



CONSERVATION LANDSCAPE PROGRAM
CONSERVATION OF DRY FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN THE CARIBBEAN
QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT

1. PROJECT FACT SHEET

1.1 NAME OF THE PROJECT: Conservation Landscapes Program - CLP Dry Ecosystem Conservation in the Caribbean.

1.2 DATES (START/FINISH)

Agreement/Contract

4/12/2013 to 29/04/2016

Report period

01/01/2015 to 31/03/2015

1.3 PRIME

1.4 NAME OF PROGRAM MANAGER: Pedro A. Chavarro

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1.5 NAME OF USAID AGREEMENT OFFICE REPRESENTATIVE (AOR): Ximena García

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1.7 USAID MECHANISM NUMBER: AID-514-A-09-00004

1.8 OVERALL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Caribbean region (13 million hectares), encompasses more than six million ha. of tropical dry forest ecosystem (TDFE) in Colombia, of which 82% has been affected by deforestation. TDFE conservation is a priority for USAID and Colombia, thus, the CLP objective is improving TDFE's governance, biodiversity and the preservation of natural resources in the Caribbean region and strengthening environmentally sustainable livelihoods for the associated communities. Remaining forest patches coupled with existing protected areas and communities will be the center of conservation efforts. The focus will be to implement land use management tools at the landscape level, restoring connectivity with a biodiversity-friendly productive matrix and ecological corridors. Improved smallholder agroforestry practices, installing connectivity tools in larger agricultural areas, implementing silvo-pastoral systems and sustainable use of natural resources will guarantee ecological integrity by enhancing connectivity, covering soils to prevent erosion, promoting watershed protection and maintaining species diversity. GOC's regional environmental authorities will be strengthened through the Regional Protected Area System - SIRAP Caribe. Main beneficiaries are the indigenous, campesino communities and local organizations associated with the target areas. NGO's will develop proposals combining economic, environmental and social components, addressing the main threats on TDFE with community participation and capacity-building. Public/private alliances will be fostered for sustainable production and other public stakeholders will be engaged for better decision-making related to TDFE conservation. Caribbean TDFE will benefit from improved management of protected areas and especially from connectivity strategies to counter fragmentation as main tools for conservation. Improved access

to water and production systems' management seek to enhance productivity and livelihoods, especially for women in charge of obtaining water for daily use. Involving the private sector through off-setting mechanisms, Social Corporate Responsibility programs or green economy measures will benefit TDFE conservation by protecting ecosystem services.

2. Achievements Overview

This quarter's four new agreements were signed for a total amount of COP 612.651.259. Such agreements have the following objectives: (i) Agreement with the Humboldt Institute for COP 142.289.923, which aims to develop a "Strategy to raise the baseline on the status of components of biodiversity and monitoring of Tropical Dry Forest"; (ii) Agreement with Audubon Society for COP 321.818.000 that has the objective of "Improving living conditions of local communities through birdwatching in the dry forest of the Colombian Caribbean"; (iii) Agreement with Minka-Dev for COP 80.573.500, where the objective is to "Implement a strategy for the strengthening of value chains based on agro-biodiversity, through the technical assistance in the implementation of the model of corozo exploitation and the strengthening of other business opportunities for small farmers as an incentive to the conservation of Tropical dry forest"; and (iv) Agreement with ANZELLINI GARCIA REYES S.A.S for COP 67.969.836 that aims to "Perform the collection and cataloguing of vernacular architecture based on the use of native palms, as means to visualize and valorize such materials, both in its traditional use and new interpretations that will generate new value chains in the future".

