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**SUSTAINABLE
FORESTS AND COASTS**
IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS BY CONSERVING BIODIVERSITY

FY10 SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

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FY10 SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

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ACRONYMS

ADPM	Agencia de Desarrollo Provincial de Manabí
CESA	Central Ecuatoriana del Servicios Agrícolas
CEMDES	El Consejo Empresarial para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Ecuador
CIIFEN	Centro Internacional Para La Investigación Del Fenómeno De El Niño
CONDEPE	Consejo de Desarrollo de los Pueblos y Nacionalidades del Ecuador
FECCHE	Federación de Centros Chachis de Ecuador
FONAG	Fondo de Protección del Agua
FONAPA	Fondo del Agua para la Conservación de la Cuenca del Río Paute
FRA	Ficha de Revisión Ambiental
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
INP	Instituto Nacional de Pesca
KRA	Key Result Area
MAE	Ministerio del Ambiente de Ecuador
MAGAP	Ministerio de Ganadería, Acuicultura, y Pesca
MINTUR	Ministerio de Turismo
MIPRO	Ministry of Industries and Productivity
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PIR	Project Intermediate Results
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The first half of FY10 is marked with early successes in developing effective mechanisms to mitigate threats to biodiversity conservation. This resulted in great interest on behalf of local governments, communities and other stakeholders in replicating the Project's implementation strategy, which expands the reach and impact of USAID's contributions under the USAID Sustainable Forests and Coasts Project. Project impact is further magnified as a result of its activities being aligned with national level Ecuadorian policies as presented in the "Plan Nacional de Desarrollo del Ecuador," and to this end complements local government goals and responsibilities.

Interest in the Project's implementation strategy is a result of its participatory approach and ability to create a series of initiatives to conserve the remnants of high biodiversity areas along the Ecuadoran coast. These incentives include technical assistance for environmental management planning, land titling and other prerequisites for accessing the MAE's conservation incentives (Socio Bosque and ProForestal), facilitating market access/linkages, and training in best practices, among others. These incentives coupled with establishing partnerships with local, regional and international organizations, which will in the long term ensure sustainability, have catalyzed local stakeholders in taking ownership in project activities. To this end, early on in FY10 the Project successfully created conservation coalitions in the Galera San Francisco and Ayampe watersheds, which are coordinating conservation efforts among stakeholders and implementers in each area for the first time. Parallel to this, the Project formed key alliances to formalize collaboration with local public and private sector actors, and has leveraged \$278,069. This success is greatly due to having developed the implementation strategy together with USAID, the Ministry of Environment (MAE), NGOs and representatives of other projects underway.

Especially noteworthy in this reporting period is the interest in replicating the Project's methodology for developing environmental management plans. The methodology uses a participatory approach to identify critical habitats for biodiversity, the major threats to their conservation, and an action plan to protect them. Local governments are especially interested in collaborating with this effort as these plans provide critical inputs for implementing territorial management plans, which they are responsible for. Working to prepare environmental management plans for Galera San Francisco and Ayampe watersheds in FY10 has laid the foundation for replicating this methodology in other municipalities and watersheds going forward.

The poverty levels in the project's geographic work sites, which were selected based on their level of importance to biodiversity conservation, face a wide range of needs from lack of economic alternatives to a lack of basic services. The Project's focus on improving livelihoods to date has consisted of laying the groundwork for facilitating market linkages for products that encourage biodiversity conservation in existing value chains (such as kapok cotton, tagua nuts, red crab, and tourism). In addition, recognizing the communities' needs, the Project connects communities with other resources to help improve their quality of life. In Isla Mondragón, for example, the Project served as a catalyst to attract much needed support for health and education.

Furthermore, the Project's implementation strategy has attracted interest from USAID representatives throughout the region after being presented by Chief of Party, Claudio Saito, and Contracting Officer's Technical Representative, Rocío Cedeño, during meetings hosted

by USAID/Panama in March to discuss the Choco-Darien eco-region's current programs, future plans, obstacles and opportunities. Ms. Cedeño's technical guidance and continual support for implementation through weekly meetings, site visits, and liaising with government officials has significantly contributed to implementation of Project activities to date.

SECTION 1: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

The Project's implementation strategy experienced great success in FY10 by creating incentives for biodiversity conservation in critical geographic areas while laying the groundwork for improving economic alternatives. Even in this relatively short time, the methodologies used attracted great interest on behalf of local governments and other donors to expand or replicate project activities.

An adaptive management concept is integrated into activity implementation to adapt and learn, ultimately leading to adjustments to our implementation strategy if needed. Examples of such adjustments in no specific order include:

- 1) Developing climate change adaptation activities with the Centro Internacional Para La Investigación Del Fenómeno de El Niño (CIIFEN) in light of the University of Rhode Island's withdrawal from the Project and despite the change in leadership in the Sub-Secretary for Climate Change.
- 2) Evaluating the opportunity and feasibility of expanding the environmental management plan for the watersheds related to the Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco to include all of the municipality of Muisne, which will provide a critical input to its territorial management plan. In addition, the Prefect of Esmeraldas requested assistance in preparing a provincial-wide environmental management plan, which would be done in collaboration with GTZ. The plans themselves use adaptive management given their participatory approach to identify critical habitats for biodiversity, the major threats to their conservation and an action plan to protect them, which is then updated regularly through the local technical team and/or roundtables ("mesas de diálogo"). Responding to these opportunities would fulfill the need for a common vision for development and conservation.
- 3) Initiating work in the Muisne watershed in response to opportunities rather than waiting for FY11 as originally envisioned in the work plan.
- 4) Creating an additional branch office in Parque Nacional Machalilla to facilitate coordination and work in the Ayampe watershed.
- 5) Redistributing funds, as needed, on an on-going basis to achieve Project objectives. This first involved redistributing funds from long term personnel positions to increase subcontracts and grants to allow for an increased focus on field level activities at the beginning of FY10. At this half way point, funds allocated for small grants may be redistributed to the subcontract and communications line items given the limited number of grant applications received to date and the limited number of institutions that have the capacity to implement grants.
- 6) Adjusting the scope of the business plan being developed for crab pulp processing. In light of the results of the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) evaluation for crab pulp processing, which found that most women are interested in continuing an at home/family based processing model rather than forming an association, the Project is preparing a second business plan/model for in home/family-based processing. This is in addition to the originally contemplated business plan using an association based model and a community processing center. Both will aim at increasing crab pulp quality and food safety.
- 7) Allowing time for the Federación de Centros Cháchis de Ecuador (FECCHE) to consolidate internal leadership decisions and garner the commitment of the respective

Chachi Centers before continuing with territorial management planning or evaluating their small grant application.

- 8) Initiating regularly scheduled field coordination meetings and site visits to facilitate effective coordination among local subcontractors and assure formal channels for collaborating with representatives from the MAE, Socio Bosque, ProForestal, municipalities, and juntas parroquiales.

SECTION 2: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the FY10 Semi-Annual Progress Report is to report on the status and impact of activities contemplated in its FY10 Annual Work Plan. The following is a narrative of the progress using the Project’s results framework, which includes three project intermediate results (PIRs). Each PIR, in turn, is broken down into key result areas (KRAs), each with specific activities. The following table outlines the project’s results framework:

PIR 1: Biodiversity conservation in critical habitats improved	KRA 1.1 Management strategies that address threats to biodiversity and harness opportunities for improved livelihoods designed
	KRA 1.2 Capacity of local stakeholders to implement best practices in NRM strengthened
PIR 2: Local livelihoods improved	KRA 2.1 Markets matched with environmentally responsible producers
	KRA 2.2 Best practices applied along key value chains
	KRA 2.3 Sustainability and replication of environmentally responsible markets strengthened
PIR 3: Partnerships formed for ongoing support for biodiversity conservation	KRA 3.1 Flow of public and private investment to support biodiversity conservation increased
	KRA 3.2 Enabling environment for sustainable management at the local and regional level improved

Annex 1 includes Work Plan Status Charts that summarize the status of each work plan activity.

SECTION 3: FY10 WORK PLAN PROGRSS BY PIR

PIR 1: BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN CRITICAL HABITATS IMPROVED

All project activities tie into PIR 1 and address the need to conserve the last remnants of ecosystems and critical habitats on the Ecuadoran Coast. The Project is on target to accomplish the following FY10 goals in accordance with the Project’s approved Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP):

FY10 Goals for PIR 1, by KRA	
KRA 1.1	KRA 1.2
Management strategies that address threats to biodiversity and harness opportunities for improved livelihoods designed.	Capacity of local stakeholders to implement best practices in NRM strengthened.
Project Goals FY10 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 160,359 hectares of terrestrial areas of intervention under improved management • 104,771 hectares of coastal-marine areas of intervention under improved management 	Project Goals FY10 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 stakeholders trained in best management practices (BMP) for natural resources and in BMP along value chains • 10 initiatives co-financed
Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12,382 actual/147,977 on-going hectares of terrestrial areas of intervention under improved management • 44,736 actual/60,035 on-going hectares of coastal-marine areas of intervention under improved management 	Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 373 stakeholders trained in best management practices (BMP) for natural resources and in BMP along value chains • 2 initiatives co-financed/on-going

Annex 2 includes the Project’s Results Reporting Table for both USAID/Ecuador Indicators and Project indicators for each PIR, which summarize progress to date for each target in accordance with project indicators.

KRA 1.1: Management Strategies That Address Threats To Biodiversity and Harness Opportunities for Improved Livelihoods Designed

This KRA and its activities focus on responding to the threats and opportunities identified for each project intervention area. The main purpose of these activities is to create incentives for conservation through coalitions and efficient management systems that include surveillance and enforcement. The Project made important progress in integrating management of watersheds that supply coastal-marine ecosystems and improving mangrove concession management. It also successfully created incentives to promote conservation by providing technical assistance to local organizations in natural resource management, capacity-building for responding and adapting to climate change, and legal assistance. The underlying goal in the watershed strategy is to develop agro-forest-pasture systems that foster the interconnectedness of critical habitats within the watersheds, create compensation mechanisms for biodiversity conservation, in particular the Programa Socio Bosque, and minimize the impacts of the El Niño phenomenon and climate change.

By the end of FY10, management strategies will be improved as a result of environmental management plans being prepared for the Ayampe River watershed and the three coastal watersheds corresponding to the Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco. The possibility of expanding these plans for the entire province of Esmeraldas and the municipality of Muisne is also being evaluated. The plans will have an exponential impact as they integrate all interventions and actors around one common vision, making interventions sustainable and institutionalized, and designating a local technical team to coordinate implementation on an on-going basis.



Community members in Pedro Pablo Gómez participate in preparation of the Environmental Management Plan for the Ayampe River watershed.

In addition, a subcontract with CIIFEN has been signed to initiate vulnerability analysis and designing pilot climate change adaptation measures for Reserva de Producción Faunística El Salado and Parque Nacional Machalilla.

Impact under KRA 1.1

1. Conservation coalitions developed

Under MAE leadership, the Project facilitated the creation of conservation coalitions in October 2009 for: (1) Reserva Marina Costera Galera – San Francisco and watershed for the San Francisco, Bunche and Galera Rivers and (2) Ayampe River Watershed. The Project serves as Secretary of each of the coalitions and is facilitating elections for the board of directors. Each coalition has more than 40 members, representing local communities, international donors, NGOs, private sector companies, universities, fishers associations, other USAID projects, regional economic development agencies, municipalities, provincial governments, juntas parroquiales, the Ministry for Livestock, Aquaculture, and Fishing (MAGAP), and Ministry of Tourism (MINTUR), among others. The coalition’s role is to coordinate development and conservation efforts, assuring efforts are complementary and not duplicated.

In Ayampe, the coalition served as a catalyst for creating the “Consejo Integral de Seguridad Ciudadana del Cantón Puerto López” and the municipal government uses the coalition as its primary coordination mechanism, even referring new initiatives to first contact the coalition, which was the case this semester with The Nature Conservancy (TNC).

2. Integrated watershed management systems developed and implemented emphasizing agro-forest-pasture systems and the integration of critical habitats.

As a tool to improve management, the Project prepared maps of current land uses and vegetation coverage and identified the major threats to conservation for the Galera San Francisco and Ayampe watersheds. Secondary information (such as Socio Bosque’s satellite images from 2008) as well as information gathered from site visits, interviews with community members, and Geographic Information System (GIS) data were used to design

the maps. The maps served as a tool during participatory workshops held to develop environmental management plans for each watershed, which identify critical habitats for biodiversity, the major threats to their conservation and an action plan to protect them, turning them into an important tool for local governments to manage natural resources. The participatory methodology of forming a local technical team as a counterpart for preparing the environmental management plans generates a grass roots action plan and involves the local government representatives that are responsible for the area's natural resource management. The progress in FY10 laid the foundation for replicating this methodology in other municipalities and watersheds. Starting next semester, the plans will be presented for approval by local stakeholders and will ideally be converted into municipal ordinances. In Ayampe, the municipalities are committed to forming a "mancomunidad" to assure a common vision for conserving natural resources, mitigating threats to biodiversity, and improving management of conservation and economic development initiatives by using/expanding the environmental management plan.



