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IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF CRITICAL WATERSHEDS PROJECT

QUARTERLY REPORT
(December 2008)



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IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF CRITICAL WATERSHEDS PROJECT

QUARTERLY REPORT Q1 OF FY2009 (DECEMBER 2008)

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CONTENTS

CONTENTS	I
TABLES AND FIGURES	III
ACRONYMS	IV
GLOSSARY	VI
A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
B. INTRODUCTION	3
C. PRINCIPAL TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES	4
1.A. STUDIES AND ANALYSIS	4
1.B. LEGALIZATION FOR PROTECTED AREAS	7
1.C. IMPROVED BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT	9
1.D ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION	10
2 A-1 INCREASED INCOME FROM ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES: COFFEE	14
2 A-2 CONSERVATION INITIATIVES WITH PRODUCTION INCENTIVES.	17
2 B NEW AND EMERGING NON-AGRICULTURAL INCOME SOURCES –SUSTAINABLE TOURISM	20
2 C PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (PES)	25
D. SUCCESS STORIES	28
E. INDICATOR DATA AND NARRATIVE	30
Indicator Narrative	34
F. GENDER	36
G. USAID ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION CONDITIONS	37
H. BRANDING IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (BIP) AND MARKING PLAN	37
I. ADMINISTRATION	37
ANNEX 1-A. STEPS TO DEMARCATION AND DELIMITATION	39
ANNEX 1-B. COMPOSITION OF PROJECT AREAS WITH IMPROVED MANAGEMENT	43

ANNEX 1-C. PROGRESS MEASUREMENT TOOL: NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS PROGRESS REPORT.....	43
ANNEX 1-C. PROGRESS MEASUREMENT TOOL: NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS PROGRESS REPORT.....	44
ANNEX 1-D. AREAS BEING PROVIDED IMPROVED MANAGEMENT PLANS	47
ANNEX 1-E. PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	49
ANNEX 2. INCREASED AWARENESS OF BIODIVERSITY CALCULATION SHEET.....	50
ANNEX 2-A. POPULATION DENSITY ANALYSIS	51
ANNEX 2-B. LISTING OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED.....	53
ANNEX 3. TRAINING EVENTS	54
ANNEX 4. LISTING OF EVENTS IN SUPPORT OF TOURISM.....	63
ANNEX 5-A. SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF USAID ENVIRONMENTAL PERSUAP	64
ANNEX 5-B. INCREASED ECONOMIC BENEFITS.....	65
ANNEX 6. FINANCIAL REPORT.....	66
(under separate cover)	66
ANNEX 7. USE OF CAFTA-DR FUNDS IN FY2007–TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL REPORT	67
SUB-COMPONENT 1- B LEGALIZATION FOR PROTECTED AREAS	67
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION.....	68
USE OF CAFTA-DR FUNDS.....	70

TABLES AND FIGURES

TABLE

Table 1: Legalization for Protected Areas.....	8
Table 2: Improved Biodiversity Management.....	9
Table 3: Training Coordinated with NGO Projects.....	12
Table 4: Increased Income from Environmentally Sustainable Activities and Services: Coffee.....	15
Table 5a: Conservation Works Achieved.....	17
Table 5B: Conservation, Profitable and Environmentally Sustainable Farming Practices	18
Table 6a: New and Emerging non-agricultural Income Sources – sustainable Tourism.....	22
Table 6b: New and Emerging non-agricultural Income Sources – Sustainable tourism	23
Table 7: Payment for environmental Services	26
Table 8: Performance indicators	31
Table 9 progress of Studies and Reports	34
Table 10: Legalization for Protected Areas.....	68
Table 11: Trainings	69
Table 12. Financial Report through Q1 FY'09 CAFTA-DR Costs, including accruals.....	70

FIGURE

Figure 1: Groups with sustainable production practices assisted by the project in 2008	14
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ACRONYMS

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

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

GLOSSARY

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

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The USAID Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds Project finished the first quarter of FY '09 on December 31, 2008, achieving expected headway towards yearly and end-of-project goals surpassing almost all benchmarks.

As the project completes several subcomponents in FY2009, the quarterly reports will attempt to define the models that have been applied and distill lessons learned. This quarterly report begins the process with sections on models in each subcomponent discussion.

The following summarizes major project achievements at the end of Q1 of FY2009.

Component 1 of the project promotes conservation of biodiversity. The project has completed 61% 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 almost 18,000 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. As this report is being prepared, the project is organizing a coordinating meeting among institutions in El Salvador for conservation of marine turtles.

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, coffeee 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 coffeee farmers to achieve specialty coffeee certification or Starbucks “verification” bringing improved management of more than 10,000 hectares of land on more than three hundred farms and coffeee processing plants in the targeted watersheds. Project-assisted producers anticipate reaching a harvest of over 216,000 bags (quintals) of certified specialty coffeee in the first two years of the project. The impact of certification will reach \$5.3 million, including the bonus price for certified coffeee plus production increases resulting from management improvements required for certification (this figure includes owners’ estimates of the current harvest; the figure will be verified after the harvest).

In the first two years of the project, USAID assisted 1200 smaller-scale farmers to implement conservation measures and clean technology while expanding production of vegetables or fruits, targeting the domestic market. The project also assisted producers of organic fertilizer. Sales generated more than \$4 million for these farmers. This year, the project began working with two groups of women farmers as part of its gender outreach.

The tourism subcomponent has launched its web site www.elsalvadorexperience.com, and the national tour operators are bringing tourists to the products improved with project assistance.

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

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

Overall, the project is achieving conservation and sustainable income at the landscape or watershed level in Western El Salvador. More than one-third of the coffeee 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 first quarterly report for FY 2009 (Year Three) of the USAID Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds Project (hereafter, “the Project”). It covers activities from October 1, through December 31, 2008.

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

The project has two principal components.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. PRINCIPAL TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

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

1.A. STUDIES AND ANALYSIS

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

- **Baseline Study 1: Rapid assessment to determine the principal threats to the area's biological resources.** This assessment has been **completed**, reporting priority ecosystems for conservation in the project area. In September, 2008, the project held a workshop to update the threats analysis using the new data generated by the project, especially biodiversity inventories. The project anticipates incorporating this data into this study in the upcoming quarter.
- **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. The final edit, incorporating USAID observations, was resubmitted for approval during this first quarter of FY 2009.
- **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. During this reporting period the Project incorporated USAID observations, to be resubmitted during the coming trimester. Once approved, the project will 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 has been **completed**. It 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. In FY2008, a project staff member received training in estimating the flow of water needed to maintain ecosystems. The results of that training were incorporated in an edited version of this water balance study. The project continues to disseminate the report.

- **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. The project anticipates completing a final draft this upcoming quarter. 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. It is anticipated that the project will have completed a final draft for USAID review during the second quarter of FY 2009.

This study is to be used by the project for two applications: 1) contribute to Baseline Study 7 (analysis of the overlap of shade coffeee 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 coffeee as component of biological corridors.** The goal of this study is to evaluate shade coffeee as a component of biological corridors. The report will have the following three components:
 - **Analysis of certifying shade coffeee 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 coffeee-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 coffeee and certification as a component of biological corridors.** The project and a cooperating student has surveyed of 155 shade coffeee farms (random selection of certified and uncertified coffeee farms in the project area) covering biodiversity, farming practices relevant to conservation of biodiversity, living conditions, disturbances, and income. In FY2008, the survey data was prepared. In the upcoming quarter the project will analyze results and a cooperating thesis student will write his thesis on the topic.
 - **Geographic analysis of shade coffeee cover in the biological corridors of the project area.** This report will be based on the data from Baseline Study 6 the (comprehensive analysis of land use and land ownership), with supplementary GIS analysis to be completed during the second quarter of FY 2009.
- **Baseline Study 8: Gender baseline study.** This study is **completed** and has been submitted to USAID for review and approval.
- **Baseline Study 9: Knowledge, attitudes, practices (KAP) baseline survey.** This baseline survey was **completed**. The project anticipates carrying out second survey during quarter three to assess changes in the knowledge, attitudes and practice of people in the project area. Repetition of the survey will be used to support reports of

Indicator “percentage of adult population in the targeted watersheds with increased awareness of biodiversity and natural resources threats....”

- **Monitoring Reports of Key Indicator Species Within Corridors:** The report of monitoring results has been provided to USAID for review. A fifth year of data will be available for a second monitoring report. The project will reproduce the new report to distribute it to more than 100 actors in the project area.
- **Mid-term Gender Report:** This report has been completed and has been provided to USAID for review; we expect to incorporate any comments early the second quarter of FY 2009.

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 plans to repeat the study of sustainable tourism (small and medium operators) during the third quarter of FY 2009 to assess changes that have occurred during the period of the project, “Additional revenues generated by sustainable tourism in the targeted watersheds attributable to IMCW’s support for strengthening tourism service value chains.”
- **Carbon Credits:** During FY 2008, the project briefed USAID on the consultant visits to assess potential for sales of carbon credits on the informal market. This report is complete and has been provided to GOES by USAID.
- **Sale of Marine Turtle Products in El Salvador:** Responding to a request from USAID, the project supported the initiatives of conservation of marine turtles through different educational and investigative actions to promote better management and conservation.

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

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:

- San Rafael Los Naranjos, San José Miramar and Las Victorias were officially declared in the *Diario Oficial* as natural protected areas on October 9, 2008.
- Decrees establishing El Salto and El Chino were signed on October 15, 2008
- The El Imposible National Park study on cadastral – registration was completed.
- The Izalco Volcano was officially declared in the *Diario Oficial* as a natural protected area on November 18, 2008.
- The delineation of the terrestrial portion of the Los Cobanos natural protected area was finished on November 28
- The project topographic team completed delineation of the San Francisco El Triunfo, Buenos Aires and Laguna de Las Ninfas protected areas.
- The contract for the delineation of the Metalio and Bocana San Juan mangroves was signed on December 15, 2009.