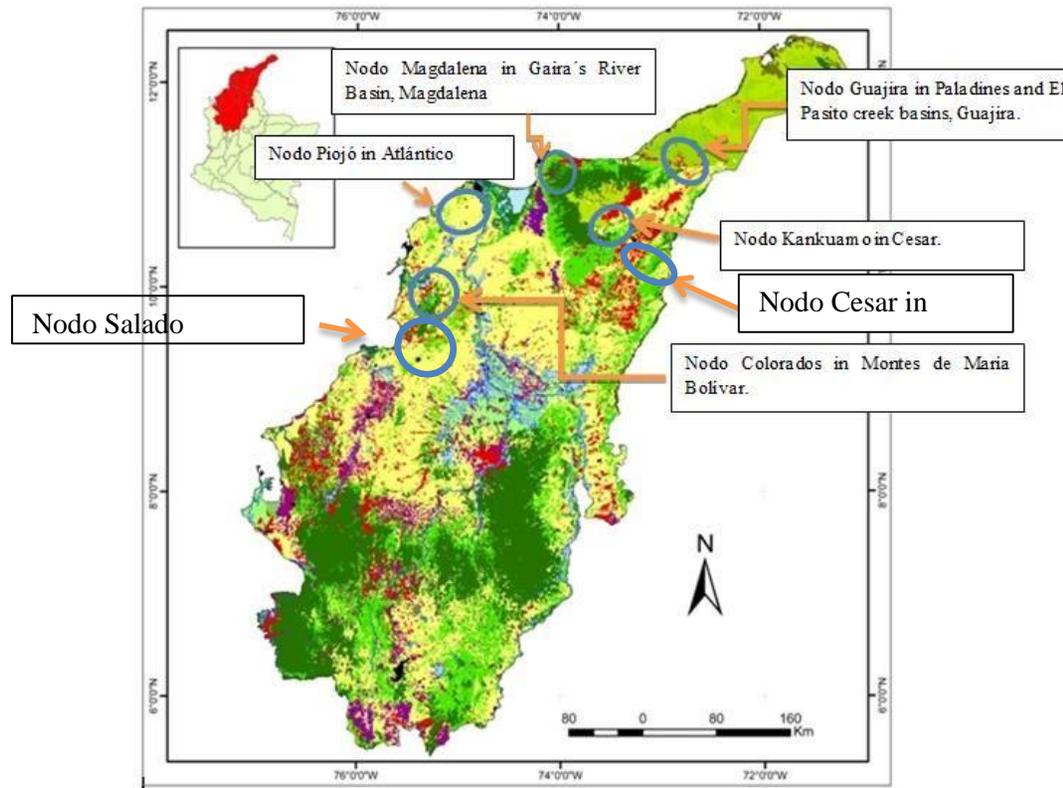
Regarding the production-conservation corridors which include agroforestry systems, the main achievements were: (i) Adaptation of areas of establishment or crop plots and inputs supply in Nodo Cesar (F. Carboandes); (ii) Definition of silvopastoral designs and the supply of inputs and plant material in El Salado (F. Semana); (iii) Besides the agroforestry systems reported in the previous quarter wherein the sowing of timber trees and native fruit is still pending, updating the silvopastoral designs in Nodo Colorados (F. Herencia Ambiental), and (iv) Design and planning of the implementation of agroforestry systems and agricultural productive systems in Nodo Hibacharo, as a means to incentivize dry forest conservation and create alternatives to promote better natural resource management in the region.

In all Nodos, adjustments in design composition (species), field distribution (plant densities), guiding the preparation of land for sowing, managing the spread and reproduction of plant material in nurseries, and the general management of the agroforestry systems were made. Currently, the silvopastoral systems that will be planted by the next rainy season include: fodder banks, isolated trees in pastures in line and/ or in the perimeter as natural fences and trees in band, also, rotation pastures and diversity of forestry species which provide other products and benefits to the system in addition to fodder.

In terms of the program indicators, the main achievements were the implementation of 1310 new hectares corresponding to areas of biological significance and/or natural under improved natural resource management (indicator DO4-001), reaching an accumulated value of 4794 hectares, equivalent to 57% of the new goal proposed for this indicator in the frame of the PMP program update. Most of these new hectares (98%) correspond to the work that has been done through Fundación Semana in Montes de María (Nodo El Salado).

Likewise, it is important to highlight the progress in the implementation of training and technical assistance to the community. Indicator F 4.8.1-29 had an increase of 1546 hours during the quarter, amounting 62% of the total target. Additionally, it is important to emphasize cost share expenditures during this quarter reached 75% (USD 826,806) of the program's target.

The clean cook stoves strategy is moving forward. This quarter, field tests were performed in order to check health, environmental and efficiency variables. On the other hand, the team visited some of the homes with installed cook stoves at Ciudad Perdida area (Magdalena Department) and did some efficiency tests in order to evaluate the maintenance conditions of the stoves and to make some recommendations towards the existing stove. The official certification process is moving forward as well as the patent of application and a metal prototype was designed and tested in order to reduce production costs. In addition, there has been progress towards the clean cook stoves venture development and seven entrepreneurs were identified in San Juan Nepomuceno (Nodo Clorados) as potential business collaborators.



