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# IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF CRITICAL WATERSHEDS PROJECT

**QUARTERLY REPORT**  
(March 2009)



Various project promoted tree nurseries.

**MARCH 2009**

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# IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF CRITICAL WATERSHEDS PROJECT

**QUARTERLY REPORT Q2 OF FY2009 (MARCH 2009)**

**Contract No. Epp-I-00-04-00023-00**

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

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**Implemented by**

Development Alternatives (DAI)

Marvin Dreyer

Project Director

Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds

Calle Dr. José Zablah, 4-6 Col. Utila

Sta. Tecla, La Libertad, El Salvador

Phone (503) 2288-4198, (503) 2288-4318

Cell (503) 70507241

Email: [Marvin\\_dreyer@DAI.com](mailto:Marvin_dreyer@DAI.com)

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# ACRONYMS

ADESCO	Local Community Development Association
AED	Academy for Educational Development
ATAISI	Cooperative of Agricultural Production ATAISI DE RL.
AVES	Association of Poultry Farmers of El Salvador
PNA (ANP in Spanish)	Protected Natural Area
CAFTA-DR	Central America-Dominican Republic-United States Free Trade Agreement
CASSA	Salvadorian Sugar Refinery
CENDEPESCA	Fishing and Agricultural Development Center (part of MAG)
CENTA	National Center of Agricultural and Forestry Technology
CNR	The National Center of Registries of El Salvador
CTO	Cognizant Technical Officer (of USAID)
DAI	Development Alternatives Inc.
ETI	Inter-institutional Technical Team
FIAES	Initiative for the Americas Fund/ El Salvador
FOCAGRO	Fund of Contribution for Competitiveness and Reconversion of the Agro industrial and Agricultural Sector.
FORTAS	Social Strengthening Program
FUNDE	National Foundation for Development
FUSADES	Salvadorian Foundation for Social and Economic Development of El Salvador
GOES	Government of El Salvador
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Study

IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
ISTA	Salvadoran Land Reform Institute (literally Institute for Agricultural Transformation)
MAG	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MARN	Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PREMODER	Rural Modernization and Reconstruction Program
SNET	National Institute of Territorial Studies
STTA	Short term technical assistance
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UNICAP	United Capitals S.A.

# GLOSSARY

Biological corridor	A biological corridor is a land area that connects protected areas and allows the flow of genetic material (animals and plants). The “corridor” of this report is the part of the “Mesoamerican Biological Corridor” in the project area as well as connections between protected natural areas in the project area.
Conservation initiative	A set of activities that address diverse elements of threats to natural resources and biodiversity in a defined geographic zone.
“the project”	USAID Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds Project
Biodiversity program	A USAID biodiversity program has explicit biodiversity objectives, includes an analysis of threats to biodiversity, has indicators for biodiversity conservation, and has the intent to positively impact biodiversity in biologically significant areas.
Biodiversity	Following GOES practice, biodiversity or biological diversity refers to the variability of living organisms and habitats, as well as ecological complexes. It covers diversity of genotypes, species, and ecosystems in an area.

## A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The USAID Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds Project finished the second quarter of FY '09 on March 31, 2009, achieving expected headway towards yearly and end-of-project goals surpassing almost all benchmarks.

The most prominent event during this period has been the change of Chief or Party, from Dr. Steve Romanoff, wishing to return to the United States after serving almost three years directing the IMCCW project to Marvin Dreyer. Additionally, in the final days of this quarter, USAID increased project objectives by adding 2 additional components, Component E, Sustainable Management of Montecristo Nation Park; and Component F, Species-Based Conservation on Lower Watersheds. These 2 components are not discussed in this report due to their nascent condition at this writing. Although this addition extends the period of execution of the IMCCW contract through the end of FY 2010, it does so only for these new components. Current project activities as reported below will end as originally scheduled, the end of FY 2009.

As the project completes current Components in FY2009, the quarterly reports have attempted to define the models that have been applied and to distill lessons learned. This quarterly report continues the process with sections on models in each subcomponent discussion.

The following summarizes major project achievements at the end of Q2 of FY2009.

Component 1 of the project promotes conservation of biodiversity. The project has completed 72% of the work to survey and mark the PNA boundaries of 57 properties that are being incorporated in the national Protected Natural Areas System. Determining the exact borders of these natural areas is a critical step for the Government of El Salvador to protect them from invasion. With project assistance, El Salvador has declared its first marine/ coastal natural protected area, Los Cobanos, on the western coast of the country. This park represents 20,732 hectares of ocean with rocky outcrops of coral and 580 hectares on land, mostly high-priority mangrove forests, totaling 21,312 hectares. It is anticipated that the boundaries of the ocean portion will be marked through the placing of 4 ocean buoys in the upcoming quarter. In Los Volcanes National Park, the Izalco Volcano, covering 1,600 hectares, has been registered the the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Topographic teams continue in the field measuring mangrove forests, famed for their rich biodiversity.

Environmental education is another part of the biodiversity component, and the project has reached a substantial portion of the population of the project area. It has provided training to over 20,000 men, women and children. Starting in FY2008, the project has been training or assisting trainers from local municipalities, NGOs, and the Peace Corps, who now have training materials and experience to continue when the project ends. Environmental education has been supporting the other subcomponents of the project, for example by explaining to communities the reasons for delimiting natural areas.

This component has produced important studies. Biodiversity inventories have found large cats, alligators, unexpected coral colonies, and floral species new to science. These findings were surprising to many observers as it was previously thought that the high population density of El Salvador precluded the survival of such critical biodiversity. A survey of 650 households has set the baseline for assessing improved awareness of biodiversity and conservation and will be

repeated in the upcoming quarter to determine the impact project activities have had on the target area.

Through USAID efforts, five management plans have been made with watershed committees, coffee producers, small-scale farmers, and a large cooperative since project initiation. These plans are the basis for continuing technical assistance and ongoing investments.

Component 2 of the project supports sustainable livelihoods. It has not lagged. USAID assisted coffee farmers to achieve specialty coffee certification or Starbucks “verification” bringing improved management of almost 14,000 hectares of land on more than three hundred fifty farms and coffee processing plants in the targeted watersheds. Project-assisted producers anticipate reaching a harvest of over 216,000 bags (quintals) of certified specialty coffee in the first two years of the project. The impact of certification will reach \$5.3 million, including the bonus price for certified coffee plus production increases resulting from management improvements required for certification (this figure includes owners’ estimates of the current harvest; the figure will be verified after the harvest).

In the first two years of the project, USAID assisted 1200 smaller-scale farmers to implement conservation measures and clean technology while expanding production of vegetables or fruits, targeting the domestic market. The project also assisted producers of organic fertilizer. Sales of their produce generated more than \$4.7 million for these farmers. This year, the project continues working with two groups of women farmers as part of its gender outreach.

The tourism subcomponent has launched its web site [www.elsalvadorexperience.com](http://www.elsalvadorexperience.com), attracting thousands of web-visits and the national tour operators are bringing tourists to the products improved with project assistance.

MARN, MAG, and CNR have continued participation in inter-institutional committees and the project technical committee, which has met monthly to good effect.

Under the heading of payment for environmental services, counterpart contributions for conservation and payments for environmental services continue to surpass project expectations. Private sources – coffee farmers, other small-scale farmers and local stakeholders have invested more than \$600,000 of their own funds in measures to conserve soil, water, and biodiversity, compared with the original project goal of \$100,000. Water-users’ associations, irrigation associations, and local governments have undertaken tree-planting using their own resources and well beyond expectation, as well as other actions to protect their micro-watersheds.

Overall, the project is achieving conservation and sustainable income at the landscape or watershed level in Western El Salvador.

## B. INTRODUCTION

This document is the second quarterly report for FY 2009 (Year Three) of the USAID Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds Project (hereafter, “the Project”). It covers activities from January 1, through March 31, 2008.

The project is part of USAID’s strategic objective of Economic Freedom to contribute to a more open, diversified, and expanded Salvadoran economy. It provides technical services for the effective management of selected areas of high biodiversity importance while promoting responsible economic growth in El Salvador. The activity is the cornerstone of USAID efforts to promote improved management of natural resources, improve the lives of local residents, and conserve biodiversity within two major Salvadoran areas, the Barra de Santiago/ El Imposible corridor and the Rio Grande de Sonsonate watershed. Interventions focus on the conservation and managed use of biodiversity, water, forests, and other natural resources contained within the activity areas.

The project has two principal components.

**Component 1 Conservation of Biodiversity in Critical Watersheds** has the objective of conserving biodiversity in the two major watersheds. Subcomponents of Component 1 cover a) studies and analysis, b) support to the legalization process for protected areas, c) expansion of areas under improved biodiversity management, and d) increasing residents’ knowledge, attitudes, and practices of biodiversity and conservation.

**Component 2 Increased Income from Environmentally Sustainable Activities and Services** has the objective of developing income generating opportunities that will reinforce long term conservation within the activity areas. The project is charged to a) develop profitable and environmentally sustainable farming practices, b) promote new and emerging non-agricultural income sources, and c) develop new incentives for conservation through “payment for environmental services” (PES) mechanisms.

Although USAID anticipated the selection of six targeted watersheds (sub-watersheds) from within the two major watersheds (Watershed C: Cara Sucia-San Pedro Belen and Watershed D Rio Grande de Sonsonate-Banderas), early analysis indicated that the protected areas that are the object of the project are disbursed throughout these two watersheds. Therefore, the project area is comprised of these two major watersheds.

Selected activities are implemented with funding of CAFTA-DR (Subcomponent 1b to delineate protected natural areas and supporting training and communications activities).

The project implementation team is led by Development Alternatives, Inc. working in association with SalvaNATURA, CLUSA–El Salvador, Academy for Educational Development, EplerWood International and Social Impact.

**A note on this report:** During the course of this project IMCCW developed distinctive approaches that have achieved improved watershed management in western El Salvador, meeting goals set by task order indicators. The overall project approach is to achieve improved and sustainable watershed management and conservation at the landscape level by achieving

changes in rural behavior among thousands of actors. The practical strategies that have delivered landscape-level results for the project as a whole and for its different subcomponents merit special description to draw lessons for future work. These descriptions have been included in the related technical activity sections within this report.

## C. PRINCIPAL TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

This section concerns activities and outputs achieved during project implementation. A separate chapter, Section E, Indicator Narrative, reports results, impact, and the outputs measured by project indicators.

### 1.A. STUDIES AND ANALYSIS

The following describes the status of each of the studies called for in the project task order and the status of additional studies requested of the project.

- **Baseline Study 1: Rapid assessment to determine the principal threats to the area's biological resources.** This assessment has been **completed**, reporting priority ecosystems for conservation in the project area.
- **Baseline Study 2: Preliminary biodiversity inventory for six targeted watersheds.** This Preliminary Study has been **completed** and its results are being built into the full inventory to be completed in the upcoming quarter
- **Baseline Study 3: Initial mapping of land use and land ownership patterns within the six prioritized watersheds.** This study is **completed**, and commented upon by USAID. Those comments incorporated into the Study and its amended version was presented to USAID January 16 2009 for final approval.
- **Baseline Study 4: Supply and demand water balance of the six prioritized watersheds is completed.**
- **Baseline Study 5: Comprehensive biodiversity inventories in the six prioritized watersheds.** The Study has been reviewed by MARN and a second version of draft report being completed.
- 
- **Baseline Study 6: Comprehensive analysis of land use and land ownership.** Fieldwork for this Study has been completed and its narrative is currently being edited.

This study is to be used by the project for two applications: 1) contribute to Baseline Study 7 (analysis of the overlap of shade coffee and biological corridors) and 2) demonstrate evolution of mangroves and their use from initial legal definition (in 1943) and the present in order to support delimitation and marking.

- **Baseline Study 7: Analysis of shade coffee as component of biological corridors.** The goal of this study is to evaluate shade coffee as a component of biological corridors. The report will have the following three components:

- **Analysis of certifying shade coffee farms to document investments in conservation compatible with biological corridor status.** In FY2008, the project provided USAID a draft report on the investments in conservation made by certifying farmers in the biological corridor of the project. This report addresses a concern that the costs of gaining coffee-farm certification would far surpass the monetary benefits of certification, preventing widespread adoption of the conservation practices required for certification. The results are also of more general interest because they show the specific investments made by certifying farmers and the total volume of investments in conservation was considerable. This Study has been **completed**.
- **Evaluation of shade coffee and certification as a component of biological corridors.** The project and a cooperating student has surveyed of 155 shade coffee farms (random selection of certified and uncertified coffee farms in the project area) covering biodiversity, farming practices relevant to conservation of biodiversity, living conditions, disturbances, and income. In FY2008, the survey data was prepared. In the upcoming quarter the project will analyze results and a cooperating thesis student will write his thesis on the topic. Fieldwork is done for this report it is anticipated to be completed in the upcoming quarter.
- **Geographic analysis of shade coffee cover in the biological corridors of the project area.** This report will be based on the data from Baseline Study 6 the (comprehensive analysis of land use and land ownership), with supplementary GIS analysis to be completed during the third quarter of FY 2009. Fieldwork finished.
- **Baseline Study 8: Gender baseline study,** has been **completed**
- **Baseline Study 9: Knowledge, attitudes, practices (KAP) baseline survey.** This baseline survey was **completed**. The project anticipates carrying out second survey during quarter three of FY 2009 to assess changes in the knowledge, attitudes and practice of people in the project area. Repetition of the survey will be used to support reports of Indicator “percentage of adult population in the targeted watersheds with increased awareness of biodiversity and natural resources threats....”
- **Monitoring Reports of Key Indicator Species Within Corridors:** The report of monitoring results has been provided to USAID for review. A fifth year of data will be available for a second monitoring report. The project will reproduce the new report to distribute it to more than 100 actors in the project area.
- **Mid-term Gender Report:** This Report has been **completed**.

## ADDITIONAL STUDIES

- **Tourism Survey.** The project has **completed** the survey of small and medium-scale tourism as part of its baseline of ecotourism and sustainable tourism in the project area. The project plans to repeat the study of sustainable tourism (small and medium operators) during the third quarter of FY 2009 to assess changes that have occurred

during the period of the project, “Additional revenues generated by sustainable tourism in the targeted watersheds attributable to IMCW’s support for strengthening tourism service value chains.”

- **Carbon Credits:** During FY 2008, the project briefed USAID on the consultant visits to assess potential for sales of carbon credits on the informal market. This report is complete and has been provided to GOES by USAID.
- **Sale of Marine Turtle Products in El Salvador:** Responding to a request from USAID, the project supported the initiatives of conservation of marine turtles through different educational and investigative actions to promote better management and conservation.

In coordination with the Zoological Foundation of El Salvador (FUNZEL), the Sea Science Institute and Limnology (ICMARES) and MARN, the project concluded a study of the turtle egg market in El Salvador. The study defines the marketing chain of turtle eggs, and identifies the key actors in their commercialization: tortuqueros or harvesters, toponeros or small-scale traders, medium-scale traders, establishments on the beaches and in San Salvador, and markets, mainly in San Salvador. The study provides recommendations to design a campaign to reduce the consumption of turtle eggs. The research was done at 12 beaches distributed over the entire coast of the country, and in establishments selling eggs. The results of the study of the turtle egg market were presented to MARN, CENDEPESCA, USAID, and the experts of the international conference on the hawksbill turtle, held in July of 2008. The report has been approved for publication and is available in both English and Spanish.

## 1.B. LEGALIZATION FOR PROTECTED AREAS

Two specialists in protected areas, one cadastral technician, one coordinator/expert in protected areas, and private contractors worked in this subcomponent. The following are some of the highlights of what Sub-component 1B has achieved during this reporting period.

- CNR approval for the incorporation of Hoja de Sal, Jujutla as a Natural Protected Area.
- Arrival of marine buoys in country and preparations for their installation during the upcoming quarter to complete the delimiting of the marine portion of Los Cobanos.
- Completion of the cadastral registration study for The El Imposible National Park.
- Conclusion of delineation work for the Metalío mangrove.
- Conclusion of topographic works to delineate Garita Palmera and Bola de Monte mangroves.
- Completion and presentation to CRN of plan corresponding to the El Cacao property.



