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IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF CRITICAL WATERSHEDS PROJECT

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IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF CRITICAL WATERSHEDS PROJECT

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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 FY '08 on September 30, achieving very important headway towards yearly and end-of-project goals and surpassing almost all benchmarks. The following summarizes major project achievements.

Component 1 of the project promotes conservation of biodiversity. The project has completed 50% 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. In Los Volcanes National Park, delimitation and declaration is complete for Izalco Volcano, covering 1,600 hectares. Topographic teams are in the field now 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 11,000 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.

The biodiversity component of the project has supported conservation of the hawksbill turtle population, since it was found that El Salvador has the main nesting beaches in the eastern Pacific Basin. The project studied turtle egg consumption and began a program to reduce consumption of that food, which is unfortunately common. The project supported the organization of the First Regional Hawksbill Turtle Workshop in the Eastern Pacific, which was held in the protected natural area Los Cobanos complex, from July 15 to July 17, 2008, with the attendance of specialists from some 10 countries. During this period, the project produced and distributed 1,400 copies of an educational pamphlet about the protection of marine turtles in the area of the project.

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.

Through USAID efforts, four 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 more than 10,000 hectares of land, benefitting 922 coffee producers (including 235 women) on almost three hundred 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 991 smaller-scale farmers (including 204 women) 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 generated $3.1 million for these farmers in the first two years of the project. This year, the project began working with two groups of women farmers as part of its gender outreach.

MARN, MAG, and CNR formalized their $3MM counterpart plan, which specifies activities in the project area. The project technical committee has met monthly to good effect.

Under the heading of payment for environmental services, counterpart contributions for conservation and payments for environmental services have far surpassed project expectations. Private sources – coffee farmers, other small-scale farmers and local stakeholders have invested more than $400,000 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. More than one-third of the coffee in the project area, which is the largest in the country, has been certified or "verified" with project assistance. The project's environmental education and publications are well on the way to reaching most of the population. Perhaps the contribution of the project to conservation practice in El Salvador is the example that it could go to landscape scale so quickly, building on prior efforts, inventing new methods as it progresses, and incorporating extraordinary contributions from stakeholders.

B. INTRODUCTION

This document is the second annual report of the USAID Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds Project (hereafter, "the Project") covering activities through September, 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.

C. PRINCIPAL TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

This section concerns activities and outputs achieved during project implementation. A separate chapter (section E) 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 reported priority ecosystems for conservation in the project area. In September, 2008, the project held a workshop to update the threats analysis using the new data generated by the project, especially biodiversity inventories.

- **Baseline Study 2: Preliminary biodiversity inventory for six targeted watersheds.** These results have been built into the complete inventories being created now. The report maps and tables are available to actors in the project area.

- **Baseline Study 3: Initial mapping of land use and land ownership patterns within the six prioritized watersheds.** This study is completed and USAID has reviewed it. The Project incorporate USAID observations, reproduce maps and provide them to local actors (municipalities, micro-regions, basin committees) that influence resource-use patterns.

- **Baseline Study 4: Supply and demand water balance of the six prioritized watersheds.** This report finds that water conservation is required in several watersheds in the project area. The underlying data are of considerable interest to local actors (municipalities, micro-regions, basin committees) that are able to influence resource-use patterns. The project will continue to disseminate the report.

  In FY2008, a project staff member received training in estimating the flow of water needed to maintain ecosystems. The results of that training will be incorporated in an edited version of this water balance study.

  One practical application of this report is to support project technical assistance to irrigation associations, since MAG is financing irrigation development in the project area; the project is working with irrigators to improve efficiency.

- **Baseline Study 5: Comprehensive biodiversity inventories in the six prioritized watersheds.** Fieldwork has been completed. 32 reports cover the six principal natural areas of the project area. More than 200 actors in the project area will receive copies of the report on CDs.

- **Baseline Study 6: Comprehensive analysis of land use and land ownership.** Preliminary draft report completed. In FY2009, the project will incorporate any USAID

comments, edit the report with additional "ground truthing," and disseminate copies of this report to more than 100 actors in the project area.

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 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.

    - **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 will be prepared; in FY2009 the project will analyze results and a cooperating thesis student will write his thesis on the topic.

    - **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.

- **Baseline Study 8: Gender baseline study.** This study is completed; the project will implement the mid-term gender report in October FY2009.

- **Baseline Study 9: Knowledge, attitudes, practices (KAP) baseline survey.** This baseline survey was completed. In FY2009, the project will repeat the survey 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 first report of monitoring results has been provided to USAID. The project will reproduce the new report to distribute it to more than 100 actors in the project area.

ADDITIONAL STUDIES

- **Tourism Survey.** The project has completed a survey of small and medium-scale tourism as part of its baseline of ecotourism and sustainable tourism in the project area. The project will repeat the study of sustainable tourism (small and medium operators) 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:** On March 14, 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: tortugueros 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.

  On May 30, the preliminary results of the study of the turtle egg market were presented to the MARN, CENDEPESCA and USAID. The report has been provided to USAID for comment and was approved for presentation at the international conference on the hawksbill turtle, held in July of 2008.

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 include the following:

- Establishment of Los Cóbanos as the first coastal-marine reserve of El Salvador.
- Completion of topographic work and marking for Izalco Volcano.
- Significant progress of topographic work for marking San Marcelino Protected Area.
- Bidding complete and contractor selected for making and placing buoys marking the marine portion of Los Cobanos (expected Acajutla delivery date: 15 July).
- Completion of the legal review of properties in El Imposible National Park (a complex achievement because the former park boundaries included pre-existing farms and communities).
- Three portions from the natural area Hacienda San Isidro, Izalco, Sonsonate registered in favor of the State of El Salvador.
- The delineation of the mangrove portions in Barra Salada concluded.
- CRN registration of Los Lagartos as government Natural Protected Area achieved.

TABLE 1: LEGALIZATION FOR PROTECTED AREAS

Intervention Areas	Result
Izalco Volcano (Los Volcanes National Park)	• Delineation and demarcation completed • Map approved by CNR and national cadastral map actualized • All inputs needed for legal establishment given to MARN
Los Cóbanos Complex	• Declared as first coastal – marine protected area in the country. Decree signed and published in the "Diario Oficial" • Registered as natural protected area in CNR and included in El Salvador's official maps and navigation charts • 19 informational events conducted in 10 communities about the natural resources in Los Cóbanos Complex • 90% of terrestrial delineation and demarcation completed • Bidding process to acquire international marine buoys completed
San Marcelino Complex	• 48 information events conducted in 18 communities about the natural resources in San Marcelino Complex • 75% of the area has been delineated • One property (San Isidro, composed of 3 portions) was registered as State property and assigned to MARN by the Council of Ministers
El Imposible National Park	• 90% of the legal and cadastral study for 119 properties completed
ISTA Properties	• 12 areas out of 27 have been registered as State properties • 8 of these 12 areas have been declared as natural protected areas • In 13 areas, the demarcation process has begun, and in 8 it has been completed
Mangrove areas outside Los Cóbanos Complex	• 21 information events conducted in 13 communities about the natural resources in Metalío and Bocana San Juan mangrove areas • TORs for the delineation and demarcation of Metalío and Bocana San Juan mangrove areas were presented and approved by USAID
Overall	• **Physical demarcation has begun in 21 areas, and has been completed in 11, totaling 5,186 *ha*** • **13 areas have been declared as natural protected areas, totaling 22,382 *ha*** • **24 areas have been registered, totaling 26,865 *ha*** • **Using the approved measurement tool, the overall work is 50% complete**

The success of this subcomponent was due largely to the collaboration of three government agencies in developing the complex methods to declare a property as part of a natural protected area. MARN, ISTA, and CNR provided effective support for the activity. In FY2007, the principal obstacle was the delay in receiving CNR cadastral data in FY2007, but that was overcome and cooperation has been excellent in FY2008 of the project.

1.C. IMPROVED BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

In FY '08, 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.

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 to have it completed in May, 2009.

TABLE 2: IMPROVED BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

Activity	Result
Watershed planning with irrigation associations	• 1 updated Management Plan for the watershed San Pedro (19,207 ha) • 1 updated Management Plan for the watershed Cara Sucia (23,403 ha)

This component surpassed its quantitative goal by bringing conservation planning to producers and other established actors in the watersheds.

The project prepared or distributed educational materials and technical reports to support biodiversity management, including the following:

- "Learn about the natural richness of Ahuachapán and Sonsonate".
- "Know and project our natural areas (Conozcamos y protejamos lo nuestro.)"
- Fan with messages about natural areas printed on both sides

1.D ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Three trainers, one coordinator/trainer, and one communications expert (from subcontractor AED) worked in this subcomponent.

Project staff implemented field training events that have met 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 In FY2008 the trainers, together with specialists from other project components implemented 431 field events, and 9,359 different people attended training events. Staff presented events to residents of the project area, including rural communities in buffer zones of protected areas and areas with environmental problems, especially those suffering soil erosion (see Figure 2).

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 will continue this cooperation, looking to achieve continuation of this activity.

Public events. The project organized an Earth Day event on April 22 with mayors of the project area to support conservation of the environment. The project distributed copies of studies (in Spanish) to the mayors.

Radio Spots. The project began transmission of new radio spots on environmental and conservation topics. A change from previous radio spots is that the spots are on national stations because the local stations previously used reach small audiences, even within the project area.

The following highlight the progress of Subcomponent 1d to date.

- Carried out environmental educational events to complement on-going project initiatives for sustainable agriculture and maintenance of protected areas;
- Completed pilot projects of community actions with education in buffer zone communities;
- Identified and worked with young people interested in future leadership in the area of conservation;
- Worked with partners – Peace Corps, municipalities, NGOs -- to multiply impact and enhance local capacities of actors who will continue project initiatives after the project's end;
- Used the KAP and the turtle egg survey survey to design messages that resonate with residents;
- Disseminated results of the technical studies; and
- Supported MARN and NGO co-managers by developing environmental education plans for the natural areas in the project area.

Staff prepared original content for their training events, including PowerPoint presentations, workshop contents, educational materials, etc. In remote sites, staff brought a portable generator and projector to make presentations.

Environmental training events covered the following topics:

1. Benefits from forests in the coastal zones
2. Benefits from the forest and consequences of deforestation
3. Biodiversity and the importance of our natural areas.
4. Biodiversity of the Protected Natural Area Los Cobanos complex and its importance.
5. Biodiversity, goods and environmental services.
6. Climate change and its repercussions in the environment.
7. Conservation and replanting forests to guaranteed water
8. Conservation of hydrological resources.
9. Ecology and environmental legislation
10. Environmental interpretation as a tool for environment education in the public zones.
11. Good agricultural practices and soil conservation.
12. Good agricultural practices and works for soil conservation
13. Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity
14. Goods and environmental services in the watershed and the PES.
15. Goods and environmental services, diversity of species and eco-systems and MIDES.
16. Importance of shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water
17. Importance of the forest to guaranteed the water and consequences of the deforestation.
18. Integral Management of Solid Wastes
19. Integral management of weeds and ecological management of soil.
20. Integrated pest management.
21. Let's know and protect the birds in our national parks.
22. Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.
23. Monitoring in protected areas, solid waste management, risk management and GIS.
24. Natural areas, a bet for our future
25. Natural marine coastal areas, a bet for our future
26. Preservation of the environment for our benefit.
27. Protected Natural Areas and planning for public use.
28. Protected Natural Areas and solid waste management.
29. Public use of the Protected Natural Areas
30. Rainforest Alliance certification procedure
31. Risk management through works and agricultural practices that help to reduce threats and environmental vulnerability
32. Soil conservation and natural areas.
33. Sustainable management of Water
34. The coffee plantations: Habitat of biodiversity and producers of water.
35. The natural areas are part of a watershed, patrols in the PNA and conflict resolutions.
36. Treatment of household liquid wastes
37. Treatment of water for consumption.
38. Workshop to form community facilitators to multiply awareness of environmental services in the watersheds.

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

1. Certification norms of sustainable agriculture (Rainforest Alliance) version 2008.
2. Custody chain for coffee brokerages
3. Global environmental issues and management of hydrological resources with a watershed approach.
4. How to do a pest sample in the coffee farms.
5. Hydrological resources and payment for environmental services
6. Management of endosulfan and protection measures
7. Management of hydrological resources and Payment for Environmental Services
8. Monitoring the quality of the water in rivers
9. Payment for environmental services and the complementary PES model for irrigators.
10. Payment for environmental services: a joint effort for the sustainability of the natural resources.
11. Practical training about construction and use of the A frame for irrigation
12. Preparation of Bocashi fertilizer
13. Preparation of foliar fertilizer Caldo Trofobiótico
14. Preparation of fungicides
15. Safely manage agrochemicals
16. Situation of water in the sub-watershed Banderas and PES.
17. Social and environment management system.
18. Techniques to gather information to prepare diagnoses in the watersheds
19. Valuation of goods and environmental services in the watershed

Many of the training events were coordinated with small-scale projects being implemented by NGOs. The Project added technical assistance, educational experience, and materials, and 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, GO PROJECTS

Name of the training	Organizations or co-executor institutions
Importance of the forests in the coastal zones.	FUNDARRECIFE through FIAES project.
Biodiversity in the Natural Protected Area Los Cobanos complex	FUNDARRECIFE through FIAES project
Solid waste management	FUNDARRECIFE through FIAES project
Solid waste management	Municipalities of Cuisnahuat, Izalco, Armenia, technical office of the Pacific micro-region.
Discover and value our Natural Areas	Municipalities of Izalco , Armenia, technical office of the Pacific micro-region

The project supported the following events in the target area.

- World Environmental Day school parade (June 5th) (204 participants).
- Tree planting campaigns
- Village clean-up campaigns.
- Educational tour to the Protected Natural Area Santa Rita.
- Movable exhibition "The birds in our National Parks".(4 exhibitions)
- Establishment of forestry nurseries.(3 events)

The project reached out to the Peace Corps in a workshop with Peace Corps Volunteers and co-manager NGOs in the project area. Then the project provided the PCVs and NGOs educational materials, field assistance, and other support for joint training events.

TABLE 4. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS PROVIDED TO THE PEACE CORPS

Title	Quantity Distributed
Brochure Our soil is being lost. Our lives depend on it. (¡Nuestro Suelo se está terminando! Nuestras vidas dependen de él.)	199
Brochure San Pedro village, I love you when you are clean. (San Pedrito, yo te quiero… pero limpio.)	500
Brochure My community is clean, nice and healthy. (Mi comunidad limpia es más bonita y saludable)	2514
Student version My community is clean, pretty and healthy (Librito para escolares Mi comunidad limpia es más bonita y saludable)	2581
Student version Discover our natural areas. (Librito para escolares Descubramos nuestras áreas naturales)	1700
Folder: Marine turtles are the gems of the ocean. (Folleto Las tortugas marinas son las joyas del mar.)	2691
Banner Our soil is finishing - let´s save it. (Nuestro Suelo se está terminando. Rescatesmolo!)	4
Educational game Let's be clear as water (Juego educativo Seamos claros como el agua.)	1
Posters Let's make our school shine (Carteles Hagamos Brillar a nuestro Centro Escolar -- manejo desechos sólidos)	5
Poster San Pedro I love you when you are cleaned up (Carteles San Pedrito yo te quiero… pero limpio (manejo desechos sólidos)	2
Brochure My community is clean, pretty and healthy. (Mi comunidad limpia es más bonita y saludable)	126
Student version My community is clean, pretty and healthy (Librito para escolares Mi comunidad limpia es más bonita y saludable)	700
Student version Discover our natural areas. (Librito para escolares Descubramos nuestras áreas naturales)	1.000
Total	**12,023**

Including the above, the project developed and distributed over 40,000 pieces of educational materials (see list in Annex 2-B) to disseminate knowledge of biodiversity, conservation, and sustainable production.

The project prepared the following educational materials and technical reports:

- Brochure Learn about the natural richness of Ahuachapán and Sonsonate.
- Brochure about the Project
- Discover our Biodiversity
- Brochure about responsible fishing using artisan long lines (Visión responsable de la pesca con palangre).
- Know and project our natural areas (Conozcamos y protejamos lo nuestro.)
- Fan with messages about natural areas (ABANICO ÁREAS NATURALES.)
- Brochure Conservation of natural areas on the coast is an investment in our future. (Conservar las Áreas Naturales Costeras en invertir en nuestro futuro.)
- Brochure about responsible fishing using artisan long lines (Visión responsable de la pesca con palangre).
- Poster How to Use a De-Hooking Device
- Brochure A View Towards Responsible Fishing and Multiple Lines
- Folder: Marine turtles are the gems of the ocean. (Folleto Las tortugas marinas son las joyas del mar.)
- Brochure Conservation of natural areas on the coast is an investment in our future. (Conservar las Áreas Naturales Costeras en invertir en nuestro futuro.)
- Poster Natural Areas

This year the project communications staff developed radio spots about a) good practices for coffee production (2 different spots) and the concept of what a watershed is (1 spot). The project chose a very popular, national chain of radio stations to broadcast messages because it is a favorite in the project area. As an added benefit, the listener households in the rest of the country received the conservation messages.

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 locally marketed horticulture carried out with sensitivity for conservation (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) and they confront new problems. The main problem this year was the effect of the wind storms of December, 2007, which removed much of the foliage of coffee bushes on some farms. That is affecting yields this year.

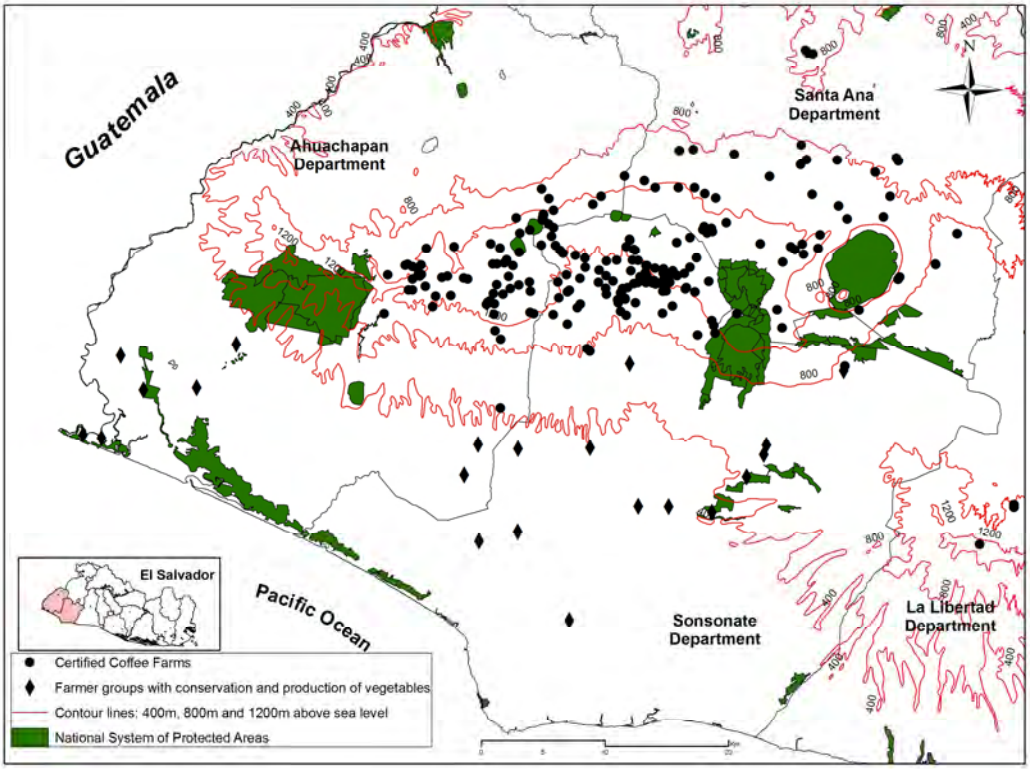

FIGURE 1: GROUPS WITH SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION PRACTICES ASSISTED BY THE PROJECT IN 2008

Two extension staff, one coordinator/trainer, and one certification auditor undertook activities to assist coffee producers to prepare for certification audits by investing in conservation or social improvements, or by improving their documentation. The project added fewer new farmers but overall assisted more farmers because the staff worked with the producers from FY2007 as well as the new farmers from FY2008.

TABLE 5: INCREASED INCOME FROM ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES: COFFEE

Activity	FY '07	FY '08
Farms assisted for certification audits or to verify improved management	• 204 farms	• 90 farms
Producers assisted (owners including cooperative members)	• 718 producers (some farms have multiple owners)	• 204 producers
Agreements signed with exporters (companies and cooperatives)	• 8 agreements (actual work with 6 in FY '07)	• 9 agreements
Audits (Rainforest Alliance) or "verifications" (Starbucks) accomplished or assisted (These are field tests for farms or randomly selected representative from groups of farms to determine regulation compliance, following Rainforest or Starbucks procedures.)	• 5 Rainforest Alliance audits covering 38 farms • 2 Starbucks verifications covering 198 farms (27 farms had double certification)	• 4 Rainforest Alliance audits covering 23 farms; repeat audits of the "custody chain" with clients from FY2007, and 1 audit of the custody chain for a new client of FY2008. • 1 Starbucks re-verification covering 186 farms, clients from FY2007
Physical area of assisted farms (hectares)	• 6,826 ha coffee • 8,165 ha total farm, including coffee, forest, etc.	• 3,596 ha coffee • 4,285 ha total farm including coffee, forests, etc
Courses implemented concerning conservation and biodiversity	• 15 events (12 implemented by the project) • 386 participants	• 57 events • 794 participants 612 H, 182 M
Technical assistance visits to farms	• 450 visits	• 318 visits

The project certified new farms or provided technical assistance for continuing management improvements covering more than 10,000 ha, including coffee forest and the forest areas within coffee farms. The project continued its successful strategy of working with processors and exporters (including cooperatives) to identify farmers interested in certification, including Cooperativa Las Lajas de R.L., Cooperativa ATAISI de R.L., UNICAP S.A. de C.V., COFINANZAS S.A. de C.V., Cooperativa San Jose La Majada de R.L., and UNEX S.A. de CV.

International demand for specialty coffee motivated exporters to participate in the project. Some processors/exporters provided technical staff to supplement the staff of the project. The demand for project services has been excellent, even though certification requires the farm owners to make substantial monetary investments. Excellent coffee prices and certification bonuses and substantially increased production on some farms balanced the problems from the wind storms so that the project continues to be well ahead of targets for increased incomes.

