

“Biodiversity Corridor Planning and Implementation Program”

Associate Cooperative Agreement No. 523-A-00-03-00047-00
Reference: Leader Cooperative Agreement No. LAG-A-00-99-00046-00

- I. Managing the Usumacinta Watershed for Economic Development and Environmental Sustainability
- II. Integrated Management of the Chimalapas Watersheds, Oaxaca, Mexico
- III. Chiapas Coastal Watersheds
- IV. National Enabling Environment for Mexico (NEEM)

Second Year Report

October 1, 2004 - September 30, 2005

By:



CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL

To:



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Mexico – Environment Program

Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, Mexico. October 27, 2005.

Table of Contents

I. Managing the Usumacinta Watershed for Economic Development and Environmental Sustainability	5
1. Introduction and overview	5
a) The region	5
b) Threats to biodiversity and the environment.....	6
c) General Objectives, Year 2 main partners, sub contractors and length of collaboration.	7
2. Highlights of the Year.....	9
Objective 1: A Collaborative Watershed Management Plan is developed.	10
Objective 2: Expansion of the Agricultural Frontier into Protected Areas is slowed.	11
Objective 3: Incidence and Impact of Forest Fires is Reduced.	12
Objective 4: Communities and Partner NGOs develop economically viable responsible tourism projects.	12
Objective 5: Communities Implement Sustainable Natural Resource Management Projects.....	14
Objective 6: Local NGOs Develop Capacity for Watershed Monitoring	15
3. Work Plan Update and status	16
Objective 1: A Collaborative Watershed Management Plan is developed.	16
Objective 2: Expansion of the Agricultural Frontier into Protected Areas is Slowed.....	20
Objective 3: Incidence and Impact of Forest Fires is Reduced.....	21
Objective 4: Communities and Partner NGOs develop economically viable responsible tourism projects.....	23
Objective 5: Communities Implement Sustainable Natural Resource Management Projects.....	31
Objective 6: Local NGOs Develop Capacity for Watershed Monitoring.	33
4. Environmental Compliance.	35
5. Gender Compliance	36
6. Other donors supporting this program and links with Governmental Agencies.	36
II. Integrated Management of the Chimalapas Watersheds, Oaxaca, Mexico.....	38
1. Introduction and overview	38
a) Program Goal.....	39
b) Objectives of the Program.....	40
c) General Objectives, Year 2 main partners, sub contractors and length of collaboration.	40

2. Highlights of the Mid Term Year accomplishments	44
3. Work Plan Update and status	47
Objective 1. Strengthen local capacities. Communities develop and implement sustainable natural resources management projects.....	47
Objective 2. Design and implement natural resource management projects. (Communities develop ecologically sustainable processing and marketing of xate and pita as alternative income sources)	49
Objective 3: Design and implement environmental education and communications campaign.....	52
Objective 4: Strengthen watershed committee and overall planning process	55
Objective 5: Develop and implement in Integrated Conservation Information System (ICIS).....	58
Objective 6: Design and implement a Monitoring and Evaluation System	60
4. Environmental Compliance.....	60
5. Gender Compliance	61
6. Other donors supporting this program and links with Governmental Agencies.....	61
III. Chiapas Coastal Watersheds	63
1. Introduction and overview	63
a) The region	63
b) Overall Goals	64
c) General Objectives, Year 2 main partners, sub contractors and length of collaboration.	64
2. Highlights of the Year.....	65
Objective 4.2: Design and implement an evaluation program to achieve the success of the project.....	65
3. Work Plan Update and status	66
Objective 4.2: Design and implement an evaluation program to achieve the success of the project. All activities under 4.2 will be carried out jointly between CI, TNC, CONANP, IHNYE, Pronatura and other project partners through the Pigua Committee	66
Objective IR2.6 cambio: Evaluate the potential of conservation coffee in the costal watersheds of El Triunfo evaluated.....	69
4. Environmental Compliance.....	71
5. Gender Compliance	71
6. Other donors supporting this program and links with Governmental Agencies.....	71
IV. National Enabling Environment for Mexico (NEEM).....	72
1. Introduction	72
a) Main Goals	72

b) Core Working Group (CWG)	72
2. Objectives 2004 - 2008	73
4. Work Plan update and status	73
Process of development of projects:.....	75
Core group sessions:.....	75
V. List of Annexes.....	76
Usumacinta	76
Chimalapas	76
Coast of Chiapas Watersheds	77
VI. Acronyms.....	78

I. Managing the Usumacinta Watershed for Economic Development and Environmental Sustainability

1. Introduction and overview

a) *The region*

Along its southern border, Mexico shares six hydrological basins with its neighboring countries. Of these, the largest is the Usumacinta River Basin, which covers 550 km of the 950 km border with Guatemala. It includes most of the core Selva Maya region where CI has worked for the past 13 years. CI and partners have established a number of successful field-based projects addressing local conservation issues within protected areas and the communities living in and around this region. CI is building on these current efforts by focusing on a scaled-up approach to this local strategy to implement landscape and corridor-based strategies and projects in a collaborative fashion with other stakeholders in the region. CI is also acting as a catalyst and facilitator to develop key conservation alliances and networks within the Usumacinta Watershed.

The Usumacinta basin encompasses a total surface of over 7 million hectares, split evenly between Mexico and Guatemala. The upper basin is located primarily in Guatemala, (though a few key parts are in Mexico). The basin's lower portion rests almost entirely in Mexico, meaning that Mexico ultimately suffers the cumulative effects of landscape transformation and water contamination occurring along the entire basin. To effectively manage the Usumacinta watershed outflow, both countries must work together.

Over 1.5 million inhabitants populate the Usumacinta basin, 25% of them live in Mexico. The basin is one of the most important in the Northern Hemisphere. The Usumacinta River's main tributary in Mexico, the Lacantun River, is part of the Lacandon Forest's rich hydrological network, which has large lakes to the north (Lake Ocotal, Ojos Azules, Suspiro, and Lacanja) and to the west (Lake Miramar). These lakes supply water to the main rivers irrigating the central and southern portions of the region, contributing approximately 20% of the water that maintains the swamps and flood zones of the Grijalva-Usumacinta Delta, the most extensive wetlands of Tropical Central America.

Numerous species of vertebrates found in the Selva Lacandona are in a critical state of conservation. Of the region's species, 275 (32%) are listed in the Norma Oficial Mexicana, which lists species and subspecies of terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna qualifying as endangered, threatened, rare, or subject to special protection. The Usumacinta Watershed itself hosts many endangered species, including the major remaining populations of Baird's tapir (*Tapirus bairdii*); the scarlet macaw (*Ara macao cyanoptera*); the ocellated turkey (*Agriocharis ocellata*); the harpy eagle (*Harpia harpyja*); and a subspecies of the white-lipped peccary (*Tayassu pecari*

ringens). All major felines in this region are threatened, including the jaguar (*Panthera onca*) and the ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*). Primates, such as the spider monkey (*Ateles geoffroyi*) and howler monkey (*Alouatta pigra*), are also threatened. The Usumacinta fish diversity is also substantial, and CI and others are currently describing several new fresh-water species. While parts of the upper and middle basin are reasonably intact, much of the lower basin and many areas in the rest of the basin have been affected by human-induced landscape change.

Water use is a major issue in the Usumacinta Basin. CNA is the authority on water use and conservation, promoting the “Grijalva-Usumacinta Basin Council” as a platform for users from different sectors. CI chairs the environmental sector on this Council. A variety of educational institutions and organizations also play important roles of activities to conserve, study, and develop this important basin.

b) Threats to biodiversity and the environment

Major threats to biodiversity in the Usumacinta watershed can be attributed to three fundamental causes. The first is an economic model that condemns 10-20% of Mexicans to live below poverty level. The poor lack access to education, health, credit, and property, and so are often forced to work the most marginal lands—many of which are in areas with the most biodiversity. The combination of poverty, lack of health, and lack of education generates new problems: a demographic explosion, high mortality and malnutrition rates, and ignorance or inability to use strategies for rational resource management. The second root cause of biodiversity loss in the Usumacinta is Mexico’s weak institutional structure. Third, the unregulated and often illegal cut-price sale of the region’s natural resources (such as timber and oil to powerful national and international companies) is problematic. Such sales rarely take into account the long-term sustainable management of the watershed or the needs of the local population.

Deforestation and fires are caused by a variety of proximate factors, and numerous analyses have identified these factors. For example, Morales and Magaña (2001) focused on the sources of impacts in Calakmul, while CI (2001) coordinated an analysis of root causes, threats, and their effects in the Lacandona Forest. These analyses concluded that the key proximate threats to biodiversity in the area are:

- Insufficient capacity at local level to prevent or fight fires.
- More than 40 invasions have occurred in the last 9 years inside Lacandona Forest Reserves.
- Little local capacity to implement sustainable economic development, stemming from a lack of shared “lessons learned”. Economic alternatives to deforestation—such as shade-grown or organic coffee, sustainable ecotourism, sustainable forest management, and use of non-timber forest products—have been attempted, with varying degrees of success, throughout southern Mexico.

- The lack of a coherent, regional management strategy has precluded effective action to prevent environmental degradation. While many conservation and civil society organizations throughout southern Mexico are monitoring biodiversity, threats, and land use change, these efforts are often disjointed and institution-specific. Existing partial monitoring systems are often of little use for identifying, tracking, and monitoring systemic threats across the region.
- There is also a lack of coherent legal action to protect natural resources, even though laws exist. Soil use and water use are covered by a series of legal instruments that leave regulatory gaps and are difficult to apply. Another threat stems from the development agencies that continue to propose hydroelectric dams that would flood parts of the lower Usumacinta River, while improving efficiency in existing facilities would be more cost-effective.

While the examples above refer to the Usumacinta, similar problems threaten sustainability of natural resource management throughout southern Mexico. By building on our 13 years of work in the Usumacinta and addressing threats in this watershed, we can provide a model of management plan for other watersheds, such as the Uxpanapa and Coatzacoalcos.

More than 500,000 hectares of forest was burned in Central America between 1990 and 1995. In 1998, with the aggravating circumstance of the drought brought about by the El Niño phenomenon, uncontrolled forest fires destroyed more than 850,000 hectares in Mexico. In 2002, 461 fires burned in Chiapas, affecting 25,712.82 hectares (SEMARNAT 2003).

The result of this poverty, institutional weakness, and irrational resource use is extreme pressure on biodiversity. On average, 45 hectares of the Selva Maya forest are lost every hour, or 400,000 hectares every year. Expansion of the road network, logging, agricultural and livestock production, and use of wood for cooking by more than 60% of the region's households are principal causes of the region's high rate of deforestation.

c) General Objectives, Year 2 main partners, sub contractors and length of collaboration.

As we discussed in our mid-term report, CI has experienced critical difficulties in identifying local partners. One reason is that there are few local organizations or institutions that are working in the project area that have the expertise needed for grant activities. Those few local groups that do exist most often cannot meet USAID policy, fiscal and legal requirements for sub-grantees. The expertise we need is found outside of the area, in other parts of Mexico, in Guatemala or in the United States.

We originally planned to work with Pronatura Chiapas as the main sub-grantee to jointly develop the grant objectives. However, the process of trying to come to an agreement with them on how to meet grant requirements was very time-consuming and was frustrating for everyone involved. In addition, Pronatura undertook an institutional self-evaluation and the organization decided not to implement activities in the Usumacinta region. Pronatura is implementing projects with our support in Chimalapas because this is a

target area for them. As a result, CI put in place an adaptive management process to better coordinate administrative, fiscal, legal and financial matters with sub-agreements.

CI also had also planned to work with ECOSUR, UNAM, AMACUP, SALDEBAS (this organization does not exist anymore), and ENDESU, among others. For a variety of reasons, including difficulties with meeting requirements, and internal problems that some of the potential sub-grantees had, we did not reach agreements with several of these organizations. CI did not anticipate such difficulties, nor did we plan for them – we did not have a back-up list of potential sub-grantees aside from our original list and we did not contemplate the idea of working with consultants when the grant was originally written. It took time we did not plan for to do legal and fiscal analyses of every potential sub-grantee and, in the end, most of these organizations did not fill the necessary requirements for being a sub-grantee or they were not legally able to sign the agreement.

With the support of our CTO at USAID Mexico, CI has analyzed this problematic issue of finding sub-grantees in the region and, as a result, we are submitting a request for a technical amendment that will allow us to hire consultants to assist in the implementation of activities. This will ensure that we have the necessary expertise and knowledge to implement activities without the need to change the objectives of the grant. Where possible, we will continue to work with sub-grantees as we originally planned.

In spite of the difficulties mentioned, CI has been able to make advances in the project. For instance, we have moved forward with the planning process of the strategic plan for the Usumaicnta and developed the first inter-institutional workshop to define the conceptual framework and methodology. When possible, we hired consultants to undertake activities and we developed activities in partnership with Na Bolom, the University of Chapingo, and UNACH.

This same situation is for the rest of the components: Chimalapas and Chiapas Coastal Watersheds.

Organization	Partner length of collaboration	Type	Main objective and products
Objective 1 (SO-IR1): A Collaborative Watershed Management Plan is Developed.			
Luis Bojorquez-Tapia	September-December, 2005	EDU	Technical documents of the concept and methodology framework. First proposal of the plan. And geographic database.
Objective 2 (IR1): Expansion of the Agricultural Frontier into Protected Areas is Slowed.			
Universidad Autonoma de Chapingo - UACH	May – September, 2005	EDU	Updated status cards with the basic and advanced information on each site. Work meetings minutes (Advisory Council). Active participation of civil society (participants in meetings). Diffusion materials to be defined.
Objective 4 (IR3): Communities and Partner NGOs develop economically viable responsible tourism projects.			
Na Bolom, A.C.	a) May – December, 2005	NGO	Capacity building and training courses to indigenous communities, specifically regarding handicrafts production and marketing.

Organization	Partner length of collaboration	Type	Main objective and products
Na Bolom, A.C.	b) July – December, 2005	NGO	Joint Responsible Tourism Strategy for the Lacandon rainforest. Support capacity building and training workshops within CBEs. Preliminary environmental and socio economic indicators.
UNACH-Language School	May – August, 2005	EDU	English training program and continuity throughout the years.
Objective 5 (IR2): Communities Implement Sustainable Natural Resource Management Projects.			
Dean Current	July – September, 2005	Individual Consultant	Contributing with information on NTFR buyers and improvement of marketing systems and local capacity building program for Xate palm.

2. Highlights of the Year

We are focusing the highlights on the following intermediate results of USAID.

IR1: Enhanced national enabling environment for integrated water management.

IR2: Increased use of environmentally sound and economically viable practices and technologies.

IR3: Community role in natural resource management strengthened.

In spite of the problems that we had in identifying sub-grantees, it is important to note that much progress was made on meeting the objectives of the grant. CI worked to strengthen alliances and collaborated with Na Bolom, UNACH and UACH on specific activities. We present the following highlights as evidence of the success we have achieved to date (in the table below we describe specific accomplishments by objective):

- CI led the effort to get many organizations, institutions and decision-makers to work together to develop the methodological framework for the Usumacinta strategic plan, whose final result will be a legal tool for watershed management in the watershed for the future. The seemingly simple act of getting governmental organizations, NGOs, academic institutions and communities to coordinate on producing such a plan is, in fact, quite complex given the fact there are many problems and competing interests in the region. For that reason, we highlight this united effort and are confident that these initial efforts will result in a plan that will have positive impacts on watershed management for years to come. The organizations and institutions involved are: CNA, SEMARNAT, IHNYE, CONAFOR, INE, SEDESOPRODESIS, CDI, SDR, ECOSUR, UNICACH, CILA, CFE, USAID, CONANP, MAGA Guatemala, Defensores de la Naturaleza-Guatemala, Pronatura, UNAM, CEAS)
- The formation and consolidation of a core group of organizations with the support of SECTUR and IPRC to plan and implement tourism projects in the region is promoting a new way of doing tourism in an organized manner in Chiapas. This [lanning is key to implementing sustainable tourism projects in the region. The core group is working at the state level rather than only looking at the Usumacinta region and this is important because organizations are taking advantage of the opportunity for the group to organize needs, investment and training sessions.

- Na Bolom provided capacity building for Lacandon indigenous communities in producing high quality handicrafts, developing new designs, exploring new markets and improving group management (mostly for Naha community). This is important because the improved products can be positioned in the market and create a demand and, at the same time secure the production of indigenous handmade products. Training for community artisan groups has been aimed at strengthening the capacity of producing high quality products, in developing creative new designs and in administration and marketing matters. The results of the training can be observed in the current products and new dynamic of organization.
- CI's approach to partnership with other organizations is evident in the radio campaigns for forest fire prevention. By promoting a unified approach to developing activities, SEDER, CONANP and CONAFOR are working together to take advantage of their joint expertise and resources to unify communications campaigns in the state of Chiapas.

CI is submitting a modification technical proposal to USAID Mexico, and at the same time, redirecting funding of "grants and agreements" to the "consultants" line items. We have determined that applying the funding to just sub-grantees has not been useful due to the lack of potential partners in these regions of Mexico, which are rich in biodiversity, but are also faced with social and political problems endemic in southern Mexico.

