 4 PAFSIs adicionales, los mismos que se han ingresado para la revisión y aprobación del MAE.	31-Mar-2012	\$3650
"Se están formulando PMIs y PAFSIs con familias del sector de Vueltas Largas como sitio piloto para hacer el Manejo Integral de fincas (18 = 623,19 ha a intervenir con regeneración natural) y aprovechamiento forestal (9) de los	23-Aug-2012	\$2331

cuales se cuenta con 4 planes. Se ha realizado el seguimiento a los 11 PAFSIs formulados en el AF11, se cuenta con dos (2) aprobados. El primero (Francisco Soledispa) realizó una parte (30%) y actualmente esta bloqueado porque la guía se caduco. Se ha realizado un acercamiento a Vueltas, Largas, Olón y Dos Mangas para determinar la factibilidad de formular un plan de manejo integral.

Se han formulado dos Planes de Manejo Integral para 7630.78 ha: i) Dos Mangas (4960.67 ha) donde se han definido los escenarios de manejo (Productos forestales no maderables), conservación y restaruración Socio Bosque, y ii) Matapalo (2670.11 ha) para aprovechamiento y conservación de los recursos naturales con énfasis en manejo de tagua y con posibilidad de acceder a Socio Bosque.	30-Mar-2013	\$23600
--	-------------	---------

2. Medida: Seguimiento de la ejecución de los planes de aprovechamiento forestal simplificados y evaluación de la incorporación de los principios y normas del FSC. Se entregarán reportes trimestrales de adopción de los mismos y recomendaciones para su incorporación.
Impacto: Afectación de la vida silvestre
Tipo medida: Monitoreo
Costo: \$1500
Fecha Inicio: 01-Nov-2011
Fecha Finalizacion Prevista: 31-May-2012

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecucion	Costo
Uno de los productores ha realizado el aprovechamiento forestal en su predio, el mismo que lo hizo siguiendo los principios y normas establecidas en la ley forestal.	31-Mar-2012	\$150
Norton Preslyen ha realizado el 25% de aprovechamiento de madera autorizado por el MAE (55.98m3). El aprovechamiento es reaslizado con tumba dirigida minimizando el impacto; se ha previsto la implementación de actividades post aprovechamiento como manejo de regeneración natural y enriquecimiento de la zona de protección.	23-Aug-2012	\$150

Se ha dado acompañamiento a tres planes ejecutados por Arcadio Muñiz y uno por Presley Norton, los mismos que fueron cerrados de acuerdo al procedimiento establecido en la normativa forestal.	12-Mar-2013	\$1500
---	-------------	--------

3. Medida: Eventos sobre aprovechamiento de bajo impacto orientado al cumplimiento progresivo de los principios y criterios del FSC, donde se incluye normas de seguridad industrial.

Impacto: Introducción de prácticas de cultivo, de trabajo y de procesamiento nuevos y ajenos a las culturas y tradiciones locales

Tipo medida: Capacitación

Costo: \$6000

Fecha Inicio: 01-Aug-2011

Fecha Finalización Prevista: 15-Mar-2012

Plan de Capacitación			
Tema	Num. Personas	Horas Previstas	Fecha Inicio
1) Técnicas de aprovechamiento forestal de bajo impacto. 2) Principios y criterios del FSC. 3) Normas de seguridad industrial.	20	288	01-Aug-2011

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecución	Costo
Se han desarrollado dos talleres introductorios sobre manejo de los recursos naturales en Vueltas Largas (14 personas) y Rio Blanco (23).	30-Sep-2011	\$470
Se apoyo al personal del MAE Santa Elena con un proceso de capacitación de dos días para el uso del sistema SAF, un software para la administración de los programas de aprovechamiento y se ha preparado un borrador de la guía para el manejo de los recursos forestales del Ayampe	15-Dec-2012	\$350
Se brindo asistencia directa en campo para el aprovechamiento realizado en el PAFSI de Norton Presley. La capacitación se dio a los tres aserradores. También se apoyo al personal de la oficina técnica de Santa Elena (6 días) en el manejo del SAF y el proceso desde la recepción de expedientes.	21-Aug-2012	\$1302
Se brindo asistencia directa en campo para el aprovechamiento realizado en	12-Mar-2013	\$900

el PAFSI de Norton Presley y
Arcadio Muñiz (3)

4. Medida: Establecimiento y acompañamiento en el uso de registros de ingresos y gastos realizados durante el aprovechamiento forestal. Se prevé una actualización trimestral de la información, generando un reporte consolidado.
Impacto: Efectos sobre las expectativas económicas
Tipo medida: Monitoreo
Costo: \$600
Fecha Inicio: 01-Dec-2011
Fecha Finalizacion Prevista: 30-May-2014