Milestone post. Mangrove area in Las Marias. Picture by project.



Members of the topographic team of the project, doing delineation works in San Rafael Los Naranjos, Cerro El Águila. Picture by Project.

TABLE 1: LEGALIZATION FOR PROTECTED AREAS

Intervention Areas	Result Q1 FY09
Izalco Volcano (Los Volcanes National Park)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area has been declared as a natural protected area
Los Cóbano Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The delineation and demarcation of the coastal portion was completed and the corresponding maps delivered. The buoys for marine demarcation were acquired and are in shipment
San Marcelino Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of the area has been delineated and the contractor has already begun placing milestones
El Imposible National Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legal and cadastral report was completed
ISTA Properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One more area has been registered as State properties Seven more areas have been declared as natural protected areas
Mangrove areas outside Los Cóbano Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contract for delineation and demarcation of Metalio and Bocana San Juan Mangroves was signed on December 4th. The education process has been completed in all mangrove areas.
Overall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical demarcation has begun in 26 areas, and has been completed in 16, totaling 5,913 <i>ha</i> 17 areas have been declared as natural protected areas, totaling 22,382 <i>ha</i> 26 areas have been registered, totaling 26,940 <i>ha</i> Using the approved measurement tool, the overall work is 61% complete.

Strategy model meriting description:

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

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

1. ETI/DGC. Over two years and continuing develop the step-by-step methods to delimit, mark, declare and register natural areas, including mangrove forests, by discovering and solving problems as they emerge.
2. Integrate demarcation with education. Demarcation raises fears that people will lose their land. Community meetings have reduced that fear considerably. Some conflicts based on differing perceptions of land ownership remain.

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

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

1.C. IMPROVED BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

In FY '09, this subcomponent continued to contribute to mitigating environmental threats to biodiversity by improving management of larger areas within and beyond public lands, emphasizing buffer zones and biological corridors between protected areas.

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

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

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

TABLE 2: IMPROVED BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

Activity	Result
Watershed planning with irrigation associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 updated Management Plan for the watershed San Pedro, including gender analysis (19,207 ha) • 1 updated Management Plan for the watershed Cara Sucia, including gender analysis (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 and continued to distributed educational materials and technical reports to support biodiversity management, including the following:

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

1.D ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Three trainers and one coordinator/trainer worked on this component. The project communications expert (from subcontractor AED) left the project during this reporting period and a trial replacement is currently assisting in this important area.

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. During this quarterly the trainers, together with specialists from other project components implemented 90 field events, where 1,965 different people attended.

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

Public events. The project, in association with the daily morning paper, La Prensa Grafica, promoted a “Name the Turtle” contest. The event to give awards to the winners was held at the Tin Marin Children’s Museum, with attendance of 73 children and 37 adults. The event enjoyed the participation of the Ambassador of the United States, the Minister of Agriculture, the Vice-minister of Environment, and a representative of co-sponsoring newspaper.



During the awarding event of the contest “Named the Turtle”. The important figures that were preceding the event expressed environmental messages to the audience and deliver the prizes to the children. Pictures by Project.

Radio Spots. The project began transmitting a radio spot aimed to diminish consumption of turtle eggs on the popular national-level radio stations YSKL and 109 FM. The campaign lasted for three weeks, with an intensity of 12 spots daily.

The following are additional highlights achieved by Subcomponent 1d during this reporting period:

- Validation of the document about child farm labor at two coffee farms, followed by field training on this issue; this is a USAID priority.
- Pilot Campaign “Diminish the consumption of turtle eggs,” also a USAID priority.
- Production and distribution of a T-shirt with the slogan “I don’t eat turtle eggs”, for children and their parents during the awards event for naming the turtle; tee shirts were delivered to public institutions and non-governmental organizations.
- A project stand in the XII Mesoamerican Congress to Conserve Biodiversity held in San Salvador this year. The theme of the meeting was “Conservation of Biodiversity in the Context of Development and Climate Change”. Project staff distributed printed material, delivered five papers, and registered 200 visitors to the project table.

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

Environmental training events covered the following topics:

- Biodiversity of the Protected Natural Area Los Cóbanos complex and its importance.
- Conservation and replanting forests to guarantee water
- Good agricultural practices and works for soil conservation
- Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity
- Importance of shade coffee to preserve biodiversity and water
- Importance of the forest to guarantee water and the consequences of deforestation.
- Integral Management of Solid Wastes
- Mangrove and estuary eco-systems, a bet for our future.
- Sustainable management of watersheds
- Mangrove and estuary eco-systems: environmental goods and services.
- Liquid waste treatment.

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

- Mangrove and estuary eco-systems, a bet for our future
- Importance of shade coffeee to preserve biodiversity and water
- Solid waste management
- Liquid waste treatment.
- Good agricultural practices to conserve biodiversity
- Good agricultural practices for soil conservation
- Importance of forests to preserve water
- Biodiversity in Los Cobanos Complex and its importance
- Sustainable management of watersheds
- Benefits from forests and consequences of the deforestation
- Mangrove and estuary eco-systems: goods and environmental services
- Guidelines for child labor on coffeee farms (Rainforest Alliance norms)
- Procedure for the coffeee custody chain
- Traceability and custody chain
- Techniques for harvesting fruits to maintain quality and support conservation
- Payment for environmental services
- Pre-germination of forest seeds for conservation
- Techniques to produce mountain micro-organisms for organic agriculture
- Techniques to prepare bio-fermented foliar fertilizers
- Formula of bio-fermented foliar fertilizers to reduce agrochemical use

Many of these training events were coordinated NGOs that are implementing small-scale projects and wanted project support. 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 PROJECTS

Name of the training	Organizations or co-executor institutions
Biodiversity in the Natural Protected Area Los Cóbános complex	FUNDARRECIFE through FIAES project
Sustainable Management of Watersheds	CARITAS, Proyecto prevención de riesgos.
Solid waste Management	CARITAS, Proyecto prevención de riesgos.
“Mangrove and estuary eco-systems: goods and environmental services”.	CARITAS, Proyecto prevención de riesgos.

During this period the project prepared the following educational materials:

- Protected Natural Area Los Cobanos Complex: our source of life and livelihood. (1,000 copies)

- Take care of sea turtles, the jewel of the sea.
- Preliminary guidelines regarding child labor on farms certified by Rainforest Alliance (in coordination with Sub-component 2^a-1). This document has been reviewed and approved by the Rainforest Alliance.

Strategy model meriting description:

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

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

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

2. Use appropriate methods. Use the best means to spread knowledge and really get to the rural population:
 - Give courses in rural places, on farms, in towns, and in other appropriate places,
 - Use the radio stations that people listen to based on a survey,
 - Leverage messages that are of interest to other actors (coffee calendar, turtle supplement), and
 - Disseminate knowledge of basic environmental facts and attitudes

3. Train the trainers. In the first year, the project noted local actors while implementing its own workshops. By the second year, the project was supporting the staff of municipal environmental units, local youth leaders identified by the municipalities, micro-region staff, NGOs, the specific NGOs designated as “co-managers” of natural areas, extension agents employed by coffee companies, and many more agents of change. Soon, these actors were running joint events with the project. This strategy increased the number of participants and the possibility to continue after the project would be over (sustainability). This strategy opened up new audiences in the target area and made conservation training in Western El Salvador more sustainable, since these agents will continue using project materials and techniques after the project ends.

4. Help institutions achieve what they want to achieve where it coincides with project objectives. The project helped NGOs to write the environmental education plans that they needed for MARN, to write diagnostics for waste management at the request of municipalities, to review watershed management plans, and more, using each chance to introduce environmental education in activities that local actors wanted to do.

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

Activities to promote sustainable land use with increased income have reached most of the project area (see Figure 3). The project supported certified coffee production (subcomponent 2a1), as well as soil and water conservation with the incentive of locally marketed horticulture (subcomponent 2a2, see below). Results for conservation and for income generation were substantial in FY2008, continuing progress made in FY2007. A conclusion from the experience in FY2008 was the utility of providing follow-up technical assistance to the farmers who had achieved coffee certification in FY2007. Those farmers continue to invest in conservation (as expected, at lower rates than in their first year). During the first quarter of FY 2009, 32 additional farms seeking specialty coffee status join the 294 farms already certified by the project.

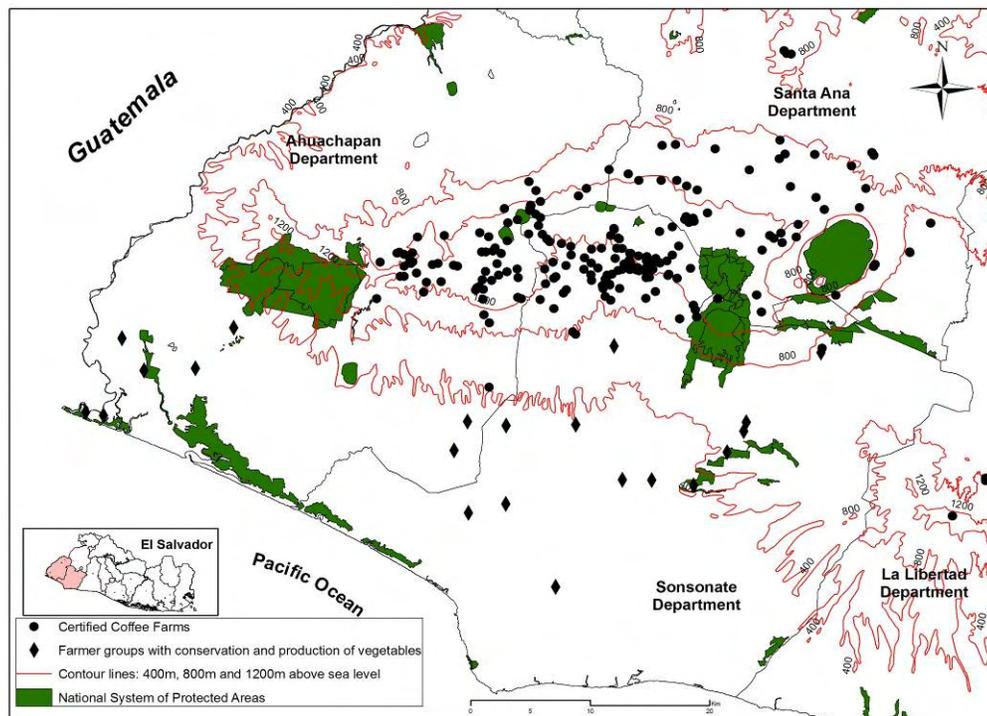


FIGURE 1: GROUPS WITH SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION PRACTICES ASSISTED BY THE PROJECT IN 2008