**Picture 1.** Surveyor hired by the Project, Carlos Torres, taking measures in the shore of the marsh of Garita Palmera. Picture by Project.



**Picture 2.** Buoy towers. Picture by Project.

During this quarter were held eight meetings of the Inter-institutional Technical Team (ETI) and two of the Board Consultation Group (GDC). Among the successes of this mechanism during this reporting period are the registration in the name of the MARN of the Izalco Volcano, and of the consensus between MARN and CNR to proceed with the inscription of the protected areas within the La Presa and Las Lajas cooperatives, both having land use and ownership issues dating back to the land reform era.

**TABLE 1: LEGALIZATION FOR PROTECTED AREAS**

Intervention Areas	Result Q2 FY09
Izalco Volcano (Los Volcanes National Park)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Izalco Volcano was registered in favor of the State of El Salvador under the registration number 10172389-00000. Additionally was registered the Decree establishing it as a Protected Natural Area. Both registrations were made on March 16, 2009.</li> </ul>
Los Cóbanos Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The buoys arrived at Acajutla on January 27, 2009. Unfortunately, the length of the chains received did not match technical specifications and some accessories were missing. The missing pieces are anticipated to arrive April 15, 2009.</li> </ul>
San Marcelino Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delineation of the properties has concluded and the Project received the final planes for revision.</li> <li>The property known as San Isidro was registered and the registration of other properties from this complex, known as Las Lajas y La Presa, are pending registration.</li> </ul>
El Imposible National Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A lawyer has been contracted to assist in dealing with the individual cases identified in the findings from the initial registration-cadastral study.</li> <li>A specialist has been hired to supervise two teams of surveyors. Fieldwork will begin the first week of April.</li> </ul>
ISTA Properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The topographical team hired by the Project, have completed the preliminary delineation of 10 properties from a total of 11: Buenos Aires, San Francisco El Triunfo, San José Miramar, San Rafael Los Naranjos, Laguna de Las Ninfas, Laguna Verde, Garita Palmera, Bola de Monte, Las Trincheras and Los Lagartos.</li> </ul>
Mangrove areas outside Los Cóbanos Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delineation in Metalio and Bocana San Juan mangroves have been concluded and the project has received the planes for review.</li> <li>TOR to delineate and demarcate Barra de Santiago, were completed to initiate surveying next quarter.</li> <li>Delineation of Garita Palmera and Bola de Monte mangroves are concluded, pending demarcation.</li> </ul>

### Strategy model meriting description:

What looked like a simple technical task – topographic surveys of protected natural areas – turned out to be very complex. Although El Salvador has adequate laws on the books for protected natural areas, it lacks the regulations that would make it effective. For example, there has been a law protecting mangrove forests for 60 years, but no mangrove forest has been registered in the National Center of Registries, a situation that allows competing claims to the land. Another example is that, while the new environmental law may be good, its passage automatically invalidated all previous laws, removing protection from parks and other protected areas.

The project strategy developed gradually over the first two years, and includes the following key elements:

1. ETI/DGC. Over two years and continuing develop the step-by-step methods to delimit, mark, declare and register natural areas, including mangrove forests, by discovering and solving problems as they emerge.

2. Integrate demarcation with education. Demarcation raises fears that people will lose their land. Community meetings have reduced that fear considerably. Some conflicts based on differing perceptions of land ownership remain.

3. Take an extra step: registration. The task order does not call for the contractor to achieve registration of the protected areas in the National Center of Registries. But without registration, protection is only partial and registration is necessary to make results sustainable. The project has been doing the extra work to achieve registrations.

4. Project topographic team. The exact skills required for delimitation were known in general, but new needs have become apparent during implementation; the way to understand conditions, resolve issues and maintain flexibility is to have a project team in the field.

## **1.C. IMPROVED BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT**

In FY 2009, this subcomponent continued to contribute to mitigating environmental threats to biodiversity by improving management of larger areas within and beyond public lands, emphasizing buffer zones and biological corridors between protected areas.

In FY2007, the project established methods of promoting improved management by working with the actors that control resource management. These are private and public actors in the project area motivated to invest in conservation and interested in spatial planning. The biological corridor concept is not yet established in the laws of El Salvador, hence is not a binding concept for zoning. The project strategy is to introduce the concept while working with private actors or municipalities on planning smaller areas that in fact cover much of the areas around and linking protected areas.

In FY2008, the project strengthened watershed or basin management committees covering most of the project area and developed management plans for the principal basins. In 2009, these management plans expanded to impact an additional 3,000 hectares.

The project has found that many of the actors that actually manage resources in the project area have been willing to invest in conservation and improved biodiversity management. These include farmers, water associations, irrigation associations, and some municipalities. The project has been working with basin committees in FY2008. Development of the management plan for Los Cobanos was scheduled for FY2008 but has been delayed. It is planned be carried out in May, 2009.

**TABLE 2: IMPROVED BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT**

Activity	Result
Watershed planning with irrigation associations	One Management Plan for the watershed Rio Grande de Sonsonate.

**Activities for the second quarter:**

During this reporting period the Rio Grande de Sonsonate Water Management Plan was completed and shared with its principle stakeholders. Part of this exercise included the measurement of the water flow to compare and complete and analyze the behavior of the flow of the river Grande de Sonsonate, according to the Diagnosis of the National Sanitary Quality of the Surface Waters of El Salvador.



**Picture 2.** Measures performed in the Rio Grande de Sonsonate, near to the coffee exporter Tres Ríos in Nahuizalco, in order to include it in the management plan proposed in the sub-watershed Grande de Sonsonate. Picture by Project.

The Management Plan of the Watershed Rio Grande de Sonsonate was locally vetted and will incorporate observations and comments made by the all of the participants of that process.

## 1.D ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Two trainers and one coordinator/trainer worked on this component. The project communications expert (from subcontractor AED) left the project during this reporting period. As the project has only 6 months to completion, this position will be fill by an interns selected from local specializing universities.

Project staff implemented field training events that have far surpassed the goals set for the project and have reached both women and children, while concentrating more efforts in selected geographic areas, including natural areas, buffer zones, and biological corridors. During this quarterly the trainers, together with specialists from other project components provided training events where over 2,700 different people attended.

In FY2008, the project greatly increased effective collaboration with municipalities, NGOs (especially the co-managers of PNAs), and the Peace Corps. In FY2009, the project has continued this cooperation to provide continuity and sustainability environmental education.

Staff continued to implement training events and to support training events with other project subcomponents. They prepared original content in several formats: PowerPoint, workshop contents, educational materials, etc. In remote sites, staff brought a portable generator and projector to make presentations.

This quarter environmental training events covered the following topics:

- Benefits from the forest and consequences of deforestation
- Biodiversity, goods and environmental service provided by the natural areas.
- Biodiversity and the importance of our natural areas.
- Preparation of compost from domestic-organic solid wastes
- Biodiversity, goods and environmental services.
- How the pollution from solid wastes affect the biodiversity and natural areas.
- Conservation and replanting forests to guaranteed water

Environmental Education participated in conjunction with other project subcomponents to present additional topics:

- Mangrove and estuary eco-systems, a bet for our future
- Importance of shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water
- Conservation and recovery of the forest to preserve water.
- Protected Natural Area Los Farallones complex, a bet for our future.
- Good agricultural practices to conserve biodiversity
- Natural Areas, El Imposible National Park, a bet for our future.
- Los Farallones Natural Area, a bet for our future.
- Preparation of compost from domestic-organic solid wastes
- Analysis of potable water fees to implement PES.
- Good agricultural practices to conserve soil.
- Guidelines about children work in coffee farms.

Many of these training events were coordinated with NGOs that are implementing small-scale projects and required project support. The Project added technical assistance, educational experience, and materials. The NGOs co-organized the events. Some of the pilot projects assisted by the project are described in Table 3.

**TABLE 3: TRAINING COORDINATED WITH NGO PROJECTS**

Name of the training	Organizations or co-executor institutions
Know and preserve the birds in El Salvador	FUNDARRECIFE
Preserve the sea turtles that visit El Salvador	FUNDARRECIFE
Know and preserve whales and dolphins	FUNDARRECIFE
Practice to establish a forest nursery.	Peace Corps
How to develop a forest nursery	Municipality of Armenia
Production of compost from organic-domestic solid wastes.	Alcaldía de San Pedro Puxtla y CENTA
Good agricultural practices to conserve biodiversity	CENTA
Good agricultural practices to conserve biodiversity	CENTA
Know and protect the natural resources.	Municipality of Izalco

During this period the project prepared the following educational materials:

Poster: “*Veda total y permanente del consumo se huevos de tortuga marina*”. (3,000 copies)

Flyer:” *Veda total y permanente del consumo se huevos de tortuga marina*”. (10,000 copies)

### **Strategy model meriting description:**

By year two of project activities, this component had reached of 11,000 residents of the project area, surpassing its three-year goal. It is reaching its goal of getting environmental messages to 75% of the priority population.

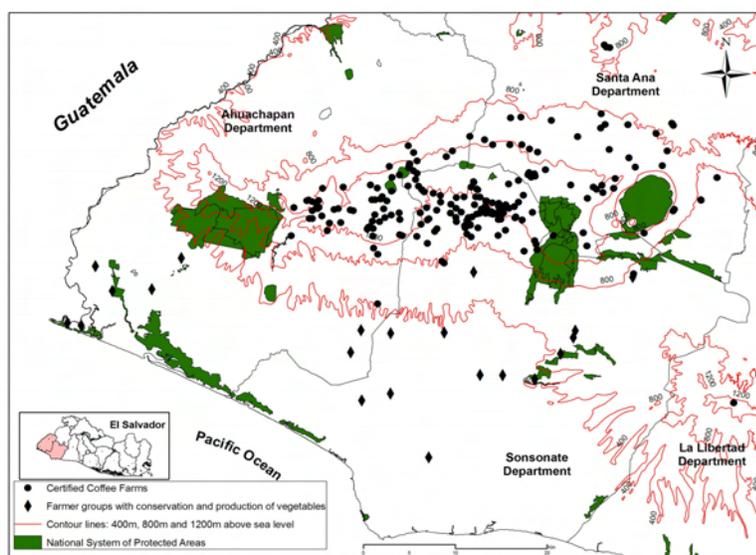
The project strategy to meet the USAID target for massive participation in events was developed in the first months of the project; it has involved integrating communications within the project and the society of western El Salvador.

1. Mainstream environmental education within the project. Include environmental education as a cross-cutting aspect of all components and an integral part of project implementation by combining it with other project initiatives, such as:
  - Involve communities in demarcation of neighboring protected areas, while calming uncertainties about any cadastral work,
  - Create small demonstrations for “learning by doing” to improve management of land, water, and biodiversity in the project areas,
  - Provide conservation training to complement the work of coffee certification or conservation works, and
  - Convince people to reduce turtle egg consumption, and other behavioral changes.

2. Use appropriate methods. Use the best means to spread knowledge and really get to the rural population:
  - Give courses in rural places, on farms, in towns, and in other appropriate places,
  - Use the radio stations that people listen to based on a survey,
  - Leverage messages that are of interest to other actors (coffee calendar, turtle supplement), and
  - Disseminate knowledge of basic environmental facts and attitudes
3. Train the trainers. In the first year, the project noted local actors while implementing its own workshops. By the second year, the project was supporting the staff of municipal environmental units, local youth leaders identified by the municipalities, micro-region staff, NGOs, the specific NGOs designated as “co-managers” of natural areas, extension agents employed by coffee companies, and many more agents of change. Soon, these actors were running joint events with the project. This strategy increased the number of participants and the possibility to continue after the project would be over (sustainability). This strategy opened up new audiences in the target area and made conservation training in Western El Salvador more sustainable, since these agents will continue using project materials and techniques after the project ends.
4. Help institutions achieve what they want to achieve where it coincides with project objectives. The project helped NGOs to write the environmental education plans that they needed for MARN, to write diagnostics for waste management at the request of municipalities, to review watershed management plans, and more, using each chance to introduce environmental education in activities that local actors wanted to do.

## **2 A-1 INCREASED INCOME FROM ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES: COFFEE**

Activities to promote sustainable land use with increased income have reached most of the project area (see Figure 3). The project supported certified coffee production (subcomponent 2a1), as well as soil and water conservation with the incentive of locally marketed horticulture (subcomponent 2a2, see below). Results for conservation and for income generation were substantial in FY2008, continuing progress made in FY2007. A conclusion from the experience in FY2008 was the utility of providing follow-up technical assistance to the farmers who had achieved coffee certification in FY2007. Those farmers continue to invest in conservation (as expected, at lower rates than in their first year). During the second quarter of FY 2009, 23 additional farms seeking specialty coffee status join the 326 farms already certified by the project.



**FIGURE 1: GROUPS WITH SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION PRACTICES ASSISTED BY THE PROJECT IN 2009**

Two extension staff and one coordinator/trainer undertook activities to assist coffee producers to prepare for certification audits by investing in conservation or social improvements, or by improving their documentation. The auditor who was on staff has returned to SalvaNATURA's non-project staff as part of the gradual slow-down in this final year. As of this reporting period these farms represent over 11,600 hectares of project assisted watershed under improved management

Activities and outputs for this quarter include farms that came to the project in Year 1, Year 2, and Year 3, and participants who are male (H = hombre) and female (M = mujer) on the following table (Table 4).

**TABLE 4: INCREASED INCOME FROM ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES: COFFEE**

Activity	Accumulative through, Sep. 30 08	1 Quarter FY 09 (Oct. 08 to 31 Dec. 08)	2 Quarter FY 09 (Jan.09 to 31 Mar. 09)	Accumulated
Farms assisted for certification audits or to verify improved management	● 294 farms	● 32 farms	● 23 farm	● 349 farms
Producers assisted (owners including cooperative members)	● 922 producers	● 29 producers	● 13 producers	● 964 producers
Agreements signed with exporters (companies and cooperatives)	● 17 agreements	● 2 agreements	● 1 agreements	● 20 agreements

Activity	Accumulative through, Sep. 30 08	1 Quarter FY 09 (Oct. 08 to 31 Dec. 08)	2 Quarter FY 09 (Jan.09 to 31 Mar. 09)	Accumulated
Physical area of assisted farms (hectares)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10,422 ha coffee</li> <li>• 12,450 ha total farm, including coffee, forest, etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 514 ha coffee</li> <li>• 589.97 ha total farm including coffee, forests, etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 701ha coffee</li> <li>• 753.07 ha total farm including coffee, forests, etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11,637 ha coffee</li> <li>• 13,793 ha total farm, including coffee, forest, etc</li> </ul>
Courses implemented concerning conservation and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 72 events</li> <li>• 1,182 participants</li> <li>• 922 H, 260 M</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24 events</li> <li>• 117 participants</li> <li>• 113 H, 4 M</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21 events</li> <li>• 125 participants</li> <li>• 105 H, 20 M</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 117 events</li> <li>• 1,424 participants</li> <li>• 1,140 H, 284 M</li> </ul>
* Courses implemented in Children Labor		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20</li> <li>• 300 participants</li> <li>• 292 H. 15 M.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8</li> <li>• 107 participants</li> <li>• 94 H. 16 M.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 28</li> <li>• 417 participants</li> <li>• 386 H. 31 M.</li> </ul>

Highlights of Sub-Component 2a-1 during the second quarter of FY 2009 include:

- Annual certification audit to maintain the Rainforest Alliance seal in the Cooperative ATAISI, with a total area of 2,173 hectares of which 1,587 hectares represents coffee.
- Annual Certification audit of 6 randomly selected farms, following Rainforest Alliance norms and representing 31 certified farms
- Technical assistance to review the documents based on the guidelines CAFÉ Practices in the farms San José, El Rodeo, Las Mercedes, Santa Elena, El Anonal, El Ciprés, Aguas Vivas, San Martín, San Antonio, Los Ángeles, Monte Rey, Bella Vista, San Rafael and Nazareth, these farms are managed by the Cooperative San Jose La Majada which are in process of verification for the Starbucks inspection.
- A field trip with personnel from USAID verifying the scope and impact of trainings regarding the Guidelines of Children Work in coffee farms. The farms El Portezuelo and Bosque Lya were visited.