Partnership Development Specialist, Diana Vinueza, collected data along the beaches of Puerto Rico, Las Tunas and Ayampe regarding land use and factors that could affect successful turtle nesting.

To promote improved management of the lower section of the watershed and sustainable tourism, activities focus on improving beach management with the possibility of working towards certification. To date, activities primarily consisted of initiating a rapid analysis of beach management for the San Francisco and Puerto Rico-Ayampe beaches, which will include (a) a map which identifies local stakeholders, their role and importance to beach management, and their current and potential coordination with each other; (b) a baseline report which identifies the current environmental threats and critical elements needing improvement; and (c) a feasibility study of implementing specific beach management and zoning activities, like the provision of basic services, supplies, and training and the establishment of ordinances and monitoring by the local government. As part of this activity tourism services providers and beach visitors participated in project surveys regarding beach use, infrastructure, security systems, and tourism attractions/services. The analysis will be completed during the second half of FY2010 as will a work plan for implementing beach management initiatives and a beach use zoning proposal for two beaches.

3. Incentives created for conservation in the Gran Reserva Chachi and its buffer zone and in mangrove concessions in the Reserva Ecológica Manglares Churute

In the **Gran Reserva Chachi**, with Project assistance the Chachi Center for Sabalito applied for Programa Socio Bosque incentives corresponding to approximately 1,000 hectares of forest, which will be reviewed for approval in April in accordance with Socio Bosques' new application review procedures. In addition, the Project promoted Programa Socio Bosque with the Afro-Ecuadorian communities of the Río Ónzole and supported Programa Socio Bosque in verifying implementation of the 2009 investment plan for Playa de Oro, which

included visiting family farms and reviewing payments to social security and the school teacher as well as costs incurred for travel and gasoline. Programa Socio Bosque's rigid structure in terms of qualification criteria and prohibition of harvesting wood and/or non-timbre forest products poses a challenge for obtaining commitments on behalf of communities with high poverty levels that depend on the forest resources for income, despite their interest and commitment to protecting their forests. The Project may provide assistance with a land use environmental management plan and fund a grant application to strengthen territorial environmental management capacity and tools to implement regulations resulting from an environmental management plan, however instability with the FECCH and concerns regarding the Chachi Center's commitment to honor their decisions in the medium and long term, have put these activities on hold.



Cristian Rodas of subcontractor Altrópico, and Karen Podvin of Programa Socio Bosque visit farms belonging to community members of Playa de Oro to verify activities completed in 2009 using the monetary incentives provided under Socio Bosque.

In the areas surrounding the **Reserva Ecológica Manglares Churute**, incentives created for crab associations to support conservation included the provision of technical assistance to renew mangrove concessions and present applications for MAE funding of mangrove surveillance and reforestation activities, further described under activity 8.

In addition, technical guidance was provided to the MAE Sub-Secretary for Coastal and Marine Management, Manfred Altamirano, in updating the policy for awarding and renewing mangrove custody concessions to communities with ancestral rights to traditional productive practices. This is of special importance given that the MAE's first round of concessions is up for renewal after their initial ten year period. In early March, Mr. Altamirano submitted the proposal for review and signature to MAE Vice Minister, Guido Mosquera. The Project also hired a short-term consultant, Pedro Jimenez, to assist the MAE for three months starting on April 1st with reviewing and selecting competitive productive sector project applications that can complement Project efforts (which will be financed by the Inter-American Development Bank under its Coastal Resources Management Project, "PMRC" for its Spanish acronym).

4. Local stakeholders supported in natural resource management

To support local stakeholders in natural resource management nine Field Schools were established and have started a comprehensive training program focused on promoting agro-forest-pasture systems that foster the interconnectedness of critical habitats within the watersheds, teaching communities how to preserve their water supplies, restore micro-watersheds, and create water distribution channels ("siembra de agua"), and promoting the importance of biodiversity conservation. In Galera San Francisco Field Schools are creating demonstrative integrated farms and communal nurseries, which serve as tools for providing

technical assistance in agro-forest-pasture systems, forest management, reforestation, recovery of degraded habitats and management of non-timber species.

In addition the Project supported preparing proposals for two pilot initiatives to reforest 1,000 hectares in Gran Reserva Chachi and 1,000 hectares in Muisne in collaboration with ProForestal, the MAGAP's reforestation program. In Muisne the local stakeholders designated the Municipality of Muisne to lead the effort in collaboration with the juntas parroquiales. The Municipality will be submitting a letter to ProForestal to communicate that the USAID Sustainable Forests and Coasts will provide them with the necessary technical assistance to plan and implement the project. Once the proposal is approved by ProForestal, an MOU will be signed between the Municipality of Muisne and ProForestal. The reforestation initiative in Gran Reserva Chachi is on hold until the FECCHÉ's resolves its internal organizational leadership matters.

In coastal-marine areas, the Project provided technical assistance in mangrove concession management and the red crab value chain. The Project facilitated exchanging lessons learned among the following crab associations: Seis de Julio, Balao, Asociación Buena Vista, Cooperativas de pesca; Conchal, Puerto La Cruz and Mondragón. In the case of Mondragón the Project identified Fundación Bioeducar as an institution that could provide technical assistance to the concessionaires, which is a key prerequisite to obtaining mangrove custody. The Project contacted Fundación Bioeducar to present this opportunity and hosted a site visit with the crab associations and ultimately secured their commitment to provide technical assistance and sign a MOU, permitting the Mondragón associations to request mangrove custody.

5. Supported the preparation of the management plan for the Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco and its management committee

The Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco's management committee successfully created its legal statutes as a result of Project technical assistance and works hand in hand with the Project as an active member of the conservation coalition for Galera San Francisco (created with Project support under activity 1 above).

In addition, a small grant will be awarded to Instituto Nazca to develop the tourism component of the management plan for the Reserva Marina Galera-San Francisco, which complements the Project's work to support beach management and zoning activities (under activity 2 above).

6. Designed pilot adaptation projects as a response to climate change

A subcontract with CIIFEN is signed with a start date of April 15th to prepare (1) a climate, socio-economic, and environmental vulnerability analysis for the Reserva de Producción Faunística El Salado, (2) adaptation measures for the Reserva de Producción Faunística El Salado and Parque Nacional Machalilla, and (3) a comparative analysis of the two sites. The project is coordinating this activity closely with the MAE Sub-Secretary for Climate Change, which considers the Project as a key counterpart for adaptation activities.

Furthermore, through Field Schools awareness is being created on the causes and effects of climate change in local communities and promoting responses to climate change, such as implementing agro-forest-pasture systems.

7. Legal assistance provided as an incentive for conservation

Comprehensive legal assistance in land tenure and conflict resolution is serving as an incentive for communities to participate in and support the Project's conservation initiatives, including watershed conservation, agro-forest-pasture systems, reforestation, mangrove concessions and access to the Programa Socio Bosque incentives. Highlights of the impact of the legal assistance, which are prerequisites for applying to Programa Socio Bosque include:

- 1) Marking the borders for 10 properties with approximately 90 beneficiaries representing 6,000 hectares.
- 2) Preparing socio-historic studies for the communities of Río Blanco and San Francisco.
- 3) Preparing an Integrated Management Plan for the communities of Río Blanco and San Francisco.
- 4) Assisting in obtaining the approval of the ancestral community of Huancavilca for Río Blanco.
- 5) Presenting the Río Blanco community's application to become a legal entity to the *Consejo de Desarrollo de los Pueblos y Nacionalidades del Ecuador* (CODENPE).

Recipient commitments for biodiversity conservation are documented through their agreement with Programa Socio Bosque. Applications submitted to Socio Bosque are detailed in a chart under activity five under KRA 3.1.

8. Technical assistance provided for the development and/or strengthening of surveillance and enforcement systems

In the areas surrounding the **Reserva Ecológica Manglares Churute**, evaluated the surveillance and enforcement system used by mangrove concessions, which demonstrated that patrolling is poorly organized and managed, lacks protocols for responding to problems with local authorities, and is in need of communication equipment. As a first step to improving surveillance in the area, the Project assisted associations in Seis de Julio, Balao, Costa Rica, and Mondragón prepare proposals for MAE funding for surveillance, enforcement, and mangrove reforestation activities, three of which received approval in early FY10, although disbursement of funds is still pending.

The following Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) were signed to strengthen surveillance and enforcement activities:

- 1) Asociación Seis de Julio: to promote conservation of 1,763 hectares of mangrove and support improving livelihoods through sustainable natural resource management.
- 2) Asociación de Cangrejeros y Pescadores Balao: to promote conservation of 2,713 hectares of mangrove and support improving livelihoods through sustainable natural resource management.
- 3) Alianza para el Manejo y Conservación del Sur de la Isla Mondragón: to promote conservation of 3,082 hectares of mangrove and support improving livelihoods through sustainable natural resource management in collaboration with its members, which include: La Asociación de Comerciantes Minorista de Cangrejo y Pesca Artesanal Buena Vista, La Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Artesanal El Conchal, La Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Artesanal Mondragón, and La Pre-Cooperativa de Producción Pesquera Artesanal Puerto La Cruz.

A general alliance among all crab associations is also being promoted in the area to join efforts to protect and conserve approximately 30,000 hectares of mangrove through surveillance activities in and surrounding the Reserva Ecológica Manglares Churute.

In the **Gran Reserva Chachi**, a common monitoring/surveillance system is being developed together with Socio Bosque, GTZ, and Fundación Natura. Plans to date contemplate it being implemented under the leadership of Programa Socio Bosque. The system's design contemplates subdividing the forest based on common maps to register and monitor the occurrence of wood extraction, illegal hunting, and changes in land use to facilitate responding to these threats.

KRA 1.2: Capacity of local stakeholders to implement best practices in natural resource management strengthened

The Field School methodology (highlighted in the text box below) is promoting best practices and serving as a means (along with technical assistance, incentives, and so forth) to enhance local capacity in biodiversity conservation. It is important to emphasize that capacity building through Field Schools is intrinsically linked to hands-on implementation of activities, in which participants gain practical knowledge that can be immediately applied in the field.



The Project formed a new field school in Caimito with the above pictured community members. The field school training methodology focuses both on theory and hands-on practice at the farm level while emphasizing biodiversity conservation and responses to climate change.

Impact under KRA 1.2

1. Developed a comprehensive training plan in natural resource management

As an important pillar for all of the Project's training efforts, subcontractor Conservación y Desarrollo prepared a three year training plan for Field Schools in coordination with subcontractors Rainforest Alliance and Ecolex, which provided inputs on forestry and legal issues respectively. The plan includes a timeline to form the Field Schools, establishes training cycles, and adapts the Field School methodology, traditionally used for improving agricultural practices, to a training plan focused on biodiversity conservation.

2. Developed a comprehensive training manual on natural resource management

A key tool for implementing and replicating training efforts, the Project's comprehensive training manual includes the following:

- An overall focus on conservation and natural resource management within the framework of expanding conservation in watersheds and integrated farms. The conservation and natural resource management topics are specific to the Marine Reserve Galera San Francisco and the Ayampe watershed. The selected topics are based on the actual threats to conservation and ways to minimize them.

- Modules include topics on biodiversity, ecology, climate change, market access, credit, policy and environmental law, sustainable practices, and economic development.
- Field School exercises concentrate on particular products and are revised regularly based on feedback that the trainers receive from producers, who participate in the schools, regarding which products they identify and prioritize with potential to be developed in the value chains that contribute to biodiversity conservation in the watersheds.

3. *Provided comprehensive training in natural resource management, organizational management, climate change, environmental services and legal issues relevant to conservation.*

Field Schools Teach Communities the Importance of Conservation for Maintaining Their Water Supply

The Project's field school program trained approximately 25 community members from Estero de Plátano on the importance of conserving forests to maintain and regulate water levels throughout the watershed. The field school training approach involves teaching theory and doing on-site hands-on practice at the farm level (in this case planting shade grown trees along the borders of a model farm).



To date the following nine field schools have initiated, providing training to 281 men and 92 women in the following communities:

For Galera San Francisco watersheds: 1) Estero de Plátano, 2) Cabo San Francisco, 3) Galerita, 4) Quinqué, and 5) Caimito.

Ayampe River watershed: 6) Vueltas Largas, 7) San José de Pinas, 8) Las Delicias, 9) Pedro Pablo Gómez.

New Field Schools are being formed in Matambal and El Aguacate in Galera San Francisco and El Sombrero, Casas Viejas and two in Las Tunas in Ayampe. To date, a total of 42 events trained participants in micro-watershed management, soil management and conservation, and agro-systems for cacao, and maintaining water sources, among other topics.