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecucion	Costo

5. Medida: Determinación del grado de regeneración del bosque; si es insuficiente se fomentará el replante con plantulas provenientes de áreas boscosas aledañas o de viveros locales.
Impacto: Otro impacto
Tipo medida: Implementación
Costo: \$8340
Fecha Inicio: 01-Oct-2011
Fecha Finalizacion Prevista: 30-Jun-2012

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecucion	Costo
Mediante un muestreo diagnóstico se determino la existencia de 55 árbolitos/ha, aspecto considerado adecuado. En este análisis se determinó que la regeneración tiene un buen grado de iluminación y que requiere control de lianas, dada su presencia en el 100% de fustes.	24-Sep-2012	\$120
Se ha realizado un muestreo diagnóstico en el cual se determino que el grado de intervención no requiere el fomento de regeneración ni replante.	12-Mar-2013	\$300

6. Medida: Procesamiento, socialización y fomento de acciones en base a los reportes del sistema de control y vigilancia que se implementa con el Parque Nacional Machalilla y Municipalidades de Puerto López, Jipijapa y Paján.
Impacto: Otro impacto
Tipo medida: Monitoreo
Costo: \$5500
Fecha Inicio: 01-Oct-2011
Fecha Finalizacion Prevista: 30-May-2012

Avances Medida		
----------------	--	--

Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecucion	Costo
Hasta la fecha, en coordinación con el MAE-PNM, se desarrollan patrullajes en base a las rutas seleccionadas. La información generada sobre decomisos, tramites y demás es enviada a la dirección provincial del MAE.	30-Sep-2011	\$200
Entre marzo y agosto se han realizado 25 patrullajes (2 a 10/mes), detectándose infracciones y decomisos en 6 casos. Se han decomisado 74 piezas de madera con un volumen de 7.78 m3, de los cuales, la mayoría corresponde a madera rolliza de Balzamo, Madero Negro y Morocho.	24-Sep-2012	\$120
Se ha actualizado la información de control y vigilancia, reportándose en total 19 retenciones de productos forestales (81 metros cúbicos de madera y en proceso administrativo).	12-Mar-2013	\$200

MEDIDAS DE MITIGACIÓN

Filtros Seleccionados

- Proyecto: Costas y Bosques Sostenibles
- FRAS: Manejo de manglares y aprovechamiento de cangrejo rojo

Responsable

Manfred Altamirano

Recurso Financiero

Las medidas previstas no representan costos adicio

1. Medida: Incorporación de sistemas de tratamiento de aguas residuales en el diseño de la planta de procesamiento de pulpa de cangrejo.

Impacto: Polución del agua (abonos, pesticidas, desechos, etc.)

Tipo medida: Implementación

Costo: \$25000

Fecha Inicio: 25-Apr-2010

Fecha Finalizacion Prevista: 26-Apr-2011

Avances Medida

Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecucion	Costo
Se ha realizado el diseño de la planta. El edificio es de hormigón armado con paredes y pisos enlucidos y canales de drenajes para las aguas residuales y se cuenta con un pozo séptico.	09-Jul-2010	\$7500
La construcción de la planta queda suspendida, dado que no se reúnen las condiciones requeridas de factibilidad social.	22-Mar-2011	\$0

2. Medida: Capacitación en buenas practicas de manufactura y manejo integral de residuos sólidos

Impacto: Polución del agua (abonos, pesticidas, desechos, etc.)

Tipo medida: Capacitación

Costo: \$5000

Fecha Inicio: 25-Apr-2010

Fecha Finalizacion Prevista: 20-May-2011

Plan de Capacitacion

Tema	Num. Personas	Horas Previstas	Fecha Inicio
Buenas practicas de manufactura y manejo	56	80	26-Apr-2010

integral de residuos sólidos.

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecucion	Costo
Se han desarrollado dos eventos: 1) Proceso artesanal de producción de pulpa de cangrejo y 2) Inducción al control y vigilancia, monitoreo pesquero.	05-Jul-2010	\$
Se han desarrollado dos eventos sobre buenas practicas de manufactura con 28 personas del grupo de mujeres de la Aso. 6 de Julio, que procesan pulpa de cangrejo.	22-Mar-2011	\$480

3. Medida: Se desarrollará una guía de buenas prácticas de manejo que contiene las directrices - validadas - para el aprovechamiento racional del cangrejo rojo.