**Picture 3.** Representatives from AID and IMCW Project's director, on field trip to verify the implementation of the Guidelines of Children Work, in a coffee farm located in San Juan de Dios, municipality of Juayua, department of Sonsonate. Picture by Project.

- General training session on "Guidelines of Children Work" directed towards managers, owners, workers and agricultural technicians on farms members of the cooperatives

CUSCACHAPA and La Majada and also training about the Rainforest Alliance Norms on Certified Coffee Custody Chain Requirements (for coffee exporters).

- The project participated in the IV Coffee Fair celebrated in the municipality of La Palma on February 13, 2009
- Updating of the Coffee Brokers Operations Manual to process certified coffee, according to the Aproval requirements of the coffee custody chain of the Sustainable Agriculture Network, in the coffee brokerages El Mono from BEXCAFE and Buena Vista from UNICAP and Las Lajas from Cooperativa Las Lajas

### **Strategy model meriting description:**

Coffee-farm certification has led too much of the success of the project and to very large investments in conservation works. The project has assisted 326 farms covering 11,000 hectares, representing 7% of the project area and about 33% of the coffee plantings within the project area. As the project proceeds through its third and final year, the elements that have led to achieving project goals are becoming evident:

- A key element of the strategy, developed early in the project, was to work with and through coffee processors, exporters, and cooperatives to identify farmers interested in certification, thereby magnifying project results. So far, the project has worked through 18 marketing organizations, many of which contribute their own staff to help the effort.
- Another key element has been to build on prior efforts, since many farmers already knew about certification, supplying a critical element that had been scarce: extension assistance in a form that farmers found very acceptable.
- Groups of coffee farmers, motivated by bonus prices and improved access to markets, requested technical assistance and complied with certification requirements, thereby impacting various project objectives. For example, part of certification involves mapping a farm and managing its resources. The project helped farmers to implement improved land management and conservation on large plots of land within the target area. Farmers made significant investments in conservation work on their farms in the year they achieved certification and, to a lesser degree, in the next year.
- Finally, the project provided technical assistance for production and harvest to meet certification goals while increasing production. Many newly certified farms enjoyed extraordinary increases in coffee production as a result.

In summary, the strategy was a) work along the marketing chain to reach farmers; b) resolve issues of prior projects with user-friendly extension; c) help farmers make money while conserving natural resources; d) maintain focus on conservation management.

## 2 A-2 CONSERVATION INITIATIVES WITH PRODUCTION INCENTIVES.

During this period (February) the technical team was reduced from four to two technical trainers, continuing with a coordinator/trainer, all working with farmer organizations to reach small-scale farmers interested in implementing conservation works with profitable production of crops for local markets (conservation sensitive fruit and vegetable horticulture, see Table 5a). In spite of this reduction in field staff, the subcomponent continued to achieve impressive accomplishments.

Farmers also contributed substantially to project goals for outreach and sustainable production (Table 5a).

**TABLE 5A: CONSERVATION, PROFITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE FARMING PRACTICES**

Activity	Accumulative through, Sep. 30 08	1 Quarter FY 09 (Oct. 08 to 31 Dec. 08)	2 Quarter FY 09 (Jan.09 to 31 Mar. 09)	Accumulated
Agreements signed with farmers	• 687 agreements	• 213 agreements	• 0	• 900 agreements
Farms assisted	• 991 farms	• 213 farms	• 0	• 1,113 farms
Agreements signed with farmer organizations	• 1 agreement	• None	• None	• 1 agreement
Productive options	Tomato, sweet pepper, cucumber, baby cucumber, radish, yuca, pumpkin, pipián squash, string beans, okra, lemons, plantain, cowpea, coconut, sesame, fresh baby corn, fresh corn, watermelon, cilantro, mint, aster flowers, mora, guisquil squash, nardo flowers, jicama, Granadilla, Papaya, Rosa de Jamaica, Loroco, pineapple, jocote corona, Guava and bananas.			
Assisted in terms of area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 579 hectares with assistance</li> <li>• 4,274 hectares total farm size</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 49 new hectares with assistance</li> <li>• 117 hectares total farm size</li> </ul>	• 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 628 hectares with assistance</li> <li>○ 4,391 hectares total farm size</li> </ul>
Leveraging Synergies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11 projects with PREMODER/MAG</li> <li>• 1 project with AVES/FOCAGRO/MAG</li> <li>• 1 project with FUSADES/CENTA/Alcaldía de Izalco.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 project with PREMODER/MAG</li> <li>• None</li> </ul>	• 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 project with PREMODER</li> <li>• 1 project with AVES/FOCAGRO/MAG</li> <li>• 1 project with FUSADES/CENTA/Alcaldía de Izalco.</li> </ul>
Additional sales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sales of \$787,825 with year 1 farmers 07.</li> <li>• Sales of \$1,302,695 by farmers starting in year 1/08</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sales of \$318,960 by farmers starting in year 1</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sales of \$527,271 by farmers starting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sales of \$787,825 with year 1 farmers 07.</li> <li>• Sales of \$1,634,056 by farmers starting in year 1</li> </ul>

Activity	Accumulative through, Sep. 30 08	1 Quarter FY 09 (Oct. 08 to 31 Dec. 08)	2 Quarter FY 09 (Jan.09 to 31 Mar. 09)	Accumulated
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sales of \$1,022,123 by farmers starting in year 2/08</li> </ul> <p>(Cumulative total = \$787,825 + \$1,022,123 + \$1,302,695 = \$3,112,643)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sales of \$356,495 by farmers starting in year 2</li> <li>Sales of \$99,570 by farmers starting in year 3.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative total Q1 <b>\$ 775,025</b></p>	<p>in year 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sales of \$245,595 by farmers starting in year 2</li> <li>Sales of \$136,148 by farmers starting in year 3.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative total Q2 <b>\$ 909,014</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sales of \$1,624,213 by farmers starting in year 2</li> <li>Sales of \$235,718 by farmers starting in year 3.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative total FY07 \$787,825 + FY 08 \$2,324,818 + Q1 FY 09 \$775,025 + Q2 FY 09 \$892,324</p> <p><b>Total \$4,779,992</b></p>
Farmer training in cleave agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>61 events 1,061 (823 male and 238 female)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26 events 423 (342 male and 81 female)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17 events 282 (221 male and 61 female)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>104 events 1,766 (1,386 male and 380 female)</li> </ul>
Live barriers with vetiver grass, pineapple, other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30,147 lineal meter de live barrier vetiver grass.</li> </ul> <p>FY 08</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>33,605 lineal meter farmers year 1</li> <li>37,087 lineal meter farmers year 2</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative total FY07 30,147 FY08 <u>70,692</u> Total 100,839</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,800 lineal meter farmers year 1</li> <li>3,000 lineal meter farmers year 2</li> <li>Total 4,800</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4,800 lineal meter de live barrier vetiver grass /09.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative total FY 07 30,147 FY 08 70,692 FY 09 <u>4,800</u> Total 105,639</p>

The project added reforestation to its list of conservation/production measures during FY 2008, facilitating the donation and planting of more than 30,000 trees to recipients of project technical assistance for stabilizing river banks, increasing shade, replacing lost forest, and other uses. The training component of the project helped NGOs establish nurseries.

Component 2A-2 highlights achieved during the second quarter of 2009

- Technical assistance, follow-up and supervision to established crops like: green pepper, tomato, coriander, radish, watermelon, cucumber, yuca, loroco and others, with their

respective conservation works and irrigation Systems to groups, cooperatives and associations attended by the project in the departments of Sonsonate and Ahuachapan.

- Training events held about the Preparation of organic inputs and Preparation of bio-fertilizers, with the attendance of 56 people from the groups Pushtan and Las Monjas.
- The establishment of 438 meters of tunnels in green bean and tomato crops with the group Las Monjas, in canton Tajkuilulaj, in the municipality of Nahuizalco
- With the 3 groups created in Canton Escalon, integrated by 104 members, the project began the installation of drop water irrigation systems in all the parcels.
- Identification and signing of the existent flora in the Eco Parque San Bernardo, this action strength the support providing by the Project with the Tourism subcomponent, the owner of the property is beginning the development of an interpretative park, to provide recreation an education to the visitors

### **Strategy model meriting description:**

At its high point, the project has been working with 1,200 mostly small-scale farmers to install conservation works and earn a profit from vegetable production. Substantial progress has been made with live barriers, clean (low input) horticulture, micro-tunnels for erosion control and reduced inputs, tree planting, and water conservation. The gross value of production accumulated over the course of the project is passing \$4MM. To achieve these substantial results, the project used established methods, as follows:

1. Work with farmers in groups; choose groups that reach intended beneficiaries and are relatively homogeneous. Staff chose organizations of small-scale farmers that were homogeneous, so that recommendations would be similar for most members. Farmers in each group are geographically concentrated, to reduce distance and travel costs. Much of the work (training, demonstrations) was done in groups, and a certain amount of group enthusiasm and collaboration developed. Initial success spread rapidly.
2. Coordinate with other projects. By communicating with other projects, the field staff avoided overlap and benefitted from complementary activities.
3. Choose individual participants with potential to develop their production. During the work with groups of producers, the technical staff identified individuals interested in leading the initiative, and farmers willing to accept recommendations about crop management using “clean” (low input, for example) technologies.
4. Make efficient use of resources. Cost per farmer was kept very low. There were no cash subsidies and material subsidies were limited to seed for small, trial lots. This worked well for several reasons. It ensured that farmers really wanted to participate, rather than to receive a subsidy. It spread limited funding among many farmers. The principal costs were technical assistance, transportation, and seeds. Also, during the year, the project developed a strategy of assisting farmers to obtain support from complementary government and non-government sources while providing technical assistance. These strategies multiplied the project’s effectiveness.

5. Finally, the project implementing subcontractor (CLUSA), field staff, and supervisory staff already knew the area. Prior work by CLUSA in the project area was an important factor in success.

## **2 B NEW AND EMERGING NON-AGRICULTURAL INCOME SOURCES –SUSTAINABLE TOURISM**

Two experts and one part-time international consultant and her assistant promoted sustainable tourism in the project area. Through the project, USAID has contributed to the expansion of environmentally conscious tourism development within the project zone as one of the economic incentives for biodiversity conservation and improved environmental management. Tourism supports biodiversity conservation by creating advocates of protecting natural areas that attract tourists.

The following are some highlights of Tourism Subcomponent for the second quarter of FY 2009.

- A field visit to Las Cascadas de Don Juan, located in Jujutla, where its owner, Mrs. Francisca de Cortez, presented her site for project technical assistance. The importance of this site is that plays an important role in the San Pedro Watershed, and is also where the river San Juan derives its source.
- A press trip was made on January 21, 2009 to visit some of the project sites with the attendance of journalists from El Diario de Hoy during which they visited the Route of the Flowers. They also visited Nahuizalco, El Jardín de Tatalpa and la Golondrina.
- A press trip was held resulting in an article about Los Cobanos. The visit was on January 26, 2009 with journalists from La Prensa Gráfica and the tour operator Calle Real. During the trip included a boat ride to watch the marine fauna as well as snorkeling.
- As a support and follow-up to the implementation of business plans, a visit was held with architects to the El Encanto farm located in Santa Rita to begin with the preparation of the architectonic ecotourism design profile to assist this site.
- The ADESCO, Plan de Amayo, is being supported with the preparation of the business plan and the design of the tourist attention center “Estación Verde”, to be attended by tourist and visitors interested in eco-tourism in the region. With this support the ADESCO can apply for funds from PREMODER for seed capital for the agro-ecotouristic project to be developed.
- Presentation of examples of successful touristic projects during the Geo-tourism Workshop organized by the Banco Multisectorial de Inversiones (Parque Ecológico San Blas de Coop. ATAISI, and Vista a Lago de Coop. Los Pinos).
- As a support to develop regional tourism, the project produced T-shirts as uniform for the tourist guides in Nahuizalco, Los Cobanos and Santa Rita

- The Spanish speaking TV network Univision did a story on the whale tours at Los Cobanos. During this report, two humpbacks appeared contributing to reporters' impressive experience and providing excellent videos.

As a result of project activities, the tourism subcomponent continues to generate substantial returns for the second quarter of FY2009.

**TABLE 6A: NEW AND EMERGING NON-AGRICULTURAL INCOME SOURCES – SUSTAINABLE TOURISM**

	<b>Incremental Sales Achieved FY 2008</b>	<b>Incremental Sales Achieved Q1 FY 2009</b>	<b>Incremental Sales Achieved Q2 FY 2009</b>	<b>Cumulative Outputs</b>
Increase in sales at local tourism events	\$659,686	\$ 82,885	\$ 223,436	\$966,007.00
Increased investment & business of companies completing business plans	\$246,175	\$ 5,710	\$ 99,075.50	\$350,960.50
Sales of tourism packages	\$1,000	\$ 5,452	\$ 2,621.60	\$9,073.60
Additional wages for employees benefitted from tourism development	<i>\$ to be determined by the survey next Q3 2009</i>	<i>\$ to be determined by the survey next Q3 2009</i>	<i>\$ to be determined by the survey next Q3 2009</i>	<i>\$ to be determined by the survey next Q3 2009</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$906,861</b>	<b>\$ 94,047</b>	<b>325,133.10</b>	<b>\$1,326,041.</b>

**Strategy model meriting description:**

IMCCW began its sustainable tourism component with a baseline survey that showed that thousands of tourists came to the region, but just for a few hours. Working with local actors in a participatory way, the project melded international expertise with local experience to produce a model with five main components that has generated more than \$1,000,000 in increased revenues to local people.

<b>Component</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Maturation Period</b>	<b>Benefits</b>
1. Creation of a Participatory Framework	Bring local actors to a table for sub-sector analysis and development	Short – term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unite municipal tourist committees, local operators and interested community groups.</li> <li>• Develop local events calendar</li> <li>• Learn tools developed by the project (e.g. Guide for Sustainable Tourism and Local Tourism Check-List)</li> <li>• Sub-sector develops a plan</li> <li>• Ready to implement.</li> </ul>
2. Local Events Development	Organize and promote events to stimulate tourism demand and achieve short-term increases in income	Short – term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More visitors and more expenditure at specific times of the year</li> <li>• Local organizations working on tourism development are strengthened</li> <li>• Familiarizes local authorities and communities with management of tourism services on a regular basis</li> <li>• Provides the first elements to position and differentiate a destination</li> <li>• Increases promotion and visibility of the region</li> <li>• Builds tourism’s credibility as a feasible economic activity among local people</li> </ul>
3. Tourism Products Development	Develop tourism businesses to increase the local supply of services and products.	Medium – term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meets the travel needs of visitors to the region</li> <li>• More visitors spending more time and money throughout the year. Facilitates a sustained arrival of visitors</li> <li>• Increases interest in the destination from tour operators and travel trade</li> <li>• Diversifies and professionalizes tourism products and service providers</li> <li>• Generates permanent employment in tourism establishments</li> <li>• Improves the local economy in a sustained way</li> <li>• Spreads demand so that no one product is over used</li> </ul>
4. Enhanced Destination Development	Transform the visual and physical experience of tourists to the region to create a tourist-ready environment	Medium and long – term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increases interest of the destination for visitors on a permanent basis through word of mouth</li> <li>• Improves conditions for visitors to stay longer and spread more evenly throughout the destination</li> <li>• Promotes integrated planning and partnerships between public sector, private sector and local communities</li> <li>• Attracts additional tourism investment to the region</li> <li>• Consolidates the region’s tourism economy</li> </ul>
5. Measures for Social and Environmental Sustainability	Mitigate negative consequences	Short, medium, and long - term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify risks</li> <li>• Estimate carrying capacity</li> <li>• Identify mitigation measures</li> <li>• Assure that mitigation measures are incorporated in operations and investments</li> <li>• Link to anchor programs that may be national or international</li> <li>• Enhance links to biodiversity conservation</li> </ul>

The project visits selected municipalities in the project area and identifies key actors, such as local or municipal tourist committees, local operators or interested community groups. Work begins by developing a local events calendar and giving technical assistance using tools developed by the project (e.g. *Guide for Sustainable Tourism* and *Local Tourism Check-List*). Local actors participate in sub-sector planning: review of strengths and weaknesses, creation of new events, event planning, and acquiring private sponsorships. The project then assists with each of the initiatives: Local Events Development, Tourism Products Development, Enhanced Destination Development, and Measures for Social and Environmental Sustainability.