PIR 2: LOCAL LIVELIHOODS IMPROVED

Because many of the primary threats stem from human pressures exacerbated by poverty and the lack of economic alternatives, the objective of this PIR, and the following FY10 goals, is to reduce such threats by creating incentives for conservation and improving the living conditions of local communities in and/or around critical ecosystems:

FY10 Goals of PIR 2, by KRA	
KRA 2.1	KRA 2.2
Markets matched with environmentally responsible producers	Best practices applied along key value chains
Project Goals FY10 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 producer organizations linked to new markets 	Project Goals FY10 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 households with increased economic benefits
Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 (on-going) producer organizations linked to new markets 	Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 452 households (on-going) with increased economic benefits

KRA 2.1: Markets Matched With Environmentally Responsible Producers

Under KRA 2.1 the Project successfully created incentives for conservation, by promoting sustainable agro-forest-pasture farms through Field Schools and, in the case of Ayampe, by developing market linkages for their products with local hotel and tourism service providers along the Spondylus Route. Important progress includes developing new commercial interest in tagua (Bototagua, Ecuador’s largest Tagua processing firm) and kapok cotton (Carolina Morning Designs in the U.S. and Chaide y Chaide in Ecuador), and in the case of red crab conducting key research and analysis for business plan preparation.

Impact under KRA 2.1

1. Facilitated commercial relationships between environmentally responsible producers and the market to improve the livelihoods of populations associated with key conservation areas

During the assessment phase in FY09, our partners established that the quantity (or volume) of commercial products in the intervention areas that could be linked to key value chains was limited. The initial rapid assessment indicated that production in these areas is confined to various products produced on small farms mainly for their own consumption, and that low volumes, poor quality and lack of access/transportation limit marketing opportunities. Based on this information, the project worked to facilitate agreements between environmentally responsible producers (such as local hotels and tourism service providers) and local markets (in or near the watersheds) for products from the integrated farms (the small agro-forestry farm model being promoted by the Project to promote biodiversity conservation and best natural management practices), tagua, and kapok cotton.

For products from integrated farms that are supporting the project's conservation efforts, a package of incentives for tourism service providers in the Ayampe River Watershed and Machalilla National Park along the Spondylus Route has been offered in exchange for purchasing from producers participating in the Project's conservation efforts. As part of the package, Rainforest Alliance through a project with MINTUR offered training on its best tourism practices, Conservación y Desarrollo offered Smart Voyager certification at no cost (with the exception of auditing), and the Project offered to improve beach management with possible certification. The seven hotels that attended the first workshop and five others contacted afterwards have expressed interest in forming an alliance with the Project and signing an MOU to formalize their commitment to support conservation and in turn access the incentives package, one of which has already been signed by Hostería Equuus Erro.



The Project presented a package of incentives to hotels and tourism service providers along the Spondylus Route that support the Project's conservation efforts. The package includes promotion through the Ministry of Tourism, training in Rainforest Alliance's best practices, and Smart Voyager certification.

For tagua, formed an alliance with potential anchor firm, Bototagua, to explore feasibility of helping producers add value to their product by producing “animelas” used to produce buttons.

For kapok “ceibo” cotton, obtained interest on behalf of Carolina Morning Designs and Chaide y Chaide as potential anchor firms and initiated quality analysis of the cotton produced in Ayampe. In addition, the Project prepared an MOU with ProPueblo, which is expected to be signed in April. ProPueblo is a private non-profit NGO that is working to improve the quality of life for local communities and is “fair trade” certified, which may collaborate as an intermediary and/or exporter.

2. Assisted with business development as an incentive for conservation

For red crab in the areas surrounding the Reserva Ecológica Manglares Churute, a HACCP report was conducted to systematically analyze the physical, chemical, and biological hazards of crab pulp preparation and food safety in the community “6 de Julio.” The report concluded that the critical control points include water quality, utensils used, cooling, freezing, and packaging. Simultaneously, community crab pulp processors were surveyed in order to estimate the volume of crab they process, calculate their profitability, and identify an appropriate business model to improve production conditions. The Project shared the results with the community and is working to prepare both a community level/association and family/home based production business model. To this end, a workshop was held with 48 members of the community “6 de Julio,” in which primarily the women that prepare crab pulp and those that sell it participated. The workshop focused on business plan development and the need to implement good production practices and improve food safety. As a next step, 36 of the women that process crab pulp will join the community's crab association and form a committee focused on crab pulp processing. During the workshop, participants elected



The Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) report documented crabs being cooked in homes throughout the 6 de Julio community.

the committee members (coordinator and three local representatives) to organize meetings and related activities going forward under the Project's leadership.

KRA 2.2: Best Practices Applied Along Key Value Chains

Under KRA 2.2 the Project worked to immediately create benefits for environmentally responsible producers through technical assistance to improve quality and production and create incentives for conservation and by working with products in existing value chains (integrated farm produce, tagua,

tourism, kapok cotton, and red crab).

Impact under KRA 2.2

1. Built on ongoing value chains for immediate impacts and long-term sustainability

This activity focuses on providing technical assistance (production and quality, association building, links to end markets, and access to credit) to key stakeholders along existing value chains with immediate conservation potential. Progress to date includes:

For products from integrated farms that are supporting the project's conservation efforts, the Field Schools designed models for integrated farms and are creating 12 model integrated farms in the Galera San Francisco and Ayampe River watersheds.

For tagua, as mentioned above under KRA 2.1, formed an alliance with Ecuador's largest tagua processing firm, Bototagua, to explore feasibility of helping producers add value to their product by producing "animelas" used to produce buttons, among other opportunities.

For tourism in Ayampe, researched the bird watching market through consultations with Xavier Muñoz, Manager of Neblina Forest (<http://www.neblinaforest.com/>). Mr. Muñoz shared lessons learned from Mindo where tourism created incentives to conserve forests. He expressed interest in working with the project to develop and promote Ayampe as a tourism destination, especially for bird watchers that come in search of the Esmeraldas Woodstar, an endangered hummingbird endemic to Ecuador. Their support may consist of providing guides and/or training through the Field Schools and developing a trail. According to BirdLife International, the Esmeraldas Woodstar species is very much restricted to a small area of west Ecuador, primarily in the Ayampe River watershed. Also, prepared an MOU with Fundación Jocotoco to join efforts to conserve the Esmeraldas Woodstar's habitat in the Ayampe River watershed.

For kapok "ceibo" cotton, conducted an analysis of the sector in order to estimate the stock of kapok fiber in the Ayampe watershed, which demonstrated that this product has a strong potential to improve the local economy.

For red crab, the Project is working with the National Fishing Institute (INP for its Spanish Acronym), the Ecuadorian authority charged with assuring the quality of seafood products at all stages of their production, to provide training on good production practices.

Other products with potential for technical assistance during the second half of FY10 or in future years include Caña guadúa, shade grown cacao, handicrafts, balsa, shade grown coffee, and orchids.

2. Increased productivity and the quality of environmentally responsible products in project intervention areas.



The Project held a workshop in “6 de Julio” which resulted in creating a local committee to coordinate the Project’s efforts to support association building and improve production practices and food safety.

This activity focuses on products generated on a small scale that can be linked to local markets for which the Project provides technical assistance, matching funds for pilot initiatives, access to credit and training, including the comprehensive training described in KRA 1.2, in order to: 1) Increase productivity with an emphasis on agro-forest-pasture systems and mangrove concessions; and 2) Improve quality in harvesting, processing, pest control, refrigeration and transportation chains, etc. To date, this has been accomplished through Field Schools that are promoting best practices for cacao and vegetables and will soon incorporate those for tagua and ceibo. For red crab, as previously mentioned, the Project is initiating training on good production practices to improve quality.

3. Prepared a project forestry strategy

With the support of Chemonics Senior Vice President John Nittler and Rainforest Alliance, a forestry strategy has been developed for the Project, which responds to the main threats and opportunities associated with forest activities in the areas selected for project activities. The strategy includes the following four overarching components with corresponding activities: 1) conservation of natural forests with a biodiversity value; 2) strengthening forestry value chains in natural production forests; 3) restoring degraded forests to foster biodiversity conservation and 4) Developing plantation and agro-forestry schemes.

In addition, the COP, COTR, and Acting USAID Economic Development, Growth & Environment (EDGE) Director met with the Minister of Environment regarding national level forestry initiatives and the COP shared success stories and lessons learned from Guatemala. As a next step, the COP is helping the Minister plan site visits and meetings in Guatemala in late May 2010, which he and the COTR will accompany her on.

KRA 2.3 Sustainability And Replication of Environmentally Responsible Markets Strengthened

The Project initiated relationships and linkages with local and international entities both through the conservation coalitions and MOUs mentioned under PIR 3, which will be enhanced through the establishment of trade relationships, best practices and long-term

promotional activities that are not project-dependent, leading to improved livelihoods for the local population and reduction of threats to biodiversity conservation.

Impact under KRA 2.3

1. Promoted processes for best practices and/or certification

Nine field schools actively promoted good natural resource management practices in Ayampe and Galera San Francisco. To date training modules included best practices for soil conservation and management; designing integrated farm (included initiating demonstrative model farms); and forest and water supply conservation.

As a first step for promoting beach certification and best beach management practices, initiated a rapid analysis of beach management and zoning analysis for the San Francisco and Puerto Rico-Ayampe beaches (under KRA 1.1), which will include: (a) a map which identifies local stakeholders, their role and importance to beach management, and their current and potential coordination with each other; (b) a baseline report which identifies the current environmental threats and critical elements needing improvement; and (c) a feasibility study of implementing specific beach management and zoning activities. This is complemented by a tourism sector market study in each of the beaches. As a next step, two beaches will be selected to implement best practices and/or certification starting in the second half of FY10. The Destino Azul certification program is still being developed; however, good management practices based on Destino Azul program (as drafted) as well as Blue Flag certification programs are being promoted. Promotion of good beach management practices will include signage, beach use, and zoning, among other topics.

2. Facilitated the promotion of environmentally responsible products through the public and private sectors

This activity focuses on matching environmentally responsible producers with national and international markets, through anchor firms and trade promotion entities. To date the project has collaborated with regional economic development agencies (Corpo Esmeraldas and la Agencia de Desarrollo Provincial de Manabí - ADPM), la Corporación De Promoción, Exportación E Inversions (CORPEI), El Consejo Empresarial para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Ecuador (CEMDES), provincial governments, non-profits (ProPueblo), anchor firms (Carolina Morning Designs, Bototagua, etc) and universities (Catholic University) among others to promote environmentally responsible products. For example, the Project is exploring establishing an alliance both with ADPM and the provincial government to join and complement efforts in Manabí and has prepared an MOU with CEMDES to build on their existing relationships with anchor firms that support an inclusive business model by working with communities.

3. Financial sustainability plan

This activity, planned for next semester, contemplates designing a plan to evaluate and project the economic impact of project interventions (including market-oriented activities, voluntary payments for biodiversity conservation, and contributions to protected areas).

PIR 3: PARTNERSHIPS FORMED FOR ONGOING SUPPORT FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

PIR 3 aims at consolidating and promoting partnerships to leverage public and private funding to ensure the financing and sustainability of project initiatives. The FY10 goals are as follows:

FY10 Goals for PIR 3, by KRA	
KRA 3.1	KRA 3.2
Flow of public and private investment to support biodiversity conservation increased.	Enabling environment for sustainable management at the local and regional level improved.
Project Goals FY10 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$ 700,000 in public and/or private investment leveraged (including payments for environmental services) 	Project Goals FY10 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 coalitions and alliances created and/or strengthened
Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US\$278,069 actual/\$4,642,490 on-going in public and/or private investment leveraged (including payments for environmental services) 	Progress to Date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 coalitions and alliances created and/or strengthened

KRA 3.1: Flow of public and private investment to support biodiversity conservation increased

Creating key partnerships to jointly implement activities and ensure the sustainability of these activities beyond the project is an integral part of all Project activities. To date the project has leveraged \$278,069 and expects to exceed FY10 goals for KRA 3.1 by September. See details presented in the chart below under activity number three.

Impact under KRA 3.1

1. Assessment on a feasible model to link the tourism products in the Reserva Ecológica Manglares Churute to nature tourism markets

Given that USAID Productive Network project is assessing the current stage of potential community tourism development sites, including the Manglares Churute tourism product, and on the basis of several discussions with USAID, this activity has been deleted from the work plan in accordance with the letter received from the USAID COTR dated March 5, 2010. The Project continues to support sustainable tourism as a valuable economic activity that promotes conservation in other areas, such as: promoting Ayampe watershed and its hotels with tour operators; supporting the development of the tourism component for the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve's management plan and beach certification.