Impacto: Otro impacto

Tipo medida: Monitoreo

Costo: \$6000

Fecha Inicio: 25-Jun-2010

Fecha Finalizacion Prevista: 25-Jun-2011

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecucion	Costo
Se ha compilado una guía ambiental que se basa en las regulaciones establecidas por el Estado Ecuatoriano, principalmente (Decreto ejecutivo 1102 de 1999 – concesiones - ; Acuerdo 030 – veda y tamaño -; Acuerdo 016 – nuevo período de veda -)y las experiencias de organizaciones y técnicos locales.	25-Jul-2010	\$1600
Se han desarrollado 8 eventos de capacitación sobre monitoreo de pesquería de cangrejo con 427 cangrejeros de 6 de Julio, Balao, Mondragon, Conchal, Puerto Baquerizo, Puerto La Cruz y Nuevo Porvenir. En estos eventos, se socializan las normas y practicas de manejo compiladas en la guia. El proceso previsto, inicia con la capacitación y generación de información que permite monitorear el nivel de cumplimiento de las normas y stocks de cangrejo. Adicionalmente, conjuntamente con	22-Mar-2011	\$2400

el Ministerio del Ambiente, Armada y Policía se hizo un operativo de control de la veda de cangrejo, donde se capturaron 2824 cangrejos; aspecto que permitió posicionar a las autoridades ambientales y fortalecer el cumplimiento de las vedas.

Se ha continuado con el registro de monitoreo de captura (205450 cangrejos medidos con 2931 formularios entre febrero y agosto) como producto de la capacitación a 742 cangrejeros de 15 organizaciones locales, de los cuales 133 cangrejeros recopilan datos de tallas en las capturas. Hasta la fecha, con el 72% de información revisada y procesada se ha generado un informe técnico sobre el análisis de la pesquería.	30-Sep-2011	\$23600
--	-------------	---------

Los concesionarios están cumpliendo con la guía de manejo de manglar y aprovechamiento de cangrejo. Se continua con el registro de monitoreo de cangrejos en aproximadamente 14000 hectáreas y se cuenta con un Protocolo de Muestreo Participativo: "Capturas Comerciales del Cangrejo Rojo de Manglar (Ucides occidentalis) en el Golfo de Guayaquil", desarrollado y aplicandose, en espera de su publicación. Este documento incluye también protocolos para densidad poblacional y aspectos reproductivos, en fase exploratoria. Se cuenta con los siguientes informes/documentos: - Abundancia Relativa y Estructura de Tallas de Cangrejo Rojo de Manglar. - Protocolos de Muestreo (capturas comerciales y estudios independientes del stock) - Mapas Georeferenciados de los Principales Cangrejales del Golfo de Guayaquil - Informe anual de la Pesquería de Cangrejo Rojo (Feb 2011-Ene 2012).	24-Sep-2012	\$11800
--	-------------	---------

Se continua con el registro de monitoreo de cangrejos en aproximadamente 14000 hectáreas (muestra). En este período se ha realizado el cuarto taller de retroalimentación en las diferentes comunidades participantes.	29-Mar-2013	\$11800
--	-------------	---------

4. Medida: Se realizarán sondeos de percepción del incremento de ingresos, cuya información servirá en el proceso de retroalimentación
Impacto: Efectos sobre las expectativas económicas
Tipo medida: Monitoreo
Costo: \$3000
Fecha Inicio: 25-Jun-2010
Fecha Finalización Prevista: 25-Jun-2011

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecución	Costo
Se ha determinado que 28 familias han mejorado sus ingresos, como efecto del incremento de precio de venta de la pulpa de cangrejo (50%) al articularlos a mejores mercados. Sin embargo, dada la oferta de las producturas, se eesta comercializando apenas un 13% de cada familia a estos mercados responsables.	25-Aug-2010	\$800
A nivel administrativo, al grupo de mujeres procesadoras de pulpa se apoyo con capacitación en el tema contable y obtención del RUC así como en la elaboración de procedimientos internos para el procesamiento de pulpa y la comercialización. En términos de promoción y ventas, se apoyo en la preparación para la participación con un stand en la Feria de Naranjal y se continua dando seguimiento a las relaciones comerciales establecidas.	22-Mar-2011	\$450
Se mantienen las entregas de pulpa de cangrejo a Marrecife (U\$ 7.8) y se ha incrementado las entregas de pulpa clase A al Unipark Hotel (U\$9.07). Es importante señalar que para el periodo de veda se entrego pulpa de jaiba, esto como una alternativa productiva, resgitrandose un ingreso de U\$ 450 durante la veda.	30-Sep-2011	\$200
Se realizó una caracterización de la cadena de valor del cangrejo rojo en el Golfo de Guayaquil, donde se determinó que existen 1.141 familias beneficiarias de 25.545 hectáreas bajo concesiones de manglar, apoyadas por el Proyecto. El restudio recalca que el aprovechamiento racional de cangrejos en las concesiones genera ingresos constantes, lo que permite realizar inversiones con mayor seguridad,	24-Sep-2012	\$3974

gracias al sistema de control y
vigilancia implementado.