Map 1. Locations of the program's Nodos.

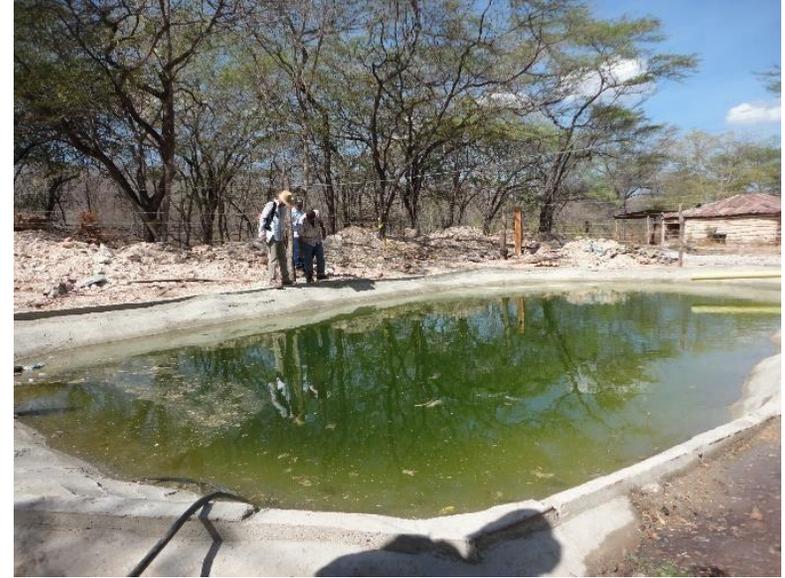
2.1 Components

2.1.1 Component 1 –Improved licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

Currently, there are seven locations where the development of production-conservation corridors are taking place: Nodo Colorados, Nodo Salado, Nodo Guajira, Nodo Magdalena, Nodo Cesar, and Nodo Piojó and Nodo kankuamos.

In Nodo Guajira an agreement has been signed to increase the connectivity patches of forest in the Paladines and Pasito river microbasins. Progress was made particularly in the establishment of 3,128 lineal meters of fences located along the rounds of Zahino creek and Angostura community dam. With this progress, 12% of the total of established fences for the isolation and restoration of adjacent forest was achieved. During March progress was made with Fundación Cerrejón and the community to accelerate the processes of physical isolation of conservation areas and thus comply with the set targets in May.

Additionally, there was an advance in the implementation of four (4) new systems to capture and store rainwater in reservoirs coated with ferrocement and 14 systems with plastic tanks of 1000 liters. With this progress 80% of the activity compliance was achieved, contributing to the availability of water in reservoirs that can store 1.345 cubic meters of water for agricultural and domestic use (Pictures 1,2,3, 4). About 110 members of CLP participating families are benefiting from the implementation of these actions.



Pictures 1,2, 3, 4. Paladines and Pasito river micro-basins' new systems to capture and store rainwater in reservoirs

In compliance with the social capital and communitarian participation component, 100 % of the technical trainings were completed; further training will be developed for later management of agroforestry systems during the next quarter. Even though the subscription of the conservation agreements to ensure the conservation of forest fragments, water rounds and the application of good farming practices, contributing to an integral management of the basin are still pending, this has not prevented to make progress in the conservation actions and good production practices.

During this period at Nodo Gaira, the implementation of agroforestry systems were completed and 35 established conservation agreements were ratified. The restoration activities through native tree plantings in the areas of conservation and in restoration plots have not concluded due to the delay of the rainy season in the previous semester and therefore the difficulty of planting trees given their size. For this reason, it was decided to perform many of these during the following rainy season in April, given the environmental conditions in the zone.

The material in the nurseries has already reached the right size, particularly the ebonies, red kapoks and carretos, which are highly endangered species in the TDF and difficult to spread. On another note, identified water springs were isolated and during the next weeks the isolation of Breche brook will be done with some of the farm owners who are also beneficiaries from the agreement. Furthermore, the program's success has triggered additional interest from other people in the community. Fifteen additional families linked to the communities participating will join the program. The adherence of these families is key to the program's connectivity purposes in this region. Apart from their involvement, these participants have an important value and potential to implement connectivity efforts due to their location, thus, they were included as potential beneficiaries from the beginning.