Two extension staff and one coordinator/trainer undertook activities to assist coffee producers to prepare for certification audits by investing in conservation or social improvements, or by improving their documentation. The auditor who was on staff has returned to SalvaNATURA's non-project staff as part of the gradual slow-down in this final year. As of this reporting period these farms represent over 11,000 hectares of project assisted watershed under improved management

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

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

Activity	FY '07	FY '08	1 Quarter FY 09
Farms assisted for certification audits or to verify improved management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 204 farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90 farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32 farms
Producers assisted (owners including cooperative members)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 718 producers (some farms have multiple owners) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 204 producers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29 producers
Agreements signed with exporters (companies and cooperatives)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 agreements (2 dropped out; actual work with 6 in FY '07) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 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.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Rainforest Alliance audits covering 38 farms 2 Starbucks verifications covering 198 farms (27 farms had double certification) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Rainforest Alliance audits covering 23 farms, years 2 and 3 audit of the custody chain in processing with clients of year 1, and 1 audit of the custody client of year 2. 1 Starbucks verifications covering 186 farms, Client year 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 Rainforest Alliance audits covering 10 farms years 2, 1 farm year 3 and 1 group audit of year 1 farms; 2 audits of the custody chain in processing with clients of year 2 1 Starbucks verifications covering 186 farms, client year 1 and 29 farm, client year 3 (Cooperative Majada)
Physical area of assisted farms (hectares)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6,826 ha coffeee 8,165 ha total farm, including coffeee, forest, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,596 ha coffeee 4,285 ha total farm including coffeee, forests, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 514 ha coffeee 590 ha total farm including coffeee, forests, etc
Courses implemented concerning conservation and biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 events (12 implemented by the project) 386 participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 57 events 794 participants 612 H, 182 M 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24 events 117 participants 113 H, 4 M
Technical assistance visits to farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 450 visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 318 visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 178 visits

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

- Annual audit for certification according to the *Sustainable Agriculture Norms* to the farm Ochuptlan, with a total area of 47.80 hectares; the farm is managed by UNEX S.A.
- Certification according to the *Sustainable Agriculture Norms* of the Cooperative Los Pinos, with a total area of 319 hectares, of which 287 hectares are producing coffee.
- Certification audits according to the *Sustainable Agriculture Norms* of the farms San José, El Portezuelo, Villa Dora, Florida, San Francisco and El Águila.
- Pre-diagnosis for renewed Rainforest Alliance Certification of the farms La Meca (31.5 hectares) and Santa Elena (38.5 hectares).
- Technical assistance to workers at coffee mills (Santa Teresa using wet processing and Bendix using dry processing) owned by COFINANZAS enterprises, to prepare management systems according to Rainforest Alliance norms, as well as technical assistance to the manager of La Majada Cooperative and technicians from Monte Alegre coffee mill owned by UNEX, also focusing Rainforest Alliance norms for coffee mills.
- Technical assistance for verification of farms according to the Café Practices (Starbucks) guidelines, including a sample of 35 farms associated with the Cooperative La Majada, plus 29 new farms. These farms are in addition the 189 farms reported as verified during FY 2007, making a total of 218 farms of La Majada Cooperative assisted by the project.
- As proposed by USAID, trainings concerning Child Labor on Coffee Plantations using Rainforest Alliance norms provided to workers and owners of farms associated to the Cooperative San Jose La Majada, with the support of the environmental education sub-component

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.

Strategy model meriting description:

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

- A key element of the strategy, developed early in the project, was to work with and through coffee processors, exporters, and cooperatives to identify farmers interested in certification, thereby magnifying project results. So far, the project has worked through 18 marketing organizations, many of which contribute their own staff to help the effort.

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

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

2 A-2 CONSERVATION INITIATIVES WITH PRODUCTION INCENTIVES.

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 5b).

Project-assisted farmers made substantial investments in soil and water conservation (Table 5a).

TABLE 5A: CONSERVATION WORKS ACHIEVED

Works	Unit	FY07	FY08	Q1 FY09	Cumulative number
Live barriers with vetiver grass, pineapple, other	lineal meter	30,147	70,692	4,800	105,639
Clean (low input) horticulture	hectare	289	290	49	628
Micro-tunnels for erosion control, reduced inputs	lineal meter	0	15,000	15,000	30,000
Trees planted from project nurseries	tree	0	29,050	0.0	29,050
Trees planted, arranged by project from other sources	tree	25,000	21,000	0.0	46,000
Water conservation demonstrations: on-farm (drip, micro-sprinklers)	square meter	25,000	2,720	780	28,500
Improved water management by water user association	hectare	0	403	201	604

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

TABLE 5B: CONSERVATION, PROFITABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE FARMING PRACTICES

Activity	FY '07	FY '08	1 Quarter FY 09
Agreements signed with farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 263 agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 424 agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 213 agreements
Farms assisted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 390 farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 601 farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 213 farms
Area in assisted farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 290 hectares with assistance 1,847 hectares total farm size 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 289 new hectares with assistance 3,427 hectares total farm size 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 49 new hectares with assistance 117 hectares total farm size
Catalyst of leveraged projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 projects with PREMODER/MAG 1 project with AVES/FOCAGRO/MAG 1 project with FUSADES/CENTA/Alcaldía de Izalco. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 projects with PREMODER/MAG 1 project with AVES/FOCAGRO/MAG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 project with PREMODER
Conservation results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 5a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 5a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 5a
Additional sales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales of \$787,825 with year 1 farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales of \$1,022,123 by farmers starting in year 2 Sales of \$1,302,695 by farmers starting in year 1 (Cumulative total = \$787,825 + \$1,022,123 + \$1,302,695 = \$3,112,643) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales of \$318,960 by farmers starting in year 1 Sales of \$356,495 by farmers starting in year 2 Sales of \$99,570 by farmers starting in year 3 Total Q1 \$ 775,025 Cumulative total FY07 \$787,825 + FY 08 \$2,324,818 + Q1 FY 09 \$ 775,025 Total \$3,887,668
Farmer training in clean agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 645 (500 male and 145 female) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22 events 416 (323 male and 93 female) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26 events 423 (342 male and 81 female)
Farmer visits technical assistants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 946 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,696 visits farmer of year 1 and 2. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 319 visits farmer of year 1, 2 and 3
Live barriers with vetiver grass, pineapple, other	lineal meter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37,087 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,800 lineal meters of live barrier vetiver grass.

The project added reforestation to its list of conservation/production measures during FY 2008, facilitating the donation and planting of more than 30,000 trees to recipients of project technical

assistance for stabilizing river banks, increasing shade, replacing lost forest, and other uses. The training component of the project helped NGOs establish nurseries. During FY 2009, a tree seedling nursery to produce 12,000 seedlings was assisted and will provide trees to be planted in the FY2009 rainy season.

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

- The staff worked with a nursery with 12,000 forestry trees in the cooperative La Agujita
- The gender consultants of the project visited the sites to incorporate the gender approach in all the activities of the project, including the project beneficiary groups residing in Pushtan, Las Brisas de Nahuizalco and San Francisco Menéndez.
- The sub-component provided technical assistance, monitoring and follow-up to farms producing tomato, okra, cucumber, green pepper, cassava, loroco flowers (*Fernaldia pandurata*) plantain, passion fruit, coriander, cabbage, pickles, flowers, pumpkin, pipian squash, watermelon, coconut and radish crops, which are sowed by all of the groups assisted by the Project.
- Nine irrigation associations were provided technical assistance on the following topics: water conservation; on-farm irrigation using improved methods for conservation; seasonal irrigation budgets; installation of drip and micro-sprinkler irrigation methods, reaching 74 male and 13 female farmers.
- Seven small demonstration farms parcels implemented drip irrigation covering 4,500 square meters.

Strategy model meriting description:

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

1. Work with farmers in groups; choose groups that reach intended beneficiaries and are relatively homogeneous. Staff chose organizations of small-scale farmers that were homogeneous, so that recommendations would be similar for most members. Farmers in each group are geographically concentrated, to reduce distance and travel costs. Much of the work (training, demonstrations) was done in groups, and a certain amount of group enthusiasm and collaboration developed. Initial success spread rapidly.
2. Coordinate with other projects. By communicating with other projects, the field staff avoided overlap and benefitted from complementary activities.
3. Choose individual participants with potential to develop their production. During the work with groups of producers, the technical staff identified individuals interested in leading the initiative, and farmers willing to accept recommendations about crop management using “clean” (low input, for example) technologies.

4. Make efficient use of resources. Cost per farmer was kept very low. There were no cash subsidies and material subsidies were limited to seed for small, trial lots. This worked well for several reasons. It ensured that farmers really wanted to participate, rather than to receive a subsidy. It spread limited funding among many farmers. The principal costs were technical assistance, transportation, and seeds. Also, during the year, the project developed a strategy of assisting farmers to obtain support from complementary government and non-government sources while providing technical assistance. These strategies multiplied the project's effectiveness.
5. Finally, the project implementing subcontractor (CLUSA), field staff, and supervisory staff already knew the area. Prior work by CLUSA in the project area was an important factor in success.