Se mantienen los vinculos comerciales de 6 de Julio con: i) Restaurante Marrecife, se aumentó el valor de la libra de pulpa de cangrejo (\$ 8 a \$ 9) y de los pedidos a 250 libras semanalees; y ii) En el Unipark Hotel, igualmente se entregará a \$ 17 dolares el Kilo de pulpa de jaiba, 100 libras semanales y a \$ 10 dolares la libra de pulpa de cangrejo y a \$ 0.10 centavos de dolar por cada carapacho lavado. También se ha logrado iniciar ventas de cangrejo vivo al Restaurant Manys por parte de cangrejeros de Balao.	29-Mar-2013	\$1200
--	-------------	--------

MEDIDAS DE MITIGACIÓN

Filtros Seleccionados

- Proyecto: Costas y Bosques Sostenibles
- FRAS: Fincas integrales

Responsable	Recurso Financiero
Conservación y Desarrollo, Patricio Yucta	No

1. Medida: Se implementarán prácticas y/u obras de conservación de suelos, que reducen el riesgo de erosión. Las practicas de conservación de suelos a implementarse son: el cultivo siguiendo las curvas de nivel, la rotación de cultivos en franjas perpendiculares a la pendiente así como la inclusión de especies leguminosas para incorporar nitrógeno y abono verde al suelo producto del manejo; mientras que las obras de conservación de suelos a implementarse son: las barreras muertas formadas con material vegetal en asocio con barreras vivas formadas por plantas leguminosas, conocidas como terrazas de formación lenta. Para ello se empleará la guía de USAID No. 8 "Asuntos y Mejores Prácticas Ambientales para el Manejo de Agricultura y Cuencas"

Impacto: Erosión causada por movimientos de tierra

Tipo medida: Implementación

Costo: \$3600

Fecha Inicio: 30-Apr-2010

Fecha Finalización Prevista: 25-Jun-2012

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecución	Costo
Se inicio con la implementación parcelas demostrativas en cada ECA, donde se incluyen barreras para conservación de suelos - terrazas de formación lenta -, plantación de arboles para sombra de cultivos y protección, con mayor énfasis en Galera San Francisco. Esta actividad se realiza en forma continua.	30-Sep-2010	\$3400
Se ha realizado un sondeo de adopción de mejores prácticas de manejo de recursos naturales renovables. Se ha evaluado el nivel de conocimientos, actitudes y adopción; al respecto se tiene que: i) Existen incrementos significativos a nivel de conocimientos así como de actitudes respecto a usar métodos distintos a la quema, la implementación de terrazas,	03-Mar-2011	\$1492

protección de fuentes de agua y conservación de bosques. En terminos de adopción, las practicas de mayor adopción corresponden a disminución de la quema, uso de mulch (cobertura al suelo), uso de fertilizantes orgánicos, conservación de bosques y la restricción de lavar ropa en los rios. Con esta información se ha preparado un plan de acción para mejorar la adopción de las practicas.

En un sondeo realizado (en agosto con 3 grupos focales en el Ayampe y Galera San Francisco) se determino el incremento en la aplicación de buenas prácticas tales como: el uso de cobertura vegetal, uso de fertilizantes orgánicos, conservación del bosque, protección de fuentes y ríos, cultivos en asocio. Así mismo, se detecto que ha disminuido la implementación de las malas prácticas, sobre todo en aspectos tales como; el uso de la quema, el uso de agroquímicos, el uso de veneno para la pesca, el lavado de ropa en el río y el uso de la cacería	30-Sep-2011	\$600
En coordinación con CyD en el Ayampe se están implementando 17 BPM en 60 fincas en el Ayampe (855. 9 ha, de las cuales 284.05 se utilizan para el desarrollo de actividades productivas) y con EcoCacao, 26 BPM en 90 fincas en Galera San Francisco (3240.3 ha 503 para el desarrollo de actividades productivas)	15-Mar-2012	\$1566
Se continua con la implementación de BPM tanto el el Ayampe (60 fincas) como en Galera (93 fincas). Se tiene registrado que un 54% realizan cultivos en contorno, 15% emplean terrazas de formación lenta y 8% la construcción de zanjias de infiltración y/o desviación	25-Sep-2012	\$4698
Se continua con la implementación de BPM tanto el el Ayampe (60 fincas de las cuales 8 son nuevas y 52 fueron actualizadas) como en Galera (93 fincas).	30-Mar-2013	\$4275

2. Medida: Talleres introductorios a la producción agroecológica y uso adecuado de los recursos naturales. Se enfoca en incrementar la biodiversidad, optimizar los sistemas tradicionales (relaciones suelo-animales-planta), la protección y cobertura del suelo así como del manejo de sinergias entre ciertas especies.