Accomplishments / Results of the year	Strategy used to achieve result	Immediate Impact achieved	Challenges impacting results	Future Strategies	Link to strategic Objectives	
					USAID SO-IR:	CI: Conservation Outcomes
Objective 1: A Collaborative Watershed Management Plan is developed.						
A collaborative alliance was established among a variety of organizations and institutions to jointly develop the Usumacinta strategic plan which will be completed in Y3. This alliance will assure the implementation of the plan because the actors involved have a stake in the success of these efforts.	We involved the following organizations: CNA, SEMARNAT, MAGA. This was very important because these are the principal organizations regarding environmental regulation and watersheds in the region.	The need of coordination define the strategic plan among partners.	It has been difficult for the different institutions to agree on different agendas and communicate with each other because of different times for planning and implementing activities. In the end actors agreed to collaborate on the plan	Establish a strategy for better communication among our organizations to socialize and coordinate inter-institutional activities regarding planning. The plan will be appropriated by key actors including SEMARNAT, IHNYE, SEDESO, CONAFOR, CONANP, CDI, SDR, FIRCO and this is important because these organizations are legally authorized to implement the strategic plan.	IR3	Conservation, corridors KBA 4, 5 and 6

Accomplishments / Results of the year	Strategy used to achieve result	Immediate Impact achieved	Challenges impacting results	Future Strategies	Link to strategic Objectives	
					USAID SO-IR:	CI: Conservation Outcomes
Objective 2: Expansion of the Agricultural Frontier into Protected Areas is slowed.						
The coordination with UACH in Chiapas was a significant accomplishment, since this institution has extensive experience in agriculture and rural development and has contributed in development in Mexico. This partnership will enable us to define policy at local level regarding agriculture and cattle.	Negotiation with UACH authorities and contractual clauses revision.	Formal establishment of contract with UACH to diminish the expansion of the agricultural frontier.	Negotiating the terms of reference in accordance with USAID and CI Standard Provisions with UACH authorities was challenging. UACH finally accepted the terms and conditions and signed the agreement.	Take advantage of this partnership in the region regarding rural development. Planning between CI-UACH will take place for further years.	IR3	Natural resources management by local people KBA 5
Montes Azules Advisory committee appropriated the activities under this objective. Members will jointly support UACH-CI activities.	CI met with potential sub grantees UACH and CONANP. Both of these institutions expressed their interest in being part of this program. CONANP is making this objective very useful to solve problems and have a better management of five NPAs of the Lacandon Rainforest.	Cattle, forestry and commercial agriculture activities were accepted in the Consejo Asesor of Montes Azules Biosphere Reserve, and UACH would lead these responsibilities. There is more communication regarding irregular settlements between CI-UACH and CONANP. This is the first time that Advisory committee accepts to discuss and solve topics others than operation plans and administration of NPA.	The fact that communities, governmental agencies and NGOS sat down together created a new dynamic for better communications and agreement to solve shared problems.	Develop strategic activities in collaboration with CONANP, SRA, Communities, Profepa, UACH, and CI. Support "Consejos Asesores" of Natural Protected Areas of the Lacandon rainforest on solution problems processes. Agree with UACH and CONANP and possibly SRA to design a strategic plan to inform to the public about current status of irregular settlements in the NPA.	IR3	NPA management KBA 5
The main actors such as CONANP-SRA-PROFEPA	Monitoring of irregular settlements,	Updated information to make decisions about	There was a lack of coordination between CONANP	Establish and develop a formal agreement with	IR3	NPA management

Accomplishments / Results of the year	Strategy used to achieve result	Immediate Impact achieved	Challenges impacting results	Future Strategies	Link to strategic Objectives	
					USAID SO-IR:	CI: Conservation Outcomes
came to an agreement on how to manage irregular settlements by relocating localities and providing legal land to invaders.	meetings with settlers and governmental institutions, field work and coordination with CONANP and UACH on how to approach this problem from the field.	implementing the resettlement program and to further restore degraded land. This has assisted in finding solutions to the social problems in the Lacandone community.	and inter-institutional group to address the invasions issue and a lack of funding from the federal government. Civil society demanded a solution and made some preliminary meetings with federal government possible.	CONANP and SRA to program joint activities to support solving current irregular settlement problems.		KBA 5
CI supported SRA in their work to resolve the issue of 20 groups invading in ecologically important zones (out of 30 groups). This was significant because pressure on protected areas diminished.	CI coordinated with CONANP to provide key geographic information to analyze areas invaded and plan for the future.	Local communities and irregular settlements were relocated to legal areas. Taking this action has had a positive impact on biodiversity because restoration of the natural protected area can take place.	Governmental agencies did not want to address these issues. CI put pressure on SRA and CONANP to take the lead on negotiating with irregular communities to releases natural protected areas.	CI will consolidate alliances with COANAP, SRA and local communities to restore impacted areas.	IR1, IR3	NPA management KBA 5
Objective 3: Incidence and Impact of Forest Fires is Reduced.						
Key alliance of work was established between CI-SEDEFOR to launch communications campaign to prevent and manage forest fires.	CI worked with SEDEFOR, CONAFOR and CONANP to take advantage of each group's expertise and resources to develop one radio spot.	The impact of the radio spots campaign was to reach most of the market, since it was broadcasted in four languages through a system that covers the whole state of Chiapas.	We did not have sufficient funding to fully develop this activity working with governmental institutions accepting the radio campaign. There is always not enough funding to cover this kind of activities.	Unify the whole governmental media campaign with NGOs.	IR2	Conservation of NPA. KBA 4, 5, 3,14, and 18.
Objective 4: Communities and Partner NGOs develop economically viable responsible tourism projects.						
Na Bolom became a key sub-grantee for this objective. It was difficult to find a new partner that could meet sub-grantee requirements, so this was an important	CI held Interviews and meetings with potential sub-grantees and Na Bolom decided to participate. CI considers working with Na Bolom an	With Na Bolom we were able to develop some of the most important components of this objective such as the Joint Strategy for responsible tourism.).	It has been quite difficult to identify local organizations that have the experience and skills needed to accomplish this objective, as well as be able to fulfill the necessary requirements for being a sub-	Na Bolom and CI will work together to consolidate the joint strategy.	IR3	Establish alliances: build local capacities.

Accomplishments / Results of the year	Strategy used to achieve result	Immediate Impact achieved	Challenges impacting results	Future Strategies	Link to strategic Objectives	
					USAID SO-IR:	CI: Conservation Outcomes
accomplishment. Na Bolom has strengthened their capacity in terms of tourism development as a result of this activity.	opportunity to enforce this organization's capacity in tourism issues.	Na Bolom has become deeply involved in this process. Na Bolom is now in a position to demonstrate that it is a key local NGO in ecotourism in the Lacandon Forest. CI will continue to work with them to help them build their capacity in this area.	grantee. CI is proposing a modification to USAID that will allow us to work with consultants who meet the requirements necessary for undertaking these activities.			
Establishment of the tourism core group for the development of ecotourism in Chiapas. With this action the core group can set up the basis for future joint implementation of strategic lines. The core group includes: SECTUR, CDI, CONANP, CONAFOR, IPRC, Na Bolom among others.	In collaboration with IPRC and SECTUR, CI set up a meeting with public and private institutions (NGOs), as well as community-based and private enterprises and brought a specialist and key people from the federal government to participate in a conference on ecotourism. This established the basis for developing the core group and a collaborative agreement was signed between the organizations who form the group.	This was the first joint workshop ever to be held among the major institutions involved in ecotourism and they began to develop a joint strategy. This is important because it provides an opportunity for the groups to collaborate on work plans and work together to implement activities in the Usumacinta region and the state of Chiapas.	It was a challenge 1) to bring together public and private sectors as well as community based enterprises that do not have a history of working together and 2) to work with them to reach a signed agreement to collaborate.	Develop a Joint Strategy (work plan) for the development of ecotourism and implement it.	IR2 and IR3	Establish alliances (business leverage), Conservation corridors and NPA. KBA 5

Accomplishments / Results of the year	Strategy used to achieve result	Immediate Impact achieved	Challenges impacting results	Future Strategies	Link to strategic Objectives	
					USAID SO-IR:	CI: Conservation Outcomes
Established capacity to provide English language training to Frontera Corozal, Lacanha and Nueva Palestina communities (by working with UNACH). The interest of inhabitants for learning another language was also fostered. English is important because it will allow community residents to communicate with and participate in foreign markets for tourism.	English courses were provided for community based enterprises and local inhabitants of the Lacandon Forest. UNACH - Language School sent 8 students to teach the classes.	12 groups were created (3 in Frontera Corozal, 5 in Lacanja Chansayab and 4 in Nueva Palestina) with more than 100 students in total. Classes were from Monday to Friday for two months in June-July 2005. English students have learned basic English such as numbers, questions, and basic vocabulary. This knowledge will be useful to be able to communicate with foreign tourists.	Obtaining consistent attendance at classes was challenging because it was tourist season and many of the community residents were working and had scheduling conflicts. Learning English (as a third language) was difficult for many of the community inhabitants because they have a low level of formal education.	Improve the course design and materials. UNACH is creating a model to teach English for indigenous groups in Chiapas. So, curricula of training courses will be improved next year. Improve selection of CBE students. and groups since this first year of courses local people took advantage of the courses more than the CBE members.	IR3	Establish alliances: build local capacities.
Groups of indigenous artisans are now interested in the creation of high-quality and new designs and they have also strengthened their organizational capacities. Three new products and types of packing were created using techniques learned in the training sessions.	Na Bolom led a series of participative workshops for indigenous artisans to develop artisan products and improve packaging.	Interest of the artisans to produce better products, which will benefit their possibilities of having a market and distribution of their products.	The commitment of indigenous group to improve their products. And another challenge was the fact of putting to work together different Lacandon families in the .	Consolidate artisan groups as organizations and improve their commercialization chain.	IR2	Establish alliances: build local capacities.
Objective 5: Communities Implement Sustainable Natural Resource Management Projects.						
CI gained important information on Xate international markets and trends that will help to	Consultant carried out personal and/or telephone interviews with Xate buyers from	dUpdated information about Xate market will support to performe the projects related to this	None	Complete the market study, followed by a regional analysis of the current situation of Xate. Develop	IR3	Build local capacities for sustainable

Accomplishments / Results of the year	Strategy used to achieve result	Immediate Impact achieved	Challenges impacting results	Future Strategies	Link to strategic Objectives	
					USAID SO-IR:	CI: Conservation Outcomes
define production strategies not only for local organizations but also for supporting in production and commercialization planning to other important development programs such as CBM, and PRODESIS in this region.	North America and Europe.	NTFP to make better decisions.		a local xate production strategy based in marketing tendencies.		use of non-timber forest products in NPA.
Agreement between CI-ECOSUR-CONAFOR to support creation of biological connectors to avoid isolation of natural areas in the Lacandon region.	Meetings with Ecosur and CONAFOR to negotiate CI participation in the initiative of creating small corridors.	Support local efforts that contribute to establish small biodiversity corridors.	Consolidation of this alliance to establish biodiversity corridors in the mid part of the Usumacinta basin.	Formalize CI participation in this initiative and elaborate on the work plan.	IR1, IR2, IR3	Creation of biological corridors and , CI2 alliances and build capacity
Objective 6: Local NGOs Develop Capacity for Watershed Monitoring						
ECOSUR – Laige San Cristobal Chiapas (specialized lab in GIS) is very interested in developing landscape, land use, biological and physical measuring and monitoring and evaluation capacities for local organizations including NGOs (Pronatura Chiapas, IDESMAC, FONCET, TNC, WWF), governmental units (CONANP), and biosphere reserve technical groups (IHNYE).	ECOSUR has links with other institutions, which develop training sessions like the PUMA and UNAM programs, to create training courses in planning, remote sensing, and land use order.	None at this time	None at this time	CI is about to sign the agreement and a further step is to link this activity with other institutions such as UNAM, and maybe Smithsonian and those identified during the project.	IR3	NPA management KBA 4, 5, and 14.

3. Work Plan Update and status

This section outlines major milestones and achievements accomplished this period of the Y2 Work Plan.

Objective 1: A Collaborative Watershed Management Plan is developed.						
ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION / Consultant	FY AND QUARTER Q1-Q4	VERIFIERS AND PRODUCTS	Status of activity Finished (F) / On Track (OT) / Delayed (D) / Cancelled (C) / Revised (R)	Brief description of stage "D", "C" or "R"	Achievements, challenges, next steps, and comments
Activity 1.1. Conduct basic assessment of the Usumacinta basin and define the analysis framework.	Luis Bojorquez (Instituto de Ecología UNAM) CI	FY05 Q2-4	Technical documents of the concept and methodology framework. First proposal of the Plan Digital database of the Usumacinta Basin. Technical document that contains the components and elements of the digital database, including SIG methodology.	D	Negotiation with UNAM took longer than planned and we could not agree on the legal terms of the agreement, so a decision was made to hire researchers from UNAM as consultants.	Workshop was held with key institutions of the region CNA-SEMARNAT-IHNYE-CONAFOR-INE-SEDES (PRODESIS)-CDI-SDR-ECOSUR-UNICACH-CILA-CFE-USAID-CONANP-MAGA Guatemala, Defensores de la Naturaleza-Guatemala-Pronatura-UNAM-CEAS on July 13 and 14. This workshop was sponsored by CNA-SEMARNAT and CI. Out of this workshop we have the following products: meeting notes, proposal for the concept framework. Heads of the main organizations met with CI on September 21, 2005 to socialize and direct decision- making about results of the workshop performance. Annex 1.1.1. Concept and methodical framework of the Usumacinta Basin, July 13-14, 2005. Next steps are to include actors, maintain CNA, SEMARNAT, INE, CONAFOR as major partners to include in planning process and actions related to the watershed in the next FY budget. Another step is to socialize the plan and get feedback from other actors so that we can all agree on the key points of the plan. We will have three more workshops to jointly discuss results.

	Luis Bojorquez (Instituto de Ecología UNAM)	FY05 Q2-4	Basic characterization of the basin at the micro watershed scale. Maps of characterization.	D	This activity can not be developed until we have the concept framework and digital database described above.	To develop these products, geographical databases at scale 1:250,000 are ready. CI-MAGA (SIG), INE, CNA will deliver information for these specific joint products. A MOU among institutions will be developed. This activity is going to be developed next FY.
	CI	FY05 Q2-4	Five work meetings Two workshops	OT	This is an ongoing sub activity.	As a result of a workshop held in February 2005, an inter-institutional analysis was developed for the whole Usumacinta program and partners got involved in the process. Annex 1.1.2. Workshop to support planning and development of the projects in the Usumacinta region. Meetings held between CI and Luis Bojorquez to establish an agreement to develop the above products took place in March and July, 2005. We defined an analytical process and a way to manage feedback. Another meeting was held in Tuxtla among CI, SEMARNAT and CNA to establish a partnership to define the framework and methodology and develop the plan, defining the contents of the workshop. This alliance is positive since the three organizations are interested in developing a joint plan. CI met with consultants in August to review results of the earlier workshops. It was proposed that another meeting take place to make final decision on next steps to develop the strategic plan and establish a core group for the plan.

<p>Activity 1.2. Design and establish a system to exchange information about the basin.</p>	<p>Consultant</p>	<p>FY05 Q2-4</p>	<p>Basic Infrastructure of a system to store and exchange information.</p> <p>Technical document with the components and elements of the exchange information system</p>	<p>R</p>	<p>We have the first result of the concept framework of the plan and involvement of different actors of the region. So this activity is needed for next FY to begin to have shared information and see performance of the plan, since there are many actors involved.</p>	<p>Decision about exchange system has to come from a core group of organizations and then we can proceed with the strategic plan (software, hardware, cost share, consultancy, etc.).</p> <p>This activity is going to be developed next FY. We propose to develop an internet mechanism to provide feedback to the process and establish links of inter-institutional coordination to develop the plan.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3. Design a monitoring system for the basin.</p>	<p>CI</p>	<p>FY05 Q2-3</p>	<p>Baseline information for the basin.</p> <p>Document as guideline to develop the monitoring plan.</p>	<p>R</p>	<p>This is a key activity within the strategic plan for the entire basin and it will be developed next year.</p>	<p>Four action lines - social, political, economical and environmental have been identified so far and the monitoring system will address them. We decided to have a consensus activity as the monitoring system itself, accepted by actors involved in the monitoring process of the region, which has to come out of the plan itself.</p>

Activity 1.4. Establish bi-national cooperation mechanisms across sectors for the Plan.	CI in collaboration with Pronatura and Instituto de Ecologia UNAM	FY05 Q3-4	Diffusion materials about the initiative and advances (presentations, brochures, maps, technical documents or informative CD). Follow up meetings minutes. Design of cooperative agreements.	F (OT)		<p>The verifiers and collaboration among main institutions was established. For example, the relation between MAGA-Guatemala is a bi-national cooperation mechanism that was established in November 2004). Annex 1.4.1. Letter of understanding between CI-MAGA.</p> <p>Official relation with the Watershed committee CNA, SEMARNAT was established.</p> <p>This is an on going activity on normal basis up to FY08, since the mechanisms of cooperation are always under management. This activity will continue through out remaining years of this funding.</p> <p>The diffusion materials used to manage this plan across sectors are: Power point presentations</p> <p>October 6, 2004, CI-MAGA a letter of undersding to technically colaborate on environmental, social and geographical data exchange. CI participated in meeting to identify threats sponsored by Defensores de la Naturaleza/USAID Guatemala. This meeting was held in May 4, 5, 2005 and CI provided information about threats such as oil wells, and potential roads, which are planned under different development programs (Plan Puebla, Tourism).</p>
	Consultant (Instituto de Ecologia UNAM)	FY05 Q3-4	Legal and institutional analysis. Bi-national document.	D	<p>The definition of the concept framework for the strategic plan was necessary first and then this study.</p>	<p>First, we needed to develop the framework and methodology for the strategic plan. The legal analysis will be developed next year. We are analyzing the hiring for example, Scekeley as a consultant or we may develop a call for proposal. TOR will be developed jointly with main partners in the following months.</p>

	Consultant (Instituto de Ecología UNAM)	FY05 Q3-4	Plans, programs and projects analysis bi-national document.	D	The definition of the concept framework for the strategic plan was necessary first and then this study.	First we needed to develop the framework and methodology of the strategic plan. The core of organizations involved in the strategic plan will also define this activity.
--	---	-----------	---	---	---	--

Objective 2: Expansion of the Agricultural Frontier into Protected Areas is Slowed.

ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION / Consultant	FY AND QUARTER Q1-Q4	VERIFIERS AND PRODUCTS	Status of activity Finished (F) / On Track (OT) / Delayed (D) / Cancelled © / Revised ®	Brief description of stage "D", "C" or "R"	Achievements, challenges, next steps, and comments
Activity 2.1. Update information on irregular settlements and deforested areas within the Protected Areas in the Usumacinta Watershed	UACH In collaboration with CI and CONANP	FY05 Q1-2	Updated status cards with the basic and advanced information on each site.	D	CI and CONANP consider the irregular settlement problems solved this year, but the negotiation between irregular settlers and SRA continues.	30 Groups located in zones of ecological importance, 20 of them are already under attention. Annex 2.1.1. Graphic expression of the solution to illegal settlements in the Lacandon Zone Community, February, 2005 This is an important progress in solving this problem. The next steps are to monitor with land realsedand to support CONANP. Mexico is in a period of political transition (federal government) and the issue of illegal settlements could become political; the federal government may not address it.

Activity 2.2 Support "Consejos Asesores" of Natural Protected Areas of the Lacandon rainforest.	UACH In collaboration with CI and CONANP	FY05 Q2-4	Work meetings Minutes. Consejos Asesores become more consolidated. Active participation of civil society.	D	Signing the agreement with UACH has taken much longer than expected, but it was finally signed in September.	There will be a close interaction with UACH to have working meetings of the Consejos Asesores as soon as possible.
Activity 2.3 Design a strategic Plan to inform the public of current status regarding irregular settlements in the NPA ¹	UACH In collaboration with CI and CONANP	FY05 Q2-4	Diffusion materials to be defined.	R	CI and CONANP considered this activity is important but given the complex nature of the region and illegal settlements it is necessary to postpone this activity until next year. We need to re-plan, or revise this In coordination with CONANP, UACH and SRA	CI will work with CONANP, UACH and CTA and Lacandon Forest in coordination with SRA to develop the communication plan. Since this problem is political, UACH may not be able to address it. Decisions on revising the activity will lay with partners involved (UACH, CONANP, CI, SRA).

Objective 3: Incidence and Impact of Forest Fires is Reduced.

ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION	FY AND QUARTER Q1-Q4	VERIFIERS AND PRODUCTS	Status of activity Finished (F) / On Track (OT) / Delayed (D) / Cancelled (C) / Revised (R)	Brief description of stage "D", "C" or "R"	Achievements, changes, next steps and comments
Activity 3.1. Develop a communications strategy to prevent forest fires in the Usumacinta Basin	Naturalia A C	FY 05 Q4	Detailed assessment on the perception and causes of fires	D	Signing a sub agreement with the partner has taken more time because of the negotiation process. We had previously attempted to work with Naturalia and three other potential sub-grantees with no success	After assessment is developed, which will have important information for the joint communications strategy, CI will proceed with the strategy development.

¹ This activity is in order to fill the public information spaces with objective data before they are used by political a group that seeks other intentions.

			Design of a Communications Strategy to prevent forest fires.	D	We were not able to find an expert in communications as a sub-grantee to develop the strategy.	CI –Washington will provide facilitators (2) for final workshop to develop the strategy. After strategy is defined, we will proceed with the development of it strategic lines.
	Ecosur	FY 05 Q4	Evaluation of the use of <i>Mucuna pruriens</i> legume seeds, known locally as "frijol abono" (fertilizer beans) in selected communities within the Usumacinta Basin	D	ECOSUR was identified as the main partner for this activity, but they are up to date studying the regulations of the sub agreement.	CI is submitting to USAID a technical modification proposal to overcome this problem, so next year CI will be able to hire the research as a consultant just in case the agreement between CI and ECOSUR is not consolidated.
	CI	FY05 Q4	Communications Strategy to prevent forest fires	D	It has not yet begun due to the lack of sub-grantee.	This activity will be further developed next fiscal year with a consultant
Activity 3.2. Implement first stage of the communications strategy to prevent forest fires.	CI and pending partners	FY06 Q1	Products defined on the communications strategy.			This activity is pending to be reported next FY06.
Activity 3.3. Basic training sessions on prevention of forest fires with the collaboration of state forest council.	CI With the support of CONAFOR and CONANP	FY 05 Q2	Executive report of training. Four Workshops in two communities on prevention and combat forest fires.	OT/F		We have coordinated with Conanp and Conafor for trainings. The training sessions jointly developed were: 1. Environmental services and using fire in agriculture. Environmental education workshop held in May in Plan de Ayutla community to 18 members of the community 2. Basic training course of protection against forest fires. held in Lacanha Chansayaba September 21-23, having a total of 29 participants (7 instructors CI-CONANP-CONAFOR, and community forest fighters of CONANP and CONAFOR of the region (parks rangers), 3 Guatemalan fire-fighters from CONANP.
Activity 3.4. Radio	CI – CDI –	FY05	Number of spots	F		We have produced four radio spots in

Campaign in at least three different languages focused on alternatives and controlled burns.	Governmental radio stations – Oye.	Q2, Q3	producedNumber of spots broadcasted			four languages (Spanish, tseltal, tsotsil and Chol) in coordination with Subsecretaria de Desarrollo Forestal. Radio spots were broadcast in April and May, 2005. Annex 3.4.1. Radio spots aired 2005 in three languages. Titles of radio spots: 1. Alternatives to the use of fire. “Alternativas al uso del fuego” 2. Recommendation on physical prevention. “Prevencion fisica (recomendaciones)” 3. Environmental services “Servicios ambientales” 4. Legal framework “Marco legal”. 1210 (impacts) times aired radio spots across the Chiapas State. Annex 3.4.2. Official transmission or times of radio spots aried in Chiapas by radio stations.
Activity 3.5. Produce a forest fires report for the 2005 dry season, using different governmental institutions’ sources	CI	FY 05 Q4	Mid-term and Final report of the dry season 2005	F		This report is useful to have updated information and know more about forest fires tendencies. Annex3.5.1. Forest fires report 2005.

Objective 4: Communities and Partner NGOs develop economically viable responsible tourism projects.						
ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIO N / SUB GRANTEE OR CONSULTANT	FY AND QUAR TER Q1-Q4	VERIFIERS AND PRODUCTS	Status of activity Finished (F) / On Track (OT) / Delayed (D) / Cancelled (C) / Revised (R)	Brief description of stage “D”, “C” or “R”	Achievements, challenges, next steps, and comments

<p>Activity 4.1. Develop an inter-institutional joint strategy for responsible tourism in the Lacandon Rainforest.</p>	<p>Na Bolom, A.C. (hiring Lajapyme and ADTS)</p> <p>In close collaboration with the Tourism Core Group (CI, Sectur Chiapas, Conanp, CDI, Conafor, IPRC)</p>	<p>FY05Q 4</p>	<p>Assessment of the current status of the CBEs to the Lacandon Community Agreements and follow up on executive reports.</p> <p>Joint Responsible Tourism Strategy.</p> <p>Workshop minutes.</p> <p>Collaborative Agreement to jointly develop ecotourism in Chiapas</p>	<p>D</p> <p>D</p> <p>OT</p> <p>F</p>	<p>We were able to come to an agreement with Na Bolom that they will be a sub-grantee to develop this activity in July 2005. The negotiation delayed this activity once again and the consolidation of the core group took more time than planned. Joint strategy will be ready in Q1, Year 3.</p>	<p>Core Group integrated and Institutional Coordination for Ecotourism Development Agreement signed. Annex 4.1.1. Agreement to establish the core group.</p> <p>There is a first draft of the assessment to CBEs, which will be completed in the next two months. Annex 4.1.2. Technical cards of every CBE up to September, 2005.</p> <p>Na Bolom hired Lajapyme and ADTS as consultants to facilitate the workshops to define ecotourism terms for Chiapas and develop the joint strategy. (3 workshops programmed) Annex 4.1.3. Planning workshop memory to develop joint tourism strategy.</p> <p>Next Steps: CI, IPRC and Na Bolom will coordinate activities based on results of the joint strategy.</p> <p>There have been problems trying to integrate an agenda that covers all institutions' ideas and to establish dates for the workshops due to the busy agendas of each institution. We were able to have two workshops for the Joint Strategy in September (8th – 9th and 21th – 22nd) and the strategy is expected to be ready by November 2005 after more work meetings or workshops.</p>
--	---	--------------------	--	--------------------------------------	--	---

Activity 4.2. Build tourism capacity in community based enterprises	Na Bolom, A.C.	FY05 Q3-4	<p>Participatory Assessment</p> <p>Executive status report of the enterprises</p> <p>Report of exchange of experiences</p> <p>Report of training sessions</p> <p>Tourism products identified for each community</p>	D	<p>We were able to come to an agreement with Na Bolom that they will be a subgrantee to develop this activity in July 2005. This negotiation delayed this activity once again, and the consolidation of the core group took more time than planned.</p> <p>Training session will happen during Year 3 and 4.</p>	<p>Executive status of participatory assessment is in progress; this will be part of the assessment of status of CBSs considered in activity 4.1.</p> <p>IPRC conducted a workshop for CBEs in the Usumacinta Basin region and private tour operators in order to begin to create business relationships between the two groups. A draft of an agreement will be prepared by a Latitud 16 (Tour Operator) and Rio Lacanja (CBE) and the next meeting will be held in mid October. Experience exchanged was held on September 25th to 27th in Pueblos Mancomunados of Sierra de Juarez, Oaxaca, with the participation of 12 representatives of CBEs from the Usumacinta Basin Region. Sectur has hired a consultant to undertake an assessment of enterprises and products and final document will be shared with CI in November.</p> <p>Annex 4.2.1. Na Bolom technical parcial report of activities April – June, 2005.</p>
	Na Bolom, A.C. (hiring Lajapyme)	FY05 Q4	Training Program document.	D	IDEM as above description.	This activity will be addressed as part of the workshops to build the Joint Strategy (Expected to conclude in November)

	UNACH- Language School	FY05 Q3-4	English program (curricula). Report on training courses.	OT		There were 12 English groups created (3 in Frontera Corozal 5 in Lacanja and 4 in Palestina) with more than 100 people participating at the beginning of the courses. Annex 4.2.2 Final report of English classes at the Usumacinta mid part of the Basin. July-August, 2005. Next steps: Final Report and analysis of the results to determine how many groups should continue for next year. Analysis of this first English courses and plan the one for next year. There will be also a field evaluation implemented by CI of what students learned and if community members are willing to continue next year. Meeting with CBEs to strengthen the commitment toward English classes for next year and sign agreement with UNACH.
	Na Bolom - Consultant to be defined.	FY05 Q3-4	Basic business plan.	R	CI will postpone this sub activity for next year at which time it will be considered within the joint strategy.	We have to finish the executive status report on CBEs before developing business plans. This sub activity will be addressed throughout the life of the program. CRECE as a possible consultant
Activity 4.3. Identify the concept (brand name) of the Usumacinta (region) within three communities of the Lacandon region.	Na Bolom - Consultant to be defined.	FY05 Q2-4	Concept document (study).	R	First it is necessary to finish the Joint Strategy and then proceed with this activity. This brand name of the region will be taken by other institution such as SECTUR, CDI and it needs to be well defined.	This activity will be performed in FY06 in close collaboration with SECTUR to define the brand name of the region (or state). This will happen after the Joint Strategy is finished. ACTI – FOCUS- REDES as possible consultants

Activity 4.4. Draft marketing and commercialization plans for the regional network of tourism.	Na Bolom - Consultant to be defined.		Draft of the participatory plan. TOR for Marketing study. TOR for Market study.	R/OT F F	Specific activities are planned to be developed by SECTUR and CI, examples may include: market study, strategic plan of marketing for the Usumacinta region.	Interaction with SECTUR has developed possible joint activities complementing marketing and commercialization, which they will define after finishing the Joint Strategy. This activity will be performed in FY06 Commercial Implementation will be addressed in further years. (TOR will be developed in collaboration with Sectur and Na Bolom) ACTI – FOCUS- REDES as possible consultants
Activity 4.5. Analyze environmental best practices and certification models for this specific region.	Na Bolom - Consultant to be defined	FY05 Q3-4	Good practices and certification models evaluation. Good practices designed to the region.	R	This activity is going to be developed next year. The proposals of Alianza Verde and Rainforest are higher than the budget allows so we need to negotiate this with them in FY06	Negotiation with possible consultants has taken more time than planned. CI will negotiate with both organizations to decide the best one for this activity Alianza Verde / Rainforest Alliance as possible consultants.
Activity 4.6. Assess the role of gender and participation by women in productive and conservation activities.	Na Bolom, A.C. (hiring CISC)	FY05 Q3-4	Gender assessment.	D/OT	The results will be ready in quarter 1 next year. Finding a possible sub grantee was difficult; CISC did not meet CI-USAID requirements.	Na Bolom took the lead in this activity and hired CISC directly to identify role and participation of women in community-based enterprises of the Lacandon Forest, which began in September and will be concluded in November. Since this assessment is ended in October the annex will be presented in the annual report for next year. The preliminary report shows very low or no social participation of women in the communities where interviews and participative workshops took place (Lacanha, Frontera Corozal).

Activity 4.7. Build local capacity in handcrafts production by developing skills in the community to contribute to strengthening the artisan organizations.	Asociacion Cultural Na Bolom A.C.	FY05 Q3-4	Minutes of Workshops. Application of knowledge gained in workshops- production of new designs, packaging produced in situ.	OT		6 workshops given helping artisans to: Improve design techniques and production systems. After workshops, Na Bolom made production requests of new designs and using new techniques learned during the workshops. Artisans have proposed additional new designs as a result of workshops. Market knowledge acquired and new commercialization channels opened. Marketing experts assisted and advised artisans on how to improve local points of merchandising and understand tourist market. Initial work with Corporate Image and basic business plans with predominately female artisan groups.
		FY05 Q3-4	Database created and information collected (250 artisans)	F		To this date there are 264 artisans in the database showing a 90% rate of progress in completing the database. Annex 4.7.1. Data base of artisans manual users.
		FY05 Q4	Five new designs. Catalogue of artisans and products.	OT		4 new designs completed that combine elements of local traditions and knowledge of the artisans with innovations of artisan product designers, in the areas of textiles, basket weaving, jewelry and woodcarving, new market-oriented designs have been created. Of particular significance has been the active participation of the artisans in proposing new designs and products.
		FY05 Q3	Five new type of new designs packaging for the new productos mentioned above	OT		2 new packages created with the assistance of industrial and graphic designers. The new packaging provides contextualization and value added to the products for markets and complements the new designs described above.

		FY05 Q3-4	Production purchased.	OT		Na Bolom bought prototypes and initial production that is being used to promote new commercialization channels and promotion of Lacandon handcrafts (\$19,865.00 pesos to purchase 425 products) 88 artisans have benefited directly by these purchases.
Activity 4.8 Promote a network of Fair Trade at a national level for artisan products of the Lacandon Rainforest and establish infrastructure for a national and export marketing enterprise to diversify and develop long-term relationships in major fair trade markets.	Asociacion Cultural Na Bolom A.C.	FY05 Q2-4	Buyers contacted and products sold.	OT		Meetings held with 3 Fair Trade Networks to check requirements and advantages of each one and decide to work with the best one Altro Mercado, Comunidad Iberoamericana de la Artesania, Fundacion Kelloggs 5 stores contacted (INAH, Artefacto, Museo de Arte Popular, Milagrito, Clara Poumian) Participation in 4 Trade Fairs and Festivals with more than \$24,890.00 pesos in sales of NEW DESIGNS. 3 more fairs to be attended this year. Fairs and festivals: 2o Festival de la Palabra, Mexico City, Feria de la Primavera y de la Paz, Chiapas; Artisan Craft Fair, New Mexico, USA; Artisan Sale, Hotel Camino Real, Mexico City. Bazar Gilberto, Mexico City in Octubre; Organic Products Fair, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas in November and The Chiapas Fair, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas from the 24 of November until the 16 th of December. Product designed in year 1 has sold to date 850 Lacandon Incense burners for a total of \$80,000.00 pesos in sales of new designs.
			Design and hosting of Internet site.	D	Na Bolom could not achieve this activity on time because they prioritized the activities described above.	Web page is in progress and it will be ready in October 2005.