In Nodo Piojó (FES agreement) the significant progress that could be established is: training compliance in apiculture, production of organic fertilizers and impact of agrochemicals and poultry management, as well as other activities according to the schedule that include the design and planning of agroforestry systems, the construction of chicken coops, and the availability of plant material when the new rainy season begins. It is important to mention that the use of plant material as soon as the following rainy season comes is a big challenge in terms of climate variability and irregularity during the rainy season. In the past, contingency measures, including the use of microgel for moisture retention and care of plant material in the nursery have been implemented. Additionally, demonstrative plots were also designed and established and a group of students and beneficiaries will monitor work and develop a recovery model, as well as land/soil management guidelines, which is a key outcome of this work.

Identification of key local institutions and institutional mapping has already been made. Progress has been achieved in the socioeconomic characterization of the families involved. As a result of this analysis, the importance of charcoal and livestock as income generators for some of the beneficiaries has been identified. These elements should be taken into account within the models that will be tested in the demonstrative plots. Additionally, the incorporation of sustainable production of trees for charcoal and fodder could give importance to the model at a regional level. Likewise, the identification made on local authorities and their mapping defined elements of the strategy for scaling up results from the recovery and soil management model at regional level.

Another challenge the program has been facing is the presence of "Chikungunya", an epidemic disease that has symptoms lasting up to three months, and that has had an effect on the beneficiaries delay on-field work.

At Nodo Cesar during this quarter, Fundación Carboandes undertook different activities related to silvo-pastoral systems implementation, strengthening capacities on sustainable use and natural resources conservation, and promoting dry forest conservation in seven municipalities located in the Nodo.



Picture 5: Live fence of Matarratón, San Juan Nepomuceno, Bolívar.

Regarding the management of dry forest conservation, progress was made with the general zone division (conservation area zone, infrastructure and agricultural production) of four properties (La Helenita, La Nacional, Las Nubes and New Delhi). This information, along with the property documentation, was delivered at the office of Parques Nacionales Naturales (NNP) in order to start registering such properties as a Natural Reserve of the Civil Society.

Each of these property owners signed a conservation agreement that supports the processes of conservation and sustainable production practices adoption. These conservation agreements were signed by 14 additional producers, with a total of 17 agreements throughout the quarter. Within such agreements, actions for maintenance and long-term protection of passive restoration processes initiated, the consolidation of connectivity corridors and sustainable production activities were concluded, as well as the enrichment of trees in isolated

areas around the Tocaimo river. During the quarter, two (2) nurseries were established and the initial preparation of two (2) other nurseries was made (polisombra and substratum preparation has been installed).

During the quarter, 25 hectares of previous land selected with stockbreeders were arranged, as well as the establishment of perimeter fencing in order to establish the silvo-pastoral arrangements (SPA) that were designed in the previous quarter. These SAF will include three multi-stratum systems of high density such as tree lines, fodder banks with pasture, medium and high fodder species and other arboreal species in order to improve the system's density and the production of other benefits additional to forage. These species are reproducing in the nurseries and seeds were separated by gender and distributed by certified suppliers.

In terms of organizational strengthening for local communities in management of natural resources, the following advances can be highlighted: active participation of the community in the area of influence of the Tocaímo river, including two educational institutions (Rafael Uribe Uribe from Media Luna and Luis Carlos Galán de la Jagua from Ibiríco schools) in order to establish the aforementioned nurseries. Moreover, the conformation of the inspection committee for the monitoring and evaluation with the support of Carboandes is highlighted and technical training for silvo-pastoral management, nurseries and workshops about citizen participation were also carried out and thanks to the initiative of Caño Padilla community (Corregimiento los Encantos) an additional nursery will be established.

Montes de María is a geographical region where CLP has two areas of intervention known as **Nodo Colorados** and **Nodo Salado**. In **Nodo Colorados** activities are focused in connecting Los Colorados Fauna and Flora Sanctuary with Cerro Maco in the department of Bolívar. During the period there was progress in the implementation of new isolated areas, a total of 5 kilometers are contributing to tropical dry forest ecosystem connectivity for a total amount of 12 km in Raicero, Páramo, Pintura and Media Luna communities. Also, the establishment of sustainable production systems and planting of native fruit trees and wood trees continued (taking advantage of the first rainy season) and honey harvest started in some communities that were supported with the purchase of hives and materials for the extraction (as a result of this activity, 126 honey kg were produced, generating additional incomes to the families for an estimated amount of 800 USD). Families, who are participating in this activity, sold their honey among acquaintances of San Juan Nepomuceno. Furthermore, there has been progress in the design/establishment of silvo-pastoral systems that will be implemented in farms; currently the land is being prepared for grass plantation and forage. Regarding the training component, training on fruit and agronomy management was done. Finally, technical monitoring of activities, agreements and logbooks has been performed.