Impacto: Modificación del paisaje

Tipo medida: Capacitación

Costo: \$7200

Fecha Inicio: 20-Apr-2010

Fecha Finalizacion Prevista: 25-Jun-2012

Plan de Capacitacion			
Tema	Num. Personas	Horas Previstas	Fecha Inicio
Manejo de practicas agroecológicas, principios y estrategias.	1700	80	25-Apr-2010

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecucion	Costo
Se han desarrollado los respectivos módulos (4) en cada una de las Escuelas de Campo (15). En los que se aborda aspectos relacionas con la conservación y biodiversidad, además del fomento de buenas practicas. Se han capacitado un total de 474 personas	18-Sep-2010	\$6900
Se ha iniciado con la promoción de nuevas escuelas de campo en comunidades dentro de 4 microcuencas priorizadas, esto es Quingue y Caimito en Galera San Francisco, y Vueltas Largas y La Crucita en el Ayampe. Hasta la fecha se han iniciado con talleres y días de campo sobre las amenazas a la biodiversidad y la producción de biofertilizantes orgánicos.	22-Mar-2011	\$840
Se ha brindado asistencia técnica mediante la implementación de 32 eventos teoricos y practicos (ECAs) sobre elaboración de abonos orgánicos, optimización en uso de gua, mantenimiento de huertos familiares, implementación de cultivos asociados y mantenimiento de sistemas agroforestales con 428 personas (38% mujeres)	30-Sep-2011	\$4800
Se han desarrollado 38 eventos prácticos sobre buenas prácticas de manejo (BPM) con énfasis en fertilización orgánica y manejo de suelos, control manual y alternativa de plagas, a los cuales han	15-Mar-2012	\$1520

participado 277 personas, de las cuales, 32% son mujeres.

Se han desarrollado 16 eventos prácticos sobre buenas prácticas de manejo (BPM) con énfasis en fertilización orgánica y manejo de cacao, a los cuales han participado 196 personas, de las cuales, 27% son mujeres.	15-Aug-2012	\$1640
En este período se ha dado énfasis en la capacitación en servicio durante las visitas técnicas a las 60 fincas en el Ayampe y las 93 en Galera San Francisco. En total se registran 1656 personas capacitadas (31% mujeres)	30-Mar-2013	\$1010

3. Medida: Formulación de diseños prediales que permitan articular las necesidades de producción con los recursos existentes junto con la selección y priorización de especies. Las mejores practicas de manejo a incluirse son: el ordenamiento de la finca, donde se establece como prioridad la conservación de los bosques y vegetación en fuentes de agua y cuencas altas; la rotación de cultivos en franjas; la elaboración de abonos como el compost y bokashi así como el uso de coberturas y abonos verdes; y, la implementación de sistemas agroforestales como el establecimiento de barreras vivas, árboles en linderos, árboles asociados con cultivos/pastos y bosquetes.

Impacto: Modificación del paisaje

Tipo medida: Implementación

Costo: \$3840

Fecha Inicio: 15-Feb-2010

Fecha Finalizacion Prevista: 25-Nov-2011

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecucion	Costo
En las parcelas demostrativas (5), que han servido para realizar la capacitación en la práctica. Se han implementado buenas practicas como el ordenamiento de la finca, la implementación de terrazas de formación lenta así como el fomento de abonos verdes, uso de coberturas y la plantación de arboles bajo el enfoque agroforestal. A partir de estas practicas, los agricultores están implementando en sus parcelas, aspecto que se requiere monitorear para conocer el nivel de adopción y mejorarlo.	30-Sep-2010	\$2750
Se ha iniciado a desarrollar acciones con finqueros en 4 microcuencas seleccionadas, con quienes se implementarán practicas de manejo de recursos naturales en base a diseños prediales además de realizar	22-Mar-2011	\$690

un seguimiento y acompañamiento en la implementación de buenas prácticas de manejo.

Se cuenta con diseños prediales de 96 fincas de socios de EcoCacao y se está en proceso de formulación de 60 adicionales en la cuenca del Ayampe. Adicionalmente, mediante el seguimiento a parcelas tipo "demostrativas " con una cobertura de 23.28 Has (5.06 en Galera San Francisco y 18.22 en Ayampe) se han implementado y adoptado buenas prácticas tales como: el uso de cobertura vegetal, uso de fertilizantes orgánicos, conservación del bosque, protección de fuentes y ríos, cultivos en Asocio	30-Sep-2011	\$4820
En los diseños prediales y planes de las 60 fincas en El Ayampe (855. 9 ha, de las cuales 284.05 se utilizan para el desarrollo de actividades productivas) se está incluyendo acciones para el componente forestal, sea de manejo y/o protección.	15-Mar-2012	\$5491
Se ha realizado un ajuste a los diseños prediales, incrementando un cronograma de siembras para aquellas fincas (11) que han implementado huertos en el Ayampe.	15-Aug-2012	\$1050
Se han formulado 8 nuevos diseños prediales y actualizado los diseños de 52 fincas. En este período, se están aplicado 9 BPM en las 60 fincas, se tiene un área de siembras/cultivo en producción de 9,66 ha con un ingreso proyectado de \$20,898.	15-Mar-2013	\$1470