The project began with Rainforest Alliance certification and added Starbucks Coffee "verification" of CAFÉ practices. The project assisted some producers with organic certification. Some organic certification programs include forest protection for interested farms. Starbucks verification requires continuing improvement in environmental and social practices. "Gourmet" designation is also an option since the "gourmet" varieties grow best in shaded areas, making this designation consistent with project objectives.

Cooperation between this subcomponent and Environmental Education was very successful for both subcomponents. Staff have trained farm owners and workers on coffee farms and distributed a substantial brochure on coffee certification and other literature.

The project is making good progress on an innovative investigation of the relationship between coffee certification and biological corridors for biodiversity. Part of the study draft has been submitted to USAID for review.

2 A–2 CONSERVATION INITIATIVES WITH PRODUCTION INCENTIVES.

Four technical trainers and one coordinator/trainer worked 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 6a).

TABLE 6A: CONSERVATION, PROFITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE FARMING PRACTICES

Activity	FY '07	FY '08
Agreements signed with farmers	• 263 agreements	• 424 agreements
Farms assisted	• 390 farms	• 601 farms additional
Agreements signed with farmer organizations	• 1 agreement	• None
Conservation works implemented (number and type)	• 30,147 lineal meters of anti-erosion barriers (perennial vetiver grass and Brizanta, grass; physical stone or logs; other barrier crops) • 7,450 trees planted for erosion control, area covered 95 has.	• 37,087 meters of sanitary barriers with FY2008 farmers • 33,605 mts. of sanitary barriers with FY2007 farmers
Productive options	Tomato, sweet pepper, cucumber, baby cucumber, radish, yucca, pumpkin, squash, string beans, okra, lemons, plantain, cowpea, coconut, sesame, fresh baby corn, fresh corn ,watermelon, coriander, mint, aster flowers, mora, radish, guisquil squash, nardo flowers, jicama, Granadilla, Papaya, Rosa de Jamaica, Loroco, pineapple, jocote corona and bananas.	
Area in assisted farms	• 290 hectares with assistance • 1,847 hectares total farm size	• 289 new hectares with assistance • 3,427 hectares total farm size
Catalyst of leveraged projects	• 5 projects with PREMODER/MAG • 1 project with AVES/FOCAGRO/MAG • 1 project with FUSADES/CENTA/ Municipality of Izalco	• 6 projects with PREMODER/MAG • 1 project with AVES/FOCAGRO/MAG
Additional sales	• Sales of **$787,825** with FY2007 farmers	• Sales of $1,022,123 by farmers starting in FY2008 • Sales of $1,302,695 by farmers starting in FY2007 (Cumulative total = $787,825 + $1,022,123 + $1,302,695 = $3,112,643)
Farmer training in cleave agriculture	• 645 (500 male and 145 female)	• 13 events 416 (323 male and 93 female)
Farmer training cleave agriculture	•	• 1,696 visits farmer of FY2007 and 2.

In FY2008, the project added reforestation to its list of conservation/production measures. The response has been very good. The project facilitated donations of more than 30,000 tree seedlings (principally from CASSA and the Banco Agricola) 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.

In general, the project-assisted farmers made substantial investments in soil and water conservation (Table 6b).

TABLE 6B: CONSERVATION WORKS ACHIEVED

Works	Unit	Cumulative number
Live barriers with vetiver grass, pineapple, other	lineal meter	37,087
Clean (low input) horticulture	hectare	290
Micro-tunnels for erosion control, reduced inputs	lineal meter	15,000
Trees planted from project nurseries	tree	29,050
Trees planted, arranged by project from other sources	tree	21,000
Water conservation demonstrations: on-farm (drip, micro-sprinklers)	square meter	2,720
Improved water management by water user association	hectare	403

The project has developed a basic, very successful model for working with farmers interested in conservation with the incentive of profitable production and has implemented that model on the ground as illustrated by the staff actions described below.

- Identified producer organizations in priority areas, and signed an agreement with a farmer organization (following USAID guidelines). The agreement establishes that the producer group will support soil and water conservation measures.
- Recruited 1,000 individual producers (since start of the project) and assessed principal opportunities and problems. Signed agreements with individual participants, spelling out on-farm (or nearby) conservation measures and profitable activities that gave incentives for better land use. For larger units, such as cooperatives, a formal plan was developed for conservation and production. In FY2007, 390 producers participated and in FY2008 another 570 participated. Participants implemented conservation measures with highly profitable crops such as peppers, local varieties of squash (gherkin, etc.), onion, tomato, cucumbers, and fruit.
- Supported the producer to implement conservation measures on more than 400 ha, improve production and increase sales over FY2007 and FY2008 of the project by more than $2,000,000.
- Planted trees as a conservation measure, an innovation adopted in FY2007. The project has supported planting 34,000 trees on equivalent of more than 100 ha (each tree will

occupy about 48 square meters when grown), with project technical assistance (and some assistance with transport), beneficiary payments for labor, and donated seedlings.

- Conducted environmental education, reinforcing project recommendations.
- Recorded baseline information, current production, and conservation measures implemented.
- Provided technical assistance to two irrigation associations (more than 300 ha) to improve water use and distribution, create six demonstration plots using improved irrigation for conservation (drip and siphons), and plant six ha in hydrological recharge zones.
- Added two women's groups among beneficiaries, part of meeting goals of women's participation in project activities.
- Increased collaboration with NGOs and government agencies in the field: FORTAS de FUSADES, Action Aid, co-managers AGAPE, FUNDESYRAN, FAO's Project of Food Security, PRA Project of MAG, PREMODER of MAG, CENTA of MAG, and MARN.
- Linked actions of this component with conservation goals by working with farmers on the border of protected areas, teaching them to reduce use of insecticides and other practices, notably on the border of protected areas Sta. Rita, Izalco Volcano, Las Trincheras, Plan de Amayo, El Imposible, Los Cobanos, San Marcelino, Los Farallones and several mangrove areas.

The success of this subcomponent was due to the strategy of identifying and working with farmer organizations to select interested farmers. Demand for project services was strong. Willingness of farmers to invest their own funds was extraordinary, since material support from the project was minimal. Prior work by CLUSA in the project area was an important factor in success. During the year, the project also developed a strategy of assisting farmers to obtain support from government project sources while providing technical assistance. These strategies multiplied the project's effectiveness.

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. The Government of El Salvador (GOES) considers the tourism sector to be a major engine for economic growth. In addition to tax incentives offered under the new tourism law, the GOES has launched a new branding campaign for El Salvador which includes strong advertising and public relations materials that stress the beauty of the volcanoes, coffee, and pacific reef zones. 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 Tourism Subcomponent has achieved significant results in FY2008 (see also Tables 7A and 7B).

- Generated monetary benefits (Table 7B).

- Seven business plans completed for small and medium-scale enterprises and support for financing and implementation.
- Landscape designs completed for two cooperatives, Los Pinos and ATAISI, for sustainable tourism.
- Owners of the businesses trained, and trial visits to sites made.
- Of the seven plans, two have secured financing (total $150,000), and one has its own funds for implementation;
- The baseline study of the four tourism zones is complete.
- The project has developed a practical strategy to assist local fairs and events, while improving their environmental impact and including environmental themes.
- Support of Municipal Tourism offices with the development of their tourism programs, particularly in Caluco and Nahuizalco – where increased tourism is transpiring and better quality tourism experiences are being offered via extensive training provided by the project.
- The eco-tourism website "EcoExperiencias El Salvador" is ready for launch, providing interpretive information on the culture, geography, and natural history in each of the four tourism regions of the project area.
- Formal cooperation agreement with local tour operators, requiring partners to represent tourism products in Western region, and meet sustainability standards.
- Consultancy on strategic recommendations for MARN on the best-practice approaches to the management of tourism entry-fees to ensure costs incurred by MARN and its co-managers for tourism management are reimbursed, and capital costs considered (report in draft).
- The project has contributed to the development of 10 new environmentally friendly, locally-owned tourism products in the Western region, which will generate non-resource destructive local employment and revenues, via training and cooperation with local partners. All new products will be promoted in Phase 2 of the *Eco-Experiencias El Salvador* website.
- Environmental impact report completed for Caluco and submitted to MARN.

TABLE 7A: NEW AND EMERGING NON-AGRICULTURAL INCOME SOURCES – SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Activity	Result
Business plans for small and medium tourism enterprises	7 business plans
Web site design for publicizing tourism attractions on four routes in the Project area	First phase design complete : www.elsalvadorexperience.com
Develop tourism image for four tourism destinations	4 publicity sets of materials prepared with environmental focus
Local tourism events (fairs, festivals, etc.) in the four destinations to attract tourists	27 events
Tourism promotional identity materials for the four destinations	Logos developed for EcoExperiencies El Salvador and four logos, one for each region
Designs for tourism projects	Plan completed for "Casa de Cristal" and the "Finca San Blas" on Cooperative ATAISI
Strategic plans with municipalities	5 strategic plans for tourism development
Training for tourism operators who want to develop business plans	4 workshops, 65 participants
Training tourism guides about environmental education and environmental interpretation.	1 workshop: 27 participants.
Application of environmental checklist for local events	All events
Environmental impact report	For Caluco, submitted to MARN

As a result of these activities, the tourism subcomponent has begun to generate substantial returns in FY2008.

TABLE 7B: NEW AND EMERGING NON-AGRICULTURAL INCOME SOURCES – SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

	Incremental Sales Achieved	Outputs
Publicity for local tourism events and estimate increased business (email campaigns, posters, ads, etc.)	$659,686	Increased sales at local tourism events
Increased investment & business of companies completing business plans	$246,175	Investments financed
Sales of tourism packages	$1,000	Contacts lead to tours; sales by community operators
Additional wages for employees benefitted from tourism development	$ to be determined by the survey next year	Tourism baseline survey completed
Total	**$906,861**	

2 C PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (PES)

One staff worker coordinated PES work. He met with water user associations, a watershed committee and others to to promote PES, and he monitored conservation investments made by project clients. Staff of other subcomponents promoted conservation investments and worked with farmer organizations to reach small-scale farmers interested in implementing conservation methodologies with profitable production of crops.

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. Practical experience resulted in what the project called "complementary models of payment for environmental services," including payments made by local stakeholders, such as coffee producers, tourism operators, and others. The concept used by the project is simple: that PES requires a) an identified environmental service and b) a buyer of that service. This concept does not require a national institution to administer PES, let alone an international program. Neither are such approaches excluded.

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.

TABLE 8: PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Activity	FY '07	Additional in FY '08
Payment for environmental services incorporated in water tariff	• 1 water association (ACEPROS)	• 1 water association (EMA San Julián)
Workshops on payment for environmental services with water companies	• 4 events with 16 water associations	• 23 events with 18 water associations and 2 Irrigation associations. 3 ADESCOS and 1 watershed association
Accounts of investment in conservation (soil conservation, tree planting, biodiversity preservation)	• 24 farms	• 45 farms
Memoranda of understanding with micro-regions of municipalities	• 2 (Ahuachapán Sur and el Pacifico)	• 1 Caluco

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. Additionally, the project supported reforestation in the target area, assisting in the planting of over 27,000 trees, representing an investment of $18,000, accounted to PES.

Results 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.

D. SUCCESS STORIES

PLANTING FORESTS TO IMPROVE AND CONSERVE WATERSHEDS

Neighbors load trees donated trees to reforest their community.

Water board and members of the ACAFURDIN water association reforest an inlet feeding the Río Grande River in Sonsonate.

CHALLENGE

Attempts at reforestation in Ahuachapan and Sonsonate Departments showed good will but disappointing results because they did not produce sufficient seedlings, there was no clear follow-up, and it was unclear where trees were needed or were being planted.

INITIATIVE

The Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds Project, as it completes its second year, is finding that more and more residents in the watersheds of South-western of El Salvador are convinced that sustainable resource management and conservation are responsibilities that they can assume to protect their own future and that of future generations. One of the ways that they show this awareness is to plant trees to reduce erosion, stabilize riverbanks, increase infiltration, make shade for coffee, and recreate forests. The initiative builds on this environmental consciousness to achieve results on the ground.

The watersheds project is playing a catalytic role, and local organizations are responding. IMCCW has developed working relationships with private enterprises offering free trees (principally the CASSA Sugar Mill and the Banco Agrícola) to respond to community demand, so that they know where and why their seedlings are being planted. Local actors are starting or expanding nurseries for native species, such as the municipality of Caluco (5,000 seedlings), the company Diana (expanding from 25,000 seedlings to 100,000 seedlings), and the Protected Natural Area Plan de Amayo (5,000 seedlings). Three community groups in Sonsonate Department lead by leaders trained by the project (Santa Marta las Trincheras, Plan de Amayo de Municipio Caluco, y El Sarsal del Municipio Santo Domingo de Guzman) established tree nurseries that produced more than 29,000 seedlings of native species.

The increase in demand from organizations willing to plant native species is even more dramatic. In 2008, the following groups requested assistance to reforest their respective communities.

Irrigation Associations

- Las Monjas
- Platanares
- El Zapote,
- Los Riyitos

Potable Water Boards

- EMA San Julian
- ACEPROS
- ACAFURDIN

River feeder stream banks are protected with young trees planted by residents with heightened awareness of resource conservation.

Certified Specialty Coffee Plantations

- ATAISI
- COFINANZAS

NGO Co-manager of a Protected Area

- GAIA

Tour site owners

- San Bernardo
- JADES

Fruit and Vegetable Producers

- Hacienda el Coyol

Communities

- Santa Marta las Trincheras
- Plan de Amayo de Municipio Caluco
- El Zarzal del Municipio Santo Domingo de Guzman
- 6 other communities and cooperatives

Tree planting is an important part of watershed management. Sometimes the key link has been between a downstream group that needs water and the upstream local government that controls the source of water. In some cases, the project provides technical assistance, for example by developing maps of the hydrological recharge area for a potable water system, so that they can see the micro-watershed from which they get water.

In general, the beneficiaries finance the nurseries and plant the trees. The project may finance a few key inputs as part of training. Sometimes, for example, the project provides some plastic bags to transplant trees or a few gallons of gasoline for transport. But the direct costs of this effort is almost entirely beneficiary-funded. Of course, the project does provide training, technical assistance, and information.

RESULTS

In the project's second year of making linkages between local actors and private sector providers, participants planted 27,335 donated trees, covering some 100 hectares in addition to the 7,000 trees planted in FY2007. The net present value of the new forests planted this year alone is estimated at over $500,000. In addition, the community nurseries produced an additional 29,698. This level of effort has proven typical for area residents, in that they have made extraordinary investments in conservation works on coffee farms and small-scale farms, as well as for reforestation. Work is already underway in nurseries that will provide more than 100,000 seedlings in FY2009.

SOIL CONSERVATION ON A MEDIUM-SIZED LEMON FARM

CHALLENGE

Limón Arce farm is located in the San Pedro River watershed at kilometer 86 on the road leading to the La Hachadura border with Guatemala. It is a mid-sized commercial operation. The owner had removed pasture and brush to plant lemon trees, exposing the soil. The farm was not investing in cover crops or erosion barriers. Gullies were growing and reaching the trees. On the production side, the owner needed assistance in cleaner production methods, with a marketing strategy, and with marketing connections.

Planting canavalia bean ground cover.

INITIATIVE

The USAID Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds Project began assisting this lemon grove in 2007, helping them with technical assistance for soil conservation, production and marketing. The condition of the technical assistance was willingness to invest in conservation of soil. The project works with 1,000 producers of vegetables and fruits, including mostly very small-scale farmers. Some are in the mid-sized range, and Limon Arce is one of those.

The technical assistance team mapped the farm and identified areas of extensive soil erosion on the hillsides, including both sheet erosion and large gullies.

The team recommended measures to deal with the conservation issues discovered, in the context of profitable production:

- A ground cover crop of beans under and between trees covering 45 hectares of the lemon grove to improve the soil texture, structure and fertility, providing natural nitrogen and biomass, while combating erosion.
- Live barriers of vetiver grass, to impede torrential rain run-off, especially on the steepest slopes of the farm.
- Barriers of sticks and stone.
- Improved post-harvest management.

Stick barriers using vegetative materials

- Links for marketing to establish best buyers for a high-quality crop.

RESULTS

The farm has been improved substantially:

- Dramatically improved soil conservation on 45 hectares
- Soil conservation technology taught to the farm owner and employees.
- Implementation and improvement of crop hygene and nutrition.
- Adoption of appropriate postharvest management and packaging.
- Planting of 2,000 additional trees for soil conservation within the property.
- Use of environmentally appropriate agriculotural inputs (yellow label)

The soil conservation technology is not wholly responsible for increasing production on the farm, but did contribute to the increase of lemon production, which rose from 140,000 units to 800,000 units.

A central tenet of the USAID project is that conservation and profitable production can go together, and this case illustrates that principal.

E. INDICATOR DATA AND NARRATIVE

Project field objectives as of September 30, 2008 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 9 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. They are not used for this report because they were only recently approved, but will be used for future reports.

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. The three in-depth studies are on track. The detail of their progress is described in Section C.1.a., page 5 above. See table 10 under Indicator Narrative below in for a graphic depiction of the condition of the task order studies in progress. Mid-Term Gender Study begins in October 2008.

TABLE 9: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

	Description		LOP Goal	FY '07 Achieved	FY '08 Achieved	Cumulative Achieved to Date
12	Public protected areas within the six targeted watersheds delineated. (total of chart Annex 1a)		33,000 ha	10,095 ha	10,451 ha	20,546 ha
Component 1c) Expansion of Areas Under Improved Biodiversity Management						
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	19,912 ha	67,474 ha	87,386 ha
14	Area of natural resources with improved management disaggregated by					
	-watershed area (WA),		115,000 ha	19,912 ha	67,474 ha	87,386 ha
	-biologically significant managed explicitly for biodiversity (BSA),		60,000 ha	16,608 ha	18,577ha	35,185ha
	Marine		20,000 ha	6,634 ha	4,975ha	11,609 ha
	Terrestrial		40,000 ha	9,974 ha	13,602	23,576 ha
	-forest area (FA), and		16,000 ha	7,590 ha	4,130 ha	11,720 ha
	-sustainable agriculture (SA)		8,000 ha	7,036 ha	3,965 ha	11,001 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%	25%	34%	59%
16	Number of people trained under IMCW. See Annex 3 for listing of training events. Detail in Annex 3	Men	7,500	2,155	6,009	8,164
		Women	3,500	1,977	5,825	7,802
		Total	11,000	4,132	11,834	15,966

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	517	170	687
		Women	250	201	34	235
		Total	600	718	204	922
18	Additional sales of certified specialty coffee achieved by IMCW in targeted watersheds (value)		$3,000,000	$2,283,629	$3,022,992*	$5,306,621*
19	Additional sales of certified specialty coffee achieved by IMCW in targeted watersheds (volume)		300,000 qq	81,577 qq	135,266 qq	216,843 qq
20	Number of smaller-scale farmers IMCW helps to expand conservation sensitive production of fruits and vegetables for the domestic market	Men	850	316	471	787
		Women	150	74	130	204
		Total	1,000	390	601	991
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	$452,856	$1,893,053	$2,345,909
		Women	$ 750,000	$334,969	$431,765	$766,734
		Total	$5,000,000	$787,825	$2,324,818	$3,112,643

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

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	$90,000	$913,474	$1,003,474

Component 2c) Develop New Incentives for Conservation Through "Payment for Environmental Services"

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	$258,156**	$343,793	$601,949
24	Additional revenues generated from sales of products or services by rural residents that can be directly attributed to IMCW nterventions and support conservation efforts.		$10,000,000	$3,419,610**	$6,605,077*	$10,024,687
25	Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources and conservation management.	Men	33,003	8,330	13,963*	22,293
		Women	16,997	3,910	9,875*	13,785
		Total	50,000	12,240	23,838*	36,078

* Estimates of coffee harvest FY09 Q2 report will show adjusted amounts.

** 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	FY '07 Achieved	FY '08 Achieved	Cumulative Achieved
26	Number of new, sustainable watershed management plans (developed, adapted, implemented) in target areas.	6	2	2	4
27	Cumulative number of politically endorsed stakeholder governance groups convened and supported to undertake ongoing basin scale, integrated resource decision making.	6	2	2	4

INDICATOR NARRATIVE

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

TABLE 10: STATUS OF COMPREHENSIVE STUDIES STILL IN PROGRESS

STEPS	BENCHMARKS	STUDIES		
		Comprehensive Biodiversity Inventory	Comprehensive Land Use & Ownership Analysis	Analysis of Shade Coffee
1	Terms of reference written	✓	✓	✓
2	Staff identified	✓	✓	✓
3	Budget written	✓	✓	✓
4	Fieldwork begun	✓	✓	✓
5	Fieldwork 50%	✓	✓	✓
6	Fieldwork finished	✓	✓	✓
7	Draft report complete	✓	✓	
8	Results presented USAID			
9	Draft report revised			
10	Report accepted by USAID			
	PROGRESS TO DATE	**70%**	**70%**	**60%**

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 18 – Additional sales of certified specialty coffee achieved by IMCW in targeted watersheds (value) – The FY08 second Quarter Report updated coffee sales estimated at the end of FY07. The estimates provided in the Year-1 report ($3.7M) diminish (to $2.8M) due to decreases in production resulting from extraordinary windstorms in December 2007 and January 2008 that seriously affected some coffee plantations in the midst of the coffee harvest and, in some cases, reduced their coffee harvests by more than 50%. The harvest was still higher than in the pre-project baseline year, but the difference was less than had been expected. The effects of the windstorms are still being felt in FY2008 because many bushes replaced their leaves, which reduced fruit production. This factor was taken into account for estimates of production included in this report.

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 was less than estimated because of wind storms during the harvest. The increase in harvest ascribed to the project dropped from 91,500 quintals (100 lb. bags) to 81,600 quintals. The project did not claim that all increases in the harvest were due to project assistance because much of the increase was due to recuperation from the volcanic eruption of 2005. This year's indicator figures do not ascribe increase to recuperation from the eruption and reflect 100% of certified coffee harvested as a result of project efforts, considering coffee plants have now fully recovered from the 2005 trauma.