Regarding the new agreement of **Nodo Salado** with Fundación Semana, the project's objective is to introduce agro-ecology and regenerative agriculture practices on the farms of 50 families in rural areas of El Salado, in the area between the Morrocoy and Arenas creeks including the Danubio, Bálsamo, Villa Amalia and Santa Clara communities, as well as in the zones known as Poesía and

Gaimaralcito. Through improved production practices on farms there is an aim to generate connectivity corridors between dry forest patches with strategies such as the planting of agroforestry and silvo-pastoral systems.

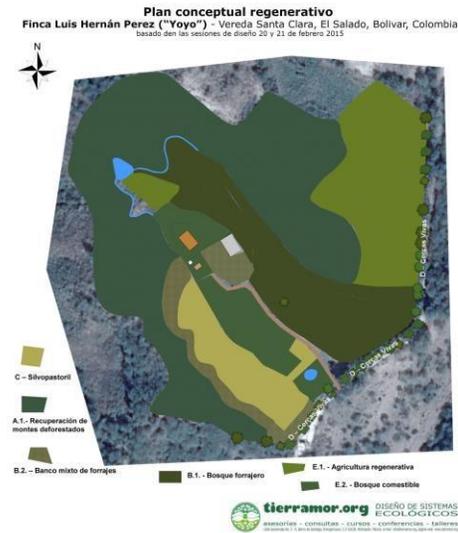
In the first quarter of 2015, activities were focused on planning work and farm design which is a strategic activity to achieve a better understanding of the territory and to define appropriate interventions for each family to ensure ownership and long-term sustainability of actions implemented. The planning work and farm design included the development of the following activities: (i) Territorial autodiagnosis workshops, wherein the main achievement was the consolidation of a forestry inventory and the gathering of information related to production systems that helped to define the intervention on each farm: Silvo-pastoral, agroforestry and agricultural systems, including local species of the dry forest; and (ii) Visits to 45 families where planning work was done including the preparation of a document with design patterns which served as a guide for regenerative designs on farms. (Pictures 6, 7, 8, 9)

Three workshops of water and soil management, with the support of an external consultant and a technical team were done with 50 producers involved in the project. In these workshops, the following topics were developed: a) Basic concepts of agro-ecology; b) Planting design considering the curve lines method for water retention in soils and properties; and c) Preparation of micro-broth dilution and organic fertilizers for crops managements, pastures and fruit trees. In the first quarter of the year, the goals related to the planning phase were accomplished, this included the preparation of a list of materials for each family that will be delivered before the month of May, considering the rainy season.

The main challenge in this quarter has been the delay on implementating of the Nodo Guajira activities en términos de áreas implementadas en sistemas agroforestales y patios productivos, improvements are expected to happen during the next quarter in which the rains are expected to occur in the first half of 2015.



Pictures 6 and 7. Predio Bella Helena (Luis Heran Pérez) - Vereda Santa Clara



Pictures 8 and 9. Future Management Plan and Final Management Plan Design - Predio Bella Helena

2.1.2 Component 2 - Institucional Strengthening and Governance

Regarding the study carried by Universidad Nacional about native palms, the most significant advance during this quarter is the production of a document with the management characterization and the traditional ecological knowledge of the *B. guineensis* and *S. Mauritiiformis* species in the selected areas of study. It is important to highlight the feedback provided by both the local communities and institutions to the Universidad Nacional regarding the action plans and sustainable development of four palms: Zar (Plato), Corozo (Sincelejo), Estera (Chimichagua) y Amarga (Piojo). This feedback was given between the 21st and 28th of February through four different workshops where the above stakeholders participated. On the other hand, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable development has provided a positive contribution since it is aware of the development and socialization of these action plans and is seeking to evaluate the results. Ultimately, it is important to mention that all communities convened and the participants of the workshops where the action plan was socialized, felt identified and committed to the actions such plan includes.