Though the elements of this model are not original, the combination in a phased approach to achieve both short-term and lasting benefits comprises a model that may be original and may be replicable elsewhere.

## **2 C PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (PES)**

One staff worker coordinated PES work. He continues to meet with water user associations, a watershed committee and others to promote PES; he also monitors conservation investments made by project clients if they contribute to PES. Staff of other subcomponents continue to promote conservation investments and work with farmer organizations to reach small-scale farmers interested in implementing conservation methodologies with profitable production of crops, which in some cases contributes to PES.

In FY2008, this subcomponent defined its main strategies, presented them to the GOES permanent committee on PES, assisted water users to collect and spend payments for conservation and environmental services, conducted an international consultancy to evaluate efforts to sell carbon credits internationally and conducted a second consultancy to evaluate use of parks entry fees in natural areas.

During the second quarter of FY 2009 this sub-component achieved the following:

**TABLE 7: PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES – PROGRESS OF WORK PLAN**

Activity	FY '07,08	Q 1 FY '09	Q 2 FY '09	Accumulated
Payment for environmental services incorporated in water tariff	2 water association (ACEPROS, Ema San Julián)			2 water association (ACEPROS, Ema San Julián)
Workshops on payment for environmental services with water companies	27 events with 34 water associations and 2 Irrigation associations. 3 ADESCOS and 1 watershed association	2 events with 4 water boards and 1 irrigation association	4 events with 7 water boards and 1 irrigation association	33 events with 45 water boards and 4 irrigation associations, 3 ADESCOS and 1 watershed association.
Accounts of investment in conservation (soil conservation, tree planting, biodiversity preservation)	69 farms			69 farms
Memoranda of understanding with micro-regions of municipalities	3 (Ahuachapán Sur, El Pacifico de S0nsonate, Caluco)			3 (Ahuachapán Sur, El Pacifico de S0nsonate, Caluco)
Agreements with private enterprises and municipalities to establish forest nurseries.	0		3 agreements signed (Empresa DIANA y Alcaldías Armenia and San Francisco Menéndez)	2 agreements signed (Empresa DIANA and Alcaldía Armenia)
Formation of alliances between the IMCCW and the private sector and municipaliteis to establish forest nurseries.		1 nursery for the firm DIANA to produce 100,000 treelets. To date it has produced 10,345 treelets  2 municipalities selected (San Francisco Menéndez y Juayua) to develop nursery profile	1 nursery initiated with the alcaldia of Armenia to produce 10,000 trees  51,500 treelets produced at the DIANA nursery  3 forest nursery profile designed with municipalities (Armenia, San Francisco Menéndez, and Juayua)	2 nurseries designed to produce 110,000 treelets  61,845 treelets produced for the DIANA nursery
Distribution of treelets to organizations and actors to reforest watershed.				1,300 treelets distributed (300 to municipality of Juayua and 1000 to Microregión Ahuachapán Sur)

A practical training coordinated with the Dirección de Ordenamiento Forestal Cuencas y Riego (DOCFR) to workers from DIANA, about forest seedbed. Ten women and 2 men attended, who sow 15 seedbeds with the local exotic tree specie Cortéz Blanco

The first treelets produced by the DIANA-Project IMCCW nursery were delivered to the Juayua's environmental office. A total of plants 300 delivered to reforest different zones with local actors from the municipality

This subcomponent continues to carry out technical coordination with the UICN BACIN Project and MARN regarding Payment for Environmental Services and contributed to national policies on payment for environmental services.

Annex 1-E shows the contributions to the goal for PES. The principal type of PES continues to be the investments that farmers make in conservation works, particularly on coffee farms, which corresponds to the environmental services provided in the form of water.

### **Strategy model meriting description:**

The objective of this subcomponent is to support financial flows that result in conservation, improvements in land use management, and biodiversity protection. Potential payments for environmental services include watershed protection and water surcharges, increased park entrance fees, and conservation investments on public or private land. The activity task order recognized that this subcomponent would require considerable design work.

Most projects to promote PES assume a very special framework: an institution that would set prices for environmental goods and services, collect funds, and distribute those funds. The assumed institution might be government or non-governmental, but is thought to be costly and time-consuming. The project does not disparage the potential importance of such an institution and large-scale PES schemes, but it was not relevant to the needs of a short- or medium-term project.

The strategy of the project had two key elements: The first was to define PES without reference to the usual institutional requirement and in a way that guarantees a link to conservation:

1. There must be an environmental benefit (water supply, use of agricultural soils, scenic beauty in context of tourism, biodiversity when people pay for its preservation, etc.)
2. There must be a recipient of the benefit
3. The recipient of the benefit pays for conservation measures directly or via a population that stewards the resource, counting as PES only that part of payments that conserve the environment (notably soil, water, biodiversity conservation).
4. The payment must be subject to monitoring.

This alternative designation of PES covers conservation payments by local actors (water committees, coffee farmers, other small-scale farmers, local government, large-scale farmers) not usually included in PES. In fact, those actors proved willing to invest substantial amounts of

money and other resources in conservation, sometimes under the banner of PES and sometimes under other titles (like certification of coffee farms, for example).

Practical experience led to the development of what the project has called “complementary models of payment for environmental services.” The models recognize that coffee farmers, small horticulture farmers, and tourism operators invest in conservation.

- Coffee farmers learned that making conservation investments to comply with certification requirements would provide them with additional revenues (or payments) resulting from bonus prices for certified coffee and increased production. The coffee consumer/ importer/ exporter/ processor pays for environmental services via increased prices. The environmental good that they are buying is increased biodiversity and the satisfaction that they get from buying certified coffee.
- Fruit and vegetable farmers learned that investments in conservation would prevent erosion as well as increase production, providing economic incentives. The environmental goods that they get are better soil and water.
- Tourism operators were oriented to make modest investments in conservation to transform their service to a more attractive product. Tourists and operators pay for the environmental goods that they buy with their tourism expenditures; the goods that they buy are natural beauty and perceived biodiversity.

The model does not require a national institution to administer PES, let alone an international program.

At the same time, the project conducted an international consultancy to evaluate a more traditional PES option: efforts to sell carbon credits internationally. It also conducted a second consultancy to evaluate use of parks entry fees in natural areas.

Results of the PES subcomponent have been much higher than expected. Additional annual payments (in cash or related investments) generated by sustainable PES mechanisms developed by IMCW were \$258,156 in FY2007 and \$ 343,793 in FY2008, reaching a total of \$ 601,949.

The success of this sub-component was due to the strategy of working in the most feasible manner with the actors interested in making investments in conservation: coffee producers, farmers, and a water association, for which they obtained improved soil, water, beauty, biodiversity and other environmental goods and services.

## D. SUCCESS STORIES

### LOCAL TOUR OPERATOR LOS COBANOS TOURS



#### CHALLENGE

The Project identified the Los Cobanos Protected Area as a prospective site to be supported to establish sustainable tourism. Although the beach was declared officially a Coastal Marine Natural Protected Area on December 212, 2007, it currently is object of an abundance of local tourists interested only in sun and beach. Project staff saw much more that this natural protected area had to offer. But to foster a more ample tourist agenda, it had to carefully consider a balance between the volume tourists and quality of

attractions for sustainable ecotourism. The only ecotourism that existed focused on the coral reef enjoyed through deep sea diving, a specialized sport of very few and therefore didn't generate much income on the local community. Those that came for the sun and surf, provided a bit more, but also left behind an abundance of garbage.

#### INITIATIVE:

Project staff began a series of meetings with the local ADESCO and the FUNDARECIFE foundation proposing to put together an action plan to develop much more sustainable tourism for Los Cobanos. In these meetings it became clear that it was necessary to create a local tourism operator to develop tourism products and experiences unique to the site, and motivate visits by tourists of a very different profile. As a result "Los Cobanos Tours" was created, made up of local youth that were trained in how provide quality tourist services. Five tourism products were identified to offer a different variety of experiences at Los Cobanos: Snorkeling tour at the beaches La Privada and El Amor; Snorkeling tour to see the Sheriff Gone sunken ship; Search for marine life (hunchback whale sitting); Guided natural protected area beach trek, and a Motor boat run along the coast. These new products are to be merchandized through various tourist market channels.

## RESULT:

As a result of these efforts by the Project's sustainable tourism team and the hard work of the local actors involved, Los Cobanos tours has, since December, 2008, received over 200 tourists



paying an average price of \$25 USD per person per tour. Additionally, and largely due to the quality maintained by the new operator, they have been able to integrate into a chain of service providers of other tour operators that buy products and resell to national and international wholesalers. Also, these products have been picked up on by the press and promoted in papers and on television, all contributing to an awakening of tourists to access to local coral reef exploration, whale watching and other excitement both underwater and above. This has led to a new

appreciation of Los Cobanos by tourism authorities in their marketing of this protected area. This initiative's success has demonstrated to the local actors the power of creative tourism product development to generate significant income.

## E. INDICATOR DATA AND NARRATIVE

As the project completes the second quarter of FY 2009, its final year, project field objectives are on track or have been surpassed. This has been due to results of watershed management plan development efforts, coffee producers' strong demand for user-friendly technical assistance for certification of specialty coffee, excellent international coffee prices, results of the anticipated impact of efforts to promote tourism and a demonstrated Government of El Salvador commitment to achieving natural protected areas within its territory.

The methodologies for calculating the achievements shown in Table 8 below were presented in the FY2007 Quarterly and Annual Report, which was approved by USAID. Annexes to this report show calculation sheets for these indicators. Several adjustments to the methods to calculate indicators were included in the FY2009 work plan, approved by USAID, and used for this report for the first time.

### Component 1a) Indicators 1 through 11

Performance indicators 1 through 11 deal with studies and analysis. Of the eleven studies in the task order, the project has delivered the six initial studies, as well as 2 additional studies at USAID's request (Turtle Study and Carbon Credits). The three in-depth studies are on track. The detail of their progress is described in Section C.1.a., page 4 above. See table 9 under Indicator Narrative below in for a graphic depiction of the condition of the task order studies in progress.

**TABLE 8: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

Description	LOP Goal	Accumulative through, Sep. 30 08	1 Quarter FY 09 ( Oct. 08 to 31 Dec. 08)	2 Quarter FY 09 (Jan.09 to 31 Mar. 09)	Accumulated
12 Public protected areas within the six targeted watersheds delineated. (total of chart Annex 1a)	33,000 ha	20,546 ha	846 ha	2,495 ha	23,887 ha
<b>Component 1c) Expansion of Areas Under Improved Biodiversity Management</b>					
13 Expansion in size of formal protected areas through establishment of biological corridors and buffer zones and preparation of sustainable management plans.	60,000 ha	87,386 ha	4,229ha	23,168 ha	114,784 ha
14 Area of natural resources with improved management disaggregated by					
-watershed area (WA),	115,000 ha	87,386 ha	4,229ha	23,168 ha	114,784 ha
-biologically significant managed explicitly for biodiversity (BSA),	60,000 ha	35,185ha	1,062ha	7,435 ha	43,682 ha
Marine	20,000 ha	11,609 ha	0	4,975 ha	16,585 ha
Terrestrial	40,000 ha	23,576 ha	1,062ha	2,459 ha	27,097 ha

Description	LOP Goal	Accumulative through, Sep. 30 08	1 Quarter FY 09 ( Oct. 08 to 31 Dec. 08)	2 Quarter FY 09 (Jan.09 to 31 Mar. 09)	Accumulated
-forest area (FA), and	16,000 ha	11,720 ha	568ha	723 ha	13,011 ha
-sustainable agriculture (SA)	8,000 ha	11,001 ha	563ha	701 ha	12,265 ha

### Component 1d) Increased Resident Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Biodiversity and Conservation

15	Percentage of adult population in targeted watersheds with increased awareness of biodiversity and natural resource threats and needed conservation measures, resulting in measurable improvements in attitudes and practices towards environmental conservation. See Annex 2 a.	75%	59%	14%	5%	78%	
16	Number of people trained under IMCW. See Annex 3 for listing of training events. Detail in Annex 3	Men	7,500	8,164	1,130	1,354	10,648
		Women	3,500	7,802	835	1,428	10,065
		Total	11,000	15,966	1,965	2,782	20,713

### Component 2a) Develop Profitable and Environmentally Sustainable Farming Practices

17	Number of coffee producers and selected coffee plants in the targeted watersheds that IMCW helps achieve increased sales of certified specialty coffees.	Men	450	687	12	5	704
		Women	250	235	17	8	260
		Total	600	922	29	13	964
18	Additional sales of certified specialty coffee achieved by IMCW in targeted watersheds (value)	\$3,000,000	\$5,306,621*	0	0*	\$5,306,621	
19	Additional sales of certified specialty coffee achieved by IMCW in targeted watersheds (volume)	300,000 qq	216,843* qq	0	0*	216,843 qq	

\* 2007/2008 coffee harvest data is estimated. It is too early in the season to estimate the 2008 / 2009 coffee data.

20	Number of smaller-scale farmers IMCW helps to expand conservation sensitive production of fruits and vegetables for the domestic market	Men	850	787	129	0	916
		Women	150	204	84	0	288
		Total	1,000	991	213	0	1,204
21	Additional sales generated from expanded conservation sensitive production of fruits and vegetables for domestic market and smaller-scale farmers assisted by IMCW.	Men	\$4,250,000	\$2,345,909	\$469,381	\$688,280	\$3,503,570
		Women	\$ 750,000	\$766,734	\$305,644	\$204,044	\$1,276,422
		Total	\$5,000,000	\$3,112,643	\$ 775,025	\$892,324	\$4,779,992

### Component 2b) Promote New and Emerging Non-Agricultural Income Sources

Description		LOP Goal	Accumulative through, Sep. 30 08	1 Quarter FY 09 ( Oct. 08 to 31 Dec. 08)	2 Quarter FY 09 (Jan.09 to 31 Mar. 09)	Accumulated	
22	Additional revenues generated by sustainable tourism in the targeted watersheds attributable to IMCW's support for strengthening tourism service value chains.	\$2,000,000	\$1,003,474	\$ 94,047	325,133	1,422,654	
<b>Component 2c) Develop New Incentives for Conservation Through "Payment for Environmental Services"</b>							
23	Additional annual payments (in cash or related investments) generated by sustainable PES mechanisms developed by IMCW by the end of FY '09.	\$100,000	\$601,949	\$1,244	\$2,323	\$605,516	
24	Additional revenues generated from sales of products or services by rural residents that can be directly attributed to IMCW interventions and support conservation efforts.	\$10,000,000	\$10,024,687	\$867,516	\$1,219,780	\$12,111,983	
25	Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources and conservation management.	Men	33,003	22,293	2,311	4,173	28,777
		Women	16,997	13,785	1,082	1,838	16,705
		Total	50,000	36,078	3,393	6,011	45,482

\*\* FY07 adjusted to include ecosystem services/values of forest planting.

## ADDITIONAL INDICATORS

USAID has assigned and request, the project to track the following additional indicators:

Description	LOP Goal	Cumulative Achieved to FY08	Q1 FY '09 Achieved	Q2 FY '09 Achieved
26 Number of new, sustainable watershed management plans (developed, adapted, implemented) in target areas.	6	4	0	1
27 Cumulative number of politically endorsed stakeholder governance groups convened and supported to undertake ongoing basin scale, integrated resource decision making.	6	4	0	1

# INDICATOR NARRATIVE

This narrative addresses individual indicators considered to require additional explanation. Indicators that are on-target do not require special comment.