2. Promoted tourism products in the watersheds, especially in the upper section of the Ayampe watershed

As mentioned under KRA 2.2, the Project is working with Neblina Forest, Fundación Jotocoto and local land owners to promote tourism, especially for birding, in the Ayampe River watershed with especial interest in protecting the Esmeraldas Woodstar hummingbird. Also, as mentioned under KRA 2.1, the Project helped prepare a package of incentives for tourism service providers to support conservation in the Ayampe River Watershed and

Machalilla National Park along the Spondylus Route (by purchasing products and handcrafts from the communities participating in the field schools, etc).

3. Created synergies and partnerships with donors and public and private agencies to leverage funds

In addition to the three MOUs mentioned under KRA 1.1 (activity 8 for surveillance of mangroves), the Project formed partnerships and signed MOUs with the following entities:

- 1) MAE: to formalize collaboration for Project implementation in order to promote Biodiversity conservation using the Project's incentive based implementation strategy.
- 2) Programa Socio Bosque: to work together to promote Programa Socio Bosque's incentives in the watersheds in which the Project is working.
- 3) FECCHE: to support integrated environmental management and promote natural resource management in Gran Reserva Chachi.
- 4) Hostería Equuus Erro: to formalize their support for the Project's conservation initiatives in exchange for access to the incentives package mentioned under activity 2 above.
- 5) BotoTagua: to increase productivity, quality, and market linkages for tagua producers.
- 6) Instituto Nazca: to formalize collaboration and joint efforts to contribute to the environmental management plan for Muisne, promote Socio Bosque's incentives, and provide technical assistance for natural resource management.



Wilton Dias, President of the Federation of Chachi Centers of Esmeraldas (FECCHE), Claudio Saito, Chief of Party, and Rocío Cedeño, USAID Contracting Officer's Technical Representative, signed a Memorandum of Understanding to formalize our working relationship and together prepare a territorial land use plan in the Gran Reserva Chachi.

The Project prepared the following additional MOUs, which are expected to be signed in April:

- 1) Provincial Government of Muisne: to join efforts to prepare an environmental management plan, assuming the conditions lend themselves to implementing the plan.
- 2) ProPueblo: to strengthen the tagua, handcrafts, and kapok cotton value chains for ProPueblo offered its facilities and operational support.
- 3) Fundación Jotocoto: to collaborate on protecting the Esmeraldas Woodstar, an endangered endemic hummingbird species found in the Ayampe River watershed
- 4) ProForestal: to work together to promote reforestation in the watersheds in which the Project is working.
- 5) Hostería Azul Luna, Hostería La Terraza, Alándaluz, Hostería La Perla, La Mesón del Quijote, and Hostería Atamari: to formalize their support for the Project's conservation initiatives in exchange for access to the incentives package mentioned under activity 2 above.

- 6) The Nature Conservancy (TNC): to promote information sharing and support biodiversity conservation in the Ayampe watershed.
- 7) Groenhart: to join efforts to support agro-forestry models and support value chain strengthening in Galera San Francisco.
- 8) CEMDES: to join efforts to work with anchor firms, which use an inclusive/community-based business model.
- 9) University of Guayaquil: to facilitate student research and thesis preparation in Project sites.

To date the project has leveraged \$278,069, as detailed in the following chart:

Community	Amount	Source
Asociación de cangrejeros 6 de Julio	18,972	MAE - Fondos competitivos
Asociación de cangrejeros 6 de Julio	8,240	Asociación Seis de Julio
Asociación de Cangrejeros Balao	14,360	MAE - Fondos competitivos
Asociación de Cangrejeros Balao	10,700	Asociación Balao
Asociación de Concheros Costa Rica	15,330	MAE - Fondos competitivos
Asociación de Concheros Costa Rica	15,500	Asociación Costa Rica
Alianza Cangrejeros Sur - Isla Mondragón	19,620	MAE - Fondos competitivos
Alianza Cangrejeros Sur - Isla Mondragón	18,609	Alianza Sur - Mondragón
Centro Chachi Capuli	26,500	MAE- Socio Bosque
Centro Chachi Guadual	9,000	MAE- Socio Bosque
Centro Chachi Calle Mansa	4,500	MAE- Socio Bosque
Comuna Playa de Oro	32,488	MAE- Socio Bosque
Gran Reserva Chachi y area de Influencia	70,000	CI Internacional
Gran Reserva Chachi y area de Influencia	14,250	Fundación McArthur
Total	278,069	

In addition, activities are underway to leverage an estimated \$4.6 million the second half of FY10. These additional funds include: \$4 million from the Inter-American Development Bank's Global Environmental Fund (GEF); \$120,000 for the Galera San Francisco Marine Reserve's Management Plan (funds leveraged from the grant to NAZCA); \$32,000 from the Municipality of Muisne, NAZCA and Conservation International for the Environmental Management Plan, and 24 Socio Bosque incentives of varying amounts for Centro Chachi Sabalito, Cantalapedra, El Jaile, El Sombrero, Fébres Cordero, La Crucita, La Vaca, Las Tunas, Loma Alta, Olón, and Vueltas Largas, among others. In the case of the GEF (or *Fondo para el Medio Ambiente Mundial* as it is referred to in Spanish), a letter from the Inter-American Bank dated April 12th, 2010 confirms \$4 million in funds leveraged. In the case of Socio Bosque incentives, the MAE will be reviewing all applications submitted this reporting period in May at which time commitments will be confirmed.

4. Identify opportunities and implement a compensation mechanism for biodiversity conservation

This activity is contemplated for the second half of FY10.

5. Supported private and/or community landowners to access the Socio Bosque incentives program

By using “talking maps” as a planning tool, assisted local stakeholders to visual land titling conflicts and threats to biodiversity in Ayampe, Galera San Francisco and the Gran Reserva Chachi and therefore identify areas of forests that would be eligible for applying for Programa Socio Bosque incentives.

Actively promoted conservation incentives through Programa Socio Bosque in Ayampe, Galera, and the Gran Reserva Chachi, although the Project has experience some reluctance among farmers to participate given that the Program’s policies completely prohibit harvesting even minimal amounts of timber and/or non-timber forest products. The Project has communicated this challenge to the MAE for their consideration.

During FY10 the Project presented eleven new applications to Socio Bosque, representing 3,892 hectares and approximately \$35,000 in incentives per year as detailed in the following chart:

Beneficiary	Section of Watershed	Hectares	Sector
José Briones	Upper	31.12	El Sombrero
Filemón Magallán	Upper	20.49	El Sombrero
Teodora Margarita Baque	Upper	13.5	El Sombrero
Olmedo Merchán	Upper	45.29	La Crucita
San Vicente Granoble	Upper	105.12	El Jaile
Luis Cruz	Upper	154.55	La Vaca
Vicente Sánchez	Lowwer	50.00	Vueltas Largas
Walter Sánchez	Lowwer	60.00	Vueltas Largas
Teodulio Plúa	Upper	36.47	El Jaile
Primitivo Pihuave	Upper	75.74	La Vaca
Comuna Loma Alta	Upper	3300.00	Loma Alta
Total		3,892.28	

6. Access to funding and assistance for environmentally responsible producers

The Project conducted a study on the financial needs of producers in project target areas. It has also identified banks and financial institutions (public and private), ascertained the amounts and conditions for obtaining financing, and so forth.

In addition, this activity includes technical assistance to access the MAE’s competitive funds. During the first round in late 2009, subcontractor EcoBiotec assisted applications for mangrove concession holders, as described under KRA 1.1. During the next round, which had a deadline for applications on April 7th, 2010, subcontractors Ecolex and Rainforest Alliance assisted the Municipality of Muisne’s environmental management team present five project proposals.

KRA 3.2: Enabling environment for sustainable management at the local and regional level improved

Under KRA 3.2, the Project built a close working relationship with various levels of MAE leadership, at the national and regional level. Highlights include the project's kick-off event with participation of the U.S. Ambassador and Minister of Environment for Ecuador. In addition, a variety of communication tools (web page, "one pagers," and brochures) are available and regularly distributed both in hard copy and electronically, and more are to come in the second half of FY10.

Impact under KRA 3.2

1. Coordinated with the public sector and support for the MAE in project-related policies and strategies as requested.

All Project activities and initiatives are implemented in close collaboration with the Government of Ecuador, especially the MAE (Sub-Secretary for Coastal and Marine Management, the Sub-Secretary for Climate Change and Programa Socio Bosque), MINTUR, and MAGAP, as well as the Consejos Provinciales (Manabí, Esmeraldas and Santa Elena), Juntas Parroquiales (Pedro Pablo Gómez, Puerto López, Paján, Manglar Alto, Juilcuy, Galera, Quingue, and San Francisco) and local governments (municipalities of Jipijapa, Puerto López, Paján, Santa Elena, and Muisne). The Project has also initiated collaboration with the U.S. Consul in Guayaquil and, as mentioned under KRA 3.1, the Project signed MOUs with the MAE and Programa Socio Bosque during project's launch in Guayaquil in November.

Meetings are held with representatives of all levels of these institutions on a regular basis. For example, in March the Chief of Party met with the Minister of Environment, Marcela Aguiñaga, Vice Minister of Environment, Guido Mosquera, Acting Sub-Secretary for Coastal and Marine Management, Nelson Zambrano, Acting Sub-Secretary for Natural Patrimony, Sergio Lasso, and the Project Consultant for the Ministry of Industries and Productivity (MIPRO), Verónica Villacís to coordinate implementation. At the local level, project staff meets with the provincial governments for Santa Elena, Puerto López, Jipijapa, and Muisne, as well as their respective Juntas Parroquiales regularly. In Gran Reserva Chachi, the Project meets with the FECCHE and its respective Chachi Centers. In addition to government counterparts, the Project is in constant communication with other implementers/donors (Inter-American Development Bank and GTZ), NGOs in our work areas, and with the Machalilla National Park Director.

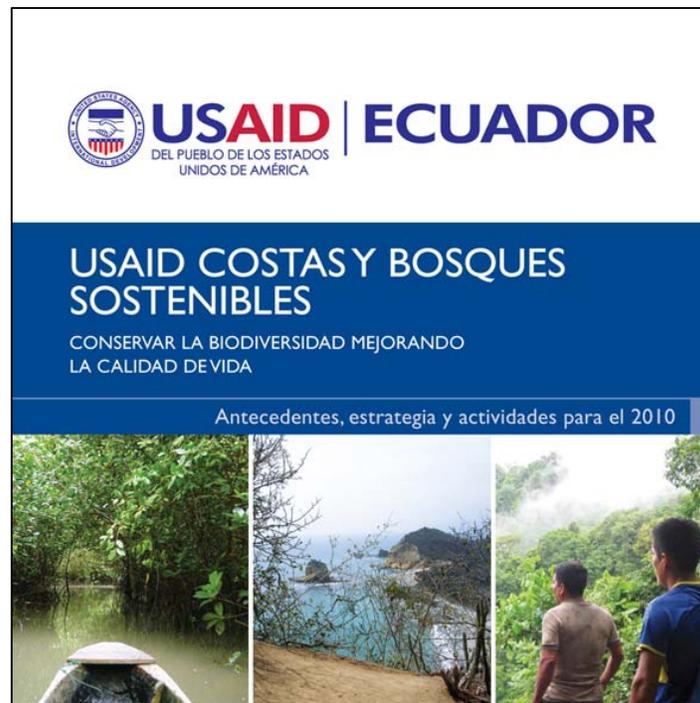
2. Documented and disseminated lessons learned and foster replication

To date, the Project developed a variety of communications tools, which include a webpage to share technical reports, one pagers to summarize FY10 activities, an interactive Project presentation, and banners to be displayed at important events (such as MOU signings and the Project launch), as described below.



One of the first tools developed was the project website in Spanish, which is accessed via a link under the MAE's Sub-Secretary for Marine and Coastal Management: www.ambiente.gov.ec/contenido.php?cd=1390, and makes reports, maps, presentations, and contact information available online. The homepage is pictured on the previous page. Together with the webpage, Project "one pagers" (pictured on the following page) are regularly shared with counterparts in Spanish to provide: 1) a general Project description, 2) a description of the Project's response to climate change, and 3) four site based descriptions for the Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco, Gran Reserva Chachi, Reserva Ecológica Manglares Churute, and the Ayampe River Watershed. When more detail is needed, our brochure is distributed which explains the implementation strategy, highlights activities planned for each area, and provides a map of selected work areas (see cover pictured below). To date two brochures have been distributed – an initial version used at the kick-off event in November 2009 and an updated version printed in early March 2010. For Project events, a comprehensive set of project banners are displayed and available in each of the Project's offices. In addition, weekly project highlight reports in English to USAID, Project Partners and other key counterparts to maintain them informed of important activities, events and meetings, especially those at the community level. Project materials are now co-branded with the MAE logo when appropriate, as approved by USAID.

In the second half of FY10, the Project plans on developing a newsletter in Spanish to communicate its impact and lessons learned to an expanded audience of local stakeholders. Plans are also underway for designing a poster that presents the Project's implementing partners and their roles to help communities and local stakeholders better understand the project's structure.