As part of the clean cook initiatives, the CLP team is helping to structure a national strategy for the implementation of clean cook stoves. In order to achieve this, the team will search strategic alliances with the public and private sector. For the inter-institutional round table for clean cookstoves, the team is working on the architecture and design of the webpage and summarizing the official guidelines given by the Ministry of Environment and financed by the Global Alliance for Clean Cook Stoves, in order to produce two info graphs about the state of Colombian clean cookstoves and the health effects of intramural smoke from regular cookstoves in our country. This webpage design was presented to the Ministry and other institutions last March.



Picture 8. Cook stove metal prototype

2.1.3 Component 3 - Social Capital and Community Participation

Community participation is at the heart of the program since territorial and farm planning, conservation strategies, monitoring activities, commercial relations, and cook stoves strategies are built with the active participation of local communities.

During this quarter an agreement was signed with Tropenbos and the technical team began fieldwork. The activities related to the workshops' methodological design and the didactic and curricular material, as well as the proposal to socialize it with the local actors, have already finished. The first workshop was developed in Nodo Pioj6 and covered the bitter palm topic as a pilot to get feedback on

the methodologies that will be used. Additionally, national experts and local researchers are involved and they will invigorate this process with local actors, educational communities, and SENA instructors in each Nodo.

At Nodo Montes de María and Colorados, workshops were developed between Crepes & Waffles Restaurant (C&W) and some campesino organizations with the purpose of building a commercial relation between local producers and the restaurant. During these workshops, the necessity to involve local producers since the beginning of the commercial relationship design was highlighted. On the other hand, C&W exposed some of the challenges that exist in the construction of a supply chain and the minimum conditions that producers and suppliers have to achieve in order to have a valid agreement with the enterprise. Likewise, Patrimonio Natural explained the minimum environmental conditions that must be accomplished in order to proceed with this commercial opportunity.

Some of the activities during the workshop were the recording of interviews with local producers from San Juan Nepomuceno and El Salado, visits to local producers farms, and the visit to C&W production site and restaurant. After the development of the workshop the following compromises were agreed upon: (i) The common objective between the agreement of C&W and CLP is to include the objectives of conservation-production in the commercial relations; (ii) The conservation-production practices should give an added value to the products and its commercialization should generate incentives for conservation; (iii) Local producers should maintain and implement production-conservation corridors in their plots; (iv) Campesino associations will be in charge of shipping the first yield to C&W production site until the production becomes bigger; (v) Local producers from El Salado should define a supply point in Carmen de Bolivar; (vi) The project will be exclusively developed with the initial participants; (vii) Once the commercial activity starts growing, additional producers can be involved; (viii) The participants without the legal requirements to formalize the alliance will obtain the relevant documentation; ix) Finally, the first products to start the commercial relation between C&W and the local producers will be deliver in April.

In relation to the above, since the last quarter of 2014, the CLP has begun to explicitly work on a strategy aiming to both save and preserve the agro-biodiversity of the Caribbean region. Besides the commercial agreement between C&W and San Juan's farmers that is already taking place, the strategy consists on building an inventory as well as characterizing the region's heirloom seeds. For this purpose, on the 28th of March 2015, the program organized the II Seed Fair, where different rural organizations participated not only in swapping folk varieties and archaic cultigens, but also in exchanging local experiences and cultural knowledge regarding the uses and agricultural practices of seeds. In addition to the Fair, an ethnographic documentation of seed varieties, their uses, and conservation practices is being conducted by one of the program's consultants, who will consolidate the data gathered on the field in a seed catalogue. Such catalogue is conceived as a fundamental resource for both the local communities and the wider public, in the sense that it will

provide information on product diversity as well as location. Regarding the local communities, this information is crucial in order for them to reconnect and positively acknowledge the region's agro-biodiversity, as well as to contact farmers and seed keepers when looking for particular seeds. Regarding the wider public, on the other hand, the catalogue may result in commercial opportunities with parties such as C&W or other restaurants representing niche markets in nearby cities. Following the hypothesis that in contexts of economic, environmental and cultural erosion, niche markets and fair trade conditions may play an important role in the production, reproduction and conservation of agricultural genetic diversity, throughout the following quarter the strategy will continue linking the research into the region's agro-biodiversity with market opportunities,