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

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

The Tourism Subcomponent achievements for the first quarter of FY 2009 are the following. (see also Tables 6A and 6B).

- Work with artisans from San Antonio del Monte and Nahuizalco to participate in the Second Coffee Festival, held on October 11 at the Santa Tecla Lions' Club.
- Organization of a visit by the US State Department representative, Dr. Frances Colon, making a field trip to project activities in Nahuizalco, where she participated in a tourism committee meeting. Afterwards, the committee took her on a city tour.
- Celebration of Canchules Day in Nahuizalco, with a considerable attendance of local visitors and tourists from San Salvador. The project surveyed visitors to derive a profile of visitors and estimate economic impact of the event in the zone. Among the most important conclusions was that all the visitors expressed their satisfaction with the event and the effort to preserve local cultural traditions.



Celebration of the Canchules day in Nahuizalco, organized by the Tourism Committee of Nahuizalco.

Formal launching the EcoExperiences web page www.elsalvadorexperience.com attended by the Vice-minister of Tourism, Michelle Gallardo, as a special guest, as well as representatives of USAID.

- As part of the work performed with the Tourism Committee of Apaneca, the first festival of strawberries and plants was held on December 28. The festival aims to attract visitors to the municipality during the year-end holidays and promote the local products, such as strawberries and plants.



Banner designed to promote the Flower and Strawberries Festival in Apaneca.

- Massive electronic mailings to a database of 350,000 addresses were sent to promote the EcoExperiences website. A variety of different promotional materials were also developed and produced to promote the web page as well as tourism events in the project area.

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

Activity	Prior Results	Result 1 Quarter FY 09
Business plans for small and medium tourism enterprises	7 business plans	1 business plan already has its architectural design. 2 business plans preparing their architectural designs. Financing achieved for four plans.
Web site design for publicizing tourism attractions on four routes in the Project area	First phase design complete : www.elsalvadorexperience.com	Phase two of the web page is concluded.
Develop tourism image for four tourism destinations	4 sets of publicity materials prepared with environmental focus	Creation of logos and promoting banners for the tourism offices located in Los Cobanos, Santa Rita and Nahuizalco.
Local tourism events (fairs, festivals, etc.) in the four destinations to attract tourists	27 events	Seven events held: Nahuizalco, Nahulingo, Salcoatitán, Santa Rita, Ataco and Apaneca.
Tourism promotional identity materials for the four destinations	Logos developed for EcoExperiencias El Salvador and four logos, one for each region	The EcoExperiencias logo is ready and the logos for each region were approved by USAID.
Designs for tourism projects	Plan completed for “Casa de Cristal” and the “Finca San Blas” on Cooperative ATAISI	The architectural design had begun for the tourism project in the Cooperative Los Pinos. The design will be finished in the middle of January 09. The project also has an architectural profile for San Bernando farm, which is waiting to be approved by their owners to begin the work.
Strategic plans with municipalities	5 strategic plans for tourism development	The tourism strategy plans had begun in Izalco, Apaneca and Ataco.
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.	Trainings will be hold on the first quarter of 2009.
Application of environmental checklist for local events	All events	The “checklist” was applied during the seven events held.
Environmental impact report	For Caluco, submitted to MARN	

As a result of these activities, the tourism subcomponent continues to generate substantial returns in the first quarter of FY2009.

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

	Incremental Sales Achieved FY 2008	Incremental Sales Achieved Q1 FY 2009	Outputs
Publicity for local tourism events and estimate increased business (email campaigns, posters, ads, etc.)	\$659,686	\$82,885	Increased sales at local tourism events
Increased investment & business of companies completing business plans	\$246,175	\$ 5,710	Increased incomes (Coop. ATAISI, Granja El Encanto)
Sales of tourism packages	\$1,000	\$ 5,452	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	\$94,047	

Strategy model meriting description:

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

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

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

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

2 C PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (PES)

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

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

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

TABLE 7: PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Activity	FY '07	FY '08	Q 1 FY '09
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	2 events with water boards and 1 with irrigator's 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	
Establish alliances between the project and private companies or municipalities for setting up nurseries for tree seedlings			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 nursery tree with the DIANA to produce 100,000 trees. The production as to date is 10,345 trees • 2 municipalities selected (San Francisco Menéndez and Juayua) in process to prepare the profile for a nursery tree.

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

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

Strategy model meriting description:

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

Most projects to promote PES assume a very special framework: an institution that would set prices for environmental goods and services, collect funds, and distribute those funds. The assumed institution might be government or non-governmental, but is thought to be costly and

time-consuming. The project does not disparage the potential importance of such an institution and large-scale PES schemes, but it was not relevant to the needs of a short- or medium-term project.

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

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

This alternative designation of PES covers conservation payments by local actors (water committees, coffee farmers, other small-scale farmers, local government, large-scale farmers) not usually included in PES. In fact, those actors proved willing to invest substantial amounts of money and other resources in conservation, sometimes under the banner of PES and sometimes under other titles (like certification of coffee farms, for example).

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

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

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

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

Results of the PES subcomponent have been much higher than expected. Additional annual payments (in cash or related investments) generated by sustainable PES mechanisms

protocols and new legal tools. These methods show the way to follow and are already being use to legalize the public ownership and conservation status of other natural areas throughout the country.

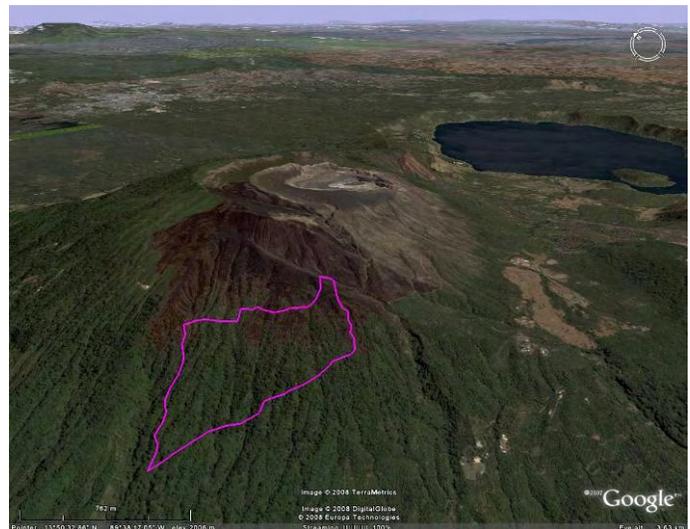
At the same time, the project team has been working hard on the ground. Staff of DAI and subcontractor SalvaNATURA are in the field every day to measure protected areas and place concrete markers. The work is hot, particularly when the areas to be surveyed are mangrove forests. The project has fielded subcontractors with social scientists to help resolve ownership issues, deal with communities, coordinate with NGOs, etc. A lawyer was hired to dig though decades of old records to determine the correct boundaries of properties in the most problematic cases. In the office, the team uses computer programs (autocad) to process topographic data, overlaying it on images of natural conditions using GIS.

Other components of the project have made big contributions. The environmental education team of the project has been meeting with communities on the borders of the protected areas to gain their cooperation. The studies people are doing inventories of species. The income generation folks provide sustainable opportunities to neighboring areas.

RESULT

As a result of this practical work, the project is well on the way to legalizing 57 properties as protected areas and MARN has declared the country's first marine-coastal protected area. Most important, the project is taking the extra step of helping the government to enter protected areas in the national register of properties. This step, which is the only way to protect natural areas against new claims, goes beyond the requirements of the contract and provides unusual service to the client – and to biodiversity.

In all, the services provided by the project team go above and beyond contract requirements in order to achieve project objectives. This team, made up of its team leader, Juan Pablo Dominguez, and its members, James Linares, Carlos Portillo, and Mario Sagastizado all supervised by Marta Lilian Quezada, has been nominated for the DAI Innovation Award, in the Categories Excellence in Customer Services and Technical Innovation



E. INDICATOR DATA AND NARRATIVE

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

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

Component 1a) Indicators 1 through 11

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

TABLE 8: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Description		LOP Goal	Cumulative Achieved to FY08	Q1 FY '09 Achieved	Cumulative Achieved to Date	
12	Public protected areas within the six targeted watersheds delineated. (total of chart Annex 1a)	33,000 ha	20,546 ha	846 ha	21,392	
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	87,386 ha	4,229ha	91,615ha	
14	Area of natural resources with improved management disaggregated by					
	-watershed area (WA),	115,000 ha	87,386 ha	4,229ha	91,615ha	
	-biologically significant managed explicitly for biodiversity (BSA),	60,000 ha	35,185ha	1,062ha	36,247ha	
	Marine	20,000 ha	11,609 ha	0	11,609ha	
	Terrestrial	40,000 ha	23,576 ha	1,062ha	24,638ha	
	-forest area (FA), and	16,000 ha	11,720 ha	568ha	12,288ha	
	-sustainable agriculture (SA)	8,000 ha	11,001 ha	563ha	11,564ha	
Component 1d) Increased Resident Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Biodiversity and Conservation						
15	Percentage of adult population in targeted watersheds with increased awareness of biodiversity and natural resource threats and needed conservation measures, resulting in measurable improvements in attitudes and practices towards environmental conservation. See Annex 2 a.	75%	59%	14%	73%	
16	Number of people trained under IMCW. See Annex 3 for listing of training events. Detail in Annex 3	Men	7,500	8,164	1,130	9,294
Women		3,500	7,802	835	8,637	
Total		11,000	15,966	1,965	17,931	
Component 2a) Develop Profitable and Environmentally Sustainable Farming Practices						
17	Number of coffee producers and selected coffee plants in the targeted watersheds that IMCW helps achieve increased sales of certified specialty coffees.	Men	450	687	12	699
Women		250	235	17	252	
Total		600	922	29	951	
18	Additional sales of certified specialty coffee achieved by IMCW in targeted watersheds (value)	\$3,000,000	\$5,306,621*	0*	\$5,306,621	