SECTION 4: PERFORMANCE MONITORING

The Project developed a robust and effective monitoring and evaluation system with clear indicators and targets, received USAID's approval of the project's Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), and gathered community-level baseline data. The Project has already received recognition as a leader among USAID contractors for its monitoring and evaluation system. In mid-March, Mr. Quiroz traveled to Cuenca to share the Project's monitoring and evaluation system with other USAID partners and implementers, including the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), TNC, Fondo de protección del agua, Quito – Ecuador (FONAG), Fondo del Agua Para la Conservación de la Cuenca del Río Paute (FONAPA), Central Ecuatoriana del Servicios Agrícolas (CESA), Fondo de Páramos del Gobierno Provincial de Tungurahua, Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja, and SensorVital. In addition, the Project initiated use of USAID's new online environmental compliance and monitoring system, SIGA, which is detailed in section 7. Annex 2 contains the project's results reporting table and Annex 3 contains an updated project calendar that lists upcoming events and dates.

SECTION 5: CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED AND SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED

The following bullet points summarize the challenges encountered to date and the solutions identified:

- The Fundación de Defensa Ecológica (FUNDECOL) spread false rumors about the Project and USAID's intentions, which is currently being mitigated by showing results to the project's local counterparts. In addition, these rumors are being corrected by Ecolex and by representatives of the Municipality of Muisne, which have extensive first-hand experience working with the Project on a number of initiatives.
- The areas selected for activities based on their importance to biodiversity are in areas where families live with high levels of poverty (less than \$1/day per person in Ayampe and \$1.65/day per person in Galera San Francisco in accordance with the Project's baseline study). These areas also face challenges in terms of accessibility and transportation for their products. In response, emphasis is being put on strengthening existing value chains, creating market linkages, and creating local alliances to incentivize purchasing from these communities and facilitating transportation.
- Local communities and Chachi centers with which the Project is working lack organizational skills and their leaders lack decision-making power. In response, conservation agreements will be developed in the second half of FY10 to clarify the Project's role and the communities' responsibilities to serve as a clear back up for decisions and commitments made and to facilitate communication with local stakeholders.
- Programa Socio Bosque's conservation policies are not attractive to some target communities given its lack of flexibility in terms of allowing non-timber forest product or timber harvesting. This had been communicated to the MAE and, in the interest of assuring the Program's long-term sustainability, the Project encourages more flexible conservation regulations. At the same time, is working to identify alternative/complementary conservation incentives.
- Field Schools are often faced with participant presumptions that they will receive monetary assistance or materials as "incentives" to participate and limited availability to consistently participate in training. Project subcontractors are working to coordinate implementation so to not to over-saturate communities time limitations and to communicate a clear and consistent message regarding the Project's role, together with the community's and local government's role in working together to create meaningful change.
- Select implementing partners have not met timelines established in their subcontract agreements and in other cases the majority of products have due dates at the end of FY10. To assure implementation stays on target, six month evaluations with each subcontractor are underway to assess performance to date, the ability to fulfill future commitments and make adjustments, if needed.

SECTION 6: BEST PRACTICES TO BE TAKEN TO SCALE

The Project's overall implementation strategy of defining a common vision and prioritizing activities based on threats to biodiversity and designing activities to reduce those threats is a methodology that can be replicated throughout other areas of Ecuador and even internationally. The COP and COTR presented the methodology during meetings hosted by USAID/Panama in March to discuss the Choco-Darien eco-region, which created international interest.

In addition, given early success in the project's participatory methodology to prepare environmental management plans and in response to the need for a common vision for development and conservation in each watershed, the Project has the opportunity to expand the Galera San Francisco Environmental Management Plan for all of the Municipality of Muisne. In addition, the Prefect of Esmeraldas requested Project support for preparing a provincial-wide environmental management plan, which would be done in collaboration with GTZ. Requests have also been made by the municipalities of Puerto López, Jipijapa, and Santa Elena.

Pilot initiatives for climate change adaptation will soon be underway and will likely provide opportunities for replication in the near future.

SECTION 7: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Activities are focused on the following four types of ecosystems: 1) coastal rainforests in the Chocó region; 2) dry forests along in the central and southern regions of the coast; 3) mangroves; and 4) other coastal/marine areas bordering the ocean. The main threats to biodiversity conservation in these areas are related to changes in land use, lack of economic alternatives, and weak local capacity for coordination and management.

In response, the Project's implementation strategy aims at creating incentives to reduce these threats and, in accordance with USAID's environmental regulations, required preparing environmental impact checklists for: 1) agro-forestry/reforestation, 2) integrated farms, 3) mangrove management and sustainable red crab collection.

The primary potential negative impacts that could result from these activities and their respective prevention/mitigation measures are:

- Risk of erosion resulting from the spread of agro-forestry and integrated farms, which will be prevented by promoting and providing training in using soil conservation techniques.
- Possible changes in/impact on existing vegetation, which will be mitigated by using careful analysis in selecting and preparing intervention sites. To this end, only secondary forests and brush would be affected.
- Risk of water contamination as a result of inadequate residual solid waste management, which will be prevented by using targeted criteria for implementation.

To date, the following environmental compliance activities have been implemented: 1) completion of environmental checklists in Excel, 2) Participation in the training event on the new monitoring system, SIGA, 3) Submission of "fichas de revision ambiental (FRAs)" online via <http://siga.redsoluciones.net/> which are currently being reviewed for approval by USAID for 1) agro-forestry/reforestation, 2) integrated farms, 3) mangrove management and sustainable red crab collection.

ANNEX 1: WORK PLAN STATUS CHARTS

PIR 1: BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN CRITICAL HABITATS IMPROVED

<i>KRA 1.1: Management strategies that address threats to biodiversity and harness opportunities for improved livelihoods designed</i>				
FY10 Work Plan Activities	Responsible	Status (implementation on-going, completed, postponed, or planned for 2nd semester)	Progress to Date (Including any challenges faced and any solutions identified)	Impact, Successes or Good Practices to Replicate
1. Develop conservation coalitions	Partnership Development Specialists, all partners	Implementation on-going	<p>Under MAE leadership, facilitated the creation of conservation coalitions in October 2009 for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Reserva Marina Costera Galera – San Francisco and watershed for the San Francisco, Bunche and Galera Rivers 2) Ayampe River Watershed <p>The Project serves as Secretary of each of the coalitions and is facilitating elections for the board of directors. Each coalition has more than 40 members, representing a wide range of stakeholders. The coalition’s role is to coordinate development and conservation efforts, assuring efforts are complementary and not duplicated.</p>	<p>The creation of the coalitions empower the local actors to form a common vision and action plan for intervention, and promotes sustainability of interventions and therefore natural resource management from their beginning. In Ayampe the coalition served as a catalyst for creating the “Consejo Integral de Seguridad Ciudadana del Cantón Puerto López.”</p>

<p>2. Develop and implement integrated watershed management systems emphasizing agro-forest-pasture systems and the integration of critical habitats.</p>	<p>COP, DCOP, Partnership Development Specialists, all partners</p>	<p>Implementation on-going</p>	<p>Prepared maps of current land uses and vegetation coverage and identified the major threats to conservation for the Galera San Francisco and Ayampe watersheds. The maps are based on secondary information (such as Socio Bosque’s satellite images from 2008) as well as site visits, interviews with community members, and GPS data.</p> <p>Used a participatory approach to develop environmental management plans for the Galera San Francisco and Ayampe watersheds, laying a foundation for replicating this methodology in other municipalities and watersheds. The next step is having the plans approved by the local stakeholders and a challenge for the next semester will be getting the plans converted into municipal ordinances.</p> <p>Initiated a rapid analysis of beach management and zoning analysis for the San Francisco and Puerto Rico-Ayampe beaches. During the next semester the Project will prepare a work plan for implementing beach management initiatives as well as a proposal for beach use zoning.</p>	<p>In Ayampe, the municipalities are committed to forming a “mancomunidad” to assure a common vision for conserving natural resources, mitigating threats to biodiversity, and improving management of conservation and economic development initiatives.</p> <p>The participatory methodology of forming a local technical team as a counterpart for preparing the environmental management plans, generates a grass roots action plan and involved the local government representatives that are responsible for the area’s natural resource management.</p>
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<p>3. Create incentives for conservation in the Gran Reserva Chachi and its buffer zone and in the mangrove concessions in the Reserva Ecológica Manglares Churute</p>	<p>Partnership Development Specialists, RA, Altrópico (for the GRCh and its BZ); Ecobiotec (for mangrove concessions)</p>	<p>Implementation on-going</p>	<p>In the <u>Gran Reserva Chachi</u>, assisted the Chachi Center for Sabalito in applying for Programa Socio Bosque incentives corresponding to 1,000 hectares of forest, which will be reviewed for approval in April in accordance with Socio Bosques' new application review procedures. In addition, promoted Programa Socio Bosque with the Afro-Ecuadorian communities of the Río Ónzole and supported Programa Socio Bosque in verifying implementation of the 2009 investment plan for Playa de Oro, which included visiting family farms and reviewing payments to social security and the school teacher as well as costs incurred for travel and gasoline. Programa Socio Bosque's rigid structure in terms of qualification criteria and prohibition of harvesting wood and/or non-timbre forest products poses a challenge for obtaining commitments on behalf of communities with high poverty levels that depend on the forest resources for income, despite their interest and commitment to protecting their forests.</p> <p>In the areas surrounding the <u>Reserva Ecológica Manglares Churute</u>, played a key role in updating the MAE's mangrove concession policy, renewing the concession for 6 de Julio, and applying for a new concession for Mondragón.</p>	<p>The crab associations are strengthening their capacity to manage crab stocks through new equipment provided by the MAE and technical guidance provided by the Project.</p>
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<p>4. Support for local stakeholders in natural resource management</p>	<p>Partnership Development Specialists, all partners</p>	<p>Implementation on-going</p>	<p>Through field schools, promoted agro-forest-pasture systems, taught communities how to preserve their water supplies and manage micro-watersheds and promoted the importance of biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Facilitated exchanging lessons learned among the following crab associations: Seis de Julio, Balao, Asociación Buena Vista, Cooperativas de Pesca; Conchal, Puerto La Cruz and Mondragón.</p> <p>Facilitated obtaining public and private sector support for assisting Mondragón in accessing resources to improve their quality of health and education as well as creating a relationship with Fundación Bioeducar to provide technical assistance required by the MAE to obtain mangrove custody.</p> <p>Supporting planning and design of pilot projects to reforest approximately 1,000 hectares in Gran Reserva Chachi and 1,000 in Muisne, which will be presented to ProForestal. In addition, in Galera San Francisco to design and create a demonstrative integrated farm for the field schools as well as communal nurseries.</p>	<p>Creating alliances, such as the one the Project helped create among crabbers in Mondragón, and by facilitating communication and exchange of lessons learned, the local capacity for natural resource management and implementing sustainable crabbing practices is strengthened.</p> <p>By making early impacts in the field, the Project gained credibility and support for reforestation activities using endemic species.</p>
<p>5. Technical assistance to develop the management plan for the Reserva Marina Galera San Francisco and for the management committee of the Galera San Francisco</p>	<p>Ecobiotec</p>	<p>Planned for 2nd semester</p>	<p>Provided legal technical assistance to create the statutes for the Reserve's management committee, with whom the Project works hand in hand with, as an active member of the conservation coalition for Galera San Francisco.</p> <p>The Technical Evaluation Committee approved a small grant application submitted by Instituto Nazca to develop the tourism component of the management plan.</p>	

6. Response to climate change	COP, CIIFEN	Implementation on-going	<p>Negotiated and signed a subcontract agreement with CIIFEN, with a start date of April 15, 2010, to conduct a pilot initiative consisting of preparing a climate, socio-economic, and environmental vulnerability analysis for the Reserva de Producción Faunística El Salado, adaptation measures for the Reserva de Producción Faunística El Salado and Parque Nacional Machalilla, and a comparative analysis of the two sites. The project is coordinating this activity closely with the MAE's Sub-Secretary for Climate Change, which is using the Project as a platform for adaptation activities. Furthermore, the Project promoted agro-forest-pasture systems as part of its methodology to respond to climate change.</p>	
7. Legal assistance as an incentive for conservation	Ecolex	Implementation on-going	<p>Legal and land titling technical assistance to complete prerequisites to apply for Programa Socio Bosque to date includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Marking the borders for 10 properties with approximately 90 beneficiaries representing 6,000 hectares. 2) Preparing socio-historic studies for the communities of Río Blanco and San Francisco. 3) Preparing an Integrated Management Plan for the communities of Río Blanco and San Francisco. 4) Assisting in obtaining the approval of the ancestral community of Huancavilca for Río Blanco. 5) Presenting the Río Blanco community's application for legal recognition to the Consejo de Desarrollo de los Pueblos y Nacionalidades del Ecuador (CODENPE) 6) Presentación de expediente de la Comuna Río Blanco ante el CODENPE para obtención de personería jurídica. <p>Recipient commitments for biodiversity conservation are documented through their agreement with Programa Socio Bosque.</p>	<p>Using "talking maps" as a planning tool allows local stakeholders to visual land titling conflicts and threats to biodiversity and the project to prioritize its interventions.</p>