MEDIDAS DE MITIGACIÓN

Filtros Seleccionados

- Proyecto: Costas y Bosques Sostenibles
- FRAS: Agroforestería-reforestación

Responsable	Recurso Financiero
Patricio Yucta, Conservación y Desarrollo & A	No se requiere de recursos adicionales

1. Medida: Talleres de zonificación del territorio y definición de acuerdos mínimos de manejo

Impacto: Cambios de uso del suelo (cultivos temporales o permanentes)

Tipo medida: Capacitación

Costo: \$1500

Fecha Inicio: 15-Apr-2010

Fecha Finalización Prevista: 30-Sep-2012

Plan de Capacitación			
Tema	Num. Personas	Horas Previstas	Fecha Inicio
Agroforestería Producción de plantas Establecimiento de plantaciones Manejo de plantaciones	400	136	15-Apr-2010

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecución	Costo
Se realizaron talleres de zonificación en las comunidades de 1) Galera, 2) Galerita y 3) Estero de Plátano, 4) Caimito, 5) Tongorachi, 6) Cabo San Francisco y 7) Chipa en Galera San Francisco, 8) Pedro pablo Gómez, 9) Vueltas Largas, 10) El Sombrero, 11) San Pablo, 12) Piñas - Palmital en la parte alta y media de la cuenca del Ayampe. En estos talleres se identificaron sitios para el establecimiento de sistemas agroforestales, plantaciones y conservación de fuentes de agua.	12-Sep-2010	\$5400
Se han desarrollado eventos sobre plantaciones agroforestales en las comunidades 1) Aguacate, 2) 7 de Agosto, 3) Galerita, 4) La Tablada, 5)	22-Mar-2011	\$1500

Muchin y 6) Nueva Unión con 52 personas en Galera San Francisco; y sobre manejo de recursos naturales, control y vigilancia en 8) La Crucita y 9) Vueltas Largas en el Ayampe con 56 personas.

Se han desarrollado eventos sobre: Agroforestería en 1) Tablada, 2) Quitito, 3) Galerita, 4) Chipa, 5) Estero de Plátano, 6) Cabito, 7) Aguacate, 8) las Piñas, 9) Agualán y 10) San Francisco para 324 personas. También se han desarrollado eventos sobre conservación/protección de fuentes y cauces de agua en 1) Caimito, 2) Tongora, 3) El Sombreo, 4) Río Blanco con 60 personas	30-Sep-2011	\$4640
---	-------------	--------

Se han realizado 12 talleres de conservación de suelos, protección de fuentes de agua, agroforestería y reforestación con la participación de 126 personas en 1) Vueltas Largas, 2) El Sombrero, 3) Crucita y 4) Río Blanco en Ayampe (65 personas), y 5) Aguacate, 6) Cabito, 7) Caimito, 8) El Cabo San Francisco, 9) Estero de Plátano, 10) Galera, 11) Galerita, 12) La Tablada, 13) Tongora y 14) Tongorachi en Galera San Francisco (61 personas)	15-Mar-2012	\$540
---	-------------	-------

2. Medida: Formulación de diseños prediales que permitan orientar el establecimiento de plantaciones en zonas prioritarias y con especies adecuadas

Impacto: Otro impacto

Tipo medida: Implementación

Costo: \$3840

Fecha Inicio: 30-Apr-2010

Fecha Finalización Prevista: 25-Jun-2012

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecución	Costo
Para el establecimiento de 66 parcelas agroforestales con una extensión de 177.96 Ha (16 predios en Ayampe y 50 en Galera) se han realizado los diseños prediales que consisten en un croquis detallando ubicación de los sitios y modelos de plantaciones a establecerse.	27-Apr-2010	\$1400
Se han establecido áreas de conservación de bosques/fuentes de	22-Mar-2011	\$1050

agua en 190 Has y 30 Has de sistemas agrosilvopastoriles en Galera San Francisco así como de manejo de regeneración natural en 1093 Has en El Sombrero, Vueltas Largas y San Francisco. Para el establecimiento de las plantaciones y zonas de protección/manejo de regeneración se han establecido diseños prediales y/o criterios de ordenamiento.