Picture 9: Heirloom seeds exchange, II Seed Fair, San Juan Nepomuceno, Bolívar

1. Summary

- A. Implementation of 1310 new hectares (95% in Nodo El Salado) corresponding to areas of biological significance and/or natural under improved natural resource management reaching an accumulated value of 4794 hectares, progress in the implementation of training and technical assistance to the community with an increase of 1546 hours during the quarter and the execution in the progress of cost share resources for USD 826,806 (indicator DO4-015)
- B. Starting a pilot to sell corozo pulp to restaurants and other food businesses in the country with environmental and fair trade practices. (Accompaniment during the Corozo business model pilot and accompaniment for the replication and validation of agro-biodiversity initiatives in partnership with Crepes & Waffles)
- C. Regarding the Corozo de Lata Business Model pilot, information about the minimum viable product costs was collected and the methodology to assess the management and impact generated by the Corozo producers was proposed. These analyzes took into account the initial processing and the delivery made to Selva Nevada firm for a total amount of 400 kg of Corozo pulp in the pulping plant installed in Sincelejo by CUDESAC.

2. Challenges and Adjustments

The main challenge in this quarter will be to ensure the efficient implementation of recently signed agreements, which directly contribute to the accomplishment of the goals previewed for the program indicators, and also to advance in the implementation of activities in Nodo Guajira.

In all the Nodos, sowings plants/seedlings are expected to take place in the months of April and May, mostly during the second month when the highest percentage of rains of this time of the year occurs. The success relies on having the material, seeds and necessary inputs on the sites, having the plant material in good quality and the land arranged.

Reaching changes in unsustainable traditional cultural practices such as excessive cleaning, the use of herbicides and insecticides, burning and low or no maintenance of the arboreal component associated with crops or production systems has been identified as an important challenge. The above makes difficult to achieve visible and short term results in the improvement of food availability and income.

4. List of Annexes

1. Program indicator progress.

Indicator	Advance 1st.Q	Advance 2nd.Q	Advance 3rd. Q	Advance 4th. Q	Advance 1st.Q 2015	Advance 2nd.Q 2015	Total Advance	% accum. advance	Total goal
DO4-011 Number of beneficiaries with improved clean energy services due to USG assistance.				2500			2500	92,5	2700
DO4-001 Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (F4.8.1-26)		10,08	553,15	1312,21	1608,2	1310,2	4793,84	73,55	6.517
DO4-002 Number of institutions/public and private organizations with improved capacity for effective environmental resource management			10				10	38	26

DO4-012 Number of communities and other stakeholders adopting sustainable practices to improve biodiversity conservation.				6	4		10	28,5	35
FPN 1 Number of families benefited by the sustainable systems for conservation supported by the PPC.							98	32,7	300
FPN 3. Number of hectares in the process of sustainable production					98		98	19,6	500

Indicator	Advance 1st.Q	Advance 2nd.Q	Advance 3rd. Q	Advance 4th. Q	Advance 1st.Q 2015	Advance 2nd.Q 2015	Total Advance	% accum. advance	Total goal
F 4.8.1-29 Number of person hour of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance.	480	908	2317	726	1470	1546	7447	82,37	9040

2) Monitor Report.



TOTAL INDICATOR PROGRESS Years: FY2015

QUATERLY PROGRESS FY2014

Type: All

Project: All

Type Indicator	DO	QY
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			FY		FY		Grand Total	
IR	Indicator	Project	FY2014		FY2015		Grand Total	
			Total FY/ Actual	Total FY / Target	Total FY/ Actual	Total FY / Target	Project Total / Actual	Project total / Target
IR 4.2 Climate change mitigation and adaptation improved	DO4-011 Number of beneficiaries with improved clean energy services due to USG assistance.		2,500	2,500		200	2,500	2,700
IR 4.3 Conservation of biodiversity improved	CLP-01 Number of person hour of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance (F 4.8.1-29)		4,431	4,520	3,016	4,520	7,447	9,040
	DO4-012 Number of communities and other stakeholders adopting sustainable practices to improve biodiversity conservation.		6	15	4	20	10	35
IR 4.4 Not Apply	DO4-001 Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance. (F 4.8.1-26 MANDATORY)		1,875	3,200	2,918	3,317	4,793	6,517
	DO4-002 Number of institutions/public and private organizations with improved capacity for effective environmental resource management		10	16		10	10	26
IR N.A4 Not Apply	FPN-1 (PPC) Number of families benefited by the sustainable systems for conservation supported by the PPC.			150	98		98	300
	FPN-3 (PPC) Number of hectares in the process of sustainable production.			400	98		98	500

Date of printing (mm/dd/yyyy)

37/30/2015