<p>8. Technical assistance for the development and/or strengthening of surveillance and enforcement systems</p>	<p>Partnership Development Specialists, All partners</p>	<p>Implementation on-going</p>	<p>In the areas surrounding the <u>Reserva Ecológica Manglares Churute</u>, evaluated the surveillance and enforcement system used by mangrove concessions and strengthened them through providing technical assistance for the design of four proposals for competitive projects through the MAE for (Seis de Julio, Balao, Costa Rica y Alianza Mondragón), three of which received approval to date for surveillance, enforcement, and mangrove reforestation. The MAE's delay in purchasing the equipment has caused a delay in the project's technical assistance and training on their use.</p> <p>Signed the following MOUs to strengthen surveillance and enforcement, improve natural resource management, and improve livelihoods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>Asociación Seis de Julio</u>: to promote conservation of 1,763 hectares of mangrove. 2) <u>Asociación de Cangrejeros y Pescadores Balao</u>: to promote conservation of 2,713 hectares of mangrove. 3) <u>Alianza para el Manejo y Conservación del Sur de la Isla Mondragón</u>: to promote conservation of 3,082 hectares of mangrove. <p>In the <u>Gran Reserva Chachi</u>, the project has worked together with Socio Bosque, GTZ, and Conservation International to implement a common monitoring system, under the leadership of Socio Bosque. The Project's role is in standardizing the methodology to be used.</p>	<p>As a result of Project assistance, the Pre- Cooperativa de Pesca Puerto La Cruz initiated surveillance activities to prevent the use of indiscriminant crab traps.</p>
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KRA 1.2: Capacity of local stakeholders to implement best practices in natural resource management (NRM) strengthened				
FY10 Work Plan Activities	Responsible	Status (implementation on-going, completed, postponed, or planned for 2nd semester)	Progress to Date (Including any challenges faced and any solutions identified)	Impact, Successes or Good Practices to Replicate
1. Develop a comprehensive training plan on natural resource management	C&D with input from all partners	Implementation on-going	Subcontractor Conservación y Desarrollo drafted a three year training plan for Field Schools in coordination with subcontractors Rainforest Alliance and Ecolex, which provided inputs on forestry and legal issues respectively. The plan includes a timeline to form the Field Schools, establishes training cycles, and adapts the Field School methodology, traditionally used for improving agricultural practices, to a training plan focused on biodiversity conservation.	The Project's field school training approach involves teaching theory and doing on-site hands-on practice at the farm level, adapting the training content from a solely agricultural focus to a comprehensive, integrated watershed management focus with an emphasis on biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change.
2. Develop a comprehensive training manual on natural resource management	C&D with input from all partners	Implementation on-going	Subcontractor Conservación y Desarrollo drafted a comprehensive training manual, which includes the following modules: biodiversity, ecology, climate change, market access, credit, policy and environmental law, sustainable practices, and economic development.	
3. Comprehensive training in natural resource management, organizational management, climate change, environmental services and legal issues relevant to conservation	C&D and all partners	Implementation on-going	The Project created Field Schools for its first training cycle in the following communities: 1) Estero de Plátano, 2) Cabo San Francisco, 3) Galerita, 4) Quinqué, 5) Caimito, 6) Vueltas Largas, 7) San José de Pinas, 8) Las Delicias, 9) Pedro Pablo Gómez, with an overall participation of 373 farmers (281 men and 92 women). 42 events provided training in micro-watershed management, soil management and conservation, and agro-systems for cacao, and maintaining water sources, among other topics.	

PIR 2: LOCAL LIVELIHOODS IMPROVED

KRA 2.1: Markets matched with environmentally responsible producers				
FY10 Work Plan Activities	Responsible	Status (implementation on-going, completed, postponed, or planned for 2nd semester)	Progress to Date (Including any challenges faced and any solutions identified)	Impact, Successes or Good Practices to Replicate
1. Develop or facilitate commercial relations between environmentally responsible producers and the market to improve the livelihoods of populations associated with key conservation areas	DCOP, Rainforest Alliance, C&D	Implementation on-going	<p>For <u>products from integrated farms that are supporting the project's conservation efforts</u>, created an incentives package for tourism service providers and hotels in Ayampe to purchase their produce.</p> <p>For <u>kapok "ceibo" cotton</u>, obtained interest on behalf of Carolina Morning Designs and Chaide y Chaide as potential anchor firms, following a quality analysis, which is underway. Carolina Morning Designs would potentially purchase more than \$18,000 in cotton per year. In addition, ProPueblo, a private non-profit NGO that is working to improve the quality of life for local communities, and is "fair trade" certified, expressed interest in collaborating as an intermediary and/or exporter.</p> <p>For <u>tagua</u>, initiated an alliance with potential anchor firm, Bototagua, to explore feasibility of helping producers add value to their product by producing "animelas" used to produce buttons.</p>	Linking family economics with Biodiversity conservation is key for local communities taking ownership and to assure the sustainability of Project activities.
2. Develop business and marketing plans	DCOP, C&D	Implementation on-going	For <u>red crab</u> in the areas surrounding the Reserva Ecológica Manglares Churute, prepared HACCP report conducted for the community "6 de Julio," which involved interviewing 48 community members. The Project shared the results with the community and is working two business models to improve food safety: one for a community level/association based production in a common center and another family/home based production model.	

KRA 2.2: Best practices applied along value chains

FY10 Work Plan Activities	Responsible	Status (implementation on-going, completed, postponed, or planned for 2nd semester)	Progress to Date (Including any challenges faced and any solutions identified)	Impact, Successes or Good Practices to Replicate
1. Build on ongoing value chains for immediate impacts and long-term sustainability	DCOP, RA and C&D	Implementation on-going	<p><u>For products from integrated farms that are supporting the project's conservation efforts</u>, the Field Schools are implementing 12 model integrated farms in the Galera San Francisco and Ayampe River watersheds. The Field Schools are also promoting best practices for cacao and vegetables and will soon incorporate those for tagua and ceibo.</p> <p><u>For tagua</u>, as mentioned above under KRA 2.1, formed an alliance with potential anchor firm, Bototagua, to explore feasibility of helping producers add value to their product by producing “animelas” used to produce buttons.</p> <p><u>For tourism in Ayampe</u>, researched the bird watching market through consultations with Xavier Muñoz, Manager of Neblina Forest (http://www.neblinaforest.com/). Mr. Muñoz shared lessons learned from Mindo where tourism created incentives to conserve forests. He expressed interest in working with the project to develop and promote Ayampe as a tourism destination, especially for bird watchers that come in search of the Esmeraldas Woodstar, an endangered hummingbird endemic to Ecuador. Their support may consist of providing guides and/or training through the Field Schools and developing a trail. Also, facilitated Neblina Forest's cooperation with local property owner Laureano Aguirre and prepared an MOU with Fundación Jocotoco to join efforts to conserve the habitat for the Esmeraldas Woodstar in the Ayampe River watershed.</p>	Value chain strategies are being developed and tailored for each product.

<p>2. Increase productivity and the quality of environmentally responsible products in project intervention areas</p>	<p>DCOP, C&D, Rainforest, EcoBiotec</p>	<p>Implementation on-going</p>	<p><u>For products from integrated farms that are supporting the project's conservation efforts</u>, Field Schools are promoting best practices for cacao and vegetables and will soon incorporate those for tagua and ceibo.</p> <p><u>For red crab</u>, the Project is working with the INP, the Ecuadorian authority charged with assuring the quality of seafood products at all stages of their production, to provide training on good production practices.</p>	<p>The Field School methodology originally developed to address agricultural practices, has been successfully adapted and used to promote biodiversity conservation and training on water supplies, and climate change, and their linkages to quality of life.</p>
<p>3. Project forestry strategy</p>	<p>COP, John Nittler (Chemonics SVP), RA</p>	<p>Implementation on-going</p>	<p>Drafted a project-specific forest strategy that identifies intervention strategies and responses to the main threats and opportunities associated with forest activities in the watersheds selected for project activities.</p> <p>Insecurity, mistrust and challenges with the FECICHE's decision making ability and leadership continuity poses a challenge to working in the Gran Reserva Chachi on forestry management.</p>	

KRA 2.3: Sustainability and replication of environmentally responsible markets strengthened

FY10 Work Plan Activities	Responsible	Status (implementation on-going, completed, postponed, or planned for 2nd semester)	Progress to Date (Including any challenges faced and any solutions identified)	Impact, Successes or Good Practices to Replicate
1. Promote best practices and/or certification	DCOP, RA and C&D	Implementation on-going	<p>Promoted good natural resource management practices in 9 field schools in Ayampe and Galera San Francisco.</p> <p>As a first step for promoting beach certification and best beach management practices, conducted a rapid analysis of beach management and zoning analysis for the San Francisco and Puerto Rico-Ayampe beaches (under KRA 1.1), which includes: (a) a map which identifies local stakeholders, their role and importance to beach management, and their current and potential coordination with each other; (b) a baseline report which identifies the current environmental threats and critical elements needing improvement; and (c) a feasibility study of implementing specific beach management and zoning activities. This is complemented by a tourism sector market study in each of the beaches. As a next step, two beaches will be selected to implement best management and certification practices starting in the second half of FY10. The Destino Azul certification program is still being developed; however, good management practices based on Destino Azul as well as Blue Flag certification programs are being promoted.</p>	
2. Facilitate the promotion of environmentally responsible products through the public and private sectors.	DCOP, RA and C&D	Implementation on-going	To date the project has collaborated with regional economic development agencies (Corpo Esmeraldas and ADPM), CORPEI, CEMDES, provincial governments, non-profits (ProPueblo), anchor firms (Carolina Morning Designs, Bototagua, etc) and universities (Catholic University) to promote environmentally responsible products.	
3. Financial sustainability plan	DCOP, RA, Expert	Planned for 2 nd semester		

PIR 3: PARTNERSHIPS FORMED FOR ONGOING SUPPORT FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

<i>KRA 3.1: Flow of public and private investment to support biodiversity conservation increased</i>				
FY10 Work Plan Activities	Responsible	Status (implementation on-going, completed, postponed, or planned for 2nd semester)	Progress to Date (Including any challenges faced and any solutions identified)	Impact, Successes or Good Practices to Replicate
1. Assessment on a feasible model to link the tourism product in the Reserva Ecológica Manglares Churute to nature tourism markets	DCOP	Canceled	Given that USAID Productive Network project is assessing the current stage of potential community tourism development sites, including the Manglares Churute tourism product, and on the basis of several discussions with USAID, this activity has been deleted from the work plan in accordance with the letter received from the USAID COTR dated March 5, 2010.	
2. Promote tourism products in watersheds, especially in the upper part of the watershed	DCOP, Partnership Development Specialists	Implementation on-going	As mentioned under KRA 2.2, the Project is working with Neblina Forest, Fundación Jotocoto and local land owners to promote tourism, especially for birding, in the Ayampe River watershed with especial interest in protecting the Esmeraldas Woodstar hummingbird. Also, as mentioned under KRA 2.1, the project helped prepare a package of incentives for tourism service providers to support conservation in the Ayampe River Watershed and Machalilla National Park along the Spondylus Route (by purchasing products and handcrafts from the communities participating in the field schools, etc). The package offers training in Rainforest Alliance's best tourism practices, Smart Voyager certification at no cost (with the exception of auditing) through Conservación y Desarrollo, and possible beach certification through the Project via subcontractor EcoBiotec.	