**Indicators 1 through 11 – Studies and Reports** – The specific progress of the target indicator of delivering 9 studies and 2 reports is as follows:

**TABLE 9 PROGRESS OF STUDIES AND REPORTS**

BENCHMARKS		STUDIES												REPORTS		
		1 Threats Assessment	2 Preliminary Biodiversity Inventory	3 Initial Mapping of Land Use	4 Water Balance	5 Comp. Biodiversity Inventory	6 Comprehensive Land Use	7a Coffee investment in certification	7b. Evaluation of coffee & certification	7c. Geographic analysis shade coffee	8 Gender Baseline	9 Knowledge Attitudes Practices	10 Turtle Study	11 Carbon Credit Study	1 Monitoring key indicator species	2 Mid-Term Gender
1	Terms of reference written	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Staff identified	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Budget written	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Fieldwork begun	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Fieldwork 50%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Fieldwork finished	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Draft report complete	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Part		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Results presented USAID	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	Part		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Draft report revised	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	Part		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
10	Report accepted by USAID	✓	✓		✓			✓	Part		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
<b>Progress To Date</b>		100%	100%	90%	100%	70%	70%	100%	60%	60%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	100%

\*4-Year Report results have been presented to USAID. 5-Year Report results to be presented next Quarter.

As described in the approved FY 2009 Work Plan, the Turtle Study and the Carbon Credit Study will be counted against this target indicator.

\* Four year report has been presented to USAID. Five year report in process.

**Indicator 14 – Area of natural resources with improved management** – This indicator takes into account hectares in watersheds developing management plans with assistance from the projects sub-component 1c, using a progress measuring tool developed for the approved FY-08 second Quarterly Report and included in Annex 1d of this report.

**Indicator 15 – Percentage of adult population in targeted watersheds with increased awareness of biodiversity...** – The project estimates that the net increase in awareness in the project area during this reporting period has been 5%, considering the training events and materials distributed there. In addition and during this trimester, the project executed its turtle related radio campaign on two national radio stations, as well as collaborating with the Prensa Grafica Newspaper in carrying out children’s turtle naming contest and distributing T-Shirts and graphic materials. As stated in the projects approved FY2009 Work Plan, the efforts impacting San Salvador would count for 10% of this indicator goal.

**Indicator 18 – Additional sales of certified specialty coffee achieved by IMCW in targeted watersheds (value)** – The FY09 Quarterly Report estimated FY08 coffee sales that are also included in this report. These results remain to be estimates as that coffee crop is yet to be sold as of these writing. They will be updated in the third quarterly report for 2009 (June, 2009). For the second quarter of 2009 coffee sales continue at “0” because it is too early in the season to estimate this year’s harvest.

**Indicator 19 – Additional sales of certified specialty coffee achieved by IMCW in targeted watersheds (volume)** – As described above, last year’s coffee production in the project zones remains an estimate to be updated in the following project quarterly report and it is too soon to estimate production volume for this year’s harvest.

## F. GENDER

USAID has established targets for inclusion of women in principal indicators of the project. These targets are being met or exceeded, as follows:

No.	Indicator	Sex	LOP Goal	Accumulative through, Sep. 30 08	1 Quarter FY 09 (Oct. 08 to 31 Dec. 08)	2 Quarter FY 09 (Jan.09 to 31 Mar. 09)	Accumulated
16	Number of people trained under IMCW. See Annex 3 for listing of training events. Detail in Annex 3	Men	7,500	8,164	1,130	1,354	10,648
		Women	3,500	7,802	835	1,428	10,065
		Total	11,000	15,966	1,965	2,782	20,713
20	Number of smaller-scale farmers IMCW helps to expand conservation sensitive production of fruits and vegetables for the domestic market	Men	850	787	129	Those of Q1	916
		Women	150	204	84	Those of Q1	288
		Total	1,000	991	213	Those of Q1	1,204
21	Additional sales generated from expanded conservation sensitive production of fruits and vegetables for domestic market and smaller-scale farmers assisted by IMCW.	Men	\$4,250,000	\$2,345,909	\$469,381	\$688,280	\$3,503,570
		Women	\$ 750,000	\$766,734	\$305,644	\$204,044	\$1,276,422
		Total	\$5,000,000	\$3,112,643	\$ 775,025	\$892,324	\$4,779,992

The numeric target for coffee producers is being met, though the proportion of participants as to gender is lower than projected.

No.	Indicator	Sex	LOP Goal	Accumulative through, Sep. 30 08	1 Quarter FY 09 (Oct. 08 to 31 Dec. 08)	2 Quarter FY 09 (Jan.09 to 31 Mar. 09)	Accumulated
17	Number of coffee producers and selected coffee plants in the targeted watersheds that IMCW helps achieve increased sales of certified specialty coffees.	Men	450	687	12	5	704
		Women	250	235	17	8	260
		Total	600	922	29	13	964

In the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of FY 2009 the project's mid-term gender study was completed and approved by USAID.

## **G. USAID ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION CONDITIONS**

In accordance with USAID CTO and Mission Environmental Officer instruction, the regional PERSUAP for coffee certification will be applied, so a Project Environmental Assessment is not required. The recommendations of this PERSUAP and a summary in English are found in **Annex 5** of the FY 2008 Quarterly and Annual Report.

## **H. BRANDING IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (BIP) AND MARKING PLAN**

The project has complied with all USAID branding guidelines as outlined in the Graphics Standards Manual. Program activities have branded as those of USAID and as assistance “From the American People”. There has been no use of any DAI logo on technical materials. DAI logo is used on administrative communications, per instructions.

## **I. ADMINISTRATION**

Project administration continued to be normal and sufficient during the second quarter of FY 2009

The following are administrative highlights of the project during this reporting period.

- The Project finalized the transition of the Chief of Party role from Steve Romanoff to interim COP Marvin Dreyer. Dr. Romanoff will continue to provide technical support to IMCCW from DAI’s home office.
- The internal annual personnel evaluation process has been completed. Annual raises based on merit have been analyzed and sent to USAID for implementation approval.
- The Administrative team assisted the importation process of marine buoys that will be used for delimitation of Los Cóbano Natural Protected Area.
- The 2009 1st Quarter report was sent to USAID and the Project is awaiting comments.
- The Project participated in an internal Quarterly Review with the DAI Home Office for the 1st quarter 2009.
- The Project’s Finance Team presented USAID with a report of actual and accrued expenses for the 2nd trimester of FY 09.

**Budget, payroll, accruals:** Ongoing financial administration is one of the core activities of administrative staff, insuring management of petty cash and coordination with DAI home office for field disbursements. Included in these activities are budget review per subcomponent, bi-monthly expense reporting to the DAI home office, and submission of accrual estimates to USAID each trimester.

**Information and communications oversight:** Administration ensures daily data backup is maintained and data is appropriately stored on project servers in organized public (staff accessible) directories and sub-directories. It also ensures internal and external communication networks through land lines, mobile phones and radio communication to facilitate staff communication throughout the project implementation area.

**TraiNet:** All information required by USAID's TraiNet database regarding project training events has been uploaded to the TraiNet website.

**Several ongoing administrative activities are as follows:**

- Admin staff assists project employees with processing medical insurance claims.
- Monitoring and Evaluation staff work with technical staff to verify and maintain organized reporting structure of project indicators.
- Information Technology staff maintain all project equipment in working order.
- Project inventory is consistently updated with purchase of new equipment and staff turnover.
- All project insurance policies (vehicle, equipment, and personnel health) as well as office maintenance and security and vehicle maintenance are reviewed and updated as needed.

# **ANNEX 1-A. STEPS TO DEMARCATION AND DELIMITATION**

**STEPS TO DELIMITATION AND DEMARCATION -- NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS as to March 31st, 2009**  
**IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF CRITICAL WATERSHEDS PROJECT**

Revised by Zulma de Mendoza, Director General de Patrimonio Natural - MARN:

No.	NAME	MUNICIPALITY	Progress Indicators																			TOTAL OF HECTARES	ACCUMULATIVE		
			Identification of Cadastral Sectors	Identification of Cadastral Parcels	Previous Cadastral Information	Inspection and Report	Technical Qualification Report	Digitalized Map	Technical Description	Legal-Cadastral Report	Approved by ISTA's Board of Directors	Act of Transference Signed	Act and Technical Description Certified	Presented in CNR	Registered as Estate Property	Assigned to MARN	Map Approved by CNR	Physical Demarcation Initiated	Physical Demarcation Completed	Legally Established as NPA	Registered as NPA in CNR			Registered as NPA in MARN	UP TO DATE %
SCALE OF VALUES			3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	20%	10%	5%	3%	100%		
1	Area de Veda del PN El Imposible	SF Menendez, Ataco, Tacuba, Jujutla	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	77.60	3.10
2	Area Marina de Los Cobanos	Acajutla y Sonsonate	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	0%	10%	5%	3%	80%	20,731.00	16,584.80
3	Barra de Santiago	Jujutla	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%	1,155.66	369.81
4	Barra Dulce	Sonsonate	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	NA	NA	0%	10%	20%	10%	5%	3%	96%	36.56	35.10
5	Barra Salada	Sonsonate	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	NA	NA	0%	10%	20%	10%	5%	3%	96%	458.38	440.04
6	Bocana Rio Banderas (Barra Ciega)	Sonsonate	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	NA	NA	0%	10%	20%	10%	5%	3%	96%	11.22	10.77
7	Bocana San Juan	Acajutla	3%	3%	3%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	NA	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	288.85	115.54
8	Bocana Sunza San Pedro Sensunapan	Acajutla	3%	3%	3%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	30%	72.97	21.89
9	Bola de Monte El Botoncillo	SF Menendez	3%	3%	3%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	NA	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	131.35	52.54
10	Buenos Aires	Juayúa	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	44%	96.44	42.43
11	Cara Sucia	SF Menéndez	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	0%	4%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	59%	38.96	22.99
12	Cerro Verde	Izalco	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	7%	NA	0%	10%	20%	0%	0%	0%	69%	206.12	142.22
13	Cooperativa ATAISI	Izalco	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	135.02	8.10
14	Ecomortana	Chalchuapa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	53.19	2.13
15	El Balsamar	Cuisnahuat	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%	44.56	16.93
16	El Balsamero	SF Menendez	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	0%	0%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	399.78	131.93
17	El Cacao	Sonsonate	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	20%	0%	0%	0%	52%	16.03	8.34
18	El Chino	SF Menéndez	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	20%	10%	5%	3%	100%	24.36	24.36
19	El Cortijo Ahuachapio	Jujutla	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	22.17	4.88
20	El Paraiso	Nahuizalco	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	10%	20%	0%	0%	0%	66%	373.44	246.47
21	El Salto	Jujutla	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	20%	10%	5%	3%	100%	39.13	39.13
22	Entre Rios	Jujutla	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	31%	90.85	28.16
23	Garita Palmera	SF Menéndez	3%	3%	3%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	115.05	37.97
24	Hacienda El Imposible	SF Menéndez	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	41%	1,278.61	524.23
25	Hoja de Sal	Jujutla	3%	3%	0%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	10%	20%	0%	0%	0%	62%	88.89	55.11



**STEPS TO DELIMITATION AND DEMARCATION -- NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS as to March 31st, 2009**  
**IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF CRITICAL WATERSHEDS PROJECT**

Revised by Zulma de Mendoza, Director General de Patrimonio Natural - MARN:

No.	NAME	MUNICIPALITY	Identification of Cadastral Sectors	Identification of Cadastral Parcels	Previous Cadastral Information	Inspection and Report	Technical Qualification Report	Digitalized Map	Technical Description	Legal-Cadastral Report	Approved by ISTA's Board of Directors	Act of Transference Signed	Act and Technical Description Certified	Presented in CNR	Registered as Estate Property	Assigned to MARN	Map Approved by CNR	Physical Demarcation Initiated	Physical Demarcation Completed	Legally Established as NPA	Registered as NPA in CNR	Registered as NPA in MARN	UP TO DATE %	TOTAL OF HECTARES	ACCUMULATED	
SCALE OF VALUES			3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	20%	10%	5%	3%	100%			
26	La Auxiliadora	Izalco	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	110.48	27.62	
27	La Chapina	Izalco	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	24.04	3.37	
28	La Presa - Los Pinos	El Congo	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	20%	0%	0%	0%	62%	639.12	396.25	
29	Laguna Gamboa	SF Menéndez	3%	3%	3%	2%	0%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	20%	0%	0%	0%	62%	25.36	15.72	
30	Laguna Las Ninfas	Apaneca	3%	3%	3%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	18.26	6.03	
31	Laguna Verde	Apaneca	3%	3%	3%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	14.87	4.91	
32	Las Colinas	Tacuba	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	0%	0%	10%	5%	3%	70%	34.64	24.25	
33	Las Lajas (4 porciones)	Izalco	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	20%	0%	0%	0%	61%	520.88	317.74	
34	Las Trincheras	San Julian	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	0%	10%	5%	3%	80%	100.01	80.01	
35	Las Victorias	Caluco	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	0%	10%	5%	3%	80%	128.82	103.06	
36	Los Andes	Santa Ana	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	0%	0%	10%	20%	0%	0%	0%	75%	75.46	56.60	
37	Los Lagartos	Izalco, San Julián	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	0%	4%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	59%	108.83	64.21	
38	Manglar Metalio	Acajutla	3%	3%	3%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	NA	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	240.84	96.26	
39	Monte Hermoso	Jujutla	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	41%	82.88	33.98	
40	Nueva York	SF Menéndez	3%	3%	3%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	13.62	2.32
41	Ojo de agua de venado	Santa Ana	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	0%	0%	10%	20%	0%	0%	0%	75%	41.91	31.43	
42	Plan de Amayo	Caluco	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	31%	136.63	42.36	
43	Privada Complejo Los Volcanes	por determinar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	6.75	0.27
44	San Benito I	SF Menéndez	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	41%	1,111.57	455.74	
45	San Benito II	SF Menéndez	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	41%	1,142.12	468.27	
46	San Blas (Casa de Cristal)	Izalco	3%	3%	3%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	23%	12.12	2.76	
47	San Blas o Las Brumas	Santa Ana	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	20%	10%	0%	3%	95%	234.25	222.54	
48	San Francisco El Triunfo I	Juayúa	3%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	17.00	2.21	
49	San Francisco El Triunfo II	Juayúa	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	0%	10%	5%	3%	80%	17.21	13.77	
50	San Isidro	Izalco	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	20%	10%	0%	3%	95%	426.27	404.96	

**STEPS TO DELIMITATION AND DEMARCATION -- NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS as to March 31st, 2009**  
**IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF CRITICAL WATERSHEDS PROJECT**

Revised by Zulma de Mendoza, Director General de Patrimonio Natural - MARN:



No.	NAME	MUNICIPALITY	Identification of Cadastral Sectors	Identification of Cadastral Parcels	Previous Cadastral Information	Inspection and Report	Technical Qualification Report	Digitized Map	Technical Description	Legal Cadastral Report	Approved by ISTA's Board of Directors	Act of Transference Signed	Act and Technical Description Certified	Presented in CNR	Registered as Estate Property	Assigned to MARN	Map Approved by CNR	Physical Demarcation Initiated	Physical Demarcation Completed	Legally Established as NPA	Registered as NPA in CNR	Registered as NPA in MARN	UP TO DATE %	TOTAL OF HECTARES	ACCUMULATED
			3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	20%	10%	5%	3%	100%		
51	San Jose Miramar	Nahuizalco	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	20%	10%	5%	3%	100%	57.10	57.10
52	San Pedro Tazula (Ishuatan?)	Cuisnahuat	3%	3%	0%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	131.70	28.97
53	San Rafael Los Naranjos (C. El Aguila)	Juayúa	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	0%	10%	5%	3%	80%	33.31	26.65
54	Santa Agueda o El Zope	Acajutla	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	20%	10%	5%	3%	100%	34.74	34.74
55	Santa Rita	SF Menéndez	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	20%	10%	5%	3%	100%	237.70	237.70
56	Volcan de Izalco	Izalco	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	20%	10%	5%	3%	100%	1,526.40	1,526.40
57	Total de 9 porciones dados en comodato, según el MARN	por determinar	3%	3%	3%	0%	0%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	44%	190.81	83.96
58	Palmar de El Chino	SF Menéndez	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%	83.87	21.81
59	Porcion 1 de El Chino	SF Menéndez	3%	3%	3%	2%	0%	8%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%	303.98	72.95
																						<b>70.67%</b>	<b>33,869.53</b>	<b>23,935.89</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXTENSION NOT INCLUDING THE SEVEN REMOVED AREAS</b>																						<b>71.43%</b>	<b>33,443.76</b>	<b>23,887.36</b>	
<b>PREVIOUSLY REPORTED (Dec 31st 2008)</b>																								<b>21,391.72</b>	
<b>NET INCREASE DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS</b>																								<b>2,495.63</b>	

Areas taken out of the list for different reasons:

1. **Area de Veda del PN El Imposible:** Many private properties integrated the Area de Veda del PNEI, established by a Decree back in 1987. The corresponding Decree was derogated by the Ley de Areas Naturales in 2005.
13. **Coop. ATAI SI:** It has been proved without any doubt that this property belongs to the Cooperative and is thus not subject to delineation, demarcation and declaration.
14. **Ecomontana:** This property belongs to Banco Uno S.A. de C.V. and is thus not subject to delineation, demarcation and declaration.
26. **La Auxilidora:** It has been established that this land extension is one out of three portions that integrate San Isidro and so was being double counted.
40. **Nueva York:** It was established that this land extension is property of the Cooperativa Nueva York and not of ISTA as previously considered.
43. **Privada Complejo Los Volcanes:** It has been impossible to locate this property, that is now believed to be included within Ecomontana. Anyway, it is not subject to delineation, demarcation and declaration, for being private property.
46. **San Blas (Casa de Cristal):** It has been proved without any doubt that this property belongs to the Cooperative and is thus not subject to delineation, demarcation and declaration.
48. **San Francisco El Triunfo I:** The property belongs to a private owner and does not exceed the extension of land granted by Salvadorean laws.