<p>Activity 4.9 Consolidate network of Fair Trade distribution and commercialization within Mexico.</p>	<p>Asociacion Cultural Na Bolom A.C</p>		<p>Buyers contacted and products sold.</p> <p>Study of feasibility of denomination/ certification of origin.</p> <p>Study of feasibility of other potential products susceptible to development within the Fair Trade marketplace.</p>	<p>OT</p>		<p>Registry of Lacandon Art Trade Mark in process. (Initial search in Mexico completed, authorization of Secretary of Economy pending)</p> <p>In negotiations with the Secretary of Rural Development to finance the certification of artisans products as Organic Craft Products.</p> <p>Na Bolom personnel are currently receiving training in exterior commerce and exportation provided by the Secretary of Rural Development.</p> <p>The design team is in the process of evaluating 10 products, not including the products to be designed and produced this year, that have been identified as potentially attractive for the national and international marketplace. These potential products are the result of the collaborative design workshops with artisans.</p>
<p>Activity 4.10. Evaluation of the impact of tourism activities on conservation and development in the Lacandon area.</p>	<p>Na Bolom, A.C. In collaboration with CI Consultant to be defined.</p>	<p>FY05 Q4</p>	<p>Preliminary indicators. Minutes of the work meetings</p>	<p>R</p>	<p>Due to the overall delay of the process of identifying partners we are programming this activity for the next year.</p>	<p>This activity will be included in Activity 4.1</p>

Objective 5: Communities Implement Sustainable Natural Resource Management Projects.						
ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION ORIGINALLY PROPOSED (expected partners)	FY AND QUARTER Q1-Q4	VERIFIERS AND PRODUCTS	Status of activity Finished (F) / On Track (OT) / Delayed (D) / Cancelled (C) / Revised (R)	Brief description of stage "D", "C" or "R"	Achievements, challenges, next steps, and comments
Activity 5.1: Conduct a national and international market study of xate palm (<i>Chamaedorea spp.</i>) demand.	Dean Current (consultant)	FY05 Q1-3	TOR. Market study.	D	CI is expecting the consultant to deliver the market study for Quarter 1 of FY06. Call for proposals and decision to choose consultant took more time than planned.	Consultant was identified and this project will be developed in the following months. The consultant agreement was signed in July and the terms and the period of performance are July 15 through September 30. Annex 5.1.1. Draft of the international market study Next Steps: CI will perform an internal analysis of situation of Xate in Lacandon Forest Region.
Activity 5.2: Support local capacity building in the management of organizations.	Partner to be defined	FY05 Q2-4	Program of training sessions Training workshops and sessions Evaluation of training sessions	D	CI could not address this activity because we could not find a local partner.	CI has tried to find a potential partner as sub-grantee, but due to difficulties with this, we will hire a consultant to address it during FY06. CI has been supporting these kind of products in the Lacandon region by getting together with initiatives such as PRODEDIS and in the near future a work meeting with different institutions will take place to compile work plans and define joint work in some way.

Activity 5.3: Study of potential production of Pita fiber (<i>Aechmea magdalenae</i>) in the Selva Lacandona	Partner to be defined	FY05 Q2-4	Productivity analysis.	C	Restrictions to get permissions for pita commercialization and Commercial demand of Pita is limited to Mexico particularly for specific products of <i>Charrería</i> . The Prodesis initiative has developed a report about real demand of this non-timber forest product, which shows that demand has been decreasing. This is the reason why this activity was cancelled.	This activity was cancelled and instead we are looking at traditional/regional practices that can help in the establishment of biological connectors with species such as Balsa Wood Annex 5.3.1. Strategy biological corridors conectors by Etnobiología para la Conservación. Next Steps: CI now proposes focusing on two products, Xale and Balsawood or <i>Bombacaceae</i> (<i>Ochroma pyramidale</i>), which is a tree that restores degraded land in a short period of time, using a traditional technique of the indigenous group Maya Lacandon. There will be a market study to determine and confirm the potential of this product and carry on with the activities concerning development of potential plantations of Balsawood. Activities will be replanned to address Balsa wood as a potential product. Workshop schedule for October 17 – 19. Share Results of Experiment on economic interest in native species for restoration of impacted areas.
			Key areas for production identified.			
			Group of people identified.			
			Draft of organization	C	See above	See above

Objective 6: Local NGOs Develop Capacity for Watershed Monitoring.						
ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION / CONSULTANT	FY AND QUARTER Q1-Q4	VERIFIERS AND PRODUCTS	Status of activity Finished (F) / On Track (OT) / Delayed (D) / Cancelled ® / Revised ®	Brief description of stage "D", "C" or "R"	Achievements, challenges, next steps, and comments
Activity 6.1: Conclusion of the characterization of the water bodies in the Lacandon Region.	CI	FY05 Q2-3	Fresh water characterization document Freshwater evaluation maps Digital geographic database	F		<p>This activity was concluded and contributed to the establishment of baseline information for water body conditions in Selva Lacandona and to define the important elements for monitoring. Annex 6.1.1. Water bodies characterization of the Usumacinta river basin; Annex 6.1.2. Protocol of water bodies monitoring</p> <p>This information and the protocol proposal of water bodies monitoring will be integrated into the monitoring system of the Usumacinta basin.</p> <p>The water monitoring is a complex process and it requires a specific method and analysis. CI recognizes that we don't have the capabilities to undertake such monitoring, so the next step will be to work with the IHNE, CNA and CILA as important actors to develop this monitoring.</p>

<p>Activity 6.2: Assessment of the capabilities of key local institutions to design a monitoring system for the basin.</p>	<p>A partner has not yet been identified</p>	<p>FY05 Q2-3</p>	<p>Descriptive institutional cards Specialists and Technicians directory Assessment document Training Program</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>We were not able to complete this activity due to difficulties in finding a sub-grantee. It will be more time efficient to work with a consultant who is an expert in integral monitoring and familiar with the different actors in the region (who works in social, biological, physical and landscape monitoring). For this assessment, it is important to develop a training program.</p>	<p>The preliminary GIS capabilities analysis was developed in the Coast of Chiapas project. This project contributed to part of the assessment of capabilities, but only took into consideration GIS topics in institutions in Chiapas, Annex 6.2.1. Institution descriptions document. To complete the assessment it will be necessary to include and establish contact with key actors from Guatemala, Tabasco and Campeche, who work with different topics of monitoring. We were able to compile information about institutions, persons, researchers and training courses in monitoring as a directory, which will be useful for training program Annex 6.2.2. Directory of monitoring specialist and training courses.</p>
<p>Activity 6.3: Develop capacity building to local partners within the Usumacinta basin in terms of monitoring.</p>	<p>CI</p>	<p>FY05 Q3-4</p>	<p>Early awareness system plan Over-flights reports Workshops minutes</p>	<p>R</p>	<p>The over flights were cancelled because of changes in the budget and adjustments in the final proposal of the Year 2 workplan, which excluded the cost of these over flights.</p>	<p>The early awareness system plan is finished and has been submitted to CONANP for its implementation. Annex 6.3.1. Early awareness system to develop capacity within the region.</p>
	<p>ECOSUR-LAIGE</p>	<p>FY05 Q3-4</p>	<p>Remote sensing workshop (included the awareness system from CONABIO). GIS advanced level workshop</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>Ecosur has not yet signed the agreement due that ECOSUR does not legally agree with the agreement content.</p>	<p>We are expecting to sign the agreement with ECOSUR to hold these workshops.</p>
	<p>ECOSUR-LAIGE</p>	<p>FY05 Q3-4</p>	<p>2 Workshops in verification field for to monitoring Workshops minutes</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>Ecosur has not yet signed the agreement due that ECOSUR does not agree with the agreement content.</p>	<p>We are expecting to sign the agreement with ECOSUR to hold these workshops.</p>

4. Environmental Compliance.

Objective 1: A Collaborative Watershed Management Plan is developed.

Current program activities define and identify the frame of reference for environmental conditions that need to be identified for conservation issues in the strategic plan.

Objective 2: Expansion of the Agricultural Frontier into Protected Areas is Slowed

There are no negative environmental impacts expected from any of the proposed activities or actions conducted by this program, furthermore, the objective of this project is to help conservation of environment.

Objective 3: Incidence and Impact of Forest Fires is Reduced

Since the main activity under this objective is planning, there is no impact considered at this point.

Objective 4: Communities and Partner NGOs develop economically viable responsible tourism projects.

There are no negative environmental impacts expected from any of the proposed activities or actions conducted by this program in the current phase of the project.

FY05 activities are related to project planning, designing and implementing partnerships and activities. Monitoring and evaluation is an integral part of this project, allowing us to keep track of changes caused by project implementation.

Furthermore a key activity of this objective is to develop codes of good practices for ecotourism in the region and implement them in the community based enterprises, diminishing negative environmental impact of tourism activities.

Objective 5: Communities Implement Sustainable Natural Resource Management Projects

There are no negative environmental impacts identified from any of the proposed activities or actions conducted by this program in the current phase of the project.

Objective 6: Local NGOs Develop Capacity for Watershed Monitoring.

There are no direct impacts to environment under this objective. Positive impacts will be seen once capacity has been built with local organizations in planning and decision making that is pro-conservation and pro-sustainable development. A group of organizations and actors will be able to operate this joint project as an effective tool to monitor the region by identifying threats, measuring conservation impacts and establishing indicators.

Annex. Environmental compliance for Y2

5. Gender Compliance

Objective 1: A Collaborative Watershed Management Plan is developed.

Gender strategic lines will be addressed in the development of the strategic plan. CI is working jointly with many partners and there is active participation of both professional men and women.

Objective 2: Expansion of the Agricultural Frontier into Protected Areas is Slowed

This objective pursues active participation by men and women in the search for solutions to agrarian problems. UACH has assemblies for the Consejo Asesor providing equal opportunity for both men and women. However, there still are a majority of men. CI-UACH will enforce women's participation that will contribute to the legal and agrarian problems by more actively encouraging their participation and involvement at the workshop level.

Objective 4: Communities and Partner NGOs develop economically viable responsible tourism projects.

Activity 4.6 consists in an assessment of the role of gender and participation by women in CBEs from Lacandon Forest; furthermore activities 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9 (artisans development) consider gender compliance as a major component of the activities (over 70% of females in the artisans groups) considered in this initiative.

Objective 5: Communities Implement Sustainable Natural Resource Management Projects

Once the studies are over we can define the expected demand and thus promote actions to provide an adequate supply in the region, promoting gender collaboration in xate production.

6. Other donors supporting this program and links with Governmental Agencies.

Objective 1: A Collaborative Watershed Management Plan is developed.

This program is linked to the Environmental and Natural Resources Secretary (SEMARNAT), Protected Areas Council (CONANP), National Water Commission (CNA), Natural History and Ecology Institute (IHNE).

The workshop to define concept and methodology of the Usumacinta strategic plan held in July 13, 14, 2005 was sponsored by SEMARNAT and CNA.

Objective 2: Expansion of the Agricultural Frontier into Protected Areas is Slowed

UACH contributed salaries of technical and administrative personnel assigned to this project and vehicles, equipment and field work support.

Federal Government, in coordination with SRA and Inter-institutional Coordination, is contributing to identifying the solution to agrarian conflicts in the region, the dollar amount invested in the solution of this problem was not possible to gather.

CONANP coordinated with CI-USAID on participatory workshops.

CEPF (Critical Ecosystem Partners Ship Fund) provided funding for part of salaries of CI team in order to supervise projects and administer funds.

UACH (Universidad Autonoma de Chapingo) is a sub-grantee that just signed the sub-agreement in September 2005. They will contribute expertise in different themes (agriculture, cattle) to facilitate three workshops. They have been contributing with trips for planning with CI during past 4 months.

Objective 3: Incidence and Impact of Forest Fires is Reduced

The Peter J. Sharp has been providing salary, equipment and general for communications and information technology.

Objective 4: Communities and Partner NGOs develop economically viable responsible tourism projects.

The Peter J. Sharp foundation is providing a grant to support our organization in operative and administrative areas.

SECTUR, managing their state and federal budgets related to training, commercialization and infrastructure and implement joint training programs. Mid part of the Usumasinta Basin investment for 2004 was 27.5 millions of Mexican pesos about 2.61 USD millions (money for joint projectds with CDI, CONANP, SECTUR, CONAFOR, SDR, Comision de Caminos, etc)

Na Bolom has received complementary assistance for the Artisan Development Program from the Mexican Federal Government's Institute for Social Development (INDESOL), as well as the IMPULSE program of the MERCED Foundation and CITY GROUP Foundation. These complementary projects have assisted in the technical and design aspects of the creation of new artisan products and will strengthen our ability to promote and market Lacandon products at a national and international level and within the fair-trade marketplace.

CBM-Chiapas will invest about \$2 million pesos mainly in training courses

Objective 5: Communities Implement Sustainable Natural Resource Management Projects

CI is contributing with complementary economic and administrative resources for the market study and its follow up, Technician Juliette Crepain and Sustainable Landscape expert Edward Millard

Objective 6: Local NGOs Develop Capacity for Watershed Monitoring.

We continue with similar initiatives to this project, such as the TNC Chiapas Coastal program (USAID funded), and "Establishment of a GIS for the conservation of migratory and residents birds of El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve" supported by the Fish and Wildlife Service through FONCET. A core group of organizations such as CONANP, FONCET, TNC, IDESMAC, IHNE and PRONATURA are joining efforts and are funding training in order to develop skills on GIS and monitoring for important regions in Chiapas.

The links with the following governmental organizations arewith the following organizations: Protected Areas Council (CONANP), Natural History and Ecology Institute (IHNE), and National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO). These are key actors in the monitoring process for the region and are also key for developing skills, as they are the decision-makers for this region. We just started talks with SEPLAFIN and COCYTECH to leverage resources that enforce these training activities.

II. Integrated Management of the Chimalapas Watersheds, Oaxaca, Mexico



1. Introduction and overview

This report for the Chimalapas region was made jointly CI-WWF Oaxaca and we completely agree with the activities to be developed and the achievements that as an alliance were accomplished during this first period of the year.

For more than one decade, WWF and its local NGO partners have participated in processes and steps towards establishing sustainable management and conservation activities in the broad Chimalapas region. WWF's past projects have included forest vegetation mapping, participation in the creation of a Community Statute to guide sustainable land-use planning in San Miguel Chimalapa, providing technical assistance to implement sustainable productive activities, establishment of community conservation areas, and advocacy and dissemination campaigns to highlight to Mexican audiences the importance of the Chimalapas, such as the publication of a book entitled "*Chimalapas: La Ultima Oportunidad*" (Chimalapas: The Last Opportunity).

CI has a broad experience in the development, implementation and management of conservation programs in southern Mexico. CI's work in the region of Chimalapas has focused mainly on community assessments in natural resource management and participation in planning processes at the regional level. An agreement with the municipality of San Miguel Chimalapa, led to the onset of a planning process focused on developing proposals for productive projects related to sustainable natural resource management in agro-forestry in several communities. An important outcome of this initial phase was building strong working relationships and trust among all partners involved, including the local communities as well as governmental and non-governmental stakeholders active in the region.

For the past 10 years, a number of organizations have been working on the implementation of various conservation and development projects. Lessons learned from these efforts need to be considered to ensure success in the complex Chimalapas region. Lessons learned and issues to build upon from this past year include:

- A better understanding between governmental institutions and local and international NGOs working in the region
- A better understanding of each community is needed before the start of the project

- Local community work and involvement is necessary to improve the management of natural resources in the region
- Local, national and international institutions need to work together to ensure that the process of conservation and sustainable development will continue after the project is completed
- Strategic alliances with partners working on different projects (social, economic, infrastructure, education, health, gender, poverty alleviation, etc.) is needed to mainstream the efforts to improve the welfare of community groups addressed

These lessons learned will allow the USAID project to have a successful implementation in the next 4 years.