<p>3. Synergies and partnerships with donors and public and private agencies to leverage funds</p>	<p>COP, all partners</p>	<p>Implementation on-going</p>	<p>In addition to the three MOUs mentioned under KRA 1.1 (activity 8 for surveillance of mangroves), the Project formed alliances and signed MOUs with the following entities :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>MAE</u>: to formalize collaboration for Project implementation in order to promote Biodiversity conservation using the Project's incentive based implementation strategy. 2) <u>Programa Socio Bosque</u>: to work together to promote Programa Socio Bosque's incentives in the watersheds in which the Project is working. 3) <u>FECICHE</u>: to support integrated environmental management and promote natural resource management in Gran Reserva Chachi. 4) <u>Hostería Equuus Erro</u>: to formalize their support for the Project's conservation initiatives in exchange for access to the incentives package.. 5) <u>BotoTagua</u>: to increase productivity, quality, and market linkages for tagua producers. 10) <u>Instituto Nazca</u>: to formalize collaboration and joint efforts to contribute to the environmental management plan for Muisne, promote Socio Bosque's incentives, and provide technical assistance for natural resource management. <p>Prepared MOUs with the Provincial Government of Muisne, ProPueblo, Fundación Jotocoto, six additional hotels in Ayampe, The University of Guayaquil and ProForestal, among others which are expected to be signed in April.</p> <p>The Project leveraged \$278,069 to date and over \$4.6 million is underway. A letter from the Inter-American Bank dated April 12th, confirms \$4 million in funds leveraged.</p>	
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4. Identify opportunities and implement a compensation mechanism for biodiversity conservation	RA, short-term consultant	Planned for 2nd semester		
5. Assist private or community landowners to access the Socio Bosque incentives program	Ecolex, Altrópico and RA	Implementation on-going	<p>Using “talking maps” as a planning tool, assisted local stakeholders to visual land titling conflicts and threats to biodiversity in Ayampe, Galera San Francisco and the Gran Reserva Chachi and therefore identify areas of forests that would be eligible for applying for Programa Socio Bosque incentives.</p> <p>During FY10 the Project presented three new applications to Socio Bosque, representing 3,892 hectares and approximately \$35,000 in incentives per year.</p>	
6. Access to funds and assistance for environmentally responsible producers	C&D, short-term expert consultants, EcoBiotec (for concessions)	Planned for 2nd semester	<p>The Project will serve as a <i>broker</i> between financial institutions and producers and small businesses to facilitate their access to financing. It will accompany the beneficiaries throughout the process to ensure the effective use of the resources and establish a link with biodiversity conservation. These efforts will be complemented by a short-term consultancy with experts involved in developing these types of financial mechanisms in Latin America in the context of other USAID projects implemented by Chemonics International. In addition to the aspects described above, this activity includes technical assistance to access the MAE’s competitive funds. During the first round in late 2009, subcontractor EcoBiotec assisted applications for mangrove concession holders, as described under KRA 1.1. During the next round, which had a deadline for applications on April 7th, 2010, subcontractors Ecolex and Rainforest Alliance assisted the Municipality of Muisne’s environmental management team present five project proposals.</p>	

KRA 3.2: Enabling environment for sustainable management at the local and regional level improved

FY10 Work Plan Activities	Responsible	Status (implementation on-going, completed, postponed, or planned for 2nd semester)	Progress to Date (Including any challenges faced and any solutions identified)	Impact, Successes or Good Practices to Replicate
1. Coordination with ministries in project-related policies and strategies, as requested	COP	Implementation on-going	Activities are implemented in close collaboration with the Government of Ecuador, especially the MAE (Sub-Secretary for Coastal and Marine Management of the MAE, the Sub-Secretary for Climate Change and Programa Socio Bosque), Ministry of Tourism, and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fishing, as well as the Consejos Provinciales, Juntas Parroquiales and local governments. The Project has also initiated collaboration with the U.S. Consul in Guayaquil. Meetings are held with representatives of all levels of these institutions on a regular basis. As mentioned under KRA 3.1, signed MOUs with the MAE and Programa Socio Bosque during project's launch in Guayaquil in November.	
2. Document and disseminate technical material, as well as lessons learned and success stories, and foster their replication	Operations, Grants, and Communications Manager	Implementation on-going	<p>Developed and updated Project website (www.ambiente.gov.ec), through the link for the Subsecretaría de Gestión Marina y Costera: www.ambiente.gov.ec/contenido.php?cd=1390, which makes Project deliverables and reports, maps, presentations, and contact information available online.</p> <p>Printed a comprehensive set of project banners, six one page descriptions (which cover a general Project description, the Project's response to climate change, and 4 site based descriptions), and two project brochures (one for the kick-off in November and an updated version in 2010 that highlights activities planned for each area). Also, continuously distributed weekly highlights of Project activities.</p>	

ANNEX 2: RESULTS REPORTING TABLES

A. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT'S USAID/ECUADOR INDICATORS

INDICATORS	Year 1	
	USAID FY2010 Oct 2009 - Sept 2010	
	Goal Sept 2010	Accomplished March 2010
Summary of the Project's USAID/Ecuador Indicators		
INDICATOR ENV-1: Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance (1.1. and 1.2. PMP)	265.130	57,118 actual 208,012 on-going
INDICATOR ENV-2 Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of USG assistance (2.2. PMP)	500	452 households on-going
INDICATOR ENV-3: Number of people trained in BMP for natural resources and in BMP along value chains. (1.3. PMP)	400	373

B. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT'S INDICATORS BY PIR

PIR 1: Improved biodiversity conservation in critical habitats	Goal	Accomplished March 2010
Indicator 1.1. Number of hectares in terrestrial areas of intervention under improved management.	160.359	12,382 actual 147,977 on-going
Indicator 1.2. Number of hectares of coastal marine areas of intervention under improved management	104.771	44,736 actual 60,035 on-going
Indicator 1.3. Number of people trained in BMP for natural resources and in BMP along value chains.	400	373
Indicator 1.4. Number of initiatives co-financed	6	2 on-going
PIR 2: Local livelihoods improved		
Indicator 2.1. Number of producer's organizations linked to new markets	3	4 on-going
Indicator 2.2. Number of households with increased economic benefits	500	452 households on-going
PIR 3: Partnerships formed for ongoing support for biodiversity conservation		
Indicator 3.1. Private and/or public investment leveraged <i>*does not include funds leveraged in FY2009</i>	700.000	278,069 actual* 4,642,490 on-going*
Public	460.000	140,770 actual 421,990 on-going
Private	240.000	137,299 actual 4,220,500 on-going
Indicator 3.2. Number of coalitions and alliances created and/or strengthened	4	5
Public	3	2
Private	1	3

ANNEX 3: UPDATED PROJECT CALENDAR

USAID Costas y Bosques Sostenibles / Agenda (actualizado el 15 de abril de 2010)						
Evento	Fecha(s)	Sitio	Propósito	Socio Implementador A Cargo	Contacto A Cargo	Comentarios
ABRIL 2010						
Escuela de Campo	1, 2, 3, 4 de abril	Galera San Francisco. Estero de Plátano, Cabo San Francisco, Galerita, Quingue	Capacitación en temas de biodiversidad, conservación y agricultura sostenible. Preparación de parcela para la siembra, establecimiento de parcela demostrativa, minga en parcela de cacao Poda.	C&D	Carlos Martinetti	Confirmado.
Visitas de Campo	5 abril	Ayampe	Reunión de coordinación con los socios	Chemonics	Arnaldo Rodríguez	
Presentación del proyecto a CEMDES	6 abril	Guayaquil	Reunión con representantes de Consejo Empresarial para el Desarrollo Sustentable (CEMDES) para posible obtención de fondos de contraparte	Chemonics	Arnaldo Rodríguez	
Viaje Coordinador de Campo	5 – 9 de abril	CRA. Cuencas alta, media y baja	Visita a comunidades, factibilidad de acopio de productos: productos de Fincas Integrales, algodón de Ceibo, Tagua. Trabajo de	C&D	Juan J. Lecaro, Henry Bravo	tentativo

			inducción hacia la asociatividad y comercialización de productos. Establecimiento de nuevas ECAS en comunidades cuenca media y baja			
Actividades de apoyo a regularización de la tenencia de la tierra y socio bosque en la Cuenca del Ayampe y Galera San Francisco	5 - 26 de abril	Ayampe y Galera San Francisco		Ecolex	José Luis Freire, Edmundo Morán y Augusto Pinzón	
Reunión con FECCHE para plan de trabajo planes de inversión Socio Bosque	7 - 8 de abril	Esmeraldas	Generar plan de Trabajo para actualización de planes de inversión y rendición de cuentas para Socio Bosque de Territorios Chachis	ALTROPICO	Marcos Jiménez Cristhian Rodas	
Reuniones en Territorios Chachi, actualización de matrices para rendición de cuentas y planes de inversión para Socio Bosque	Todo el mes de Abril	Esmeraldas - Comunidades	Documentación lista para entrega a Socio Bosque para incentivo en mayo	ALTROPICO	Marcos Jiménez Cristhian Rodas	
Entrega de proyectos al PMRC por parte de los Gobiernos Seccionales del cantón Muisne	8 abril	Oficinas del PMRC Guayaquil	Levantamiento de fondos para implementación de proyectos que contribuyan a la conservación	Rainforest Alliance	Christian Terán	
Taller para el Plan de Manejo de la Reserva Marina Galera San	8 abril	Same	Invitación del MAE para elaboración del Plan de manejo	Ecolex	José Luis Freire	

Francisco						
Reunión sobre la mancomunidad de la REMACH	8 - 9 abril	Pedernales	Invitación del MAE para articular acciones para la REMACH	Ecolex	José Luis Freire	
Escuela de Campo	8, 9, 13 y 14 abril	Galera San Francisco. Siete de Agosto, Caimito, El Aguacate, Galera	Diagnóstico productivo y ambiental de la zona.	C&D	Carlos Martinetti	confirmado
Validación ante las comunas de Río blanco y San Francisco de plan de manejo, estudios socio históricos, mapas e informes de linderación	12-16 abril	Comunas de Río Blanco y San Francisco	Obtener la aprobación de los documentos elaborados como requisitos para el expediente a ser presentado al MAE	Ecolex	Edmundo Morán y Augusto Pinzón	
Talleres de construcción del plan de Ordenamiento Territorial en Centros Chachi	15 de abril hasta fines de mayo	Centros Chachi Capuli, y Hoja Blanca	Construir herramientas de gestión social y ambiental de los recursos naturales	Rainforest Alliance	Christian Terán	
Establecimiento de nuevas escuelas de Campo	12-16 abril	El Sombrero, La Crucita, Casas Viejas, Las Tunas	Estructura de las Ecas, inscripciones, introducción	C&D	Henry Bravo	tentativo
Establecimiento de nuevas escuelas de Campo	12-16 abril	Ayampe. El Sombrero, La Crucita, Casas Viejas, Las Tunas	Estructura de las Ecas, inscripciones, introducción	C&D	Henry Bravo	tentativo
Vista de campo	14 abril	Manglares Churute	Visita del senior Ted Landau, LAC/Acting Assistant Administrator/USAID	Chemonics	Claudio Saito	
Coordinación entre socios	15 abril	Galera San Francisco	Coordinación de actividades con Rainforest Alliance para el establecimiento de viveros	C&D	Carlos Martinetti	tentativo
Entrega de informe de	15-20 abril	Quito	Informa los resultados	Ecobiotec	Segundo Coello	

diagnóstico rápido de turismo en zona costera de Ayampe y San Francisco			del diagnóstico de situación del turismo en la zona costera de Ayampe			
Entrega de informe de apalancamiento de fondos	15-20 abril	Quito	Informar los resultados del apalancamiento de fondos	Ecobiotec	Segundo Coello	
Entrega de informe de alianzas	15-20 abril	Quito	Informar los resultados del apalancamiento de fondos	Ecobiotec	Segundo Coello	
Módulos de capacitación dentro de escuelas de campo	17-19 abril	San Francisco, Galerita y Caimito	Capacitación sobre temas legales	C&D con apoyo de Ecolex	José Luis Freire, Edmundo Morán y Augusto Pinzón	
Entrega y presentación de expedientes para la regularización de la tenencia de la tierra de las comunas de San Francisco y Río Blanco y ocho poseesionarios	19 abril	MAE Santa Elena	Revisión de expedientes para que se fije fecha para la inspección por parte del MAE	Ecolex	Edmundo Morán y Augusto Pinzón	
Seguimiento a entrega de áreas de custodia de manglar por parte de la SGMC a los cangrejeros de Mondragón	Inicia tercera semana de abril hasta mayo	Guayaquil	La SGMC ya está haciendo las inspecciones para entregar las áreas de custodia a tres cooperativas de Mondragón	Ecobiotec	Diana Vinueza	
Reunión de planificación con gobierno Municipal de Muisne y Juntas parroquiales para el Plan de Ordenamiento Ambiental de Muisne	19 abril	Municipio de Muisne	Realizar planificación para la ejecución de actividades y talleres para el POAM	Ecolex	José Luis Freire y Walter Palacios	
Apoyo a la elaboración	19-21 abril	Galera, Quingue,	Construcción	RA con apoyo	Christian Terán,	

de la propuesta a PROFORESTAL		San Gregorio, Salima, Bolívar y Chamanga	participativa con juntas parroquiales de la propuesta a PROFORESTAL	de Ecolex	Augusto Pinzón y José Luis Freire	
Verificación de campo	19-23 abril	Zona Gran Reserva Chachi, Galera San Francisco, Ayampe	Verificación de campo, entrevistas a familias	Chemonics	Henry Quiroz	confirmado
Escuela de Campo	19-23 abril	Ayampe. Vueltas Largas, Pedro Pablo Gómez, San José de Piñas, Las Delicias	Escuelas de campo con temas aplicados del Manual de Capacitación Integral: Amenazas a la Biodiversidad, concepto de ecosistema, Biodiversidad en Cuenca, Mapas Parlantes	C&D	Henry Bravo	confirmado
Entrega de informe de Análisis de la disponibilidad y factores económicos para la producción eficiente de pulpa de cangrejo en el recinto 6 de Julio	19-21 abril	Quito	Informar los resultados del estudio	Ecobiotec	John Herrera, Segundo Coello	
Viaje Coordinador de Proyecto	19-23 abril	Galera San Francisco. Atacames, Muisne, PGSF	Reuniones con Director provincial de ProForestal, Director provincial del MAE, Directora de UMA Municipio de Muisne. Investigación de factibilidad de provisión de Tagua, Cacao y Caña Guadua, con participantes de las ECAS	C&D, RA, Ecolex	Juan J. Lecaro, Carlos Martinetti, Cristian Terán, José Luis Freire	tentativo