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	Life of Project Target	FY 07 Achieved	FY 08 Achieved	Cumulative Achieved
16	Number of people trained under IMCW. See Annex 3 for listing of training events. Detail in Annex 3	Men	7,500	2,155	6,009	8,164
		Women	3,500	1,977	5,825	7,802
		Total	11,000	4,132	11,834	15,966
20	**Number of smaller-scale farmers IMCW helps to expand conservation sensitive production of fruits and vegetables for the domestic market**	Men	850	316	471	787
		Women	150	74	130	204
		Total	1,000	390	601	991
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	$452,856	$1,893,053	$2,345,909
		Women	$ 750,000	$334,969	$431,765	$766,734
		Total	$5,000,000	$787,825	$2,324,818	$3,112,643

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

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	517	170	687
		Women	250	201	34	235
		Total	600	718	204	922

During the last quarter of FY2008 the Project gender committee reviewed and validated project gender aspects of implementation. The committee identified additional activities areas where the project will emphasize women's participation: a) Organize a group of women producers of fruits and vegetables (at this writing already formed and actively functioning); b) Incorporate gender criteria for watershed planning and management; and c) Include in Rainforest Alliance certification orientation complementary materials regarding women's activities on certified coffee farms. Item a) has been accomplished. Items b and c are incorporated in FY2009 project activities and the corresponding plan. The project's mid-term gender study will be implemented in October of 2008.

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 this 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. Additionally and as per contractual obligation.

I. CONTRIBUTIONS AND PROJECTIONS FOR USAID'S PROGRAM ELEMENT LEVEL INDICATORS

At USAID's Program Element and Sub-Element levels [(Natural Resources and Biodiversity), the IMCCW contributes to four standard Agency indicators. Table 11 depicts their results and targets.

TABLE 11: USAID'S PROGRAM ELEMENT LEVEL INDICATORS			
Standard Indicator	**2008 Results**	**2009 Target**	**2010 Target**
1. Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	67,474 ha.	27,614 ha.	NA
Explanation			
Achievement of this indicator surpasses plans for FY2008 and keeps the project on track to reach the life of project target of 115,000 hectares (cumulative) under improved management. Target for 2009 adjusted to cover balance to reach the LOP target.			
2. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance	18,577 ha.	24,816 ha	NA
Explanation			
Procurement of buoys to mark the boundaries of the marine-costal protected area has delayed achievement of the goal for this year. Currently, issues have been resolved and the buoys are being manufactured, resolving the issue for this indicator.			
3. Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	23,000 People	15,000 People	NA
Explanation			
Exact calculation of this indicator still underway, due October 31, 2008.			
4. Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	11,834 People	1,700 People	NA
Explanation			
.Achievement of this indicator surpasses plans for FY2008 and the project has already surpassed the life of project target of 11,000 people. Target for 2009 set to meet project technical requirements to support other components, further surpassing LOP target.			

J. ADMINISTRATION

Project administration has been normal and sufficient in the first two years of the project.

Personnel: Several new additions to the administrative staff took place during the 4th Quarter:

Data Quality, Reporting and Calculation: During this reporting period Marvin Dreyer, a Social Impact consultant, carried out a training event for the entire staff explaining the specific project indicator calculations used for the project and the importance of data quality in general. Since this event, administration requires staff professionals to submit project indicator reporting data accompanied by *data quality declarations* to contribute to the assurance of the validity of information chains the data reporting process.

Support to Events in the Field: Among its other activities, the Administration provided substantial logistical support for the First Workshop of the Hawksbill Turtle in the Eastern

Pacific, July 15-17 in the Los Cóbanos complex in collaboration with USAID, NOAA, ICMARES, FUNZEL, Ocean Conservancy, MARN, and the local tourism police force. The workshop brought together 25 sea turtle specialists from the region to focus on hawksbill populations in El Salvador, identify priority issues, and establish goals for continued conservation efforts.

Report Submission: Administration ensured USAID opportunely received the Quarterly Reports for the first three quarters of FY2008, as well as the draft Work Plan for project FY2009, which has been reviewed by USAID and approved. Additionally, the project continued to provide USAID with bi-weekly reports highlighting important achievements and weekly bullet points requested by the CTO.

Budget, payroll, accruals: Ongoing financial administration is one of the core activities of administrative staff, insuring management of petty cash, VAT reimbursement, 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. DATA QUALITY REPORT

USAID is expected to report on data quality for Performance Management. The following are the mission indicators (with a narrative of data collection / calculation methodologies) related to this project that directly fulfill USAID's Operational Plan and Performance Management Plan (PMP) indicators.

USAID FY08 Operational Plan

Objective:	**Economic Freedom: Open, Diversified, Expanded Economies**	**Program Area:**	**Environment**
Program Element:	**NATURAL RESOURCES AND BIODIVERSITY**		

USAID Indicator / Target No. 1: Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance.

Related IMCW Project Indicator 14: Area of natural resources with improved management, disaggregated by Watershed Areas (WA), Biologically Significant Areas Managed Explicitly for Biodiversity (BSA), Forest Areas (FA), and Areas Under Sustainable Agriculture (SA).

Project Data Calculation Methodology:

Watershed Areas (WA):

1) **Areas within coffee plantations:** The physical area of certified coffee plantations assisted by the project is established in strict compliance with each certifier's regulations. It is based on property information supplied by the respective coffee mills that process each farm's coffee. Sub-sets of areas within the farms (areas dedicated to coffee, forest areas, and other areas) are estimated by the processing plants' field technicians, individual farm administrators, and foremen. Additionally, certification regulations dictate that this data be verified by the certification auditor. This confidential data is captured in coffee certification management control sheets utilized for project reports and is the source of data for this report. Individual farm data sheets have also been reviewed and compared to the control sheet to verify accuracy.

2) **Areas within farms where smaller-scale farmers:** This physical area of conservation sensitive vegetable and fruit production and forests within these farms is based on individual declarations of assisted farmers, which is then verified by project staff in data drawn from individual interview sheets, transferred to fruit and vegetable management control sheets, all in project files. Randomly selected individual farm data sheets, signed by the respective farmer, have also been reviewed and compared to control sheets to verify accuracy.

3) **Area of the San Pedro Micro-watershed:** The physical extension of this area is captured by project GIS. Project GIS information capturing coffee plantations within this micro-

watershed, both certified (reflected in the information above) and non-certified (lacking project improved management plan impact) have been subtracted from the reported area.

4) **Percentage of the area of the 57 GOES properties in process of being delineated as National Protected Areas:** Another progress measuring tool was developed to calculate progress towards achieving this objective. This USAID approved tool establishes seven steps for successful delineation, each weighted between 12 to 20%. The seven major steps for improved management includes project educational efforts for residents in communities in buffer zones in and around natural protected areas where the project was preparing to delimit boundaries, raising their awareness and sensitivity regarding the importance and fragility of their local environment. This tool is titled Natural Protected Areas Progress Report Where Improved Management Has Begun and can be found in Annex 1-b. Its USAID approval document can be found in project files, Annual Report 2007, Indicator 13.

Biologically Significant Areas Managed Explicitly for Biodiversity (BSA): This area is comprised of:

a. Project assisted certified coffee farms. The source of this data is as described in Indicator 13 1) "Areas Within Coffee Plantations," described above.

b. Forests within coffee plantations. IBID

c. Forests within assisted small-scale conservation sensitive fruit and vegetable farmlands. This data source is the project management control sheet of a project tree distribution activity to this group. The source of the data for this control sheet was field reports for each individual project assisted farm.

d. Natural Areas where improved management has begun. This data source is also that as described in 4) "Percentage of area of the 57 GOES properties…", above.

BSA–Marine: This data is derived from the application of the percentage achieved utilizing the progress measurement tool specifically for the marine area of Los Cobanos. See Annex 1-b

BSA–Terrestrial: This data is the product of subtracting the BSA Marine data above from the total reported under "Biologically Significant Areas Managed Explicitly for Biodiversity".

Forest Areas (FA): This data is comprised of four sub-subsets and its source is as follows:

a) Area dedicated to shade grown coffee, known locally as "coffee forests": As has been described, the certification process requires interviews with each grower, their foreman, their farm administrator and a representative of their coffee processing plant. The plantation area and its sub-areas (area dedicated to coffee, forest area, other areas) is established through this process

b) Forests within coffee plantations: IBID.

c) Forests within assisted small-scale conservation sensitive fruit and vegetable farms: As described in 2) c. above.

d) Forest areas in the San Pedro micro-watershed. The data source for this area was the GIS project specialist.

Areas under Sustainable Agriculture (SA): This data is comprised of the sum of the area of the coffee plantations assisted to become certified and the area of assisted small scale

conservation sensitive fruit and vegetable production with conservation measures. The source of this data has been described above.

USAID Indicator / Target No. 2: Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance.

Related IMCW Project Indicator 14 (Sub-set)

Project Data Calculation Methodology: Sub-set as described above.

USAID Indicator / Target No. 3: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance.

Related IMCW Project Indicator 25: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources and conservation management.

Project Data Calculation Methodology: This indicator is composed of the following:

1) Participating coffee producers and their family members.
   Data source: project indicator 17 and its respective data source
2) Participating small-scale conservation-sensitive fruit and vegetable farmers and their family members
   Data source: project indicator 18 and its respective data source
3) Additional seasonal employment created by increases in farm production (worker and their family members).
   a) Coffee plantation workers
      Data source: Year-1 employment increases were based upon farm owner interviews. Year-2 employment generation extrapolated based on increases in production.
   b) Small-scale conservation sensitive vegetable farm workers
      Data source: Year-1 labor increases based on review of seasonal employment required by each participant small-scale farm. Year-2 employment generation extrapolated based on increases in production.
   c) Additional workers at coffee processing plants
      Data source: Year-1 increases based on payroll projections of each of the participating coffee processing plants. Year-2 employment generation extrapolated based on increases in production.
4) New regional employment in the tourist industry for residents and their families.
   Data source: Data extrapolated using linear projections from data extracted from project Tourism Study and utilizing the following formula.

   $ amount of tourism income or investment + β constant of $ 5,447 $\div$ average yearly tourist employee wage estimated at $2,202
5) Economic benefit to members of assisted irrigation associations.
   Data source: men and women members assisted irrigation associations and their families.

6) Economic benefits received directly or indirectly as well as economic values that may be obtained from improved ecosystem services.

   Data source: Individual case calculations of families receiving benefits from ecosystem services not previously counted. (ie. Area ADESCO not assisted by any project component but assisted in forest planting campaign)

See calculation sheet in **Annex 5-B** in project's Annual Reports

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Indicator / Target No. 4: Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resource management and/or biodiversity conservation.

Related IMCW Project Indicator 16: Number of people trained under IMCW.

Project Data Calculation Methodology: Attendees of each training event sign an attendance sheet. Based on these sheets the number of attendees is quantified, avoiding double-counting of attendees that have already attended previous training events. See the Training Event Attendees listing in the corresponding annex in project Quarterly and Annual Reports.

As developed with the USAID CTO, the definition of this indicator is as follows:

> *"Technical and/or administrative training in the areas of natural resources and biodiversity conservation and management." This includes training in practices that improve the natural resource base and training in methods that mitigate destructive effects of human interaction with the environment. A person has participated in training if he or she attends an event sponsored or taught by the project. The name of the person must be on an attendance sheet. Some events are held in schools and include children.*

USAID PMP PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

RESULT IR4: Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds.

PMP INDICATOR 4a) Cumulative area of natural resources with improved management

Related IMCW Project Indicator 14: Area of natural resources with improved management, disaggregated by Watershed Areas (WA), Biologically Significant Areas Managed Explicitly for Biodiversity (BSA), Forest Areas (FA), and Areas Under Sustainable Agriculture (SA).

UNIT OF MEASURE: Hectares

SOURCE: Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds Project

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:

The area reported as improved is within the activity area defined by project staff and includes one or more of the following resource types: biologically significant, watershed, forests, and sustainable agricultural lands (which may include sustainable aquaculture or mari-culture lands). Area will be reported for each of the relevant types. These area types are not mutually exclusive, and the same area may fall under more than one type. Disaggregated by watershed area (WA), biologically significant area (BSA), forest area (FA), sustainable agriculture (SA) and other areas within the planning and management unit.

Improved management: guided by a stakeholder-endorsed plan following principles of sustainable natural resources management (NRM), improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM, access to better information for decision-making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM practices. Demarcation, delimitation, and/or declaration as a protected area is reported as improved management. Planning and managing units may include watershed committees, water user groups, farms, agricultural cooperatives, protected areas, local government units, ministries, and/or others.

Biologically significant area: of biological significance, such as any national protected area and its associated buffer zones and biological corridors, tropical forests, high conservation value natural landscapes, mixed agricultural and natural landscapes wetlands, intact watersheds or coastal zones managed explicitly for biodiversity impacts.

Forest area: all natural forests, sustainable managed forests, or agro-forested areas, including tropical, boreal and temperate forest types, as well as shade-grown coffee.

Watershed area: a region or landscape area draining to a particular watercourse or body of water and considered as a unit for the purposes of NRM management. The entire project area is within the target watershed area, so all activities contribute to this sub-indicator. Marine areas will be counted with contiguous watersheds.

Sustainable agriculture area: area managed for production, including areas under aquaculture or mariculture and areas in process or preparing for coffee certification, for commercial or

livelihood purposes that promote environmental conservation.

Method of data collection: Direct measurement of planning and management implementation through records kept by the project and collected in the field level, and/or conservation/protection documents.

Frequency/Schedule of data collection: Annually

Data from Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Precise Definition(s): The area reported as improved is within the activity area defined by project staff and includes (but is not limited to) one or more of the following resource types: biologically significant, watershed, forests, and sustainable agricultural lands (which may include sustainable aquaculture or mari-culture lands). Area will be reported for each of the relevant types. These area types are not mutually exclusive, and the same area may fall under more than one type.

Improved management: guided by a stakeholder-endorsed plan following principles of sustainable NRM, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM, access to better information for decision-making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM practices.

Biologically significant area: of biological significance, such as any national protected area and its associated buffer zones and biological corridors, tropical forests, high conservation value natural landscapes, mixed agricultural and natural landscapes wetlands, intact watersheds or coastal zones managed explicitly for biodiversity impacts.

Forest area: natural forests, sustainable managed forests, or agro-forested areas, including tropical, boreal and temperate forest types.

Watershed area: a region or landscape area draining to a particular watercourse or body of water and considered as a unit for the purposes of NRM management

Sustainable agriculture area: area managed for production, including areas under aquaculture or mari-culture, for commercial or livelihood purposes that promote environmental conservation.

Unit of Measure: Hectares (cumulative)

Disaggregated by: Disaggregated by biologically significant area (BSA), forest area (FA), watershed area (WA), and sustainable agriculture (SA).

Justification/Management Utility: This indicator is required by LAC/JSP and will measure the area of land practices to improve natural resources and biodiversity conservation.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: Direct measurement of planning and management implementation through records kept by the project and collected in the field level, and/or conservation/protection documents.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data will be made available in quarterly reporting and annual compilations

Data Source(s): Water II IQC contractor DAI reports

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually for PMP reporting; information reported quarterly by contractor.

Responsible Individual(s) at USAID: CTO, Mary Latino de Rodriguez

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): All data will be gathered by contractor working through local organizations. The area reported will include biological corridors, buffer zones, and individual farms managed with approved management plans developed through this activity. There will be some generalization on the impact of Activity interventions on specific areas as the indicator will simply summarize all area under management plans

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Activity will emphasize the importance of accurate reporting of area with approved management plans.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Site visits and interviews with implementers to verify and improve data collection procedures

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: June 2007

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data analysis will be performed annually and will include the review of area reported to insure that it corresponds to an approved management plan. Site visits to individual areas, such as buffer zones, to help insure data quality.

Presentation of Data: Written reports on a quarterly basis.

Review of Data: Each quarterly report will be reviewed with the contractor for consistency and clarity. Apparent problems with data will be investigated through contractor.

Reporting of Data: Data will be reported in annual reports, portfolio reviews, and to the GOES.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline is 0.

Location of Data Storage: EG Office CTO computer hard drive, mission P drive, and hard copy to files. Contractor will retain copies.

PROJECT DATA CALCULATION METHODOLOGY

Watershed Areas (WA):

1) **Areas within coffee plantations:** The physical area of certified coffee plantations assisted by the project is established in strict compliance with each certifier's regulations. It is based on property information supplied by the respective coffee mills that process each farm's coffee. Sub-sets of areas within the farms (areas dedicated to coffee, forest areas, and other areas) are estimated by the processing plants' field technicians, individual farm administrators, and foremen. Additionally, certification regulations dictate that this data be verified by the certification auditor. This confidential data is captured in coffee certification management control sheets utilized for project reports and is the source of data for this

report. Individual farm data sheets have also been review and compared to the control sheet to verify accuracy.

2) **Areas within farms where smaller-scale farmers:** This physical area of conservation sensitive vegetable and fruit production and forests within these farms is based on individual declarations of assisted farmers, which is then verified by project staff in data drawn from individual interview sheets, transferred to fruit and vegetable management control sheets, all in project files. Randomly selected individual farm data sheets, signed by the respective farmer, have also been reviewed and compared to control sheets to verify accuracy.

3) **Area of the San Pedro Micro-watershed:** The physical extension of this area is captured by project GIS. Project GIS information capturing coffee plantations within this micro-watershed, both certified (reflected in the information above) and non-certified (lacking project improved management plan impact) have been subtracted from the reported area.

4) **Percentage of the area of the 57 GOES properties in process of being delineated as National Protected Areas:** Another progress measuring tool was developed to calculate progress towards achieving this objective. This USAID approved tool establishes seven steps for successful delineation, each weighted between 12 to 20%. The seven major steps for improved management includes project educational efforts for residents in communities in buffer zones in and around natural protected areas where the project was preparing to delimit boundaries, raising their awareness and sensitivity regarding the importance and fragility of their local environment. This tool is titled Natural Protected Areas Progress Report Where Improved Management Has Begun and can be found in Annex 1-b. Its USAID approval document can be found in project files, Annual Report 2007, Indicator 13.

Biologically Significant Areas Managed Explicitly for Biodiversity (BSA): This area is comprised of:

1) Project assisted certified coffee farms. The source of this data is as described in Indicator 13 1) "Areas Within Coffee Plantations," described above.

2) Forests within coffee plantations. IBID

3) Forests within assisted small-scale conservation sensitive fruit and vegetable farmlands. This data source is the project management control sheet of a project tree distribution activity to this group. The source of the data for this control sheet was field reports for each individual project assisted farm.

4) Natural Areas where improved management has begun. This data source is also that as described in 4) "Percentage of area of the 57 GOES properties…", above.

BSA–Marine: This data is derived from the application of the percentage achieved utilizing the progress measurement tool specifically for the marine area of Los Cobanos. See Annex 1-b of IMCW Quarterly and Annual Reports

BSA–Terrestrial: This data is the product of subtracting the BSA Marine data above from the total reported under "Biologically Significant Areas Managed Explicitly for Biodiversity".

Forest Areas (FA): This data is comprised of four sub-subsets and its source is as follows:

1) Area dedicated to shade grown coffee, known locally as "coffee forests": As has been described, the certification process requires interviews with each grower, their foreman, their farm administrator and a representative of their coffee processing plant. The plantation area and its sub-areas (area dedicated to coffee, forest area, other areas) is established through this process
2) Forests within coffee plantations: IBID.
3) Forests within assisted small-scale conservation sensitive fruit and vegetable farms:
4) Forest areas in the San Pedro micro-watershed. The data source for this area was the GIS project specialist.

Areas under Sustainable Agriculture (SA): This data is comprised of the sum of the area of the coffee plantations assisted to become certified and the area of assisted small scale conservation sensitive fruit and vegetable production with conservation measures. The source of this data has been described above.

USAID PMP PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

RESULT IR4: Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds.

PMP INDICATOR 4b) Adult population with measurable awareness of biodiversity and natural resources threats and measurable changes in attitudes and practices to support environmental conservation.

Related IMCW Project Indicator 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.

UNIT OF MEASURE: Percentage of Total Adults in project activity areas

SOURCE: Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds Project

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:
This indicator will measure communications reaching the population of project activity areas and changes in awareness, attitudes, and practices that support biodiversity and natural resources conservation as a result of activity interventions. The indicator will measure local awareness of important natural resources, including biodiversity, local knowledge of the effects of and mitigations to destructive human behavior on natural resources, and actual conservation practices being carried out. This indicator will use the 2006/2007 survey results as a baseline. Project activity areas comprise the 115,000 hectares of project planning and management.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION:
Records of communications activities (training, delivered publications, radio, other media) to show coverage; GIS support to calculate baseline population; Statistical survey of the population concerning environmental knowledge, attitudes, and practices.

FREQUENCY/SCHEDULE OF DATA COLLECTION:
Annual report of communications survey baseline and EOP Survey

Data from Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Precise Definition(s): This indicator will measure communications reaching the population of project activity areas and changes in awareness, attitudes, and practices that support biodiversity and natural resources conservation as a result of activity interventions. The indicator will measure local awareness of important natural resources, including biodiversity, local knowledge of the effects of and mitigations to destructive human behavior on natural resources, and actual conservation practices being carried out. This indicator will use the 2006/2007 survey results as a baseline. Project activity areas comprise the 90,000 terrestrial hectares of project planning and management, comprising 60% of the total project area.

Unit of Measure: Percentage of Total Adults in project activity areas

Disaggregated by: Male/Female

Justification/Management Utility: This indicator will measure coverage by project outreach and the effects of activity education efforts in raising awareness of biodiversity and natural resources conservation.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method Statistical survey at the municipality level (knowledge, attitudes, and practices).

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data will be made available in annual compilations and EOP impact study.

Data Source(s): IMCW Project

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annual report of Communications Survey baseline and EOP

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: June 2007

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Data on communications outreach will be supported by specific project records. Survey data will be gathered by means of a statistical survey carried out by the contractor. The survey will be carried out at the municipality level unless the contractor can demonstrate a smaller and more accurate level such as the watershed, canton, or community. Error of no more than + or – 3% will be accepted.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Activity will emphasize the importance of accurate reporting of area with approved management plans.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Site visits and interviews with implementers to verify and improve data collection procedures.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REIVIEW AND REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data analysis will be performed annually.

Presentation of Data: Written survey baseline and EOP report; quarterly reports of communications coverage.

Review of Data: Each report will be reviewed with the contractor for consistency and clarity. Apparent problems with data will be investigated through the contractor.

Reporting of Data: Data will be reported in annual reports, portfolio reviews, and to the GOES.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: This indicator will use the 2006/2007 survey results as a baseline for impact study.

Location of Data Storage: EG Office CTO computer hard drive, mission P drive, and hard copy to files. Contractor will retain copies.