# ANNEX 1-B. COMPOSITION OF PROJECT AREAS WITH IMPROVED MANAGEMENT

## 2nd Quarter FY '09

14. Area of natural resources with improved management (disaggregated by	LOP	fy07+fy08	Q1 Year3	Q2 Year3	Cumulative to date	
<b>-watershed area (WA),</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>87,386</b>	<b>4,229</b>	<b>19,628</b>	<b>111,243</b>	ha
Certified Coffee with Improvements		<b>10,422</b>	514	701	11,637	ha
Forests within coffee plantations		<b>1,110</b>	54	22	1,186	ha
Other areas within coffee plantations		<b>907</b>	22	30	959	ha
Conservation Production		<b>579</b>	49	0	628	ha
Forests within land of fruit and vegetable farmlands		<b>151</b>	0	0	151	ha
Micro-watershed San Pedro		<b>2,403</b>	0	0	2,403	ha
Increase % of 57 properties in process of dec. as NPA		<b>16,682</b>	494	3,171	20,347	ha
Management Plans in process	NEW See tab 14 a1	<b>55,132</b>	3,096	15,704	73,932	ha
<b>-biologically significant area managed explicitly for biodiversity (BSA),</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>35,185</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>40,141</b>	ha
Certified Coffee with Improvements		<b>10,422</b>	514	701	11,637	ha
Forests within coffee plantations		<b>1,110</b>	54	22	1,186	ha
Forests within land of conservation production farmlands		<b>151</b>	0	0	151	ha
Natural Areas where improved management has begun		<b>16,682</b>	494	3,171	20,347	ha
Management Plans in process	NEW See tab 14 a1	<b>6,820</b>	0	0	6,820	ha
BSA Marine		<b>11,609</b>	0	2,488	14,097	ha
BSA Terrestrial		<b>23,576</b>	1,062	1,407	26,044	ha
<b>forest area (FA)</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>11,720</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>13,011</b>	ha
Coffee		<b>10,422</b>	514	701	11,637	ha
Forests within coffee plantations		<b>1,110</b>	54	22	1,186	ha
Forest area of San Pedro Micro-watershed		<b>24</b>	0	0	24	ha
Tree distribution		<b>164</b>	0	0	164	ha
<b>-sustainable agriculture (SA)</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>11,001</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>12,265</b>	ha
Coffee		<b>10,422</b>	514	701	11,637	ha
Conservation Production		<b>579</b>	49	0	628	ha

# **ANNEX 1-C. PROGRESS MEASUREMENT TOOL: NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS PROGRESS REPORT**

**NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS PROGRESS REPORT WHERE IMPROVED MANAGEMENT HAS BEGUN**  
**IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF CRITICAL WATERSHEDS PROJECT**

Data as of MARCH 31, 2009

	Name	Municipality	Environmental Education in Process	Delineation Initiated	Marking Initiated	Marking Completed	Project Work Completed for Declaration	Registered in CNR	Management Plan Developed	% To Date	Total Hectares	Area Impact to Date
<b>SCALE TO EVALUATE ACHIEVEMENT</b>			<b>20%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>100%</b>		
1	Area Marina de Los Cobanos	Acajutla y Sonsonate	20%	12%	12%	0%	12%	12%	0%	68%	20,731.00	14,097.1
2	Barra Dulce	Sonsonate	20%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	0%	80%	36.56	29.2
3	Barra Salada	Sonsonate	20%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	0%	80%	458.38	366.7
4	Bocana Rio Banderas (Barra Ciega)	Sonsonate	20%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	0%	80%	11.22	9.0
<b>Sub-Total Los Cobanos Area</b>			<b>20.00%</b>	<b>12.00%</b>	<b>12.00%</b>	<b>9.00%</b>	<b>12.00%</b>	<b>12.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>21,237.16</b>	<b>14,502.01</b>

	<b>ADJUSTED SCALE TO EVALUATE ACHIEVEMENT</b>		<b>25%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>100%</b>		
5	Area de Veda del PN El Imposible	SF Menendez, Ataco, Tacuba, Jujutla	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	77.6	-
6	Barra de Santiago	Jujutla	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	25%	1,155.66	288.9
7	Bocana San Juan	Acajutla	25%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	40%	288.85	115.5
8	Bocana Sunza San Pedro Sensunapan	Acajutla	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	25%	72.97	18.2
9	Bola de Monte El Botoncillo	SF Menendez	25%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	40%	131.35	52.5
10	Buenos Aires	Juayúa	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	15%	96.44	14.5
11	Cara Sucia	SF Menéndez	25%	15%	0%	0%	15%	15%	15%	N/A	70%	38.96	27.3
12	Cerro Verde	Izalco	25%	15%	15%	15%	0%	15%	15%	N/A	85%	206.12	175.2
13	Cooperativa ATAISI	Izalco	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	25%	135.0	33.8
14	Ecomontana	Chalchuapa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	53.2	-
15	El Balsamar	Cuisnahuat	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	25%	44.56	11.1
16	El Balsamero	SF Menendez	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	25%	399.78	99.9
17	El Cacao	Sonsonate	0%	15%	15%	15%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	45%	16.03	7.2
18	El Chino	SF Menéndez	0%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	N/A	75%	24.36	18.3
19	El Cortijo Ahuachapio	Jujutla	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	22.17	-
20	El Paraiso	Nahuizalco	0%	15%	15%	15%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	45%	373.44	168.0
21	El Salto	Jujutla	0%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	N/A	75%	39.13	29.4
22	Entre Rios	Jujutla	0%	15%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	30%	90.85	27.3
23	Garita Palmera	SF Menéndez	25%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	40%	115.05	46.0
24	Hacienda El Imposible	SF Menéndez	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	25%	1,278.61	319.7
25	Hoja de Sal	Jujutla	0%	15%	15%	15%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	45%	88.89	40.0
26	La Auxiliadora	Izalco	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	110.5	-
27	La Chapina	Izalco	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	24.04	-
28	La Presa y Los Pinos	El Congo	25%	15%	15%	15%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	70%	639.12	447.4
29	Laguna Gamboa	SF Menéndez	0%	15%	15%	15%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	45%	25.36	11.4
30	Laguna Las Ninfas	Apaneca	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	15%	18.26	2.7
31	Laguna Verde	Apaneca	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	15%	14.87	2.2
32	Las Colinas	Tacuba	25%	0%	0%	0%	15%	15%	15%	N/A	55%	34.64	19.1
33	Las Lajas (4 porciones)	Izalco	25%	15%	15%	15%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	70%	520.88	364.6
34	Las Trincheras	San Julian	25%	15%	15%	0%	15%	15%	15%	N/A	85%	100.01	85.0
35	Las Victorias	Caluco	0%	0%	15%	0%	15%	15%	15%	N/A	45%	128.82	58.0
36	Los Andes	Santa Ana	N/A	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	N/A	85%	75.46	64.1
37	Los Lagartos	Izalco, San Julián	0%	15%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	30%	108.83	32.6
38	Manglar Metalio	Acajutla	25%	15%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	55%	240.64	132.4

39	Monte Hermoso	Jujutla	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	82.88	-
40	Nueva York	SF Menéndez	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	13.6	-
41	Ojo de agua de venado	Santa Ana	N/A	15%	15%	15%	0%	0%	N/A	70%	41.91	29.3
42	Plan de Amayo	Caluco	25%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	40%	136.63	54.7
43	Privada Complejo Los Volcanes	por determinar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	5.8	-
44	San Benito I	SF Menéndez	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	25%	1,111.57	277.9
45	San Benito II	SF Menéndez	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	25%	1,142.12	285.5
46	San Blas (Casa de Cristal)	Izalco	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	12.1	-
47	San Blás o Las Brumas	Santa Ana	N/A	15%	15%	15%	15%	0%	N/A	85%	234.25	199.1
48	San Francisco El Triunfo I	Juayúa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	17.0	-
49	San Francisco El Triunfo II	Juayúa	0%	15%	15%	0%	15%	15%	N/A	60%	17.21	10.3
50	San Isidro	Izalco	25%	15%	15%	15%	0%	15%	N/A	85%	426.27	362.3
51	San Jose Miramar	Nahuizalco	N/A	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	N/A	100%	57.10	57.1
52	San Pedro Tazula (Ishuatan?)	Cuisnahuat	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	131.70	-
53	San Rafael Los Naranjos (C. El Aguila)	Juayúa	0%	15%	0%	0%	15%	15%	N/A	45%	33.31	15.0
54	Santa Agueda o El Zope	Acajutla	25%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	N/A	100%	34.74	34.7
55	Santa Rita	SF Menéndez	25%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	N/A	100%	237.70	237.7
56	Volcan de Izalco	Izalco	25%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	N/A	100%	1,526.40	1,526.4
57	9 sites to be clarified by MARN	TBD	25%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	40%	190.81	76.3
58	Palmar de El Chino	SF Menéndez	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	83.87	-
59	Porcion 1 de El Chino	SF Menéndez	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	303.98	-
			12.24%	9.06%	6.51%	4.81%	3.96%	3.96%				
<b>TOTALS</b>			<b>12.83%</b>	<b>9.26%</b>	<b>6.89%</b>	<b>5.11%</b>	<b>4.53%</b>	<b>4.53%</b>		<b>45.51%</b>	<b>33,481.69</b>	<b>20,380.82</b>
										<b>61.66%</b>	<b>33,133.51</b>	<b>20,347.07</b>
										<b>52.05%</b>	<b>34,626.73</b>	<b>17,176.42</b>
										<b>9.61%</b>	<b>-1,493.22</b>	<b>3,170.65</b>

TOTALS NOT INCLUDING THE SEVEN REMOVED AREAS

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED (DEC. 31st 2008)

NET INCREASE DURING THE LAS TRIMESTRE

#### Areas removed from the list for different reasons as specified below.

- Area de Veda del PN El Imposible:** Many private properties integrated the Area de Veda, established by a Decree back in 1987. The corresponding Decree was derogated by the Ley de Areas Naturales in 2005.
- Coop. ATASIS:** It has been proved without any doubt that this property belongs to the Cooperative and is thus not subject to delineation, demarcation and declaration.
- Ecomontana:** This property belongs to Banco Uno S.A. de C.V. and is thus not subject to delineation, demarcation and declaration.
- La Auxilidora:** It has been established that this land extension is one out of three portions that integrate San Isidro and so was being double counted.
- Nueva York:** It was established that this land extension is property of the Cooperativa Nueva York and not of ISTA as previously considered.
- Privada Complejo Los Volcanes:** It has been impossible to locate this property, that is now believed to be included within Ecomontana. Anyway, it is not subject to delineation, demarcation and declaration, for being private property.
- San Blas (Casa de Cristal):** It has been proved without any doubt that this property belongs to the Cooperative and is thus not subject to delineation, demarcation and declaration.
- San Francisco El Triunfo I:** The property belongs to a private owner and does not exceed the extension of land granted by Salvadorean laws.

Revised by Zulma de Mendoza  
Director de Patrimonio Natural - MARN



# ANNEX 1-D. AREAS BEING PROVIDED IMPROVED MANAGEMENT PLANS

## Cuadro de Avance de Actividades Subcomponente 1.c Manejo de Cuencas

2do Trimestre Año 3 (Enero - Marzo 2009)

Planes de Manejo de Subcuenca											Total de Avance	Total de hectareas	Avance de hectareas
	Definición Geográfica (mapas)	Identificación de Actores (listados)	Información Existente (documentos anexos a Plan)	Integración de Información (mapas y texto)	Capacitaciones / Consultas (Informes de Capacitaciones)	Talleres Participativos (Informe de Talleres)	Documento Borrador (documento)	Taller de Validación (Informe de taller)	Documento Final (Documento con Comité, Reuniones Identificadas)	Total de Avance			
	5%	10%	5%	5%	15%	20%	10%	10%	20%	100%			
Subcuenca Río San Pedro	5%	10%	5%	5%	15%	20%	10%	10%	20%	100%	19,207.49	19207.49	
Subcuenca Río Cara Sucia	5%	10%	5%	5%	15%	20%	10%	10%	20%	100%	23,579.50	23579.50	
Subcuenca Río Grande de Sonsonate	5%	10%	5%	5%	15%	20%	10%	10%	20%	100%	22117.43	22117.43	
Subcuenca Río Banderas	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	44152.99	2207.65	
Complejo Los Cóbanos	5%	10%	3%	2%	10%	2%	0%	0%	0%	32%	21,312.00	6819.84	
<b>TOTAL</b>											130,369.41	73,931.91	

1a Activi 2a Activi 3a Activi 4a Actividad

Complejo Los Cóbanos 15% 20% 35% 30% 100%

Avances del trimestre: De 29% a 100% en cuenca Grande de Sonsonate



## ANNEX 1-E. PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

GLOBAL INVESTMENT IN PES	
REPORT OF INVESTMENTS AND INCOMES FROM PES FARMS FROM FY2007	
Concept	Amount \$
Creation of PES fund in ACEPROS	\$1,000
Investment in reforestation from water boards, irrigators, coffee producers, local producers, co-managers of natural areas (5,100 trees donated by Banco Agrícola)	\$1,530
Invest in reforestation by the Cooperative Siguanango and others (2,350 trees)	\$632
Investment jobs of the sub-component 2A2	\$50,641
Investment in conservation done by 209 farms from FY2007, in their first year of certification.	\$204,353
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$258,156</b>
REPORT OF INVESTMENTS AND INCOMES FROM PES FARMS FROM FY2008	
Concept	Amount \$
Creation of PES fund in ACEPROS	\$9,000
Investment in environmental services by ACEPROS*	\$6,360
Investment in reforestation by ADESCONE *	\$2,280
Investments in reforestation by water boards, irrigators, coffee producers, producers, co-managers of natural areas	\$9,732
Investment works by the Sub-component 2A2	\$54,519
Investment in conservation done by 209 coffee farms from FY2007, in their second year assisted by the project.	\$61,643
Investment in conservation done by 83 coffee farms from FY2008, in their first year	\$200,259
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$343,793</b>
REPORT OF INVESTMENTS AND INCOMES FROM PES FARMS FROM FY2009	
Concept	Amount \$
<b>Q1 FY2009</b>	
Investment in environmental services by ACEPROS* (First quarter)	\$1,244
No Investment works by coffee farmers during first quarter	\$0.00
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$1,244</b>
<b>Q2 FY2009</b>	
Investment in environmental services by ACEPROS* (First quarter)	\$2,323
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$3,567</b>
<b>TOTAL FY2007 + FY2008 + FY2009</b>	<b>\$605,516</b>

\* Trees planted at cost of investment per tree



## ANNEX 2. INCREASED AWARENESS OF BIODIVERSITY CALCULATION SHEET

Indicator No. 15 Percentage of adults population in targeted watersheds with awareness of biodiversity and natural resources and needed conservation measures, resulting in measurable improvements in attitudes and practices toward environmental conservation ( IR2. 4B)

The following figures are based on the estimated impact of project training events, on distribution of a variety of materials, and on the impact that transmission of radio spots may have on the residents of the project area. Later in FY2009, a second KAP survey will measure increases of residents' awareness of biodiversity, natural resources and conservation measures.