Se ha protegido la regeneración natural de 1,556.47 Has (265.47 en San Francisco, 354,76 Has en Río Blanco, 593.28 Has en Vueltas Largas y 342.96 Has en El Sombrero) en El Ayampe; y, se cuenta con planes prediales en 1740.8 Has en las cuales se están implementando acciones de conservación/recuperación de áreas degradadas en 1325.65 Has en donde se han establecido un total de 423.85 Has de plantaciones agroforestales	30-Sep-2011	\$36000
---	-------------	---------

Se han establecido 31 diseños prediales de las áreas intervenidas (41.87 ha en total, de las cuales, 7.61 ha están en Galera San Francisco y 34.26 ha en la Cuenca del Río Ayampe) considerando criterios mínimos de manejo.	11-Nov-2011	\$310
--	-------------	-------

Se han actualizado/formulado planes de finca sostenible y planes de producción de las 60 fincas que participan en el proceso de implementación de buenas prácticas de manejo de los recursos naturales. De ellas, 8 planes son de nuevos de propietarios de fincas localizadas en la zona de Chongón Colonche, así como 52 planes actualizados localizados en la Cuenca del Ayampe. Los planes de finca contienen planes de producción, que consideran: 1) Tipo de producto a cultivar, 2) Cronograma de cultivo y 3) Actividades a desarrollar en el marco del cumplimiento del cronograma de cultivo.	14-Mar-2013	\$6412
---	-------------	--------

3. Medida: Establecimiento de especies o practicas adecuadas para la conservación de fuentes de agua. Fomento de regeneracion natural, plantaciones con especies forestales nativas y cerramiento.
Impacto: Reducción de la capacidad de almacenamiento de humedad por pérdida de materia orgánica

Tipo medida: Implementación

Costo: \$14400

Fecha Inicio: 30-Apr-2010

Fecha Finalizacion Prevista: 25-Jun-2012

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecucion	Costo
En Vueltas Largas (Ayampe) se ha establecido la protección de 80 Has de una fuente de agua, mediante el cercado y fomento de la redgeneración natural del bosque nativo. También se han establecido 177.96 Has de plantaciones agroforestales con el 94% de plantas de especies nativas.	30-Sep-2010	\$30840
Las 190 Has de protección en Galera así como las 1093 Has de manejo de regeneración en el Ayampe fueron seleccionadas en acuerdo con las comunidades y se ha establecido algún tipo de protección donde es necesario, normalmente cerramiento con alambre de pua. Las especies que están utilizandose para las plantaciones agroforestales son balsa y pachaco, que son especies nativas.	22-Mar-2011	\$4200
Las 1,556.47 Has bajo protección de regeneración natural (265.47 en San Francisco, 354,76 Has en Rio Blanco, 593.28 Has en Vueltas Largas y 342.96 Has en El Sombrero) fueron protegidas con cercas y alambre de púa.	30-Sep-2011	\$15300
Se ha intervenido en 41.87 ha (7.61 ha en Galera San Francisco y 34.26 ha en la Cuenca del Río Ayampe) donde se han implementado las siguientes buenas practicas: i) Manejo de la fertilidad del suelo a través del empleo de EMAS (Microorganismos Efectivos Autóctonos), bioles, compost y humus (lombricultura) y cultivos asociados, ii) Establecimiento de terrazas de formación lenta y iii) Optimización del uso de agua a través de sistemas de riego.	31-Mar-2012	\$3083
En el Ayampe, en las 60 fincas donde se están implementando planes de finca, se han incrementado de 4 a 17 fincas la implementación de protección de fuentes de agua con un	26-Sep-2012	\$3965

total de 1070m; 3 a 18 la protección de cauces de ríos con 820 m en total; de 1 a 32 con cercas vivas, 9885m en total; 2 a 3 la construcción de zanjas de infiltración, 98 m; 7 a 16 construcción y uso de terrazas, 1285 m; 6 a 22 el área reforestada.

4. Medida: Selección adecuada de sitios y especies a emplearse

Impacto: Modificación del paisaje

Tipo medida: Implementación

Costo: \$1200

Fecha Inicio: 15-Apr-2010

Fecha Finalización Prevista: 30-Apr-2011

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecución	Costo
Con la participación de las familias locales, se han seleccionado sitios claves en las cuencas altas y nacientes de agua con énfasis a las que abastecen los sistemas de agua de consumo humano. En total son 257.96 Ha, de las cuales 117.96 en Ayampe y 140 en Galera.	30-Mar-2010	\$1200
Se ha realizado el levantamiento de información sobre la oportunidad de plantaciones en Galera San Francisco(1691 Has: i) 203 Has para protección/manejo de regeneración; ii) 971 Has para silvopsaturas; y iii) 517 Has para plantaciones puras) e identificado el interés de los propietarios de las comunidades: La Tablada, 7 de Agosto, el Aguate, Crisanto, La Mina, El Cabito, Nueva Unión, San Pablo, Barlovento, Estero Ancho y Abdón Calderón. Hasta la fecha se han establecido 30 Has de plantaciones agroforestales, donde la selección de sitios se ha realizado con los propietarios en base a criterios concernientes al buen uso del suelo.	22-Mar-2011	\$300
Las plantaciones realizadas (423.85 Has: 10.45 masivas, 23.93 silvopstoriles, 112.61 en linderos, 10.25 de protección de fuentes y 266.6 de conservación) fueron realizadas con especies nativas como Balsa, Pachaco, Chiparo, Guayacán, Tangare, Pechinche, Caoba, Guachapeli, Caña guadua y	30-Sep-2011	\$200

Algarrobo

Las 31 parcelas de intervención, de las cuales, 7 son comunitarias, fueron seleccionadas en las áreas priorizadas para la conservación de fuentes y áreas de importancia para la biodiversidad, especialmente por encontrarse en las cuencas altas de las zonas de trabajo y que fueron identificadas en los POAMs.	11-Nov-2011	\$150
---	-------------	-------

5. Medida: El impacto es positivo, sin embargo se propone medir el crecimiento y comportamiento de las especies forestales para documentar el efecto sobre la economía familiar.