IMCW PROJECT DATA CALCULATION METHODOLOGY

Calculations for the percentage of achievement of this indicator is based on the sum of households that have been exposed to project-provided information to raise their awareness as described in the indicator. (See corresponding annex in IMCW Quarterly and Annual Reports.) The instruments used to impact these households consisted of trainings to at least one of its members, providing educational materials to at least one of its members and the estimated number of households listening to targeted, repeated radio spots about biodiversity and conservation. The sum of these households is then measured against the total number of households in the project area.

a) Area population.
   Data source: Base population is calculated as the mean of two estimates, one based on Ministry of Health data, the other using GIS images of population density. The priority watersheds of the project area are taken as 115,000 ha out of 155,000 total ha in the project area. (See corresponding annex in IMCW Quarterly and Annual Reports.)

b) Adults participating in project trainings.
   Data source: Sum of participant-signed attendance sheets recorded at every project training event, discounting participants attending multiple events.

c) 80% of students participating in project trainings.
   Data source: Sum of youth participant-signed attendance sheets (as above), also discounted to account for repeat participants, and discounted an additional 20% to account for multiple siblings in each household.

d) Number of people receiving educational materials.
   Data source: Project staff maintains careful records of all distributions of project educational materials. This data is based on a distribution report provided by the project information specialist. See list of materials in corresponding annex of IMCW Quarterly and annual Report.

e) 15% of families receiving informational pieces printed and distributed in target area.
   Data source: Project files.

f) Estimated households listening to radio campaign.
   Data source: Desk calculation applying household listener data to household population.

This calculation methodology approved by USAID CTO.

USAID PMP PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

RESULT IR4: Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds.

PMP INDICATOR 4c) Amount of additional sales of products or services that can be attributed to activity interventions and support conservation efforts.

Related IMCW Project Indicator 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.

UNIT OF MEASURE: US Dollar (cumulative)

SOURCE: IMCW project reports.

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:
This indicator measures the amount of rural annual income resulting from activity interventions that support conservation. Interventions include farm related activities such as diversification and improved practices that are more efficient, economical, and productive. It also includes income generating enterprises that are created to replace traditional and destructive agricultural practices within critical areas. Enterprises may include but are not limited to fisheries, sustainable tourism, forestry/agro-forestry, sustainable agriculture, micro-enterprise, ecosystem services, etc. Sales will include sales of products and services, value of local investments related to conservation, on-farm consumption, and value of ecosystem services using published methods. Will be reported as cumulative against a baseline year of 2006.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION:
The implementing contractor will report from implementation of income generation, sales, investments, and ecosystem services etc., that support environmental conservation.

Value of sales will be reported for the year in which the project provided assistance to the producer/investor. This requires estimate of completed sales for production supported in the project year, with consequent verification and adjustment of cumulative totals reported in following years.

FREQUENCY/SCHEDULE OF DATA COLLECTION: Annually

Data from Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the amount of rural annual income resulting from activity interventions that support conservation. Interventions include farm related activities such as diversification and improved practices that are more efficient, economical, and productive. It also includes income generating enterprises that are created to replace traditional and destructive agricultural practices within critical areas. Enterprises may include but are not limited to fisheries, sustainable tourism, forestry/agro-forestry, sustainable agriculture, micro-enterprise, ecosystem services, etc. Will be reported as cumulative against a baseline year of

2006.

Unit of Measure: US Dollars (cumulative)

Disaggregated by: NA

Justification/Management Utility: This will describe the economic impact of using more efficient and less destructive income generation practices that will improve management and conservation of biodiversity and natural resources.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: Recorded from implementation of income generation as a result of improved and more environmental friendly practices. The implementing contractor will report from implementation of income generation, sales, investments, and ecosystem services etc., that support environmental conservation.

Value of sales will be reported for the year in which the project provided assistance to the producer/investor. This requires estimate of completed sales for production supported in the project year, with consequent verification and adjustment of cumulative totals reported in following years.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Recorded data will be made available by contractor in quarterly reporting and annual compilations.

Data Source(s): IMCW Project reports

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually for PMP reporting; information reported quarterly by contractor.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: June 2007

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Data will be gathered by the contractor and based on interventions that improve natural resources conservation and increase income. Income will be measured by contractor and will be based on increases sustained over an established baseline. Accurate baseline measurements will be very important. One issue is that the project year ending in September does not coincide with the harvest period, beginning in October. To report results in the same year as activities, farmers will estimate harvests and expected prices for yearly reports, and the contractor will verify the estimates later. Verified results will be used to calculate cumulative results.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Activity will emphasize the importance of accurate and consistent reporting of generated income.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Site visits and interviews with implementers to verify and improve data collection procedures.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data analysis will be performed annually and will include the review of reported

income increases to insure that they are a result of or associated with conservation interventions.

Presentation of Data: Written reports on a quarterly basis.

Review of Data: Each quarterly report will be reviewed with the contractor for consistency and clarity. Apparent problems with data will be investigated through contractor.

Reporting of Data: Data will be reported in annual reports, portfolio reviews, and to the GOES.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline is 0. Targets are cumulative.

Location of Data Storage: EG Office CTO computer hard drive, mission P drive, and hard copy to files. Contractor will retain copies.

IMCW PROJECT DATA CALCULATION METHODOLOGY

This desk calculation is the sum of sub-IR indicators established in the project task order. These are indicators 18 (value of certified coffee bonuses and sales of increases in coffee production), 21 (value of sales of additional conservation sensitive production of fruits and vegetables), 22 (value of revenues from sustainable tourism) and 23 (additional annual payments or investments for "Payment for Environmental Services". Individual calculation methodologies for each of these can be found in the IMCW Quarterly and Annual Report for FY '07. That report does not quantify benefits generated from ecosystem services (as required). This rubric should contain the net present value of project supported reforestation. The methodology for this value has been established and is on file in the IMCW Office. Indicator 23 in the FY 08 Annual Report updates FY 07 data and includes the data for FY 08.

USAID PMP PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

RESULT IR4: Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds.

PMP INDICATOR 4d) Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource and conservation management.

Related IMCW Project Indicator 25: Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources and conservation management.

UNIT OF MEASURE: Total number of people, cumulative.

SOURCE: IMCW Project Reports

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:
This indicator measures the number of people who are economically benefiting from improved natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. Improved conservation includes natural resources management and conservation and conservation-based enterprises developed through USAID-funded activity directly or indirectly as well as economic values that

may be obtained from improved ecosystem services. Economic benefits may be based on actual cash transactions or other economic valuation. Enterprises may include but are not limited to fisheries, sustainable tourism, forestry/agro-forestry, sustainable agriculture, micro-enterprise, ecosystem services, etc. Individuals in planning and management areas that achieve investments that produce ecosystem services or financial benefits are counted as beneficiaries. Will be reported as cumulative against a baseline year of 2006.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION:
The Water II IQC contractor will report from implementation of income generation, sales, investments, etc., that support environmental conservation. Beneficiaries include but are not limited to owners, full-time or part-time workers, service or suppliers, and family members. Mean family size for calculating indirect beneficiaries will use average figures.

FREQUENCY/SCHEDULE OF DATA COLLECTION: Annually

Data from Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Precise Definition(s): This indicator measures the number of people who are economically benefiting from improved natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. Improved conservation includes natural resources management and conservation and conservation-based enterprises developed through USAID-funded activity as well as economic values that may be obtained from improved ecosystem services. Economic benefits may be based on actual cash transactions or other economic valuation. Enterprises may include but are not limited to fisheries, sustainable tourism, forestry/agro-forestry, sustainable agriculture, micro-enterprise, ecosystem services, etc. Will be reported as cumulative against a baseline year of 2006.

Unit of Measure: Total number of people, cumulative.

Disaggregated by: Male/Female

Justification/Management Utility: This will describe the impact on activity participants and rural residents of adopting more efficient and less destructive income generation practices that will improve management and conservation of biodiversity and natural resources.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: Contractor reports recorded from implementation of interventions that improve income generation, investment, or resource management as a result of improved and more environmental friendly practices. Can also be measured by a statistical survey at the municipal level. Beneficiaries include but are not limited to owners, full-time or part-time workers, service or suppliers, and family members. Mean family size for calculating indirect beneficiaries will use average figures. Individuals in planning and management areas that achieve investments that produce ecosystem services or financial benefits are counted as beneficiaries.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Recorded data will be made available by contractor in quarterly reporting and annual compilations.

Data Source(s): IMCW reports

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually for PMP reporting; information reported quarterly by contractor.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: June 2007

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Data will be gathered by the contractor that counts the number of people who benefit from interventions that improve natural resources conservation and increase income. Economic benefits may be based on actual cash transactions or other economic valuation. If a survey is used for this measure, an accurate baseline will be established from which to measure increases. Accurate baseline measurements in this case will be very important.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: The contractor will propose a method to obtain all necessary data. Activity will emphasize the importance of accurate and consistent reporting.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Review of data collection methods. Site visits and interviews with implementers to verify and improve data collection procedures.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data analysis will be performed annually and will include the review of data and data collection methods. Efforts will also help insure that data is associated with conservation interventions.

Presentation of Data: Written reports on a quarterly basis.

Review of Data: Each quarterly report will be reviewed with the contractor for consistency and clarity. Apparent problems with data will be investigated through contractor.

Reporting of Data: Data will be reported in annual reports, portfolio reviews, and to the GOES.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline is 0.

Location of Data Storage: EG Office CTO computer hard drive, mission P drive, and hard copy to files. Contractor will retain copies.

IMCW PROJECT DATA CALCULATION METHODOLOGY

The composition is this indicator is composed of the following:

1) Participating coffee producers and their family members.
   - Data source: project indicator 17 and its respective data source
2) Participating small-scale conservation sensitive fruit and vegetable farmers and their family members

- Data source: project indicator 18 and its respective data source

3) Additional seasonal employment created by increases in farm production (worker and their family members).
   a) Coffee plantation workers
      Data source: Year-1 employment increases were based upon farm owner interviews. Year-2 employment generation extrapolated based on increases in production.

   b) Small-scale conservation sensitive vegetable farm workers
      Data source: Year-1 labor increases based on review of seasonal employment required by each participant small-scale farm. Year-2 employment generation extrapolated based on increases in production.

   c) Additional workers at coffee processing plants
      Data source: Year-1 increases based upon payroll projections of each of the participating coffee processing plant. Year-2 employment generation extrapolated based on increases in production.

4) New regional employment in the tourist industry for residents and their families.
   Data source: Data extrapolated using linear projections from data extracted from project Tourism Study and utilizing the following formula.

$ amount of tourism income or investment + β constant of $ 5,447

$\div$ average yearly tourist employee income estimated at $2,202

5) Economic benefit to members of assisted irrigation associations.
   Data source: men and women members assisted irrigation associations and their families.

6) Economic benefits received directly or indirectly as well as economic values that may be obtained from improved ecosystem services.
   Data source: Individual case calculations of families receiving benefits from ecosystem services not previously counted. (ie. Area ADESCO not assisted by any project component but assisted in forest planting campaign)

See calculation sheet in **Annex 5-B** in project's Annual Reports.

USAID PMP PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

RESULT IR4: Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds.

PMP INDICATOR 4e) Number of politically endorsed stakeholder governance groups convened and supported to undertake ongoing basin scale, integrated water resources decision making.

Related IMCW Project Indicator 23b: Number of politically endorsed stakeholder governance groups convened and supported to undertake ongoing basin scale, integrated water resources decision making

UNIT OF MEASURE: No. of Groups (cumulative)

SOURCE: IMCW Project reports.

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:
This indicator will provide information to the World Food Program (WFP). Groups are defined as of more than one person elected by a public constituency whose objective includes the sustainable management of watershed resources. The group will have support of municipal councils residing within the watershed. Planning and managing units may include watershed committees, water user groups, farms, agricultural cooperatives, protected areas, local government units, ministries, and/or others. "Basin scale" will include planning and management of an area greater than 2,000 ha and/or including a watershed, such as the watershed supplying a potable water users' group or irrigation system.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION:
Measurement of implementation through records kept by contractors and through rural surveys.

FREQUENCY/SCHEDULE OF DATA COLLECTION: Annually

Data from Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Precise Definition(s): This indicator will provide information to the World Food Program (WFP). Groups are defined as of more than one person elected by a public constituency whose objective includes the sustainable management of watershed resources or other planning area. The group will have support of municipal councils residing within the watershed. Planning and managing units may include watershed committees, water user groups, farms, agricultural cooperatives, protected areas, local government units, ministries, and/or others. "Basin scale" will include planning and management of an area greater than 2,000 ha and/or including a watershed, such as the watershed supplying a potable water users' group or irrigation system.

Unit of Measure: Groups (cumulative)

Disaggregated by: N/A

Justification/Management Utility: This indicator is required by WFP.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: Measurement of implementation through records kept by contractors and through rural surveys.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data will be provided in quarterly reporting and annual compilations.

Data Source(s): IMCW Project reports

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually for PMP reporting; information reported quarterly by contractor.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: June 2007

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): The authenticity of the stakeholder group will be verified through discussions and written reports by the contractor. Information will be presented on the membership of the group, actions taken related to watershed management, and results.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Activity will emphasize the importance of accurate reporting of area with approved management plans.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Site visits and interviews with implementers to verify and improve data collection procedures.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data analysis will be performed annually and will include the review of groups reported to insure authenticity and interventions being carried out. Site visits to individual groups will also help insure data quality.

Presentation of Data: Written reports on a quarterly basis.

Review of Data: Each quarterly report will be reviewed with the contractor for consistency and clarity. Apparent problems with data will be investigated through contractor.

Reporting of Data: Data will be reported in annual reports, portfolio reviews, and to the GOES.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: None

Location of Data Storage: EG Office CTO computer hard drive, mission P drive, and hard copy to files. Contractor will retain copies.

IMCW PROJECT DATA CALCULATION METHODOLOGY

The number of stakeholder groups will be verified through written staff reports and review of stakeholder group session minutes on file at the IMCW project office Information will be presented on the membership of the group, actions taken related to watershed management, and results.

USAID PMP PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

RESULT IR4: Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds.

PMP INDICATOR 4f) Number of sustainable watershed management plans (developed, adopted, implemented) in target areas.

Related IMCW Project Indicator 14a: Number of sustainable watershed management plans (developed, adopted, implemented) in target areas.

UNIT OF MEASURE: Number of approved plans (cumulative).

SOURCE: IMCW Project reports

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:
WFP

The following description is used pending specific indicator description from the World Food Program (WFP).

Approved plans are defined as developed and approved by a watershed committee to manage watershed resources. The plan will also have approval of municipal councils that reside within the watershed.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION:
Measurement of implementation through records kept by IMCW Project.

FREQUENCY/SCHEDULE OF DATA COLLECTION: Annually

Data from Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Precise Definition(s): WFP; The following description is used pending specific indicator description from WFP.

Approved plans are defined as developed and approved by a watershed committee to manage watershed resources or other planning area. The plan will also have approval of municipal councils that reside within the watershed.

Unit of Measure: Approved plans (cumulative)

Disaggregated by: N/A

Justification/Management Utility: This indicator is required by WFP and will measure watershed management capability and the status of natural resources conservation within distinct watersheds.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: Measurement of implementation through records kept by contractors.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data will be provided in quarterly reporting and annual compilations.

Data Source(s): IMCW project reports

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually for PMP reporting; information reported quarterly by contractor.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: June 2007

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): All data will be gathered by contractor working through local organizations. Management plans reported will pertain primarily to politically endorsed stakeholder governance groups reported in Indicator 4d. Management plans must detail specific actions that mitigate threats or improve conditions within the corresponding watershed and summarize resources, local actors, etc. Excessive generalization of management activities will need to be corrected.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Activity will emphasize the importance of accurate reporting of management plans and to provide detail on determined threats, mitigation efforts, and results.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Site visits and interviews with implementers to verify and improve data collection procedures.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data analysis will be performed annually and will include the review of management plans and the area and management committee it corresponds to. Site visits and interviews will help verify the authenticity and effectiveness of plans.

Presentation of Data: Written reports on a quarterly basis.

Review of Data: Each quarterly report will be reviewed with the contractor for consistency and clarity. Apparent problems with data will be investigated through contractor.

Reporting of Data: Data will be reported in annual reports, portfolio reviews, and to the GOES.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline is 0.

Location of Data Storage: EG Office CTO computer hard drive, mission P drive, and hard copy to files. Contractor will retain copies.

IMCW PROJECT DATA CALCULATION METHODOLOGY

The project will review management plans on file in IMCW office and field reports regarding the area and managing entity they correspond to. Additionally, the project will establish a benchmark recording tool made up of some 9 tasks leading to the development of participatory management plans. These tasks will be established in the project FY '08 Work Plan. This tool will measure progress made towards the achievement of the LOP target of 6 management plans.

USAID PMP PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

RESULT IR4: Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds.

PMP INDICATOR 4g) Number of people trained in management and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity (M/F/T)

Related IMCW Project Indicator 16: Number of people trained under IMCW.

UNIT OF MEASURE: No. of people (cumulative)

SOURCE: IMCW Project reports

INDICATOR DESCRIPTION:
Defined as technical and/or administrative training in the areas of natural resources and biodiversity conservation and management. This includes training in practices that improve the natural resource base and training in methods that mitigate destructive effects of human interaction with the environment.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION:
Measurement of implementation through records kept by contractors.

FREQUENCY/SCHEDULE OF DATA COLLECTION: Annually

Data from Performance Indicator Reference Sheet

Precise Definition(s): CI; Defined as technical and/or administrative training in the areas of natural resources and biodiversity conservation and management. This includes training in practices that improve the natural resource base and training in methods that mitigate destructive effects of human interaction with the environment. A person has participated in training if he or she attends an event sponsored or taught by the project. The name of the person must be on an attendance sheet. Some events are held in schools and include children.

Unit of Measure: Individuals (cumulative)

Disaggregated by: M/F

Justification/Management Utility: This indicator is required by Washington and will measure technical and administrative capacity improvement at the local level.

PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION BY USAID

Data Collection Method: Measurement of implementation through records kept by contractors.

Method of Acquisition by USAID: Data will be provided in quarterly reporting and annual compilations.

Data Source(s): IMCW reports

Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Annually for PMP reporting; information reported quarterly by contractor.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: June 2007

Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): All data will be gathered by contractor working through local organizations. Training themes will focus on natural resources management, with an emphasis on biodiversity. Summaries of individuals and training received will help verify and prevent double counting.

Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Activity will emphasize the importance of accurate reporting of area with approved management plans.

Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: NA

Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Site visits and interviews with implementers to verify and improve data collection procedures.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING

Data Analysis: Data analysis will be performed annually and will include the review of reported training to insure authenticity. Site visits will be performed to monitor the quality of training carried out.

Presentation of Data: Written reports on a quarterly basis.

Review of Data: Each quarterly report will be reviewed with the contractor for consistency and clarity. Apparent problems with data will be investigated through contractor.

Reporting of Data: Data will be reported in annual reports, portfolio reviews, and to the GOES.

OTHER NOTES

Notes on Baselines/Targets: Baseline is 0.

Location of Data Storage: EG Office CTO computer hard drive, mission P drive, and hard copy to files. Contractor will retain copies.

IMCW PROJECT DATA CALCULATION METHODOLOGY

Attendees of each training event sign an attendance sheet. Based on these sheets the number of attendees is quantified, avoiding the double count of attendees that have already attended pervious training events. See the Training Event Attendees listing in the corresponding annex in project Quarterly and Annual Reports.

As developed with the USAID CTO, the definition of this indicator is as follows:
"Technical and/or administrative training in the areas of natural resources and biodiversity conservation and management." This includes training in practices that improve the natural resource base and training in methods that mitigate destructive effects of human interaction with the environment. A person has participated in training if he or she attends an event sponsored or taught by the project. The name of the person must be on an attendance sheet. Some events are held in schools and include children.