Description		LOP Goal	Cumulative Achieved to FY08	Q1 FY '09 Achieved	Cumulative Achieved to Date	
19	Additional sales of certified specialty coffees achieved by IMCW in targeted watersheds (volume)	300,000 qq	216,843* qq	0*	216,843 qq	
* 2007/2008 coffee harvest data is estimated. It is too early in the season to estimate the 2008 / 2009 coffee data.						
20	Number of smaller-scale farmers IMCW helps to expand conservation sensitive production of fruits and vegetables for the domestic market	Men	850	787	129	916
		Women	150	204	84	288
		Total	1,000	991	213	1,204
21	Additional sales generated from expanded conservation sensitive production of fruits and vegetables for domestic market and smaller-scale farmers assisted by IMCW.	Men	\$4,250,000	\$2,345,909	\$469,381	\$2,815,290
		Women	\$ 750,000	\$766,734	\$305,644	\$1,072,378
		Total	\$5,000,000	\$3,112,643	\$ 775,025	\$3,887,668
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	\$1,003,474	\$ 94,047	\$1,097,521	
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	\$601,949	\$1,244	\$603,193	
24	Additional revenues generated from sales of products or services by rural residents that can be directly attributed to IMCW interventions and support conservation efforts.	\$10,000,000	\$10,024,687	\$867,516	\$10,892,203	
25	Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources and conservation management.	Men	33,003	22,293	2,311	24,604
		Women	16,997	13,785	1,082	14,867
		Total	50,000	36,078	3,393	39,471
** FY07 adjusted to include ecosystem services/values of forest planting.						

ADDITIONAL INDICATORS

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

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

INDICATOR NARRATIVE

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

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

TABLE 9 PROGRESS OF STUDIES AND REPORTS

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

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

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

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

Indicator 15 – Percentage of adult population in targeted watersheds with increased awareness of biodiversity... – The project estimates that the net increase in awareness in the project area during this reporting period has been 4%, considering the training events and materials distributed there. In addition and during this trimester, the project executed its turtle related radio campaign on two national radio stations, as well as collaborating with the Prensa Grafica Newspaper in carrying out children’s turtle naming contest and distributing T-Shirts and graphic materials. As stated in the projects approved FY2009 Work Plan, the efforts impacting San Salvador would count for 10% of this indicator goal.

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

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

F. GENDER

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

No.	Indicator	Sex	Life of Project Target	Cumulative Achieved FY 08	Achieved Q-1 FY 09	Cumulative Achieved
16	Number of people trained under IMCW. See Annex 3 for listing of training events. Detail in Annex 3	Men	7,500	8,164	1,130	9,294
		Women	3,500	7,802	835	8,637
		Total	11,000	15,966	1,965	17,931
20	Number of smaller-scale farmers IMCW helps to expand conservation sensitive production of fruits and vegetables for the domestic market	Men	850	787	129	916
		Women	150	204	84	288
		Total	1,000	991	213	1,204
21	Additional sales generated from expanded conservation sensitive production of fruits and vegetables for domestic market and smaller-scale farmers assisted by IMCW.	Men	\$4,250,000	\$2,345,909	\$469,381	\$2,815,290
		Women	\$ 750,000	\$766,734	\$305,644	\$1,072,378
		Total	\$5,000,000	\$3,112,643	\$ 775,025	\$3,887,668

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

No.	Indicator	Sex	Life of Project Target	Cumulative Achieved FY 08	Achieved Q-1 FY 09	Cumulative Achieved
17	Number of coffee producers and selected coffee plants in the targeted watersheds that IMCW helps achieve increased sales of certified specialty coffees.	Men	450	687	12	699
		Women	250	235	17	252
		Total	600	922	29	951

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 were incorporated in FY2009 project activities and the corresponding plan.

The project's mid-term gender study was completed during this reporting period and was submitted to USAID for review and approval.

G. USAID ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION CONDITIONS

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

H. BRANDING IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (BIP) AND MARKING PLAN

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

I. ADMINISTRATION

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

The following are administrative highlights of the project.

- Members of the administrative staff played an integral role in planning and execution of two December events: launch of the IMCCW Tourism Component's website, and the awards ceremony of the Project-sponsored children's contest to name a marine turtle mascot to contribute to sea turtle conservation.
- End of year social benefits were paid to employees in a timely manner according to local guidelines.
- Support was given to the Education component in the identification and contraction of a short-term Environmental Communications Specialist.

- Newspaper advertisements were published requesting contractor expressions of interest for a) the Management Plan of Los Cobanos and b) Mangrove delineation work.
- Final approval for the Work-plan Year 3 was received and recorded.
- Offers in response Management Plan development for Los Cobanos were processed.
- Awarding of two subcontracts: one to delineate the Mangroves and the other for topographical services to delineate small protected areas.
- The project is completing its yearly evaluation of staff.

Several ongoing administrative activities are as follows:

- Admin staffs assist 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 maintains 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.

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

ANNEX 1-A. STEPS TO DEMARCATION AND DELIMITATION

STEPS TO DELIMITATION AND DEMARCATION -- NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS as to December 31st, 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	SCALE OF VALUES																							TOTAL OF HECTARES	ACCUMULATED HECTARES
			Identification of Cadastral Sectora	Identification of Cadastral Parcels	Previous Cadastral Information	Inspection and Report	Technical Qualification Report	Digitalized Map	Technical Description	Legal-Cadastral Report	Approved by ISTA's Board of Directors	Act of Transference Signed	Act and Technical Description Certified	Presented in CNR	Registered as Estate Property	Assigned to MARN	Map Approved by CNR	Physical Demarcation Initiated	Physical Demarcation Completed	Legally Established as NPA	Registered as NPA in CNR	Registered as NPA in MARN	UP TO DATE %				
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%	0%	4%			
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%	77.5874	3.1039		
3	Barra de Santiago	Jujutla	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	5%	3%	70%	20,731.0000	14,511.7000		
4	Barra Dulce	Sonsonate	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	NA	NA	0%	10%	20%	10%	5%	3%	96%	2,168.3273	693.8648		
5	Barra Salada	Sonsonate	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	NA	NA	0%	10%	20%	10%	5%	3%	96%	50.3700	48.3552		
6	Bocana Rio Banderas (Barra Ciega)	Sonsonate	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	NA	NA	0%	10%	20%	10%	5%	3%	96%	434.8300	417.4368		
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%	6.9500	6.6720		
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%	301.2800	81.3456		
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%	242.3800	65.4426		
10	Buenos Aires	Juyúia	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	0%	NA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	132.4100	35.7507		
11	Cara Sucia	SF Menéndez	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	44%	93.3989	41.0955		
12	Cerro Verde	Izalco	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	7%	NA	0%	10%	20%	0%	0%	0%	69%	37.6222	18.4349		
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%	37.7411	26.0414		
14	Ecomontana	Chalchuapa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	135.0164	8.1010		
15	El Balsamar	Cuisnahuat	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	53.1863	2.1275		
16	El Balsamero	SF Menendez	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	0%	0%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%	48.9079	18.5850		
17	El Cacao	Sonsonate	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	399.7763	131.9262		
18	El Chino	SF Menéndez	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	20%	10%	0%	3%	95%	23.0000	7.3600		
19	El Cortijo Ahuachapio	Jujutla	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	24.3575	23.1396		
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%	23.2291	5.1104		
21	El Salto	Jujutla	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	20%	10%	0%	3%	95%	349.6711	230.7829		
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%	39.1347	37.1779		
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%	84.1600	26.0896		
24	Hacienda El Imposible	SF Menéndez	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	5%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	125.4400	25.0880		
25	Hoja de Sal	Jujutla	3%	3%	0%	2%	2%	8%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	20%	0%	0%	0%	49%	846.8741	347.2184		
																								93.4761	45.8033		

STEPS TO DELIMITATION AND DEMARCATION -- NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS as to December 31st, 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	SCALE OF VALUES																				TOTAL OF HECTARES	ACCUMULATED HECTARES	
			Identification of Cadastral Sectors	Identification of Cadastral Parcels	Previous Cadastral Information	Inspection and Report	Technical Qualification Report	Digitalized Map	Technical Description	Legal-Cadastral Report	Approved by ISTA's Board of Directors	Act of Transference Signed	Act and Technical Description Certified	Presented in CNR	Registered as Estate Property	Assigned to MARN	Map Approved by CNR	Physical Demarcation Initiated	Physical Demarcation Completed	Legally Established as NPA	Registered as NPA in CNR	Registered as NPA in MARN			UP TO DATE %
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	27.8198
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%	0%	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%	3%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	300.0000	99.0000
31	Laguna Verde	Apaneca	3%	3%	3%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	300.0000	99.0000
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%	5%	3%	70%	184.0349	128.8244
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 Meréndez	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 Meréndez	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	41%	1,142.1164	468.2677
45	San Benito II	SF Meréndez	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	0%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	41%	1,142.1164	468.2677
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%	10%	0%	10%	5%	3%	80%	23.3209	18.6567
50	San Isidro	Izalco	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	4%	10%	0%	10%	0%	3%	75%	393.8225	295.3669

STEPS TO DELIMITATION AND DEMARCATION -- NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS as to December 31st, 2008
 IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF CRITICAL WATERSHEDS PROJECT