Desayuno de trabajo con Sra. Directora de USAID	23 abril de 8h00-11h00	Hotel Radisson/Quito	Presentación del proyecto	Chemonics, USAID, Socios	Claudio Saito	
Talleres de capacitación a gobiernos Municipales, juntas parroquiales y MAE	24-26 abril	Playa Escondida	Capacitar sobre nuevas competencias y roles de entidades e instituciones públicas para la gestión de los recursos naturales	Ecolex con apoyo de RA	José Luis Freire, Augusto Pinzón y Edmundo Morán	
Gestiones y seguimiento a expedientes ingresados a Socio Bosque	Mes de abril	Oficinas MAE Quito	Obtener la aprobación de los expedientes para suscripción del convenio	Ecolex	José Luis Freire	
Escuela de Campo	26-30 abril	Galera San Francisco. Estero de Plátano, Cabo San Francisco, Galerita, Quingue	Escuelas de campo con temas aplicados del Manual de Capacitación Integral: Amenazas a la Biodiversidad, concepto de ecosistema, Biodiversidad en Cuenca, Mapas Parlantes	C&D	Carlos Martinetti, George Fletcher	tentativo
Socialización de resultados del diagnóstico de situación de playas a los actores locales	28-30 abril	Comunidad San Francisco Casa Comunal de las Tunas	Informar a los usuarios y autoridades locales los resultados obtenidos del análisis de situación para iniciar el proceso de formación del grupo núcleo de manejo de playas	Ecobiotec	Diana Vinueza, Humberto Fernández	
Visita de campo	29 de abril	Oficina Tonsupa	Reunión de coordinación con socios	Chemonics	Arnaldo Rodriguez	
Socialización de informe de la disponibilidad de factores económicos para la producción	Última semana abril y primera	Guayaquil y Seis de Julio	Informar al Ministerio del Ambiente y Consejo Provincial los resultados del análisis de la	Ecobiotec	John Herrera Segundo Coello	

eficiente de pulpa de cangrejo en el recinto 6 de julio	de mayo		factibilidad de la construcción de la planta de procesamiento de pulpa. Posteriormente se socializará los resultados con las señoras de 6 de Julio			
Levantamiento de stock de cangrejos. Entrega de formularios, georeferenciar y caracterizar mangas de cangrejales y analizar productividad de las áreas	Inicia desde la última semana de abril hasta Julio	6 de Julio, Balao	Iniciar el levantamiento de información de campo para evaluar los stock de cangrejo rojo en 6 de Julio, Balao y Manglares Churute	Ecobiotec	Segundo Coello	
MAYO 2010						
Talleres de capacitación a gobiernos Municipales, juntas parroquiales y MAE	4-6 mayo	Puerto López	Capacitar sobre nuevas competencias y roles de entidades e instituciones públicas para la gestión de los recursos naturales	Ecolex con apoyo de RA	José Luis Freire, Augusto Pinzón y Edmundo Morán	
Reunión con Programa Socio Bosque y Comunidades Chachi para revisión de matrices financieras y planes de inversión	Primera semana de Mayo	Quito	Validación de documentación de Centros Chachis por parte de Socio Bosque y capacitación	ALTROPICO	Marcos Jiménez Cristhian Rodas	
Taller con comunidad y autoridades involucradas en la certificación de playas para su sensibilización	Primera y segunda semana de mayo	Comunidad de San Francisco	Conformación del grupo local de gestión de playas que lidere el proceso de certificación de playas	Ecobiotec	Diana Vinueza Humberto Fernández	Esto es parte del proceso de promoción del ordenamiento

Levantamiento de información y talleres en juntas parroquiales para el POAM	4-21 mayo	Cantón Muisne	Recabar información para el POAM	Ecolex	José Luis Freire y Walter Palacios	
Presentación de metodología de monitoreo para implementar en Territorios Chachis con apoyo de GTZ y FECHHE	Segunda semana de Mayo	Esmeraldas	Validación de metodología de monitoreo en áreas de Conservación	ALTROPICO	Marcos Jiménez Cristhian Rodas	
Módulos de capacitación dentro de escuelas de campo	10-13 mayo	Pedro Pablo Gómez, Vueltas largas, San José de Piñas y Las Delicias	Capacitación sobre temas legales	C&D con apoyo de Ecolex	José Luis Freire, Edmundo Morán y Augusto Pinzón	
Levantamiento de información de campo para elaborar proyectos de reforestación con PROFORESTAL	Mes de mayo a junio	Cantón Muisne 1000 hectáreas Territorio Chachi 1000 hectáreas	Canalización de fondos económicos para actividades que diversifiquen los ingresos a las familias	Rainforest Alliance	Christian Terán	
Implementación de proyectos demostrativos	Mes de abril a junio	Cuenca del Ayampe, Cuenca de Galera San Francisco	Iniciativas Piloto para replica en la zona, acciones que contribuyen a la conservación	Rainforest Alliance	George Fletcher, César Yanqui, Christian Terán	
Firma de convenios con actores locales	Mes de Abril y mayo	Agencia de Desarrollo Provincial de Manabí-Portoviejo	Coordinación de acciones en campo con los Gobiernos Seccionales	Rainforest Alliance	Christian Terán	
Diseño del sistema de monitoreo pesquero	Primera semana de mayo	Manglares Churute, 6 de Julio y Balao	Diseña el sistema de monitoreo biológico para la recolección de información que sustente la toma de decisión para	Ecobiotec	Segundo Coello	

			el manejo de stock de cangrejo en las áreas			
Visitas de Campo	4-6 mayo	Manglares Churute	Verificación de campo	Chemonics	Henry Quiroz	
Escuela de Campo	5, 6,7,8 y 10 de mayo	Galera San Francisco. El Aguacate, Caimito, Bunche, Galerita, 7 de Agosto	Capacitación en temas de biodiversidad, conservación y agricultura sostenible. Establecimiento de parcela demostrativa de Finca integral	C&D	Carlos Martinetti, George Fletcher	confirmado
Escuela de Campo	5-8 de mayo	Ayampe. El Sombrero, La Crucita, Casas Viejas, Las Tunas	Primera sesión de ECAS. Capacitación en temas de biodiversidad, conservación y agricultura sostenible.	C&D	Henry Bravo	confirmado
Vistas de Campo	10-14 mayo	Ayampe	Visita de Campo	Chemonics	Arnaldo Rodríguez	
Vistas de Campo	10-14 mayo	Centros Chachi	Verificación de campo	Chemonics	Henry Quiroz	
Entrega de borrador de diseño de Sistema de Control y Vigilancia	Segunda semana de mayo	Seis de Julio, Balao, Churute y Mondragón	Discutir con los cangrejeros la propuesta del sistema de control y vigilancia	Ecobiotec	Osvaldo Rosero	
Escuela de Campo	12-16 mayo	Ayampe. Vueltas Largas, Pedro Pablo Gómez, San José de Piñas, Las Delicias	Capacitación en temas de biodiversidad, conservación y agricultura sostenible. Establecimiento de parcela demostrativa de Finca integral	C&D	Henry Bravo	confirmado
Dotación de equipos para implementación del sistema de control y	Segunda y tercera semana	Seis de Julio y Balao	Equipar a los concesionarios de 6 de Julio y Balao para	Ecobiotec	MAE, apoyo Ecobiotec	

vigilancia	de mayo		fortalecer los sistema de control y vigilancia			
Zonificación de la playa y socialización con los diferentes actores	Tercera semana de mayo	Ayampe San Francisco	Trabajar de forma participativa la zonificación de las playas para que posteriormente las autoridades competentes acojan este ordenamiento	Ecobiotec	Diana Vinueza Humberto Fernández	
Implementación de metodología en de monitoreo en Centros Chachis	Dos últimas semanas de mayo	Esmeraldas	Elaboración de información para reportes a Socio Bosque sobre áreas de conservación	ALTROPICO	Marcos Jiménez Cristhian Rodas	
Gira con el MAE	24 mayo	Guatemala	Gira a Guatemala. Invitación del Ministerio del Ambiente	Chemonics	Claudio Saito	
Escuela de Campo	24-28 mayo	Estero de Plátano, Cabo San Francisco, Galerita, Quingue	Seguimiento de parcelas demostrativas, ECA de organización asociativa, temas de comercialización de productos	C&D	Carlos Martinetti	tentativo
Visitas de Campo	25-27 mayo	Galera San Francisco	Verificación de campo	Chemonics	Henry Quiroz	
Suscripción de convenios de Socio Bosque	Fines de mayo	MAE	Formalizar acuerdos de conservación	Ecolex	José Luis Freire	
JUNIO 2010						
Visitas de Campo	7-11 junio	Centro Chachi	Visitas de campo	Chemonics	Arnaldo Rodríguez	
Talleres para la construcción de	7 al 18 junio	Municipio de Muisne sitios del	Realizar la zonificación del Cantón Muisne	Ecolex	José Luis Freire y Walter	

consensos POAM		cantón			palacios	
Elaboración del plan de trabajo para el proceso de ordenamiento de playa para su certificación	Primera semana de junio	San Francisco Ayampe	Continuar con el proceso de certificación de playa	Ecobiotec	Diana Vinueza Humberto Fernández	
Asistencia técnica a concesionarios de manglar	Todo el mes de junio	6 de julio, Balao y Mondragón	Apoyo al manejo de las áreas	Ecobiotec	Diana Vinueza	
Entrega de áreas de custodia a los cangrejeros de Mondragón	Todo el mes de junio	Mondragón	Dotar de incentivos a los cangrejeros de Mondragón por el cuidado de sus áreas de pesca y del manglar	Ecobiotec	Diana Vinueza	Esta actividad depende de la SGMC
Apoyo a la preparación de informe y expedientes para renovación de concesión de 6 de Julio	Todo el mes de junio	6 de Julio	Obtener la renovación de la concesión de 6 de Julio	Ecobiotec	Diana Vinueza	
Visitas de Campo	8-10 junio	Ayampe	Verificación de campo	Chemonics	Henry Quiroz	
Implementación de expedientes para Socio Bosque y legalización de la tenencia de tierra	9-12 junio	Puerto López		Ecolex	José Luis Freire	
Presentación expedientes Socio Bosque	Mediados de junio	Quito	Presentación expedientes Socio Bosque	Ecolex	José Luis Freire	
Visitas de Campo	23-25 junio	El Salado	Verificación de campo	Chemonics	Henry Quiroz	
Visita de campo	28 junio	Todas las áreas	Visita de campo con USAID, MAE y AGECI (Agencia Ecuatoriana de	Chemonics, USAID, AGECI, MAE	Claudio Saito	

			Cooperación Internacional)			
Implementación de metodología en de monitoreo en Centros Chachis	Todo el mes de junio	Esmeraldas	Elaboración de información para reportes a Socio Bosque sobre áreas de conservación	ALTROPICO	Marcos Jiménez Cristhian Rodas	
JULIO 2010						
Visitas de Campo	5 - 6 de julio	Manglares Churute y El Salado	Visita a Concesiones de Manglares	Chemonics	Arnaldo Rodríguez	
AGOSTO 2010						
Visitas de Campo	2 - 6 de Agosto	Galera San Francisco	Visita de campo	Chemonics	Arnaldo Rodríguez	
Visitas de Campo	10 - 11 de Agosto	Manglares Churute	Monitoreo	Chemonics	Henry Quiroz	
Visitas de Campo	12 de Agosto	Salado	Monitoreo	Chemonics	Henry Quiroz	
Visitas de Campo	16 - 20 de Agosto	Centro Chachi	Monitoreo	Chemonics	Henry Quiroz	
Visitas de Campo	23 - 24 de Agosto	Galera San Francisco	Monitoreo	Chemonics	Henry Quiroz	
Visitas de Campo	26 al 27 de Agosto	Ayampe	Monitoreo	Chemonics	Henry Quiroz	
SEPTIEMBRE 2010						
Visitas de Campo	6 - 10 de septiembre	Ayampe	Visita de campo	Chemonics	Arnaldo Rodríguez	