ANNEX 1-A. STEPS TO DEMARCATION AND DELIMITATION

STEPS TO DELIMITATION AND DEMARCATION -- NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS as to September 30th, 2008
IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF CRITICAL WATERSHEDS PROJECT

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

No.	NAME	MUNICIPALITY	Identification of Cadastral Sectors	Identification of Cadastral Parcels	Previous Cadastrial Information	Inspection and Report	Technical Qualification Report	Digitalized Map	Technical Description	Legal-Cadastrial Report	Aproved by ISTA's Board of Directors	Act of Transference Signed	Act and Technical Description Certified	Presented in CNR	Registered as Estate Property	Asigned to MARN	Map Aproved by CNR	Physical Demarcation Iniciated	Physical Demarcation Completed	Legally Stablished as NPA	Registered as NPA in CNR	Registered as NPA in MARN	UP TO DATE %	TOTAL OF HECTARES	ACCUMULATED HECTARES
	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%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	77.5974	3.1039
2	Area Marina de Los Cobanos	Acajutla y Sonsonate	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	0%	0%	10%	5%	3%	70%	20,731.0000	14,511.7000
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%	2,168.3273	693.8648
4	Barra Dulce	Sonsonate	3%	3%	3%	2%	0%	8%	4%	0%	1%	1%	2%	4%	NA	NA	0%	10%	0%	10%	5%	3%	69%	50.3700	34.7553
5	Barra Salada	Sonsonate	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	0%	1%	1%	2%	4%	NA	NA	0%	10%	0%	10%	5%	3%	71%	434.8300	308.7293
6	Bocana Rio Banderas (Barra Ciega)	Sonsonate	3%	3%	3%	2%	0%	8%	4%	0%	1%	1%	2%	4%	NA	NA	0%	10%	0%	10%	5%	3%	69%	6.9500	4.7955
7	Bocana San Juan	Acajutla	3%	3%	0%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	301.2800	81.3456
8	Bocana Sunza San Pedro Sensunapan	Acajutla	3%	3%	0%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	242.3800	65.4426
9	Bola de Monte El Botoncillo	SF Menendez	3%	3%	0%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	132.4100	35.7507
10	Buenos Aires	Juayúa	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	34%	93.3989	31.7556
11	Cara Sucia	SF Menéndez	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%	37.6222	14.2964
12	Cerro Verde	Izalco	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	20%	0%	0%	0%	59%	37.7411	22.2672
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%	135.0164	8.1010
14	Ecomontana	Chalchuapa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	53.1863	2.1275
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%	48.9079	18.5850
16	El Balsamero	SF Menendez	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%	399.7763	83.9530
17	El Cacao	Sonsonate	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	31%	23.0000	7.1300
18	El Chino	SF Menéndez	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	20%	0%	0%	0%	82%	24.3575	19.9732
19	El Cortijo Ahuachapío	Jujutla	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	23.2291	5.1104
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%	349.6711	230.7829
21	El Salto	Jujutla	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	20%	0%	0%	0%	82%	39.1347	32.0904
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%	84.1600	26.0896
23	Garita Palmera	SF Menéndez	3%	3%	0%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	125.4400	25.0880
24	Hacienda El Imposible	SF Menéndez	3%	3%	0%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	846.8741	279.4684
25	Hoja de Sal	Jujutla	3%	3%	0%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	93.4761	17.7605

STEPS TO DELIMITATION AND DEMARCATION -- NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS as to September 30th, 2008
IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF CRITICAL WATERSHEDS PROJECT

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

MINISTERIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES — DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE PATRIMONIO NATURAL — SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR

No.	NAME	MUNICIPALITY	Identification of Cadastrial Sectors	Identification of Cadastrial Parcels	Previous Cadastrial Information	Inspection and Report	Technical Qualification Report	Digitalized Map	Technical Description	Legal-Cadastrial Report	Aproved by ISTA's Board of Directors	Act of Transference Signed	Act and Technical Description Certified	Presented in CNR	Registered as Estate Property	Asigned to MARN	Map Aproved by CNR	Physical Demarcation Iniciated	Physical Demarcation Completed	Legally Stablished as NPA	Registered as NPA in CNR	Registered as NPA in MARN	UP TO DATE %	TOTAL OF HECTARES	ACCUMULATED HECTARES
	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%	110.4793	27.6198
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%	24.0404	3.3657
28	La Presa - Los Pinos	El Congo	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	694.6580	229.2371
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%	18.5700	11.5134
30	Laguna Las Ninfas	Apaneca	3%	3%	0%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	300.0000	60.0000
31	Laguna Verde	Apaneca	3%	3%	0%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	300.0000	60.0000
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%	35.3345	24.7341
33	Las Lajas (4 porciones)	Izalco	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%	515.4955	164.9585
34	Las Trincheras	San Julian	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	0%	0%	10%	5%	3%	70%	100.0113	70.0079
35	Las Victorias	Caluco	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	0%	0%	10%	0%	3%	65%	184.0349	119.6227
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%	145.8800	109.4100
37	Los Lagartos	Izalco, San Julián	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	49%	113.7736	55.7491
38	Manglar Metalio	Acajutla	3%	3%	3%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	30%	301.2800	90.3840
39	Monte Hermoso	Jujutla	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%	96.7011	20.3072
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%	17%	13.6200	2.3154
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%	44.8000	33.6000
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%	159.2883	49.3794
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%	4%	6.7546	0.2702
44	San Benito I	SF Menéndez	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%	1,142.1164	411.1619
45	San Benito II	SF Menéndez	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%	1,142.1164	411.1619
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%	12.1219	2.7880
47	San Blás 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%	457.4526	434.5800
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%	17.0000	2.2100
49	San Francisco El Triunfo II	Juayúa	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	0%	0%	10%	5%	3%	70%	23.3209	16.3247
50	San Isidro	Izalco	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	62%	393.8225	244.1699

STEPS TO DELIMITATION AND DEMARCATION -- NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS as to September 30th, 2008
IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF CRITICAL WATERSHEDS PROJECT

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

No.	NAME	MUNICIPALITY	Identification of Cadastrial Sectors	Identification of Cadastrial Parcels	Previous Cadastrial Information	Inspection and Report	Technical Qualification Report	Digitalized Map	Technical Description	Legal-Cadastrial Report	Aproved by ISTA's Board of Directors	Act of Transference Signed	Act and Technical Description Certified	Presented in CNR	Registered as Estate Property	Asigned to MARN	Map Aproved by CNR	Physical Demarcation Iniciated	Physical Demarcation Completed	Legally Stablished as NPA	Registered as NPA in CNR	Registered as NPA in MARN	UP TO DATE %	TOTAL OF HECTARES	ACCUMULATED HECTARES
	SCALE OF VALUES		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%	0%	3%	95%	57.0983	54.2433
52	San Pedro Tazula (Ishuatan?)	Cuisnahuat	3%	3%	0%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	131.7029	26.3406
53	San Rafael Los Naranjos (C. El Aguila)	Juayúa	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	0%	0%	10%	0%	3%	65%	33.3491	21.6769
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%	34.7448	34.7448
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%	233.0097	233.0097
57	Volcan de Izalco	Izalco	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	4%	10%	20%	0%	0%	0%	68%	1,381.3800	939.3384
56	Total de 9 porciones dados en comodato, segun el MARN	por determinar	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	8%	4%	0%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	190.8135	62.9685
	AVERAGES		2.79%	2.79%	2.11%	1.75%	1.26%	7.16%	1.89%	2.02%	0.88%	0.82%	1.58%	1.89%	3.00%	0.72%	1.05%	3.68%	4.21%	2.28%	0.79%	0.68%	44.05%	34,974.91	20,591.26
																							TOTAL EXTENSION NOT INCLUDING THE SEVEN REMOVED AREAS	34,626.73	20,545.83
																							PREVIOUSLY REPORTED (Jun. 30st 2008)		19,508.32
																							NET INCREASE DURING THE LAS TRIMESTRE		1,037.51

Areas taked 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 Decre back in 1987. The corresponding Decre was derogated by the Ley de Areas Naturales in 2005.

13. Coop. ATAISI: 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 stablished 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 imposible 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 granteed by Salvadorean laws.

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

4th Quarter FY "08

14. Area of natural resources with improved management (disaggregated by	LOP	FY 07	Year 2 Target	Q-4 Year 2	FY 08	Cumulative to date	
-watershed area (WA),	**115,000**	19,995	**55,088**	**16,871**	**67,392**	**87,386**	ha
Certified Coffee with Improvements		6,826	0	384	3,596	10,422	ha
Forests within coffee plantations		725	0	140	385	1,110	ha
Other areas within coffee plantations		614	0	96	293	907	ha
Conservation Production		290	0	23	289	579	ha
Forests within land of fruit and vegetable farmlands		95	0	56	56	151	ha
Micro-watershed San Pedro		2,403	0	0	0	2,403	ha
Increase % of 57 properties in process of dec. as NPA		9,042	0	1,817	7,640	16,682	ha
Management Plans in process	*NEW* See tab	0		14,355	55,132	55,132	ha
-biologically significant area managed explicitly for biodiversity (BSA),	**60,000**	16,688		**2,397**	**18,497**	**35,185**	ha
Certified Coffee with Improvements		6,826	0	384	3,596	10,422	ha
Forests within coffee plantations		725	0	140	385	1,110	ha
Forests within land of conservation production farmlands		95	0	56	56	151	ha
Natural Areas where imporved management has begun		9,042	0	1,817	7,640	16,682	ha
Management Plans in process	*NEW* See tab	0		0	6,820	6,820	ha
BSA Marine		6,634		0	4,975	11,609	ha
BSA Terrestrial		10,054		2,397	13,522	23,576	ha
forest area (FA)	16,000	7,670		**586**	4,050	**11,720**	ha
Coffee		6,826		384	3,596	10,422	ha
Forests within coffee plantations		725		140	385	1,110	ha
Forest area of San Pedro Micro-watershed		24		0	0	24	ha
Tree distribution		95		62	68	164	ha
-sustainable agriculture (SA)	**8,000**	7,116		**407**	3,885	**11,001**	ha
Coffee		6,826		384	3,596	10,422	ha
Conservation Production		290		23	289	579	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 SEPTEMBER 30, 2008

	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
	SCALE TO EVALUATE ACHIEVEMENT		**20%**	**12%**	**12%**	**12%**	**12%**	**12%**	**20%**	**100%**		
1	Area Marina de Los Cobanos	Acajutla y Sonsonate	20%	12%	0%	0%	12%	12%	0%	56%	20,731.0	11,609.4
2	Barra Dulce	Sonsonate	20%	12%	12%	0%	12%	12%	0%	68%	50.4	34.3
3	Barra Salada	Sonsonate	20%	12%	12%	0%	12%	12%	0%	68%	434.8	295.7
4	Bocana Rio Banderas (Barra Ciega)	Sonsonate	20%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	0%	80%	7.0	5.6
		Sub-Total Los Cobanos Area	**20.00%**	**12.00%**	**9.00%**	**3.00%**	**12.00%**	**12.00%**	**0.00%**	**68%**	**21,223.15**	**11,944.86**
	ADJUSTED SCALE TO EVALUATE ACHIEVEMENT		**25%**	**15%**	**15%**	**15%**	**15%**	**15%**	N/A	**100%**		
5	Area de Veda del PN El Imposible	SF Menendez, Ataco, Tacuba, Jujutla	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	77.6	-
6	Barra de Santiago	Jujutla	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	25%	2,168.3	542.1
7	Bocana San Juan	Acajutla	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	25%	301.3	75.3
8	Bocana Sunza San Pedro Sensunapan	Acajutla	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	25%	242.4	60.6
9	Bola de Monte El Botoncillo	SF Menendez	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	132.4	-
10	Buenos Aires	Juayúa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	93.4	-
11	Cara Sucia	SF Menéndez	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	37.6	-
12	Cerro Verde	Izalco	25%	15%	15%	15%	0%	0%	N/A	70%	37.7	26.4
13	Cooperativa ATAISI	Izalco	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	25%	135.0	33.8
14	Ecomontana	Chalchuapa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	53.2	-
15	El Balsamar	Cuisnahuat	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	25%	48.9	12.2
16	El Balsamero	SF Menendez	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	399.8	-
17	El Cacao	Sonsonate	0%	15%	15%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	30%	23.0	6.9
18	El Chino	SF Menéndez	0%	15%	15%	15%	15%	0%	N/A	60%	24.4	14.6
19	El Cortijo Ahuachapío	Jujutla	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	23.2	-
20	El Paraiso	Nahuizalco	0%	15%	15%	15%	0%	0%	N/A	45%	349.7	157.4
21	El Salto	Jujutla	0%	15%	15%	15%	15%	0%	N/A	60%	39.1	23.5
22	Entre Rios	Jujutla	0%	15%	15%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	30%	84.2	25.2
23	Garita Palmera	SF Menéndez	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	125.4	-
24	Hacienda El Imposible	SF Menéndez	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	846.9	-
25	Hoja de Sal	Jujutla	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	93.5	-
26	La Auxiliadora	Izalco	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	110.5	-
27	La Chapina	Izalco	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	24.0	-
28	La Presa y Los Pinos	El Congo	25%	15%	15%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	55%	694.7	382.1
29	Laguna Gamboa	SF Menéndez	0%	15%	15%	15%	0%	0%	N/A	45%	18.6	8.4
30	Laguna Las Ninfas	Apaneca	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	300.0	-
31	Laguna Verde	Apaneca	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	300.0	-
32	Las Colinas	Tacuba	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	15%	N/A	30%	35.3	10.6
33	Las Lajas (4 porciones)	Izalco	25%	15%	15%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	55%	515.5	283.5
34	Las Trincheras	San Julian	25%	15%	0%	0%	15%	15%	N/A	70%	100.0	70.0
35	Las Victorias	Caluco	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	N/A	15%	184.0	27.6
36	Los Andes	Santa Ana	N/A	15%	15%	15%	15%	0%	N/A	85%	145.9	124.0
37	Los Lagartos	Izalco, San Julián	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	15%	113.8	17.1
38	Manglar Metalio	Acajutla	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	25%	301.3	75.3

MINISTERIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE PATRIMONIO NATURAL

39	Monte Hermoso	Jujutla	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	96.7	-
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%	44.8	31.4
42	Plan de Amayo	Caluco	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	25%	159.3	39.8
43	Privada Complejo Los Volcanes	por determinar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	6.8	-
44	San Benito I	SF Menéndez	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	25%	1,142.1	285.5
45	San Benito II	SF Menéndez	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	25%	1,142.1	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%	457.5	388.8
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%	15%	15%	15%	N/A	75%	23.3	17.5
50	San Isidro	Izalco	25%	15%	15%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	55%	393.8	216.6
51	San Jose Miramar	Nahuizalco	N/A	15%	15%	15%	15%	0%	N/A	85%	57.1	48.5
52	San Pedro Tazula (Ishuatan?)	Cuisnahuat	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	131.7	-
53	San Rafael Los Naranjos (C. El Aguila)	Juayúa	0%	15%	0%	0%	15%	0%	N/A	30%	33.3	10.0
54	Santa Agueda o El Zope	Acajutla	25%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	N/A	100%	34.7	34.7
55	Santa Rita	SF Menéndez	25%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	N/A	100%	233.0	233.0
56	Volcan de Izalco	Izalco	25%	15%	15%	15%	15%	0%	N/A	85%	1,381.4	1,174.2
57	9 sites to be clarified by MARN	TBD	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	15%	190.8	28.6
			8.67%	6.23%	5.09%	3.68%	3.68%	1.42%				

TOTALS	**9.53%**	**6.63%**	**5.37%**	**3.63%**	**4.26%**	**2.16%**		**34.41%**	**34,974.91**	**16,715.64**
							TOTALS NOT INCLUDING THE SEVEN REMOVED AREAS	**38.56%**	**34,626.73**	**16,681.89**
							PREVIOUSLY REPORTED (JUNE. 30st 2008)	**26.08%**	**34,974.91**	**14,865.48**
							NET INCREASE DURING THE LAS TRIMESTRE	**8.33%**	**0.00**	**1,816.41**

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

1. Area de Veda del PN El Imposible: Many private properties integrated the Area de Veda, established by a Decre back in 1987. The corresponding Decre was derogated by the Ley de Areas Naturales in 2005.
13. Coop. ATAISI: 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 stablished 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 imposible 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 granteed by Salvadorean laws.

MINISTERIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES
DIRECCION GENERAL DE PATRIMONIO NATURAL
SAN SALVADOR - EL SALVADOR, C.A.

Revised by Zulma de Mendoza
Director de Patrimonio Natura - MARN

ANNEX 1-D. AREAS BEING PROVIDED IMPROVED MANAGEMENT PLANS

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

4to Trimestre Año 2 (Julio - Sept 2008)

Planes de Manejo de Subcuenca	Delimitación Geográfica (mapas)	Identificación de Actores (listados)	Información Existente (documentos anexo 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, Comités de Cuenca, Reuniones con Comité, Acciones Identificadas)	Total de Avance	Total a
	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
Subcuenca Río Cara Sucia	5%	10%	5%	5%	15%	20%	10%	10%	20%	100%	23,579.50
Subcuenca Río Grande de Sonsonate	3%	5%	2%	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	22117.43
Subcuenca Río Banderas	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	44152.99
Complejo Los Cóbanos	5%	10%	3%	2%	10%	2%	0%	0%	0%	32%	21,312.00
TOTAL											130,369.41

	1a Actividad	2a Actividad	3a Actividad	4a Actividad	
Complejo Los Cóbanos	15%	20%	35%	30%	100%

ANNEX 1-E. PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

GLOBAL INVESTMENT IN PES	
REPORT OF INVESTMENTS AND INCOMES FROM PES 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
Total	**$258,156**
REPORT OF INVESTMENTS AND INCOMES FROM PES FY2007	
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
Total	$343,793
TOTAL FY2007 + FY2008	**$601,949**

* 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)

HOUSEHOLDS IMPACTED THROUGH PROJECT EFFORTS

Activity	Households Impacted FY07	Households Impacted FY08	Cumulative Households Impacted
Training Activities for Adults	3,293	9,115	12,408
Training Activities for Youth (80% counted to account for multiples sibling attendees in training events)	668	2,483	3,151
Local Radio Campaign Audience Different audience in FY08	7,619	3,866	11,485
Recipients of Educational Materials	3,020	3,832	6,852
Households Impacted	**14,600**	**19,296**	**33,896**

CALCULATION OF INCREASED AWARENESS FY08

Number of Households in Project Area (based on census data)	**57,185**	**59%** of population with increased awareness as a result of project efforts
Number of Households where Awareness to Biodiversity, Natural Resources and Conservation was Increased	**33,896**	

ANNEX 2-A. POPULATION DENSITY ANALYSIS

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

MUNICIPIO	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
Totales	**577.772**		**419.792**				**56.265**	**157.348**	**206.179**

ANNEX 2-B. LISTING OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED

Title	Quantity Distributed
Learn about the natural richness of Ahuachapán and Sonsonate.	749
Discover our Biodiversity	1,274
Brochure responsible fishing using artisan long lines (Visión responsable de la pesca con palangre).	75
What are Rainforest Alliance Certification and C.A.F.E. Practices Verification?	50
Brochure Our soil is being used up. Our lives depend on it. (¡Nuestro Suelo se está terminando! Nuestras vidas dependen de él.)	199
Brochure San Pedro town, I love you when you are cleaned up. (San Pedrito, yo te quiero... pero limpio.)	500
Brochure My community is clean, pretty and healthy. (Mi comunidad limpia es más bonita y saludable)	2514
Student version My community is clean, pretty and healthy (Librito para escolares Mi comunidad limpia es más bonita y saludable)	2581
Student version Discover our natural areas. (Librito para escolares Descubramos nuestras áreas naturales)	1700
Folder: Marine turtles are the gems of the ocean. (Folleto Las tortugas marinas son las joyas del mar.)	2089
Know and project our natural areas (Conozcamos y protejamos lo nuestro.)	5893
Fan with messages about natural areas (ABANICO ÁREAS NATURALES.)	2470
Brochure Conservation of natural areas on the coast is an investment in our future. (Conservar las Áreas Naturales Costeras en invertir en nuestro futuro.)	374
Poster Natural area el Balsamar (Afiche El Balsamar – Riqueza Natural y Cultural en la Cordillera del Bálsamo.)	860
Educational game: we love the watershed that we have. (Juego educativo La Cuenca que tenemos, la cuenca que queremos)	2
Banner Natural and cultural riches of El Balsamar (Riqueza natural y cultural en la Cordillera del Bálsamo).	1
Banner Conserving Los Cobanos Natural Area (Conservando el Área Natural Protegida Complejo Los Cóbanos).	1
Banner Our soil is finishing – let's save it. (Nuestro Suelo se esta terminando. Rescatemoslo!)	4
Educational game Let's be clear as water (Juego educativo Seamos claros como el agua.)	1
Posters Let's make our school shine (Carteles Hagamos Brillar a nuestro Centro Escolar -- manejo desechos sólidos)	5
Poster San Pedro I love you when you are cleaned up (Carteles San Pedrito yo te quiero... pero limpio (manejo desechos sólidos)	2
Photocopies about natural areas (Fotocopias páginas librito Descubramos nuestras áreas naturales.)	726
Learn of the natural richness of Ahuachapán and Sonsonate.	2,647
Discover our Biodiversity	3,176
IMCW Project Brochure	800
What are Rainforest Alliance Certification and C.A.F.E. Practices Verification?	660
Learning how to prepare organic Bocashi fertilizer	25
Poster: How to manage the de-hooker	4
Poster: Eco experiences in El Salvador"	20
Brochure Learn of the Natural Riches of Ahuachapan and Sonsonate	1,008
Brochure IMCW Project	275
Discover Our Biodiversity	1,170
Pamphlet Rainforest Alliance Certification and CAFÉ Practices Verification	1,181
Let's Learn How To Prepare Bocashi Organic Fertilizer	687
Brochure A View Towards Responsible Fishing and Multiple Lines	886
Poster How to Use a De-Hooking Device	575
Poster Learn of the Natural and Cultural Riches of Izalco	200
Poster Cacao Festival of Nahulingo	200
Poster Eco-Experiences in Sonsonate and Ahuachapan	300
What are Rainforest Alliance Certification and C.A.F.E. Practices Verification? (Folleto Certificación de café.)	196
Brochure My community is clean, pretty and healthy. (Mi comunidad limpia es más bonita y saludable)	126
Student version My community is clean, pretty and healthy (Librito para escolares Mi comunidad limpia es más bonita y saludable)	700
Student version Discover our natural areas. (Librito para escolares Descubramos nuestras áreas naturales)	1,000
Folder: Marine turtles are the gems of the ocean. (Folleto Las tortugas marinas son las joyas del mar.)	602
Know and project our natural areas (Conozcamos y protejamos lo nuestro.)	1,902
Fan with messages about natural areas (ABANICO ÁREAS NATURALES.)	765
Brochure Conservation of natural areas on the coast is an investment in our future. (Conservar las Áreas Naturales Costeras en invertir en nuestro futuro.)	605
Brochure (Conservando nuestros suelos se gana más)	1,480
Poster Natural area el Balsamar (Afiche El Balsamar – Riqueza Natural y Cultural en la Cordillera del Bálsamo.)	60
Poster Areas Naturales	718
Roll up Ecosistemas del Área Natural Protegida Los Cóbanos.	2
TOTAL	44,040

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 FY 08

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
1	1/10/2007	Natural marine coastal areas, a bet for our future	Pobladores de Caserio Barra Salada, canton Salinas de Ayacachapa	14	28
2	3/10/2007	Natural marine coastal areas, a bet for our future	Caserío EL Flor, cantón Miravalle	9	21
3	4/10/2007	Natural marine coastal areas, a bet for our future	Caserío Planta Nueva, cantón Miravalle, Sonsonate	15	11
4	8/10/2007	Natural marine coastal areas, a bet for our future	Caserío Los Cóbanos, cantón Punta remedios	14	19
5	10/10/2007	Natural marine coastal areas, a bet for our future	Caserio Barra Salada, canton Salinas de Ayacachapa	33	44
6	11/10/2007	Natural marine coastal areas, a bet for our future	Caserío Barra Ciega, cantón Tonalá	18	27
7	11/10/2007	Natural marine coastal areas, a bet for our future	Caserío El Zope	9	12
8	10/31/07	Natural marine coastal areas, a bet for our future	Estudiantes de C.E. Tercer Ciclo y bachillerato Tonalá	22	25
9	10/31/07	Natural marine coastal areas, a bet for our future	Estudiantes de tercer ciclo y bachillerato de C.E. Tonalá	25	28
10	10/31/07	Natural marine coastal areas, a bet for our future	Caserío Salinitas	11	9
11	1/11/2007	Natural marine coastal areas, a bet for our future	Cantón El Flor caseríos: Arca de Noé, Las Tablas, Los Lotes, El Flor	42	13
12	11/14/07	Natural marine coastal areas, a bet for our future	Caserío Barra Ciega, Cantón Tonalá. Sonsonate	37	15
13	11/27/07	Natural marine coastal areas, a bet for our future	Residencial Salinitas, Cantón Punta Remedios, Acajutla	10	27