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



No.	NAME	MUNICIPALITY	SCALE OF VALUES																				TOTAL OF HECTARES	ACCUMULATED HECTARES	
			Identification of Cadastral Sectors	Identification of Cadastral Parcels	Previous Cadastral Information	Inspection and Report	Technical Qualification Report	Digitalized Map	Technical Description	Legal-Cadastral Report	Approved by ISTA's Board of Directors	Act of Transference Signed	Act and Technical Description Certified	Presented in CNR	Registered as Estate Property	Assigned to MARN	Map Approved by CNR	Physical Demarcation Initiated	Physical Demarcation Completed	Legally Established as NPA	Registered as NPA in CNR	Registered as NPA in MARN			UP TO DATE %
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	21.6789
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%	4%	0%	3%	4%	10%	20%	10%	0%	3%	88%	1,381.3800	1,215.6144
56	Total de 9 porciones dados en comodato, segun el MARN	por determinar	3%	3%	3%	0%	0%	8%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	4%	7%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	44%	190.8135	83.9579
AVERAGES			2.79%	2.79%	2.37%	1.79%	1.37%	7.16%	1.89%	2.72%	0.89%	0.82%	1.58%	1.96%	3.29%	0.85%	1.12%	4.56%	5.61%	2.98%	0.88%	0.89%	49.00%	34,974.91	21,437.15
												TOTAL EXTENSION NOT INCLUDING THE SEVEN REMOVED AREAS										34,626.73	21,391.72		
												PREVIOUSLY REPORTED (Sep. 30th 2008)											20,545.83		
												NET INCREASE DURING THE LAS TRIMESTRE											845.89		

Areas taken out of the list for different reasons:

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

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

1st Quarter FY'09

14. Area of natural resources with improved management (disaggregated by	LOP	FY 07	FY 08	Q1 Year3	FY 09	Cumulative to date
-watershed area (WA),	115,000	19,995	67,392	4,229	4,229	91,615 ha
Certified Coffee with Improvements		6,826	3,596	514	514	10,936 ha
Forests within coffee plantations		725	385	54	54	1,164 ha
Other areas within coffee plantations		614	293	22	22	929 ha
Conservation Production		290	289	49	49	628 ha
Forests within land of fruit and vegetable farmlands		95	56	0	0	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	7,640	494	494	17,176 ha
Management Plans in process	NEW See tab 14 a1	0	55,132	3,096	3,096	58,228 ha
-biologically significant area managed explicitly for biodiversity (BSA),	60,000	16,688	18,497	1,062	1,062	36,247 ha
Certified Coffee with Improvements		6,826	3,596	514	514	10,936 ha
Forests within coffee plantations		725	385	54	54	1,164 ha
Forests within land of conservation production farmlands		95	56	0	0	151 ha
Natural Areas where improved management has begun		9,042	7,640	494	494	17,176 ha
Management Plans in process	NEW See tab 14 a1	0	6,820	0	0	6,820 ha
BSA Marine		6,634	4,975	0	0	11,609 ha
BSA Terrestrial		10,054	13,522	1,062	1,062	24,638 ha
forest area (FA)	16,000	7,670	4,050	568	568	12,288 ha
Coffee		6,826	3,596	514	514	10,936 ha
Forests within coffee plantations		725	385	54	54	1,164 ha
Forest area of San Pedro Micro-watershed		24	0	0	0	24 ha
Tree distribution		95	68	0	0	164 ha
-sustainable agriculture (SA)	8,000	7,116	3,885	563	563	11,564 ha
Coffee		6,826	3,596	514	514	10,936 ha
Conservation Production		290	289	49	49	628 ha

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

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

Data as of DECEMBER 31, 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%	12%	12%	12%	0%	80%	50.4	40.3
3	Barra Salada	Sonsonate	20%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	0%	80%	434.8	347.9
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%	9.00%	12.00%	12.00%	0.00%	74%	21,223.15	12,003.08
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%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	40%	301.3	120.5
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	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	25%	132.4	33.1
10	Buenos Aires	Juayúa	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	15%	93.4	14.0
11	Cara Sucia	SF Menéndez	25%	0%	0%	0%	15%	15%	N/A	55%	37.6	20.7
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%	12%	N/A	72%	24.4	17.5
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%	12%	N/A	72%	39.1	28.2
22	Entre Rios	Jujutla	0%	15%	15%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	30%	84.2	25.2
23	Garita Palmera	SF Menéndez	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	25%	125.4	31.4
24	Hacienda El Imposible	SF Menéndez	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	846.9	-
25	Hoja de Sal	Jujutla	0%	15%	15%	15%	0%	0%	N/A	45%	93.5	42.1
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%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	15%	300.0	45.0
31	Laguna Verde	Apaneca	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	15%	300.0	45.0
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%	15%	N/A	30%	184.0	55.2
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%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	40%	301.3	120.5

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%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	40%	159.3	63.7
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%	0%	15%	15%	N/A	60%	23.3	14.0
50	San Isidro	Izalco	25%	15%	15%	0%	0%	15%	N/A	70%	393.8	275.7
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
			10.20%	8.21%	5.38%	3.68%	3.96%	2.72%				

TOTALS	10.94%	8.47%	5.63%	4.05%	4.53%	3.37%	39.64%	34,974.91	17,210.17	
TOTALS NOT INCLUDING THE SEVEN REMOVED AREAS								44.50%	34,626.73	17,176.42
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED (SEPT. 30th 2008)								34.41%	34,974.91	16,715.64
NET INCREASE DURING THE LAS TRIMESTRE								5.24%	0.00	460.78

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 Decree back in 1987. The corresponding Decree 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 established that this land extension is one out of three portions that integrate San Isidro and so was being double counted.
40. **Nueva York:** It was established that this land extension is property of the Cooperativa Nueva York and not of ISTA as previously considered.
43. **Privada Complejo Los Volcanes:** It has been 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 granted by Salvadorean laws.

Zulma de Mendoza
Revised by Zulma de Mendoza
Director de Patrimonio Natural - MARN



ANNEX 1-D. AREAS BEING PROVIDED IMPROVED MANAGEMENT PLANS

1er Trimestre Año 3 (Oct - Dic 2008)

<u>Planes de Manejo de Subcuenca</u>	<i>Delimitación Geográfica (mapas)</i>	<i>Identificación de Actores (listados)</i>	<i>Información Existente (documentos anexo a Plan)</i>	<i>Integración de Información (mapas y texto)</i>	<i>Capacitaciones / Consultas (Informes de Capacitaciones)</i>	<i>Talleres Participativos (Informe de Talleres)</i>	<i>Documento Borrador (documento)</i>	<i>Taller de Validación (Informe de taller)</i>	<i>Documento Final (documento, Reuniones de Comité, Acciones con Identificación)</i>	<i>Total de Avance</i>	<i>Total de hectareas</i>	<i>Avance de hectareas</i>
	5%	10%	5%	5%	15%	20%	10%	10%	20%	100%		
Subcuenca Río San Pedro	5%	10%	5%	5%	15%	20%	10%	10%	20%	100%	19,207.49	19207.49
Subcuenca Río Cara Sucia	5%	10%	5%	5%	15%	20%	10%	10%	20%	100%	23,579.50	23579.50
Subcuenca Río Grande de Sonsonate	5%	10%	5%	5%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	22117.43	6414.05
Subcuenca Río Banderas	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	44152.99	2207.65
Complejo Los Cóbanos	5%	10%	3%	2%	10%	2%	0%	0%	0%	32%	21,312.00	6819.84
TOTAL											130,369.41	58,228.53

Complejo Los Cóbanos

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

ANNEX 1-E. PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

GLOBAL INVESTMENT IN PES	
REPORT OF INVESTMENTS AND INCOMES FROM PES FARMS FROM FY2007	
Concept	Amount \$
Creation of PES fund in ACEPROS	\$1,000
Investment in reforestation from water boards, irrigators, coffee producers, local producers, co-managers of natural areas (5,100 trees donated by Banco Agrícola)	\$1,530
Invest in reforestation by the Cooperative Siguanango and others (2,350 trees)	\$632
Investment jobs of the sub-component 2A2	\$50,641
Investment in conservation done by 209 farms from FY2007, in their first year of certification.	\$204,353
Sub Total	\$258,156
REPORT OF INVESTMENTS AND INCOMES FROM PES FARMS FROM FY2008	
Concept	Amount \$
Creation of PES fund in ACEPROS	\$9,000
Investment in environmental services by ACEPROS*	\$6,360
Investment in reforestation by ADESCONE *	\$2,280
Investments in reforestation by water boards, irrigators, coffee producers, producers, co-managers of natural areas	\$9,732
Investment works by the Sub-component 2A2	\$54,519
Investment in conservation done by 209 coffee farms from FY2007, in their second year assisted by the project.	\$61,643
Investment in conservation done by 83 coffee farms from FY2008, in their first year	\$200,259
Sub Total	\$343,793
REPORT OF INVESTMENTS AND INCOMES FROM PES FARMS FROM Q1 FY2009	
Concept	Amount \$
Investment in environmental services by ACEPROS* (First quarter)	\$1,244
No Investment works by coffee farmers during first quarter	\$0.00
Sub Total	\$1,244
TOTAL FY2007 + FY2008 + FY2009	\$603,193

* Trees planted at cost of investment per tree

ANNEX 2. INCREASED AWARENESS OF BIODIVERSITY CALCULATION SHEET

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

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

HOUSEHOLDS IMPACTED THROUGH PROJECT EFFORTS

Activity	Households Impacted FY07	Households Impacted FY08	Households Impacted Q1 FY09	Cumulative Households Impacted
Training Activities for Adults	3,293	9,115	1,394	13,802
Training Activities for Youth (80% counted to account for multiples sibling attendees in training events)	668	2,483	457	3,608
Local Radio Campaign Audience Different audience in FY08	7,619	3,866	0	11,485
Recipients of Educational Materials	3,020	3,832	207	7,059
Households Impacted	14,600	19,296	2,058	35,954

CALCULATION OF ESTIMATED INCREASED AWARENESS IN PROJECT AREA DURING Q1 FY2009

Number of Households in Project Area (based on census data)	57,185	4% of population with increased awareness as a result of project efforts
Number of Households where Awareness to Biodiversity, Natural Resources and Conservation was Increased	2,058	
Impact of 3 weeks (12 daily spots) of transmission of Turtle Radio Campaign on 2 popular national radios stations YSKL and 109 FM.	Base on credit sited for this effort in approved FY 2009 Work Plan	10% Impact on population of San Salvador
TOTAL		14%