The immediate threats to sustainable use and conservation of watershed resources in the Chimalapas region are agricultural encroachment, expansion of cattle ranching, overexploitation of forest resources and forest fires. Timber extraction is promoted by a network of intermediaries and external groups maintaining strong interests in the region, while local people perform most of the harvesting activities in exchange for minimal payment. Although forestry regulations exist and several community management plans are operating with government permits, in practice these plans are rarely followed or enforced. Intentional and accidental fires, linked to agricultural practices, also contribute to major landscape and habitat changes. It is estimated that approximately 60% of the extensive wildfires of 1998, one of the most catastrophic seasons in the history of Chimalapas and Mexico, were caused by agricultural burning, while the remaining 40% is attributed to a combination of rustic hunting practices, poaching, agrarian conflicts and land expansion. Inadequate equipment and training of local fire fighters, along with the remoteness and inaccessibility of the land, created particularly difficult conditions for fire suppression and prevention activities. These inadequate land management practices have a negative effect on the biotic resources, to the extent that several populations of the area's biota have declined drastically in recent years, in some cases reaching levels of local extinction.

In addition to these problems, it is necessary to raise attention to two communities (Santa Maria y San Miguel Chimalapa) that face generational and cultural delays in social, economic, cultural and political involvement, particularly the role of women. Specific threats challenges to the women in the region are: lack of access to health services, educational opportunities, employment, and lack of involvement in decision-making processes, (participation in the process is minimal and often avoided). Women's participation in conservation projects have been avoided as well. However, recently the participation of women in community meetings has increased by more than 60 % from a year ago. For this reason and others, our project will focus on supporting activities that provide equal opportunities for women and men in productive alternatives, environmental education and micro-enterprises and we will foster women's participation in conservation projects, particularly the communication campaign to address conservation and management of natural resources.

a) Program Goal

The goal of this joint program is to address root causes of environmental problems by taking into account the context of the region such as history, social, political and economical activities. We will work with environmental, business and social, sectors (government and nongovernment) to develop a strategic plan for the conservation and development of this region.

b) Objectives of the Program

Our program has designed strategic lines / objectives, which are link with the planning process of this joint effort:

- Strengthen local capacities (natural resources, economic and social development, rights and culture, women and youth)
- Design and implement natural resource management projects – natural resources and economic development. Community conservation areas under certification processes
- Design and implement environmental education and communications campaign (natural resources, economic and social development, rights and culture, women and youth)
- Strengthen watershed committee and overall planning process – Master plan implementation (Local advisor committee for sustainable development – Communities and inter institutional group). Plan Maestro de Desarrollo para la Region de los Chimalapas (Actors involved in this process are: Santa Maria and San Miguel local communities, SEMARNAT, CDI, CONANP, CNA, PROFEPA, CONAFOR, SAGARPA, SEDESOL, SRA, PA, FIRCO, FIRA, IIEEO, SEDAF, COPLADE, SSO, CAO, DELEGACION DE GOBIERNO DE OAXACA, CI, WWF, ITAO, COMUNITAS, MESOFILO, PRONATURA)
- Develop and implement an Integrated Conservation Information System (ICIS) - Natural Resources and economic development.
- Design and implement a Monitoring and Evaluation system (natural resources, economic and social development)

This program aims to change the current dynamics of institutional work in the region, improving communication between communities and institutions while strengthening local capacities for horizontal decision-making processes. It is expected that improved communications between the communities, institutions and groups that implement projects in the area will lead to the development of programs that answer to real needs and demands in the area. Ultimately, this will lead to the implementation and adoption of resource management practices that will allow for the conservation of Selva Zoque in the long term.

It is necessary to clarify that this year WWF and CI are working together in order to mainstream the efforts of the Grupo Interinstitucional para la Selva Zoque in order to help with the development for a strategic plan for the next four years to focus our actions on improving the communication system, the coordination processes and to raise funds for conservation, development, social and economics aspects of this master plan. WWF-CI will support the strategic planning process starting in March 2005.

c) General Objectives, Year 2 main partners, sub contractors and length of collaboration.

Key beneficiaries of these activities are Santa Maria and San Miguel Chimalapa communities.

Organization	CI length of collaboration	WWF length of collaboration	Type	Main objective	Link with CI conservation Outcomes	Link with WWF Strategic lines
Objective 1 (IR3). Strengthening local capacities						
Clarita Alicia Ibarra Contreras	None	Oct 2004 – March, 31 2005	Independent consultant	Strengthen women’s capacities for conservation		1. Regional vision and coordination 2. Protected Areas
COMUNITAS	None	March - Sept 2005	Local NGO	To provide and develop a project on environmental education applied to BICs		1. Regional vision and coordination 2. Protected Areas
CI	2003-2008	2003-2008	International NGO	Planning, support to build and facilitate conservation outcomes in priority areas	Corridor establishment, conservation strategy KBA 1	
San Miguel Chimalapa		August 15, 2005 – February 15, 2006	Community	Strengthen local capacities to manage natural resources		1. Regional vision and coordination 2. Protected Areas
Santa Maria Chimalapa Community		February 1, - Dember 15, 2005	Community	Strengthen local capacities to manage natural resources		1. Regional vision and coordination 2. Protected Areas
Santa Maria Chimalapa		September, 2005 – February, 2006	Community	Women’s activities to be defined		1. Regional vision and coordination 2. Protected Areas
San Miguel Chimalapa	None	July 20 – November 20, 2005	Community	Establish a solid waste collection center and a community stationary store.		
Objective 2 (IR3). Design and implement natural resource management projects						
Rafael Garcia Soriano	None	July 1, 2004 – April 30, 2005	Independent consultant	Field coordination to integrally manage local communities		1. Regional vision and coordination

Organization	CI length of collaboration	WWF length of collaboration	Type	Main objective	Link with CI conservation Outcomes	Link with WWF Strategic lines
Grupo Mesofilo, A.C.	None	November 1, 2004 – October 31, 2005	NGO	To carry out community ecological planning for San Miguel Chimalapa.		1. Regional vision and coordination
Arturo Arreola IDESMAC, S.C.	None	February 15 – September 10, 2005	NGO	To carry out community ecological planning. Santa Maria Chimalapa		1. Regional vision and coordination
Fernando Gonzalez Instituto de Ecología, A.C.	None	September 1, - November 30, 2005	National NGO	To develop "Cerro Azul" communal conservation area, biological categorization in birds.		1. Regional vision and coordination
Santa Maria Chimalapa		May 1, - September 10, 2005.	Community	Support and validate land ecological planning		1. Regional vision and coordination
Victor Manuel Martinez Garcia		May 18 – June 5, 2005. (Small Travel Grant) August 15 – December 15, 2005	Independent consultant	Establishment of an orchid center as a second phase in a community senior high school in Santa Maria.		1. Regional vision and coordination
Tzinnia Carranza		August 15, - December 15, 2005	Independent Consultant	Technical field coordinator for Santa Maria Chimalapa		1. Regional vision and coordination
Pronatura Chiapas, A. C.	July - December, 2005	None	National NGO	To conduct assessment to identify potential production and marketing of non-timber forest products.	Conservation strategy KBA 1	
Pronatura Chiapas, A.C. – Mesofilo, A.C.	August – December 2005.	None	National NGO	To design and implement community level fire management plans for Santa Maria and San Miguel Chimalapa.	Management of the corridor and conservation strategy KBA 1	
Objective 3 (IR3). Design and implement environmental education and communications campaign						
COMUNITAS, A.C. Maribel Fernandez	None	September 2, 2005- March 1, 2006	Local NGO	To provide strategy and develop environmental education for both communities.		1. Regional vision and coordination
Roman Diaz Valenzuela		June 3 –7, 2005 (Small Travel Grant)		Conference of the importance of bird conservation in Chimalapas region.		1. Regional vision and coordination

Organization	CI length of collaboration	WWF length of collaboration	Type	Main objective	Link with CI conservation Outcomes	Link with WWF Strategic lines
Objective 4 (IR1). Strengthen watershed committee and overall planning process						
Jeronimo Martinez Perez.	None	-September, 2004 – March 1, 2005 - June 1, December 30, 2005	Independent consultant	To provide technical support and social categorization of the upper and mid part of the sub watershed del Rio Espiritu Santo		1. Regional vision and coordination
Jorge Lopez Paniagua	July 15 – September 30, 2005. October – December, 2005	None	Independent Consultant	Technical support for strategic planning of the Chimalapas Master Plan.	Management of the corridor and conservation strategy KBA 1	
Objective 5 (IR 1 and 2). Develop and implement an Integrated Conservation Information System (ICIS)						
Anuar Martinez	None	April – June 30, 2005 August 1 2005 – January 30, 2006	Independent Consultant	Land use change monitoring in priority region and deforested projection to 5, 10 and 20 years.		4. National and international public policy
CI	2004 – 2008		International NGO	To provide support in planning and designing the ICIS and in the consolidation of information and implementation of the ICIS, training and other issues related to information exchange		
Pronatura Chiapas, A.C.	July – December, 2005.		NGO	To design and build ICIS and develop the Conservation Information System of the Chimalapas region as agreed with the inter-institutional group.	Monitoring and conservation strategy KBA 1	
Objective 6 (IR1). Design and implement a Monitoring and Evaluation system						
CI	2003 – 2008	2003 – 2008	International NGO	To support in the initial design and the implementation process of the monitoring and evaluation system	Monitoring and conservation strategy KBA 1	
Alejandro Imbach		February 25, - March 3, 2005.	Independent consultant	Develop a workshop of strategic planning to the Selva Zoque.		4. National and international public policy

2. Highlights of the Mid Term Year accomplishments

Highlights for this year are from joint work among many institutions:

- As a result of having many organizations working together, there is more coordination of thematic work for the Chimalapas Master Plan. For example, the technical group has periodic meetings to share their work, get more support among institutions in their projects, solve problems and share this information with both communities. This activity of getting technicians together has been quite difficult, but there is enthusiasm of participation, since the meetings are resulting good communication.
- In February and June 2005, President Fox of Mexico and Xochitl Galvez, Secretary of the Indigenous Commission gave significant support to the Chimalapas Master Plan by funding activities considered under this plan, Investment can be seen in the section number 6 where amounts were shared by federal and state government agencies. The support offered by President Fox has not completely arrived to the region, but at least there is more awareness about supporting this important region, which has been in social struggle for several years.
- With the support of the interinstitutional group in planning and coordinating to develop the Chimalapas region, CI and WWF are working in a joint manner with SEMARNAT, CDI, PRONATURA, MESOFILO, ITAO, COPLADE, GOVERNMENT OF OAXACA, CAO, SEDER, CONAFOR, ETC., These organizations have begun to share more information and to develop joint projects - such as gender projects (WWF-IPRC-CDI). The group also has a shared database of participants, projects and contact information. Annex Informative Chimalapas electronic bulletin launched this July, 2005.
- Incipient certification of community conservation, such as the case of Cerro Azul, and we are expecting to support even more this activity this following year to obtain more areas certified under community management.

Accomplishments / Results of the year	Strategy used to achieve result	Immediate Impact achieved	Challenges impacting results	Future Strategies	Link to strategic Objectives		
					USAID SO-IR:	WWF Action lines	CI: Conservation Outcomes
Objective 1. Strengthening local capacities.							
Objective 2. Design and implement natural resource management projects							
Certification of Cerro Azul as a community conservation area on November 28, 2004 (1,754 hectares in the municipality of Santa Maria Chimalapa).	Joint efforts to promote, manage, and validation process. Allies involved: CONANP, CONAFOR, SEMARNAT, Santa Maria community	Federal certification and communal protection	Defining area, ecological, social and biological characterization.	Develop community management plan for the conservation of the area. Strengthen local capacities in natural resources management.	IR3	1. Regional vision and coordination 2. Protected Areas	Natural protected Area KBA 1

Accomplishments / Results of the year	Strategy used to achieve result	Immediate Impact achieved	Challenges impacting results	Future Strategies	Link to strategic Objectives		
					USAID SO-IR:	WWF Action lines	CI: Conservation Outcomes
Objective 3. Design and implement environmental education and communications campaign							
Environmental education projects for women and youth have provided them with good skills to protect and better manage natural resources through better practices.	Work with local schools such as BIC and groups of women. Regional NGO was involved in developing this process. Youth and women participation in communal meetings for decision-making.	Capacities built to develop and implement natural resources management projects, benefiting natural resources and putting women in a position to make decisions.	Develop community projects from achieved knowledge or capacities	Implement more environmental education projects.	IR3	1. Regional vision and coordination	Protection of corridors KB1
Objective 4 (IR1). Strengthen watershed committee and overall planning process							
Master plan officially established.	Involvement of institutions and communities and leveraging the plan to the state and federal governments. Joint work of inter- institutional group to develop and manage the plan (NGOs-Government-communities-educational institutions)	Appropriation of the plan by the governmental sector. Investment strategies, better use of resources. Projects developed in the region	Joint planning processes. Different agendas and operational work plans. Maintaining the inter-institutional work and participation	Leverage the plan to obtain support of other sectors such as Mexican deputy chamber. Keep supporting the inter-institutional group. Include environmental topic as an issue in planning process, projects and investments for future generations.	IR1 IR3	1. Regional vision and coordination 4. National and international public policy	Management and protection of corridors and natural protected areas KB1
Objective 5. Develop and implement an Integrated Conservation Information System (ICIS)							

Accomplishments / Results of the year	Strategy used to achieve result	Immediate Impact achieved	Challenges impacting results	Future Strategies	Link to strategic Objectives		
					USAID SO-IR:	WWF Action lines	CI: Conservation Outcomes
Communication process has been included in joint programs and projects of NGOs and governmental agencies.	Validate the decision among actors involved with GIS systems of participating institutions. Integral planning and regional coordination.	Support and use shared information	Feedback and maintenance of ICIS	Implement and establish the system and use it for planning and decision-making for sustainable development of the region.	IR1 IR2	4. National and international public policy	Joint decision to protect conservation areas KBA 1

3. Work Plan Update and status

USAID-IR 3: Community role in natural resource management strengthened

Objective 1. Strengthen local capacities. Communities develop and implement sustainable natural resources management projects.

Activities	Sub activities	Year and Quarters	verifiers and expected products	Status of activity Finished (F) / On Track (OT) / Delayed (D) / Cancelled (C) / Revised (R)	Brief description of stage "D", "C" or "R"	Achievements, challenges, next steps, and comments
1.1. Foster women's participation in decision-making processes . WWF	1.1.1. Diagnosis and prioritization of women's needs and problems.	2	Report	F		1.1.1.Diagnosis gave us the information to define projects. Participation of women's groups in general meetings for planning for the future of the communities of Santa Maria and San Miguel Chimalapas. In San Miguel, the work with women's groups was related to establishment of a collection center for solid waste and a community stationary store. In Santa Maria, women's groups will be consolidated soon.
	1.1.2. Promote and strengthen active participation of women in design and implementation of community projects.	3	Workshop minutes	F		1.1.2. Projects are being developed in San Miguel but there is a delay in Santa Maria due to the restructuring of the women's group. Therefore, projects there will be part of Year 3 work plan.
	1.1.3. Communication of results among participants.	2,3	Workshop memories	F		The Population Department in WWF has worked very closely with women's groups in both communities to ensure that projects will be developed. This is a clear step to strengthen their behavior in conservation and decision-making because they are receiving information on conservation of natural resources and planning activities or projects on their own. 1.1.3. Communication and results were presented among participants in both communities. Workshop minutes are not attached because the diagnosis is the principal verifier. Next steps for this activity are the inclusion of IPRC with their technical support to develop projects for women in both communities. WWF will be funding the projects as a whole.

1.2.Foster participation of youth groups in natural resource management activities. WWF	1.2.1. Define strategic lines for work with youth in the area.	2	Report	F		We have developed strategic project lines through workshops with youth. The results of the workshops were to enforce capacities with BIC students, improve knowledge, diffusion activities about diversity, use and management of natural resources.
	1.2.2. Implement demonstrative projects for youth.	2	Project report	F		In Santa Maria Chimalapa, local youth groups have received financial support to develop conservation projects: solid waste management proposal, establishment of a pilot botanical garden, establishment of school orchid center, improvement of the interpretative trail, and establishment of the agro forestry system. In San Miguel, projects identified were: solid waste management proposal, integrated management of tule and palm, Zoque language rescue, diffusion activities about the projects. Projects are being implemented at the end this year and beginning one of next year. Next steps are to support these basic planning projects and to scale them up to a community level for both communities.
1.3. Creation and consolidation of community conservation areas (CCAs). WWF/CI	1.3.1. Biological and ecological characterization of CCAs.	Y2 Q2	Report	D	This sub activity is delayed because it has been difficult to agree with research institutions and communities about characterization . So delimitation of areas and characterization will take place next year and management plans will be developed in Year 4 of the funding.	Cerro Azul is a certified area in Santa Maria Chimalapa and partial characterization of the area is in process (birds and orchids). The designation of the area El Reten in San Miguel is still in process of certification.
	1.3.2. Assess needs for training in management of CCAs.	Y2, Q3	Report	R		Original planning was developed without including governmental organizations (CONANP, SEMARNAT, communities and research institutions such as Biology Institute of UNAM).
	1.3.3. Design and implementation of management plans for CCAs.	Y3 Q4,2	Management Plan reports	R		Next steps are going to be developed jointly by CI and WWF to obtain faster and more supported results: Review activities and design the most appropriate to consolidate certification of areas, the biological, ecological and social characterization and further the management plans by the communities and training. Potential area to be consolidates is Cerro Azul and certified and characterized are El Reten and Chichihua in Santa Maria.