Impacto: Efectos sobre las expectativas económicas

Tipo medida: Monitoreo

Costo: \$1500

Fecha Inicio: 25-Jun-2011

Fecha Finalizacion Prevista: 25-Jun-2012

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecucion	Costo
Se ha realizado la medición de la sobrevivencia de las plantas, que en terminos generales es del 73%; sin embargo en Galera San Francisco se registro una alta mortalidad (hasta 85%) de la balsa por ataque del caracol.	25-Jun-2010	\$500
Se ha realizado un segundo monitoreo al azar de las plantaciones. En el caso del Ayampe se ha registrado una sobrevivencia del 73%, considerado adecuado y un crecimiento promedio de 45 cm/año en altura. En el caso de Galera San Francisco, se ha determinado una sobrevivencia del 70% y un crecimiento entre 60 y 90 cm/año en altura para algunas especies.	22-Mar-2011	\$600
Según el monitoreo realizado en agosto, en Galera San Francisco, el estado de las plantaciones es aceptable, considerando que las plantas establecidas presentan: i) un prendimiento entre 64% y 96%, ii) una altura que va de 28.3 cm. y 60.67 cm; y iii) que el 79% de plantas se encuentran en buen estado fitosanitario (sanas), un 12% han sido afectadas sea por deshoje de hormigas o daño por el ganado, y un	30-Sep-2011	\$600

9% están muertas.

Programado para luego de la época seca (diciembre, 2012 a marzo, 2013)	31-Mar-2012	\$
--	-------------	----

6. Medida: Establecimiento de criterios mínimos para el establecimiento de plantaciones como la no conversión de bosques secundarios maduros, donde se promoverá el enriquecimiento o fomento de la regeneración natural.

Impacto: Cambios de uso del suelo (cultivos temporales o permanentes)

Tipo medida: Implementación

Costo: \$1200

Fecha Inicio: 15-Apr-2010

Fecha Finalización Prevista: 30-Apr-2012

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecución	Costo
Durante el proceso de acercamiento, capacitación y elaboración del diseño predial se ha negociado acuerdos mínimos con los propietarios de los 66 predios intervenidos, uno de los cuales es la no conversión de bosques nativos.	30-Apr-2010	\$1500
Las plantaciones establecidas hasta la fecha (30 Has) fueron realizadas sin afectar bosques secundarios jóvenes o maduros.	22-Mar-2011	\$300
Las plantaciones establecidas (423.85 Has) fueron realizadas bajo un enfoque de mejorar los sistemas agroforestales existentes; y, en el caso de plantaciones puras se realizaron en pastizales, es decir se cumplió con el criterio de no afectar bosques primarios ni secundarios maduros.	30-Sep-2011	\$300
No se han establecido plantaciones puras sino árboles en contorno de especies nativas tales como laurel, cedro, etc.	31-Mar-2012	\$
Se continua con el establecimiento de plantaciones con especies nativas, principalmente.	26-Sep-2012	\$

7. Medida: No conversión de bosques secundarios maduros a plantaciones forestales, sino fomento de enriquecimiento o fomento de la regeneración natural

Impacto: Cambios de uso del suelo (cultivos temporales o permanentes)

Tipo medida: Implementación

Costo: \$2400

Fecha Inicio: 25-Apr-2010

Fecha Finalizacion Prevista: 25-Apr-2012

Avances Medida		
Avance Realizado	Fecha Ejecucion	Costo
Se ha establecido una parcela de 40 Has de manejo de regeneración natural en El Ayampe.	08-Aug-2010	\$
Se han establecido en total 190 Has para fomento de la regeneración natural el Galera y 1093 Has en el Ayampe.	22-Mar-2011	\$2100
En total para el AF11 se han establecido 1100 Has para protección de la regeneración natural en Galera San Francisco y 1,556.47 Has en el Ayampe.	30-Sep-2011	\$600
En el caso de la implementación de 60 planes de finca, se ha promovido el cuidado de la regeneración natural mediante el ordenamiento predial.	31-Mar-2012	\$
En el caso de la implementación de 60 planes de finca (52 actualizados y 8 nuevos), se ha promovido el cuidado de la regeneración natural mediante el ordenamiento predial.	14-Mar-2013	\$80