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 Distribute.
Brochure: "Preserving natural resources is a gain for all".	315
Brochure: "Conserve the coastal natural areas is an investment in our future".	519
Brochure: "Delimitate and register the coastal protected natural areas is an investment in our future".	225
Brochure: "El Balsamar. Natural and cultural richness in the mountain chain El Balsamo".	2,257
Pamphlet "Natural Areas: Know and protect our resources".	410
Pamphlet: "Take care of sea turtles, are the Jewels of the sea".	629
Poster: "Natural Areas: know and protect our resources".	236
Poster: "El Balsamar. Natural and cultural richness in the mountain chain El Balsamo"	11
Poster "Protected Natural Area Los Cobanos complex, our source of live and livelihood, natural richness of all".	960
Students book "Our community clean is prettier and healthier"	113
Students book "Discovering our natural areas"	373
Rainforest Alliance Certification and C.A.F.E. Practices verification (Starbucks)	50
Pamphlet "Preliminary guidelines on children work".	124
TOTAL	6,222

ANNEX 3. TRAINING EVENTS

New F = Female participant, not counted in previous event

New M = Male participant, not counted in previous event

TRAININGS AND INCREMENTAL PARTICIPANTS DURING REPORTING PERIOD

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
1	1/10/2008	Mangrove and estuaries ecosystems, a bet for our future	Estudiantes de séptimo grado de centro escolar caserío Las Delicias. Jujutla	11	21
2	1/10/2008	Mangrove and estuaries ecosystems, a bet for our future	Estudiantes de octavo grado de centro escolar caserío Las Delicias. Jujutla	17	15
3	2/10/2008	Mangrove and estuaries ecosystems, a bet for our future	Estudiantes de segundo grado de centro escolar caserío Cocalito. Jujutla.	14	19
4	22/10/2008	Mangrove and estuaries ecosystems, a bet for our future	Pobladores de caserío Barra de Santiago. Jujutla	119	32
5	30/10/2008	Mangrove and estuaries ecosystems, a bet for our future	Pobladores de caserío Cocalito. Jujutla	26	16
6	5/11/2008	Mangrove and estuaries ecosystems, a bet for our future	Pobladores de caseríos Catarina, El Cajete y EL Peñón, cantón Guayapa Abajo. Jujutla.	4	16
7	12/11/2008	Mangrove and estuaries ecosystems, a bet for our future	Pobladores de caseríos Los Violantes, Los Méndez y Nueva Esperanza. Cantón La Ceiba. Jujutla.	7	9
8	18/11/2008	Mangrove and estuaries ecosystems, a bet for our future	Pobladores de Lotificaciones Malibu y Miramar. Cantón Metalio. Acajutla.	6	13

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
9	21/11/2008	Mangrove and estuaries ecosystems, a bet for our future	Pobladores de caseríos Los Tres Reyes Magos, Hacienda Nueva York y Las Salinas. San Francisco Menéndez.	67	35
10	26/11/2008	Mangrove and estuaries ecosystems, a bet for our future	Caseríos Los Violante. Cantón La Ceiba. San Francisco Menéndez.	6	8
11	2/12/2008	Mangrove and estuaries ecosystems, a bet for our future	Pobladores de Cantón y caserío El Zapote. San Francisco Menéndez.	17	16
12	3/12/2008	Mangrove and estuaries ecosystems, a bet for our future	Pobladores de caserío Nueva Esperanza. Cantón La Ceiba, San Francisco Menéndez.	5	18
13	10/12/2008	Mangrove and estuaries ecosystems, a bet for our future	Pobladores de cooperativa Los Monge. Cantón El Zapote. San Francisco Menéndez	7	15
14	16/12/2008	Mangrove and estuaries ecosystems, a bet for our future	Pobladores de Colonia Claudia Lars. San Francisco Menéndez	20	20
15	22/10/08	Importance of the under shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water.	Cantones: Tapacún, La Esperanza. Atiquizaya.	1	8
16	22/10/08	Solid Waste Management	Cantón Shipilapa. Turín	12	11
17	23/10/08	Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity	Agricultores de cantones: Santa Emilia, Tonalá, El Presidio, Miravalle, Salinas de Ayacachapa y hacienda la Agujita	22	29
18	6/11/2008	Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity	Agricultores de cantones: Santa Emilia, Tonalá, El Presidio, Miravalle, Salinas de	0	38

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
			Ayacachapa y hacienda la Agujita		
19	11/11/2008	Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity	Agricultores de cantón Las Tablas	2	6
20	13/11/2008	Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity	Agricultores de caserío El Carmen, canton Piedras Pachas.	0	5
21	20/11/2008	Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity	Agricultores de cantones Cuyagualo y La Joya.	3	5
22	10/12/2008	Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity	Agricultores de cantón Texispulco. San Pedro Puxtla.	0	4
23	16/12/2008	Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity	Agricultores de caserío Ramos II, cantón El Carrizal	1	8
24	17/12/2008	Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity	Agricultores de caseríos Los Marcelinos, Los Hernández y zona Centro	3	7
25	23/12/2008	Good agricultural practices to preserve biodiversity	Caserío El Tule, Cantón Anal Abajo.	12	3
26	9/10/2008	Good agricultural practices to preserve soil.	Agricultores de Caserío El Centro. Caluco	0	9
27	2/10/2008	Good agricultural practices to preserve soil.	Agricultores de Caseríos: Los Mirón, Los Ortiz, Aguilares, Clementes, Tatalpa, Nahuizalco	1	12
28	29/10/08	Good agricultural practices to preserve soil	Agricultores de cantón El Carrizal. Santo Domingo de Guzmán.	3	13
29	5/11/2008	Good agricultural practices to preserve soil	Agricultores de cantón El Zapote y Agua Caliente. Caluco.	0	10

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
30	25/11/2008	Good agricultural practices to preserve soil	Agricultores de cantón El Durazno. San Pedro Puxtla.	5	5
31	27/11/2008	Good agricultural practices to preserve soil	Agricultores de caserío Los Marcelinos. Cantón Pushtan.	5	14
32	2/12/2008	Good agricultural practices to preserve soil	Agricultores de cantones Texispulco y El Durazno	1	3
33	3/12/2008	Good agricultural practices to preserve soil	Agricultores de cantón Monterico	1	16
34	8/12/2008	Good agricultural practices to preserve soil	Agricultores de caserío El Canelo, cantón Sabana San Juan. Nahuizalco	0	9
35	2/12/2008	Solid Waste Management.	Agricultores de Zonas centro, Sur y norte de cantón Pushtan. Nahuizalco	9	9
36	11/12/2008	Solid Waste Management.	Agricultores de cantón Miravalle	2	8
37	9/12/2008	Importance of the forest to preserve water	Usuarios de sistema de agua potable de caserío Los Ríitos. Cantón El Almendro.	1	10
38	15/12/2008	Importance of the forest to preserve water	Lotificación Gracias a Dios, cantón El Almendro. Sonzacate	18	12
39	18/12/2008	Importance of the forest to preserve water	Lotificación Gracias a Dios, cantón El Almendro. Sonzacate.	8	8
40	22/12/2008	Importance of the forest to preserve water	Cantón El Almendro. Sonzacate	30	29
41	30/10/2008	Importance of the under shaded	Caseríos Los Naranjos,	18	12

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
		coffee to preserve biodiversity and water..	La Cumbre, El Caracol, Samaria, Los Ángeles,		
42	30/10/2008	Importance of the under shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water..	Cantón Los Arenales.	12	18
43	30/10/2008	Importance of the under shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water..	Cantón Los Arenales.	17	15
44	2/10/2008	Importance of the under shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water..	Caseríos Guadalupe, San Miguel, El Ciprés, Delicias, cantón El Barro. Ahuachapán.	14	17
45	2/10/2008	Importance of the under shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water..	Caserío El Jocotillo, cantón El Porvenir. Chalchuapa.	10	13
46	9/10/2008	Importance of the under shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water..	Caseríos: Guadalupe, San Miguel, El Ciprés, Delicias, cantón El Barro. Ahuachapán.	17	32
47	9/10/2008	Importance of the under shaded coffee to preserve biodiversity and water..	Barrios La Vega, Santa Lucia, El Calvario, cantón Los Tablones. Ataco.	21	19
48	1/10/2008	Solid Waste Management	Cantón San Juan Dios. Juayúa	34	26
49	15/10/2008	Solid Waste Management	Finca 3 Caminos, caseríos: Santa Teresa, San José, El Caulote, Los Menjívar, Rivera, Los Chamul, Los Martínez, Los Granados, Los Luceros de los Cantones Calzontes, Abajo, Calzontes Arriba, Potrero Grande Abajo, Potrerillos del Matazano.	25	46
50	16/10/2008	Solid Waste Management	Cantones: Cuyananzul, Tacubita, Chipilapa.	24	24