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
14	10/26/07	Natural areas, a bet for our Future	Izalco, cantón Las Lajas, Cruz Grande, Tecuma, San Luis, El Sunza, Los Pinte, Los Riítos, Güiscoyolote	11	16
15	11/21/07	Workshop to diagnosis the support needs and joint work	Santo Domingo de Guzmán, San Antonio del Monte, Nahulingo	2	1
16	11/12/2007	Workshop to diagnosis the support needs and joint work	San Francisco Menéndez, Jujutla, Guaymango y San Pedro Puxtla	2	2
17	11/26/07	Journal on awareness about “Biodiversity, environmental goods and services” and Coffee: habitat for biodiversity and producers of water”	Cantón Rosario Abajo, Jujutla	6	7
18	11/29/07	Journal on awareness about "Biodiversity, environmental goods and services” and Coffee: habitat for biodiversity and producers of water”	Las canoas, Zapua Arriba, La cienega, Zapua Arriba,	9	8
19	11/12/2007	Journal on awareness about “Biodiversity, environmental goods and services” and Coffee: habitat for biodiversity and producers of water”	Cantón Sincuyo y Caserío El Jícaro	2	4
20	11/13/07	Workshop “Sustainable management of Water”	Cantón Pushtan Caserío Las Cruces y Cantón Tajcuilujlan de Nahuizalco	8	43
21	5/11/2007	“Techniques to gather information to prepare diagnosis in the watersheds”	Cantones Texispulco y El Zarzal	1	2
22	12/11/2007	Training workshops to prepare the Management Plans of the micro-watershed I and II.	San Pedro Puxtla: Texispulco, Guachipilín y área Urbana; Santo Domingo de Guzmán: El Zarzal, Los Vásquez, Los Arevalos.	0	5
23	11/29/07	Training workshops to prepare the Management Plans of the micro-watershed I and II.	CantonesTexispulco,El Cortez, Guachipilin	3	2

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
24	11/13/07	Training session “Monitoring the quality of the water in rivers”.	San Pedro Puxtla: Texispulco, Guachipilín y área Urbana; Santo Domingo de Guzmán: El Zarzal, Los Vásquez, Los Arevalos.	0	0
25	7/11/2007	Improving the environment in the farm: pollution ¿What we do with the agro-chemicals and the solid wastes?	Cantones: Cruz Grande y Tunalmiles	0	0
26	10/30/07	Training “Custody chain for the coffee brokerages”	, Buena Vista, Juayua depto. de Sonsonate	2	19
27	10/18/07	Workshop to interpretive the Rout of the Flowers and its influence zone.	Nahulingo, San Antonio del Monte, Sonsonate, Juayua,	5	12
28	12/11/2007	Socialization and presentation of the consultancy about Business plans.	Nahulingo, San Antonio del Monte, Sonsonate, Juayua	3	2
29	11/15/07	Session to prepare the schedule of activities for the National Park Los Volcanes and the Route of the Flowers.	Nahulingo, San Antonio del Monte, Sonsonate, Juayua,	3	12
30	11/20/07	Session to prepare the schedule of activities for the National Park Los Volcanes and the Route of the Flowers.	Empresarios	2	10
31	11/15/07	Session to socialize the work routes and presentation of the web site.	Empresarios	5	6
32	11/13/07	Practical training about construction and use of the level “A”	Caserío Las Victorias	0	9
33	11/21/07	Educative tour to Exchange technology to prepare Bocachi fertilizer.	Cantón Las Lajas	0	5
34	12/11/2007	Presentation about hydrological resources and payment for environmental services.	Cantón Cara Sucia	0	1
35	11/14/07	Presentation of the results of the Hydrological Balance of the hydrological region C	Guaymango, Jujutla.	0	2
36	11/29/07	Workshop “Presentation and discussion of the results from the hydrological balance”	San Antonio del Monte, Nahulingo, Sonzacate	3	2
37	10/30/07	Project presentation	Caluco	1	2

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
38	10/1/2008	Diagnosis workshop on support needs and joint work with ASACMA	Co-manejadora área natural San Marcelino ASACMA	2	5
39	01/24/08	Diagnosis workshop on joint work with the Micro-region Ahuachapán Sur.	Alcaldías de Sonsonate, Caluco, Izalco, Armenia y Cuisnahuat	2	2
40	6/2/2008	Planning workshop with the Micro-region Los Izalco and Sonsonate	Municipios de Sonsonate, Izalco, Armenia, Caluco, Cuisnahuat y San Julián	0	2
41	02/07/08 and 02/08/08	Training workshop and preparation of didactical material directed to Peace Corps volunteers and technicians from counterpart organizations.	Cuerpo de Paz, ACACELM de R.L. El Monarca, GAIA, SALVANATURA, alcaldía de San Pedro Puxtla, Asociación amigos de la Barra de Santiago.	2	4
42	01/15/08	Training session: “Conservation and recovering of forest to guaranteed water”	Cantón Tecuma y Agua Caliente. Caluco	1	4
43	01/15/08	Training session: “Conservation and recovering of forest to guaranteed water”	Cantón El Carmen. Caluco	1	5
44	01/16/08	Training session: “Conservation and recovering of forest to guaranteed water”	Cantón El Zope. Santo Domingo de Guzmán	2	31
45	01/17/08	Training session: “Conservation and recovering of forest to guaranteed water”	Cantón Zarzal y caseríos Los Vásquez, Los García, Los Magaña. Santo Domingo de Guzmán	10	39
46	01/22/08	Training session: “Conservation and recovering of forest to guaranteed water”	Cantón El Salamo	7	9
47	01/22/08	Training session: “Conservation and recovering of forest to guaranteed water”	Cantón El Alemán, caseríos: El Marañon, Hda. Vieja, San Miguelito, Tres Puertas y El Conacastal	5	26
48	01/31/08	Training session: “Conservation and recovering of forest to guaranteed water”	Cantón Plan de Amayo, caseríos, El Campamento, La Peñas, Los Gramales. Caluco	11	20
49	6/2/2008	Training session: “Conservation and recovering of forest to guaranteed water”	Cantón El Salamo, Acajutla	7	11
50	02/0708	Training session: “Conservation and	Cantón Valle Nuevo	33	17

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
		recovering of forest to guaranteed water”			
51	02/13/08	Training session: “Conservation and recovering of forest to guaranteed water”	Cantón El Sincuyo	5	6
52	6/2/2008	Session “Beneficios de los Bosques y consecuencias de la deforestación”	El Castaño, La Loma, Comalapa, Plan de Amayo. Caluco	2	11
53	01/16/08	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Cantón Guayabo, Armenia	22	10
54	01/23/08	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Cantón y Caserío La Presa y Caserío Valle Nuevo	10	41
55	01/24/08	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Caserío San Juan Las Minas Cantón Los Planes. Santa Ana	7	10
56	01/24/08	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Caserío San Juan Las Minas Cantón Los Planes. Santa Ana	13	8
57	01/25/08	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Cantón y caseríos Los Mangos zona 1 y 2	26	18
58	01/25/08	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Cantón Las Crucitas, Armenia	27	22
59	01/26/08	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Cantón Las Crucitas 2, Armenia	19	31
60	01/29/08	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Cantón y Caserío El Rosario	24	24
61	01/30/08	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Cantón Las Lajas de Izalco, Caserío La Chacarita	43	17
62	5/2/2008	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Cantón La Presa, caseríos: El Casco, Tres Puertas, Valle Nuevo, El Jengibre. EL Congo	13	29
63	5/2/2008	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Cantón La Presa, caseríos: El Casco, Tres Puertas, Valle Nuevo, El Jengibre, El Pedregal, Chilamate. El Congo	19	24
64	5/2/2008	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Cantón La Presa, caseríos: El Casco, Tres Puertas, Valle Nuevo, El Jengibre, El Pedregal, Chilamate. El Congo	14	22

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
65	6/2/2008	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Cantón La Presa, El Congo	32	29
66	6/2/2008	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Cantón La Presa, caseríos: El Casco, Tres Puertas, Valle Nuevo, El Jengibre, El Pedregal, Chilamate, Costa Rica.	20	18
67	12/2/2008	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	La Chacarita	10	20
68	02/13/08	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Cantón Monte Bello	35	14
69	02/13/08	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Los Pinos, Monte Bello, Lago Vista	14	29
70	02/13/08	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Los Pinos, Monte Bello, Lago Vista, Las Lomas, col. Las Brisas. El Congo	39	32
71	02/14/08	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Cantón Los Mangos. Armenia	58	50
72	02/14/08	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Cantones: Los Mangos. Armenia	26	22
73	02/19/08	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Cantón Las Crucitas. Armenia	27	27
74	4/3/2008	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Caserío San Marcelino, cantón Las Marías	14	21
75	4/3/2008	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Cooperativa San Isidro, Fca. San Marcelino. Cantón Las Marías	16	20
76	4/3/2008	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Caseríos San Nicolás y Loma Chata.	14	20
77	5/3/2008	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Cantón Las Marías caseríos Loma Chata, San Nicolás,	38	25
78	11/3/2008	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Caseríos Las Brisas, Llano Grande, Las Brisas. Cantón San Isidro.	13	19

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
79	11/3/2008	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Las Lajas, Loma Chata, La Chacarita, Altos del Beneficio, San Nicolás	42	31
80	11/3/2008	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Las Lajas, Loma Chata, Altos del Beneficio. Izalco	31	42
81	11/3/2008	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino		1	11
82	12/3/2008	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Las Lajas, Loma Chata, Altos del Beneficio, San Nicolás, 11 de Agosto, La Isla, El Milagro. Izalco	25	22
83	12/3/2008	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Las Lajas, Loma Chata, Altos del Beneficio, San Nicolás, La Isla, El Milagro. Izalco	24	27
84	03/13/08	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Las Lajas, Loma Chata, La Chacarita, Altos del Beneficio, San Nicolás, San Marcelino.	23	21
85	03/13/08	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Caserío San Nicolás, Las Lajas, Loma Chata, Altos del Beneficio. Cantón Las Lajas Izalco	31	21
86	03/17/08	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Finca San Nicolás Cantón Las Marías. Izalco	22	10
87	03/18/08	Training session: “Natural areas, a bet for our future”. Complex San Marcelino	Cantón Valle Nuevo. Armenia	22	18
88	03/13/08	Awareness session “Benefits from forest in the coastal zones”.	Caserío Barra Salada, cantón Salinas de Ayacachapa	15	16
89	03/13/08	Awareness session “Benefits from forest in the coastal zones”.	Caserío Barra Salada, cantón Salinas de Ayacachapa	7	14
90	03/27/08	Awareness session “Benefits from forest in the coastal zones”.	Caserío Barra Salada, cantón Salinas de Ayacachapa	18	5
91	01/23/08	Awareness and training session: “Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity”	Cantón, caseríos El Escalón, Los Ascencio, Los Padilla, Los Martínez. Guaymango	3	14
92	01/24/08	Awareness and training session: “Good agricultural practices to preserve	Los Méndez, Los Ascencio, Los Padilla y Dos Ceibas	2	6

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
		biodiversity”			
93	01/29/08	Awareness and training session: “Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity”	Caserío Jocotillo, Col. Aguas Pachas y Caserío Miravalle	0	12
94	01/29/08	Awareness and training session: “Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity”	Cantón Las Tablas Caserío Monterrico,	0	17
95	01/30/08	Awareness and training session: “Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity”	Caseríos El Ángel, Los Justos, Los Gutiérrez, El Centro,	0	11
96	5/2/2008	Awareness and training session: “Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity””	Caserío Las Victorias, Cantón Zapote. Caluco	2	10
97	5/3/2008	Awareness and training session: “Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity”	Caserío El Porvenir, cantón El Zapote	7	15
98	03/1708	Awareness and training session: “Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity”	Cantón Garita Palmera, caserío Bola de Monte. San Francisco Menéndez	5	12
99	4/3/2008	Session “Good agricultural practices and works for soil conservation”	Cantón San Martín. Guaymango	1	18
100	11/3/2008	Session “Good agricultural practices and works for soil conservation”	Cantón Morro Grande. Guaymango	2	12
101	12/3/2008	Session “Good agricultural practices and works for soil conservation”	Cantones **Tajcuilujlan**: Los Esquina, Las Monjas; Sabana San Juan Abajo, **Pushtan:** Las Cruces, Pushtan Norte. Nahuizalco	7	21
102	03/24/08	Session “Good agricultural practices and works for soil conservation”	Caserío Los Pérez. Cantón Joya de Cerén. Izalco.	4	13
103	6/2/2008	Session “Importance of shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water”	Montebello y Los Pinos. El Congo	0	38

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
104	02/20/08	Training and aware session: "Importance of shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water"	Cantones: El Sincuyo, San José, Matazano, Ayuta, El Paste, Ranchador, Porvenir, Ochupse abajo, montañita, Potrerillos, San José, El Canelo, Porvenir Jocotillo, El Tapacún, Los Amates.	0	29
105	02/21/08	Training and aware session: "Importance of shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water"	Fincas: San Rafael, 98 y Monterrey	1	10
106	11/3/2008	Training and aware session: "Importance of shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water"	Finca Shalom, Cantón Chipilapa	10	8
107	02/20/08	Training: "Treatment of liquid wastes"	Caseríos: Las Brisas, El Centro, El Mirador, Lago Vista, Los Pinos, Monte Bello, Cantón Montreal. El Congo	28	11
108	02/27/08	Training: "Treatment of liquid wastes"	Fincas: El Zunza, Panorama, San Miguel, Tánger, San Judas, San Martín, Iberia, Asturias, La Providencia, de cantones Potrero Grande, Ayuta, Ochupse Abajo, Potrerillos del Matazano de Santa Ana, cantón Los Amates, El Paste, Montañita, El Paste de Chalchuapa. San José Las Flores de San Sebastián Salitrillo y El Sincuyo de Tacuba	0	4
109	02/28/08	Training: "Treatment of liquid wastes"	Fincas: San Rafael, Tequendama, Monterrey Lacafe, El 98. Cantones Buenos Aires, Quezalapa, Los Cañales, La Unión, La Majada.	0	4

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
110	5/3/2008	Session "Treatment of Domiciliary liquid wastes"	Fincas: El Zunza, Panorama, San Miguel, Tánger, San Martín, Iberia, Asturias, La Providencia, El Duraznal, Ayuta, Socorro, El Mono, Belén, Granada, Las Marías, Atocha, San Juan Bosco, Larache	0	4
111	6/3/2008	Session "Treatment of Domiciliary liquid wastes"	Fincas: San Rafael, Tequendama, Monterrey Lacafe, El 98. Cantones Buenos Aires, Quezalapa, Los Cañales, La Unión, La Majada.	0	1
112	12/3/2008	Session "Treatment of Domiciliary liquid wastes"	Caseríos: Las Brisas, El Centro, El Mirador, Lago Vista, Los Pinos, Monte Bello, Cantón Montreal,	18	12
113	01/31/08	Workshop to form community facilitators in issues of goods and environmental services PES.	Jujutla: caseríos Cuilapa, Guayapa Arriba, San Francisco Menéndez: caseríos Conascates, Cara Sucia, Nueva Esperanza	2	6
114	02/14/08	Workshop to form community facilitators to multiply aware process about good and environmental services in the watersheds.	San Pedro Puxtla, Santo Domingo de Guzmán, Guaymango y Metalio	1	5
115	01/30/08	Workshop "Presentation and discussion of the results from the hydrological balance".	Alcaldía de Ahuachapán, Ataco, Apaneca.	1	9
116	4/3/2008	Session "Identification of hydrological reloading zone to supply ACEPROS system"	Cantón Cara Sucia. San Francisco Menéndez	2	6
117	4/3/2008	Session "Identification of hydrological reloading zone to supply CODURGUATEX system"	Cantones El Cortez, El Durazno, Guachipilín y Texispulco. San Pedro Tuxtla	0	5
118	7/3/2008	Session of "Management of hydrological resources and Payment for Environmental Services".	Cantón El Zope, Santo Domingo de Guzmán	1	6

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
119	03/13/08	Training session “Goods and enviromental services in the watershed.”	Municipio de San Julián	2	9
120	01/23/08	Training session “The coffee plantations, habitat for the biodiversity and producers of water”	Cantón La Unión. Juayua	2	6
121	03/18/08	Training session about “Custody chain”	Cantón Los Pinos, El Congo	0	5
122	03/28/08	Training session about “Rainforest Alliance certification norms”	Fincas: El Zunza, Panorama, San Miguel, Tánger, San Martín, Iberia, Asturias, La Providencia, El Duraznal, Ayuta, Socorro, El Mono, Belén, Granada, Las Marías, Atocha, San Juan Bosco, Larache	1	8
123	01/22/08	Training session “Preparation of foliar fertilizer Caldo Trofobiótico.”	Caserío El Ángel, cantón El Salamo. Acajutla	0	2
124	01/23/08	Training session “Preparation of fungicides”	Cantones El Zapote y El Carmen	1	20
125	01/23/08	Training session “Preparation of foliar fertilizer Caldo Trofobiótico.”	Cooperativa Miravalle, cantón Miravalle	0	3
126	02/24/08	Practical session “Preparation of Bocashi.”	Los Pérez finca niña Chanita, cantón Joya de Cerén. Izalco	0	3
127	6/3/2008	Training session “Preparation of foliar fertilizer Caldo Trofobiótico.”	Caserío La Ilusión Cantón Conacaste Herrado.	8	4
128	3/1/2008	Training session “Use of forms to gather information in the micro-watershed”.	Cantón El Cortez, El Zarzal, Texispulco, San Pedro Puxtla	4	6
129	4/16/2008	First training to technicians from environmental units in the municipalities. Task 1.4	Alcaldias de Cuisnahuat, Sonsonate, Izalco, San Pedro Puxtla, Caluco, Armenia y microregion Ahuachapan Sur	0	0
130	4/30/2008	Second training to technicians from environmental units in the municipalities. Task 1.4	Microregion del Pacifico y alcaldias de San Francisco Menendez, Armenia, Tapalhuaca, Sonsonate, Santo Domingo de Guzman, Caluco	1	1

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
131	6/11/2008	Integral management of solid wastes and assessment of the environmental impact. Task 1.4	Microregion del Pacifico, Microregion Ahuachapan Sur y Alcaldias Sonsonate, Izalco, Caluco, Cuisnahuat, Armenia, San Francisco Menendez, Jujutla, Guaymango, Santo Domingo de Guzman, San Antonio del Monte	1	0
132	6/25/2008	Global environmental issues and management of hydrological resources with watershed approach. Task 1.4	microregion del Pacifico, Microregion Ahuachapan Sur y Alcaldias Sonsonate, Izalco, Caluco, Cuisnahuat, Armenia, San Francisco Menendez, Jujutla.	0	0
133	4/8/2008	Planning and socialization session for the methodology to hold diagnostic workshops and consult about needs for environmental education.	ASACA	0	0
134	4/14/2008	Planning and socialization session for the methodology to hold diagnostic workshops and consult about needs for environmental education.	FUNDARRECIFE	0	0
135	4/23/2008	Training to COALs from PNAs in the land. Task 1.7	Alcaldia de Armenia, ADESCOS , ASACMA y MARN	0	8
136	4/12/2008	Diagnosis workshop prior the preparation of the environmental education plans for the PNA El Balsamar. Task 1.2	ADESCO, Comite de Salud,Cooperativa	23	20
137	4/19/2008	Diagnosis workshop prior the preparation of the environmental education plans for the PNA El Balsamar Task 1.2	Comité Ambiental	11	26
138	5/7/2008	Diagnosis workshop prior the preparation of the environmental education plans for the PNA San Marcelino. Task 1.2	Comité de agua, ADESCOS, ASACMA, Alcaldía de Armenia.	5	2
139	5/14/2008	Diagnosis workshop prior the preparation of the environmental education plans for the PNA San	ADESCOJUM, Comité de Gestion, Adesco La Presa, ASACMA	5	1

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
		Marcelino. Task 1.2			
140	5/21/2008	Diagnosis workshop prior the preparation of the environmental education plans for the PNA San Marcelino. Task 1.2	ADESCOSI, ASAPSIM, comité de gestion, ADESCO Lago Vista y San Marcelino	4	4
141	5/12/2008	Diagnosis workshop prior the preparation of the environmental education plans for the PNA Los Cobanos. Task 1.2	ACE El Flor, ADESCO Salinitas, FUNDARRECIFE	5	2
142	5/19/2008	Diagnosis workshop prior the preparation of the environmental education plans for the PNA Los Cobanos. Task 1.2	Centro Escolar, ADESCO y FUNDARRECIFE	6	2
143	5/26/2008	Diagnosis workshop prior the preparation of the environmental education plans for the PNA Los Cobanos. Task 1.2	ADESCOS Y FUNDARRECIFE	15	4
144	6/10/2008	First Diagnosis workshop, prior the preparation of environmental education plans to the National Park El Imposible. Task 1.2	Cooperativas Concordia, El Sincuyo y Alcaldía de Tacuba.	9	5
145	6/17/2008	Second Diagnosis workshop, prior the preparation of environmental education plans to the National Park El Imposible. Task 1.2	School center, Alcaldía de San Francisco Menéndez, SalvaNATURA, PNC de medio ambiente, Junta Administradora del Sistema de agua Fuente de Vida	4	9
146	6/12/2008	First Diagnosis workshop, prior the preparation of environmental education plans to the National Park Los Volcanes. Task 1.2	ADESCOBA, SalvaNATURA, ADESCOPAC,	8	2
147	6/19/2008	Second Diagnosis workshop, prior the preparation of environmental education plans to the National Park Los Volcanes. Task 1.2	SalvaNATURA, PNC TURISMO, ATAISI,	10	2

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
148	6/30/2008	First Diagnosis workshop, prior the preparation of environmental education plans for the Protected Natural Area Barra de Santiago. Task 1.2	MARN, AMBAS, ADESCOEC,	13	9
149	5/13/2008	First training workshop about Integral Management of Solid Wastes. Task 1.4	Alcaldias de Cuisnahuat, Sonsonate, Izalco, San Pedro Puxtla, Caluco, Armenia y San Pedro Puxtla	12	15
150	5/30/2008	Second training workshop about Integral Management of Solid Wastes. Task 1.4	Instituto Politecnico de Sonsonate	1	9
151	6/17/2008	Biodiversity and the importance of our natural areas. Task 1.4	Centros Escolares y Unidades Ambientales Municipales.	13	14
152	6/24/2008	Soil conservation and natural areas. Task 3.2	Cantón La Tablas	29	24
153	6/24/2008	Good agricultural practices and soil conservation. Task 3.2	Unidad de salud, Cuerpo de Paz y cooperativa El Monarca	8	40
154	5/8/2008	Conservation of hydrological resources. Task 3.2	Padres y Madres de familia del School center canton El Balsamar	23	47
155	4/22/2008	Solid waste management.	School center, cuerpo de paz y cooperativa Santa Clara.	31	44
156	4/26/2008	Cleaning campaign.	Cuerpo de Paz, Adesco Palo Verde, GAIA y Vision Mundial	18	16
157	4/12/2008	“Natural areas, a bet for our future. San Marcelino complex” Task 4.2-b	School center	21	28
158	4/22/2008	“Natural areas, a bet for our future. San Marcelino complex” Task 4.2-b	ACE y ADESCO	39	64
159	4/24/2008	“Natural areas, a bet for our future. San Marcelino complex” Task 4.2-b	Ninguna	8	9
160	4/30/2008	“Natural areas, a bet for our future. San Marcelino complex” Task 4.2-b	School center	20	243
161	5/22/2008	Mangroves and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future. Task 4.2-c	ADESCOMAR Y C.E.Metalio	17	14
162	5/27/2008	Mangroves and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future. Task 4.2-c	Ninguna	32	29