Objective 2. Design and implement natural resource management projects. (Communities develop ecologically sustainable processing and marketing of xate and pita as alternative income sources)						
Activities	Sub activities	Quarters	Comments, verifiers and expected products	Status of activity Finished (F) / On Track (OT) / Delayed (D) / Cancelled (C) / Revised (R)	Brief description of stage "D", "C" or "R"	Achievements, challenges, next steps, and comments
2.1 Conduct assessment of current forestry practices and potential for sustainable forestry. WWF/CI	2.1.1. Assessment of existing forestry practices in Santa Maria Chimalapa. WWF	Y2 ,Q 2	Report	R	It was necessary to have the land use study of both communities before further activities can developed. Coffee assessment: CI could not leverage funding to donate funds to a local organization.	WWF will conduct an assessment of existing forestry practices en Santa Maria Chimalapa and has started conversations with PRONATURA Chiapas in order to negotiate a joint collaboration to develop the assessment on forestry practices in Santa Maria. We had to postpone this activity until the first quarter of Year 3 because the land use delimitation needed to be finished before the assessment can take place. Coffee assessment will be developed jointly by CI-IPRC-WWF.
	2.1.2. Provide technical assessment to implement best forestry practices. WWF	Q3 ,4	Report	R		
	2.1.3. Land use mapping and field delimitation for forest management and conservation areas. WWF	2	Report	R		
	2.1.4. Conduct current coffee plantation assessment in Santa Maria Chimalapa and establish potential management alternatives. CI	3	Report	R		

2.2.Design and implement community level fire management plans. CI	2.2.1. Obtain community agreement to assess fire history, perceptions and needs. CI	3, 4	Communal meeting act	D	Changes in local authorities in Santa Maria	WWF and CI are supporting this process through the Inter-institutional Group for fires in Selva Zoque –CEPF funds (SEDEFOR, CONAFOR, SEMARNAT, CONANP, GOBIERNO DE LOS ESTADOS DE OAXACA, CHIAPAS, VERACRUZ) to identify a local NGO that will lead the efforts with the communities to assess fire history, perceptions and community needs. This process took more time than originally planned. Annex 2.2.1 Work Plan to develop the community level prevention of forest fires. This activity finally began in August and it is planed be finished in December 2005. Pronatura is addressing this activity jointly with Mesofilo, A.C. There is a delayed of activities in implementing the mechanisms in the field due to the coordinated designed by Mesofilo took other responsibilities in the region. This activity will probably need an extension to be properly developed and address forest fires in critical localities before fire season of 2006. This activity is delayed, but in the first quarter of Year 3 Pronatura-Mesofilo will develop the following products: Communities validation, community level assessments of fires, community plans to prevent and combat fires to expect critical season in 2006 and finally a strategy to give continuity to the process which will bevalidated by the organizations involved in the process (inter-institutional group and communities). In addition to these products, a strategy will be developed for fire management plans, training and work of groups. This threat is one of the most critical and CI is planning to develop workshops during next year in order to address priorities with some organizations, CONAFOR, SEDER, Mesofilo, CONANP, WWF, CI, Pronatura, ITAO, link coordination of the group to regional.
	2.2.2. Design fire management training strategies for Santa Maria and San Miguel Chimalapa. CI	1	Report	D	Lack of coordination with the Grupo de Incendios Selva Zoque	
	2.2.3. Conduct assessment of forest fires occurred in recent years in Santa Maria and San Miguel Chimalapa. CI	1	Report	D	CI found difficulties in leveraging funding to local organizations since the agreement is through sub-grants. Logistics problems to implement the activities faced by Pronatura and Mesofilo with both communities.	

2.3. Carry out community level land use zoning plans in two communities. WWF	2.3.1. Obtain community consent to carry out land use zoning.	3	Communal meeting act	F	These activities were planned to be developed in a shorter period of time, but community interaction with NGOs took time and this caused delays.	2.3.1 Both communities approved the land use planning.
	2.3.2. Design of land use zoning with community participation.	4	Report	OT/D		CI-WWF and PRONATURA Chiapas conducted a field trip to Selva Zoque in order to understand the current situation in this region. We had several meetings with governmental institutions, NGOs and academic organizations and we are about to leverage substantial additional funds for the next three years (from a proposal submitted to CEPF, which is in progress).
	2.3.3. Validation and instrumentation of land use zoning plans by communities.	4	Communal meeting act, communal statute with land use zoning rules	OT/D		2.3.2 The creation of the San Miguel land use plan is still in progress (through Mesofilo partner) and probably will be finished at the beginning of Year 3. In Santa Maria the process will be finished in October 2005 by IDESMAC.
2.4. Conduct assessment to identify potential production and marketing of non-timber forest products (NTFPs). CI	2.4.1. Assessment of NTFP species and their harvest potential. CI	4	Report	D	Process of development donation agreement with local organizations takes more time than planned. Another delay is the implementation in the field with local community of San Miguel Chimalapas with 4 localities. There is not yet access for Pronatura to implement activities in the field	CI signed an agreement with PRONATURA Chiapas to conduct the assessment in July 2005. Products assessment, local market chain, identification of potential NTFP to be supported in the following years, identification of community groups to work with NTFP, strategy.
	2.4.2. Conduct feasibility analysis for marketing of identified NTFP species. CI	4	Analysis	D		Regarding the delay of activities implementation in four localities San Antonio, Benito Juarez, Sol and Luna of San Miguel Chimalapa are because it has been difficult to access those localities directly, Pronatura has been respectful of the interaction process Community-institutions and has been waiting for Mesofilo and WWF support to link also NTFP activities. Our program has a meeting the third week of October regarding inter institutional coordination and will manage this problem faced with WWF and Mesofilo.
	2.4.3. Elaborate management plans for identified NTFP species. CI	FY 06 Q2	Management Plans	OT		Annex 2.4.1 Work Plan to develop NTFP, first state of this activity.
	2.4.4. Design business plans for marketing of identified NTFP species. CI	FY 06 Q4	Business Plans elaborated by all actors	OT		Project will be developed from now until December 2005 and will have the following products: Assessment with products identified and a follow-up to forestry issues, feasibility study for production and local commercialization.

2.5. Recovery and dissemination of traditional knowledge of biodiversity and natural resource management practices. WWF	2.5.1. Design a strategy to recover and disseminate traditional knowledge of biodiversity and natural resource management practices.	3	Strategy designed	R	It is a priority in the second stage of the master plan for the Inter-institutional Group	The issue of traditional knowledge will be discussed as part of the Master Plan for Chimalapas led by a governmental such as Comision Nacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indigenas (CDI). This activity will be taken out for Year 3 work plan and transferred to CDI since different priorities are being identified.
---	--	---	-------------------	---	---	---

Objective 3: Design and implement environmental education and communications campaign

Activities	Sub activities	Quarters	Comments, verifiers and expected products	Status of activity Finished (F) / On Track (OT) / Delayed (D) / Cancelled (C) / Revised (R)	Brief description of stage "D", "C" or "R"	Achievements, challenges, next steps, and comments
------------	----------------	----------	---	--	--	--

3.1. Support conservation strategies through environmental education actions for youth. WWF	3.1.1. Provide training in environmental issues to high-school level teachers	2	Report	F	Strategy is delayed due to the time needed to establish partnerships in both communities and to generate elements needed (public, topics, programs) to develop the strategy through work with young people.	COMUNITAS was hired as a local partner to develop the environmental education and communications campaign. They have already begun to develop the plans. Documents of work activities such as participative research workshops, youth awareness activities, natural resources management activities, educative communication will be developed. Sub activities 3.1.2 to 3.1.4, will be finished in the second quarter of Year 3 and final verifier is environmental education strategy for both communities.
	3.1.2. Design a communication campaign to inform communities activities and lessons learned	3, 4	Communication campaign report	OT/D		
	3.1.3. Implement communication campaign.	1	Training report			
	3.1.4. Capacity building to support activities oriented to community development	2	Environmental education strategy	OT/D		

3.2. Design and implement a communication campaign. WWF	3.2.1. Design a strategy to disseminate program accomplishments and progress at the local level.	4	Strategy	D Strategy is delayed due to the time needed to establish partnerships in both communities and to generate elements (public definition, material and topic addressed) needed to develop the strategy through work with young people.	Communication will be part of the environmental education strategy, so until strategy is developed, this activity will be on hold.
	3.2.2. Implement strategy.	4	Report		
	3.2.3. Design a strategy to disseminate program accomplishments and progress at the regional and national level.	4	Strategy		
	3.2.4. Implement strategy.	1	Report		

USAID-IR 1: Enhance the national enabling environment for natural resource management

Objective 4: Strengthen watershed committee and overall planning process						
Activities	Sub activities	Quarters	Comments, verifiers and expected products	Status of activity Finished (F) / On Track (OT) / Delayed (D) / Cancelled (C) / Revised (R)	Brief description of stage "D", "C" or "R"	Achievements, challenges, next steps, and comments
4.1. Assess local capacities for integrated watershed management. WWF	4.1.1. Assessment of socio-political and cultural conditions of the communities in the upper Rio Espiritu Santo sub-basin.	2, 3	Report	F	These sub activities were planned to be finished the Year 2, but a sequence needs to be followed up to proceed first with the upper and finally with the mid part of the sub basin.	WWF conducted and finalized the assessment of socio-political and cultural conditions in the upper Espiritu Santo River sub-basin. Information is being compiled for base line of the Espiritu Santo River sub-basin at different level (upper, mid).
	4.1.2. Assessment of socio-political and cultural conditions of the communities in the mid Rio Espiritu Santo sub-basin.	3, 4	Report	OT		Next steps are to continue in obtaining rest of assessments for next year up to the first quarter of year 3. After having these assessments, the establishment of sub watersheds committee and development of projects will take place.
	4.1.3. Assessment of socio-political and cultural conditions of the communities in the lower Rio Espiritu Santo sub-basin.	1, 4	Report	R		

4.2. Strengthen institutional capacities for integrated watershed management. WWF	4.2.1. Conduct stakeholder analysis for Rio Espiritu Santo sub-basin.	4	Report	OT	After having assessments above, we will proceed to consolidate sub watersheds committees and strategic plans within the Master Plan structure.
	4.2.2. Select participants and form watershed work group.	4	Meeting report	OT	
	4.2.3. Strategic planning workshop.	1	Workshop report	OT	
	4.2.4. Develop action plan for watershed.	3	Action Plan	OT	

<p>Implement a Joint Master plan (Local advisor committee for sustainable development – Communities and inter-institutional group) for Chimalapas communities. WWF/CI</p>	<p>- Support group in planning, project development and key results. CI</p> <p>- Planning framework to operate the Master Plan. CI</p> <p>- Support consolidation of the inter-institutional group (24 institutions). WWF</p> <p>- Strategic Planning WWF</p>	<p>3, 4</p>	<p>Directory of the group</p> <p>Data base of the projects of the region</p> <p>Informative electronic bulletin</p> <p>Coordinate inter institutionally overall projects</p> <p>Joint planning documents</p> <p>Reports of implementation of Master Plan</p>	<p>F</p> <p>OT</p> <p>OT</p> <p>OT</p>	<p>In year Y2, WWF and CI are working together in order to mainstream the efforts of the Grupo Inter- institucional para la Selva Zoque, to support the development for a strategic plan for the next 4 years. The plan will focus on support and follow up of projects within the group, improve the communication systems among participants, improve the coordination processes to implement projects and raise funds regarding conservation, development, social and economics aspects of this master plan. When WWF and CI planned activities last year, we did not consider these actions since the inter-institutional group was not consolidated.</p> <p>This activity has been key to developing the project and interacting with other institutions, resulting in joint efforts to obtain a better impact for programs in the region.</p> <p>A planning meeting took place in Oaxaca in November 2004 where the main achievements were integration of the group and development of a joint work plan. Another meeting took place in June 2005 where the objectives were to present to the head of CDI Xochitl Galvez planning and investment programs among governmental institutions. The group is headed by CDI-SEMARNAT, Secretaria Tecnica Oaxaca-COPLADE; validation of municipal councils. Annex 4.2.1. Directory of participants in the Chimalapas Master Plan</p> <p>Annex 4.2.2. Editon rules for the Chimalapas electronic bouletin "Agenda Chimalapas".</p> <p>Annex 4.2.3. June-July first electronic bouletin.</p> <p>Annex 4.2.4. First report of activities for the inter institutional coordination.</p> <p>Annex 4.2.5. First version of the information of investment following up the Master Plan.</p> <p>Annex 4.2.6. Memory meeting of inter institutional group.</p> <p>Annex 4.2.7. First interinstitutional coordination memory meeting of studies implemented in the Chimalapas region.</p> <p>CI has begun to support this strategic process and WWF will continue up to Year 4 of this agreement by hiring a consultant, Jorge Lopez Paniagua, who will be supporting and enforcing specific activities such as linking projects (NTEP, Natural resources, forest fires etc. up to September, 2007; after that, institutions working in the region shall lead or shall take the responsibility on their own.</p> <p>Deliverables are ongoing documents always improving since feedback from institutions is a constant activity.</p>
--	---	-----------------	--	--	--

Objective 5: Develop and implement in Integrated Conservation Information System (ICIS)						
Activities	Sub activities	Quarters	Comments, verifiers and expected products	Status of activity Finished (F) / On Track (OT) / Delayed (D) / Cancelled (C) / Revised (R)	Brief description of stage "D", "C" or "R"	Achievements, challenges, next steps, and comments

5.1. Building and using the ICIS (Collaboration CI/WWF)	5.1.3. Form an ICIS workgroup with relevant regional stakeholders and partners.	2	-An inventory of the data bases and information available for the conservation of the	OT	<p>WWF and CI began negotiations with the Inter-institutional Group to support the construction of a simple communications system that will provide relevant information for conservation and development decision-making processes in the Chimalapas Region. The group agreed that CI and WWF have the experience to produce a useful tool to provide this information. The organization designed to develop the system is PRONATURA Chiapas and they will achieve the following objectives by December 2005:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Create a survey to inventory the quantity and quality of the information produced to date from different institutions in the region o Establish a base line of information regarding the current situation of Chimalapas Region to design different scenarios for implementing programs and policies o Develop a systematic tool of information for the conservation of the Chimalapas Region <p>Preliminary meetings to obtain the products have taken place from July through December this year.</p> <p>At first stage of implementation, there is a field work with institutions such as COPLADE, ITAO, SAGARPA, CAO and NGOs Mesofilo, WWF and a close coordination with the interinstitutional group coordination. There is basic preliminary information and it was needed to priotice organizations, since most of institutions within the group. At this moment our partner Pronatura is using the data base elaborated for the Selva Zoque initiative and these are some annexes of maps produced, which the group needs prints of them and Database of Serbo given by CIESAS.</p> <p>Link: http://www.pronatura-chiapas.org/chimalapas/ch_inver.jpg</p> <p>Annex 5.1.1 Map of investments in terms of social, environmental and economical projects in Chimalapas.</p>
	5.1.3. Develop an action plan for ICIS workgroup.	3	Chimalapas Region -A report including the base line of the current state of the	OT	
	5.1.3. Implement action plan for ICIS workgroup.	4	Chimalapas Region -An interactive presentation of the results -Descriptive document of ICIS for the Chimalapas -Minutes of agreement for strengthenin g of ICIS among participant institutions.	OT	

Objective 6: Design and implement a Monitoring and Evaluation System						
Activities	Sub activities	Quarters	Comments, verifiers and expected products	Status of activity Finished (F) / On Track (OT) / Delayed (D) / Cancelled (C) / Revised (R)	Brief description of stage "D", "C" or "R"	Achievements, challenges, next steps, and comments
6.1. Design M&E system. WWF/CI	6.1.1 Preliminary design of a M&E system in collaboration with stakeholders. CI	2	Draft of M&E System	F	Lack of funds to contract PRONATURA Chiapas on time.	WWF, CI and the inter-institutional group held conversations to establish a series of criteria for establishing a Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Chimalapas Region. Future conversations with local partners will take place in the next months in order to produce the TOR for this activity. Annex 6.1.1. Proposal to establish a monitoring system for the Chimalapas region. CI will technically support this activity by providing a draft proposal to the group, supervision and follow up of the activities needed for the following years. WWF will cover CI monitoring team travel expenses to Oaxaca to supervise the process. WWF will also hire a consultant to follow the process and identify the indicators and at some point in Year 3-4 one of the organizations within the group will take the lead for the monitoring and evaluation system for this region.
	6.1.2. Test and adjust M&E system. WWF	4	M&E report	OT		
	6.1.3. Implement M&E system. WWF	1	M&E report	OT		
	6.1.4. Report and communicate M&E results and updates to partners annually. WWF	2	M&E report	OT		

4. Environmental Compliance.

- Cerro Azul certification as a community conservation area (CCA) took place on November 28, 2005. This action will result in a positive impact of conservation of 1,754 hectares in the municipality of Santa Maria Chimalapa.
- An analysis of the appropriation of resources will be developed for non-timber forest products project. .. We will identify the impact of this process in the first quarter of next year.
- Community level forest fire prevention and combat plans will result in positive impact on the environment of the Chimalapas region Because next year will be a better organization and knowledge to work jointly with governmental institutions and combat this threat.