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
			Turín		
51	16/10/2008	Solid Waste Management	Cantones Tapacún y Chayal. Atiquizaya	17	12
52	4/11/2008	Solid Waste Management	Cantón Buenos Aires. Chalchuapa.	19	12
53	2/12/2008	Solid Waste Management.	Caseríos Monzón, El Amatal, Arenera #4, El Río, La Playa, Marines Agua Zarca, La Marañonera, Villa San Cristóbal, Supervisión. Cantón Metalio, Acajutla.	11	8
54	22/10/08	Sustainable Management of Watersheds.	Caseríos Monzón, El Amatal, Arenera 4, El Río, La Playa, Marines Agua Zarca, La Marañonera, Villa San Cristóbal, Supervisión.	20	15
55	4/11/2008	Benefits from forests and consequences of the deforestation	Caserío El Paraíso, cantón San José El Naranjo. Jujutla.	7	21
56	11/11/2008	Benefits from forests and consequences of the deforestation	Caseríos Las Tablas, El Triunfo, Hoja de Sal	41	13
57	18/10/08	Mangrove and estuaries eco-systems: goods and environmental services	Caseríos Monzón, El Amatal, Arenera 4, El Río, La Playa, Marines Agua Zarca, La Marañonera, Villa San Cristóbal, Supervisión.	9	4
58	27/10/08	Guidelines about children work in coffee farms.	Nahuizalco, Juayúa, Atiquizaya	6	6
59	6/11/2008	Guidelines about children work in coffee farms.	San José La Majada, Valle Nuevo. Juayúa.	1	22
60	6/11/2008	Guidelines about children work in coffee farms.	Cantón San Isidro. Izalco	0	6

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
61	18/11/2008	Guidelines about children work in coffee farms.	Fincas San Eduardo, Bosque Lya, Santa Mónica, San Rafael, Bonanza.	1	0
62	19/11/2008	Guidelines about children work in coffee farms.	Fincas San José, Los Ángeles, San Pedro, Sierra Morena y La Meca.	1	9
63	19/11/2008	Guidelines about children work in coffee farms.	Cantón Las Lajas	0	5
64	20/11/2008	Guidelines about children work in coffee farms.	Cantón El Barro	1	2
65	20/11/2008	Guidelines about children work in coffee farms.	Fincas San Francisco, San Martín, Zapato de Mico, El Portezuelo, La Joya, Santa Petrona, Florida, San Antonio, El Rosario, Argentina.	0	9
66	4/12/2008	Guidelines about children work in coffee farms.	Fincas El Águila, Altamira, Los Trozos, San José, Divina Providencia, Santa Julia, La Meca, Majahual, Florida y Santa Teresa	0	11
67	11/12/2008	Guidelines about children work in coffee farms.	Fincas El Ciprés, La Esperancita, Águila Blanca, El Principio, El Pedregal, San José y Jacaranda	1	1
68	11/11/2008	Guidelines about children work in coffee farms.	Cantón La Pandiadura	0	29
69	11/11/2008	Guidelines about children work in coffee farms.	Cantón Las Lajas	0	13
70	13/11/2008	Guidelines about children work in coffee farms.	Cantón San Isidro. Izalco	1	8

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
71	13/11/2008	Guidelines about children work in coffee farms.	Cantón San Isidro. Izalco	0	6
72	10/12/2008	Guidelines about children work in coffee farms.	Fincas San Antonio, La Calera, El Anonal, San Miguel, La Esperancita y La Usuluteca.	0	4
73	30/10/08	Guidelines about children work in coffee farms.		0	9
74	23/10/2008	Procedure for chain custody	Cantón El Barro. Ahuachapán	2	5
75	23/10/2008	Procedure for chain custody	Cantón Los Amates, San Sebastian Salitrillo	0	8
76	18/12/2008	Procedure for chain custody	Cantón San Isidro	0	3
77	14/11/08	Traceability and system of chain custody.		0	5
78	9/10/2008	Techniques to collect fruits and maintenance of quality.	Fincas: Mi tierra, Los Reyes, Sta. Martita, San Francisco, Las Brisas, Sta. Julia, Los Trozos, Monte Mar, Bolinas, Mala Cara,	1	23
79	27/11/08	Execution model for Payment for Environmental Services	Cantones La Ceiba y Cara Sucia. San Francisco Menéndez.	9	10
80	10/12/2008	Execution model for Payment for Environmental Services	Cantón El Almendro de Sonzacate y cantón Sabana San Juan Arriba de Nahuizalco.	4	8
81	4/12/2008	Pre-germination method of forestry seeds.	Cantón Miravalle. Sonsonate.	21	1
82	6/10/2008	Techniques to reproduce mountain micro-organisms.	Cantón Las Trincheras. Izalco.	0	14

No.	Date	Activity	Participants	New F	New M
83	15/10/2008	Techniques to produce foliar bio-fermented fertilizers	Cantón Tajcuilujlan. Nahuizalco.	0	9
84	16/10/2008	Techniques to reproduce mountain micro-organisms.	Cantón El Zapote. Caluco	0	11
85	23/10/2008	Techniques to produce of agricultural bio-fermented inputs	Cantón El Zapote. Caluco	0	14
86	5/11/2008	Techniques to produce foliar bio-fermented fertilizers	Cantón Tajcuilujlan. Nahuizalco.	0	9
87	6/11/2008	Techniques to produce foliar bio-fermented fertilizers	Caserío La Chapina	2	4
88	25/11/2008	Techniques to produce foliar bio-fermented fertilizers	Cantón El Zapote. Caluco.	0	10
89	4/12/2008	Techniques to produce foliar bio-fermented fertilizers	Caserío La Ilusión.	2	3
90	9/12/2008	Production of bio-fermented foliar fertilizer	Cantón El Zapote. Caluco.	0	2
TOTAL				835	1130

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.	17	16
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.	37	27
Four Workshops with the attendance of tourism entrepreneurs to create the Business plans for touristic enterprises.	Tourism entrepreneurs from the four work regions.	6	10
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	4	2
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	8	4
Total		72	59

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 coffeee [Integrated Pest Management] IPM practices and to this effect they access the available technical assistance and information through, among other reference, Dr. Falguny Guharay ... fguharay@gmail.com.

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

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

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

ANNEX 5-B. INCREASED ECONOMIC BENEFITS

OCT - DEC 2008

QUARTERLY REPORT FY-09

25. Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resources and conservation management. [IR2.4d]	3,393
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COFFEE FARMERS	Male Farmers	12	=	160 People
	Farmers	17		
	Total farmer families with increased economic benefits: 29			

FRUITS & VEGETABLE FARMERS	Male Farmers	129	=	1,172 People
	Female Farmers	84		
	Total farmer families with increased economic benefits: 213			
Grand total of farmer families with increased benefits		242		1,331 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	-	-	0
	Female Workers	-	-	-
	Total Workdays	-	-	-
	A farm employee can work 168 workdays per season			
Project credit for 37% of Jobs Generated*		-	-	-

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	-	0
	Jobs for women created	-	-
	Total new coffee mill jobs created	-	-
Project credit for 30% of Jobs Generated*		-	-

*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	3,573 wd	21
	Female	1,459 wd	9
	Total Workdays	5,032 wd	30 Total jobs
	A farm employee can work 168 workdays per season		
Jobs Generated:		30 jobs impacting	165 People

BENEFICIARIES OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS ASSOCIATION

ASSOCIATION	Members		Households	People
	Men	Women		
Las Monjas	105	21		
San Jose Platanares	81	7		
Los Trozos de Cutajate	0	0		
Miravalle	0	0		
El Zapote	0	0		
El Salto	0	0		
El Tule	0	0		
Los Riyitos	0	0		
El Almendro	0	0		
	186	28	214	1,177

ECOTOURISM	Male	72	=	721 People
	Female	59		
		131		

BENEFITS FROM ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Indicator Description states, "Number of people who are economically benefiting from improved natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. ...directly or indirectly as well as economic values that may be obtained from improved ecosystem services."			
	0	+	0
Project claim of economic impact	Male	420	2,311
	Female	197	1,082
	Total	617	3,393
Family size calculated at 5.5 people		3,393	Families Impacted People

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:

- On October 9, 2008 were published in the Official Diary, the decrees establishing as protected areas the following: San Rafael Los Naranjos, San José Miramar and Las Victorias.
- On October 15, 2008 were signed the decrees to establish as protected areas: El Salto and El Chino.
- The cadastral – registration study of the National Park El Imposible, were completed.
- On November 18, was published in the Diario Oficial the declaration of the Izalco Volcano as a Protected Natural Area.
- The delineation works of the terrestrial portion in Los Cobanos were finished on November 28
- The topographic team of the project finished the delineation of the areas San Francisco El Triunfo, Buenos Aires and Laguna de Las Ninfas.
- On December 15, was signed the contract to delineate the Metalio and Bocana San Juan mangroves.

TABLE 10: LEGALIZATION FOR PROTECTED AREAS

Intervention Areas	Result Q1 FY09
Izalco Volcano (Los Volcanes National Park)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area has been declared as a natural protected area
Los Cóbano Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The delineation and demarcation of the coastal portion was completed and the corresponding maps delivered. The buoys for marine demarcation were acquired
San Marcelino Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of the area has been delineated and the contractor has already begun placing milestones
El Imposible National Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legal and cadastral report was completed
ISTA Properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One more area has been registered as State properties Seven more areas have been declared as natural protected areas
Mangrove areas outside Los Cóbano Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contract for delineation and demarcation of Metalio and Bocana San Juan Mangroves was signed on December 4th. The education process has been completed in all mangrove areas.
Overall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical demarcation has begun in 26 areas, and has been completed in 16, totaling 5,913 ha 17 areas have been declared as natural protected areas, totaling 22,382 ha 26 areas have been registered, totaling 26,940 ha Using the approved measurement tool, the overall work is 50% complete

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

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

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

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

TABLE 11: TRAININGS

ACTIVITY	NO. SESSIONS	MEN ATTENDING	WOMEN ATTENDING	TOTAL
Mangroves and estuaries eco-systems, a bet for our future.	14	347	243	590
Total	14	347	243	590

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 12).

TABLE 12. FINANCIAL REPORT THROUGH Q1 FY'09 CAFTA-DR COSTS, INCLUDING ACCRUALS

Detail	Billed To Date
LTTA-LABOR	\$0
HO Management-LABOR	\$0
Fringe Benefits	\$0
Overhead	\$0
Allowances	\$0
Travel, Transportation and Per Diem	\$10,180.64
Other Direct Costs	\$312,890.42
Subcontractor Costs	\$231,749.07
Other	\$86,608.81
TOTAL	\$641,428.94