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
163	6/17/2008	Mangroves and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future. Task 4.2-c	ADESCO	4	30
164	6/18/2008	Mangroves and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future. Task 4.2-c	ADESCO	9	8
165	6/19/2008	Mangroves and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future. Task 4.2-c	Unidad de salud de Metalio	18	30
166	6/24/2008	Mangroves and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future. Task 4.2-c	Cooperativa de Pescadores Artesanales y FACOOPADES.	14	2
167	6/24/2008	Mangroves and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future. Task 4.2-c	ADESO, comité de proteccion Civil, AGAPEKRIETE	16	29
168	6/25/2008	Mangroves and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future. Task 4.2-c	ADESCO Y Alcaldia	30	25
169	4/2/2008	Importance of shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water. Task 4.4a	Tropical Farm Management	24	2
170	4/2/2008	Importance of shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water. Task 4,4 a	Cooperativa Los Pinos	1	17
171	4/3/2008	Importance shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water. Task 4.4a	Ninguna	18	0
172	6/3/2008	Importance of shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water. Task 4.4a.	COMEXCA Y CASAL	19	0
173	6/5/2008	Importance of shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water. Task 4.4a.	Empresa Bosque Lya	6	1
174	4/1/2008	Improving the environment in the farm. Pollution: what to do with the solid wastes? Task 4.4b	LAUSANNE	12	17
175	4/9/2008	Improving the environment in the farm. Pollution: What to do with the solid wastes? Task 4.4b	Tropical Farm Management	11	4
176	4/10/2008	Improving the environment in the farm. Pollution: What to do with the solid wastes? Task 4.4b	Tropical Farm Management	8	3
177	4/22/2008	Improving the environment in the farm. Pollution: What to do with the solid wastes? Task 4.4b	Tropical Farm Management	40	7

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
178	5/8/2008	Improving the environment in the farm. Pollution: What to do with the solid wastes? Task 4.4b	Tropical Farm Management	13	7
179	6/12/2008	Improving the environment in the farm. Pollution: What to do with the solid wastes? Task 4.4b	Empresa Bosque Lya	0	0
180	6/24/2008	Improving the environment in the farm. Pollution: What to do with the solid wastes? Task 4.4b	COMEXCA Y CASAL	12	0
181	4/16/2008	Treatment of liquid wastes. Task 4.4 c	None	4	0
182	4/8/2008	"Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity". Task 4.5.a	None	14	16
183	4/23/2008	"Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity". Task 4.5.a	None	20	17
184	4/29/2008	"Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity". Task 4.5.a	None	7	1
185	5/21/2008	"Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity". Task 4.5.a	None	7	1
186	6/10/2008	"Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity". Task 4.5.a	None	15	0
187	6/17/2008	"Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity". Task 4.5.a	ADESCO La Casona y CLUSA	11	0
188	6/19/2008	"Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity". Task 4.5.a	ADESCO	0	0
189	4/25/2008	Benefits from the woods in the coastal zones. Task 4.1	School center	3	26
190	4/25/2008	Goods and environmental services, diversity of species and eco-systems and MIDES. Task 4.1	School center y UNICAP	5	43
191	5/22/2008	"Importance of shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water. Task 4.1.	School center	5	46
192	6/12/2008	Improving the farm environment – Pollution- What to do with the agro-chemicals and the solid wastes?. Task 4.1	ADESCO Y Cooperativa ATAISI	17	19

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
193	6/26/2008	Improving the farm environment – Pollution- What to do with the agro-chemicals and the solid wastes?. Task 4.1	School center	24	29
194	6/24/2008	Benefits from the woods in the coastal zones. Task 4.1	School center y PNC	3	40
195	4/29/2008	Benefits from the woods in the coastal zones. Task 4.1	School center	5	23
196	6/25/2008	Benefits from the woods in the coastal zones. Task 4.1	School center	10	50
197	6/25/2008	Biodiversity of the Protected Natural Area Los Cobanos complex.	School center Santa Agueda	3	19
198	5/27/2008	Improving the environment in my community. Task 6.1	School center	4	15
199	6/26/2008	Improving the environment in my community. Task 6.1	Caserío El Flor, cantón Miravalle	0	20
200	4/17/2008	Goods and environmental services in the watershed and the PES. Task 4.6 b	Junta Administradora del Sistema de Agua Potable	20	1
201	5/15/2008	Goods and environmental services in the watershed and planning of conservation activities. Task 4.6b	Asociacion de Regantes	7	3
202	6/12/2008	Goods and environmental services in the watershed and the PES. Task 4.6 b	Junta Administradoras de Sistemas de Agua Potable ACAFURDIN, JASAAP Y ACASPO	14	3
203	5/8/2008	Solid waste Management. 4.7a	Alcaldia de Caluco	25	5
204	4/4/2008	Rainforest Alliance certification procedure	Universidad de El Salvador	16	6
205	4/17/2008	Integral plague management, first aids and management of absorption wells.	Tropical Farm Management, PROCAFE,	28	2
206	4/10/2008	Certification norms on sustainable agriculture (Rainforest Alliance) version 2008.	BEXCAFE	2	0
207	4/17/2008	Certification norms on sustainable agriculture (Rainforest Alliance) version	BEXCAFE	1	0

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
		2008.			
208	5/8/2008	Treatment of water for consumption.	BEXCAFE	0	0
209	5/14/2008	Certification norms on sustainable agriculture (Rainforest Alliance) version 2008.	PROCAFE, TROPICAL FARM MANAGEMENT, LAUSANNE, BOSQUE LYA	34	0
210	5/15/2008	Certification norms on sustainable agriculture (Rainforest Alliance) version 2008.	Cooperativa ATAISI	12	0
211	5/21/2008	Certification norms on sustainable agriculture (Rainforest Alliance) version 2008.	PROCAFE, TROPICAL FARM MANAGEMENT, LAUSANNE.	4	0
212	5/28/2008	Management of endosulfan and protection measures.	Cooperativa Los Pinos.	12	0
213	5/28/2008	Norms for sustainable agriculture, version 2008 and Good agricultural practices.	cooperativa Las Lajas	16	0
214	6/5/2008	Certification norms on sustainable agriculture (Rainforest Alliance) version 2008.	Tropical E.S, Agrinter, LAUSANNE	4	0
215	6/5/2008	Certification norms on sustainable agriculture (Rainforest Alliance) version 2008.	BEXCAFE	0	0
216	6/19/2008	Certification norms on sustainable agriculture (Rainforest Alliance) version 2008.	BEXCAFE	2	0
217	6/25/2008	Integral management of weeds and ecological management of soil.	Cooperativa Las Lajas y PROCAFE	15	0
218	5/8/2008	Training/aware session about Solid Waste Management. Task 4.7a	Alcaldia municipal	5	25
219	4/24/2008	Reproduction of mountain micro-organisms	CLUSA	31	2
220	5/21/2008	Preparation of Bocashi fertilizer	None	12	0
221	4/1/2008	Diagnosis workshop about problem in the micro-watershed Sacramento river	ADESCOS El Horizonte, y Chagalapa	9	5

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
222	4/2/2008	Diagnosis workshop about problem in micro-watershed of Santa Rita and San Francisco rivers	ADESCOS Miramar, Sueños Cumplidos, ADESCOLB, ADESCOLCE, ACECE, Alcaldia Municipal	11	4
223	4/8/2008	SWOT Workshop	ADESCO	6	2
224	4/16/2008	Diagnosis workshop about problem in the micro-watershed Cara Sucia river.	ADESCOS El Palmo, El Porvenir, Visión Mundial, U. de Salud	15	6
225	4/21/2008	Diagnosis workshop about problem in the micro-watersheds Tepechapa and La Barranca.	ADESCOS El Salto, Los Mejiía, Los Rauda y ADECPRO, ADESCOCIN	26	4
226	5/8/2008	Session: Introduction to the community organization and watershed approach.	None	10	4
227	5/21/2008	Workshop to identify problems, needs, causes, effects and possible solutions.	ADESCOS	39	10
228	5/22/2008	Workshop to identify problems, needs, causes, effects and possible solutions.	ADESCO y Alcaldia Municipal	7	3
229	5/27/2008	Workshop to identify problems, needs, causes, effects and possible solutions.	ADESCOS, Unidad de Salud, alcaldia, Iglesias Principe de Paz y Apostoles y Profetas	13	1
230	5/28/2008	Workshop to identify problems, needs, causes, effects and possible solutions.	ADESCOS, comi9te de salud, comite de proteccion, School center	14	9
231	5/30/2008	Workshop to identify problems, needs, causes, effects and possible solutions.	Unidad de salud de La Hachadura y de Garita Palmera	9	7
232	5/30/2008	Workshop to identify problems, needs, causes, effects and possible solutions.	Unidad de salud de Cara Sucia y Guayapa Abajo	7	9
233	6/9/2008	Workshop to identify problems, needs, causes, effects and possible solutions.	Ninguna	0	0
234	6/11/2008	Module I: Training about project Management.	ADESCOS Renacer, ProAmejora, EC, CORDURGUATEX, Comité de Microcuenca San Pedro	2	1
235	6/18/2008	Module II: Training about project management	ADESCOSIN, Unidad de Salud, Asociacion de Mujeres Emprendedoras	4	1

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
236	6/19/2008	Workshop to identify problems, needs, causes, effects and possible solutions.	ADESCOSIN, Unidad de Salud, Asociacion de Mujeres Emprendedoras	5	6
237	6/30/2008	Workshop to identify problems, needs, causes, effects and possible solutions to create the Management Plan for the micro-watershed San Pedro river.	ADESCOS, Alcaldía,	9	9
238	5/12/2008	Training workshop to manage food. Module I	None	1	8
239	5/15/2008	Training workshop to manage food. Module 2	None	0	8
240	5/19/2008	Training workshop to manage food.. Module 3	None	0	2
241	5/22/2008	Training workshop to manage food.. Module 4	None	0	1
242	5/26/2008	Training workshop to manage food. Module 5	None	1	9
243	5/17/2008	Better practices to prepare coffee beverages	Alcaldias de Juayua, Izalco y Ataco.	7	7
244	4/8/2008	"Natural Areas, a bet for our future. San Marcelino complex" Task 4.2-b	C.E. caserío Santo Tomas	25	21
245	4/10/2008	"Natural Areas, a bet for our future. San Marcelino complex" Task 4.2-b	C.E. caserío Santa Teresa	13	19
246	4/10/2008	"Natural Areas, a bet for our future. San Marcelino complex" Task 4.2-b	C.E. caserío Santa Teresa	27	14
247	4/10/2008	"Natural areas, a bet for our future. San Marcelino complex" Task 4.2-b	C.E. caserío Santa Teresa	21	9
248	4/10/2008	"Natural areas, a bet for our future. San Marcelino complex" Task 4.2-b	C.E. caserío Santa Teresa	25	19
249	4/15/2008	"Natural areas, a bet for our future. San Marcelino complex" Task 4.2-b	C.E. caserío Santa Teresa	11	19
250	4/15/2008	"Natural areas, a bet for our future. San Marcelino complex" Task 4.2-b	C.E. caserío Santa Teresa	14	15
251	4/15/2008	"Natural areas, a bet for our future. San	C.E. caserío Santa Teresa	18	22

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
		Marcelino complex" Task 4.2-b			
252	4/15/2008	"Natural areas, a bet for our future. San Marcelino complex" Task 4.2-b	C.E. caserío Santa Teresa	14	19
253	4/15/2008	"Natural areas, a bet for our future. San Marcelino complex" Task 4.2-b	C.E. caserío Santa Teresa	14	9
254	4/15/2008	"Natural areas, a bet for our future. San Marcelino complex" Task 4.2-b	C.E. caserío Santa Teresa	17	11
255	4/29/2008	"Natural Areas, a bet for our future. San Marcelino complex". Task 4.2-b	C.E. Santo Tomas	8	16
256	4/30/2008	"Natural Areas, a bet for our future. San Marcelino complex". Task 4.2-b	School center	99	72
257	6/26/2008	Mangroves and estuaries eco-systems. A bet for our future. Task 4.2-c	School center	35	31
258	4/25/2008	The coffee plantations: Habitat of biodiversity and producers of water. Task 6.1	School center y UNICAP	22	30
259	4/25/2008	The coffee plantations: Habitat of biodiversity and producers of water. Task 6.1	School center y UNICAP	36	39
260	6/26/2008	Biodiversity, goods and environmental services. Task 6.1	School center	15	14
261	5/29/2008	Importance of the under shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water. Task 6.1	School center	26	21
262	6/11/2008	Improving the environment in the farm – Pollution "What to do with the agrochemicals and solid wastes?. Task 6.1	School center	14	16
263	5/22/2008	"Importance of the under shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water. Task 6.1.	School center	38	31
264	5/22/2008	"Importance of the under shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water. Task 6.1.	School center	21	17
265	5/29/2008	"Importance of the under shade coffee	School center	26	21

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
		to preserve biodiversity and water. Task 6.1.			
266	5/29/2008	"Importance of the under shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water. Task 6.1.	School center	31	21
267	6/5/2008	Improving the environment in the farm – Pollution "What to do with the agrochemicals and solid wastes?. Task 4.1	School center	0	10
268	6/5/2008	"Importance of the under shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water. Task 6.1.	School center	9	14
269	6/12/2008	"Importance of the under shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water. Task 6.1.	School center	14	20
270	6/18/2008	"Importance of the under shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water. Task 6.1.	School center	56	45
271	5/6/2008	Importance of the coastal forest. Task 6.1	Educational complex	27	23
272	5/6/2008	Importance of the coastal forest. Task 6.1	School center	8	10
273	5/6/2008	Importance of the coastal forest. Task 6.1	Educational complex	30	18
274	5/6/2008	Importance of the coastal forest. Task 6.1	School center	13	6
275	5/8/2008	Importance of the coastal forest. Task 6.1	School center	32	28
276	5/22/2008	Improving the environment in My Community. Task 6.1	School center	13	16
277	5/29/2008	Improving the environment in My Community. Task 6.1	School center	17	14
278	5/29/2008	Improving the environment in My Community. Task 6.1	School center	18	13
279	5/28/2008	Improving the environment in My	Educational complex	16	16

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
		Community. Task 6.1			
280	5/28/2008	Improving the environment in My Community. Task 6.1	Educational complex	12	11
281	6/4/2008	Benefits from the coastal forests. Task 6.1	School center y PNC	15	18
282	6/5/2008	Improving the environment in My Community. Task 6.1	School center	0	0
283	6/11/2008	Improving the environment in My Community. Task 6.1	School center	17	10
284	6/11/2008	Improving the environment in My Community. Task 6.1	School center	9	16
285	6/19/2008	Improving the environment in My Community. Task 6.1	School center	0	0
286	6/19/2008	Improving the environment in My Community. Task 6.1	School center	15	21
287	4/3/2008	Benefits from the coastal forests. Task 6.1	School center	33	28
288	4/24/2008	Benefits from the coastal forests. Task 6.1	School center	19	16
289	4/1/2008	Benefits from the coastal forests. Task 6.1	School center	21	8
290	4/17/2008	Benefits from the coastal forests. Task 6.1	School center	19	23
291	4/17/2008	Benefits from the coastal forests. Task 6.1	School center	18	21
292	6/18/2008	Educative tour to PNA Santa Rita. Task 1.4	School center, ADESCONE y Alcaldia	13	26
293	6/24/2008	Parade to celebrate the Environmental Day. Task 1.4	Centros Escolares Instituto Nacional de Armenia, Santa Teresa, Juan José Solorzano, Juan Ramon Uriarte, Armenia, Alberto Guerra Trigueros, San Damian y San Antonio y Alcaldia Municipal.	103	100

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
294	5/27/2008	Workshop to identify problems, needs, causes, effects and possible solutions.	ADESCOS, Unidad de Salud, alcaldia, Iglesias Principe de Paz y Apostoles y Profetas	13	1
295	7/1/2008	Second diagnosis workshop, prior the preparation of the plans on environmental education for the Protected Natural Area Barra de Santiago. Task 1.2	Barra de Santiago.	4	6
296	8/20/2008	Training about Protected Natural Areas and solid waste management.	Caseríos Puente Arce, Gracias a Dios, cantones La Hachadura, Cara Sucia y Área urbana de San Francisco Menéndez	10	11
297	9/4/2008	Training about our Natural Areas.	Sonsonate, Acajutla y San Antonio del Monte.	7	13
298	8/19/2008	Ecology and Environment Legislation	Áreas Naturales Protegidas Los Cóbanos, Los Volcanes, Plan de Amayo, Santa Rita, El Imposible, El Balsamar y Barra de Santi08	1	11
299	8/27/2008	The natural areas are part of a watershed, patrols in the PNA and conflict resolutions.	Áreas Naturales Protegidas Los Cóbanos, Los Volcanes, Plan de Amayo, Santa Rita, El Imposible y El Balsamar.	0	2
300	9/3/2008	Public use of the Protected Natural Areas	Áreas Naturales Protegidas Los Cóbanos, Los Volcanes, Plan de Amayo, Santa Rita, El Imposible y El Balsamar.	0	0
301	9/10/2008	Monitoring in protected areas, solid waste management, risk management and GIS handle.	Áreas Naturales Protegidas Los Cóbanos, Los Volcanes, Plan de Amayo, Santa Rita, El Imposible y El Balsamar.	0	0
302	7/3/2008	Training session "Risk management through works and agricultural practices that help to reduce threats and environmental vulnerability"	Caseríos Valle Nuevo, Buena Vista, El Cerro, urbanizaciones Guadalupe y Fraternidad, Cantón El Guayabo	13	16
303	7/11/2008	Importance of preserving the environment for everybody's life.	Area urbana del municipio de Armenia	55	5

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
304	7/17/2008	Preservation of the environment for our benefit.	Área Urbana de municipio de Sonsonate	125	25
305	7/20/2008	Awareness and diagnosis about environment vulnerabilities and needs on environmental education.	Caseríos Poza Honda, El Palmar, Apancoyo, Barrio El Calvario y Veracruz	1	6
306	7/23/2008	Benefits from the forest and consequences of the deforestation.	Área Urbana de Jujutla, caserío Los Vásquez, El Obraje, El Cocalito, San Martín, Guayapa, El Roble	5	12
307	7/24/2008	Importance of the forest to preserve biodiversity and water.	Cantones Cauta, El Escalón, San Andrés, Los Puentecitos y barrios San Andrés y Santa Cruz	2	9
308	8/14/2008	Improving the environment in the community	La Bolsona, Entre Ríos, Santa Genoveva, Las Huertas, El Guamo, El Castaño, Corinto, Regalado, San Rafael El Confín, Marañon y Hacienda Vieja	38	14
309	8/19/2008	Improving the environment in the community	San José Platanares	0	11
310	8/20/2008	Treatment of liquid domiciliary wastes.	Canton Pushtan	0	4
311	8/20/2008	Importance of the forest to guaranteed the water and consequences of the deforestation.	Cantones El Diamante, San Antonio Arriba y Abajo	49	11
312	9/23/2008	Biodiversity in the protected natural area Los Cobanos complex.	Caserío Barra Salada, cantón Tonalá	0	0
313	7/23/2008	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	Caseríos Costa Azul, El Peñon, El Girasol, El Maizal, Las Cureñas,	17	18
314	7/30/2008	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	Caseríos El Amatal, Las Delicias, Isla Abajo, Monzón, El Maizal,	7	21
315	7/30/2008	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	Caseríos El Amatal, Las Delicias, Isla Abajo, Monzón, El Maizal,	17	16

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
316	7/30/2008	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	Caserío Costa Brava	26	21
317	8/1/2008	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	Caseríos Costa Azul, La Playa, La Coquera, El Amatal, San Cristóbal, El Milagro, La Marañonera,	6	13
318	8/7/2008	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	Caserío Costa Brava	16	22
319	8/11/2008	Cambio climático y sus repercusiones en el medio ambiente.	Area urbana del municipio de Izalco.	34	11
320	8/26/2008	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	Cantones San Antonio, San José El Naranjo, Barra de Santi08 y área urbana de Jujutla.	7	2
321	8/26/2008	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	San Benito, La Hachadura, Puente Arce, Garita Palmera, Cara Sucia, Puente Arce, Colonia ISTA y San Francisco Menéndez.	13	0
322	9/2/2008	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	Cantón Metalio	11	8
323	9/2/2008	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	Cantón Metalio	24	16
324	9/23/2008	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	Caserío Cocalito, cantón San Antonio. Jujutla	23	17
325	9/23/2008	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	Caserío Cocalito, cantón San Antonio. Jujutla	12	7
326	9/25/2008	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	Caseríos Mira Mar, El Ceibillo, Monte Carlos, San Juan, El Maguey, Cantón Rosario. Jujutla.	18	16
327	9/25/2008	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	Caseríos Mira Mar, El Cocalito, Las Delicias, El Ceibillo, El Rosario, El Maguey, Cantón Rosario. Jujutla.	17	19

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
328	9/25/2008	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	Caseríos Mira Mar, El Cocalito, Las Delicias, El Ceibillo, El Rosario, El Maguey, Cantón Rosario. Jujutla.	15	19
329	9/25/2008	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	Caseríos Mira Mar, El Cocalito, Las Delicias, El Ceibillo, El Rosario, El Maguey, Cantón Rosario. Jujutla.	15	10
330	9/29/2008	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	Caseríos El Mango 1 y 2, Cantón Guayapa Abajo, Jujutla.	20	32
331	9/29/2008	Workshop to validate the proposal of the Management Plan of the sub-watershed Cara Sucia and tool application for gender analysis.	Caseríos Tacachol, Col. Miramar, Los Conacastes, Cara Sucia, Nueva Esperanza, Talpetate, El Triunfo, Falla El Escondido, El Golondrino, El Refugio, El Cocalito, El Chino, El Corozo, El Palmo, 19 de 09tiembre, de San Francisco Menéndez y Jujutla y Loma Larga, El Triunfo, Cumbre del Olvido de Tacuba	0	0
332	9/30/2008	Workshop to validate the proposal of the Management Plan of the sub-watershed San Pedro and tool application for gender analysis.	El Cortez, La Loma , Quezalapa, El Zarzal, La Concepción, Morro Grande, Copinula, Las Marías, Tapahuashuya, San Pedro Puxtla, Acajutla, San Antonio del Monte, Santo Domingo de Guzmán, Guaymango	0	0
333	7/10/2008	Importance of the shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Fincas San Martín y Santa Mónica.	9	0
334	7/16/2008	Importance of the shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Fincas Bosque Lya, San Eduardo, San Sebastian, Providencia, San Sebastian, San Luis	15	12
335	7/17/2008	Importance of the shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Fincas San Rafael, Bonanza.	11	2
336	7/22/2008	Improving the environment in the farm.	Finca Villa Dora	5	4