- Environmental education and women and youth projects will come out with a positive result in protecting and better managing natural resources with better practices since their knowledge to protect biodiversity is being in formal and informal training sessions.
- Land use definition projects for both communities will be transferred to communal regulations to better manage and use natural resources.

Master plan is resulting in better organization and implementation of projects and investments, which will benefit population and natural resources. Example, productive activities such as agriculture and cattle supported by SEDAF have now as reference the conservation of community conservation areas and biological corridors.

There are no negative environmental impacts expected from any of the proposed activities or actions conducted by this program in the current phase of the project.

Monitoring and evaluation is an integral part of this project because it allows for keeping track of changes induced by the implemented activities.

5. Gender Compliance

In both communities, women's participation in decision-making is minimal to none. It is the same in conservation activities, where only men are part of the decision-making process. Women's attendance in community meetings has recently increased and women now make up 60% of the attendees at meetings. We see this growth as a demand from women to have more participation.

WWF began to work with women in two stages, first through encouraging women's participation in environmental projects (such as the in San Miguel solid waste management project) and second, in supporting the processes of getting governmental funding for women's projects. CDI, IPRC are developing supportive activities to follow up the process.

6. Other donors supporting this program and links with Governmental Agencies.

- CEPF (Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund) expected to be implemented for 2006.
 - WWF, CI and PRONATURA are still in the process of developing of a new proposal for the Selva Zoque to achieve conservation outputs in forest fire prevention and combat, environmental education focused on forest fires, interstate coordination between Chiapas, Oaxaca and Veracruz on forest fire management, support for the Inter-institutional Group in Chimalapas and investigation and research for IUCN red list species in the region. This proposal was approved in the first phase, PRONATURA is now leading the consecution of the second phase of the proposal. Funds were available in late June 2005.

- The inter-institutional group defined amounts to fund strategic lines during this year.

Institution (GOV, ONG, EDU)	Amount in Mexican Pesos
CDI - Comision Nacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indigenas Mexico (Gov)	3,781,150
CAO - Caminos y Aeropistas de Oaxaca (Gov)	16,894,650
CEA – Comision Estatal del Agua (Gov)	8,653,793
CI - ONG	825,000
CONAFOR – Comision Nacional Forestal (Gov)	7,681,280
CONANP – Gov	1,412,526
IMSS - Gov	4,252,935
SAGARPA - Gov	16,264,293
SCT - Gov	92,884,000
SEDER – Gov	783,070
SSO - Servicios de Salud de Oaxaca (Gov)	5,239,461
WWF - ONG	2,030,000
Total Mexican Pesos	160,702,158
Total USD (10.30)	15,602,151

III. Chiapas Coastal Watersheds

1. Introduction and overview

a) The region

The El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve is a 294,000 acre protected area located in the continental divide as it runs through the Sierra Madre de Chiapas mountain range. This ecologically rich reserve is home to over 290 species of birds, including the azure romped tanager and horned guan, and charismatic fauna such as the jaguar, tapir and deer. The reserve's cloud forest, one of the most diverse in north and central America, absorbs rain and replenishes the streams and rivers that bring water to communities and crops along the mountain range and in the Soconusco plain, the most fertile region in the state of Chiapas. The Reserve also provides water to the Grijalva River, a critical source of hydroelectric power. El Triunfo is listed within CONABIO and AICAS priority sites.

The importance of the region was also confirmed in work recently conducted by CI's Center for Applied Biodiversity Science (CABS). Based on an analysis of critically endangered species and their habitat distributions, CABS identified the Sierra Madre de Chiapas as the third most important area of for biodiversity conservation in northern Meso America.

Principal economic activities include slash and burn agriculture, cattle-raising, coffee production, and fishing in the lowland areas. Regrettably, many of these activities employ practices that are destructive of the environment, threatening biological diversity and the longer-term economic viability of the region. Deforestation of upper watershed areas for cattle and agriculture decimates habitat important to the many rare and endangered animals still found in the area. The burning of fields often results in forest fires that destroy habitat and endanger crops and homes. Erosion off cleared hillsides affects the quality and quantity of water available for residents downstream and increases the likelihood of flooding and mudslides. The devastating floods of 1998, for example, were exacerbated by changes in land use through out the watershed. Soil erosion in the uplands together with the alteration of the river channels leads to the increased sedimentation of coastal lagoons and estuaries, jeopardizing the livelihoods of fishing communities.

Over the past year, the Nature Conservancy undertook an analysis of the threats to the region's biodiversity and the impacts of the region's key economic activities on major ecosystems in the region. This analysis also examined what changes in practices and technology are most needed. Agricultural and cattle practices were identified as some of greatest threats. In particular, coffee production, which is a major activity in the region, was seen as a threat and opportunity for conservation in El Triunfo and the adjacent areas.

HISTORY OF CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL AT THE SITE

Conservation International has been working in the El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve since 1997. CI's primary focus has been the promotion of low-impact coffee production and processing techniques among the region's small-scale farmers. This flagship project for CI's Conservation Coffee Program is being implemented in partnership with six local coffee cooperatives, ECOSUR and the reserve's management. With over 1000 farmers enrolled in the program, the coffee project has been able to provide premium prices to coffee farmers in exchange for their adoption of biodiversity friendly land use practices such as organic and agro forestry techniques, recycling of organic waste and protection of on-farm forest fragments. International partners in this effort include USAID, Green Mountain Coffee Roasters and the Starbucks Coffee Company. Building on the successes of the past few years, CI is examining the potential of expanding this work beyond the ejidos in southeastern region of the reserve.

Due to the importance of El Triunfo to global biodiversity conservation, and the strong presence and partnerships CI has forged through its coffee work in the region, CI seeks to expand its activities in the region to complement the ongoing efforts of TNC, ECOSUR and CONANP. As a result of these discussions, CI will be spearheading the development of a comprehensive conservation strategy for El Triunfo and adjacent areas, including the Coastal Watersheds of Chiapas. In order to measure the effectiveness of this strategy and determine the collective impact on biodiversity of the various interventions being implemented in the reserve, CI will also coordinate the development of a long-term ecological monitoring system for the region.

b) Overall Goals

- Goal 1: Protect and restore the key ecological targets and processes of the watersheds that support the region's economy.
- Goal 2: Transform productive activities to increase benefits to local communities and mitigate threats to biodiversity
- Goal 3: Strengthen institutional and community capacities necessary for long term integrated watershed management

c) General Objectives, Year 2 main partners, sub contractors and length of collaboration.

Organization	CI length of collaboration	Type	Main objective	
Objective 4.2: Design and implement an evaluation program to achieve the success of the project.				
Rafael Arzate Aguirre	May	July, 2005	Consultant	Integration of the data base platform of the Coastal Watersheds.

2. Highlights of the Year

- The consolidation of rules to use the System of Information within the SIC group (*Sistema de Informacion para la Conservacion*) (Pronatura, CI, IHNYE, TNC, IDESMAC, CONANP, EL TRIUNFO, LA ENCRUCIJADA), where CI has an active participation. This group has been an important to share information and jointly use an information system, as well as the joint work with other initiatives such as the Bird Conservation Initiative for Chiapas State and the sub-watersheds committees. This achievement is related to the process of using shared information for regional and local decision-making and is an achievement of the participant organizations of the region.
- The creation of a geographical database for two sub-watersheds is an important information tool for planning and decision-making in the region. The first users of this information will be the SIC group, but we expect that local government will use this information for their social and conservation programs.

Accomplishments / Results of the year	Strategy used to achieve result	Immediate Impact achieved	Challenges impacting results	Future Strategies	Link to strategic Objectives	
					USAID SO-IR:	CI: Conservation Outcomes
Objective 4.2: Design and implement an evaluation program to achieve the success of the project.						
CI-IHNYE, ECOSUR, PRONATURA, IDESMAC developed joint criteria to integrate, homogenize and develop metadata of the baseline of the shared GIS for this region.	Inter-institutional work	We now have joint products to for planning and decision-making to conserve and develop the platform site of the coastal watersheds.	The work as a whole since many organizations are involved.	Use the information generated for planning and decision-making purposes.	IR3	Conservation of conservation corridors KBA3 and supporting alliances.

3. Work Plan Update and status

In this section we are reporting the major milestones and achievements accomplished in the period. We are using the Work plan structure in order to clearly show the progress in every activity.

Objective 4.2: Design and implement an evaluation program to achieve the success of the project. All activities under 4.2 will be carried out jointly between CI, TNC, CONANP, IHNyE, Pronatura and other project partners through the Pigua Committee						
ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION	FY AND QUARTER Q1-Q4	VERIFIERS AND PRODUCTS	Status of activity Finished (F) / On Track (OT) / Delayed (D) / Cancelled (C) / Revised (R)	Brief description of stage "D", "C" or "R"	Achievements, challenges, next steps, and comments
Activity 4.2.2: Consolidate and update a data base platform for the Pacific Coast of Chiapas	CI with Monitoring Coordinator, Pronatura, ECOSUR, IHNE, CONANP,	Q 1-2	GIS and database of Sierra-Costa, Metadata database, Vegetation and land use geographical database integrating to platform, Sierra-Costa Vegetation Map printed.	F		<p>Products achieved are: Geographical database with metadata. Graphical digital maps, technical report.</p> <p>Annex 4.2.2.1. Technical report of the Geographical information of the Coastal Watershed platform (Spanish). "<i>Informe tecnico: Construccion de la Plataforma de Informacion Geografica de las Cuencas Costeras del Estado de Chiapas y de la Reserva de la Biosfera El Triunfo</i>".</p> <p>Annex 4.2.2.2. Geographical base line of the Information platform for Coastal Watersheds (Spanish). "<i>Base geografica de la Plataforma de Informacion Geografica de las Cuencas Costeras del Estado de Chiapas y de la Reserva de la Biosfera El Triunfo</i>".</p> <p>Annex 4.2.2.3. Maps of the Coastal Watersheds in graphic format. "<i>Mapas en formato grafico de la Plataforma de Informacion Geografica de las Cuencas Costeras del Estado de Chiapas y de la Reserva de la Biosfera El Triunfo</i>".</p> <p>This activity's main goal is to share the quality and updated geographical information with general users, and actors of this platform. This information is backed up by sources and modifications.</p>

<p>Activity 4.2.3: Produce a high quality base line of vegetative cover and land use for the areas of interest selected by the work group</p>	CI	2-3Q	<p>Year 2 Verifier: Map of vegetation and land use at a scale 1:100,000 and database of available cover in digital format. Verification Source: Map is available on the information platform.</p>	F	<p>Products of this activity are: Land digital cover at a scale of 1:50, 000, geographical and digital formatted maps, technical report.</p> <p>Annex 4.2.3.1. Technical report on forestry and land use cover of Coapa and Pijijiapan, Chiapas, Mexico sub watersheds (Spanish). "<i>Informe tecnico: Linea Base de la Cobertura de Vegetacion y Uso del Suelo de las Subcuencas Coapa y Pijijiapan, Chiapas, Mexico</i>".</p> <p>Annex 4.2.3.2. Geographic cover of vegetation and land use of Coapa and Pijijiapan, Chiapas, Mexico sub watersheds SHP format for Arc view. "<i>Cobertura geografica de Vegetacion y Uso del Suelo de las Subcuencas Coapa y Pijijiapan, Chiapas, Mexico</i>".</p> <p>Annex 4.2.3.3. Map of Coapa and Pijijiapan, Chiapas, Mexico sub watersheds (Spanish) <i>Mapa formato grafico de Vegetacion y Uso del Suelo de las Subcuencas Coapa y Pijijiapan, Chiapas, Mexico</i>.</p> <p>This information will be useful to build a land use covering the platform site. After working with these sub watersheds of Coapa and Pijijiapan rivers, it is necessary to hold a meeting with institutions that have projects in this region, to spread this kind of work to neighboring sub watersheds, but with updated satellite images and with better resolution. This kind of activity will be addressed by INEGI, which is the main actor in developing such detailed information and to complete cartographic works.</p>
---	----	------	---	---	--

Activity 4.2.5 Year 2 Consolidate the baseline and design a proposal of monitoring water quality. This information will contribute to Activity 4.2.9.	CI, Monitoring Coordinator, CNA, TNC Freshwater team, Pronatura, ECOSUR, IHNE, CONANP,	2-3Q	Databases of information existing; Digital hydrographic framework; Basic proposal for the establisher of a monitoring system of watershed's water.	D	Search of information was not concluded due to manage information with natural protected areas.	Hydrological framework document. This information will be useful to put in place a water-monitoring program. CNA-IHNYE and CONANP are interested because water provides good biological indicators. Hydrological framework of the Coastal watersheds of Chiapas and El Triunfo. <i>Documento Marco hidrografico de las Cuencas Costeras del Estado de Chiapas y de la Reserva de la Biosfera El Triunfo</i> . This document is pending to be finished during Y3 Q1 This activity will be finished during October 2005
Activity 4.3.1 Build capacities in local partners (INHE, Pronatura, CI, TNC, CONANP) to manage GIS systems	CI	3-4Q	Established the training program; Training workshops Verification Source: Memorandums of workshop	R	Capacity building program was not concluded due to lack of integration and organization of the information found.	Analysis of institutions working on monitoring activities was developed. Training session of introduction to SIG provided to the personnel of conservation coffee field program in Jaltenango held in February, 2005. A training seminar about using <i>Arcview 3.1</i> and GPS technology was held in Mexico city September 12 – 14 to support with this training basic capacities of the SIC group. Efrain Gutierrez from CONANP took this training. He will be spreading the information acquired within the SIC group. Topics: Introduction to Arc view, kind of data to be manage, organizing work in a project, creation of maps, tabular information management, and extensions. This activity has been revised, since during the following years CI will support the Consolidation of Monitoring system for the Coastal Watersheds of Chiapas.

Objective IR2.6 cambio: Evaluate the potential of conservation coffee in the costal watersheds of El Triunfo evaluated

ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION	FY AND QUARTER Q1-Q4	VERIFIERS AND PRODUCTS	Status of activity Finished (F) / On Track (OT) / Delayed (D) / Cancelled (C) / Revised (R)	Brief description of stage "D", "C" or "R"	Achievements, challenges, next steps, and comments
3.3.1: Identify the coffee growing areas of greatest importance to the overall conservation strategy for the coastal watersheds of El Triunfo, through consultation with project partners, and existing maps of priority biodiversity and coffee areas.	CI	Y2 Q3	Map overlaying coffee and conservation priority regions	D	The right partner is already identified and ready to develop this activity. The rest of activities are being reviewed and transferred for the following FY. CI was not able to find a right partner and provide a sub grant.	A different map from the one reported in the first annual report, was developed, with a clear picture of the priority sub watersheds (Coapa and Pijijiapan) and the El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve, besides other aspects of the whole region (altitude, core zones, rivers and land use best coffee practices production, etc). Annex 3.3.1.1. Map to identify the potential area based on Coastal Watersheds strategy. Actors identified: ECOSUR-Giezca, IDESMAC, Inter institutional group of the coast: IHN, CONANP-REBITRI, IDESMAC, PRONATURA
3.3.2: Undertake an assessment of socioeconomic, agricultural and market factors. Assessment will be done by contract, and will include review of existing literature and interviews with key informants and project partners	CI	Y2 Q4	TOR for context Assessments, Mid-assessment report, Context Assessment drafts	D	Dr. Pohlan is reviewing TOR and developing a budget. Agreement will be signed in November, as a consultant.	TOR document has been developed and ECOSUR Tapachula will likely perform this activity. If this is not possible, we will hire Pohlan, Ph D. as an individual consultant. CI will develop market strategic lines together with Dr. Pohlan, focus in the quality profile of the coffee in the potential areas.