### HOUSEHOLDS IMPACTED THROUGH PROJECT EFFORTS

Activity	Cumulative Households Impacted	Households Impacted Q2 FY09	Cumulative Households Impacted
Training Activities for Adults	13,802	1,408	15,210
Training Activities for Youth (80% counted to account for multiples sibling attendees in training events)	3,608	1,054	4,662
Local Radio Campaign Audience Different audience in FY08	11,485	0	11,485
Recipients of Educational Materials	7,059	167	7,226
<b>Households Impacted</b>	<b>35,954</b>	<b>2,629</b>	<b>38,583</b>

### CALCULATION OF ESTIMATED INCREASED AWARENESS IN PROJECT AREA DURING Q2 FY2009

Number of Households in Project Area (based on census data)	<b>57,185</b>	<b>5%</b>
Number of Households where Awareness to Biodiversity, Natural Resources and Conservation was Increased	<b>2,629</b>	
Impact of 3 weeks (12 daily spots) of transmission of Turtle Radio Campaign on 2 popular national radios stations YSKL and 109 FM.	Base on credit sited for this effort in approved FY 2009 Work Plan	<b>10%</b> Impact on population of San Salvador

## **ANNEX 2-A. POPULATION DENSITY ANALYSIS**

The following table, based on the current census, replaces the projections used previously

MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION			PROPORTION IN EACH ALTITUDE ZONE			POPULATION BY ZONE		
				COSTA	INTERMEDIA	MONTAÑA	POB. CSTA	POB INTER	POB MONTAÑA
	Population total	Part in the project area	Population in the project area						
Tacuba	29.858	0,2	5.972	0,0	0,0	1,0	0	0	5.972
Concepción de Ataco	12.786	0,3	3.836	0,0	0,0	1,0	0	0	3.836
Apaneca	8.383	0,3	2.515	0,0	0,0	1,0	0	0	2.515
San Pedro Puxtla	7.773	1,0	7.773	0,0	0,7	0,3	0	5.441	2.332
San Fco. Menéndez	42.607	0,8	34.086	0,4	0,5	0,1	13.634	17.043	3.409
Jujutla	28.599	1,0	28.599	0,2	0,7	0,1	5.720	20.019	2.860
Guaymango	19.037	1,0	19.037	0,0	1,0	0,0	0	19.037	0
Juayua	24.465	0,9	22.019	0,0	0,0	1,0	0	0	22.019
Salcoatitán	5.484	1,0	5.484	0,0	0,0	1,0	0	0	5.484
Nahuizalco	49.091	1,0	49.091	0,0	0,0	1,0	0	0	49.091
Sonzacate	25.005	1,0	25.005	0,0	1,0	0,0	0	25.005	0
Izalco	70.959	0,8	56.767	0,0	0,0	1,0	0	0	56.767
Caluco	9.139	1,0	9.139	0,0	1,0	0,0	0	9.139	0
San Julian	18.648	0,1	1.865	0,0	1,0	0,0	0	1.865	0
Armenia	34.912	0,1	3.491	0,0	0,0	1,0	0	0	3.491
Sta. Catarina Masahuat	10.076	1,0	10.076	0,0	0,6	0,4	0	6.046	4.030
Sn.Domingo de Guzmán	7.055	1,0	7.055	0,0	0,0	1,0	0	0	7.055
San Antonio del Monte	26.902	1,0	26.902	0,0	0,0	1,0	0	0	26.902
Nahuilingo	10.417	1,0	10.417	0,0	0,0	1,0	0	0	10.417
Cuisnahuat	12.676	0,2	2.535	0,0	0,1	0,0	0	2.535	0
Acajutla	52.359	1,0	52.359	0,5	0,5	0,0	26.180	26.180	0
Sonsonate	71.541	0,5	35.771	0,3	0,7	0,0	10.731	25.039	0
<b>Totales</b>	<b>577.772</b>		<b>419.792</b>				<b>56.265</b>	<b>157.348</b>	<b>206.179</b>



## ANNEX 2-B. LISTING OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED

Title	Quantity Distribute.
Brochure: "Conservando los recursos naturales se gana más".	326
Brochure: "Conservar las áreas naturales costeras en invertir en nuestro futuro".	548
Brochure: "Delimitar y registrar las áreas naturales protegidas costeras es invertir en nuestro futuro".	25
Brochure: "El Balsamar. Riqueza natural y cultural en la cordillera del Bálsamo".	25
Folleto "Cuidemos las tortugas marinas son las Joyas del mar".	497
Afiche: "Áreas Naturales Conozcamos y protejamos lo nuestro".	375
Afiche: "El Balsamar. Riqueza natural y cultural en la cordillera del Bálsamo"	2
Librito para escolares "Nuestra Comunidad limpia es más bonita y saludable"	225
Folleto: " <i>Aprendiendo a preparar abono orgánico Bocashi</i> "	87
Librito para escolares "Descubramos nuestras áreas naturales "	205
Certificación Rainforest Alliance y Verificación C.A.F.E. Practices (Starbucks)	92
Abanico: "Áreas Naturales Conozcamos y protejamos lo nuestro".	28
Brochure "Nuestra Comunidad limpia es más bonita y saludable"	82
<i>Afiche: "Veda total y permanente del consumo se huevos de tortuga marina".</i>	3,000
<i>Hoja Volante:" Veda total y permanente del consumo se huevos de tortuga marina".</i>	10,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,517</b>

## ANNEX 3. TRAINING EVENTS

**New F = Female participant, not counted in previous event**

**New M = Male participant, not counted in previous event**

### TRAININGS AND INCREMENTAL PARTICIPANTS DURING REPORTING PERIOD

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
1	21/01/ 09	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	Caserío El Tamarindo cantón Garita Palmera. San Francisco Menéndez.	7	32
2	22/01/ 09	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	Caserío Bola de Monte, canton Garita Palmera.	9	46
3	3 /02/09	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	Caserío Brisas del Mar, cantón Garita Palmera.	40	22
4	12/02/ 09	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	Caserío El Porvenir cantón El Zapote San Francisco Menéndez	29	15
6	10/03/ 09	Natural Areas. El Imposible National Park, a bet for our future.	Cantones y caseríos Cara Sucia, La Maquina, Los Palmitos, Puente Arce, Los Tres Reyes Magos, Santa Rita, La Hachadura, Sacramento, Guayapa Arriba, Talpetate, Faya	35	36
7	10 /03/ 09	Natural Areas. El Imposible National Park, a bet for our future.	Cantones y caseríos Cara Sucia, La Maquina, Los Palmitos, Puente Arce, Los Tres Reyes Magos, Santa Rita, La Hachadura, Sacramento, Guayapa Arriba, Talpetate, Faya, La Ceiba	21	32
8	11/03/09	Natural Areas. El Imposible National Park, a bet for our future.	Barrios: Las Brisas, Nuevo, El Calvario, El Centro, caseríos La Ceiba, Las Brisas, Los Conacastes	23	27
9	11/03/09	Natural Areas. El Imposible National Park, a bet for our future.	Barrios: Las Brisas, Nuevo, El Calvario, El Centro, caseríos La Ceiba, Las Brisas.	20	21

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
10	12/03/09	Natural Areas. El Imposible National Park, a bet for our future.	Pobladores dentro del Parque	9	10
11	17/03/09	Natural Areas. El Imposible National Park, a bet for our future.	Barrios: Las Brisas, Nuevo, El Calvario, El Centro, caseríos La Ceiba, Las Brisas, Los Conacastes	20	33
12	17/03/09	Natural Areas. El Imposible National Park, a bet for our future.	Caserío El Irayol y cantón y caserío El Corozo	14	21
13	17/03/09	Natural Areas. El Imposible National Park, a bet for our future.	Caserío El Irayol y cantón y caserío El Corozo	16	17
14	17 /03/09	Natural Areas. El Imposible National Park, a bet for our future.	Caserío El Irayol y cantón y caserío El Corozo	17	21
15	18/03/09	Natural Areas. El Imposible National Park, a bet for our future.	Barrios: Las Brisas, Nuevo, El Calvario, El Centro, caseríos Miramar, La Puebla, Las Brisas, Los Conacastes	33	26
16	20 /03/09	Natural Areas. El Imposible National Park, a bet for our future.	Caserío Los Conacastes, cantón La Ceiba. San Fco. Menéndez.	84	85
17	24 /03/09	Natural Areas. El Imposible National Park, a bet for our future.	Caserío El Golondrino, cantón Sacramento. San Francisco Menéndez	32	16
18	24/03/09	Natural Areas. El Imposible National Park, a bet for our future.	Barrios: Las Brisas, Nuevo, El Calvario, El Centro, caseríos Miramar.	23	14
19	25 /03/09	Natural Areas. El Imposible National Park, a bet for our future.	Caserío San Miguelito	34	12
20	14 /01/09	Natural Areas Los Farallones Complex, a bet for our future.	Caserío Hacienda Las Victorias. Cantón. El Zapote. Caluco	29	22
21	23 /01/ 09	Natural Areas Los Farallones Complex, a bet for our future.	Caserío Santa Marta Las Trincheras, cantón El Zapote. Caluco	5	48
22	29 /01/ 09	Natural Areas Los Farallones Complex, a bet for our future.	Caserío El Jocotillo, cantón Las Flores. Caluco.	38	22

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
23	20/02/09	Natural Areas Los Farallones Complex, a bet for our future.	Caseríos La Casona, El Centro, Las Peñas. Caluco	25	7
24	26/02/09	Natural Areas Los Farallones Complex, a bet for our future.	Caserío Cerro Alto. Caluco	26	28
25	20/01/09	Good agricultural practices to conserve biodiversity.	Cantones El Durazno, El Cortez y Pululapa. San Pedro Puxtla.	3	5
26	25/02/09	Good agricultural practices to conserve biodiversity.	Las Victorias. Caluco	9	1
27	12 /01/09	Good agricultural practices to preserve soil.	Cantones Sunzacuapa, La Paz, El Carmen	23	12
28	13/01/09	Good agricultural practices to preserve soil.	Sunzacuapa, La Paz, Los Raymundo, El Carmen, Los Barrientos, Tapahuashuya, Los Leones, Los Rodríguez, Los García	25	20
29	18 /02/09	Good agricultural practices to preserve soil.	Cantones El Cortez, Pululapa,	9	1
30	17/03/09	Good agricultural practices to preserve soil.	Casco urbano de San Francisco Menéndez, cantón La Ceiba caseríos Huisnay, Los Conacastes y Las Brisas.	11	31
31	18 /03/09	Good agricultural practices to preserve soil.	Caseríos El Corozo, Los Encuentros, El Cortijo. Cantón El Corozo, San Francisco Menéndez.	10	19
32	19/03/09	Good agricultural practices to preserve soil.	Caseríos La Maquina, Talpetate 1 y 2	10	18
33	22/01/09	Production of compost from solid organic domestic wastes. .	Canton Plan de Amayo	0	11
34	12 /02/ 09	Production of compost from solid organic domestic wastes. ,	El Mora, El Sacio, Hacienda La Perla, Guaymango.	1	4
35	19 /02/09	Production of compost from solid organic domestic wastes. ,	Cantón Tajcuilujlan, Nahuizalco	0	0
36	4 /03/ 09	Production of compost from solid organic domestic wastes. ,	Cantón Anal Abajo. Nahuizalco.	0	0

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
37	18 /03/09	Production of compost from solid organic domestic wastes. ,	Caserío Las Victorias, Caluco	2	0
38	5 /01/09	Conservation and recovery of forests to preserve water.	Caserío La Paz, La Cumbrita y La Cumbre	18	10
39	14 /01/09	Conservation and recovery of forests to preserve water.	Caserío Montecarmelo, El Tempisque, Palmira,	43	44
40	19 /01/09	Conservation and recovery of forests to preserve water.	Caseríos Las Marías, cantón El Almendro Sonzacate.	29	32
41	21/01/09	Conservation and recovery of forests to preserve water.	Caserío El Nance, cantón El Almendro.	33	20
42	28/01/09	Conservation and recovery of forests to preserve water.	Caserío El Centro, cantón Sabana San Juan Arriba	19	13
43	22 /02/09	Conservation and recovery of forests to preserve water.	Caserío Aguilares, cantón Sabana San Juan Arriba	20	14
44	25 /02/09	Conservation and recovery of forests to preserve water.	Caseríos Los Amates, Los Pérez, Los Lue y Los García, cantón Sabana San Juan Abajo	22	17
45	2 /03/2009	Conservation and recovery of forests to preserve water.	Caserío Los Aguilar, cantón Sabana San Juan Abajo	4	8
46	03/02/09	Solid Waste Management	Caserío Méndez Arias	6	8
47	9/03/09	Production of high quality compost from organic solid waste.	La Colonia, cantón Sabana San Juan Abajo	9	8
48	16/03/09	Production of high quality compost from organic solid waste.	Caseríos La Cumbrita, El Rancho, cantón Sabana San Juan Arriba.	3	11
49	5/02/09	Analysis of potable water fee to implement PES.	Cantón El Almendro	1	1
50	2/02/09	Conservation and recovery of forests to preserve water.	Caseríos El Nance, Monte Carmelo, El Almendro, Las Marías, El Rancho La Ponderosa, El Tempisque, cantones Sabana San Juan Abajo y El Canelo.	8	12

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
51	11/02/09	Conservation and recovery of forests to preserve water.	Caseríos El Nance, Monte Carmelo, Los Ríos, El Almendro, Las Marías, El Rancho, Tepas Flores, El Tempisque, Los Cortez, El Salto, cantón El Almendro.	17	16
52	16 /02/09	Conservation and recovery of forests to preserve water.	Caseríos El Nance, Monte Carmelo, Los Ríos, El Almendro, Las Marías, El Rancho La Ponderosa, El Tempisque, cantones Sabana San Juan Abajo y El Canelo.	11	17
53	24 /02/09	Conservation and recovery of forests to preserve water.	Cantones San Martín, El Rosario, Cauta Arriba, San Antonio Arriba, Platanares, área urbana de Jujutla y Guaymango.	24	25
54	25 /03/09	Conservation and recovery of forests to preserve water.	Caseríos Las Marías, El Nance, Monte Carmelo, Méndez Arias, El Almendro, Los Ríos, Las Cruces. Canton El Almendro Sonzacate	35	37
55	4 /02/09	Solid Waste Management.	Barrios El Bálsamo, El Calvario, El Centro, cantones San Martín, San José El Naranjo, San Antonio Arriba, Rosario Arriba, Platanares, El Zarzal, Zapúa, La Paz, Tihuicha.	25	34
56	19/02/09	Importance of the under shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Cantón Taltapanca. Apaneca.	23	15
57	19/02/09	Importance of the under shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Barrios El Rosario, El Calvario, El Ángel, Las Flores, colonias Regalo de Dios, Morán San Alejo, El Tempisque, La Ceiba, El Progreso, El Carrizal. Salcoatitán.	24	30
58	26/02/ 09	Importance of the under shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Cantón Taltapanca. Apaneca.	23	24