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
337	7/26/2008	Improving the environment in the farm.	Fincas San Eduardo, San Rafael y Bosque Lya	30	1
338	8/19/2008	Improving the environment in the farm.	Finca Santa Monica,	0	0
339	9/10/2008	Improving the environment in the farm.	Fincas San Rafael, y Bonanza	1	2
340	7/9/2008	Treatment of the liquid domiciliary wastes.	Fincas San Eduardo, Bonanza, San Rafael y Santa Mónica.	1	0
341	7/15/2008	Treatment of the liquid domiciliary wastes.	Fincas Las Delicias, Santa Bárbara	4	0
342	9/10/2008	Treatment of the liquid domiciliary wastes.	Finca Santa Mónica.	0	0
343	9/11/2008	Treatment of the liquid domiciliary wastes.	Las Cruces, Los Naranjos, El Canelo, Sabana San Juan Arriba.	0	0
344	7/16/2008	Good agricultural practices to conserve the biodiversity.	Caserío Las Trincheras	0	1
345	7/9/2008	Good agricultural practices to conserve the biodiversity.	Cantón Plan de Amayo	0	0
346	8/28/2008	Good agricultural practices to conserve the biodiversity.	Cantón La Ceiba	15	9
347	9/3/2008	Good agricultural practices to conserve the biodiversity.	Caserío Los Ramírez, cantón El Salto	0	0
348	9/4/2008	Good agricultural practices to conserve the biodiversity.	Colonia Nueva Guayapa, El Naranjo, El Mango	12	43
349	9/9/2008	Good agricultural practices and soil conservation.	Pushtan centro y Los Marcelino.	22	22
350	9/9/2008	Good agricultural practices and soil conservation.	Cantón Las Tablas	9	3
351	9/3/2008	Valuation of goods and environmental services in the watershed.	Caserío Guayapa Arriba.	16	12
352	8/25/2008	Protected Natural Areas and planning for its public use.	El Imposible, Santa Rita, San Isidro, Santa Rita, Izalco, Los Cóbanos.	4	1
353	9/1/2008	Environmental interpretation as a tool for environment education in the public	Los Cóbanos, San Francisco Menéndez, Izalco,	15	6

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
		zones.			
354	9/8/2008	Guided tour to the Natural Area.	Los Cóbanos, San Francisco Menéndez, Izalco,	0	0
355	9/16/2008	Guided tour to PNA Los Cobanos.	Los Cóbanos, San Francisco Menéndez, Izalco,	0	0
356	7/2/2008	Biodiversity of the Protected Natural Area Los Cobanos complex.	Caseríos El Zope, Comandari, Salinitas, El Venado, Cantón Punta Remedios.	0	0
357	7/2/2008	Biodiversity of the Protected Natural Area Los Cobanos complex.	Caseríos Las Marías, El Zope, Comandari, Salinitas, El Venado, Cantón Punta Remedios.	0	0
358	7/3/2008	Preserve our environment.	Apancoyo, Los Clará y Los Barahona	16	6
359	7/7/2008	Our community clean is prettier and healthy.	Área Urbana de Armenia	52	68
360	7/3/2008	Importance of the shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Cantón Lomas de San Marcelino	23	22
361	7/3/2008	Importance of the shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Cantón Lomas de San Marcelino	21	19
362	7/10/2008	Importance of the shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Cantón Santo Tomás. Izalco	37	45
363	7/16/2008	Importance of the shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Cantón Las Marías Izalco	33	37
364	7/16/2008	Importance of the shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Cantón Las Marías Izalco	45	23
365	7/17/2008	Importance of the shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Caserío San Miguel Cantón San Isidro. Izalco	55	59
366	7/24/2008	Importance of the shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Caserío San Miguel Cantón San Isidro. Izalco	41	18
367	7/31/2008	Importance of the shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Caserío San Miguel Cantón San Isidro. Izalco	33	28
368	8/19/2008	Importance of the shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Caserío Chacarita	31	17

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
369	8/21/2008	Importance of the shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Caserío Loma Chata	6	23
370	8/28/2008	Importance of the shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Caseríos Altos del Beneficio, Loma Chata y la Chacarita.	0	0
371	8/20/2008	Session "Importance of the forest to guaranteed water and consequences of the deforestation"	Cantones San Antonio Arriba y Abajo, y El Diamante	51	68
372	7/21/2008	Improving the environment in the farm. Pollution, what we do with the solid wastes?	Cantones Conacastes, Primavera, Las Aradas.	47	49
373	7/17/2008	Improving the environment in my community.	"""	16	15
374	7/18/2008	Improving the environment in my community.	´´´´´´´´´´	19	14
375	7/28/2008	Improving the environment in my community.	""""""	13	10
376	7/28/2008	Improving the environment in my community.	caserío Arca de Noé, cantón El Flor	0	0
377	7/30/2008	Improving the environment in my community.	""""""	11	9
378	9/9/2008	Improving the environment in my community.	Casco urbano de Armenia	34	42
379	9/10/2008	Improving the environment in my community.	Casco urbano de Armenia	41	24
380	9/11/2008	Improving the environment in my community.	Casco urbano de Armenia	28	53
381	9/23/2008	Improving the environment in my community.	Cantón Tapalshucut	123	115
382	9/25/2008	Improving the environment in my community.	Colonia Santa Emilia	12	15
383	9/9/2008	Let us know and protect the birds in our national parks.	Cantones Teshcal, Chorro Abajo, Cruz Grande, Tapalshucut; colonias La Joya, Granada, La Tamacha, Santa Teresa, Barrios, San Juan, Santa Teresa, San Sebastian,	15	29

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
			Santa Lucia.		
384	9/9/2008	Let us know and protect the birds in our national parks.	Barrios Santa Teresa, La Asunción, colonias Santa Celina, Santa Teresa, Santa Emilia, La Violeta, La Esmeralda, Las Granadas, Monte Negro, Las Palmeras, Paz 92, Cantones Chorro Abajo, Huiscoyolate,Tapalshucut	15	15
385	9/9/2008	Importance of the shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Caserío San Ramoncito, cantón El Saltillal. Ataco.	9	7
386	9/17/2008	Importance of the shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	El Congo	62	65
387	9/19/2008	Importance of the shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Cooperativa Los Pinos.	47	46
388	8/12/2008	Biodiversity of the Protected Natural Area Los Cobanos complex.	Los Cóbanos, El Flor, El Privado	0	0
389	8/28/2008	Biodiversity of the Protected Natural Area Los Cobanos complex.	caserío Arca de Noé, cantón El Flor	0	0
390	8/28/2008	Biodiversity of the Protected Natural Area Los Cobanos complex.	caserío Arca de Noé, cantón El Flor	0	0
391	8/21/2008	Biodiversity of the Protected Natural Area Los Cobanos complex.	Cantón El Flor	0	0
392	9/2/2008	Biodiversity of the Protected Natural Area Los Cobanos complex.	caseríos La Reforma, Barra Ciega Cantón Tonalá	0	0
393	9/2/2008	Biodiversity of the Protected Natural Area Los Cobanos complex.	caserío Barra Ciega Cantón Tonalá	0	0
394	9/4/2008	Biodiversity of the Protected Natural Area Los Cobanos complex.	Caseríos Los Cóbanos, Los Cobanitos, El Flor, la Privada,	0	0
395	9/24/2008	Biodiversity of the Protected Natural Area Los Cobanos complex and its importance.	Caseríos El Flor, Arca de Noé, La Tablas	0	0
396	9/24/2008	Biodiversity of the Protected Natural Area Los Cobanos complex and its	Caseríos El Flor, Arca de Noé, La Tablas	0	0

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
		importance.			
397	9/25/2008	Biodiversity of the Protected Natural Area Los Cobanos complex and its importance.	Caseríos El Flor, La Tablas	0	0
398	7/30/2008	Improving the environment in the farm, solid waste management	Fincas: El Nispero, La Ponderosa, La Montaña, El Rosario, El Naranjito y Entre Ríos	58	24
399	8/20/2008	Improving the environment in the farm, solid waste management	Fincas Santa Josefita, Arco	17	3
400	9/11/2008	Improving the environment in the farm, solid waste management	Cantón Los Tablones	25	25
401	9/24/2008	Improving the environment in the farm, solid waste management	Canton El Carrizal	6	27
402	9/25/2008	Improving the environment in the farm, solid waste management	Canton Los Tablones	4	39
403	8/20/2008	Workshop "Certification Norm for Sustainable Agriculture"	Tacuba, Bara de Santi08, San José El Naranjo, Los Conacastes, Guayapa arriba, Hoja de Sal, Colonia ISTA, El Quebracho, Monte Hermoso.	11	8
404	8/27/2008	Workshop "Certification Norm for Sustainable Agriculture"	Finca Santa Josefita municipios de Jujutla, Ataco,	17	3
405	9/2/2008	Workshop "Certification Norm for Sustainable Agriculture"	Cooperativa Los Pinos	0	0
406	9/9/2008	Workshop "Certification Norm for Sustainable Agriculture"	Cooperativa Los Pinos	0	0
407	9/10/2008	Workshop "Certification Norm for Sustainable Agriculture". Modulo I	Cooperativa El Progreso	9	0
408	9/17/2008	Workshop "Certification Norm for Sustainable Agriculture". Modulo 2	Cooperativa El Progreso	1	0
409	9/9/2008	Sail and the certification of coffee farms.	Fincas Altamira y Tigres	12	4
410	9/2/2008	How to do a plague sample in the coffee farms.	Fincas San Antonio, San José, Santa Petrona y Florida	10	0

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
411	9/22/2008	Social and environment management system.	Fincas Vista Hermosa, Montana, Las Margaritas, Santa Petrona, Portezuelo, La Joya, San Martín, San Antonio, Argentina, San José.	0	0
412	7/29/2008	Workshop to prepare business plans.	Izalco.	6	2
413	7/29/2008	Workshop to prepare business plans.	""	5	0
414	7/30/2008	Workshop to prepare business plans.		3	2
415	7/31/2008	Payment for environmental services and the complementary PES model for irrigators.	Cantón Pushtan	0	0
416	8/25/2008	Payment for environmental services: a joint effort for the sustainability of the natural resources.	Metalio, Barra de Santi08, El Capulín, Cara Sucia, Guyapa Arriba, La Ceiba, Colonia ISTA, Conacastes, Los Platanares, Hoja de Sal y Catarina.	0	0
417	7/30/2008	Situation of the water in the sub-watershed Banderas and PES.	Cantón Los Gramales	9	0
418	7/30/2008	Situation of the water in the sub-watershed Banderas and PES.	Cantón Los Gramales	9	0
419	7/7/2008	Safely management of agrochemicals	Caseríos El Rancho, cantón El Canelo. Nahuizalco.	9	1
420	7/17/2008	Practical session "Reproduction of micro-organisms"	Caseríos El Rancho, El Zapote, Cantones Plan de Amayo, Tajcuilujlan, San Isidro.	13	0
421	8/13/2008	Training session "Reproduction of micro-organisms"	Cantones Pushtan, Sabana San Juan, Tajcuilujlanj	17	1
422	7/1/2008	Workshop to identify problems, causes, effects, needs and possible solutions.	Colonia Las Flores, caseríos Los Reyes, El Guayabo, Dos Puertas, El Porvenir y Los Martínez, Cantón El Escalón,	7	6
423	7/12/2008	Workshop to identify problems, causes, effects, needs and possible solutions.	Colonias Loma Linda, IVU, Milagro 2, Divina Providencia, Auxiliadora, Buena Vista, El Castaño, Cantón Cuyuapa Abajo y El Castaño	17	10

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
424	7/20/2008	Workshop to identify problems, causes, effects, needs and possible solutions.	Caseríos El Cocalito, Colonia ISTA, Barra de Santiago, El Corozo.	0	0
425	8/21/2008	Workshop to identify problems, causes, effects, needs and possible solutions.	Caseríos El Coyol,Los Abetos, La Setenta, Morro Grande, La Joya, Santa Rosa, Copinula, Valle Nuevo, La Planta, Villa Centenario, Santa Rosa El Coyol, El Caulote, San Pedro Arriba, El Salamo, Los Justos, Las Marías, La Marañonera, Valle Nuevo	23	25
426	9/19/2008	Improving the environment in my community.		30	23
427	9/24/2008	Improving the environment in my community.		19	14
				5,825	6,009
			TOTAL	11,834	

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
Seven Business plans were developed to create, expand and improve touristic projects.	Tourism entrepreneurs from the four work regions.	70	65
27 events were held in the four work regions, and the project implemented the environmental check list.	Tourism entrepreneurs (restaurants, Hotels, tour operators), artisans and tourism guides.	150	110
Four Workshops with the attendance of tourism entrepreneurs to create the Business plans for touristic enterprises.	Tourism entrepreneurs from the four work regions.	24	41
Training directed to tourism guides about environmental education and interpretation	Tourism guides from the Natural Areas Los Volcanes, Los Cobanos, Santa Rita, El Imposible, ATAISI, Izalco and Nahuizalco	18	9
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, Salcoatitan, PNA Santa Rita, Los Cobanos	32	18

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. This annex is a summary of the first yearly report of actions to implement the PERSUAP, showing implementation of activities meeting the three recommendations, including

> a) a yearly report of IPM practices included in project training and a summary of training events that transfer such practices,
>
> b) statement about not supporting pesticides not cleared in the report, and
>
> c) report to USAID on pesticides for coffee in the national legal registration system.

a) Report of IPM practices included in project training and a summary of training events that transfer such practices

The project contacted the named consultant concerning IMP for coffee, who directed the project to consult the National Foundation for Coffee Studies (PROCAFE) as the best experts in IPM for El Salvador. The project consulted with PROCAFE about IPM in person and via their publications. PROCAFE sent a letter to the project indicating IPM practices that it supports with the project. The project trained farmers in IPM.

The principal pests that require use of IPM in El Salvador are 1) coffee berry borer (broca in Spanish or *Hypothenemus hampei* in Latin) and 2) *Idiarthron subquadratum* (or chacuatete locally). The practices recommended for pest control in coffee include the following:

- Collection of fallen fruits, removal of infested fruits, trim branches, remove shoots, manage shade and other cultural practices
- Use brocap traps, bamboo tube traps

- Parasites including fungal parasites
- Chemical control with recommended chemicals and practices

The full report includes description of the recommended IPM practices.

The project implemented training events to teach farmers about IPM. This report covers both FY2007 and FY2008 events, as the project was only informed about applying the PERSUAP recommendations in FY2008.

Topics, by Year	Participants: men	Participants: women
FY2007. Safe handling of agrochemicals; sampling pests on coffee farms	201	49
FY2008. Sampling pests on coffee farms; Homemade traps for pests; Prohibited agrochemicals; safe handling of agrochemicals; integrated pest management; ecological soils management; managing the fruit borer	244	19
Total	445	68

The full report includes additional details about training.

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b) Statement about not supporting pesticides not cleared in the report

The project recommends only use of pesticides listed in the PERSUAP and does not support use of pesticides not listed in the report. The following is the list of permitted pesticides.

Pesticides			Plagues	Registration on MAG	Type of problem	Recommendation
Technical name	**Commercial name**	**Type and class of toxicity**				
Thiodan	Endosulfan 35 ec	Insecticide TC II, TC Category	Coffee berry borer	318-7	Pre-Sept 2008, restricted in agreement 18, and on the list "dirty dozen". It must be used under restriction and with protection equipment.	After Sept 2008, use not permitted. Before Sept 2008, use is not recommended unless the economic damage passes 5% and under technical surveillance measures; OIRSA requests a list of farms using this product.
Bauveria Baussiana	Bauberia	Insecticide	Coffee berry borer	In process	None	It can be used
Bayfidan	Bayfidan Duo 1.4 gr.	Insecticide – fungicide	Insect grub "gallina ciega"	33-456	None	It can be used
Caporal	Caporal 25 Dc	Fungicide	Rust fungus	33-432-A	None	It can be used
Cupravit	Oxicloruro de Cobre, Cupravit Verde 50W	Fungicide	Rust fungus	84-16	None	It can be used
Champion Kocide 1	Cupper Hydroxide	Fungicide	Rust fungus	97-04-432	None	It can be used

c) Report to USAID on pesticides for coffee in the national legal registration system.

The full report includes the lists of pesticides for coffee registered in the Office of Plant and Animal Health of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

ANNEX 5-B. INCREASED ECONOMIC BENEFITS.

FY-08 REPORTE ANNUAL

25. Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources and conservation management. **[IR2.4d]**	23,838

COFFEE FARMERS	Male Farmers	170			
	Farmers	34			
Total farmer families with increased economic benefits:		204	=	1,122	People

FRUITS & VEGETABLE FARMERS	Male Farmers	471			
	Female Farmers	130			
Total farmer families with increased economic benefits:		601	=	3,306	People
Grand toatal of farmer families with increased benefits		805		4,428	People

ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT GENERATED

COFFEE FARM EMPLOYEES		workdays		jobs	37%
Coffee season requires 6 months of intensive labor. This is divided into 12, 14 day pay periods (jornales).	Male Workers	-		701	259
	Female Workers	-		512	190
	Total Workdays	-		1,213	449
A farm employee can work	168	workdays	per	season	
Project credit for 37% of Jobs Generated*	449	jobs impacting		2,469	People

COFFEE PROCESSING PLANT EMPLOYEES			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	403	149
		Jobs for women created	459	170
		Total new coffee mill jobs created	862	319
Project credit for 30% of Jobs Generated*	319	jobs impacting	1,755	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.

FRUIT & VEGETABLE FARM EMPLOYEES		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	51,913	wd	309	
	Female	15,660	wd	93	
	Total Workdays	67,573	wd	402	Total jobs
A farm employee can work	168	workdays	per	season	
Jobs Generated:	402	jobs impacting		2,212	People

BENEFICIARIES OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

ASSOCIATION	Members Men	Women	Households	People
Las Monjas	105	21		
San Jose Platanares	81	7		
Los Trozos de Cutajate	40	24		
Miravalle	81	20		
El Zapote	62	2		
El Salto	22	10		
El Tule	27	14		
Los Riyitos	14	4		
El Almendro	18	4		
	450	106	556	3,058

ECOTOURISM					
	Male	209			
	Female	209			
		418		2,301	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."	In an effort to increase the forest area in the Balsamar and Los Farallones Protected Areas, the project coordinated with the local NGO GAIA, the Peace Corps and residents to plant 1,730 trees benefiting 77 families in the Palo Verde community in the San Jose and El Tigral casarios, San Julian, Sonsonate.

Families	Men		Women	people
77	38	+	39	424

Project claim of economic impact	Male	2,751	
	Female	1,583	
	Total	4,334	Familes Impacted
Family size calculated at 5.5 people		23,838	People
	Male	13,963	
	Female	9,875	
	Total	23,838	

ANNEX 6. FINANCIAL REPORT

(under separate cover)

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

This report covers FY-08 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:

- Establishment of Los Cóbanos as the first coastal-marine reserve of El Salvador.
- Completion of topographic work and marking for Izalco Volcano.
- Significant progress of topographic work for marking San Marcelino Protected Area.
- Full desk work for planting buoys marking the marine portion of Los Cobanos.
- Completion of the legal review of properties in El Imposible National Park (a complex achievement because the former park boundaries included pre-existing farms and communities).
- Three portions from the natural area Hacienda San Isidro, Izalco, Sonsonate were registered in favor of the State of El Salvador.
- The delineation of the mangrove portions in Barra Salada (7.6 Kms) was concluded.
- CRN registration of Los Lagartos as government Natural Protected Area was achieved.

TABLE 12: LEGALIZATION FOR PROTECTED AREAS

Intervention Areas	Result
Izalco Volcano (Los Volcanes National Park)	• Delineation and demarcation completed • Map approved by CNR and national cadastral map actualized • All inputs needed for legal establishment were given to MARN
Los Cóbanos Complex	• Declare as first coastal – marine protected area in the country. Decree signed and published in the "Diario Oficial" • Registered as natural protected area in CNR and included in El Salvador's official maps and navigation charts • 19 information – consciousness campaigns were conducted in 10 communities using the natural resources in Los Cóbanos Complex • 90% of terrestrial delineation and demarcation completed • Bidding process to acquire international marine buoys completed
San Marcelino Complex	• 48 information – consciousness campaigns were conducted in 18 communities using the natural resources in San Marcelino Complex • 75% of the areas have been delineated • One property (San Isidro, composed by 3 portions) was registered as State property and assigned to MARN by the Council of Ministers
El Imposible National Park	• 90% of the legal and cadastral study for a total of 119 cadastral parcels has been completed
ISTA Properties	• 12 areas out of 27 have been registered as State properties • 8 of these 12 areas have been declare as natural protected areas • In 13 the demarcation process has begun, and in 8 it has been completed
Mangrove areas outside Los Cóbanos Complex	• 21 information – consciousness campaigns were conducted in 13 communities using the natural resources in Metalío and Bocana San Juan mangrove areas • TORs for the delineation and demarcation of Metalío and Bocana San Juan mangrove areas were presented and approved by USAID
Overall	• **Physical demarcation has begun in 21 areas, and has been completed in 11, totaling 5,186 *ha*** • **13 areas have been declare as natural protected areas, totaling 22,382 *ha*** • **24 areas have been registered, totaling 26,865 *ha***

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.

ACTIVITY	NO. SESSIONS	MEN ATTENDING	WOMEN ATTENDING	TOTAL
Marine coastal natural areas, a bet for our future.	13	279	259	538
Natural Areas, a bet for our future.	1	16	11	27
Natural Areas, a bet for our future. San Marcelino complex.	50	1195	1392	2587
Mangroves and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	21	357	336	693
Total	85	1,847	1,998	3,845

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

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.

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 13).

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