<p>3.3.3: Conduct a coffee stakeholder analysis in coffee growing region. Analysis will include interviews with stakeholders and will identify potential roles for stakeholders within the project.</p>	<p>CI</p>	<p>Y2 Q3</p>	<p>Stakeholder template, Stakeholder Analysis document</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>As mentioned in many parts of the report, this activity could not be accomplished because we were not able to identify a sub-grantee.</p>	<p>IDEM We did an analysis of the current activities and there are very few changes. In the following space we show a draft of them, final version will appear in the next work plan. Relevant actors to participate in this activity: Exportation Co (California, EGOS, AMSA, Expogranos, etc); Coffee Producer (small and medium); and institutions</p>
<p>3.3.4: Make preliminary determination of whether a conservation coffee intervention is a viable strategy for the Pacific Coastal of El Triunfo. Analysis will review context assessments and stakeholder analysis to make an initial decision regarding feasibility. A Risk Matrix will be used to identify potential opportunities, challenges and risks. Partners and potential implementers will be consulted regarding viability before a final determination is made.</p>	<p>CI</p>	<p>Y2 Q4</p>	<p>Document of Conclusions, Risk Matrix Document, Official Memo regarding findings</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>Same as above</p>	<p>Draft of activities as next steps, which were reviewed and agreed upon with possible partner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the natural resources, interaction with coffee plantations, and the contribution of conservation coffee to the conservation strategy for the coastal watershed of El Triunfo. • Undertake an assessment of socioeconomic, political and cultural conditions in the area strategically identified. • Conduct a coffee stakeholder analysis of coffee production systems. • Define the viability of implementing the conservation coffee program. • Decision-making workshop with stakeholders to determine the viability and sustainability of coffee program • Analysis of value chain of the identified area. This activity will be developed by IPRC <p>Market strategy based on quality coffee profile and micro weather and strategy of the implementation of the project.</p>

4. Environmental Compliance.

The activities carried out in this component are to support the definition of actions in the region and activities of the rest of the project toward the conservation of natural resources and the work with communities in sustainable development. It can generate indirect negative effects on the environment if the information is presented in an inappropriate way.

There will be a need to evaluate the impacts of the coffee project in the region defined in the second phase. We are certain that there will be a positive impact out of this activity for the coastal watersheds region. Since coffee is being studied as a activity benefiting biological corridors and natural areas.

5. Gender Compliance

The development of these activities to build technical capacity includes the participation of technicians and professional men and women in an equitable way. We have identified SIG and geographic information as a topic that is more familiar to men; therefore it will be necessary to introduce women to this topic and to the use of SIG tools.

The coffee project will try to incorporate gender in the activities to be developed.

6. Other donors supporting this program and links with Governmental Agencies.

This project is being supported by the "Establishment of a GIS for the conservation of migratory and residents birds of El Triunfo Reserve" supported by the Fish and Wildlife Service through the FONCET. With these resources we hired a consultant for 3 months to develop the geographic data platform of the Chiapas coastal watersheds.

Starbucks Co, one of the Conservation International's main donors and partners, and the one, which supports complementary activities benefiting this region, funds our Conservation Coffee Program.

IV. National Enabling Environment for Mexico (NEEM)

1. Introduction

National Enabling Environment for Mexico, NEEM project (“**Cultivo de Condiciones Favorables para el Ambiente en Mexico**”) will support activities for Mexican Basins for five years 2004 – 2008.

The challenge in Mexico is to put in place enabling strategies and actions, which are developed in collaboration with Mexican governmental and other agencies/actors, and are appropriate/operative in the context of the selected sites

The main objective of this component is to implement national level activities to improve management and conservation of natural resources in targeted watersheds.

a) Main Goals

- Identify and support issues related to USAID site based activities
- Identify and support national issues to promote conservation and economic development in areas of high biodiversity.
- Promote watershed management as an integrative theme that supports conservation and natural resource management.
- Provide technical assistance and training to GoM agencies, particularly to help implement management plans at sites of high biodiversity

b) Core Working Group (CWG)

This national Core Working Group will be comprised of the following:

- USAID Mexico
- The Nature Conservancy -TNC
- WWF
- CI
- Fondo Mexicano para la Conservacion de la Naturaleza (FMCN)
- Secretaria del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales - SEMARNAT.
- Pronatura Mexico

2. Objectives 2004 - 2008

- Design a capacity building system for human resources dedicated to the conservation of natural resources, watershed management, environmental services, and fire management and restoration in Mexico.
- Design a Monitoring System including baseline and first results for watershed management, environmental services, and fire management and restoration.
- Develop technical bases to implement key actions to allow conservation organizations to support pro actively the creation and lobby of public policy.

4. Work Plan update and status

For 2005 NEEM initiative is supporting at least 10 projects

Main Goals						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and support issues related to USAID site based activities • Identify and support national issues to promote conservation and economic development in areas of high biodiversity. • Promote watershed management as an integrative theme that supports conservation and natural resource management. • Provide technical assistance and training to GoM agencies, particularly to help implement management plans at sites of high biodiversity 						
Overall indicators:						
ACTIVITIES	Projects	FY AND QUARTER Q1-Q4	VERIFIERS AND PRODUCTS	Status of activity Finished (F) / On Track (OT) / Delayed (D) / Cancelled (C) / Revised (R)	Brief description of stage "D", "C" or "R"	Achievements, challenges, next steps, and comments

<p>Design a capacity building system for human resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building to develop environmental impact studies. • System of certification of human resources to manage forest fires in Mexico. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Designing of a Conservation Mexican network ▪ Designing a capacity building system 	<p>OT</p>	<p>NEEM will economically support capacity building activities for local watershed management actors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of: "Profesionalización de recursos humanos en manejo del fuego" consultoría contratada fue Consultoría en Movimiento, Análisis para la profesionalización en dicha materia. • "Sistema de indicadores armonizado para el monitoreo de recursos naturales en cuencas prioritarias de México. Consultoría contratada SIGEA (Gabriel Cuadri). • "Sistema de profesionalización de recursos humanos en manejo integral y conservación de cuencas", consultoría contratada Probatara Chiapas, A.C. (Rosa María Vidal). • "Desarrollo de mecanismos de pago por servicios ambientales hidrológicos en México, consultoría contratada CCMSS (Sergio Madrid) • "Consulta nacional para la red mexicana para la conservación de la naturaleza, consultoría contratada Punto Verde.
<p>Monitoring System for the Natural resources of Mexico.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Strategy of the sustainable consumption • Map sources (biological, human and financial) and destination of conservation of natural resources investments 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base line to watershed national indicators. ▪ Monitoring system 	<p>OT</p>	<p>NEEM will support this activity to obtain base line data of two key indicators to monitor conservation of key natural resources in Mexico.</p> <p>CI designed TOR to implement this activity, ITESM – Enrique Salas was defined as responsible to develop a center of web page to provide information about "ecological foot print" of daily activities and provide information about consumption of friendly environmentally products, budget linked to biodiversity conservation single, national and international.</p> <p>This activity will be developed FY06 Q1-Q2</p>

<p>Payment of environmental hydrological systems in Mexico.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of the National environmental policy 2006-2012 • Changes and rules the National water Law. • Protected, private and communal areas National Strategy. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diffusion of results of the evaluation of payment of environmental services activities. • Ecological organization of three priority watersheds. • Environmental National Policy study. 	<p>D</p>	<p>This activity is delayed and it need more discussion into the CWG.</p>	<p>With the vision of change of political powers in Mexico (2006), NEEM will support a study on environmental national policy, progress and new opportunities focused on integral watershed management. This study will produce a white paper and it will be linked to the update of Country Study leader by CONABIO</p> <p>Modification to the National Water Law is focused on: 1) civil participation in governmental actions regarding water administration. 2) Defining environmental use of the water since the current law is weak in this aspect. 3) missing revision resources, and 4) missing measurement on water administration. 5) Managing of water resources considering Basin.</p> <p>NEEM will be funding dissemination activities to evaluate hydrological services payment as a tool of conservation.</p> <p>NEEM will follow up on projects to create human resource capacity to manage watersheds and also to study payments for hydrological services. This initiative will provide support to obtain models of three priority watersheds.</p>
---	--	--	--	----------	---	--

Process of development of projects:

- Call of proposals was launched at the beginning of March.
- Core group received proposals for evaluation at the end of March.
- Next steps are to choose and analyze proposals and send answer to applicants.
 - FMCN and applicants chose will sign agreements.

Core group sessions:

- Workshop "Sistema de indicadores armonizados para el monitoreo de recursos naturales en cuencas prioritarias de Mexico" hold on February 20, 2005. WWF Mexico City
- 12th session of "Consejo Consultivo Cuencas", Probatara, Mexico City, March 7, 2005.
- Third meeting for GAP analysis terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Mexico City, March 7, 2005.
- Results presentation workshop for the first call for proposal from NEEM initiative. September 14, 2005.

V. List of Annexes

The following annexes are in Spanish, except the 5.1.1., which is in English.

Usumacinta

- Annex 1.1.1.** Concept and methodological framework of the Usumacinta Basin, July 13-14, 2005.
- Annex 1.1.2.** workshop to support planning and development of the projects in the Usumacinta region.
- Annex 1.4.1.** Letter of understanding between CI-MAGA.
- Annex 2.1.1.** Graphic expression of the solution to illegal settlements in the Lacandon Zone Community, February, 2005.
- Annex 3.4.1.** Radio spots aired 2005 in three languages.
- Annex 3.4.2.** Official transmission or times of radio spots aired in Chiapas by radio stations.
- Annex 3.5.1.** Forest fires report 2005.
- Annex 4.1.1.** Agreement to establish the core group.
- Annex 4.1.2.** Technical cards of every CBE up to September, 2005.
- Annex 4.1.3.** Planning workshop memory to develop joint tourism strategy.
- Annex 4.2.1.** Na Bolom technical partial report of activities April – June, 2005.
- Annex 4.2.2.** Final report of English classes at the Usumacinta mid part of the Basin. July-August, 2005.
- Annex 4.7.1.** Data base of artisans manual users.
- Annex 5.1.1.** Draft of the international market study
- Annex 5.3.1.** Strategy biological corridors connectors by Etnobiología para la Conservación.
- Annex 6.1.1.** Water bodies characterization of the Usumacinta river basin (draft version)
- Annex 6.1.2.** Protocol of water bodies monitoring (draft)
- Annex 6.2.1.** Institution descriptions document.
- Annex 6.2.2.** Directory of monitoring specialist and training courses.
- Annex 6.3.1.** Early awareness system to develop capacity within the region.
- Annex.** Environmental compliance for Y2

Chimalapas

The following annexes were paid with the agreement signed between CI-USAID under this agreement and represents coordination and implementation of CI funds.

- Annex 2.2.1** Work Plan to develop the community level prevention of forest fires.
- Annex 2.4.1** Work Plan to develop NTFP, first state of this activity.

- Annex 4.2.1.** Directory of participants in the Chimalapas Master Plan
- Annex 4.2.2.** Editon rules for the Chimalapas electronic bouletin "Agenda Chimalapas".
- Annex 4.2.3.** June-July first electronic bouletin.
- Annex 4.2.4.** First report of activities for the inter institutional coordination.
- Annex 4.2.5.** First version of the information of investment following up the Master Plan.
- Annex 4.2.6.** Memory meeting of inter institutional group.
- Annex 4.2.7.** First interinstitutional coordination memory meeting of studies implemented in the Chimalapas region.
- Annex 5.1.1** Map of investments in terms of social, environmental and economical projects in Chimalapas region.
- Annex 6.1.1** Proposal to establish a monitoring system for the Chimalapas region.

Coast of Chiapas Watersheds

- Annex 4.2.2.1..** Technical report of the Geographical information of the Coastal Watershed platform (Spanish). "*Informe tecnico: Construccion de la Plataforma de Informacion Geografica de las Cuencas Costeras del Estado de Chiapas y de la Reserva de la Biosfera El Triunfo*".
- Annex 4.2.2.2.** Geographical base line of the Information platform for Coastal Watersesheds (Spanish). "*Base geografica de la Plataforma de Informacion Geografica de las Cuencas Costeras del Estado de Chiapas y de la Reserva de la Biosfera El Triunfo*".
- Annex 4.2.2.3.** Maps of the Coastal Watersheds in graphic format. "*Mapas en formato grafico de la Plataforma de Informacion Geografica de las Cuencas Costeras del Estado de Chiapas y de la Reserva de la Biosfera El Triunfo*".
- Annex 4.2.3.1.** Technical report on forestry and land use cover of Coapa and Pijijiapan, Chiapas, Mexico sub watersheds (Spanish). "*Informe tecnico: Linea Base de la Cobertura de Vegetacion y Uso del Suelo de las Subcuencas Coapa y Pijijiapan, Chiapas, Mexico*".
- Annex 4.2.3.2.** Geographic cover of vegetation and land use of Coapa and Pijijiapan, Chiapas, Mexico sub watersheds SHP format for Arc view. "*Cobertura geografica de Vegetacion y Uso del Suelo de las Subcuencas Coapa y Pijijiapan, Chiapas, Mexico*".
- Annex 4.2.3.3.** Map of Coapa and Pijijiapan, Chiapas, Mexico sub watersheds (Spanish) *Mapa formato grafico de Vegetacion y Uso del Suelo de las Subcuencas Coapa y Pijijiapan, Chiapas, Mexico*.
- Annex 3.3.1.1.** Map to identify the potential area based on Coastal Watersheds strategy.

General Annex. Key Biodiversity areas based on CI conservation outcomes.

VI. Acronyms

ADTS	Asesores en Desarrollo Turístico Sustentable. Mexico
AMTAVE	Asociación Mexicana de Turismo de Aventura
BIC	Bachillerato Integral comunitario
CAO	Caminos y Aeropistas de Oaxaca
CBC (CI)	Center for Biodiversity Conservation for Mesoamerica
CBEs	Community Based Enterprises
CBM	Corredor Biológico Mesoamericano
CCA	Community Conservation Areas
CCAD	Comisión Centro América de Ambiente y Desarrollo
CDI	Comisión Nacional para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas Mexico - National Development Commission for Indigenous peoples.
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
CHUDEB	Chimalapas Unidos por la Defensa de la Etno-Biodiversidad
CIIDIR-IPN	Centro Interdisciplinario de la Investigación para el Desarrollo Integral Regional-Instituto Politécnico Nacional
CISC	Centro de investigaciones en salud de Comitán, Chiapas, Mexico
CNA	Comisión Nacional del Agua Mexico - National Commission of Water
COCYTECH	Consejo de Ciencia y Tecnología del Estado de Chiapas
CONABIO	Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad Mexico - Biodiversity Use of National Commission
CONAFOR	Comisión Nacional Forestal, Mexico - Forestry National Commission
CONANP	Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas, Mexico - National Commission for Natural Protected Areas - Mexico
CONAP	National Protected Areas Commission – Guatemala
COPLADE	Comité de Planeación para el Desarrollo de Oaxaca
Corozal A.C.	Frontera Corozal Civil Association
Ecology Institute-UNAM	Instituto de Ecología Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México - Autonomous University of Mexico
ECOSUR	El Colegio de la Frontera Sur (Southern University), The College of the Southern Frontier
FIRA	Fideicomiso Relacionado con la Agricultura
FIRCO	Fideicomiso de Riesgo Compartido - Mexico
FMCN – PPIRA	Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza – Programa de Prevención de Incendios y Restauración.
FONCET	Fondo de Conservación del Triunfo – Chiapas, Mexico
GIS	Geographic Information System
IDESMAC	Instituto para el Desarrollo de Mesoamérica, A.C., Chiapas, Mexico
IEEO	Instituto Estatal de Ecología de Oaxaca
IHNyE:	Instituto de Historia Natural y Ecología, - Natural History Institute and Ecology of Chiapas

INE	Instituto Nacional de Ecologia
IPRC	Iniciativa para la prosperidad Rural y Conservacion. Rural Prosperity and Conservation Initiative – Chemonics - USAID's consultant. Rural Prosperity and Conservation Initiative
ITAO	Instituto Tecnologico Agropecuario de Oaxaca
ITESM	Instituto Tecnologico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area (CEPF priority conservation areas).
MAGA	Ministerio de Agricultura Ganaderia y Alimentacion from – Guatemala
MARN	Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales - Guatemala
NPA	Natural Protected Area
NTFR	Non Timber Forest Resources
PA	Procuraduría Agraria
PROFEPA	Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente Mx– Legal Federal Agency for Environment Protection
REBITRI	Reserva de la Biosfera El Triunfo.
SAGARPA	Secretaría de Ganadería, Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación - Mexico
SE	Secretaría de Educación - Education Secretariat of the Government of Chiapas
SECTUR	Secretaría de Turismo - Secretary of Tourism Chiapas
SEDAF	Secretaría de Desarrollo Agropecuario y Forestal – Oaxaca, Mexico
SEDEFOR	Secretaría de Desarrollo Forestal Chiapas – Forestry development department of Chiapas
SEDER	Secretaría de Desarrollo Rural de Oaxaca
SEDESOL	Secretaría de Desarrollo Social - Social Development Secretary of Chiapas
SEDESOL	Secretaría de Desarrollo Social - Mexico
SEMARNAT	Secretaría del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales – Mexico
SEPLAFIN	Secretaría de Planeación y Finanzas del Gobierno del Estado de Chiapas
SIG	Sistema de Información Geográfica – Geographical Information System
SRA	Secretaría de la Reforma Agraria - Agrarian Issues Secretariat for Mexico
SRE	Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores Mexico - International Affairs Secretariat
SSO	Servicios de Salud de Oaxaca
TNC Mexico	The Natural Conservancy
TOR	Terms of Reference
UACH	Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo
UAM	Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana - Metropolitan Autonomous University
UNACH	Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas - Autonomous University of Chiapas
UNICACH:	Universidad de Ciencias y Artes de Chiapas - University of Sciences and Arts of Chiapas
Y2, Y3, Y4, Y5	Year 2, 3, 4, 5 of ending under the present agreement.