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
59	26/02/ 09	Importance of the under shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Cantón Quezalapa. Apaneca	16	37
60	15 /01/ 09	Conservation and recovery of forests to preserve water.	Barrios Amel, San Pablo, Las Brisas de San Pedro Puxtla.	23	1
61	28/01/ 09	Conservation and recovery of forests to preserve water.	Canton Talcomunca	21	7
62	25/02/09	Conservation and recovery of forests to preserve water.	Guaymango centro, barrio San Andrés, cantones Cauta Abajo, San Martín, La Paz y El Zarzal.	18	2
63	10/03/ 09	Good agricultural practices to conserve biodiversity.	Barrio San Pablo, cantones Taxispulco, El Durazno de San Pedro Puxtla.	3	4
64	11/03/ 09	Production of high quality compost from organic solid waste.	Barrios San Pablo, El Calvario, colonia Texiluy, cantón Carrizal de San Pedro Puxtla.	2	2
65	17 /03/ 09	Production of high quality compost from organic solid waste.	Cantones Pululapa, El Durazno, El Cortez. San Pedro Puxtla	0	0
66	25/02/ 09	Educational tour to the Protected Natural Area San Marcelino complex	Área urbana, Caseríos Hacienda Copapayo, Tres Ceibas de Armenia.	23	20
67	17/02/09	Let's know and protect the birds of El Salvador	Caseríos Los Cóbanos Las Tablas y El Flor.	14	8
68	26/02/ 09	Let's know and protect the birds of El Salvador	Caseríos El Flor, Arca de Noé, Miravalle	19	9
69	26 /02/09	Let's know and protect the birds of El Salvador	Caseríos El Zope, El Venado, desvío a Salinitas y Miravalle	19	20
70	5/03/09	Let's know and protect the birds of El Salvador	Caseríos El Flor, Las Tablas,	4	6
71	23/03/09	Let's know and protect the birds of El Salvador	Caserío Barra Ciega, cantón Salinas de Ayacachapa	8	10
72	5/ 03/09	Preserve the sea turtles that visit El Salvador	Centro Escolar Arca de Noé	27	17

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
73	11/ 03/09	Practice to establish a nursery tree and scholar compost .	Finca San Miguel, colonia Llano Grande, caserío San Isidro	4	2
74	6/01/09	Traceability and custody chain for Rainforest Alliance certified coffee.	Chalchuapa	13	0
75	19 /03/09	Traceability and custody chain for Rainforest Alliance certified coffee.	Chalchuapa	7	1
76	26/ 03/09	Traceability and custody chain for Rainforest Alliance certified coffee.	Nahuizalco	24	0
77	26/ 03/09	Traceability and custody chain for Rainforest Alliance certified coffee.	Cantón Llano del Espino, Ahuachapán	12	0
78	10 / 02/09	Traceability and custody chain for Rainforest Alliance certified coffee.	Chalchuapa, San Sebastián Salitrillo y Santa Ana.	10	1
79	13 /03/09	Rainforest Alliance Certification Norm and critical points	Apaneca, Ahuachapán	4	6
80	11 /03/09	Solid Waste Management	Caserío El Monarca. Salcoatitán	4	6
81	25 /02/09	Treatment of domiciliary liquid wastes	Caserío El Monarca	6	2
82	25 /03/09	Construction of absorption well to treat served waters.	Caserío El Monarca	1	4
83	19/02/09	How to develop a nursery tree	Cantones Valle Nuevo, La Puerta, caseríos Santa Teresa Sur, Buenos Aires, Barrio Nuevo, Los Mangos, Las Flores y San Miguelito. Armenia.	17	5
84	17 y 24/03/09	Masculinity and equity in the production.	Cantón San Isidro, Pushtan, Sabana San Juan Arriba, El Almendro, Los Pinos, Platanares y La Ceiba.	0	0
85	31/03/09	First workshop to form educator women.	Cantón Plan de Amayo de Caluco y Cantón Los Pinos de El Congo.	6	0

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
86	19 /03/09	Guidelines for children work in coffee farms	Cantón San Andrés	0	0
87	26/03/ 09	Guidelines for children work in coffee farms	Cantón Llano de la Laguna El Espino, Ahuachapán	0	0
88	26/03/ 09	Guidelines for children work in coffee farms	Nahuizalco. Sonsonate	0	0
89	6 /01/09	Guidelines for children work in coffee farms	Finca Plan de la Batea	0	0
90	8 /01/ 09	Guidelines for children work in coffee farms	Finca Santa María	0	0
91	31/01/ 09	Guidelines for children work in coffee farms	Finca San Roberto	0	0
92	9/02/ 09	Guidelines for children work in coffee farms	Fincas Las Nubes, La Ceiba, Esquipulas, La Constanacia, Santa Marta, El Sauce, Alicia, San José Guadarrama, San Antonio, San Agustín, El Milagro, San Martín, Bello Horizonte, San Carlos, La Reforma,, El Oasis, Santa Josefita y El Paste.	0	0
93	12 /02/09	Guidelines for children work in coffee farms	Cantones Los Naranjos, San José La Majada y municipio de Juayúa,	0	0
94	4 /03/09	Guidelines of C.A.F.E. Practices program	Cantón El Barro de Ahuachapán y Juayúa.	0	7
95	10/03/ 09	Guidelines for children work in coffee farms	Fincas Providencia, San Miguel, Alcazar, Iberia San Martín, Granada, Atocha, Asturias, Las Marías, Panorama, Belén y El Socorro.	0	0
96	13 /03/ 09	Guidelines for children work in coffee	Apaneca	3	6

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
		farms			
97	24/03/ 09	Guidelines for children work in coffee farms	Fincas El Rodeo, Las Mercedes, Santa Elena, Aguas Vivas, San Martín, San Pedro, El Zapote, La Garrafa, La Esperanza y San José Buena Vista.	0	8
98	3/03/ 09	Let's know and protect our natural resources	Cantones La Gloria, Chorro Arriba, Cruz Grande, Chorro Abajo; Barrios Santa Teresa y Santa Lucia.	21	20
99	3/03/ 09	Let's know and protect our natural resources	Cantones La Gloria, Chorro Arriba, Cruz Grande, Chorro Abajo.	10	12
<b>Total</b>				1428	1354

Training events with 0 attendees are those where attendees had previously attended other project events, so as to avoid double counting.

## ANNEX 4. LISTING OF EVENTS IN SUPPORT OF TOURISM

Event	Participants	Men	Women
Preparation of Business plan of the agro eco-touristic project "Green Station" in Plan de Amayo	Members of the ADESCO Plan de Amayo	55	70
Realization of events to promote and Trading of the destinations.	Tourism entrepreneurs (restaurants, Hotels, tour operators), artisans and tourism guides.	65	55
Training directed to tourism guides about environmental education and interpretation	Tourism guides from the Natural Areas Los Volcanes, Los Cobanos, Santa Rita, and Nahuizalco	20	15
A series of workshops had been hold in the work regions to create the strategy to develop tourism.	Tourism entrepreneurs, guides, members of the municipalities, NGOs, Peace Corp in Caluco, Nahuizalco, Izalco, PNA Santa Rita, Los Cobanos	40	35

## **ANNEX 5-A. SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF USAID ENVIRONMENTAL PERSUAP**

The Regional Environmental Officer and CTO have directed the project to implement relevant parts of the Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) for the Certified Sustainable Products Alliance Program, a regional sustainable agriculture program being implemented by the “Team led by Rainforest Alliance.” The Mission determined that the following three points of the PERSUAP are relevant:

Recommendation No. 2: [Sustainable Agriculture Network] members [should] update their staff on coffee [Integrated Pest Management] IPM practices and to this effect they access the available technical assistance and information through, among other reference, Dr. Falguny Guharay ... fguharay@gmail.com.

Recommendation No. 4: This PERSUAP recommends [Rainforest Alliance] to support only those pesticides cleared in this report, as per Annex 5a and 5b, and to follow the recommendations for mitigation described in Annex 7a and 7b.

Recommendation No. 5: RA’s certification program should incorporate check points so as to assure that the local SAN member doing the certification has verified the existence of a valid national legal registration of the pesticide. Only pesticides nationally registered should be promoted by the RA SAN.

These recommendations, which apply to a regional program, were adapted to a national, field-oriented program. However, during the first quarter of FY 2009 (October, November and December) El Salvador coffee farmers are absorbed in their prospects of an abundant harvest, and not pesticides. During this pre-harvest period project training events continue to focus primarily on specialty coffee certification standards addressing the issue of child labor. The full report includes additional details about training.

# ANNEX 5-B. INCREASED ECONOMIC BENEFITS

JAN - MAR 2009

QUARTERLY REPORT FY-09

25. Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources and conservation management. <b>[IR2.4d]</b>		<b>6,011</b>
<b>COFFEE FARMERS</b>	Male Farmers	15
	Female Farmers	8
Total farmer families with increased economic benefits:		23 = 127 People
<b>FRUITS &amp; VEGETABLE FARMER</b>	Male Farmers	0
	Female Farmers	0
Total farmer families with increased economic benefits:		0 = - People
Grand total of farmer families with increased benefits		23 = 127 People

### ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT GENERATED

<b>COFFEE FARM EMPLOYEES</b>		workdays	jobs	37%
Coffee season requires 6 months of intensive labor. This is divided into 12, 14 day pay periods (jornales).	Male Workers	-	-	0
	Female Workers	-	-	-
	Total Workdays	-	-	-
A farm employee can work		168	workdays per season	
Project credit for 37% of Jobs Generated*		-	jobs impacting	- People

<b>COFFEE PROCESSING PLANT EMPLOYEES</b>		jobs	37%
The increase in coffee production as a result of the project will create increased employment at coffee processing plants or coffee mills.	Jobs for men created	-	0
	Jobs for women created	-	-
	Total new coffee mill jobs created	-	-
Project credit for 30% of Jobs Generated*		-	jobs impacting - People

\*The volcanic phenomenon of October 2005 drastically affected the coffee crop in western El Salvador. It is estimated that production will not return to previous levels until 2008. Therefore the project claims only 30% of new jobs created as a result of increases in coffee production due to project activities.

<b>FRUIT &amp; VEGETABLE FARM EMPLOYEES</b>		workdays	jobs
Fruit and vegetable farm work also requires intensive labor over a period of 6 months. This is divided into 12, 14 day pay periods (jornales).	Male	63,454	wd 378
	Female	20,698	wd 123
	Total Workdays	84,152	wd 501 Total jobs
A farm employee can work		168	workdays per season
Jobs Generated:		501	jobs impacting 2,755 People

<b>BENEFICIARIES OF IRRIGATION</b>		Members
<b>ASSOCIATION</b>	Men	Women
Las Monjas	105	21
San Jose Platanares	81	7
El Almendro	0	0
	186	28
	214	People 1,177

<b>ECOTOURISM</b>	Male	180
	Female	175
	Total	355
		1,953 People

### BENEFITS FROM ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Indicator Description states, "Number of people who are economically benefiting from improved natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. ...directly or indirectly as well as economic values that may be obtained from improved ecosystem services."				
		0	+	0
Project claim of economic impact	Male	759	4,173	
	Female	334	1,838	6,011
	Total	1,093	Families Impacted	
Family size calculated at 5.5 people		6,011	People	

# **ANNEX 6. FINANCIAL REPORT**

(under separate cover)

# **ANNEX 7. USE OF CAFTA-DR FUNDS IN FY2007– TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL REPORT**

This report covers second quarter of FY09 results of an activity undertaken under the USAID Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds Project in El Salvador financed by CAFTA-DR initiated in November of 2006. Modification-2 of this project's task order establishes a separate budget heading for CAFTA-DR funds, with separate technical reporting. The modification establishes that working with the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), the project will demarcate approximately 33,000 hectares of protected areas within the project area, carrying out any necessary land use identification, community outreach, surveying efforts, and mapping required, and assisting GoES to simplify formats and procedures for declaring the land part of the protected area system.

These tasks correspond roughly to Activity 1b and partially Activity 1c of the task order and the Year-2 and -3 Work Plans, with some additional work under mapping and training components

## **SUB-COMPONENT 1- B LEGALIZATION FOR PROTECTED AREAS**

Two specialists in protected areas, one cadastral technician, one coordinator/expert in protected areas, and private contractors worked in this subcomponent. Sub-component 1B achievements to date are highlighted below:

- CNR had approved the plain of the Natural Area Hoja de Sal, Jujutla.
- The marine buoys arrived on January 27th in Acajutla, they will delimit the marine portion of Los Cobanos. Coordination with CEPA to review the materials and pieces of the marine buoys and planning the logistic for their installation.
- The El Imposible National Park study on cadastral – registration was completed.
- The delineation work in Metalío mangrove is concluded.
- The topographic works to delineate Garita Palmera and Bola de Monte mangroves are concluded
- The plane corresponding to the property El Cacao was concluded and presented to CNR.

**TABLE 10: LEGALIZATION FOR PROTECTED AREAS**

Intervention Areas	Result Q2 FY09
Izalco Volcano (Los Volcanes National Park)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Izalco Volcano was registered in favor of the State of El Salvador under the registration number 10172389-00000. Additionally was registered the Decree establishing it as a Protected Natural Area. Both registrations were made on March 16, 2009.</li> </ul>
Los Cóbano Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The buoys arrived at Acajutla on January 27, 2009. Unfortunately, the length of the chains received did not match technical specifications and some accessories were missing. The missing pieces are anticipated to arrive April 15, 2009.</li> </ul>
San Marcelino Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delineation of the properties has concluded and the Project received the final planes for revision.</li> <li>The property known as San Isidro was registered and the registration of other properties from this complex, known as Las Lajas y La Presa, are pending registration.</li> </ul>
El Imposible National Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A lawyer has been contracted to assist in dealing with the individual cases identified in the findings from the initial registration-cadastral study.</li> <li>A specialist has been hired to supervise two teams of surveyors. Fieldwork will begin the first week of April.</li> </ul>
ISTA Properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The topographical team hired by the Project, have completed the preliminary delineation of 10 properties from a total of 11: Buenos Aires, San Francisco El Triunfo, San José Miramar, San Rafael Los Naranjos, Laguna de Las Ninfas, Laguna Verde, Garita Palmera, Bola de Monte, Las Trincheras and Los Lagartos.</li> </ul>
Mangrove areas outside Los Cóbano Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delineation in Metalio and Bocana San Juan mangroves have been concluded and the project has received the planes for review.</li> <li>TOR to delineate and demarcate Barra de Santiago, were completed to initiate surveying next quarter.</li> <li>Delineation of Garita Palmera and Bola de Monte mangroves are concluded, pending demarcation.</li> </ul>

The success of this subcomponent was due to the collaboration of three government agencies in moving forward the complex requirements to declare a property part of a natural protected area. MARN, ISTA, and CNR provided consistent effective support for the activity.

## ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Three trainers, one coordinator/trainer, and one part-time communications expert worked in this subcomponent.

Staff prepared original content for their training events, including PowerPoint presentations, workshop contents, educational materials, etc. Environmental training events covered the following topics:

**TABLE 11: TRAININGS**

ACTIVITY	NO. SESSIONS	MEN ATTENDING	WOMEN ATTENDING	TOTAL
Área Natural Complejo Los Farallones, una apuesta por nuestro futuro	4	124	139	263
Áreas Naturales. Parque Nacional El Imposible, Una Apuesta Por Nuestro Futuro	15	390	382	263
Mangroves and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	5	85	119	526
Total	24	599	640	1,052*

The project developed educational materials to disseminate knowledge of biodiversity, conservation, and sustainable production

The project provided supporting activities for demarcation of protected areas. Among those supporting activities were buffer zone development around natural areas (coffee certification, sustainable agriculture with conservation measures), sustainable tourism development, payment for environmental services, biodiversity studies, watershed and land-use planning, and assistance to municipalities and other organizations.

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\* Included in the total of trained people in the Environmental Education table - households impacted through project efforts.

## USE OF CAFTA-DR FUNDS

CAFTA-DR funds have been used only for direct costs of implementing delineation of protected areas and supporting educational activities with very low overhead and fee. Other project accounts cover the costs of project management, international staff, vehicles, equipment, complementary activities, etc. (see Table 12).

**TABLE 12. FINANCIAL REPORT THROUGH Q2 FY'09 CAFTA-DR COSTS, INCLUDING ACCRUALS**

Detail	Billed To Date
LTTA-LABOR	\$0
HO Management-LABOR	\$0
Fringe Benefits	\$0
Overhead	\$0
Allowances	\$0
Travel, Transportation and Per Diem	\$14,010.75
Other Direct Costs	\$221,555.14
Subcontractor Costs	\$251,879.22
Other	\$76,430.62
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$563,875.73</b>